RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 184

One Hundred Ten Recent Acquisitions, Sixteenth Through Twenty-First Centuries
February 2014

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One Hundred Ten Recent Acquisitions, Sixteenth through Twenty-First Centuries

Most of the items in this list are at our New York premises. An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item is in Lisbon.

Subject Index on Pages 133-140
Provenance Index on Pages 141-142
Chronological Index on Pages 143-151

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 184:
One Hundred Ten
Recent Acquisitions,
Sixteenth through
Twenty-First Centuries

Survey of the Azores, with Suggestions for Commercial Improvements

1. ALBUQUERQUE, Luís da Silva Mouzinho de, and Ignacio Pitta de Castro Menezes. Observações sobre a Ilha de S. Miguel recolhidas pela comissão enviada á mesma ilha em Agosto de 1825, e regressada em Outubro do mesmo anno. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1826. Large 4° (27 x 20.5 cm.), twentieth-century tan sheep (third quarter? very slight wear), flat spine gilt, covers with double-ruled borders in blind, front cover with authors, title, and date in gilt, machine-marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally fresh, clean, and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. 43 pp., three large lithographic folding maps. $800.00

FIRST EDITION. There exists a facsimile edition of 1989 published by the Câmara Municipal de Povoação, which appears to be rarer than the original. Observações includes a history of São Miguel since its discovery by the Portuguese in 1427, a survey of its secular and ecclesiastical divisions, and statistics on military, agriculture, education, trade, and property ownership. The list of necessary improvements (pp. 34-36) includes a larger bay and better roads. Valle das Furnas and its waters are considered on pp. 37-43.

The large folding lithographs include a military and hydrographic map of the Island of São Miguel (38.6 x 61 cm.); a plan of the Valle das Fornas on the same island (36 x 47.5 cm.); and a plan of the hot springs in the Valle das Fornas (36.7 x 45.8 cm.). The first was prepared by Lieutenant Colonel José Carlos de Figueiredo in 1824, while the two plans were prepared by the authors in 1825.

Mousinho de Albuquerque (1792-1846), became a colonel in the army engineering corps, Provador da Casa da Moeda (where he lectured on physics and chemistry), Governor of Madeira, Inspector of Public Works, deputy in various legislatures, and minister in several constitutional governments. An active proponent of the liberal cause, he died at Torres Vedras of a bullet wound in the Lutas da Patuleia. A member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, his textbook Curso elementar de física e química (5 volumes, Lisbon 1824) is said to be the first such complete work in Portuguese, while Ideas sobre o estabelecimento da instrução em Portugal (Paris 1823) was a comprehensive plan for university reform.

※ Inocêncio V, 323. OCLC: 27968704 (University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, Harvard Business School, Newberry Library, Washington University in St. Louis, Bibliothèque central du Museum national d’histoire naturelle, Bibliothèque interuniversitaire
Sainte-Geneviève, Universitätsbibliothek Kassel); 458858015 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 504308498 (British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three in the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and one each in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats British Library only.

**Nice Copy of a Fascinating Travelogue**

2. **ALMEIDA, Francisco Antonio de.** *Da França ao Japão. Narração de viagem e descrição historica, usos e costumes dos habitantes da China, do Japão e de outros paízes da Asia ... Edição ilustrada.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Apostolo and Imperial Lithographia de A. Speltz, 1879. Small folio (26.4 x 18.5 cm.), contemporary green quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (some fading and minor scraping, very slight wear to corners), red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head with author and title in gilt, another, smaller red morocco lettering piece at foot, with “F Guillon” in gilt, original front printed and illustrated wrapper bound in (cut down and mounted). Elaborate woodcut initial at head of each chapter; each page with border. Occasional light foxing. An overall very good copy of a book difficult to find in any condition, and when found, not usually
in such nice shape. Circular red-on-black ticket, 3 cm. in diameter, of Livraria Ferin, Lisboa, in upper outer corner of front pastedown. Litho-
graphic frontisportrait of the author, 236 pp., 16 lithographic plates [4 of them chromolithographs], 1 folding tinted map of Japan, 1 folding facsimile of Japanese writing. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of a voyage to China, Japan, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Aden, concentrating mainly on social life and customs. The attractive illustrations are by Alexandre Speltz, J. Mile and R. Gonçalves Pinheiro.

Sacramento Blake II, 390: calling for 236 pp. and an unspecified number of plates. Not in Innocêncio. Not in Kyoto, Nipponalia, Cordier, Japonica, or Cordier, Sinica. NUC: DLC, DCU-IA.

Second, expanded edition, first published separately in 1867, in an edition of 65, 2 pp. An earlier version had appeared on pp. 31-63 of a Relatorio, submitted to the Ministério do Reino on 28 April 1855 by Firmo Augusto Pereira Marcos, Administrator of the Imprensa Nacional. The present work, as the 1867 edition, was never offered for sale, and for the most part was presented gratis to the editors of newspapers, magazines and reviews. Pereira d’Almeida covers the origin of the press in 1769 to the present, with information on management, typecasting, lithography, and income.

Francisco Angelo de Almeida Pereira e Sousa (1827-1898), who wrote under the name of Francisco Pereira d’Almeida, by which he was better known, was amanuense of the accounting department of the Imprensa Nacional, for many years the revisor of the establishment, and in charge of its bookshop. He was involved with the international exposition of 1865 in Porto, and directed the participation of the Imprensa Nacional in that exposition as well as those of London, 1861, and Paris, 1867, obtaining significant international recognition for the excellence of Portugal’s national printing house. He translated novels by Alexandre Dumas, père, Eugène Sue, and Paul Féval, as well as producing at least one polemical pamphlet in 1846, and writing for the periodical press. From 1859 to 1869, he wrote the annual Relatorio e contas do Conselho Administrativo da Caixa de Soccorros da Imprensa Nacional. According to Innocêncio, these were “elaborados por modo tal, e com esclarecimentos que os tornam de mais curiosidade e interesse do que ordinariamente se atribue a publicações d’este genero.”


History of Portugal’s Imprensa Nacional, Distributed Privately

History of Malta and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem

Thaddeo Ferreira, 1803. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (head of spine defective, wear to corners, some wear to other extremities), flat spine richly gilt (some rubbing) with crimson leather lettering piece (a bit scraped), covers with partial Greek key design in gilt, floral tools in gilt at corners, and crimson leather inlays at center with floral and acorn pattern in gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Printed on thick paper of excellent quality. Very minor worming in lower outer blank margin of final 2 leaves. Overall in very good condition. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela with ducal coronet above monogram on title page. (4 ll.), 160 pp. Final page incorrectly numbered 145. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The work includes chapters summarizing the history and geography of Malta and the history of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta. The final chapter (pp. 148-60) relates details of the French invasion of Malta under Napoleon on his way to Egypt in 1798, the capitulation of the French in 1800, with the beginning of British rule, up to the Peace of Amiens on 27 March 1802.

The author was a native of Malta who lived for some time in Lisbon. The work is dedicated to D. Pedro de Alcântara (1798-1834), Príncipe da Beira, Grão-Prior do Crato da Ordem de Malta, the future D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, briefly D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and Duke of Bragança.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s, though significant fresh troves continue to appear on the market to the present day. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopedia XX, 123-8.)


*5. [ANTHONY, Saint, of Lisbon (or Padua)]. Cultos de devoção e obsequios, que se dedicão ao Thaumaturgo Portuguez S.tº Antonio de Lisboa em os dias da sua nova Trezena, oferecidos á Magestade Fidelissima de D. José I, nosso senhor pelo Provador, e mais Irmãos da Meza da Real Casa, e Igreja de Santo Antonio da Cidade, ordinados por hum devo do mesmo Santo, para se praticarem na sua propria Casa. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, e da Real Casa de S. Antonio, 1767. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (small amount of wear at one corner, slight rubbing at head of spine), flat spine richly gilt, gilt lettering, covers with gilt-tooled borders, gilt urns in each corner, and
gilt design at centers, edges of covers milled gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Small woodcut and typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with royal Portuguese arms and elegant woodcut initial on leaf A2 recto. Different woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on leaf A3 recto. Several typographical headpieces. Identical woodcut tailpieces on pp. 140 and 191. Different woodcut tailpiece on p. 73. Musical notation on pp. 77-140. Small typographical tailpiece on p. 28. In fine condition. Engraved plate depicting the Saint, 191 [i.e., 187] pp. Pagination skips from pp. 140 to 145, but catchword and collation by signatures are correct. $600.00

Apparently the second edition. There is a work with the same title, by the same printer, of [4], 187 pp., dated 1761, and another, with 128 pp., dated 1787, printed by Simão Thaddeo Ferreira. Editions of 1802, 1828, 1844 and 1869 are also recorded.

6. BAIÃO, António. *A Inquisição de Goa*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1945 [volume I: front wrapper dated 1949], and Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1930 [volume II]. Large 8°, contemporary quarter vellum over faux-reptile boards, flat spines with black leather lettering pieces near heads containing author, short title and volume number in gilt (that of volume II a bit rubbed), “Leite Pinto” in gilt at feet, top edges of text blocks rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Light browning to volume II. Overall in very good condition. Lithographic pictorial bookplates in red and black of Francisco de Paula Leite Pinto and engraved pictorial bookplates of J. [osé] Pinto Ferreira. 447 pp., illustrations in text; (2 ll.), 818 pp. 2 volumes. $150.00

First and only edition.

Volume I is subtitled *Tentativa de historia da sua origem, estabelecimento, evolução e extinção (introdução á correspondencia dos inquisidores da India, 1569-1630)*; volume II is subtitled *Correspondencia dos inquisidores da India (1569-1630)*.

Provenance: Francisco de Paula Leite Pinto (1902-2000), university professor and Portuguese politician during the Estado Novo. Ministro da Educação Nacional (1955-1961), he held several other administrative positions between 1934 and 1974, and was deputy to the Assembleia Nacional (1938-1942). He had a degree from the Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, another in civil engineering from the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, and a doctorate in astrophysics from the University of Paris. He taught at the Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras (1940-1973) and the Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, where he became reitor (1963-1966). After 1974, he continued his academic career in France and Brazil. See Jaime da Costa Oliveira, *Fotobiografia de Francisco de Paula Leite Pinto*. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração.

7. BARBOSA, Manuel. *Remissiones doctorvm de officiis publicis, iurisdictione, et ordine iudiciario. In librum primvm, secundvm, et tertivm ordinationum regiarum Lusitanorum, com concordantijs utriusque iuris, legum Partitarum, Ordinamenti, ac nouæ Recopilationis Hispanorum. Accessere castigationes e additamenta ad remissiones libri quarti, & quinti Ordín. Reg.* Lisbon: Pedro Craesbeeck, 1620. Folio (28 x 19 cm.), mid-eighteenth-century mottled sheep (recased, relatively recent endleaves; minor worm damage near head of spine, other slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short author, title, and border, text-block edges rouged. Engraved arms on title of the dedicatee, D. Afonso Furtado de Mendoça (1561-1630), Archbishop of Braga (later
Archbishop of Lisbon). Full-page woodcut portrait of author on recto of third preliminary leaf. Elaborate woodcut headpiece on p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 480, repeated on leaf Xx6 verso of index. Woodcut initials. Some light waterstaining. Tear (8 cm.) on Mm4 repaired with paper in margin; a few letters lost in text. Overall in good to very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink signature on title page of Jorge Correa. Occasional old annotations. (8 ll.), 480 [i.e., 470] pp., (28 ll.). pagination skips from 417 to 428, but text follows and collation by signatures is correct. Page 450 wrongly numbered 451. Main text and most other leaves in two columns. Mostly in Latin, but with some text in Portuguese. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of commentary on Portuguese laws. Editions later appeared in Lisbon 1681, Coimbra 1730, Lisbon 1732, and Lisbon 1767. The authorities cited are listed on f. 8r; laws that are included are cited on fl. 6r-7v (“Ex Digestis,” “Ex Codice,” “Ex legibus Partitae,” “Ex legibus nouae Recopil.,” etc.). According to the extensive index (24 ll.), the volume includes references to the Church (ecclesia, 8), clergy (clericus, 4 columns), bishops (2), hermits (eremitae), heretics (haeresis, 6), the Inquisition (5), Jews (1), excommunication (8 sections), women (foemina, praegnans, uxor, 14 in all), adultery (6), sodomy (4), buildings (aceditia, 5), universities (3), usury (3), weapons (arma, 3), assassins (1), imprisonment (carceris, 11), the testimony of the blind (caecus, 1), and much more.

The final 4 leaves are an “Index de alguns casos que se decidiram, e iulgarão no suprerno Senado da Supplicação, & casa do Porto, que vão nestas Remissões.” Included here are references to laws pertaining to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (cavalleiros, 1), judges in India and Mina (juiz, 4), women (2), and the Santa Casa da Misericordia.

The author, a celebrated jurist born in Guimarães, 1546, died there in 1639. He practiced law for more than thirty years in Porto and Guimarães. Named Procurador da Fazenda at Viana do Castelo in the reign of D. Sebastião, he was considered an eminent authority on both canon and Roman law. A product of Coimbra University, he distinguished himself in Greek, Latin, history and especially genealogy.

* Arouca B21. Barbosa Machado III, 192. Afonso Lucas 76 (in a survey of over a dozen of the most important Portuguese auction catalogues going back to the sale of Sir Gubian in 1867, the Afonso Lucas copy was the only one we were able to locate; see also Monteverde 404 for the 1730 edition). For the portrait of the author, see Ernesto Soares & Henrique de Campos Ferreira Lima, Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa 297A (Barbosa’s Remissões doctorvm ad contractvs … Lisbon 1618 is cited; the same woodcut appears to have been used). Not in Goldsmith. Not in HSA. On the author see Grande enciclopédia IV, 197. OCLC: This edition not located; for the 1681 edition, see 220706493 (National Library of Australia); 660153911 (Universidade de São Paulo, University of Pretoria); 18046491 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the first in “muito mau estado”. No edition located in Copac. This edition not located in Melvyl, which cites only the UCLA copy of the 1681 edition in the University of California Libraries network.
Pro-Absolutist Tract in Support of D. Miguel


First and Only Edition in Portuguese. In 1791, as the French Revolution was nearing the height of its fury, Charles-Joseph Bevy published *Histoire de la noblesse héréditaire et successive des Gaulois, des François et des autres peuples de l’Europe*, which he refers to in a footnote to the “Advertencia do Author” in the present volume. Firmly believing that “o Povo não pode jámais ser Soberano, nem Legislador,” he went on to compose the *Manuel des révolutions, suivi du parallèle des révolutions des siècles précédens avec celle actuelle*. Not surprisingly for a work so opposed to the current political tide, it appeared without place or printer in 1793, and is also a rare book: OCLC locates only 2 copies, both at the Bibliothèque nationale de Paris (464857255 and 457062920). Along with several arguments on the right of kings to rule, Bevy includes a section on Calvinism (pp. 48-60) and another on parallels between earlier rebellions in France and the current one (pp. 61-84).

We have not been able to identify the translator, who signs with the initials “J.P.M.” The “Soldado Realista” who signs the dedication includes an excerpt from the epic poem *O Oriente*, by that staunch absolutist José Agostinho de Macedo. He declares that in publishing this manual his aim is to defend the rights of his monarch and the Church, in support of the absolutist King D. Miguel, then in power, who was being opposed by the liberals, led by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil. D. Pedro, the elder brother of D. Miguel, had relinquished his rights to the Portuguese throne in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II.

The Abbé Bevy (1738-1830), a Benedictine of the congregation of Saint-Maur, was royal historiographer for the province of Hainaut (now partly in France, partly in Belgium). Bevy asked to be named historiographer of Austrian Hainaut, but the Academy of Brussels opined that he did not have adequate qualifications. Around 1785 he was admitted to membership in that Academy. According to the title page, he was also a member of an academy in Richmond, Virginia.

Important Brazilian Playwright

9. BORBA FILHO, Hermilo. Teatro: Electra no circo; João sem terra; A barca de ouro. Recife: Edições TEP; printed at the offices of Folha da Manhã, 1952. 8°, original printed wrappers (spine sunned and with a small dampstain). Small masks of tragedy and comedy on front cover and title page. Title page and front cover printed in red and black, and with triple-ruled border (outer rule black, two inner rules red). Uncut and largely unopened. In very good condition. Author’s signed and dated presentation inscription in blue ink on half title: “Ao Azinhal Abêlho, // cordialmente, // Hermilo Borba Filho // Recife // 17 // V // 52”. (1 blank l.), 406 pp., (1 l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION thus, and apparently the first publication of each of the three plays collected in the present volume. The author, an important figure in the Brazilian theater, is said to have written 23 plays, of which only 7 were published during his lifetime. His plays were performed throughout Brazil, and in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Portugal, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Germany, Norway, and Finland.

Hermilo Borba Filho (Engenho Verde, município de Palmares, 1917-Recife, 1976), was an author, literary critic, journalist, playwright, director, overall man of the theater, and translator. While still a law student, he founded in 1946, with his close friend Ariano Suassuna, the Teatro do Estudante de Pernambuco (TEP), which lasted until 1953. In 1947 he initiated the column “Fora de Cena” in the Recife newspaper Folha da Manhã. Between 1952 and 1957 he lived in São Paulo, writing theater reviews for the newspapers Última hora and Correio paulistano, as well as for the Revista visão. At the same time he directed important theater groups in São Paulo. He served on the editorial board of the historic weekly Movimento, and worked as well for the Comissão Estadual de Teatro while in São Paulo. Returning to Recife in 1958, he founded, with Ariano Suassuna and other friends, the Teatro Popular do Nordest (TPN). In 1960, together with Alfredo de Oliveira, he founded and directed for a while the Teatro de Arena do Recife, working beside José Carlos Cavalcanti Borges, Gastão de Holanda, Aldomar Conrado, Leda Alves, and Capiba. For involvement with the Movimento de Cultura Popular (MCP), along with Paulo Freire, and his sympathy for the Communist Party, Borba Filho suffered political persecution after the 1964 military coup.

Provenance: Joaquim Azinhal Abelho (Orada, Borba, 1911 [or 1916?]-Lisbon, 1979), was a Portuguese poet, author of fiction, translator, man of the theater and cinema. He founded the Teatro Rural in Elvas, as well as the Teatro do Arco da Velha and the Teatro d’Arte in Lisbon. With Orlando Vitorino he translated Graham Greene, Garcia Lorca, Anton Chekov, and Joseph Kesserling. He was awarded the Prêmio Paz dos Reis for his direction of the film Alentejo não tem sombra. See João Bigotte Chorão in Biblios, I, 9; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 446-7.

10. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Autopsia do manifesto do Infante D. Miguel, datado em 28 de março de 1832*. 10 works bound in 1 volume. London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century purple sheep over marbled boards (spine faded; some wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and title (“memorias”), front free endleaf replaced by a leaf with list of contents in manuscript, text-block edges sprinkled red. In very good condition. Two paper tags near head of spine (a bit frayed), both white, one with blue border, serrated edges and an old ink manuscript “4190” at center superimposed on part of the other. (1 l.), 37 pp.

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Includes a resumé of the public life of D. Miguel. There are references to Brazil and to the Brazilian and Portuguese constitutions.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

*Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34* (1892), 414. Innocêncio IV, 329 (without mention of the initial leaf containing the half title); on the author, see also pp. 327-31; XII, 326-7. Not in Borba de Moraes, which lists another work by the author. OCLC: 61186790 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 560204465 (British Library). Porbase, without mention of the initial leaf (a half title), lists five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Comments on the second edition of the pamphlet *Parecer sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal*, by Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira and Felippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro, itself a reply to Borges’s original comments on the first edition of Ferreira’s pamphlet. Borges’s first pamphlet is titled *Observacoens sobre um opusculo intitulado: ‘Parecer de doous conceleiros da Coroa Constitucional sobre os meios de restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal’.*

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

**BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Opinião Jurídica sobre a Questão: “Quem deve ser o regente de Portugal destruída a Usurpação do Infante D. Miguel?”* London: Impreso por Bingham, 1832. 8º, 32 pp. Very good condition.

FIRST EDITION. A second edition was published in London the same year. This work discusses, from a constitutional and legal standpoint, the rights of Dom Pedro, the former Emperor of Brazil, and his daughter, D. Maria da Gloria, to the throne and regency of Portugal. The constitution is the *Carta constitucional* promulgated by D. Pedro in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, in 1826.


AND BOUND WITH:

**[BORGES, José Ferreira].** *Memoria sobre o Recurso de Revista. [Caption title on p. (1)]: Defença da legislação conteuda nos artigos 1115 e 1116 do Codigo do Precesso Comercial Portuguez, ou Demonstraçao do que é hoje o recurso de revista segundo as cathegorias do Poder Judicial marcadas na Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1836. 8º, (1 l.), 14 pp. Very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other (see below), with slight but discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

Innocêncio IV, 330. OCLC: 61253998 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives; University of California-Berkeley Law Library); 560204529 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies (one in poor condition), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


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FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other (see above), with slight but discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

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AND BOUND WITH:

BORGES, José Ferreira. *Do Banco de Lisboa*. Lisboa: Na Typografia
de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1827. [Colophon]: Com Licença da Comissão de Censura, 1828. 4°, 42 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Included are selections from *Reflections on the Revolution in France* and *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, as well as two others entitled *Observações sobre o genio e caracter da revolução franceza* and *Apologia de Edmund Burke, por si mesmo, sobre a sua Pensão do Governo*. These last two may be assorted excerpts, since the titles do not appear to correspond to any of Burke's published works. Judging from the NUC and OCLC, this compilation is the only translation to Portuguese of any of Burke's works until the 1980s.

The translator and editor, José da Silva Lisboa, Visconde de Cayrú (1756-1835), agrees with Burke that revolution is evil, and that change must come in a less violent form: "Execer revoluções não he defender desgovernos, nem excluir boas leis…. Quando o remedio he peior [sic] que o mal, até as boas reformas são inuteis, ou nocivas. As revoluções são como os terremotos: tudo arruinão, e nada reparão" (p. vi). The preface to this translation is pages iii-vii.

Silva Lisboa is considered one of the most influential economic and political thinkers in the history of Brazil and Portugal, and his translation of Burke is interesting not only for its reflection on Silva Lisboa's political thought, but in the context of the rising discontent in Brazil in 1812, when it was first published there, and in the context of the struggle between the liberals and conservatives over the Portuguese constitution when this second edition appeared in 1822. A native of Salvador (Bahia), Silva Lisboa was an advisor to D. João VI and to the Emperor D. Pedro I. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Translation of Burke by a Noted Brazilian Politician and Economist


Second edition; the first appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1812, and is very rare. It includes selections from *Reflections on the Revolution in France* and *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, as well as two others entitled *Observações sobre o genio e caracter da revolução franceza* and *Apologia de Edmund Burke, por si mesmo, sobre a sua Pensão do Governo*. These last two may be assorted excerpts, since the titles do not appear to correspond to any of Burke’s published works. Judging from the NUC and OCLC, this compilation is the only translation to Portuguese of any of Burke’s works until the 1980s.

The translator and editor, José da Silva Lisboa, Visconde de Cayrú (1756-1835), agrees with Burke that revolution is evil, and that change must come in a less violent form: "Execer revoluções não he defender desgovernos, nem excluir boas leis…. Quando o remedio he peior [sic] que o mal, até as boas reformas são inuteis, ou nocivas. As revoluções são como os terremotos: tudo arruinão, e nada reparão" (p. vi). Pages iii-vii are Silva Lisboa’s preface to this translation.

Silva Lisboa is considered one of the most influential economic and political thinkers in the history of Brazil and Portugal, and his translation of Burke is interesting not only for its reflection on Silva Lisboa’s political thought, but in the context of the rising discontent in Brazil in 1812, when it was first published there, and in the context of the struggle between the liberals and conservatives over the Portuguese constitution when this second edition appeared in 1822. A native of Salvador (Bahia), Silva Lisboa was an advisor to D. João VI and to the Emperor D. Pedro I. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.
12. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. Os Lusíadas, poema epico ... Nova edição correcta, e dada á luz, por Dom loze Maria de Souza-Botelho .... Paris: Officina Typographica de Firmin Didot, 1817. Folio (36 x 26 cm.), dark green full morocco (some very slight wear), signed in gilt “enc. fersil. porto” and dated “14.5.1980” on lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine richly decorated in gilt with tan and crimson leather inlays, raised bands in six compartments, gilt author and short title in second compartment from head and “1817” at foot of spine, covers also richly gilt with tan and crimson leather inlaid borders, front cover with large leather inlay of a sailing ship in tan, dark brown, blue and red, decorated in gilt, large gilt and tan leather inlaid short title above, and author in gilt below, rear cover with smaller gilt sailing ship and anchor at center, containing tan and dark brown leather inlays, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, edges of head and foot of spine milled, beige silk endleaves, pastedowns with thick borders containing inlays and gilt similar to those on covers, green silk ribbon place marker. Wood-engraved vignettes. Text with light foxing, less than in the two other copies we have handled, and other copies we have seen on the market. Plates minimally affected in margins, images not affected. Half title and title page with light browning. Uncut. Overall in very good condition. Signature of [2.º?] Visconde de Villarinho de São Romão (?) on half title, with paper coat-of-arms in colors tipped on. Small oblong tickets of Livraria Academica and Esquina, Lda., Porto, in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. (4 ll.), cxxx pp., (1 blank l.), 413 pp., 12 finely engraved plates [frontispiece portrait of Camões, plate of Camões in Macau, and 1 plate preceding each of the 10 Cantos], with tissue guards to all plates, all printed, except that for the frontispiece, as is required. $12,500.00

First issue, with the word “poder” in stanza XXX of Canto X in uncorrected state. This copy lacks the 10-page Supplemento (paginated 415-424), issued separately in 1818 and rarely present (especially so in the case of the first issue), as most copies had been distributed before the Supplemento was printed.

Nicely printed on excellent paper, the edition was said to have been limited to 210 copies, of which 182 were offered gratis to many of the leading libraries and personalities of Europe. “A impressão luxuosa e extraordinariamente nitida, com caracteres inteiramente novos, é um padrão da perfeição typographica usada na opulenta casa Didot, de que ella já dera a prova em honra do nosso egregio poeta na edição anterior, de menor formato” (Brito Aranha). No expense was spared by the fifth Morgado de Mateus, D. José Maria de Souza Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos (1758-1825), a great landowner with holdings centered at Vila Real, one of the richest men in Europe, at whose behest the edition was produced. The Morgado de Mateus also wrote the introduction, consisting of an “Advertência” (pp. i-xlviii) and a “Vida de Camões” (pp. xlix-cxxx). Lignon engraved the frontispiece portrait of Camões after a design by Gérard, while Forsell (after Des-
senne) engraved Camões in the gruta named for him in Macau. The remaining 10 plates were engraved by Massard, Oortman, Henri Laurent, Bovinet, Pigeot, Toschi, Forster, and Richomme after designs by Dessenne (3) and Fragonard (7).


Second Appearance of the Lusíadas in Brazil


2 volumes. $900.00

This edition, aimed at a large public, is apparently the second appearance of the Lusíadas in Brazil. The illustrations are after those of the 1817 Paris edition of the Morgado de Mateus.


Pina Martins, Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões 195. Coleção Camoneana de José do Canto 158. Braga, Bibliographia Camoneana, p. 70. For
First Pernambuco Edition of the Lusiadas

14. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Os Lusíadas, poema epico de Luiz de Camões. Nova edição correcta.* Pernambuco: Typ. de Santos & Companhia, 1843. 16°, twentieth-century (third quarter?) period tan sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson and dark green leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, gilt place and date at foot, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled for an early binding. Wood-engraved vignette of a sailing ship on title page. Wood-engraved tailpiece vignette on p. 397. Marginal worming from pp. 107-98, mostly pinpoint or otherwise very minor, but a bit more extensive, with repairs and touching a few letters of text in a few cases, as well as in the final 25 leaves, also mostly very minor without affecting text, but becoming a bit more extensive in final 3 leaves, with repairs and touching a few letters of text. Still, overall in good condition. 397 pp. $400.00


15. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Os Lusiadas. Com um prefacio de Theophilo Braga .... Edição revista aproximativamente sobre a chamada segunda de 1572 por Joaquim de Araujo.* Porto: Typographia Elzeviriana, 1889. Folio (34.6 x 23.8 cm.), late twentieth-century half crimson morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, gilt author and title in second and fifth compartments from head, red endleaves. Title page in red and black within elaborate decorative border of sepia and red. All other pages within a less elaborate red decorative border. Headpieces and initials at the beginning of each canto. Tailpiece at end. Pinpoint wormhole in lower portion of final 23 leaves, touching red border on a few leaves, but never affecting text. Another pinpoint wormhole in upper blank margin of final 17 leaves. Hole about 1.5 cm. in diameter in upper outer margin of final 7 leaves, never affecting text,
but touching the decorative border. Uncut. In good condition overall. Bookplate of J[osé] Pinto Ferreira. xxiv, 395 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

N.º 24 of 50 copies on “papel de linho nacional”, of a total edition of 56 copies. Finely printed on excellent quality paper. At the head of the title page is stated “Edição da Cidade do Porto”. The introductory essay by Theophilo Braga is titled “Os Lusíadas como epopéia da civilização moderna.”

Provenance: José Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer and for many years a distinguished book collector, specializing in Camões and the Restauração.


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First Attempt to Collect the Works of Camões under the General title Obras; Editio Princeps of Part Three of the Rimas

16. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. Obras de Luís de Camões, príncipe dos poetas portugueses, com os argumentos do Lecenciado João Franco Berreto, & por elle emendadas em esta nova impressão, que comprehende todas as Obras, que deste insigne autor se acharam impressas, & manuscritas, com o Index dos nomes proprios .... Lisbon: Por António Craesbeeck d’Mello, Impresseur da Casa Real, 1669. 4º, eighteenth-century speckled sheep (spine worn; other minor binding wear; recased with more recent marbled endleaves), spine gilt (faded) with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (defective). Typographical border on title page, woodcut initials, typographical borders surrounding the “Argumentos” to each canto, woodcut tailpieces at the end of each canto. Repairs to title page and to lower outer corner of leaf X3 touching a letter of text on the verso. Still, a good copy overall. White paper ticket (2.9 x 3.1 cm.) of Livraria Olisipo, R. da Trindade, 17, 1200 Lisboa, with blue letter and trim in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Bookplate of J[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4 ll.) 376, 78 pp., (1 blank l.). Page 317 incorrectly numbered 173; pp. 318-9 incorrectly numbered 314-5, p. 321 incorrectly numbered 331, p. 323 incorrectly numbered 332. $2,800.00

This is the first attempt to collect the works of Camões under the general title Obras. The four volumes, consisting of the Lusiadas and the three parts of the Rimas, have separate pagination and signatures. The Lusiadas was issued without any special title page. The first part of the Rimas has a title page noting the three parts, while the second and third parts have their own title pages. João Franco Barreto, editor of the Lusiadas, also edited the first two volumes of Rimas. Volume three of the Rimas, published here for the first time, was edited by António Alvares da Cunha.

The volume titled Obras contains a brief biography of the poet, ending with the famous epitaph by D. Gonçalo Coutinho which originated the erroneous date of Camões’
death, followed by the sonnet “Quem louvará Camões, que elle não seja?”. The verso of the fourth preliminary leaf of this volume is correctly titled “Privilegio”; in some copies it is “Frivilegio.”

Provenance: José Pinto Ferreira, army officer and for many years a distinguished Portuguese collector, specializing in Camões and the Restauração.

* Arouca C63, C71, C82-3. For a thorough discussion of all four volumes, see Inocêncio XIV, 76-80; also V, 257-8. Barbosa Machado, III, 74. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 106-7. Canto, Coleção camoneana 34-6; cf. also 37-8. Pina Martins, Os Lusiadas, 1572-1972: Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medallística de Camões 92, 122. Braga, Bibliographia Camoneana, pp. 54-5. HSA, pp. 86-7. Palha 1638. Not in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: MH, PP, DCU. Porbase locates three copies of the Obras volume: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one, which had belonged to T. Norton, with the first two leaves mutilated and mounted; the other lacking the title page; both “aparado”), and the third copy in the Faculdade de Letras of the Universidade do Porto (without information regarding collation or condition). Porbase locates four copies of the present edition of the Rimas, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: one lacks the first title page, another is severely cut down, while another has only the first two parts.

BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:

Parody of the Carta Constitucional and Costa Cabral

17. *Carta constitutiva da monarchia algodrina, decretada e dada pelo Dictador do Reino de Algodres e seus domínios aos 27 de Janeiro de 1842.* Lisbon: Typ. de Manoel de J. Coelho, 1845. 16° (10 x 7.3 cm.), contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers (spine slightly defective, stabbed). Small woodcut vignette of a lion’s head on title page. Very good to fine condition. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela with ducal coronet above monogram on title page. 64 pp., (1 l.). $900.00

Parody, rare, of the Carta Constitucional, Portugal’s second constitution, which had originally been written and promulgated in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. Also parodied here is António Bernardo da Costa Cabral (Fornos de Algodres, Algodres, 1803-Porto, 1889), created 1.º Conde de Tomar in 1845, and later 1.º Marquês de Tomar (1878), who in 1842 had reintroduced the more conservative Carta Constitucional and established a new administrative code which centralized power in the form of a strong executive. This allowed him to exercise almost dictatorial control of the Portuguese state. His regime, known as “Cabalismo”, lasted from 1842 to 1846. José Bernardo da Silva Cabral, 1.º Conde de Cabral, his brother, was one of the regime’s main supporters, and other relatives were placed in positions of authority, resulting in charges of nepotism. Costa Cabral was of fairly modest origins.
His rapid rise, along with that of his family, and vastly increased wealth, eventually caused widespread resentment.

The beginning of the supposed constitution on p. 5, “Dom Antonio Primeiro, por minha vontade arbitaria, Dictador d’Algodres ...” is typical of the spirit of the document. It continues throughout in the same vein.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopedia XX, 123-8.)


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this liberal pamphlet upholding the legitimacy of D. Maria II and repeatedly denouncing D. Miguel as a usurper. The work is divided into 3 parts. In the first part, the author demonstrates that the way religion was taught during past years under D. Miguel brought about its own destruction. In the second part he demonstrates the ill effects such teachings had on society. In the third part he claims that such teachings were contrary to the spirit of Jesus Christ.

The author was a surgeon, about whom little else is known.

*19. CASTRO, Eugénio de. Interlúnio. Coimbra: Francisco França Amado, 1894. 8°, contemporary half crimson sheep over cloth boards, flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, orange endleaves. In very good condition. 72 pp., (4 ll.). $300.00

Early and Rare
FIRST EDITION of one of the author’s earlier books of poems, and one of his rarest. A second edition appeared in 1911, and a third in 1927.

The poet, diplomat and university professor Eugénio de Castro (Eugénio de Castro e Almeida, 1869-1944) introduced Symbolism to Portugal; as a young diplomat in Paris he came into contact with the great French symbolist poets, becoming a friend of Jean Moréas and Henri de Régnier. His influence can be seen even on such established Portuguese writers as Guerra Junqueiro, and he undoubtedly paved the way for Camilo Pessanha and Mário Sá Carneiro. Castro’s verse (“often so perfect, always so artificial,” says Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 337) signaled the return to poetry of careful thought and planning, as opposed to the inspired improvisation of the Romanticists, and led to the cult of “art for art’s sake” or “estheticism” that became prominent in Portugal ca. 1925.


20. CASTRO, Eugénio de. O Rei Galaor. Poema dramático. Coimbra: F. França Amado, 1897. 8°, contemporary half reddish-brown sheep over marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author and title in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, yellow silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in (repaired). Printed in green and black throughout. In good to very good condition overall. 77 pp., (1 l.). $200.00

FIRST EDITION, produced in a reduced but unjustified printing. The Brazilian Araujo Viana based an opera on this dramatic poem centering on King Galaor, Queen Gudula, and their daughter Sybilla.

The poet, diplomat and university professor Eugénio de Castro (Eugénio de Castro e Almeida, 1869-1944) introduced Symbolism to Portugal; as a young diplomat in Paris he came into contact with the great French symbolist poets, becoming a friend of Jean Moréas and Henri de Régnier. His influence can be seen even on such established Portuguese writers as Guerra Junqueiro, and he undoubtedly paved the way for Camilo Pessanha and Mário Sá Carneiro. Castro’s verse (“often so perfect, always so artificial,” says Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 337) signaled the return to poetry of careful thought and planning, as opposed to the inspired improvisation of the Romanticists, and led to the cult of “art for art’s sake” or “estheticism” that became prominent in Portugal ca. 1925.

21. **CASTRO, Eugenio de.** *Versos de Eugenio de Castro. Horas Tristes (Camoniana).* Lisbon: Typ. do Commercio de Portugal, 1888. Large 8°, twentieth-century navy blue sheep (ca. 1975), signed in gilt “FERSIL-PORTO” at lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, date of publication in gilt at foot, gilt border on covers, marbled endleaves, top edges of text block rouged, lime-green silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. [6 ll.]. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of one of the author’s early works, LIMITED to only 52 copies, of which this is number 16, on “paper Watmann”. Of the 52 copies printed, numbers I and II were on “papel da China”; 1 to 4 were on “papel Japão”; 5 to 8 were on “papel Hollanda”; 9 to 18 were on “papel Watmann”; 19 to 30 were on “papel Renascença”; and 31 to 50 were on “papel Marfim”. The limitation statement is on the verso of the front wrapper. The numbers given there are I-II, 1-4, 4-8, 8-18, 18-30, and 3-50, respectively [sic].

The poet, diplomat and university professor Eugénio de Castro (Eugénio de Castro e Almeida, 1869-1944) introduced Symbolism to Portugal; as a young diplomat in Paris he came into contact with the great French symbolist poets, becoming a friend of Jean Moréas and Henri de Régnier. His influence can be seen even on such established Portuguese writers as Guerra Junqueiro, and he undoubtedly paved the way for Camilo Pessanha and Mário Sá Carneiro. Castro’s verse (“often so perfect, always so artificial,” says Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 337) signaled the return to poetry of careful thought and planning, as opposed to the inspired improvisation of the Romanticists, and led to the cult of “art for art’s sake” or “estheticism” that became prominent in Portugal ca. 1925.


22. **Chegou o papão.** [Colophon: Porto]: Na imprensa do Gandra & Filhos, 1832. 4°, disbound. Caption title. The two conjugate leaves are connected only by 4.5 cm. at the top. Good condition. 4 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION of this pro-liberal pamphlet in favor of D. Pedro and D. Maria, and against D. Miguel. It appears that supporters of D. Miguel had referred to D. Pedro as a papão, a sort of “paper tiger” who could only frighten children. The anonymous author refutes this assertion, listing a series of courageous and righteous actions by D. Pedro.

King’s Entry to Lisbon in 1619, Written by a Fifteen-Year-Old

23. CORDERO [or Cordeiro], Jacinto. Comedia de la entrada del Rey em Portugal. Lisbon: por Jorge Rodriguez, 1621. 4°, late nineteenth-century speckled calf (some binding wear), spine richly gilt in five compartments, gilt author and title in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves. Title page within double typographical border (slightly cropped at top). Very large woodcut initial on third leaf recto. Large woodcut initial on third leaf verso. Woodcut printer’s mark of a pelican feeding its heart to its chicks on fourth leaf recto (lettering reversed). Small woodcut initial on leaf A1 recto. Typographical headpieces. Many leaves cropped, with loss of some leaf numbers and parts of running heads. Occasional light dampstains. Repairs to lower blank margins of a few leaves. In somewhat less than good condition, but still solid.

Bookplate of J. Pinto Ferreira. Unidentified gold ticket in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. White paper ticket with dark red letter (2.6 x 3.1 cm.) of Livraria Olisipo, L. Trindade Coelho n.º’s 7 e 8, 1200 Lisboa in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. (4), 38 ll. Main text in two columns. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, of the author’s first book, published at the age of 15. The subject is the entrance of Felipe III of Spain (Filipe II of Portugal) into Lisbon in 1619. The King died in Madrid on 31 March 1621. The licenses of this book are dated between 18 May and 26 June 1621. Speaking roles include Safiro, D. Jorge, D. Luis, ElRey Felipe, and the Duque de Uzed.

Cordeiro, a native of Lisbon, was born in 1606 and died in the city of his birth in 1646. He was Alférez de Ordenanças, and though he wrote mostly in Spanish, he embraced the cause of Portuguese independence in 1640. His comedies and comic poetry were much appreciated in his day, both in Spain and in Portugal, and are still well regarded. He also wrote an Elogio de poetas Lusitanos, 1631, a supplement to Lope de Vega’s Laurel de Apollo in praise of Portuguese poets omitted by Lope.

The book is dedicated to the Bishop Fernão Martins Mascarenhas, Inquisitor General of Portugal.

Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração.


24. COSTA, José Daniel Rodrigues da, possible author. O Mudo de Pernambuco, ou Gervazio em Lisboa. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina que foi de Lino da Silva Godinho, 1822. 4°, disbound. Caption title,
with “M” in “Mudo” of title printed upside down. In very good condition. 8 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with the caption title apparently in its first state. Two sonnets and a 45-stanza poem directed against Gervasio Pires Ferreira, who was derisively known in Lisbon as the “the Mute of Pernambuco.” These poems were printed while Gervasio Pires Ferreira was being held prisoner in Lisbon after the failure of the Junta in 1822. The nickname “the Mute of Pernambuco” originated in the loss of speech that he experienced after he was sent to a prison in Bahia for participating in the revolution of 1817. Gervasio Pires Ferreira was elected president of the assembly of Pernambuco in 1821, after which he regained his power of speech.


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

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

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

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

26. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Notas … ao Acordão proferido no Juízo das Capellas da Coroa, na Casa da Supplicação de Lisboa aos 29 de Abril de 1820 … contra o Coronel Nicolão Maria Rapozo, da Ilha de S. Miguel. Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers. In very good condition. 64 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Acordão is printed on pp. 3-5, followed by the comments of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa. The subject under dispute is the disposal of goods owned by the Crown.

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


27. [COUTINHO, D. Domingos Antonio de Sousa, 1º Conde and later 1º Marques de Funchal]. Notas ao pretendido Manifesto da Nação Portugueza aos Soberanos da Europa, publicado em Lisboa a 15 de Dezembro de 1820. 2 works in 1 volume. London: T.C. Hansard, 1821. 12°, contemporary printed wrappers (spine defective at head and with other defects). Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Brief two-line old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper outer corner of front wrapper verso. Small rectangular later plain white paper ticket with slightly rounded edges, with “770” in ink and “D(2)-5” below in pencil. Marginal annotations and underlining in pencil. (2 ll.), 121 pp., (1 l.). 2 works in 1 volume. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITIONS of both works, which comprise a detailed analysis of the Manifesto da Nação Portugueza published in 1820. The Manifesto itself, written by Fr. Francisco de S. Luís, a member of the revolutionary junta that came to power in Porto in 1820, is printed on pp. 1-39 of the Notas. It was first printed in Lisbon, 1820; see Innocéncio II, 430 and XVI, 97.

The Notas suggest political, economic and judicial reforms to strengthen the Portuguese nation. The harm that Brazilian independence would cause to Brazil as well as Portugal is discussed on pp. lxxxi-cii of the Introdução, and the detrimental effects of opening Brazilian ports to foreign ships are discussed on pp. 53-8 of the Notas.

Although the Notas were printed in 1821, they were not distributed until after the change of political leadership in June 1823. The two works in this volume are usually found together.

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 from 1796 to 1803. Brother of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, the first Conde de Linhares, he served for many years, with distinction, as Portuguese ambassador to the Court of St. James (1803-1814) and to Rome (1814-1818). In the civil war that was raging when he died, he lent his considerable support to D. Maria II. A contemporary (quoted in Innocêncio) described him as a kind man, but “inimigo declarado de tres altas classes da sociedade, como eram: Padres, Inquisidores e Desembargadores; dos quaes, dizia, tinham vindo todos os males a Portugal, por que por elles todas as nossas leis tinham sido feitas, e por elles sempre tinhamos sido governados.” 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 raised to the rank of Marquês de Funchal by D. Pedro, former Emperor of Brazil, acting as regent for his daughter D. Maria II.


BOUND WITH:


*Let My Brother Go!*

**28. COUTINHO, Francisco de Sousa.** *Manifesto, e protestaçam que fez Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, Comendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Môr da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom Joam o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario às partes Septentrionaes, enviado à Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Sereníssimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, Irmão de sua Real Magestade, injustamente reteudo nas terras do Imperio. Traduzido de outro Latino impresso na Cidade de Holmia em o Reyno de Suecia.* Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1641. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue quarter cloth over marbled boards (rubbed, lower outer corner of rear cover defective). In good to very good condition. Unidentified armorial bookplate with motto “Ars Sver Omnia” and initials “C.A.”. Front cover with small rectangular white paper ticket with serrated edges and blue border, with “1763” stamped in ink at center; ruled paper label (8 x 10.9 cm.) tipped on beneath with old ink manuscript title and bibliographical reference to Innocêncio
First Edition in Portuguese? D. Duarte de Bragança (Vila Viçosa 1605-Milan 1649), brother of D. João IV, was in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III when Portugal revolted against the Spanish Hapsburgs and his brother was acclaimed king. The present pamphlet is part of the diplomatic efforts to secure D. Duarte’s release. The efforts were ultimately unsuccessful: D. Duarte was moved from prison to prison, and after being sold to the Spaniards, died in Milan. His years of mistreatment gained much sympathy for the cause of Portuguese independence.

There appears to be a different translation, published by António Alvares, also in 1641. We have been unable to establish priority.

Construction of Telescopes

29. COUTO, Mateus Valente do. *Principios de optica aplicados á construção dos instrumentos astronomicos para uso dos alunos, que frequentão o Observatorio da Marinha*. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1836. 4°, contemporary blue-gray plain wrappers (spine with some defects). Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Tables in text. Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript (“Optica”) on front cover. (4 ll.), 108 pp., 6 folding lithographic plates. $600.00

First and ONLY EDITION of this elaborate textbook on the construction of telescopes for use by students at Portugal’s naval observatory. The work makes use of principles of mathematics, optics, physics, vision, etc.

Mateus Valente do Couto (1770-1848), a native of Macapá in Pará, near the mouth of the Amazon, was a distinguished physician and mathematician, Director of the Portuguese Naval Observatory and a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. His parents were Portuguese, natives of Mazagão. He left a number of scientific works.


* Innocêncio VI, 168-9 (without mention of the preliminary leaves). Sacramento Blake VI, 256-9 (also without mention of the preliminary leaves). OCLC: 253104612 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 457271132 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 6084703 (British Library); 753073463 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats the British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats only the copies recorded via OCLC and Porbase.
Medieval Galician Songwriter

*30. CUNHA, Celso Ferreira da, ed. O cancioneiro de Martín Codax. Rio de Janeiro: [Departamento de Imprensa Nacional], 1956. Large 8° (25.3 x 19.2 cm.), contemporary half mottled sheep over faux reptile paper boards (minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, editor and title lettered in gilt, red silk ribbon place marker, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Very good condition. Non-authorial presentation inscription to António Augusto Gonçalves Rodrigues. White-on-blue paper binder’s ticket of Ismael Chuvas, Coimbra (3.5 x 2.3 cm.), in upper inner corner of front pastedown endleaf. 198 pp., (1 blank l.), 10 ll. plates, extensive etymological glossary, bibliography. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION thus of this collection of medieval music. The etymological glossary occupies pp. [89]-178.

Martín Codax or Martim Codax was a Galician medieval *joglar*, possibly from Vigo, Galicia in present-day Spain. He may have been active during the middle of the thirteenth century, judging from scriptological analysis. He is one of only two out of a total of 88 authors of *cantigas d’amigo* who uses only the archaic strophic form aAB (a rhymed distich followed by a refrain). He also employs an archaic rhyme-system whereby i-o / a-o are used in alternating strophes. In addition Martín Codax consistently deploys a strict parallelistic technique known as *leixapren*; the order of the third and fourth strophes is inverted in the Pergaminho Vindel but the correct order appears in the Cancioneiro da Biblioteca Nacional and the Cancioneiro da Vaticana. His dates, however, remain unknown and there is no documentary biographical information concerning the poet.

The body of work attributed to him consists of seven *cantigas d’amigo* which appear in the Galician-Portuguese songbooks and in the Vindel parchment. In all three manuscripts he is listed as the author of the compositions, and in all three the number and the order of the songs is the same. This provides important evidence to support the view that the order of other poets’ songs in the *cancioneiros* (songbooks) should not automatically be dismissed as random or attributed to later compilers. Rather, the identity of the poems and their order in all witnesses supports the view that the seven songs of Codax reflect an original performance set, and that the sets of poems by some other poets might also have been organized for performance.

Provenance: The university professor, cultural and literary historian, and essayist António Augusto Gonçalves Rodrigues (Bragança, 1906-1999), author of numerous important works on D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, the Cavaleiro de Oliveira, and translation in Portugal (among other subjects) was the founder in 1962 and for many years director of the Instituto Superior de Línguas e Administração. See Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 288-90.

For the binder Ismael Chuvas, “reputado artista” known for the “brilho dos seus trabalhos”, see Matias Lima, Encadernadores Portugueses, p. 74 (illustrating a different ticket).
Significant Presentation Inscription

31. CUNHA, Xavierda. *A Bíblia dos bibliófilos. Divagações bibliográficas e biblioteconômicas pelo Director da Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa*. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1911. 4° (22 x 16.8 cm.), later green half sheep over decorated boards (very slight rubbing to front joint near head of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short author and title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, endleaves decorated with multicolored and gilt floral design, remains of pink silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in. Some foxing and browning to front wrapper; foxing to rear wrapper. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. Author’s unsigned presentation inscription on half title: “Ao Ill.mo, Ex.mo Senhor, // Dr. Augusto Mendes Simões de Castro, // em humilde testemunho da mais elevada consideração, // e da mais cordial estima, // oferece este seu devadeiro supiro bibliotechnico // um bibliothecario ignominiosamente demitecido // por ‘incapaz e má-figura’.” 103 pp. $600.00

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION* of this collection of bibliophilic and bibliographical notes. Xavier da Cunha had been appointed director of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal in 1902, a post he occupied until being dismissed following the Republican Revolution of October 5, 1910. His disgust at being replaced is evident in the presentation inscription. It is noteworthy that the book was published by the Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra rather than that of the Biblioteca Nacional.

Provenance: Augusto Mendes Simões de Castro (Coimbra 1845-Coimbra 1932), author, distinguished and erudite bibliophile and bibliographer, worked for 40 years in various capacities at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade da Coimbra. See *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 276-8; *Grande enciclopédia*, XXIX, 67.

* * * Inocêncio Aditamentos, pp. 350-1. On the physician, poet, illustrious bibliographer, and erudite writer Xavier da Cunha (Évora 1840-Lisbon 1920), see also Inocêncio XX, 31-49, 300; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 217-9; and *Grande enciclopédia*, VIII, 273-4. OCLC: 13990228 (Harvard College Library, Indiana University, Newberry Library, University of Kansas, University of California-Los Angeles, King’s College London, Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates four copies: one each in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats King’s College London only.

32. CUNHA, Xavier da. *Pretidão de amor. Endechas de Camões a Barbara escrava, seguidas da respectiva tradução em varias línguas e antecedidas de um preambulo*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1893 (i.e., 1895). Folio (29 x 21.4 cm.), twentieth-century (ca. 1975) half sheep over marbled boards (wear at corners), signed in gilt “FERSIL-PORTO” at lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments,
TRATADO
DO MODO O MAIS FACIL,
E O MAIS EXACTO DE FAZER
AS CARTAS
GEOGRÁFICAS,
ASSIM DA TERRA, COMO DO MAR, E TIRAR
AS PLANTAS DAS PRAIAS, CIDADES, E EDIFÍCIOS COM
INSTRUMENTOS, E SEM INSTRUMENTOS,
PARA SERVIR DE INSTRUÇÃO
À FÁBRA DAS CARTAS GEOGRÁFICAS DA HISTÓRIA
E SECULAR DE PORTUGAL.
TIRADO DOS MELORES AUTORES,
E COMPOSTO POR
MANOEL DE AZEVEDO
DE AZEVEDO
ACADEMICO DA ACADEMIA REAL DA
'HISTÓRIA', CAVALEIRO PROFESSO NA ORDEM DE CRIOLHO,
BRIGADIER DE INFANTARIA DOS EXERCICIOS DE SUA
MAGELHAES, QUE DEUS GARDE, E ENGENHEIRO
MOR DO REINO.
LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
NA OFICINA DE PASCOAL DA SYLVA
IMPRESSOR DE SUA MAGELHAES. 1722.
red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments from head, gilt letter, date of publication in gilt at foot, marbled endleaves, top edges of text block rouged, other edges uncut, silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers (repaired at edges) bound in. Title page in red and black. Numerous decorative initials in red and black. Many different, attractive head- and tailpieces. Very good condition. Unsigned ink manuscript inscription (from Augusto Epiphanio?), dated 9.X.1914, to D. Carolina A.M. Felgas, on recto of initial blank leaf. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 851 pp., (1 l., 3 blank ll.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—LIMITED to 300 numbered copies, all of which were offered as gifts, of which this is number 112, one of 60 copies on “Papel-de-Linho Portuguez (Branco)”, given to August Epiphanio da Silva Dias; his name is entered in ink manuscript below the justification. The justification, printed on the verso of the half title, states that there were 20 copies on “Papel-do-Japão” numbered 1 to 20, 20 on “Papel-Whatman” numbered 21 to 40, 20 on “Papel-de-Hollandia” numbered 41 to 60, 30 on “Papel-de-Linho Portuguez (Azul)” numbered 61 to 90, 60 on “Papel-de-Linho Portuguez (Branco)” numbered 91 to 150, and 150 on “Papel-de-Linho Portuguez (Finissimo)” numbered 151 to 300. This luxurious example of fine printing was produced at the expense of António Augusto de Carvalho Monteiro (known as “Monteiro dos Milhões”), great capitalist, bibliomaniac and collector (Rio de Janeiro, 1850-Sintra, 1920).

The preliminary study occupies pp. [3]-285. This is followed by the text of the original poem by Camões, then by 116 complete translations of the poem into different languages (pp. 287-780). There is more than one version in some languages, by different translators. For example, as well as translations into standard Italian, there are 18 translations into 16 Italian dialects. The 9 translations into English are by 6 different translators. In addition to translations into just about every European language, including Manx, Welsh, and various dialects of Breton, there are translations into Hebrew, Arabic, Tamil, “Angolense”, and Guarany.

The remaining pages of this volume contain additional commentary, an elaborate table of contents, an analytical index, and finally a detailed colophon leaf.


Innocêncio XVIII, 10 (without mention of the preliminary leaves); XX, 349 (this time omitting mention of the final unnumbered leaves). Dicionário chronológico de autores portugueses, II, 217-9. On the physician, poet, illustrious bibliographer, and erudite writer Xavier da Cunha (Évora 1840-Lisbon 1920), see also Innocêncio XX, 31-49, 300; Aditamentos, pp. 350-1; and Grande enciclopédia, VIII, 273-4.

33. Directorio para os escrivaens d’ante os Juizes eleitos das freguezias, conforme o Decreto de 16 de Maio de 1832, de 24 de Dezembro de 1833, e Lei de 30 d’ Abril de 1835. Porto: Imprensa de Alvarez Ribeiro, 1836. 8°, disbound, traces of blue wrapper at inner margin of title page near spine. Woodcut of armored figure on title page. In good to very good condition. “120” in old ink manuscript in upper margin of title page.
Pages 3-47 numbered “1-45”, and blank verso of p. 47 numbered “46” in old ink manuscript. 47 pp. $300.00

Extensive rules for the conduct and duties of court clerks who were to work with elected judges in local neighborhood districts.

Not located in OCLC. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites an edition of Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1836, with 35, (1) pp. in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the beginning of the title transcribed as Directório para os escrivães … Not located in Copac. This edition not located in KVK (44 databases searched), which locates only the single copy of the Coimbra edition cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, or Melvyl.

*34. DUARTE, Manuel Florentino, José Costa Leite, José Pacheco, et al. Literatura de cordel: antologia. 2 volumes. São Paulo: Global Editora, [1976]. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Good to very good condition overall. 168 pp., illustrated; 189 pp., (1 l.), illustrated. 2 volumes.$35.00

Volume I contains an introductory essay by ethnographer Mário Souto Maio, “Literatura popular em verso, literatura popular nordestina, literatura de cordel: uma introdução,” including bibliographical endnotes (pp. 5-16). There is a bibliography by the same writer (pp. 17-30). The rest of the volume contains illustrated popular poems by Duarte, Leite, Pacheco, and José Soares, illustrated with woodcuts.

Volume II contains an “Apresentação” by Roberto Goldkorn (pp. 7-8) and an unsigned “Nota introdutiva” (pp. 9-10), followed by popular poems and woodcut illustrations by Abraão Batista.

Arabs, the Duke of Sully, Ancient Egyptians, and the Monastery of Alcobaça

35. DULAC, Antonio Maximino. Genuina exposição do tremendo marasmo político em que caiu Portugal, com desenganada indicação dos unicos remedios apropriados á sua cura radical, dedicada aos verdadeiros amigos do bem publico. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 4°, contemporary half mottled sheep over marbled boards (rubbing to boards; other minor binding wear), flat spine gilt with red leather lettering piece and dark green leather numbering piece, gilt lettering and numbering, text-block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Internally fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. Pencil inscription on title page of volume II. Frontispiece plate, viii, 219 pp., (2 ll.); 206 pp., (3 ll.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of yet another thorough and thoughtful work on history, politics, and political economy by this author. Much of volume I deals with French
history, politics, commerce and agriculture in order to draw attention to lessons thought
useful for Portugal, with significant attention being given to the policies of Maximilien
de Béthune, first Duke of Sully. Chapter VI of volume I (pp. 78-84) deals with the Royal
Monastery of Alcobaça. Chapters X through two chapters XI of volume II (pp. 53-69)
are devoted to ancient Egypt. Chapters XIII to XXIX of that volume (pp. 70-186) deal
comprehensively with the Arabs in the Iberian Peninsula.

The lithographic plate at the beginning depicts a tree, labeled “Arvo da Liber,” with
a Portuguese royal flag at its base. To its right is a base labeled “Carta Constitucional”,
with a phoenix rising from its ashes on top. In the lower quarter of the plate is written
“Plantada, e cultivada pelo nosso Heróico Libertador, crescerá, fructificará, assombrará
o Throno, immortalizará o reinado da sua Augusta Filha, tornará até em verdade a ficção
do Phenix renascer das suas cinxas no altar da patria.”

Dulac (1768-1850) was born in France, becoming a naturalized Portuguese subject in
1799. From 1794 he was an official in the Secretaria d’Estado de Negocios Ecclesiasticos
e da Justiça. He wrote several other books that remain of considerable value.

*Dulac, Diário de Viagem,* pp. 105-112.

Innocêncio I, 206 (incorrect transcription of title and without collation); VIII, 253
giving the correct title, but still without any collation or mention of the plate). OCLC:
19567337 (University of Kansas Archives, University of Texas, University of California-
San Diego, British Library). Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac
repeats British Library only.

*36. [ESTRADA, José Possidónio]. O telegrafo da outra banda, escrevendo
na rocha do Pragal política religiosa, e civil, em que faz grande figura o Padre
Santo de Roma, por efeito dos conceitos dos seus Aulicos. Lisbon: Typ. de
Vieira & Torres, 1839. 8°, disbound. Title page soiled. Small light stains
throughout. Overall in good condition. Contemporary ink inscription
on title page: “Por Fr. José Possidonio Estrada”. 49 pp., (1 l.). A-B², C¹⁰.
$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The work treats a number of issues relating to Church-
State relations. Among these are the royal vs. ecclesiastical power, when it is justifiable
to resist obedience to the Pope, the return of bishops who had fled Portugal, the exclusi-
vity of the Pope in dispensations regarding marriage vows, and the necessity of Papal
confirmation of bishops.

Frei José Possidónio Estrada was a Trinitarian until 1834, and died at an advanced
age, after 1860, having lived much of his later life in Almada. He wrote a number of
other anticlerical tracts and pro-liberal works in favor of the 1820 revolution and 1822
constitution. In 1824 the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha e Meneses,
forbade the reading of his *Superstições descubertas* under threat of excommunication. That
and other publications from the early 1820s caused the author to be persecuted; he was
exiled to his order’s house in Santarem, and imprisoned there for a while.

* Innocêncio V, 106-7 (giving an incorrect collation of iv, 52 pp.; actually, p. iv
is followed by p. 5, p. [50] is blank, while the final leaf is unnumbered). Martinho da
Fonseca *Subsídios para um dicionário de pseudónimos,* p. 274. See also *Grande enciclopédia,*
X, 507. Not located in OCLC.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this comprehensive catechism and spiritual guide; rare. In the words of José Adriano de Freitas Carvalho, the present work displays “o zelo [missionário] que levou … a chamar a atenção para a obrigação de todo o Cristão de se deixar possuir por esse zelo, e também a gizar, sob esse ponto de vista, uma optimista proposta de consolidação e desenvolvimento da missionação nos reinos da Guiné … Cabo Verde, Mina, Angola e Congo.” (Manuel Severim de Faria: espiritualidade e realidades missionárias nas “Provincias da Guiné” no século XVII, Braga, 1984, quoted in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 183-4).

Manoel Severim de Faria (1583-1655), author of highly regarded works on diverse subjects, is perhaps best known for historical and political writings such as *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624, which included biographies of Camões, João de Barros, and Diogo do Couto, and *Noticias de Portugal*, Lisbon 1655. His *Relação universal do que sucede em Portugal* … Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Innocêncio describes Severim de Faria as “um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsídios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da crítica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fulente ….”

Severim de Faria was Resende’s nephew and successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle. He also collected a choice library of rare books.

Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração.


38. [FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro, and Filippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro]. Parecer sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal; por dois concelheiros da coroa constitucional; seguido de notas às Observações que se publicaram em Londres sobre aquelle Parecer; e uma analyse das mesmas Observações segundo os princípios de jurisprudencia aplicável às questões de Regencia — Intervenção das Portencias estrangeiras — e Amnistia; e Reflexões sobre a necessidade absoluta de leis preparatorias, e organicas para a introdução, e seguimento da Carta constitucional. 9 parts in 2 volumes bound in 1. Paris: Na Officina Typographica de Casimir, 1832. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (joints cracking near head and foot of spine; some other minor binding wear), flat spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges tinted yellow. Dampstaining, for the most part restricted to the first 25 or so leaves, mostly very light, but a bit darker in first few leaves. Light to medium browning to a few leaves toward the end. Overall in good condition. xiv pp., (1 l.), 58; 30; 61 pp.; (1 l.), iv, 16 pp.; (2 ll.), vii, 15; 40; 24; 54; 60 pp. Page 54 of the final section incorrectly numbered 56. 9 parts in 2 volumes bound in 1. $500.00

Second edition, greatly expanded, of this salvo in the battle over constitutional government in Portugal. It was the first edition to reprint José Ferreira Borges’ Observações sobre um opusculo intitulado “Parecer de dois Concelheiros da Coroa Constitucional sobre os meios de restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal,” as well as the first and only edition to contain considerable analysis of that work. The first edition had appeared in Paris, 1831, with only 55 pp.

The first section contains the original Parecer, with additional material added, principally an “Advertencia dos autores do Parecer” (pp. [iii]-xiv). It contains a total of xiv pp., (1 l.), 58 pp.

The second section contains the reprint of the Observações by Ferreira Borges. 30 pp.

Next is an “Analyze das observações”, with 61 pp.

This is followed by a reprint of Ferreira Borges’s Opinião jurídica sobre a questão quem deve ser o Regente de Portugal, destruída a usurpação do Infante D. Miguel? (1 l.), iv, 16 pp.

Following this is:

[FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro]. Projecto d’un sistema de providencias para a convocação das Cortes Gerais e restabelecimento da Carta Constitucional. Appendice ao Parecer de
dois concelheiros da coroa constitucional sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representivo

After the half title, title page, and an “Advertencia” (pp. [i]-vii), there are five sections:

N.º II. “Projecto de decreto sobre os abusos da liberdade da imprensa, ou de quase-quer outros meios de manifestação de opiniões.” 40 pp.
N.º III. “Projecto de decreto sobre a divisão provisoria dos governos territoriaes.” 24 pp. Included are the Azores and Madeira, as well as Portugal’s Asian and African possessions.
N.º IV. “Projecto de decreto regulando a classificação dos moradores deste reino segundo as suas profissões e actuaes graduações civis, militares e ecclesiasticas. 54 pp.
N.º V. “Projecto de decreto regulando o modo das eleições dos membros das Cortes Gerais do Reino.” 60 pp.

*Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34 (1892), 179. Innocêncio VII, 263-4; for more
on Silverstre Pinheiro Ferreira see pp. 259-73, 461-2, 132, 144, 146; XIX, 213; Additamentos,
p. 338; on Filipe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro, see II, 295-7; VII, 266; IX, 226. Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França* 233 and 235. OCLC: 165710798 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 457812478 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 560205934 (British Library); 79801989 (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition), and another in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.

### First Portuguese Manual for Mapmaking

39. FORTES, Manoel de Azevedo. *Tratado do modo o mais facil, e o mais exacto de fazer as cartas geograficas, assim da terra, como do mar, e tirar as plantas das Praças, Cidades, e edificios com instrumentos, e sem instrumentos, para servir de instruçam à fabrica das Cartas Geograficas da Historia Ecclesiastica, e Secular de Portugal….* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1722. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (lettering piece gone from second compartment from head), text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpiece. Tables in text. Tiny round pinpoint wormhole in lower inner blank margin of first 8 leaves, never affecting text. Overall in very good condition. Two old ink signatures on title page (Paulo Farinha Lopes and J.A. Braun [?]). Thirteen-line ink manuscript poem in a neat late eighteenth-century hand on front free endleaf recto (see below). Closely written ink manuscript notes in an earlier hand, on verso of errata leaf (13 lines on conversion of measurements) and rear free endleaf recto.
and verso, continuing with seven additional lines on to rear pastedown (includes mathematical notation). Five-line old ink marginal annotation on p. 5 (comparing Portuguese and French measurements). Bookplate of J. [João] Pinto Ferreira. (16 ll.), 200 pp., (1 l. errata), 7 engraved plates [6 of them folding].

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first Portuguese manual for drawing maps and plans. It includes sections on instruments for measuring distances and heights (the petipé, circulo, prancheta, bussola), and how to use them—or manage without them! In addition, the author gives instructions on drawing maps that include rivers, roads, and lakes; calculating the angles of fortifications; and drawing plans of houses, plazas, and coastlines. The final chapter (pp. 187-200) gives suggestions for marks to distinguish capitals, patriarchates, bishoprics, battlefields, etc., and for mixing the appropriate colors for rivers and for building plans. The plates illustrate instruments and how to use them, how to take measurements without instruments, and sketches of fortifications, buildings, and city plans.

Azevedo Fortes notes in the introduction that he has based this book in large part on his own experience, since books on the subject are rare; but he states that he did consult the works of Claudio Milliet Deschales (Claude Milliet Deschales, Cursus seu mundus mathematicus, 1674), Mons. Ozanão’s Introdução às Mathematicas, and Methode de lever les plans, which Azevedo attributes to an anonymous French engineer (“A este ultimo Author anonymous segui em muita parte, e não fiz escrupulo de copiar aquillo, que me pareceu se não podia expor melhor”). Confusingly, OCLC attributes the Methode to Jacques Ozanam (1640-1717), listing editions of 1700, 1716, and later.

Manoel [or Manuel] de Azevedo Fortes (1660-1749), a native of Lisbon, was a knight of Order of Christ, sargento-mór de batalha, brigadeiro de infantaria, chief engineer of Portugal, and member of the Academia Real de História. He had studied in France and in Spain, and also in Italy, where he became distinguished enough to teach at the University of Sienna. He was author of a number of other significant works, perhaps the most noteworthy of which is his classic on fortification, O engenheiro portuguez, in 2 volumes, 1728-1729, considered the first Portuguese book on engineering. After giving a speech on the importance of maps at the Real Academia da Historia in 1721, Azevedo Fortes was asked to write a handbook on mapmaking for the benefit of members who wished to be able to illustrate their treatises with maps. As a military man and an engineer, he hoped these techniques would prove useful to the Portuguese army as well.

Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished bibliophile who owned a significant Camoneana collection and much on the Restauração.

* Inocêncio V, 370 (does not mention the errata leaf); on the author, see also V, 369; VII, 89, 127; XVI, 128. Barbosa Machado III, 186-8. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues II, 194: without mention of the errata leaf. OCLC: 186853873 (National Library of Sweden); 497678534 (British Library); 43321066 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 40116282 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, Newberry Library); no mention of the errata leaf in any of the records. Porbase locates six copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas (the record contains no mention of the errata leaf; moreover, the copy chosen for digitalization by the Biblioteca Nacional contains serious insect damage). Copac repeats British Library only.
Miscellaneous Volume Containing
Printed Works and Manuscripts on Music,
Collected and Transcribed by a Notable Portuguese Composer
Active in Lisbon During the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century

*40. “Discurso e Progressos sobre a Muzica de Varios Autores. Feita esta colleção e – T. II. Em Lisboa no an. 1770.” Miscellaneous volume containing 6 printed works and 12 manuscripts on paper, in a neat and fairly legible hand, as well as preliminary and supplementary material described below, in the same hand. $6,500.00

The present volume contains a manuscript title page within a calligraphic border, including putti [the initial leaf of a 6 ll. gathering, 4º, loose:

The verso of the title page is blank. This is followed by a handwritten index, “Indes de tudo que contem este Livro” [within a calligraphic cartuche]. Manuscript
in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (third quarter?), 4 ll. A handmade index of most of the material contained (subject index and table of contents combined, when title describes content).

Table of contents is highly detailed but is not entirely complete.

Final leaf of the gathering is blank. This is followed by another two blank leaves. On the next leaf is an “Advertencia” manuscript in Portuguese which reads: “Advertencia aos Leytores / Contem hum segredo raro o livro q. tens na mam (mão): / Naõ pode o dono emprestalo / Foje [?] tú de importunalo [?] / Por naõ he ouvir [illeg.].” The verso of this leaf is blank.

It is followed by, on the recto of the next leaf, what appears to contain the name of the probable owner who presumably collected the printed texts and either wrote out or collected the manuscripts:

“He [scribbled] de Fran.co / Xavier / Bap.ta / [illeg.] 1768”.

Francisco Xavier Baptista, Portuguese composer (17??-1797), harpsichordist and organist (principal organist at the Basilica de Santa Maria). He was inscribed as a member of the brotherhood of Santa Cecília on 14 February 1761. His best known compositions are Dodeci Sonatas (Twelve sonatas for keyboard) published Lisbon, ca. 1770. See Nancy Lee Harper, Portuguese Piano Music: Introduction and Annotated Bibliography, pp. 6-7, and Ernesto Vieira Dicionário Biographico de Músicos Portuguezes, I, 90-1. See also Grande encyclopedias, IV, 143-4.

The verso of the above mentioned leaf is blank, and is followed by 4 blank leaves. At the end of the volume are seven blank leaves, followed by a gathering of two leaves [loose], which contain a handwritten index:

“Indes das Couzas mais notaveis” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (third quarter?), 4°, 2 ll. A manuscript index of most of the material contained (subject index and table of contents combined, when title describes content)

In addition to the preliminary and supplementary matter described above, the contents of the volume include 6 printed works followed by 12 manuscripts:

FREZENIO DE SOYTO JENATON, pseud. [i.e., José de Santo António]. Elementos de musica. 18 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1761. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some scraping and other minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (label gone from second compartment from head), text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut vignette on title page with scallop, horns, and floral design. Elaborate woodcut headpiece with floral motif and woodcut initial on p. 3. Woodcut musical notation throughout. Very good condition. Short contemporary ink manuscript annotation in margin of p. 3. 16 pp.

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this didactic work.

Frei José de Santo António (fl. 1750-1775) was a Franciscan friar about whom little is known. He wrote a substantial work about musical hymns and chants to accompany
mass, published the same year. The pseudonym Frezenio de Soyto Jenaton is an anagram for his name.


**BOUND WITH:**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this erudite yet playful essay on the power of music versus rhetorical elegance, mentioning Greek gods, famous rhetoricians, philosophers of music from antiquity, and individuals from the Portuguese court.

The author was born in 1676 in the Freguesia de Aldegavinha, Alemquer, and was thought to be still alive in 1759. He is said to have studied at Coimbra.
A member of the Academia dos Aplicados, he wrote a number of works in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish.


AND BOUND WITH:

REGO, Pedro Vaz, and Joseph de Torres [y Martínez Bravo]. Armonico Lazo, con que se une una metrica correspondencia de Portugal a Castilla, sobre assumpto digno de la mas sublime estimacion. Recogido por un apasionado de las Musas. N.pl.: n.pr., n.d. [1731?]. 4º, 35 pp. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece depicting two crossed cornucopia on p. 6. Typographical headpiece on p. 7. Old ink manuscript pagination (“25-60”). In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first text is a poem (romance heroyco) “En Alabanza de La Salve Regina” for the Princess of Asturias, which was set to music by Pedro Vaz Rego (Maestro Principal de la Santa Iglesia de Evora y Maestro Jubilado del Claustro de la misma Universidade); the second text is a poem (romance) in praise of the “Salve Regina,” written by Don Joseph de Torres (Maestro Principal de la Real Capilla y Rector del Real Colegio de Musica de su Magestad Catholica); the third text is a poem (romance) written by Pedro Vaz Rego in response to the most flattering letter written by Don Joseph de Torres; the fourth text is a response written in prose and seguidillas by Don Joseph de Torres.

Pedro Vaz [or Vas] Rego lived 1670-1736.
José de Torres y Martínez Bravo (Madrid, 1665-Madrid, 1738) was founder of the Imprenta Real de Música.

Palau 353605: refers only to the Biblioteca de Catalunya copy and was apparently unaware of any copy ever having been offered for sale. Barbosa Machado III, 624-5. CCPBE cites only two copies, one in the Biblioteca de Catalunya, the other in an unnamed private library in the Valencia region. Rebiun repeats Biblioteca de Catalunya. OCLC: 803412991 (Biblioteca de Catalunya). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

TE Y SAGAU, D. Jaime de la. Cantata humana a solo, acompañado del murmureo blando. Lisbon: en la imprenta de Musica en la calle de los libreros, n.d. (ca. 1715-1725?). “4 papeles, 160”. 4º, (3 ll., 1 blank l.). Title page within typographical border. Recto of second leaf and verso of third leaf blank. No musical notation, aside from indication that the accompaniment to the aria should be in 2/4 time. Old ink manuscript pagination (“61-68”). In very good condition.

Jaime de la Tê y Sagau (1684-1736), poet, composer and printer, was active in the court of D. João V of Portugal. He was a native of Barcelona, arriving in Lisbon in 1708. In 1715 he received from D. João V an exclusive privilege to print music for the next ten years. He is described by Francisco Xavier de Oliveira (the “Cavaleiro de Oliveira”) in his Memórias, II, 317 (quoted in Innocência III, 256 and Sousa Viterbo, Literatura hispánica)
as “homem de genio, e patarata: por fora cordas de viola, por dentro pão bolorento” (“a man of genius, pretentiously silly, outwardly as guitar music, inside as rotten bread”).


AND BOUND WITH:

VALLS, Francisco. Respuesta del Licenciado Francisco Valls, Presbytero, Maestro de Capilla en la Santa Iglesia Cathedral de Barcelona, a la Censura de Don Joachin Martinez, Organista de la Santa Iglesia de Palencia, contra La Defesa de la Entrada de el Tiple Segundo en el Miserere nobis de la Missa Scala Aretina. Barcelona: En Casa de Rafael Figuerò, á la Borja, 1716. 4º, 81 pp.; pp. 49-50 (C8) have been replaced by musical examples in manuscript (2 leaves) apparently referred to in the original printed text, on p. 48 “Recopilacion demonstrativa de los Exemplos, I Autores alegados”. Woodcut musical notation throughout. Large woodcut initial on p. 7. Old ink manuscript pagination (“69-152”). In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work presents the fascinating discussion that took place with respect to the controversial part writing utilized by the Spanish composer and theorist Francisco Valls (1665/71-1747) in his Missa Scala Aretina. José López-Calo, noted scholar of Spanish and sacred music, writes, “[The Missa Scala Aretina] aroused what is probably one of the bitterest controversies in the history of music.” When examining the score of the ‘Qui tollis’ of the Gloria, where the voices pronounce ‘Miserere nobis,’ the entry of the second soprano forming an unprepared 9th [dissonance] was taken to be contrary to rules of harmony and aroused a fury among Spanish musicians so violent that no less than 57 chapelmasters and organists took part in this unprecedented battle.” (José López-Calo, “The Spanish Baroque and Francisco Valls”, The Musical Times, Vol. 113, No. 1550 [Apr. 1972], pp. 353-356, 356). The passage in question is reproduced on p. 3 of the “Repuesta”. Valls cites full arguments from historical theoretical texts in music by individuals such as Father Pablo Nassatre (1650-1730), Andrés Lorente (1634-1703), and Father Athanasius Kircher (1601/1602-1680, spelled “Kircherio” by Valls) to support his reasoning. Included are numerous letters (parecere) by fellow chapelmasters such as Don Gregorio Santisso bermudez and Don Francisco Zacarias Iuan. López-Calo cites the following translated passage, which appears on p. 14 ff. of the original:

In the arts, what are the rules but means by which we can achieve the object of the same arts? This object, this end, is the rule of the rules, and if it is achieved, the rules, like good servants, must keep silent. Now let me ask: what is the object of
music? Whoever is not deaf will answer: the melody. If this is reached, what does it matter if it offends some of the rules established by the Ancients... I concede that the entry of the second soprano is against all the prescribed rules. I concede that the Ancients did not use it and that I am, therefore, its inventor; let us see if it should not be granted praise rather than blame. Can anyone deny that the entry is something new, a rare means of heightening the melodic expression? If the use of dissonant intervals and chords is permitted (to give variety to music), why should not this entry be accepted, since it achieves, in its harmonic resolution, both variety and the consonance...?" (quoted in López-Calo, p. 356)

* Palau 351228. OCLC: 249793098 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 433455647 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 637154509 (Universidad de Valladolid); 803344062 (collation agrees with the present copy: Biblioteca de Catalunya). CCPBE, giving the same collation as the present copy and locating five copies: two each in the Biblioteca de Catalunya and the Orfeón Catalán-Palacio de la Música Catalana, and one in the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando-Madrid. Rebiun repeats Biblioteca de Catalunya (citing three copies), and adds Universitat de Barcelona (giving the same collation as the present copy). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, describing a series of observations by Don Antonio Roél del Río, on a theoretical treatise by Padre Fr. Antonio Soler (baptized 1729-1783), *Llave de la modulacion* (1762). Written from a sometimes abrasive perspective, Don Antonio Roél del Río offers suggestions, corrections and additional notes to specific topics in the treatise by Soler. Roél del Río cites contemporary theorists, providing the folio references for arguments that confute the assumptions made in *Llave de la modulacion*, often citing at lengths the latter. One of the common threads of criticism is constituted by Roél del Río citing examples that Soler has used and stating why those examples are inappropriate because, e.g., the example is so specific in nature that it undoubtedly proves the point Soler wishes to make with respect to a notion in counterpoint or tonal resolution, but is unable to constitute a rule for general practice when taking into account the works of other major music theorists of the time.

Antonio [Ventura] Roél del Río was a music theorist active in Spain in the mid-eighteenth century. His work was greatly influenced by earlier theorists such as Father Athanasius Kircher and Cerone whom he refers to frequently in the *Reparos Musicos*. However, the *Reparos Musicos* was not well received, and Soler demonstrated his intelligence and talent in his response, *Satisfacción a los reparos precisos*, 1765. See “Antonio Ventura Roel del Río” in David Russell Williams and David A. Damschroder, *Music Theory from Zarlino to Schenker* (Hinsdale, N.Y.: Pendragon Press, 1991), pp. 280-81.

* Palau 275226. OCLC: 504486041 (British Library); 434027267 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCBPE locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca de Castilla-La Mancha / Biblioteca Pública del Estado-Toledo. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats British Library only.

AND BOUND WITH:

"Regras geraes para o contraponto como principais de ordenação concerto, e compostura ou composição." Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Mid-eighteenth century. 4º, 10 ll. Includes musical notations. Old ink manuscript pagination (“175-194”). Dampstaining. In good to very good condition.

Provides basic information on counterpoint, such as species and other fundamentals. The final leaves of the "Regras geraes" include many musical examples, such as examples of parallel motion (*movimento recto*), oblique motion (*movimento obliquo*) and contrary movement (*movimento contrario*). This is a fairly straightforward explanation of counterpoint composition; its authorship is not clear. It refers to Soler’s *Llave de la Modulacion* (1762) on leaves 3 and 4.

AND BOUND WITH:

Signed 1763 (?), [João] Vaz Barradas Muito Pão e Morato [name has a great deal of scribbling around it]. João Vaz Barradas Muito Pão e Morato was the son of Manoel Barradas Soria (mentioned in Barbosa Machado III, 193.). Born in Portalegre, 1689, he studied music at Vila Viçosa before going to Lisbon, where he was Master of the chorus at the Church of São Nicolão, and also exercised this function at the Basilica de Santa Maria. Between 1729 and 1738 he published five works dealing with music, and was said to still be alive in 1747.

After some explanation, there is a musical example for four voices, “Antes da Cricis” and reasoning behind contrapuntal choices.

* On the author, see Barbosa Machado, II, 784; the present title is not mentioned. See also Vasconcellos, Os musicos portuguezes, I, 284-7, which also fails to mention the present title.

AND BOUND WITH:


Giovanni Andrea Bontempi (1624-1705) was a composer, theorist, and assistant to Kapellmeister Heinrich Schütz. The text appears to be passages copied at length most likely from Bontempi’s treatise on harmony: Historia musica, nella quale si ha piena cognizione della teorica, e della pratica antica della musica harmonica; secondo la dottrina de’ greci, i quali, inventata prima da Iubal avanti il Diluvio, e poi dopo ritroscata da mercurio, la restituirono nella sua pristina, & antica dignità: e come dalla teorica, e dalla pratica antica sia poi nata la pratica moderna, che contiene la scientia del contrapunto: Opera non meno utile, che necessaria a chi desidera di studiare in questa scientia. Perugia: L. Constantini, 1695. The musical examples and explanatory text appear to focus primarily on counterpoint and fugues. Examples are labeled with figure numbers, and are predominantly with cantus firmus, figured bass and other notion, in addition to elements of fugal style (such as stretto). The manuscript consists mainly of musical examples, with small amounts of explanatory text.

AND BOUND WITH:

BONTEMPI, Giovanni Andrea. “En su libro ‘Hystoria Musica’ di Gio: Andrea Angelini Bontempi Impreso in Pergugia Anno de MDCXCV a folhas 154 coro ...” Manuscript in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese on paper,
in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 29 ll., 2 blank ll. with empty musical staves. Almost exclusively musical notation with examples and a few written explanations in prose. Old ink manuscript pagination (“250-307”). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

Text and musical examples on ll. 1-2 are from the informal third part of *Historia Musica Nella quale si ha piena cognizione della Teorica, e della Pratica Antica della Musica Harmonica; secondo la dottrina de Greci, I quali, inventata prima l’ubal antevi il Diluvio, e poi dopo ritrovata da Mercurio, la restituirono nella sua pristina & antica dignità: E come dalla Teorica, e dalla Pratica antica sia posta notata Pratica moderna, che contiene la Scienzia del Contrapunto, subtitled “que contiene la Prima Parte della Pratica Antica, Parte Prima Corollario I”, pp. 154-55. Subsequent text ranges from musical treatises on counterpoint in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, with musical examples from J.S. Bach, Lorente, and other unidentified sources.

AND BOUND WITH:
SOUZA, Antonio Caetano de. “Livro das Provas da hystoria genealogica da Caza Real Portuguesza de Musicos que servirao a casa Real… por D. Antonio Caetano de Souza…” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 12 ll. Old ink manuscript pagination (illegible). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

The manuscript cites passages from this work in the following manner: Prova Liv. 40, f. 789. In the right column, there are references such as “Provas / Livro 4. F. 80”. In one case it lists instruments and the musicians who played those instruments in the court. For example, leaf 2, recto: “trombettas [trumpet] / Jorge Fernandes morador na Povoa / … Simão de Evora— / Diogo de Evora—”; and leaf 2, verso, “Atabuleiros [kettledrum players] / Afonso de Aguilas” and singers, “Cantores / Afonso Vas…”.

AND BOUND WITH:

LORENTE, Andre. “Andre Lorente no seu livro ‘El porque de la Musica Arte de [contraponto] (1672) f. 238, cap X”. Manuscript in Spanish and
Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 6 ll., 2 blank ll. Old ink manuscript pagination (illegible). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

Manuscript starts with the section of Lorente’s text that begins, “Porquê no se dá Fa, contra Mi, en Especie Perfecta?” (chapter X, p. 238). The text then skips to chapter XIII, “Que sea clausula en la musica?”, then to chapter XVI, chapter XX, XXV of Book Three from El porqué de la Musica, which has the subtitle, Arte de Contrapunto. From there, the citations are taken from chapters in an even less systematic fashion, though concentrating on musical examples, from rudimentary exercises in two-part counterpoint such as an example on leaf 5 recto, “contraponto sobre o Baixo” where a cantus firmus is written in the bass and a soprano voice in counterpoint above it, followed by a second example, “Contraponto sobre o Tiple”, where a cantus firmus is written in the soprano [tiple] voice, and a bass voice in counterpoint is written below. The examples that follow incorporate more voices, but nevertheless remain of a rudimentary nature, and are difficult to place in Lorente’s original.
AND BOUND WITH:

[?]MORATO, [João] Vaz Barradas Muito Pão e. “1a carta....” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 12 ll. Old ink manuscript pagination (“352-374”). Dampstaining in upper corners, leaf 12 repaired at head, slight damage to one letter of text. In good to very good condition.

Contains letters titled “1a carta”; “2a carta”; and “3a carta”, which are “signed” by João Vas Barradas Muito Pão e Morato. It is not clear to whom he is addressing his writing, aside from to a friend, “Meu Am.o”. The original publication of these letters has been difficult to discern, as they are personal in nature and not strictly about music. They seem to deal with João Vas Barradas Muito Pão e Morato’s daily life and describe many high-ranking individuals in Portuguese society. In the “2a carta” he describes some politics and royalty involved in musical activities in Portugal. He describes a musician who went to sing at the church where the following were present, “O Bispo, o ArceBispo, o Padre [?], o Cardial, o Pontifice, o Pregador foi aprejoar [?] no pulpito a palavra de Deos Mestres em Arte, nas cadeiras e aullas...”. The first letter is dated 19 de outubro de 1727; the second letter is dated 12 Novembro de 1727. The third letter is undated, and rather than signed in the name of Vaz Barradas Muito Pão e Morato, it is signed “[illegible] em Homo”.

AND BOUND WITH:

AM[?]. “Para mostrar q. o exercissio da Arte da Musica naõ é mecanica basta na ver q. todas as Artes Mecanicas ” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 2 ll., 1 blank l. Old ink manuscript pagination (“376-381”). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

The text appears to tell the stories of musicians who studied music formally or were gifted at birth, and presents musical study as an edifying practice. The original text from which this manuscript is copied was not identified. A footnote in the margin of the first leaf states, “Veja f. 314 os Musicos q. ouvera [?] nobreza Real e a f. 332”.

AND BOUND WITH:

“Se é [?] licio concorrer com [illegible] ou conselho para se castrarem os Muzicos que são de servir nas Igrejas.” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 16 ll., Old ink manuscript pagination (“382-[illegible]”). Dampstaining in upper corners. Lower right fore-edge and tail corner of leaf 4 (recto) repaired; no loss of text. In good to very good condition.

What work this section of manuscript is copied from is not stated. It cites numerous times the causa vocis and Latin text. The main issue discussed is whether the castration of musicians for the sake of music in the church should be legal. Most likely the number of pages in this volume dedicated to this subject is a result of a debate current around 1750, based on a general theological opinion that the benefit of castration for artistic purposes
of performing music for the Church or for princes was a “benefit for the community (to the effectiveness of church services or the supposed needs of rulers)" that “outweighed the damage to the individual”. The topic was much debated at the Vatican, and although there was no overwhelming support of castration for artistic purposes at the Vatican, “Pope Benedict XIV advised (1748) against a proposal that castration should be forbidden by all bishops—essentially on prudential grounds: it was better to avoid disturbance and work for a compromise that would bring about partial or gradual change”. See John Rosselli, “The Castrati as a Professional Group and a Social Phenomenon, 1550-1850”, in Acta Musicologica, Vol. 60, Fasc. 2 (May-Aug. 1988), pp. 143–179, 151.

AND BOUND WITH:
“Notisia e verdade sore os castrados mutilados.” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 9 ll. Old ink manuscript pagination (“414-[illegible]”). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

Continuation of debate described above, with citation of historical sources that bear the dates 1693, 1737, and 1748. It is difficult to discern from the manuscript the titles of these texts or their authors.

AND BOUND WITH:

The present manuscript is a copy of a section from Illuminato Aiguino’s important theoretical work Il tesoro illuminato (1581), Book I, chapters 5 and 6, where Illuminato Aiguino describes tones, the naming of tones and the division of tones, written in prose.

AND BOUND WITH:
CERRETO, Scipione. “Em su libro intitulado: Scipione Cerreto Napolitano, della pratica musica vocale et strumentale opera necessaria ... Napoli ... 1601.” Manuscript in Italian on paper, in a legible hand. Eighteenth century (second quarter?). 4º, 2 ll. Old ink manuscript pagination (“434-437”). Dampstaining in upper corners. In good to very good condition.

Text is a copy of Cerreto’s Della pratica musica vocale et strumentale, chapter 12. Leaf 2, verso, contains a diagram depicting an understanding of the major mode (?) that resembles a tree. Presumably this diagram originates from Cerreto’s treatise, as figurations of this kind were relatively common in the representation of theoretical aspects of music in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Massive History of Japan

*41. FRÓIS [or Froes], P. Luís, S.J. História de Japan. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1976-1984. Large thick 8°s, original illustrated wrappers. Some slight soiling to the covers, otherwise in very good condition. xiii, 442 pp., (1 l.), 13 ll. plates, printed on 25 sides; xii, 547 pp., (1 l. errata), 2 large folding maps, 4 ll. plates, printed on both sides; x, 388 pp., (1 l. errata), 4 ll. plates, printed on both sides; (5 ll.), 563, (1) pp., 6 ll. plates, printed on both sides; (5 ll.), 641, (1) pp., (2 ll. errata), 8 ll. plates, printed on both sides. $350.00

First complete edition in Portuguese. The author, one of the most celebrated Jesuit historians, probably did more than any other writer to publicize European missionary efforts in Japan and to describe Japan to Europeans. Fróis, a Portuguese missionary, was sent to Goa in 1548 and traveled on to Japan in 1563, where he remained until his death in 1597. He learned Japanese early in his stay there and became acquainted with many
Important Sixteenth-Century Work on the Azores

42. FRUCTUOSO [or Frutuoso], Gaspar. Saudades da terra. Historia genealogica de San Miguel. Francisco Maria Supico and José Pedro Cardozo, eds. Ponta Delgada: Typ. do Amigo do Povo, 1876. Large 8° (in 4s), later half sheep over faux-reptile decorated boards (somewhat worn, especially at spine, joints), spine gilt, decorated endleaves, original printed front wrapper (mounted) bound in. Third leaf (pp. [1]-ii) attached on a stub. Overall in almost good to good condition. viii, 276 pp., (1 l. errata). $360.00

FIRST EDITION of this interesting fragment of the greater manuscript. The only part previously published was As saudades da terra ... Historia das ilhas do Porto-Sancto, Madeira, desertas e selvagens. Manuscripto do seculo XVI annotado por Alvaro Rodrigues de Azevedo, which appeared in Funchal, 1873. Frutuoso’s magisterial, multi-volume history and geography of Portugal’s Atlantic possessions (the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and the Canary Islands) was unpublished at his death, and remained so until it was donated to the Public Library and Archive on Ponta Delgada in the nineteenth century.

Frutuoso (Ponta Delgada, 1522-Ribeira Grande, 1591), historian, priest and humanist, was a native of São Miguel in the Açores. He received both a bachelor’s degree after studying under Domingos de Soto at the University of Salamanca, and a doctorate in theology from the Salamanca, or perhaps from the Jesuit university at Evora.

∗ Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 169; cf. Innocência IX, 414 (listing manuscript copies then known).

Treatment of Tapeworms, Roundworms, and Other Parasites

43. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). Memoria sobre a virtude tenuifuga da romeira, com observações zoologicas e zoonomicas relativas á tanea, e com huma estampa. Lisbon: Na Typ. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1822. 4°, recent decorated boards, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green at an early date. Large folding engraved plate. Very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 39, (1) pp., folding plate. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the use of a root medicine to treat tapeworms, roundworms and similar parasites. The author refers to cases from Portuguese Africa, India and Brazil, and gives clinical observations based on his own case studies, several of which had been observed in Brazil. He describes in detail five types
of parasites, describes symptoms, advocates his remedy, and gives zoological observa-
tions concerning the parasites. The large folding engraved plate depicts each of the five
varieties of parasites from several different perspectives. These figures are explained in

The final unnumbered page contains a list of nine books available at the shops of
three booksellers.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote Ensaio dermosographico … (1820), the first work on derma-
tology in Portuguese, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal. He was
a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote Memoria sobre
a canella do Rio de Janeiro. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the
earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on elephantiasis,
quine, fevers and botany.

Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 136-7. Pires de Lima,
Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 1834 (giving incomplete collation).
See also Guerra, Bibliografia medica brasileira 2, and Garrison and Morton (1983) 1840.
Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: DNLM, PPAN, OCLC: 821944694 (John
Carter Brown Library); 230955198 (Harvard University, University of Toronto, University
of Kansas, Wellcome Library, British Library); 822217428 (ebook: 4 locations given). Porbase
locates two copies: in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca Central da
Marinha. Copac repeats British Library and Wellcome Library only.

44. GOMES, João Pereira. Os professores de filosofia da Universidade de
Évora, 1559-1759. Évora: Câmara Municipal, 1960. Large 8°, original
printed wrappers (small minor stains and browning to spine). Title
page and front wrapper in red and black with arms of University of
Évora. Uncut and unopened. Internally in fine condition; overall very
good to fine. 622 pp., (1 l. colophon), folding map, illus., including
many facsimiles of autograph signatures in text, bibliographical notes,
substantial index of names, other indexes. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An extract of 61 pp. had appeared the previous year.

45. [GOUVEA, João Candido Baptista de]. Mais um roubo feito pelo
Conde de Thomar, provado com documentos passados pela secretaria de estado
dos negocios estrangeiros. Lisbon: Typ. de Borges, 1852. 8°, original green
printed wrappers (a bit frayed; small pieces missing from rear wrap-
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After dominating political life in Portugal from 1842 to 1846, António Bernardo da Costa Cabral, 1.º Conde de Tomar, later 1.º Marquês de Tomar (Fornos de Algodres, Algodres, 1803-Porto, 1889), spent a period abroad. He then returned to Portugal and was asked by D. Maria II to form a ministry, which lasted from 18 June 1849 to 1 May 1851. He had been subject to much heated opposition, and attacks such as the present one continued after the fall of his government.

João Candido Baptista de Gouveia (died 1852), had been an officer in the Intendencia geral da Policia during the 1820s. He wrote several works which, like this one, were published anonymously.


*46. GUIMARÃES, Delfim, ed. Arquivo literário. 16 tomos in 4 volumes. Lisbon: Livraria Editôra Guimarães & C.ª [Imprensa de Manuel Lucas Torres], 1922 [i.e., 1923?]—1928. Large 8°, contemporary crimson half sheep over marbled boards (some wear), spines richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments (third compartment about three times the height of the others), green leather lettering and numbering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letters and numbers, marbled endleaves, top edges of text blocks rouged, other edges uncut, red silk ribbon place markers, original printed wrappers bound in. Very good condition. 373 pp., (1 blank l.); 397 pp., (1 blank l.); 376; 359 pp. 16 tomos in 4 volumes. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—A COMPLETE RUN. The first tomo is dated Outubro—Dezembro 1922, the final one Janeiro-Junho 1928.

The aim of this journal was to preserve literary texts. It also contains significant contributions of literary history and criticism. According to Daniel Pires its greatest interest is the attention paid to letters: included are previously unpublished letters of Alberto Pimentel, Alexandre Herculano, Aníbal Fernandes Tomás, António Feijó, António Feliciano de Castilho, Anselmo Braancamp Freire, Branca de Gonta Colaço, Camilo Castelo Branco, D. João da Câmara, Joaquim de Araújo, José António Moniz, José Maria Rodrigues, Luciano Pereira da Silva, Sampaio Bruno, Teixeira Bastos, Teófilo Braga, Tomás Ribeiro, and Trindade Coelho.

The editor, Delfim [de Brito Monteiro] Guimarães, was the most enthusiastic contributor. Among other contributors were Afonso Lopes Vieira, Agostinho de Campos, Alberto Pimentel, Albino Forjaz de Sampaio, António Feijó (poetry), António Sardinha,
Augusto Gil, Brito Camacho, Cabral do Nascimento, Carolina Michaëllis de Vasconcelos, Cesário Verde (poetry), the Conde de Aurora, Eduardo de Noronha, Eugénio de Castro (poetry), Faria de Vasconcelos, Gonçalves Crespo, Henrique de Campos Ferreira Lima, Henrique Lopes de Mendonça, Henrique Marques, José Leite de Vasconcelos, Júlio Brandão, Martinho da Fonseca, Ricardo Jorge, Sousa Viterbro, Teófilo Braga, and Wenceslau de Moraes.

* Pires, Dicionário das revistas literárias portuguesas do século XX, p. 68. Pires, Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX, 1 (1900-1940), 69-70. Afonso Lucas 52. Almeida Marques 83. OCLC: 5423218 (online version, with 28 locations cited, including the HathiTrust Digital Library); 231860968 (no locations cited); 436472223 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Forbase cites 13 records at 7 institutions. Copac locates sets at University of Liverpool Libraries, University of Birmingham Libraries, and British Library.

Mid-Eighteenth Century Manuscript Catalogue of a Portuguese Library

*47. “Index Generalis Bibliothecæ” [title on spine]. Mid-eighteenth-century manuscript on paper. Folio (29.5 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (small defect to head of spine), vertical manuscript title on spine, remains of ties, text-block edges sprinkled red. Written in ink in a tidy hand of the eighteenth century, with numerous minor corrections; many leaves left blank for the addition of other books. Very good to fine condition. Old purple stamp in upper outer corner of first leaf of the Dukes of Palmela with ducal coronet above monogram. On front cover in contemporary manuscript is written: “Alm. 1." Est. B. [illeg.] 4." / / N. 2." / / Cathalogo da Livraria”. On front pastedown endleaf is written in contemporary ink manuscript: “Lisboa / / Edificada”, and scored with two pencil strokes. “Baleoo [? de [illegible]” written in contemporary ink manuscript in upper outer corner of front free endleaf recto. Pencil inscription in a later hand to the left: “Gaveta 4",- 6” (9 blank ll., 91 ll., 3 blank ll., 8 ll., 1 blank l., 3 ll., 1 blank l., 2 ll., 1 blank l., 2 ll., 1 blank l., 4 ll., 42 blank ll.). $600.00

We suspect this is the manuscript library catalogue of an ancestor of the House of Palmela. It is organized by first names of authors in at least 2 legible hands. In fact, it may be the inventory of two different libraries, since the alphabetical sequence recommences halfway through, despite the fact that a considerable number of leaves were left blank for additions.

The library included five works by Erasmus, two by Marsilio Ficino, and twenty-eight by Francisco de São Agostinho Macedo. The collection was particularly strong in travel, history, and theology, with works in Portuguese and Latin. Numerous cross-references are included, and a contemporary hand has made many minor corrections.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s, though significant fresh troves continue to appear on the market to the present day. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Hol-
stein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet in favor of D. Pedro and D. Maria II. It discusses the Carta Constitucional and the liberation of the Azores, including the text of and comments on the rare Carta a Sua Magestade Imperial … by D. Francisco de Almeida Portugal, 2.º Conde do Lavradio, which had been published in Paris, toward the end of 1833.


Works by Jansen, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More Published in Cologne

Alfonso Cassuto on title page. Bookplate of Alfonso Cassuto, with his
code in pencil in the upper outer corner of the front pastedown endleaf,
and his eight-line penciled note about the author on front free endleaf
recto, with penciled shelf location [?] “48-CASS” below. Penciled note
“2305/104” in upper outer corner of rear free endleaf verso. 63, (1) pp.
B-E8. $3,000.00

First and only edition thus: includes a life of Christ by Jansen, an essay on monastic
life by St. Jerome, and three neo-Latin poems by Thomas More.
The Historia evangelica (pp. 2-43) is Cornelius Jansen’s Latin paraphrase of the life of
Christ, as told in the Vulgate versions of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Jansen (1510-
1576), bishop of Ghent, is most famous for his Concordia evangelica, first published in
Leuven, 1529, which was tremendously influential because Jansen insisted on the literal interpretation of the Bible, as opposed to the mystical interpretations that had previously dominated Biblical exegesis. The Commentarius in Concordiam et totem historiam evangelicam (Leuven, 1572) was later added to the Concordia.

The second section, De vita clericorum et sacerdotum (pp. 44-63), is a letter written in 394 by St. Jerome to Nepotianus (d. 396), a presbyter at Altinum. It is sometimes published as De vita clericorum et monachorum. The earliest separate edition listed in OCLC is (Paris), 1552, although it might have appeared earlier in collections.

The volume ends with three neo-Latin poems attributed to Sir Thomas More (p. 64).

The Portuguese Gaspar Serrão, whose name appears on the title page of this and the Epistola aurea that is here bound with it, apparently paid for the publication of both works ("opera et expensis"). For many years he was physician to Emperor Maximilian, returning to Portugal in 1599. Gaspar’s brother, the neo-Latin poet Lopo Serrão, was physician to D. Sebastião. Cassuto’s note on the front free endleaf recto cites a work we have not been able to consult, Silva Carvalho, Noticias sobre alguns medicos Judeus no Alemtejo, Lisbon 1930, stating that on p. 6 of that work Lopo was mentioned as a Christão novo, which means Gaspar would have been as well. Both works are dedicated to King Philip III [sic; i.e., II] of Spain, who at the time also reigned in Portugal as Philip I.

Barbosa Machado II, 371. HSA p. 63 (collation reported to be the same as our copy). Not in Adams (which lists only a single work by this printer, dated 1594). Not in BM, Pre-1601 German STC or Supplement (only three works by this printer listed, the earliest is from 1595). Not in Coimbra Reservados. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in VD16.

BOUND WITH:

[ERASMUS, Desiderius]. Epistola aurea de contemptu mundi, et eius vanitate, et laude vitae solitariae, sive speculum vitae humanae: opera & expensis D. Gasparis Serrani Lusitani. Ad Serenissimum, Clementissimumque Philippum III. Hispaniarum, & Occidentalis Orientaliumque Indianarum Principem dignissimum & potentissimum. Cologne: excudebat Bertramus Buchholtz, 1590. 8°, 64 [i.e., 63: skips from 56 to 58, but text and signatures follow], (1, 8) II. Leaf 2 incorrectly numbered 1; 10 incorrectly numbered 13; leaf E2 incorrectly signed D2; leaf H2 incorrectly signed H3. A-H8, B5. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page. Typographical borders throughout. Decorative woodcut tailpiece. Woodcut initial on leaf A2. Overall in very good condition. Early inscription in blank portion of final leaf ("La // tim // De Sexto // / S.J.").

First and only edition thus. De contemptu mundi was written by Erasmus (1466-1536) when he was barely 20, at the request of one Theodoricus Harlemeus, who sought to persuade his learned nephew Jodocus to follow his lead in taking up the monastic life. The work circulated in manuscript for 35 years before Erasmus decided to publish it with an explanatory preface in 1521.

However, according to the 1901 edition of Erasmus’s Epistles, the 1521 edition consisted of an introduction, 10 chapters, and a final chapter that severely criticized the conditions prevailing in contemporary monasteries. This edition does not match that format; it has an introduction, “Theodoricus Harlemeus Iodocus Nepoti doctissimo S.D.,” followed on f. 5v by Capitulum Secundum and running through Caput XVIII. The two
chapter titles mentioned in the 1901 edition, “Periculosum est morari in mundo” and “De felicitate vitae solitariae,” correspond to Chapters II and XIV in this edition. (On whether Theodoricus was real or a convenient fiction, see Peter Gerard Bielenholz and Thomas Brian Duetscher, *Contemporaries of Erasmus: A Biographical Register*, p. 318.)

Following the Erasmus Epistle, on f. 64r-v, are an apocryphal letter from Abgarus the toparch to Christ and Christ’s reply. The letter is first recorded in Eusebius’s *Ecclesiastical History*. Later copies often included a promise (not printed here) that where this letter was, no enemy should prevail, which led to the letter being copied and used as an amulet.

The final eight leaves contain what might be considered a separate work, with the caption title *Tabulae festorum mobilium et noviluniorum ... secundum ordinem & Regulam Novi Calendarij Gregorij xiij. Pontificis Maximi. Opera, studio & aere D Gasparis Serrani Lusitani*. The title suggests that Gaspar Serrão not only paid for the publication of this section, but composed it. This is a relatively early explanation of the feast days according to the Gregorian calendar (instituted in 1582), containing tables showing when six feast days will fall in the years from 1589 to 1656. Among the other items included: a table showing years since the creation of the Earth; some Latin doggerel to aid in remembering seasons and equinoxes; a table comparing length of days and nights through the year; and a list of seasons, months, and signs of the zodiac. On the recto of the final leaf is a Latin poem by Sir Thomas More (an exhortation to virtue). The caption title on the first leaf includes yet another statement of dedication to King Philip III (*sic*; i.e., II) of Spain.


**Important Sculpture of Renaissance Portugal**

50. LACERDA, Aarão de. *O panteom dos Lemos na Trofa do Vouga*. Porto: Edição do Autor (Tipografia da Companhia Portuguesa Editora), 1928. Folio (29 x 23 cm.), original gray illustrated wrappers (slight wear). Vignette on title page. Large initials in red on pp. 11, 15, 21, 68. Uncut and partially unopened. In very good condition. Small rectangular white paper ticket with blue border and serrated edges, with number “2292” in old ink manuscript in upper outer corner of inside front cover. 94 pp., (1 l.), 40 ll. plates, additional illustrations and maps in text, footnotes. $100.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION, LIMITED to 750 copies on “papel vergé” and 100 copies on “papel plume” of which this is N.° 337 on “papel vergé”, with the number completed in ink manuscript, and signed in ink manuscript (by someone working for the printer?), on the verso of the half title.**

The heads of the Lemos family were Lords of Trofa do Vouga, in the concelho de Águeda, from 1449 to the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the 10th holder of the title, Bernardo de Lemos de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, died without issue. D. Duarte de
Lemos, (1485-1558), the third Lord (capitão-mor do Mar e da Costa da Etiópia e da Arábia in the government of the Portuguese “Estado de India” of D. Afonso de Albuquerque) was responsible for the construction of the Lemos Pantheon in the Church at Trofa—a lovely national monument, significant for as an example of sculpture and architecture from Renaissance Portugal.

Treasure-Trove of Laws on Slaves, Women, Pirates, Trade, and Portugal’s Colonies in Brazil, Africa, and India

51. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Repertorio dos Cinquo livros das ordenações com addições das leis extravagantes, dirigido ao muito Illustre Senhor Dom Francisco Coutinho, Conde do Redondo, Regedor da justiça deste Reino.* Lisbon: Per Joam Blavio de Colonia, 1560. Folio (29.2 x 20.3 cm.), mid-eighteenth-century cat’s-paw sheep (small defects to head and foot of spine; other minor imperfections to extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red (faded at top and outer edges). Title page within woodcut architectural border. Large (4.5 x 4.5 cm.) elegant woodcut initials on rectos of second preliminary leaf and first numbered leaf. Numerous smaller (2.5 x 2.5 cm.) woodcut initials. A few insignificant wormholes in lower blank margins of first two leaves. Two small round wormholes in upper blank margins of the same two leaves, with one tiny hole continuing into the upper blank margin of the first numbered leaf. Some light waterstaining. Overall in very good condition. Author’s ink signature (“D Nunez”) on final leaf recto. Armorial bookplate of Fernando de Sousa Coutinho Abreu. Old ink manuscript annotation in outer margin of leaf 33 verso. Occasional old ink manuscript corrections to a letter or two of text and a few brief old additions in ink manuscript. (2), 112 ll. A-O8. Leaf B3 incorrectly signed A3. $6,200.00

FIRST and only early EDITION of this work written at the request of the Regedor das Justiças, in which Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law published originally in the reign of D. Manuel I (1495-1521), with the addition of all extra laws. It was followed nine years later by his *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* …. There exists an edition of Coimbra, 1820, as well as a facsimile edition, together with the author’s *Leis extravagantes collegidas*, 1569, and *Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros*, 1569, edited by Mário Júlio de Almeida Costa, Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1987.

This valuable comprehensive index to all extant Portuguese laws contains references to Brazil, Africa, São Tomé, Príncipe, Cabo Verde, Fogo, the Azores, Madeira, Chaul, and India. The laws deal with slaves, slavery, Negroes, Moors, hunting, dogs, weapons, arms, wine, olive oil, contracts, commercial law, commerce, pirates, corsairs,
punishment, prisoners, and usury. Categories include canon law, civil law, criminal law, contract law, and maritime law.

There are references to nine laws relating to slaves on leaf 41 verso, including one about slaves from Guinea who are ordered to be baptized by their owners. A law about punishment for unauthorized travel to Guinea or India is referred to on leaf 1 verso. One about “Alçada dos Ouvidores das Ilhas” is mentioned on leaf 3 recto, while “Alçada dos Capitães de Africa” appears on leaf 3 verso. Punishments for Moors and Negro captives bearing arms without authorization are mentioned on leaves 7 verso and 8 recto. Punishments of life banishment to Brazil and five years in Africa are mentioned on leaf 8 recto, as is a law prohibiting sale of weapons of war to Moors. On the same page is a reference to the Casa da India & Mina in Lisbon. On leaf 10 verso is a reference to a law prohibiting unauthorized shipment of olive oil to Moorish lands. A law prohibiting export to Cabo Verde of “Brocadilhos de Frandes” is referenced on leaf 12 recto. Five laws relating to hunting, with mention of rabbits, hares, and partridges, are mentioned on leaf 12 verso. On leaf 12 verso and leaf 13 recto are references to ten laws relating to captains of Africa, captains of ships to Guinea, and Mina, as well as São Tomé and Príncipe. On leaf 13 recto is a reference to a law prohibiting the taking of “Chappas de Chaul” to Cabo Verde and Fogo. Three laws regarding judicial officials and crimes committed in the “Ilhas” are mentioned on leaf 14 recto. A law regarding Christians who take weapons, artillery, gunpowder, or other material of warfare is mentioned on leaf 16 verso. On leaf 17 recto are references to laws about “Cavalleiros feitos em Africa” and “Cavalleiros feitos na India”. On leaf 17 verso is a reference to a law about “Certidão dos Capitães de Africa que os degradados mandar”. On leaf 19 verso are references to laws concerning New Christians, Christians who become Jews or Moors, New Christians not traveling to Moorish lands, Mourocos de Castile, and names of newly converted Christians. A law prohibiting hunting of rabbits with dogs in March, April, or May is mentioned on leaf 22 verso.

On leaf 23 recto is mentioned a law prohibiting the reselling of bread, with punishment of two years deportation to Africa, with certain exceptions regarding sale of bread from the Azores to Madeira; also mentioned are contracts to sell bread at a fixed price to the crown for shipment to Africa. Continuing to the verso of leaf 23, it is said that no person can purchase wine or olive oil for resale in the same locale on pain of paying a fine of double the value, and one year degradation to Africa, unless done with authorization of the local câmara. A law referring to “Conchas das do trato de Guinea” is mentioned on leaf 24 verso. On leaf 25 verso is a reference to a law about “Contas pardas das que valem em Guinea”. On leaf 26 verso is a reference to laws about contracts made outside the Kingdom, and contracts made aboard ship, or in “lugares da conquista de Portugal”. On leaf 30 recto are references to laws about “Causas que se não podem levar a vender a terra de Mouros”, “Causas da India”, “Causas pertencentes ao trato da Mina”, “Causas descaminhadas de Guiné ou da India”, and “Causas que se não podem levar ao Cabo Verde, ou ilha do Fogo”. On leaf 31 recto is mentioned a law about “Cristallino se não pode levar ás ilhas do Cabo Verde & do Fogo”. On leaf 32 verso are references to a law about degradation to Africa, on the Island of Príncipe, and another about degradation to Príncipe or São Tomé, stating that those so condemned who flee will have their sentences doubled. At the beginning of leaf 33 recto is an amendment stating that as of 1535, those exiled to São Tomé or Príncipe will instead be sent to Brazil. It is further stated that as of 1551 men between the ages of 18 and 50 who merit being sent to Brazil, can be sent to toil in the galleys, and that two years in Brazil will be equal to one year as a galley slave, and that those sent to Brazil for life might spend 10 years in the galleys instead. Further on the same page are other references to laws about degradation to São Tomé and Príncipe, and Africa. There is a reference to another law giving Desembargadores the power to sentence the condemned to degradation in Africa. There are additional references to regulations
Item 51
regarding the resale of bread, wine, and olive oil on leaf 36 recto. On leaf 39 recto are references to laws about sexual relations: between relatives or in-laws, rape, adultery, sex with nuns, with young virgins with or against their wills, sex with a widow of less than 25 years of age who is living with her father, and sex with a woman living in the palace of the king or of a prince. On leaf 46 recto and verso, and continuing on to leaf 47 recto, are references to a series of laws regarding the death penalty, including one at the foot of leaf 46 verso prohibiting death sentences in Guiné and India without the King's knowledge. On leaf 48 recto are references to 3 laws dealing with wizards. On the same page is a reference to a law prohibiting the shipment of iron to Cabo Verde or Fogo. On leaf 51 recto are references to four laws dealing with rape. There are references to 2 laws dealing with sex with nuns on leaf 41 [i.e., 52] recto; the second states that it is prohibited to remove a nun from her convent without the king's permission. On leaf 52 verso is a reference to a law about "Furtos de escravos". On leaf 54 verso is reference to a law stating that Moors and Jews cannot be given Christian burials unless they have converted to Christianity. On leaf 60 recto is a reference to a law about slaves who are thieves. On the verso of this leaf is a reference to a law prohibiting "Laquequas" of all types from being taken to Cabo Verde and Fogo, while on leaf 61 recto is a reference to a law prohibiting the export of wood for shipbuilding to Moorish lands. On leaf 63 recto are references to a number of laws dealing with adultery, as well as one dealing with sailors on ships sailing to Guiné. On leaf 63 verso is a reference to a law prohibiting shipment of "Matamugo" to Cabo Verde and Fogo, as well as a law forbidding the export of shipbuilding materials to Moorish lands. There is a reference to a law concerning "Meirinho de Sam Jorge da Mina" on leaf 64 recto. On leaf 65 recto are references to 4 laws dealing with "Mestres de navios", including one about "navios de Guiné", while another is about "Mestres que fogem dos navios em que vão". At the head of leaf 65 verso are references to eight laws dealing with coinage. On leaf 66 recto and verso are references to numerous laws dealing with adultery and incest. One states flatly that a woman who commits adultery is subject to the death penalty. On the other hand, the next law cited states that a woman accused of adultery by her husband which is not proved gains her husband's possessions. On leaf 67 recto is a reference to a law regarding residents of São Jorge da Mina. On the same page, as well as on its verso, are references to eight laws regarding Moors, including Moors who sleep with Christian women and Moors who give testimony. Also on leaf 67 verso are references to various laws concerning ships, two of which deal with ships bound for or returning from Guiné, one about ships of unbelievers or pirates, and another about ships wrecked on the coast and the disposition of their salvageable cargoes. On leaf 70 recto are references to three laws relating to gold and other precious metals. Neither gold nor other precious metals are to be extracted from mines without royal authorization: "Ouro se não pode trazer da Mina fora da arrecadação." Neither gold or silver may be exported, either by land or by sea. Finally, a law is referenced which determines regulations for gold from Mina which arrives at a port other than Lisbon. On leaf 71 recto are references to four laws regarding bread. One states that bread cannot be purchased for resale, and cannot be brought to Lisbon, the Algarve, Madeira, or Africa. Another states that bread cannot be taken out of the kingdom to Moorish lands, or used to redeem captives.
Leaves 73 recto to 86 recto contain references to details regarding punishments in a vast array of laws. A significant number refer to Mina, Guiné, Cabo Verde, Fogo, São Tomé, Príncipe, India, Chaul, Moors, New Christians, Morisco slaves and slavery, ships, shipping, and ships’ captains. On leaf 88 recto are references to five laws dealing with ships’ pilots. Two of these deal with “navios de Guiné”. From toward the end of leaf 89 recto to about two thirds of the way down leaf 90 verso are references to laws dealing with prisoners. The final law referenced on leaf 90 recto, which continues to the verso, deals with prisoners condemned to degradation to Africa. Another law referenced on leaf 90 verso is about prisoners condemned for life to São Tomé. On leaf 109 verso is a reference to a law prohibiting anyone trading in Guiné or the Indies without royal license. On leaf 111 verso is a reference to a law prohibiting export of wine to Moorish territory except for the purpose of ransoming captives, and even then only with royal license. Finally, on leaf 112 recto are references to two laws dealing with usury. The first is about when it is permitted and licit. The second states that judgments concerning usury should conform to canon law.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

Condemns the Freemasons

**52. LEO XII, Pope.** *Bulla do Santissimo Padre Leão XII contra os pedreiros livres. Mandada publicar pela piedade, e decidido amor á religião, e ao throno, da Muito Alta e Augusta Imperatriz e Raynha a Senhora Dona Carlota Joaquina de Bourbon.* [Francisco António Ferreira da Silva Beirão, trans.]. Lisbon: Na Regia Typographia Silviana, 1828. 4°, stiched (stitching near head of spine defective). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Page 3 contains a typographical facsimile of the Rome: Ex Typographia Reverendæ Apostolice, 1826 edition. Three tiny round wormholes, two of which are in lower inner margin throughout, occasional slightly larger but still very minor, never affecting text, while a single tiny round wormhole runs through final 4 leaves only, touching a few letters of text, but not affecting legibility. Title page soiled and with dampstain in outer margin. Overall in good condition. Contemporary ink inscription “… de Luiz Antonio Montre Mascarshas” in lower blank margin of title page and at center of p. [3]. 55 pp. Pages 5-55 in two columns, with facing Latin and Portuguese texts. $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this papal bull condemning Freemasonry, issued on 13 March 1825 by pope Leo XII and originally published in Latin, Rome: Ex Typographia Reverendæ Apostolice, 1826. An edition in Polish (and Latin?) appeared in Warsaw, 1827, while an edition in Spanish was published in Mexico, 1830. In addition to the text of Leo XII, transcripts of anti-Masonic texts by popes Clement XII, benedict XIV, and Pius VII are also included, dated, 27 April 1738, 18 March 1751, and 13 September 1821, respectively.

The translator, Francisco António Ferreira da Silva Beirão (1750-1833), taught Latin for over 50 years.


**53. LIMA, Fr. José de.** *Oração gratulatoria recitada na solemne acção de graças que, pela feliz restituição dos inauferiveis direitos magestaticos d’El-Rei Nosso Senhor, fez celebrar a illustissima Camara da Cidade do Porto na Sé Cathedral da mesma Cidade em 8 de Junho de 1823.* Porto: Na Typ. de Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro & Filhos, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Uncut. Some soiling to title page and outer margins of following leaf recto. In good to very good condition overall. Small old rectangular ticket, white with blue border and serrated edges, with manuscript “O / 880” at center, mostly on title page near
foot of spine, but with a small portion on final leaf verso, and portion at spine gone. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a reasoned attack of the idea of representative government, the 1822 Portuguese constitution, and constitutions in general. On p. 9 is a brief reference to Bolívar and the Republic of Colombia.

Fr. José de Lima (1759-1847), an Augustinian Hermit, mestre and pregador geral of his order, honorary royal preacher, and corresponding member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, was notable during the period 1828-1833 for his advocacy from the pulpit of the absolutist cause of D. Miguel. This is the earliest of five works by him cited by Innocêncio.


FIRST EDITION of this excellent study which examines the dispute over the succession to the Portuguese crown from all aspects, including its ramifications in Brazil. There was an edition of Brasília: Senado Federal, 2008.

Welsh 5406.

*55. LISBOA, Vicente de Santa Rita. Oração funebre que nas exequias do muito alto e poderoso senhor D. Pedro d’Alcântara, Imperador do Brasil, Rei, Regente, e Restaurador de Portugal, recitou no dia 24 de outubro na Basílica de Santa Maria Maior em presença de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima a Senhor D. Maria II de toda a corte, e de hum numeroso concurso de cidadãos, e respeitosamente dedica à mesma senha sua author … Prior da Freguezia de S. Mamede, e pregador regio. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo, e Irmãos, 1834. 4°, disbound, remains of blue-gray wrappers. Very good condition. Paginated in early ink manuscript (“243-264”) in upper outer corners.
Two-line contemporary ink manuscript note at foot of p. 22 referring to an error on p. 17. 22 pp.   $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On p. 10 is stated that D. Pedro caused the Brazilian empire to become reborn from its ashes, for which he was badly repaid. His services to the Island of Terceira in the Azores are mentioned on p. 14, and his granting Portugal its second constitution, the Carta Constitucional, is also emphasized.

Father Vicente de Santa Rita was born in Lisbon, probably in 1776, and is said to have died in 1842 or shortly thereafter. Initially a member of the Franciscan order, he became a secular priest. During the period 1820-1823 he was a supporter of liberal doctrines, for which he suffered persecution afterwards, finally being imprisoned in 1830 under D. Miguel. He was liberated in 1833 along with other political prisoners.

Canto, Ensaiio bibliographico. Catalogo das obras nacionaes e estrangeiras relativas aos sucessos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834 (1892), 626. Innocêncio VII, 440-1. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálago do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. OCLC: 667622865 (e-book-Internet resource, 9 locations given); 848467825 (Internet resource, 1 location given); 858738326 (e-book-Internet resource, 1 location given). Porbase (giving the author’s dates as 1776-1842) locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Macau’s Santa Casa da Misericordia

56. [MACAU]. Compromisso da Mizericordia de Macao, ordenado, e aceitado em Janeiro de MDCXXVII para maior gloria de Deus, e da Virgem Nossa Senhora. Macau: Na Typographia Activa de Joao Joze da Silva e Souza, 1843. 4º, mid-nineteenth-century tan mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with title in gilt, place and date in gilt at foot, covers with gilt-tooled border, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, brown silk ribbon place marker. Triangular light dampstain in lower inner corner of title page and following blank leaf. Overall in very good condition. Engraved bookplate of Antônio Capucho. (1 blank l., 1 l., 1 blank l.), iii, 130 pp.   $3,200.00

Apparently the FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of the first compromisso of Macau’s Misericordia.

The Santa Casa da Misericordia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Raising much of its funds via lottery, it is particularly concerned with the ill and orphans. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericordia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The text of the 1627 compromisso was based on those of Lisbon and Goa. The present volume includes an Alvará of D. João IV of 1643, confirming the 1627 compromisso and placing the Santa Casa of Macau under royal protection (pp. 123-4). Immediately following is “Compromisso das Recolhidas que
cstão [sic] no Mosteiro da Santa Casa da Mizericordia da Cidade de Macao, fundado no anno de 1726 ...” (pp. 124-8), and finally other documents from 1727 (pp. 128-30).

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
57. MACEDO, Ignacio José de. Oração funebre recitada nas exequias do muito alto, e poderoso Senhor D. João VI, Imperador do Brazil, e Rei de Portugal e Algarves, celebradas na Santa Sé do Porto pelo Ill.mo Senado da Camara em 27 de Abril de 1826. Porto: Typ. á Praça de S. Tereza, 1826. 4°, later black wrappers (a bit frayed; small piece missing from lower outer corner of front wrapper). Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal-imperial arms on title page. A few small, light waterstains. Overall in good to very good condition. Old oval blue-green stamp on verso of title page of Pedro A. Ferreira, Abbade de Miraga, Porto. 16 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral oration for D. João VI of Portugal, who ruled as prince regent for D. Maria I, 1799-1816, as king of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarve 1816-1822, and king of Portugal and de jure emperor of Brazil, 1822-25. The author briefly reviews D. João’s actions as prince regent, during in the Napoleonic Wars, his actions in Brazil when the royal family fled there (pp. 9-11), and Brazil’s rebellion (pp. 11-12). Ignacio José de Macedo (1774-1834), a native of Porto, was pregador da Imperial Capella do Carmo in Rio de Janeiro and professor de Filosofia Racional e Moral in Bahia.

Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Epic Poem on Vasco da Gama

58. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Gama, poema narrativo. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (recased, relatively recent endleaves; small defect to rear cover at joint near foot of spine; small hole near head of spine; other minor binding wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and maroon leather lettering piece with short author, title in gilt, covers with gilt-tooled borders, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text-block edges tinted green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling to title page. Some ink doodles on pp. 48, 190. Short annotation scored on p. 51. Overall in good to very good condition. xv, (1), 266 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION, very different from subsequent ones, of this epic poem of ten cantos in octava rima about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India. Similar in theme to Camões Lusiadas, this was Macedo’s attempt to supercede Camões as Portugal’s greatest poet. He believed his present epic (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814, with twelve cantos, and significantly revised again when it appeared in 1827), could have taught Camões how Os Lusiadas should have been written. When the public reception
for O Oriente was less than enthusiastic, he published Censura dos Lusiadas, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). Along with Bocage (who became a bitter enemy), Macedo founded the Nova Arcádia. He also was also a member of the Arcádia de Roma, using the name Elmiro Tagideu. His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

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

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: in addition to his opinions about Camões, he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original. In Os Burros, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem Pena de Talhao was provoked by Macedo: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ....”

* Innocência IV, 185-6. Pinto de Mattos, pp. 362-5: “As primeiras edições dos poemas mencionados são raras, principalmente os exemplares da ... Gama ....” Falha 890. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in Bíblia, III, 313-20; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 575; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 661-5; and Antonio Mega Ferreira, Macedo: uma biografia da infâmia. OCLC: 57794296 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 15707747 (online version: 24 locations given, including HathiTrust Digital Library and European Register of Microform and Digital Masters; some other locations given are for digital copies). Porbase locates eight copies: six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.

Metaphysics in Meter

59. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Meditação. Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1818. 8°, contemporary quarter crimson morocco over decorated boards (some minor insect damage to boards; wear to corners), flat spine decorated in gilt and blind, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 254 pp., (1 l. index). $200.00

Second edition to contain all four cantos, with 502 additional verses. An edition of Lisbon, 1812 contains only an introduction and the first canto (66 pp.). The first complete edition, Lisbon 1813, had the subtitle Poema philosophico em quatro cantos and a dedication to the University of Coimbra. Editions also appeared in Pernambuco, 1837 and Porto, 1854.

Meditação, one of Macedo’s most important poetic efforts, begins with the line, “Quem sou eu? Onde estou? De quem procedo?” Significant elements had appeared in
the author’s *Contemplação da natureza, poema consagrado a S. Alteza Real o Principe Regente ...* Lisboa: Offic. Calcographica Typoplastica e Litteraria do Arco do Cégo, 1801, which also contained early elements of Macedo’s *A natureza*.

Macedo (1761-1831), the most prolific writer of his time, produced both prose and verse but is 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.


**Portuguese in North Africa**

*60. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin. Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercero Conde de Viana, y sucessos notables de Portugal en su tiempo ...* Lisbon: por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, mid-twentieth-century polished sheep (only the slightest wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt author and title, date in gilt near foot of spine, covers with border decorated in blind and gilt armorial super-libris of Miguel de Faria at center, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. Overall in very good condition. Bookplates of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria and J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (2), 167 ll., (1 l. errata). Several leaves numbered incorrectly: 18 wrongly numbered 12, 53 wrongly numbered 48, 60 wrongly numbered 59, 62 wrongly numbered 61, 74 wrongly numbered 65, 91 wrongly numbered 61, 93 wrongly numbered 63, 106 wrongly numbered 103, 108 wrongly numbered 107, and 163 wrongly numbered 193. $1,000.00

**FIRST EDITION.** This classic biography of Dom Duarte de Meneses deals at great length with the campaigns in North Africa of D. João I, D. Duarte and D. Affonso V. After the capture of Alcácer-Ceguer in 1458, the stronghold was placed under the command of D. Duarte de Meneses, under whom it withstood two sieges. The *Vida* also has much information on the unsuccessful attempts of the Portuguese against Tangier, 1463-64. As Oliveira Marques points out in his *History of Portugal* (I, 88), the Meneses family was
one of the most powerful in Portugal during the fifteenth century, comparable in wealth, prestige and power to some of the typical feudal lords of France and Germany.

Although the author of this work proclaimed his support for the House of Bragança, he was nevertheless executed in the Rossio Square in 1641, accused of being a conspirator against the person and government of D. João IV. Innocência felt that his works were of such merit and importance that it would have been a great injustice to exclude them from the Diccionario on the basis of their having been written in Spanish.

Provenance: Both Miguel de Faria and J. Pinto Ferreira were distinguished Portuguese book collectors. Pinto Ferreira, a Portuguese army officer, had significant Camoniana and much on the Restauração.

Defending P. Antonio Vieira against an Attack by the Mexican Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

61. MARGARIDA IGNACIA, Soror [supposed author; P. Luís Gonçalves Pinheiro, probable author]. Apologia a favor do R. P. Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesus da Provincia de Portugal, porque se desvanece, e convence o Tratado, que com o nome de Crisis [sic] escreveu contra elle a Reverenda Senhora Dona Joanna Ignes da Crus, Religiosa de S. Jeronymo da Provincia de Mexico das Indias Occidentaes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Bernardo da Costa, 1727. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear, very minor worm damage near foot of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, dark red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut headpieces and initials, large woodcut tailpiece. Overall in very good to fine condition. Small old ink inscription on title page. (12 ll.), 188 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work defends the great Brazilian preacher and statesman Father Antonio Vieira against an attack by Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (1651-1695), one of the most famous authors of colonial Mexico and the first published feminist in the New World, known as “El Fénix de Mexico.” In November 1690, Manuel Fernández de Santa Cruz, bishop of Puebla, published—without Sor Juana’s permission—her critique of a 40-year-old sermon by the Portuguese Jesuit preacher António Vieira. Fernández de Santa Cruz changed Sor Juana’s title from Crisis de un sermón to Carta atenagórica (“Letter Worthy of Athena”). In a lengthy license, Fr. Boaventura de São Gião praises Sor Juana’s erudition in writing poetry, but condemns “a temeridade de querer transcender a sua esfera, e voar mais alto do que premettião as suas ázas; e o desvanecimento de arguir a hum Homem tão grande” (9th preliminary leaf, verso). He is pleased that a Portuguese author is finally rebutting Sor Juana’s work. The Apologia begins by stating the question
at issue (“Qual foy a mayor fineza do amor de Christo nas ultimas horas da sua vida?”), then answers Sor Juana’s statements point by point, with abbreviated bibliographical citations printed in the margins.

The Apologia is generally attributed to Father Luís Gonçalves Pinheiro, who was possibly the brother of Soror Margarida Ignacia. It was suppressed by the censors in 1769, under the Marques de Pombal, probably because it defended a Jesuit author.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 417. Innocencio VI, 134. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 62. Leite IX, 355. Barbosa Machado III, 105. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 661. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 727/1. Rodrigues 1529. Sabin 34186. Azevedo-Samodães 1603. NUC: WU, MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: 562190340 (British Library); 80268287 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 23628237 (Yale University, Bryn Mawr College, Cornell University Library, Georgetown University, University of Michigan, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Texas A&M University, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, University of California-Santa Barbara); 249250185 (Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 458086413 (Bibliothèque nationale de France [with only 10 preliminary leaves]; 828121181 (Universidade de Salamanca); 3808500 (12 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library: only New York Public Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, Indiana University, and Koninklijke Bibliotheek appear to have hard copies, but as is often the case, OCLC can be confusing); 459501644 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates seven copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (both listed as having only 11 preliminary leaves), and two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.

**Shipwreck off the Coast of Guiné of Carmelite Missionaries Bound for Angola**

62. MELLO, Caetano Joseph da Rocha e. *Naufragio Carmelitano, ou relação do notavel successo, que acontece aos Padres Missionarios Carmelitas Descalços na viagem, que fazião para o Reyno de Angola no anno de 1749. Refere-se o como forão captivos pelos Negros de Guié, e os usos, e costumes, que naquelle Gentilismo virão observar; tratase dos trabalhos, que padecerão no tempo do captiveiro, e os meyos que tiverão para o seu resgate*. Lisbon: Na Officin. de Manoel Soares, 1750. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century quarter purple cloth over black and white marbled boards (small defect to cloth at front joint and cover; minor wear at extremities). Woodcut at top of the title page: Carmelite coat of arms surmounted by a crown. Rather browned. In good condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) on front free endleaf recto. 15 pp. $800.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently the first of two issues, of this newsletter recounting the shipwreck off the coast of Guiné of Barefoot Carmelite missionaries bound for Angola, their suffering and mistreatment while held captives by the native Africans, and the eventual rescue of the survivors, who traveled to safety by canoe to the Portuguese post at
Cacheu and then returned to Lisbon via Cabo Verde. In all instances where the title page was sufficiently transcribed, the word “Guiné” was written correctly, while in the present copy it is written “Guié”. Upon examining the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one had the title page identical to the present copy, while the other had the word “Guiné” corrected, within the same setting of type. Also, the uncorrected copy, as ours, has “relaçao” without an accent mark, while in the corrected one there was a tilde over the letter “o”. This text was reprinted in 1908 in volume XI, pp. [17]-35 of Gabriel Pereira, ed., História trágico-marítima, compilada por Bernardo Gomes de Brito, com outras noticias de naufragos, 12 volumes, Lisbon: Escriptório, 1904-09.

There is foreshadowing of bad fortune and the events to come with a strong storm in the very beginning of the journey (p. 2). The date of the wreck is said to be May 5 [1749] off the coast of Guiné, at 4 in the morning (p. 3). Once the missionaries have been taken as prisoners, they were separated from each other and forced to march through the jungle (?) while the natives poked them with assegais saying “Besse besse” (“Hurry up!”). When the missionaries were met by more natives, who were fascinated by the prisoners, the natives gave them their hands to kiss and made faces at them while they did so, and threw dirt on their heads (p. 5). The food they were given to eat (at 4 in the afternoon) was rice cooked with “poor fish” (peixe pobre), which is described as fish dried in the sun with scales and guts, and left to rot before it is eaten. The missionaries were allowed to see Brother Manoel de Santa Maria, Fathers Fr. Francisco Xavier de S. Joseph and Fr. Domingos de Santiago, and six others, who had been kept on the boat. This brought them all great happiness. However they were grieved to see Brother Monoel [sic] de Santa Maria treated so poorly: he was wearing only the holy scapular (Sagrado Escapulario) over a shirt, because the natives had taken the rest of his clothes (p. 6). The barbarity of the natives is described by the way in which they adorn their pagodas (Pagodes) with the skulls of donkeys, cattle and other oddities, the sight of which caused great horror (p. 7).

Additionally, every morning, a native would bellow like a bull, the echo of which would wake up snakes and other kinds of animals. On one occasion, a missionary was killed by one of these snakes. The natives wore the cloth in a distasteful way, much to the dismay of the priests (p. 8). After the eighth day of captivity, some of the captives, including Father Fr. Domingos de
Santiago and Brother Manoel de Santa Maria, died due to poor treatment and malnutrition, having eaten only rice. The survivors were allowed to bury the body (p. 9).

Using ink from ground-up coal and lemon juice, along with an inkwell found on the beach, the captives wrote a letter to the Captão mór de Cacheu and to Nicolau de Pinna, asking to be rescued. A native set out to deliver the letter, but three weeks passed before they had any news. In that time, Father Prior told the natives that they should begin a novena to Saint Anthony. One native was so overcome by the ceremony that he announced (in Portuguese) to the missionaries that their rescuer was coming. The missionaries were so happy that they saw Saint Anthony in the figure of this man (p. 10).

After another three days, a rescuer finally arrived (p. 11), in the person of Redemptor Duarte Rodrigues Joseph, natural of Lisbon. Of the 40 persons originally on the ship, 33 were rescued: two missionaries and four Africans who pertained to the ship died; and one of the original passengers, a very arrogant man, was traded for an ox.

The difficult journey back to Portugal is described (pp. 12-3), with accounts of the sicknesses and fevers suffered by the missionaries, and a stay in Cabo Verde before the final return to Portugal (pp. 13-14). On the February 4, between 4 and 5 p.m., they arrived at the Convento de Corpus Christi, Lisbon (pp. 15-6).

The returning missionaries were so weak and disfigured by their journey that they were unrecognizable; many of the other members of the Convent were moved to tears.

"The Faith cried with motherly affection for the loss of the four sons who perished, bringing to mind their memory with those who had been lost at sea in other journeys, the number of which was already at thirteen, among many others, that Obedience (to the faith) had sent them to the Congo and on other conquests, with the purpose to preach the Catholic faith, to convert souls to learn of the one true God, that, as His judgment exceeds that of human reason, it is not licit for us to ask questions [about it]: you should fear, and not argue; and say like the Prophet: 'Just is the Lord, and correct are the just judgments of the Lord that are truly justifiable in themselves'."

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

*63. MELLO [or Melo], João Pacheco de. Resposta ao avizo que o desembargador Roque Francisco Furtado de Mello fez publicar em 4 de Março do corrente anno de 1822 no Astro da Lusitania N.º 22, e ao seu folheio intitulado: Exposição justificativa, sobre o despacho intempestivo da regencia, que o aposentou. Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain
wrappers (somewhat soiled, two small holes caused by tears to front cover, spine backed). Printer’s name within laurel branches. Small dampstain at inner margin of title page and following leaf. Overall in very good condition. 29 pp., (1 leaf errata). $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Roque Francisco Furtado de Mello had been removed from his duties as a desembargador at Porto, largely on the basis of a dispatch written by João Pacheco de Mello. He had defended himself in the newspaper Astro da Lusitania and in a pamphlet, Exposição justificativa …, in which he protested his innocence of charges that he had been a corrupt magistrate during his 9-year tenure (1806-1815) as juiz de fora on the island of São Miguel in the Açores. Pacheco de Melo ("da Ilha da Madeira," according to the title page) replies, providing details of alleged corruption in Ponta Delgada, Vila da Lagoa and Ribeira Grande. Among other malfeasance, João Pacheco de Mello accuses Roque Francisco de Mello of stealing 5% of the income intended for orphans in Ponta Delgada.


**Read at Your Peril: A Prohibited Work**

64. MIRANDA, Innocêncio António de. O cidadão Lusitano: breve compendio em que se demostrão os fructos da constituição, e os de vereos do cidadão constitucional para com Deos, para com o Rei, para com a Patria, e para com todos os seus concidadãos. Dialogo entre hum liberal, e hum servil — o Abbade Roberto — e D. Júlio. Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1822. 4°, contemporary blue-gray wrappers (about 6.5 cm. of spine defective at head). Typographical headpiece on p. 7. Small round hole (about .3 cm. in diameter) in blank portion of title page. Very slight toning. Overall in good to very good condition. “N 21” in old ink at upper outer corner of title page. Old ink initials above imprint. 143, (1) pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION; it went out-of-print days after publication. A second edition, with an appendix added, appeared shortly thereafter during the same year, and despite being printed in a much larger run, also soon sold out. The Cidadão Lusitano was immediately embroiled in controversy for its extreme liberal stance.

Father José Agostinho de Macedo wrote three Cartas de Ambrosio às direitas ao sr. Abbade de Medrões, which appeared in 1822. Shortly thereafter were published Resposta à carta de Ambrosio às direitas sobre alguns artigos do “Cidadão Lusitano … and Resposta do Abbade de Medrões á segunda carta de Ambrosio …. The Prior-môr of the Order of Christ, D. Luís António Carlos Furtado, wrote an extensive refutation of the Cidadão Lusitano titled Elencho dos erros, paradoxos, e absurdos … Finally, after the 1822 constitution had been revoked, in June of 1823 the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha published
a pastoral letter condemning on pain of excommunication the reading of, among other works, the Cidadão Lusitano. By decree of 6 September 1824 the Cidadão Lusitano was added to the papal Index librorum prohibitorum. After the triumph of the liberal cause a third edition, revised and further augmented, with a new preface and annotations, was published in Lisbon, 1834.

Innocêncio António de Miranda (1761-1836), was born at Paco de Outeiro, near Bragança. Latin teacher and priest, he worked for several years in Trás-os-Montes before coming to Lisbon, where he was tutor to the Marquês da Fronteira and his brother. Later he was named abbot of Medrões (Trás-os-Montes) and served as a deputy to the 1821 constitutional Córtes.

* Innocêncio III, 219-20; for additional works for and against the Cidadão Lusitano see X, 65-6; see also XI, 268. OCLC: 563480694 (1822; edition unclear: British Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 64010479 (second edition: Newberry Library; University of Kansas Archives; University of California-Los Angeles; University of California-Santa Barbara); 23937484 (second edition: 11 locations, most or all of which, including the HathiTrust, are surely digital or online copies); 632657048 (1822; edition unclear: Universitätsbibliothek LMU München); 719388961 (third edition: University of Kansas Archives). Neither the first nor the second editions located in Porbase, which cites two copies of the third edition at the biblioteca João paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates two copies dated 1822 in British Library (first editions?), and the second edition at Oxford University.


First and Only Edition in English of this well-written, massive, important naval history. In the preface to volume I, the author states that in some cases he has presented different versions from what he wrote previously in Portuguese, due to having learned more about a particular subject.

The individual volumes are as follow:
II. Christianity, Commerce and Corso, 1522-1538. 2010.
III. From Brazil to Japan, 1539-1579. 2011.
V. Loss of Sea Mastery, 1604-1626. 2011.


66. [MOURA, José Vicente Gomes de, probable author; sometimes attributed to Joaquim José Pedro Lopes]. Reflexões sobre a necessidade de promover a união dos estados de que consta o Reino-unido de Portugal, Brazil, e Algarve nas quatro partes do mundo. Lisbon: Na Typog. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, mid-twentieth-century sheep, flat spine with fillets in blind, covers with borders tooled in blind, title in gilt on front cover, marbled endleaves. Very good condition. Old ink signature on title page of A.I.J. (?) de Moraes. 106 pp., (1 l. errata). $800.00

FIRST EDITION. There is a facsimile reprint of Rio de Janeiro, 1973. According to Borba de Moraes, “It is a well-written book on the question of how best to maintain the union between Portugal and Brazil. The author proposes that the king should live alternately in Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro, and in the absence of the king each capital should have a regency. He states that although some people predict the separation of the two kingdoms, he refuses to believe this abominable prophecy”.

There are at least two known copies, one which belonged to J.F. de Almeida Prado (cited by Borba de Moraes) and another which had belonged to J. Silveira Castro, now in the John Carter Brown Library, with manuscript annotations by José Vicente Gomes de Moura asserting that he was the author, and that he had sent the manuscript of the work to Joaquim José Pedro Lopes, editor of the Gazeta universal, who had published it at his cost.


One of the Seeds of the Gothic Revival

*67. MURPHY, James [Cavanah]. Plans Elevations Sections and Views of the Church of Batalha, in the Province of Estremaduras in Portugal, with the History and Description by Fr. Luis de Sousa; with Remarks, to which is prefixed an Introductory Discourse on the Principles of Gothic Architecture
... Illustrated with 27 Plates. London: Printed for I. & J. Taylor, 1795. Large folio (55 x 38.5 cm.), later red morocco (some wear at corners; a few minor scratches), spine decorated sparingly in gilt and blind with raised bands in six compartments, author and title in gilt letter in second compartment from head, date in gilt in fifth compartment, covers with borders decorated in blind, top edges of text rouged, other edges uncut. Illustrated with 27 leaves of engraved copperplates plus an engraved title. Occasional light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Bookplates of Henrique Botelho and J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. Engraved title, (2 ll.), ii, 26 pp., (1 l. divisional title), pp. [27]–61, (1 p.), 27 ll. engraved plates, including the title and dedication leaf [the “General Plan” and the “North Elevation of the Church” are both double page plates].

$2,200.00

FIRST EDITION. A new edition, with a resetting of type, but using the same copperplates, appeared in 1836. The great architectural publishing firm of Isaac and Josiah Taylor, later Taylor’s Architectural Library, was closed in April 1834 upon the death of Josiah Taylor. The stock of the firm was sold at two auctions, held in October 1834 and January 1835. At one of these the copperplates for the present work were purchased by John Williams of the “Library of Fine Arts”, who determined to produce a new edition of the work. He had the text reset by T.H. Drury and arranged to have the plates restruck. The dedication plate and list of subscribers, now redundant, were omitted, the former to be replaced by a letterpress dedication to John Soane.

The impact of this work was considerable, and it was undoubtedly one of the seeds of the Gothic Revival. David Watkin notes that the book contained “the finest set of engravings of Gothic buildings ever to appear” in Great Britain.

The majestic Dominican Church and Monastery of Santa Maria da Victoria, also known as Batalha, situated at a still fairly isolated location eleven miles south of Leiria, owes its name to the battle fought on the plain of Aljubarrota, nine miles Southwest, where D. João I of Portugal defeated D. Juan I of Castile in 1385, securing Portuguese independence. In size and beauty it excels all other buildings of Portugal in which Gothic and Moorish architecture are combined. The building, begun in 1388, contains superb examples of intricate and exquisitely carved stonework. Plans and masons were procured from England by Queen Philippa of Lancaster, wife of D. João I (daughter of John of Gaunt and sister of king Henry IV of England). The work was entrusted to Afonso Domingues, a Portuguese architect, and David Huet, Houguet, or Ouguet, an Irishman. Only the royal cloister, church and Founder’s chapel were included in the original design, and all show signs of English influence. Various additions were made up to 1551. The “Capelas Imperfeitas”, begun in the late fifteen century, though never completed, are considered among the best surviving examples of the “Manueline” style of architecture. Significant damage was inflicted by the 1755 earthquake, and in 1810 the monastery was sacked by the French. It was secularized in 1834 and declared a national monument in 1840. There has been considerable restoration since.

The unnumbered page [62] contains “Directions for Placing the Plates”.

Born in humble circumstances in Blackrock, Ireland, Murphy (1760-1814) was soon recognized for his artistic talents. After studying drawing at the Dublin Society, he became an architect in Dublin, where in 1786 he helped design the addition to the Irish House of Commons. Murphy’s life found a new direction in 1788, when William Burton Conyngham commissioned him to make drawings of the church and monastery of Batalha. From two years in Portugal (1788-1790), Murphy produced three publications—the Plans, Elevations,
Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha (1795), Travels (1795), and A General View of the State of Portugal (1798)—all well illustrated with engravings and aquatints after drawings by the author. After some years in London, Murphy journeyed to Cádiz in 1802, where he spent seven years studying Moorish architecture and antiquities. Returning to London in 1809, he labored on his masterpiece, Arabian Antiquities of Spain, posthumously published in 1815 with 110 plates based on Murphy’s drawings.

Provenance: Henrique Botelho, of Braga, late private dealer and significant collector of books by foreigners about Portugal. José Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer and for many years a distinguished book collector, specializing in Camões and the Restauração.


Key Document Declaring D. Miguel King of Portugal, Bound with Twenty-Seven Administrative Law Documents From the Early Years of the Reign of D. Maria II, 1837-1839 and 1843

68. [NEVES, José Accurcio das. Assento dos Tres Estados do Reino, juntos em Cortes na Cidade de Lisboa, feito a onze de Julho de 1828. [Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828]. Folio (29.5 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary quarter straight-grained crimson morocco over marbled boards (defects at head and foot of spine and nearby joints; some wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and title (“MISCELLA”), text-block edges sprinkled red. Caption title. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine, as are all the other items bound in this volume, except for the final few items, which contain small, very light dampstains and occasional light foxing, and are thus in very good condition internally. 12 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this important document justifying the reign of D. Miguel and the exclusion of D. Pedro and the future D. Maria II from the Portuguese throne. There is also a quarto edition, with a proper title page, bearing the imprint Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828, of 31 pp. The two editions may have been issued simultaneously. The text, attributed to José Accurcio das Neves, was also reprinted in Supplemento aos Tractados e Convenções, XXV, 72, edited by Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker, and in Clemente José dos Santos, História das Côrtes Geraes, IV, 789.

Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34 (1892), 684. Inocêncio I, 309 (citing both the folio and quarto editions, and saying that he possessed a large-paper copy of the quarto, but without giving collations for either); IV, 183 (giving the correct collation for the present edition); states that Neves had spoken of having composed this text, and having sent it to D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, who at the time was corregedor on the Island of Terceira in the Azores. OCLC: This edition not located in OCLC; cf. 645478224 (the quarto edition: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites seven copies of the quarto edition: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with only the first leaf) and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica
Portuguese. No edition located in Copac, which cites two replies to this work, both at British Library and Oxford University.

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The following summary and projects appear to be based on Pinheiro Ferreira’s proposal for a sweeping and systematic implementation of new fundamental laws based on the Carta Constitutional.

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Projecto de lei d'organização provisoria dos tribunais de justiça. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, broadside.

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*Most Interesting Copy of a Truly Important Book*

69. NOBRE, António [Pereira]. *Só.* Paris: Léon Vanier (colophon: Achevè d’imprimer le deux avril mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze pour Léon Vanier éditeur par Henri Jouve, 15, rue Racine, 15 a Paris), 1892. Large 8°, later sheep (ca. 1925-1950; some slight binding wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments richly decorated in blind, crimson leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments from head with author and title in gilt within double-rulled gilt borders, date of publication in blind at foot, front cover with author, title, and date within ruled border, all in blind, marbled endleaves, leather edges of pastedowns decorated in blind, uncut, original printed wrappers bound in, red silk ribbon place marker. Publisher’s advertisements on rear wrapper. A fine, uncut copy. Presentation inscription signed and dated by the author on recto of first leaf: “Á Senhora // D. Carolinha Michaelis de Vasconcellos // com os meus mais altos respeitos. // Pariz, 12 Abril // 1892. Antonio Nobre.” Pictorial lithograph bookplate of Alberto Ortigão de Oliveira. (4 ll.), 157, (1 blank) pp., (1 l.). $12,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this seminal work of Portuguese symbolist poetry—by far the most important work by the short-lived Nobre (Porto 1867-Foz do Douro, 1900), a key precursor to the Modernist movement. The edition was very restricted, probably to about 200 copies. Later editions, of which there were many, were substantially altered.


A Senhora

D. Carolina M. de Macedo,
com os mais altos respeitos.

Paris, 12 Abril, António Nobre.

1892.
Good Cooks Are Hard to Find

70. **Nova secia, e brio das cosinheiras.** Com todas as suas boas, e mais manhas, que tem, e os seus bons ajustes, quando vão para caza de seus Amos servir. Composta pelo Doutor Astolfo de Mendoça, Anatomico de todos os caldos requentados, in uno Puteo sine fundo Sapientiae. N.pl.: n.pr., n.d. [ca. 1750?]. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut on title page depicting a woman at work in a kitchen, with the caption below “A panela; que está ao lume, e aago mal; Cosinheira prova, e vé se ten sal”. A bit browned with minor soiling. Overall in good condition. Old ink foliation (“100-103”) in upper outer corner of the recto of each leaf. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with advice on choosing a good cook—because there are cooks out there “que são capazes de enganar o diabo em pessoa” (“who can deceive the devil himself”). Physically, “he de ser trigueira, os cabelos negros, os olhos grandes, os braços fortes, o semblante resoluto, o corpo grosso” (“she must be dark, with black hair, big eyes, strong arms, a resolute face, and a sturdy body”). The author also sets out certain dishes that the cook should know how to prepare and describes how she must interact with her employers, including when she may gossip about them.


Argues in Favor of Mechanization of the Cotton Industry

71. **Observations d’un citoyen sur les méchaniques Angloises pour la filature du coton.** N.pl. [Rouen?]: n.pr., n.d. [1789?]. 8°, unbound. Uncut. Some minor soiling. In very good condition. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare pamphlet. Although Jeff Horn describes this pamphlet as “widely distributed,” we have found only one surviving copy, at Rouen.

The *Observations* is hard-hitting argument that the use in France of English-designed machines for spinning cotton into thread should not only be allowed—it should be encouraged. The author begins by noting that in the major textile center of Rouen, the cahiers de doléances (lists of grievances) written in 1789 had asked the Etats-Généraux whether the “English machines” should be authorized or forbidden. Normandy (including Rouen) was the center of textile production in France, and since the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1786 a number of Norman entrepreneurs had brought in the English spinning jenny.

The author demolishes the two major objections to machine spinning, that it puts laborers out of work and that it produces thread of inferior quality, and notes that if France does not produce cotton cloth, she will have to import it from elsewhere. And then, he continues, “nous verrons tout notre Commerce passer dans des mains étrangeres, & la plus grande partie dans celle de nos rivaux” (p. 6). The remedy lies not in outlawing the English spinning machines, but in surpassing them: “Tous nos efforts doivent tender à
l’atteindre, l’égaler & la surpasser” (p. 7). If Manchester, situated on a dangerous water-
way (“un canal périlleux dont la Navigation est sujette à des retards, à des accidents”),
can prosper through use of such machines, Normandy should do even better.

The starting point for these Observations was the cahiers de doléances compiled in
the spring of 1789. From July through October 1789, Norman laborers destroyed many
spinning jennies, an event not mentioned in this pamphlet—hence it probably dates to
before July 1789.

The lucid arguments presented here in favor of free trade and industrialization are
representative of those coming into circulation at the time, influenced by Adam Smith,
and later espoused by Jean-Baptiste Say, among others.

∗ Not located in Barbier, who lists several similar works. See Jeff Horn, “‘A Beautiful
Madness’: Privilege, the Machine Question and Industrial Development in Normandy
in 1789,” in Past and Present no. 217 (Nov. 2012), pp. 149-185 (this work cited p. 184, n.
93). Not located in OCLC. The French online Catalogue Collectif locates a single copy at
the Bibliothèque Jacques Villon-Rouen. Not located in the online catalogue of the BNF.
Not located in Copac.
First Book on Card Playing by a Brazilian

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

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing voltarete, a Brazilian form of ombre. It was a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and an ancestor of whist and bridge. The _Tratado_ proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen subsequent editions appeared during the nineteenth century.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The King as a Champion of the Constitution ... For a Little While Longer


Lisbon: Na Typographia de Desiderio Marques Leão, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Spotting and soiling to title page and final leaf. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. 29 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this celebratory oration praising D. João VI’s rule as a constitutional monarch. It was given on the occasion of the inauguration of an image of the king at the Paços da Camara Constitucional in Lisbon on his birthday, May 13, 1823. Two weeks later, on May 27, monarchists under D. Miguel (with the blessing of D. João’s wife, D. Carlota Joaquina) organized the Vilafrancada, an uprising against the liberal constitution that D. João had sworn to uphold in 1822. D. João refused to abdicate, but did agree to suspend the constitution.

Filipe Alberto Patróni Martins Maciel PARENTE was a native of Belem de Pará (1798-Lisbon, 1866). He obtained a law degree from Coimbra University, and was active in Portugal from 1821 to 1823 as a deputy to the Constitutional Côrtes, publishing a number of works. Returning to Brazil in 1823, he embarked on a judicial career, served in several capacities as a public servant, and was elected to his provincial legislature in 1842. In 1851 he returned to Portugal, where he continued his career as an author. During most of his life he exhibited traits of disorganized genius, which in later years progressed into something approaching madness.


75. PINTO, Américo Cortês [or Cortez, or Cortos]. *Senhora da Renuncia, seguido do Barba-Azul, poema de fetiçarias medievais.* Lisbon: Livraria Ferin, 1918. 8°; original illustrated wrappers (minor soiling; spine defective at foot, with ca. 2.5 cm. missing; slightly defective at head, and with split to front joint of ca. 2.5 cm. at head). Overall in good condition. Uncut. Internally very good to fine. Bookplate of João Lopes Holtreman. (1 blank l.), 91 pp., (4 ll., 1 blank l.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—one of 2 special copies printed on “papel Whatmann”, as stated in ink manuscript on the verso of the title page, and signed by the publisher. This is the author’s second book of poems.

Américo Cortês Pinto [or Cortês Pinto] (1896–1979), physician, writer, poet and historian, native of the freguesia de Cortes in the concelho de Leiria. He studied at Coimbra, interned at Leiria, served as a parliamentary deputy, a member of the Lisbon municipal council, and inspector of health studies, among other posts. He was a contributor to
literary reviews such as A Tradição, Contemporânea, A Galera, Letras e Artes, and Ícaro, of which he was one of the founders (along with Ernesto Gonçalves, Cabral do Nascimento, and Luís Vieira de Castro). In addition to a considerable output of poetry, prose, literary and historical works, he is best known for the polemical Da famosa arte da impressão: da imprensa em Portugal às cruzadas d’Além-Mar (1948), in which he defended the priority of Leiria in Portuguese Christian typography. While Chaves currently is agreed to have been the earliest Portuguese Christian printing site, Cortez Pinto’s investigations and conclusions regarding the diffusion of printing in Africa and Asia by the Portuguese remain valuable. He was a friend of Hernani Cidade, Afonso Lopes Vieira, Carlos Queiroz, Lino António, António José Saraiva, Sebastião Pestana, and Mário Saa.

The front cover was designed by Luiz Fernandes.

See Paulo J. Pedrosa S. Gomes in Biblos, IV, 179-80; also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 901-3; Grande enciclopédia, VII, 818; Actualização III, 498. OCLC: 36209816 (New York Public Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España; Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek); 253306126 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other at the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto. Not located in Copac.

**Apparantly the First UK Edition**

76. [PORTUGAL. Constitution. D. PEDRO I, Emperor of Brazil, later Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and D. Pedro, Duque de Bragança]. Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza. London: [on verso of title page] Impresso por L. Thompson Na Officina Portugueza, 1826. 32° (9.7 x 6.1 cm.), contemporary black morocco (some rubbing; other minor wear), flat spine richly gilt, covers with elaborate gilt-tooled border within triple RULED gilt border, edges of covers gilt, inner dentelles gilt, crimson silk endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Very good condition overall. 31 pp. $900.00

Small-format London edition printed in a tiny font—apparently the first and only 1826 London edition, as well as the only 1826 UK edition. The Portuguese Carta Constitucional, the second Portuguese constitution, was a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history. It was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsay, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, and it remained the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824 Brazilian constitution (also in large part written by D. Pedro), it was the rallying point of the liberal cause which eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, and brought D. Pedro’s daughter to the Portuguese throne as D. Maria II. On February 10, 1842, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted, and remained the Portuguese constitution until the fall...
of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838.

We know of no bibliography which accurately distinguishes the many editions of this fundamental work.

* Duarte da Sousa, Séculos XIX e XX, 146. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. I, 158 for the London, (1828) edition, described by Borba as rare. Not in Innocêncio; see II, 38; and IX, 47-8 for other editions. OCLC: No London or any other UK 1826 edition cited. Porbase locates a single copy of this edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (the Duarte de Sousa copy); no other UK 1826 edition cited. Copac locates only one copy of this edition (or of any London or other UK 1826 edition for that matter), at Cambridge University Library.

*77. [PORTUGAL. Constitution]. Constituição política da monarquia portugueza. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1838. 16° (10.7 x 7.8 cm.), original printed wrappers (some minor fraying to front cover; spine mostly gone). Woodcut of Lady Justice, sword in right hand, scales of justice in left, beside octagonal shield (or mirror?) with an eye at center, on front wrapper. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A very good to fine copy. 59 pp., (2 ll.). $800.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of the third Portuguese constitution. There is another 1838 edition by the same publisher. No priority has been established. The present constitution is a reworking of the first Portuguese constitution, originally decreed by the General, Extraordinary and Constitutional Cortes on September 23, 1822, accepted by D. João VI on October 1 of the same year, then renounced by him on May 31, 1823. It was re-instituted with modifications under the liberal regime early in the reign of D. Maria II from September 10, 1836 until April 4, 1838. This present version contains the date 20 March 1838 on p. 50, at the end of the text of the constitution, followed by the names of the deputies to the Cortes which approved it (pp. 50-8), followed in turn by D. Maria’s acceptance and her oath to uphold the constitution, dated 4 April 1838 (on pp. 58-9). This third Portuguese constitution remained in force until February 10, 1842, when it was replaced by the Carta Constitucional, which had originally been decreed by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil in 1826, abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, and put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834.

The deputies who signed this constitution, in addition to coming from all corners of continental Portugal, included António Bernardo da Costa Cabral, António José Pereira Leite, the Barão de Noronha, João Baptista de Almeida Garrett, João Soares de Albergaria Cabral, Manuel António de Vasconcellos Pereira, and António Joaquim Nunes de Vasconcellos, representing the Açores, José Teixeira Rebello and Lourenço José Moniz, representing Madeira, and Theodorico José d’Abrantes, representing Moçambique.

* Not referred to by Innocêncio. Not located in OCLC. Porbase cites a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as four copies of an edition of the same year and publisher, in 8° with 31, (1) pp., all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis (but we sold a copy to the Yale Law Library—the only other copy we have ever seen). Not located in Melvyl.
Imprensa Nacional at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia

78. PORTUGAL. Imprensa Nacional. Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. The National Printing Office at Lisbon: An Historical and Statistical Notice with the Catalogue of the Products Exhibited. Lisbon: National Printing Office [i.e., Imprensa Nacional], 1876. 8°, original green printed wrappers (some nicks and fraying). Wood-engraved Portuguese royal arms on front cover and title page. In good to very good condition. 28 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [in English?]. We have not been able to ascertain if there was an edition published in Portuguese. The English text was obviously written by a nonnative speaker.

After an overview of the history of printing in Portugal and the history of the Imprensa Nacional from its founding as the Imprensa Regia in 1769, there is a “Catalogue of the Products Exhibited” (pp. [19]-26). Books are followed by products of the type foundry, including those of the Engraving Department, Letter-foundry compartment, Lithographic Office, and Playing Card Manufactory. Next is a list of employees, including those who worked in Typography, Type foundry, Letter-foundry and Steotypy [sic] compartment, Lithography, and Bookbinding (pp. [27]-28).

* OCLC: gives ten different, confusing citations, some with multiple locations; it is difficult to know for sure which are real copies and which are electronic versions. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Rare Illustrated Version of Eça de Queiroz Story, In Verse

79. QUEIROZ, [José Maria] Eça de. A aia: conto de Eça de Queiroz. Versos de Maróquinha Rabello. Ilustrações de Marietta de Rezende e Jorge Colaço. [Rio de Janeiro?]: n.pr., [1932?]. Small folio (27.1 x 19 cm.), original printed wrappers with title printed in black and gilt on upper wrapper (small defect to foot of spine), in a folding case of half sheep over faux-reptile boards, spine decorated in blind with short author and title lettered in gilt. Printed in red and black throughout, on the versos only, with borders in gilt and illustrations in borders above and below (mostly shades of brown, gray, and blue, with added gilt); each verso bears a small illustration in the same colors. Very good condition. Signed and dated presentation inscription on recto of initial blank leaf: “A Melu- liha [?] // lembrança das nossas aulas de litteratura // no lyllogen [?] // Maróquinha // 26 de Agosto 1932”. [1 blank l., 21 ll., 2 blank ll.]. $500.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION, rare, based on a short story by Eça de Queiroz which had first appeared as “Temas para versos, II” in Gazeta de notícias, Rio de Janeiro, 3 April 1893. It next appeared in Eça’s posthumously published Contos, Porto 1902, edited by Luís de Magalhães, who invented the title “A aia”. In the present version it has been modified
and set to verse by Maróquinha Jacobina Rabello. We think that the original story was never printed separately, and it appears the present version was never again published.

Maróquinha Jacobina Rabello [or Rabelo], teacher and poet (1877-1957), born in Campinas (Brazil), taught literature to the blind at the Instituto Benjamin Constant for many years. Her poems are included in numerous anthologies of Brazilian female poets. She was well known for her philanthropic efforts, and was responsible for discovering and promoting the talent of Benedita de Melo (1906–1991), a renowned blind Brazilian poet.

Many of the illustrations depict interior scenes, exemplifying a wealth of Manueline-inspired architectural examples. The characters are illustrated wearing medieval clothing and outfits, often with reverent expressions. The Manueline architecture style and the clothing worn from the time of the Crusades were not historically coincident, and thus contribute to the dreamlike or fairy-tale nature of the poem.

The Portuguese painter Jorge Colaço (Tangier, 1868—Oeiras, 1942) was known for his works on tile. The son of a Portuguese diplomat, he studied art in Lisbon, Madrid and Paris. Jorge Colaço also painted on canvas and did caricatures. Some of the illustrations in the present book are reminiscent of his azulejo designs for large spaces. See Grande enciclopédia, VII, 103; Pamplona, Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses (revised ed.), II, 109-10.

Provenance: “Maróquinha” in the presentation inscription is Maróquinha Jacobina Rabello.


First Appearance in Book Form of One of the Best Novels Ever Written
The Best Copy We Have Ever Seen on the Market

80. QUEIROZ, [José Maria] Eça de. O crime do Padre Amaro, edição definitiva. Lisbon: Typographia Castro Irmão, 1876. 8°, recent dark green morocco, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, the third compartment double the size of the others with elaborate ropework tooling, author lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, title in gilt in fourth compartment, scallop-tooled in gilt near head and foot, covers with gilt-ruled border with fleur-de-lis at corners within a gilt-tooled border, author and title in gilt on front cover with scallop tooling in gilt below, inner dentelles gilt, moiré silk endleaves, top edges of text block gilt, other edges sprinkled green, original pink printed wrappers bound in. Very good to fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões). (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 362 pp., (1 blank l.).

$6,800.00

FIRST EDITION in book form, greatly revised from the original version which had appeared the previous year in the Revista occidental: one of the best and most important
EÇA DE QUEIROZ

O CRIME

DO

PADRE AMARO

EDIÇÃO DEFINITIVA

LISBOA

TYPOGRAPHIA CASTRO IRMÃO

3: RUA DA CRUZ DE PAO 31
1876

Item 80
novels ever written, the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. (O Mistério da estrada de Sintra, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.) According to Guerra da Cal, the edition consisted of 800 copies and was subsidized by Eça’s father, who convinced Ernesto Chardron (Eça’s future publisher) to purchase the entire printing, guaranteeing that purchase against any loss. Guerra da Cal further states that the book sold poorly, but (citing the Rodrigo Veloso catalogue) that by 1914 it was considered rare by bibliophiles. We have seen few copies for sale, and all but this one were in rather poor condition.

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

Guerra da Cal 34 (inexplicably including “Cenas da vida devota” as the first line of the title; this phrase is nowhere to be found on the front wrapper, the title page, or anywhere else in the book). OCLC: 559268841 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies: in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in a worn, mundane contemporary binding, without the original wrappers), and the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (we were unable to examine this copy). Copac locates a single copy of this edition, at Oxford University.


Third edition in book form of one of the best and most important novels ever written, the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. The first edition in book form, 1876, was greatly revised from the original version which had appeared the previous year in the Revista occidental. (O Mistério da estrada de Sintra, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.) The second edition in book form, 1880, was again greatly revised, achieving almost double the length of the previous edition. The present edition, though not revised by Eça, does contain a few minor variations.

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões), distinguished author of books on dressage, horseman, and dedicated book collector with a great interest in books on horses, as well as works on Portuguese history and literature (Lisbon 1930-Lisbon 2012). For the
bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Guerra da Cal 36.

82. QUEIROZ, [José Maria] Eça de. Echos de Pariz. Porto: Livraria Chardron, 1905. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (some Soiling; head and foot of spine slightly defective; split of ca. 3 cm. between front cover and spine at head). Front cover and title page printed in red and black, with small publisher’s vignette. Half title printed in red. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Uncut. Small oblong white paper label with serrated edges and blue border at foot of spine. Frontispiece portrait, (2 ll.), 241 pp., (1 l.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION in book form, published posthumously and edited by Luís de Magalhães, of these essays which had originally appeared in the Gazeta de notícias of Rio de Janeiro. They were written from Bristol and Paris between 1880 and 1893. Some of the subjects covered are dueling, the Jesuits, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Victor Hugo, Siam, elections in France and Italy, the Franco-Russian alliance, Brazil, Spain, the question of the Caroline Islands, Morocco, Sophocles’ Antigone, anarchism, King Umberto I of Italy’s interview with Figaro, the Italian monarchy, and more.

Guerra da Cal states that some copies have a plate with a photograph of the monument to Eça in Lisbon, while others contain a plate with a photograph of him taken by Guedes de Oliveira, of Porto. The present copy has a photograph of Eça late in life, upper body only, wearing a monocle, right arm resting on a cushion, left hand to face. A facsimile of his signature appears below, and there are some tiny letters at the left base of the cushion, difficult to read, possibly “P.Mar.”

* Guerra da Cal 1.198. The portrait is not in Soares & Lima, Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa; cf. 1045F for a similar one which appeared in O Occidente, 1903.


According to Guerra da Cal, this second edition of one of Eça’s best and most important novels was required almost immediately after publication of the first, which
had met with extraordinary success. Although the imprint states that it was printed in 1878, the same year as the first edition, the book was only launched on the market at the beginning of the following year. Eça is said to have revised the text with care, causing significant, substantial divergences from the first edition. Guerra da Cal further cites Manuel de Paiva Boléo, *O realismo de Eça de Queiroz*, who emphasizes the addition of a subtitle, *Episódio Doméstico*. As with the addition of the subtitle *Scenas da vida devota* in later editions of *O crime de Padre Amaro*, there is an attempt to have the reader focus on an objective, critical analysis of sectors of Portuguese society. This second edition was considered by Eça to have greater validity than the first. When a French translation was proposed, he insisted that it be based on the text of the second edition. But as with a number of his other works, he did not remain satisfied. He made further revisions for the third edition, published in 1887.

The frontispiece portrait plate opposite the title page is a reproduction of a photograph of Eça, seated on a sofa, his legs crossed, holding his monocle in his right hand, tipped on to a plate leaf with a red border and facsimile signature in the lower margin. This portrait is not cited by Soares & Lima, *Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa*; cf. 1045B for a caricature by Rafael Bordallo Pinheiro in his *Album das glórias*, which appeared in 1880 and which seems to have been inspired by the present portrait.

*Provenance:* Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*. See also *Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal*, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Guerra da Cal 96 (but giving, in error, the same collation as for the first edition; taking his comments into consideration, the collation he gives would be highly unlikely). OCLC: This edition not located. Porbase locates three copies of the present edition: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto (the Biblioteca Nacional’s copy available digitized online, with considerable more foxing and browning, has a different half-title, the recto of which is in a different setting of type, while the verso of the Biblioteca Nacional copy simply states “Porto: Typographia de A.J. da Silva Teixeira // Rua da Cancealla Velha, 70”; in our copy, the text on the verso of the half-title states “Declaramos para todos os efeitos da lei, que a proprie- // dade literaria d’este obra, no Imperio do Brazil, pertence // ao Ex..mo Snr. J.M. Machado d’Assis. // Eça de Queiroz. // Ernesto Chardron.” In all other respects our copy appears to be indentical to that digitized by the Biblioteca Nacional). This edition not located in Copac, which cites a single copy of the first edition at British Library, and the third edition at University of Manchester and British Library.

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**Early Work by a Leader of the Geração de 70**

84. QUENTAL, Anthero de. *Portugal perante a revolução de Espanha: considerações sobre o futuro da política portuguesa no ponto de vista da democracia iberica*. Lisbon: Typographia Portugueza, 1868. 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Some light foxing, more prevalent on title page. Uncut. Overall in good to very good
condition. Small square paper tag tipped on to upper inner corner of front wrapper with old ink (shelfmark?) “559 / L N” [?]. 39 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this early work by one of the most important Portuguese poets, essayists, and political thinkers. Here, in one of his earliest political writings, Anthero demonstrates his democratic and republican values. Like several other members of the “generation of 70”, he favored some sort of Iberian union.

Anthero [Tarquínio] de Quental (1842-1891) is recognized by Saraiva & Lopes as “o principal mentor da geração de 70 nas suas origens, simultaneamente polemista, poeta, doutrinário e até certo ponto caudilho” (p. 915). Bell adds that he was “that rare thing in Portuguese literature, a poet who thinks” (p. 328). Born in Ponta Delgada in the Azores, he studied law at Coimbra from 1858 to 1864. He soon became a socialist, and after working in Paris and traveling in the United States, played an active part in the socialist movement in Lisbon. With the publication of such works as Odas modernas, 1865, Primaveras romanticas, 1875, and Sonetos, 1881, he became one of the leading Portuguese poets of the nineteenth century. Although he retired to Villa do Conde in 1882, he never found peace of mind: nine years later he shot himself in a public square of Ponta Delgada.


*85. [RANGEL, José Máximo Pinto da Fonseca]. Pernicioso poder dos perfídos validos e conselheiros dos reis destruido pela constituição. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms within laurel branches on title page. Good to very good condition. 22 pp. $250.00

FIRST EDITION. Another edition appeared later the same year in Rio de Janeiro.

This pamphlet argues in favor of constitutional monarchy. There are significant references to King Fernando VII of Spain, at the time under house arrest after having been forced to accept the liberal 1812 Spanish constitution, his plight being held up as an example.

José Máximo Rangel, whose initials appear at the end of this work, was a native of Santa Marinha do Zêzere, Baïão, born at an uncertain date, probably in the mid to late 1750s. Of noble birth, he was a longtime partisan of the liberal cause who fought against the French invasion in 1808, was involved with the Gomes Freire conspiracy of 1817 (a cousin was hanged), and was an enthusiastic partisan of the 1820 revolution. He followed
Richard C. Ramer

a military career and also wrote poetry. Elected a deputy to the Constitutional Côrtes in 1822, he served for three days as Minister of War in May of 1823 during the “Vilafrancada”. On the return of D. João VI to Lisbon he withdrew from politics, serving as governor of the fort of São João de Foz. He was married to D. Maria Helena de Saldanha Castro Lorena e Daun, a relative of the Duque de Saldanha and lady-in-waiting to the Queen D. Carlota Joaquina. He was assassinated in 1828 after the coup of D. Miguel.


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First Appearance of One of the Best Novels Ever Written
The Best Copy We Have Ever Seen

86. Revista occidental. 1º anno, tomo primeiro, fasciculos 1-6, and tomo segundo, fasciculos 1-5 [all published]. 11 issues in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Escriptorio da Revista Occidental, 15 February to 15 July 1875. Large 8°, original printed wrappers, uncut, in two folding cases with crimson leather spines, gilt with raised bands in five compartments, marbled boards on all other sides. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplates of D. Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) on front sides of cases. 768 pp.; 639, (1) p. 11 issues in 2 volumes.$15,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN of this rare Portuguese periodical containing the first appearance of O Crime do Padre Amaro, one of the best and most important novels ever written, the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. (O Mistério da estrada de Sintra, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.) Eça had serious disagreements with the editors of the Revista, Antero de Quental and Batalha Reis, regarding corrections to his work, and was very dissatisfied with the published result. He substantially revised it for the first edition in book form, published in 1876.

The Revista Occidental includes works in Portuguese by such noted authors as Antero de Quental, Manuel de Arriaga, Luciano Cordeiro, Gonçalves Crespo, Oliveira Martins and Gomes Leal, and also works in Spanish by Cánovas del Castillo, Pry Margall, Jacinto Octavio Picón and Patricio de la Escosura.

The rarity of this periodical, especially with all the original wrappers present, has led to some confusion among bibliographers regarding the number of issues and the dates of publication—doubtless mostly because only the original printed wrappers indicate the fascicle number and date of publication. The only published record of an actual copy we have been able to locate, sold in the Fernandes Thomaz sale in 1912, has the same dates of publication as this copy and the same number of issues, and is described as “collecção
completa.” Two copies handled by us in the early 1990s, one sold in the summer of 2001, and one sold in the summer of 2012, all had the same collation as the present one.

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Laços) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Laços, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Fernandes Thomaz 4352. Guerra da Cal 29: stating that the work appeared from February 1875 to July 1876, in only 7 fascicles. Silva Pereira, Jornalismo portuguesa p. 130: giving the dates of publication as 15 Feb. to 30 Aug. 1875. Grande enciclopédia XXV, 433: giving the same dates of publication as Silva Pereira. ULS locates volume I to volume II, nº 5 (giving the dates as Feb. 1875 to Jan. 1876) at CU. Not located in NUC.

No Other Copy Located

Senhora Princeza do Brazil pelo Prefeito da Irmandade de nossa Senhora Mãe dos Homens. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1761. 4°, contemporary stiff ivory vellum (minor wear), flat spine and covers richly gilt with royal Portuguese arms on both covers, all text-block edges gilt. Elegant and elaborate woodcut headpiece with royal Portuguese arms at center and a large, elegant woodcut initial on second preliminary leaf recto. Another elegant woodcut headpiece, with ducal coronet above monogram “M”
at center, flanked by angels or putti, as well as large elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Nicely printed throughout on excellent quality thick paper. Fine to very fine condition. (3 ll.), 45, (4) pp. $2,000.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, in an unusual binding, of this oration on the occasion of the betrothal of D. Maria, Princess of Brazil and Duchess of Bragança, eldest child of D. José I and heir to the Portuguese throne, to her uncle D. Pedro, her father’s brother. We have not been able to find any reference to any other copy.

D. Maria (1734-1816) was queen of Portugal and the Algarve from 1777 to 1815; from then until her death she was Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve. Her husband, D. Pedro III, ruled jointly with his wife from 1777 to his death in 1786. By 1792 D. Maria was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, D. João (the future D. João VI), ruled in her stead, as regent starting in 1799.


88. [SANTOS, Antonio Ribeiro dos]. Poesias de Elpino Duriense. 3 volumes. Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1812-1817. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter calf over marbled boards (very slight wear), flat spines with gilt fillets and two crimson morocco labels per volume, one with title, the other with the volume number, lettering and numbering gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled green. On title pages, engraved Portuguese royal arms flanked by two putti, above whose heads is engraved “Impressão” and “Regia”. Title pages with light toning and a few light, minor stains. Overall in very good to fine condition. 385 pp. [i.e., 387], (1 p. errata); 345 pp. (1 l. errata); 264 pp. Volume I, pp. 377-87 incorrectly numbered 375-85. Volume III, p. 332 incorrectly numbered 333.

FIRST EDITION. The third volume is more difficult to obtain than the first two. Toward the end of volume I are a series of translations, including selections from Virgil, Homer’s Iliad, and others. Volume III includes translations of two odes by Horace. Throughout are poems to or about figures important in Portuguese history and literature, such as Vasco da Gama, Camões, and the Infante Dom Henrique, as well as one on the discovery of America by Columbus. In volume III, from page 176 to the end, are a series of neo-Latin poems.

Ribeiro dos Santos (1745-1818), philologist, librarian, jurist, literary historian and poet, was a native of Massarellos (Porto). Innocêncio considered him “um dos mais respeitaveis, eruditos e fecundos escriptores que Portugal produziu no seculo passado” (l, 247). With a doctorate in canon law, he served as librarian of the University at Coimbra, where he took a significant part in the reorganization of the library, and later at the Bibliotheca Publica de Lisboa, playing a key role in the formation of the future Biblioteca Nacional. Ribeiro dos Santos was, according to Maxwell, Pombal, a “key figure in the reform of the
teaching of canon law at Coimbra and theoretician of regalism in church questions.” He was responsible for much of the content of the 8-volume Memorias de literatura published by the Real Academia das Sciencias (of which he was a founding member), a translation of Aristotle’s Poetics directly from the Greek, and much more. When Robert Southey made his second visit to Portugal, this “man of rank and of learning” permitted Southey use of his collection and papers (letter to John Rickman from Lisbon, January 30, 1801, in Curry, ed., New Letters of Robert Southey, I, 240).


*89. SENA, Jorge de. Coroa da terra, poemas. Lisbon: Lello & Irmão, 1946. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. Toasted, as usual. Uncut and partially unopened. In good to very good condition. 94 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

FIRST (and only separate) EDITION. The text appeared again together with his other three earliest books of poems as part of Sena’s Poesia I (first edition, 1961; second edition 1977; third edition, 1987).

Jorge de Sena (Jorge Cândido Raposo de Sena, Lisbon 1919-Santa Barbara, California 1978), poet, dramatist, literary critic, translator and letter-writer, ranks as one of Portugal’s most important twentieth-century literary figures. His first separate publications were Perseguição and Rimbaud, a volume of poetry and an essay both published in 1942. Later he became coeditor (with José Augusto-França, José Blanc de Portugal and Ruy Cinatti) of the second and third series of Cadernos de poesia, 1951 and 1952-53. A longtime opponent of the Salazar regime, he spent many years in exile, first in Brazil, then at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He is said to have helped many Portuguese intellectuals, literary figures and academics who were forced to join him in exile to find useful employment.

* Serpa 1107. Almeida Marques 2029. On Sena, see Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.); Fernando J.B. Martinho in Machado, ed., Dicionário de lit-
eratura portuguesa, pp. 445-6; Margarida Braga Neves in Biblos, IV, 1244-50; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 730-3.

“Meu caro Salgueiro,—ô Homem de Deus e do Diabo!”
—Letters from a Poet to His Publisher / Editor

90. SERPA, Alberto de. Fifty-eight autograph letters (on 64 leaves) and 1 autograph postcard, all signed and dated, plus 3 envelopes (with stamps), all to Eduardo Salgueiro regarding editorial matters. Porto and Leça da Palmeira, April 1940 to May 1961. Various sizes (most in the range of 27.5 x 22 cm. to 26 x 15.5 cm.), stored in plastic sleeves in a recent binder. Written in a large, legible hand, in ink. Some sheets with black borders or with letterhead of the Companhia de Seguros Ourique of Lisbon and Porto. A few light stains and some blurring of ink, but legible throughout. Overall in very good to fine condition. 58 letters on 64 leaves, plus 1 postcard and 3 envelopes. $3,000.00

Collection of 58 autograph letters (on 62 leaves) and 1 autograph postcard, all signed and dated, plus 3 envelopes (with stamps). Serpa, in Porto or nearby Leça da Palmeira,
was writing to Eduardo Salgueiro at Editorial Inquérito in Lisbon. He addresses him as “Meu caro Salgueiro” and signs as “Alberto de Serpa,” “A. de Serpa,” or “Alberto.” The letters deal with editorial matters: clearly Serpa favored the squeaky-wheel approach to dealing with his publisher.

Alberto de Serpa Esteves de Oliveira (Porto, 1906-1992), poet, dramatist, essayist and book collector, attended the University of Coimbra for 3 years but was more interested in collaborating with the writers of *Presença* than in studying. He published his first novel, *Saudade do mar*, at age 17, and 2 collections of poetry (*Quadras* and *Evoé*), but it was 2 later collections, *Varanda*, 1934, and *Vinte poemas da noite*, 1935, that led to his unanimous recognition by critics as an important modern poet. Casais Monteiro says that Serpa, along with Branquinho da Fonseca, Carlos Queirós and Francisco Bugalho, give us “um novo aspecto do abandono egoísta a um eu inadaptado à ação … [Serpa] tem, na poesia, não uma via de contacto com a realidade, mas, por assim dizer, um instrumento a cuja musica embala a sua dolorosa impressão de diferença e de incompatibilidade” (p. 239).

After his years in Coimbra, Serpa returned to his native Porto where he became an insurance broker, presumably for the Companhia de Seguros Ourique, whose letterhead he uses several times. Serpa also wrote the literary page in the important Porto newspaper *O Primeiro de janeiro*. He was imprisoned for political reasons in 1936, and at the same period became once again a fervent Catholic. Throughout his life he contributed to Portuguese literary reviews, including *A Águia*, Aventura, *Cadernos de poesia*, *Cavalo de todas as cores* (co-editor), *Diálogo, Momento, Presença* (editor of the second series, 1939-40), *Quatro ventos*, and *Tríptico*. He also wrote works on António Nobre, José Régio, and others. Serpa’s collection of books and manuscripts, over 2,600 items focusing on modern Portuguese literature, was sold at auction in 1988. The sale catalogue reveals many presentation copies to Serpa of books by major figures of the first and second wave of Portuguese modernism, such as Fernando Pessoa, António Botto, Almada Negreiros, António Ferro, José Régio, Miguel Torga, Branquinho da Fonseca, as well as important writers from other schools, such as Teixeira de Pascoaes, Eugénio de Castro, Jorge de Sena, etc.

Eduardo Salgueiro (b. Moimenta da Beira, 1904) studied law, but soon showed a preference for journalism. In the 1920s he was editor of *O Comércio do Porto* and *O Século*, and founded the weekly *A República*. In 1928 he founded Editorial Inquérito, which helped revive Portugal’s stagnant publishing industry, encouraged a renaissance in graphic design, and became an important influence in the cultural life of the time. Editorial Inquérito published many hundreds of works under Salgueiro’s direction, including the debuts of many Portuguese authors. From time to time it ran afoul of the political police of Salazar’s Estado Novo. Salgueiro also issued five books of his own poetry and translations such as *História do pensamento social*.

A sample of the contents of the letters:

1944, 1 July: “Lembre ao Sr. Revisor que a ortografia adoptada no meu livro é a oficial, e não a da Academia.”

1944, 24 July: “Você foi o primeiro editor a bater à minha porta com uma proposta de edição para os meus versos. Sabe como essas coisas não esquecem a quem é grato. Como sou, tenho obrigações que cumpri e cumprirei. Terminei a minha “Rua.” Parece-me um bom livro, o primeiro que me deve tirar do rol dos poetas menores do meu tempo. Mando-lhe e peço-lhe que, uma das poucas horas vagas, o leia. E diga-me, depois, se lhe interessa fazer a edição.”

1944, 30 July: sketch for the cover of *Poesia*

1944, 25 August: “Um dos assuntos que mais me interessava ver resolvido, era o caso Torga. Escrevi-lhe, e recebi hoje a resposta. Tem o seu livro novo a editar na “Coimbra Editora,” mas não tem compromissos para nenhum livro antigo, e nenhum compromisso tem para o futuro. Não tem Você maneira de dar cá uma saltada? Acho que só aquele
caso, valeria a maçada. Mas, além disso, poderia dar vários tipos: Manuel Larajeira, Florbela Espanca, Mário de Sá-Carneiro (Livro de prosa) e Pascoais."

1951, 10 December: “Faz hoje 15 dias que lhe enviei o manuscrito do Almanaque de Lembranças Luso-Brasileiro. E nem uma palavra, demorado Amigo, Você ainda me deci! E eu sou apressado!” (The Almanaque, an anthology of poetry, was published by Inquérito in 1954; Serpa’s letters from 1951 to May 1954 are mainly concerned with the revisions, proofs, indexes, colophon, cover [by António Vaz Pereira], and types of paper for the various issues. Ongoing delays in publication enraged Serpa and led him to contact other publishers about taking over the project. Serpa’s letters of May and June 1954 are concerned with the sales and reviews of the Almanaque.

1952, March 26: “Estamos no fim de Março, e começo a desesperar. Diga-me, realmente, se não pode editar já o livro. Eu o editarei em menos de 15 dias... Esta demora prejudica-me masisssssssssssimo.”

1952, 28 August: “Meu caro Salgueiro,—ó Homem de Deus e do Diabo! Eu sei muito bem as atenções que Você tem sido comigo; mas conheço também muito bem as suas desatenções para toda a gente e que, desta vez, para comigo estão passando todas as fronteiras.”


Dedication Copy in a Presentation Binding

91. **SOYÉ, Luis Rafael.** Oitavas oferecidas ao Illm.º e Exm.º Senhor D. Pedro de Sousa e Holstein, Conde de Palmella. Paris: Na Imprensa de Lefebvre, Rua de Bourbon, N.º 11, [1815]. 8°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco presentation binding (slight wear), plain flat spine, front cover elaborately gilt with gilt-tooled borders, gilt acorns at corners, “Para o Illm.º e Exm.º Senhor / D. Pedro de Sousa e Holstein / Conde de Palmella” stamped in gilt near center, with gilt ship under full sail below, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Fine condition. Old purple stamp on title page of the Dukes of Palmela with ducal coronet above monogram. 16 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in 39 octaves in praise of the Conde de Palmela, preceded by a dezima dedicating the work to him, pleading for protection so that the author might return to Portugal.

Soyé (1760-1828) was born in Madrid but taken to Lisbon by his parents while very young. After they died, he became the protégé of João de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, later first Conde de Rio-maior, who saw that he was taught painting and engraving as well as the humanities. Soyé joined the Franciscan Order and studied at Coimbra, then obtained a breve do secularisção, and in 1802 was sent to France by D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, with orders to buy books for the newly formed Biblioteca Pública in Lisbon. While in
France Soyé wrote several poems in praise of Napoleon, which made it impossible for him to return to Portugal after the Bragança restoration. He spent the rest of his life in Rio de Janeiro, where he became a naturalized Brazilian and was eventually appointed secretary of the Academia das Bellas-Artes.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s, though significant fresh troves continue to appear on the market to the present day. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. Earlier he had been created 1º Conde de Palmela. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)

* Inocêncio V, 318 (stating that the work was published without a date, but must have appeared in 1815). Ramos, A edição de língua portuguesa em França 21 (giving the date as 1815). Sacramento Blake V, 458 (also giving date of publication as 1815). Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, which cites the author’s *Napoleão o grande.* OCLC: 458980378 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 606483608 (British Library); 70657404 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

Including Essays on the Establishment of Public Education in Brazil and the Portuguese Discoveries

93. STOCKLER, Francisco de Borja Garçao, 1º Barão da Villa da Praia. Obras de Francisco de Borja Garçao Stockler, Secretario da Academia Real das Sciencias &c. [Volume II]: Obras de Francisco de Borja Garçao Stockler, Barão da Villa da Praia, do Concelo de Sua Magestade, Tenente General dos Seus exercitos, Comendador da Ordem de Christo, Socio da Sociedade Real de Londres, e da Sociedade Philosophica de Philadelphia &c. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias [volume I] and Na Typographia Silviana [volume II], 1805-1826. 8°, contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (some minor wear, flat spines gilt, citron morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter and numbers, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page of volume I. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page of volume II. Tiny hole (appears to have been stabbed by a pin) in upper outer blank corner of leaves L5 to N4 of volume I. A very few leaves with foxing and light dampstains toward the end of volume II. Still, overall in very good to fine condition. (3 ll.), 409 pp., (2 ll. errata, 3 ll. catalogue of books published by the Academia Real das Sciencias); (3 ll.), 384 pp., (2 ll. errata, 1 ll. catalogue of books by the author and his son). Lacks half titles. 2 volumes. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A “Projecto sobre o estabelecimento, e organização da instrucção publica no brazil”, written at the request of the Conde de Barca, appears in volume II, pages 249-364. Volume I, pages 342-90 contain a “Memoria sobre a originalidade dos descobrimentos maritimos dos portuguezes no seculo decimoquinto”. Volume II, pp. 93-140 contains a “Carta sobre a liberdade da imprensa”. This is followed, on pp. 141-60, by an “Apendix, ou nota geral relativa ás Cartas ao author da Historia geral da invasão dos Francezes em Portugal” (by José Accurso das Neves) and, on pp. 161-209, a related essay, “Discurso demonstrativo, ou exposição succinta da conducta do Marechal de Campo Francisco de Borja Garçao Stockler desde 26 de Novembro de 1807 até 12 de Agost de 1812”. There is also an “Esbosso do plano de um Codigo Criminal militar” (II, 209-48); a “Publica retribuição, ao Senhor Jacome Ratton (II, 365-84), as well as eulogies for M. d’Alembert, José Joaquim Soares de Barros e Vasconcellos (followed by a bibliography of his wrtings), Roberto Nunes da Costa, Martinho de Mello e Castro, Bento Sanches d’Orta, Guilherme Luis Antonio de Valleré, Tomaz Caetano de bem, and Pascoal José de Mello Freire dos Reis (I, 1-338; II, 1-92). There is a “Lettre a M. Felkel ou exposition abregée des principes de la methode de ce géomètre pour la détermination des facteurs des nombres naturels” (I, [389]-409).

The author was a well-known mathematician and served as Secretary for Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. Stockler spent most of his life involved in politics, and rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the army. He was so vocally in favor of the French Revolution that he was charged in 1808 with being among those who plotted to overthrow D. João VI. After going to Brazil to plead his case before the King, Stockler did a complete about-face and became a staunch absolutist. Following the 1820 revolution he
was dismissed from his position as governor of the Azores and was imprisoned, but was reinstated with full honors after the absolutist triumph in 1823.

├ Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 840-1. Innocência II, 355 and 358 (giving incomplete collations); see also IX, 271-3. See also Grande enciclopédia XXXV, 440-1. Not in Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. Not in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 778262144 (British Library [supplied by us]); 20322964 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Kansas, Bibliothèque Central du Museum National History Naturelle-Paris, Bibliotheque nationale de France). Porbase cites three copies in the Biblioteca Geral da Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (at least one of which appears to lack the second volume), a single copy in the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical-Lisbon, and a copy of volume I only at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Évora. Copac repeats British Library only.

### Important Spanish Genealogical Compendium

94. **SUÁREZ DE ALARCÓN, Antonio.** Relaciones genealogicas de la Casa de los Marqueses de Trocifal, Condes de Torresvedras, su varonía Zevallos de Alarcon, y por la casa, y primer apellido de Suarez .... Madrid: Por Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1656. Folio (30.2 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (ties gone; a bit soiled; small defect at outer edge of front cover), vertical manuscript short title on spine, yapped edges. Small typographical vignette on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Large woodcut coats-of-arms of Suarez, Zevallos, Alarcon, and Suarez Alarcon (pp. 1, 99, 201, and 305 of first section; each of these pp. with divisional title). Fine condition internally. Overall in very good to fine condition. Occasional neat contemporary ink manuscript marginal annotations and corrections to text. (6 ll.), 435, 335 [i.e. 135] pp. A-Z⁶, 2A-2M⁶, 2N⁸, A-K⁶, L⁸. Final page 135 wrongly numbered 335; pp. 122-134 wrongly numbered 222-234. $2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important genealogical compendium, with significant documentation, covering the period 1138 to 1607.

Antonio Suárez de Alarcón (1636-1663) first dedicated himself to a military career, which he abandoned due to ill health. He then began to cultivate historical and genealogical writing, concentrating on his ancestors who were particularly distinguished in the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella and the Emperor Charles V.

RELACIONES GENEALÓGICAS DE LA CASA DE LOS MARQUESES DE TROCIFAL; CONDES DE TORRESVEDRAS; SU VARIÓN. ZEVALLOS DE ALARGÓN, Y POR LA CASA Y PRIMER APELLIDO SÁREZ. LIBRO QUARTO.
CONTIENE LAS ÚLTIMAS SUCEDENES, TERCEROS DE LA VARIÓN Y CASA DE TORRESVEDRAS.
Algerian Corsairs

95. TEMUDO, Manoel Gonsalves [or Manuel Gonçalves]. Notícia de huma batalha, que teve huma não hespanhola com dous navios de Argel, em que se dá noticia do grande animo, e valoroso atrevimento, com que os Argelinos pelejárão sem fructo: e de como ficárão cativos das armas hespanholas, e de como hum dos capitães corsarios se reduzio á Fé. [Colophon] Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Browned. Two pinpoint round wormholes in lower blank margin, never affecting text. In good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (“73-76”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of a sea battle between the Spanish and Algerian corsairs. The captain of one of the defeated ships converted to Christianity.

* Innocêncio XVI, 223 (calling in error for 9 pp.). Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Catálogo dos obras impressas no séc. XVIII 2597 (collation agrees with the present copy). OCLC: 459476712 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 559210214 (British Library); 27754463 (Princeton University Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. KVK (44 databases searched) cites only the copies noted in Porbase.

The Author’s First Book, Issued in an Edition of Only 100 Copies

96. [THOMAZ, Annibal Fernandes]. Cartas bibliographicas por F.T. 2 parts. Coimbra: Imprensa Academica, 1876-1877. 4°, original gray (part 1) and purple (part 2) printed wrappers (some fading and slight foxing; very slight fraying at edges). Uncut. In very good to fine condition. Numbers 25 (part 1) and 30 (part 2) of 100 copies, none of which were for sale. Inscribed on the half-title of part 1: “Ao Irm.º Exm.º Snr. // Henrique da Gama Barros // Off. // Annibal Fernandes Thomaz, Louzan (?) 15-2 // 1877.” Also inscribed on the half-title of part 2: “Ao Irm.º Exm.º Snr. // Counselfr.º (?) Henrique da Gama Barros // Off. o // A.” 61 pp, (1 l.), 2 plates; 99 pp., 3 plates (2 folding). 2 parts. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. These bibliographical essays constitute the first book by Annibal Fernandes Thomaz [or Aníbal Fernandes Tomás, 1849-1911]. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomaz was born in Figueira-da-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates,
Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.

Provenance: Henrique de Gama Barros (1833-1925), historian and parliamentary deputy, peer of the realm (from 1906), member the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, and of the royal counsel, civil governor of the district of Lisbon, president of the Tribunal de Contas, received a bachelor’s degree from the law faculty of Coimbra University in 1854. He was the author of, among other works, the História da administração pública em Portugal nos séculos XII a XV, published in 4 volumes, 1885-1922.

97. TORGÁ, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. *Lamentação. Poema*. Coimbra: Atlântida, 1942. 8°, later quarter morocco over cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, dark green morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter and gilt fillets on bands, original printed wrappers bound in. Foxing to front wrapper. Overall in very good condition. Author’s signed and dated presentation inscription on recto of initial (blank) leaf: “Ao José Maria, // com a velha amistade // de // Miguel Torga // Coimbra // Maio de 42”. Ticket of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf, partially obscured by the much larger engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lações). 32 pp., (1 l. colophon). $500.00

FIRST EDITION of this significant, relatively early poem.

Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century (“figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas”- Grande enciclopédia, Actualização, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha was at the center of the “Grupo Presença”. His poetry is said to reflect “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade rítmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se …” (Saraiva & Lopes, p. 1061).

Adolfo [Correia] Rocha, who wrote under the pseudonym Miguel Torgá, made major contributions to Portuguese prose and poetry. Born in 1907 in S. Martinho de Anta, Trás-os-Montes, he made his literary debut in 1928 with Ansiedade (not offered for sale to the public), followed by Rampa, 1930, Tributo, 1931, and Abismo, 1932—all innovative in form and nonconformist in content. He gained wide public acclaim in 1936, with O outro Livro de Job, and his autobiographical series A criação do Mundo (os dos primeiros dias), 1937, O terceiro dia da criação do Mundo, 1939, and O quarto dia da criação do Mundo, 1939, is considered one of the major Portuguese prose works of this century. Torga was associated with the second Modernist movement, but broke away from it in 1930 to follow his own path: “verdadeiramente inconfundível, caracterizado por um realismo de
Provenance: According to penciled inscriptions we have seen in other volumes with similar presentation inscriptions, bindings, and provenance (in the hand of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreria [?] or of Diogo Lafões [?]), “Jose Maria” was José Maria Reis Pereira, who wrote under the pseudonym José Régio, one of the most important forces in the second wave of Portuguese modernism. Régio collaborated with Torga on the influential literary review *Presença*. However, we have been informed by a colleague who handled a similar volume in which the full name of the recipient was present in the inscription, that “José Maria” was José Maria Lopes Gomes, apparently an old friend. Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*. See also *Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal*, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.


**One of 30 Copies on Special Paper**

98. TORGÁ, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. *Libertação, poemas*. Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 1944. 8°, later quarter morocco over cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, dark green morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter and gilt fillets on bands, original printed wrappers bound in. Some foxing to front wrapper. Overall in very good condition. Author’s signed presentation inscription on recto of initial (blank) leaf: “Ao José Maria, / / com um abraço de / / Miguel Torga.” Ticket of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf, partially obscured by the much larger engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões). 92 pp., (1 l. colophon, 1 blank l.).

$600.00

FIRST EDITION, ONE OF 30 NUMBERED SPECIAL-PAPER COPIES, signed by the author. On p. [8] is the justification stating that this is one of fifty copies on “papel...
Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century ("figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas"—Grande enciclopédia, Actualização, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha was at the center of the "Grupo Presença". His poetry is said to reflect "ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade ritmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se …" (Saraiva & Lopes, p. 1061).

Adolfo [Corrêa] Rocha, who wrote under the pseudonym Miguel Torga, made major contributions to Portuguese prose and poetry. Born in 1907 in S. Martinho de Anta, Trás-os-Montes, he made his literary debut in 1928 with Ansiedade (not offered for sale to the public), followed by Rampa, 1930, Tributo, 1931, and Abismo, 1932—all innovative in form and nonconformist in content. He gained wide public acclaim in 1936, with O outro Livro de Job, and his autobiographical series A criação do Mundo (os dos primeiros dias), 1937, O terceiro dia da criação do Mundo, 1939, and O quarto dia da criação do Mundo, 1939, is considered one of the major Portuguese prose works of this century. Torga was associated with the second Modernist movement, but broke away from it in 1930 to follow his own path: "verdadeiramente inconfundível, caracterizado por um realismo de sentido individualizante, de feição violenta e vitalista, socialmente responsabilizante e responsabilizador" (Magalhães Gonçalves p. 12).

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* Melo, Miguel Torga, Ensaio biobibliofotográfico p. 119. Serpa 1251 (presentation copy, also "numbered and signed by the author"). Almeida Marques 2254 ("numbered and signed by the author"). On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, Ser e ler Torga; Casais Monteiro, "Miguel Torga—O outro Livro de Job," in Poesia portuguesa contemporânea, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in Bíblos, V, 461-7; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 335-42; and Saraiva & Lopes, História de literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1057, 1060-1, 1086, 1097, 1160, 1169, and 1189. OCLC: 504290747 (apparently not on special paper: British Library); 15579885 (22 locations, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; most appear to be online copies). Porbase locates eight copies, apparently none on special paper: two at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at Casa Fernando Pessoa, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library, adding King’s College London, London Library, and Taylor Institution Library-Oxford University, none of which are described as being on special paper.
99. **TORGA, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha].** *Novos contos da montanha.* Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 1944. 8°, later quarter morocco over cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter and gilt fillets on bands, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Uncut; overall in very good condition. Author’s six-line signed and dated presentation inscription on recto of initial (blank) leaf: “Ao José Maria / / citadão honorário da Montanha, / / com um afortado abraço de / / Miguel Torga / / Coimbra / / Out. de 44”. Ticket of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Much larger engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões). (1 blank l.), 197 pp., (1 l. colophon, 1 blank l.), $900.00

**FIRST EDITION, ONE OF 50 NUMBERED SPECIAL-PAPER COPIES,** signed by the author, of this collection of short stories, one of the author’s more important works. On p. [6] is the justification stating that this is one of fifty copies on “papel C.E.”, numbered and signed by the author. Below is indicated that this was “Exemplar n.º 11”, with the number stamped in and “Miguel Torga” signed beneath. The wrappers were illustrated by Victor Palla.

Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century (“figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas”—*Grande enciclopédia, Actualização, X, 397*), the physician Adolfo Rocha was at the center of the “Grupo Presença”. His poetry is said to reflect “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade ritmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se …” (Saraiva & Lopes, p. 1061). Adolfo [Corrêa] Rocha, who wrote under the pseudonym Miguel Torga, made major contributions to Portuguese prose and poetry. Born in 1907 in S. Martinho de Anta, Trás-os-Montes, he made his literary debut in 1928 with *Ansiedade* (not offered for sale to the public), followed by *Rampa*, 1930, *Tributo*, 1931, and *Abismo*, 1932—all innovative in form and nonconformist in content. He gained wide public acclaim in 1936, with *Outro Livro de Job*, and his autobiographical series *A criação do Mundo (os dos primeiros dias), 1937, O terceiro dia da criação do Mundo, 1939, and O quarto dia da criação do Mundo, 1939*, is considered one of the major Portuguese prose works of this century. Torga was associated with the second Modernist movement, but broke away from it in 1930 to follow his own path: “verdadeiramente inconfundível, caracterizado por um realismo de sentido individualizante, de feição violenta e vitalista, socialmente responsabilizador e responsabilizado” (Magalhães Gonçalves p. 12).

**Provenance:** According to a penciled inscription (in the hand of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira [?]) or Dom Diogo de Bragança [?] on the front free endleaf recto of this volume “José Maria” was José Maria Reis Pereira, who wrote under the pseudonym José Régio, one of the most important forces in the second wave of Portuguese modernism. Régio collaborated with Torga on the influential literary review *Presença*. However, we have been informed by a colleague who has handled a similar volume in which the full name of the recipient was present in the inscription, that “José Maria” was José Maria Lopes Gomes, apparently an old friend. Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon,
2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Melo, Miguel Torga, Ensaio biblofilobiografico p. 120. Serpa 1254 (presentation copy, but apparently not on special paper). Almeida Marques 2257 (apparently not on special paper). On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, Ser e ler Torga; Casais Monteiro, “Miguel Torga—O outro Livro de Job,” in Poesia portuguesa contemporânea, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in Bíblios, V, 461-7; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 335-42; and Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1057, 1060-1, 1065-6, 1086, 1097, 1160, 1169, and 1189. OCLC: 504290777 (apparently not on special paper: British Library). Porbase locates four copies, none apparently on special paper: one each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library, adding a second copy at British Library, and Taylor Institution Library-Oxford University; none appear to be on special paper.

100. TORGA, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. O Senhor Ventura. Coimbra: Composto e impresso nas oficinas da “Atlântida”, 1943. 8°, later quarter morocco over cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter and gilt fillets on bands, original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut; overall in very good condition. Author’s eight-line signed and dated presentation inscription on recto of initial (blank) leaf: “Por José Maria … Nov. de 43”. Ticket of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Much larger engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões). 159 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this novella.

Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century (“figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas”— Grande enciclopédia, Actualização, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha was at the center of the “Grupo Presence”. His poetry is said to reflect “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade rítmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se …” (Saraiva & Lopes, p. 1061).

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1939, is considered one of the major Portuguese prose works of this century. Torga was associated with the second Modernist movement, but broke away from it in 1930 to follow his own path: “verdadeiramente inconfundível, caracterizado por um realismo de sentido individualizante, de feição violenta e vitalista, socialmente responsabilizado e responsabilizador” (Magalhães Gonçalves p. 12).

Provenance: According to a penciled inscription (in the hand of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira (?) or Dom Diogo de Bragança (?)) on the front free endleaf recto of this volume “Jose Maria” was José Maria Reis Pereira, who wrote under the pseudonym José Régio, one of the most important forces in the second wave of Portuguese modernism. Régio collaborated with Torga on the influential literary review Presença. However, we have been informed by a colleague who has handled another similar volume in which the full name of the recipient was present in the inscription, “José Maria” was José Maria Lopes Gomes, apparently an old friend. Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

Melo, Miguel Torga, Ensaio biobibliográfico p. 120. Serpa 1268. Almeida Marques 2273. On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, Ser e ler Torga; Casais Monteiro, “Miguel Torga—O outro Livro de Job,” in Poesia portuguesa contemporânea, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in Biblios, V, 461-7; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 335-42; and Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1057, 1060-1, 1065-6, 1086, 1097, 1160, 1169, and 1189. OCLC: 504290927 (British Library); 606259003 (University of British Columbia). Porphase locates seven copies: two each in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one each in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library, adding London Library and Taylor Institution Library-Oxford University.


FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1799. Herein are documents exchanged between José Torrero, Spanish Ambassador in Lisbon, and Jacob O’Dunne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Lisbon, in Spanish with D. Luiz da Cunha, Portuguese Secretary of State, who replied in Portuguese, from 16 March to 27 April 1762. Portugal eventually declared war against France and Spain on 18 May. The worldwide conflict known as the Seven Years’ War (called the French and Indian War in North America) was reaching its
final phases. Portugal had tried to remain neutral, but her ties to Great Britain had irritated the French and Spanish, whose diplomatic representatives tried to persuade Portugal to join the Bourbon family pact, arguing that Britain had become too powerful.

The relationship between Portugal and Great Britain is discussed, as are commercial relations and navigation. On pp. 4-5 it is suggested that since Spain and Portugal share frontiers both in Europe and America, an alliance with France and Spain against Great Britain would be advantageous. On pp. 18-9 it is stated that the use of Portuguese ports is essential for the British attacks on French and Spanish commerce. On p. 22 is a reference to the treaty (of 1750?) setting the boundaries of Peru.

* Not in Innocêncio; on D. Luís da Cunha see V, 282-3; VII, 126, 144; XVI, 14; XX, 258; Aditamentos, pp. 274-5. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

### Treaty with Tripoli

102. [TREATY]. *Tratado de paz e amizade entre o muito alto e poderoso Senhor Dom João Príncipe Regente de Portugal, e o Illustissimo Senhor Jusef Bax Carmanaly, Regente, e Governador de Tripoli, assignado em Tripoli em 14 de Maio de M.DCC.XCIX.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 4°, stitched (a bit loose). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). $450.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. A folio edition of 15 pp. appeared the same year, by the same printer; no priority is given. Another folio edition of 8 pp. with a caption title and colophon, by the same printer, is also cited.

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

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

* Imprensa Nacional 545. JFB P442 (the blurb incorrectly states that the Prince Regent D. João was living in Brazil at the time, when he was actually living at Queluz, outside of Lisbon; he did not arrive in Brazil until 1808). No edition located in Innocêncio. OCLC: 32239985 (Library of Congress, University of Michigan, Newberry Library, Peace Palace Library-The Hague); cf. 22325394 (Princeton University Library, a folio edition of 15 pp.); and 22324070 (Princeton University Library, a folio edition of 8 pp., 31 cm. tall, with caption title and colophon). Porbase locates this edition only, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac.
For the 300th Anniversary of Camões’s Death

104. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J. [José] Leite de.
A consciência dos séculos, poema (no terceiro centenario de Camões). Porto: Editora—Livaria Encadernação de J. P Vaz, Rua de Santa Catharina, 78, 1880. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1975) navy blue sheep, signed in gilt "FERSIL—PORTO" at lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine richly gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and sixth compartments, gilt letter, date of publication in gilt at foot, richly gilt-tooled borders on covers with floral motifs, marbled endleaves, top edges of text block rouged, other edges uncut, red silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. Light browning and occasional minor foxing. Overall in very good condition. 66 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Issued on the 300th anniversary of the death of Luís de Camões, this pamphlet contains an original sonnet by Leite de Vasconcellos dedicating the work to Camões, introducing two longer poems, “Pantheismo” and “Na theorba das edades”. At the end (pp. 65-6) are comments by the author in prose.

José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858–1941), descendant of a noble family of Resende, enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian. This is one of the earliest of his occasional attempts at poetry.

Innocêncio XIII, 53. See also Cristina Basílio in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 486-7; Pere Ferré in Biblos, V, 630-6; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 416-8; and Grande enciclopédia, XIV, 882-3; only the Grande enciclopédia mentions the present work. OCLC: 14395628 (online version: 9 locations given, including HathiTrust Digital Library; University of Pennsylvania, Indiana University, Getty Research Institute, University of California-Los Angeles appear to have the book). Porbase locates seven copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one each in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and the Universidade Fernando Pessoa. Not located in Copac.

First Separately Published Work

105. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J. [José] Leite de.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s earliest separately published work. Some earlier writings had appeared in newspapers and reviews.

José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858–1941), descendant of a noble family of Resende, enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian.

*106. Verdadeira influencia da religião sobre a politica do estado.*

*Por A.J.S.A.* Porto: Na Typ. á Praça de S. Thereza, 1827. 4°, disbound, remains of blue-gray wrappers. Very good condition. Large “X” in old ink in lower outer margin of p. 4. 15 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet.


**Sermons Preached by Vieira to Queen Christina of Sweden, in Rome**

107. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. *Las cinco piedras de la honda de David en cinco discursos morales, predicados a la Serenissima Reyna de Suecia, Christiana Alexandra, en lingua Italiana.* Madrid: por Joseph Fernandez de Buendia, en la Imprenta Imperial, 1676. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (soiled; remains of ties), vertical manuscript short title on spine. Title page within typographical and ruled borders. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Light browning. A few small, light dampstains. Overall in very good condition. Remains of old octagonal white paper ticket with blue border near foot of spine. Blue-on-white small rectangular paper ticket of Livraria Olisipo (ca. 1980) in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (8 ll.), 125 pp., (20 ll., 1 l. errata). $1,800.00

FIRST separate EDITION in Spanish, translated from the original Italian by the author, of five sermons preached at the court in Rome of the exiled Queen Christina of Sweden. The Italian edition was first published earlier the same year in Rome. The book enjoyed many subsequent Spanish editions. It was only published in Portugal, in Spanish, in 1695, and in Portuguese posthumously in 1710 in volume XIV of Vieira’s collected sermons.

Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as “certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world” (*A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre António Vieira, S.J.*, p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia at a young age and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous...
as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against the colonists who wanted to enslave them; as a result, the colonists managed to have him and all the other Jesuits in Pará and Maranhão deported in 1661. Back in Lisbon, his campaign for toleration of the New Christians (crypto-Jews) and his Sebastianist beliefs led to his trial by the Inquisition—he was found guilty, but the ascension of the
future D. Pedro II as regent in 1668 led to his release. Vieira’s status as a diplomat and missionary would guarantee his place in Portuguese history, but he was also a writer of extremely high caliber in terms of style and content: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him “O Imperador da lingua portuguesa” (quoted in Boxer, ibid., p. 3).

* Leite, História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil, IX, 324 (giving a collation of xviii, 125 pp.). Barbosa Machado, I, 422; on Vieira see pp. 416-26. Garcia Peres, p. 570 (without printer or collation). Palau 364409 (collation of 8 ll., 125 pp.; cf. Palau 364408 for an edition of Zaragoza 1676, cited as the first in Spanish, but this is in reality part of an early attempt to collect all of Vieira’s sermons). HSA, p. 597 (appears to be the same as our copy). This edition not in José Pedro Paiva, ed., Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia; cf. 1320 for the “terceira impression” of the same place, printer and date (giving collation of [14], 155, [38] pp.). Cf. Mindlin, Highlights 1 for the Zaragoza 1676 edition. OCLC: 165940651 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: collation agrees with the present copy, but comparing the online images of this copy to the present one, we have discovered several different tailpieces having been employed, and on a number of leaves it was possible to detect small differences in the type settings). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa only, lacking 1 and 2 preliminary leaves. This edition not located in CCBPE. This edition not in Rebiun, which locates a later edition of the same place, year, and printer, but with the text in two columns, and giving a collation of [14?], 155 [i.e., 154], [1] p. en bl., [33] pp. This edition not located in Copac; only the Lisbon 1695 edition cited in British Library online catalogue. Not located in Hollis, which cites the 1695 Lisbon edition. Josiah cites a copy in JCB which appears to be the same as ours, pending closer inspection.

Interpreting Portugal’s Destiny in Light of Biblical Prophecies, With Predictions of Events in Brazil, Maranhão, the East and West Indies, Angola and the Antipodes, and References to the Dutch in Pernambuco

108. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. Historia do futuro. Livro antepousculo a toda a historia do futuro, em que se declara o fim, & se provão os fundamentos della. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1718. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt lettering, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut Jesuit device on title-page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Overall in fine condition. Old, large “A-7” in ink on front pastedown endleaf. (18 ll.), 379 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of this work interpreting Portugal’s destiny in light of Biblical prophecies, with predictions of events in Brazil, Maranhão, the East and West Indies, Angola and the Antipodes, and references to the Dutch in Pernambuco. Vieira’s grand dream was of a Quinto Império, led by a Portuguese monarch. The work was written in 1665, but did not appear in print until 1718.

Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as “certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world” (A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre
António Vieira, S.J., p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia at a young age and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against the colonists who wanted to enslave them; as a result, the colonists managed to have him and all the other Jesuits in Pará and Maranhão deported in 1661. Back in Lisbon, his campaign for toleration of the New Christians (crypto-Jews) and his Sebastianist beliefs led to his trial by the Inquisition—he was found guilty, but the ascension of the future D. Pedro II as regent in 1668 led to his release. Vieira’s status as a diplomat and missionary would guarantee his place in Portuguese history, but he was also a writer of extremely high caliber in terms of style and content: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him “O Imperador da língua portuguesa” (quoted in Boxer, ibid., p. 3).

*109. VIEIRA, João Augusto Novaes. O Senhor Dom Miguel I, e a Senhora Dona Maria II. Comparações. — Reflexões. — Desengano. Porto: Na Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1852. 8°, stitched. Woodcut vignette on title page. Title page a bit soiled. Overall in very good condition. White rectangular paper ticket with blue border and serrated edges tipped on the title page, with ink manuscript number “256” at center. 32 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* On the author, see Innocêncio III, 296; X, 168; the present work not cited. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. Not in Canto, Ensaio bibliographico. Catálogo das obras nacionaes e estrangeiras relativas aos sucessos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834 (1892); cf. 1398. OCLC: 794645835 (internet resource: six locations, including HathiTrust Digital
Translation of an Influential Architect

110. VIGNOLA, Giacomo Barozzio. *Regras das cinco ordens de Archi-
tectura de Jacomo Barozio de Vinhola, com hum acrecentamento de geometria
praticae regra de prespectiva de Fernando Galli Bibiena, traduzids [sic] por Joze
Carlos Binhetti.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joze D’Aquino Bulhoens, 1787. 4°,
contemporary mottled sheep (minor wear, mostly to corners), spine gilt
with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece
in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged.
Engraved title page within architectural border, with Portuguese royal
arms at top. Woodcut tailpiece. Typographical headpiece. Factotum
initial. Minor worming in lower inner margin, mostly restricted to tiny
round holes, but somewhat more extensive in 32 leaves, occasionally
touching a letter or two of text, but mainly restricted to the blank por-
tions, and never obscuring the text. Overall in good condition. Large
contemporary ink inscription “Cordovil” at center of front pastedown
endleaf. Small neat old ink inscription “Dr. F. Fonseca” in lower por-
$900.00

First edition of the present translation. The Italian architect Vignola (1507-1572)
had an enormous influence in Portugal, extending into the twentieth century. Another
Portuguese translation, by José Calheiros de Magalhães e Andrade, was published in
Coimbra the same year. We have not been able to determine which is the first in Portu-
guese, or exactly what is the relationship, if any, between the two.

The translator, José Carlos Binhetti, a native of Lisbon of Italian descent, also
engraved the plates. Fernando [i.e., Ferdinando?] Galli Bibiena (1657-1743), an Italian
baroque architect, designer and painter, came from a large family of artists, architects
and designers. He produced several books on architecture, including one of perspective,
*Varie opere di prospettiva* (1703–1708), which seems to be the one referred to in the title
of the present work.

da Costa, *Bibliografia artística portuguesa* 2872. OCLC: 83010124 (Columbia University,
University of Pennsylvania, Canadian Centre for Architecture); 246372360 (Technische
Informationsbibliothek & Universitätsbibliothek Hannover). Porbase locates a single
copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
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1590: item 49. ERASMUS, Desiderius Epistola aurea de contemptu mundi, et eius vanitate, et laude vitae solitariae, sive speculum vitae humanae

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1627: item 60. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin. Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercer Conde de Viana, y sucesos notables de Portugal en su tiempo

1641: item 28. COUTINHO, Francisco de Sousa. Manifesto, e protestação que fez Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, Comendador da Ordem de Cristo, & Alcalde Mór da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho del Rey Dom Joam o IV

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1722: item 39. FORTES, Manoel de Azevedo. Tratado do modo o mais facil, e o mais exacto de fazer as cartas geograficas, assim da terra, como do mar

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1757: item 95. TEMUDO, Manoel Gonsalves [or Manuel Gonçalves]. Notica de huma batalha, que teve huma não hespanhola com dous navios de Argel

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OBRAS
DE
LVI S DE CAMOÉS
PRINCEPE DOS POETAS
PORTUGUESES.
COM OS ARGUMENTOS DO
Lecenceado João Franco Barreto, & por elles emé-
dadas em esta nova impressão, que comprehendendo
todas as Obras, que deste insigne Autor se acha-
rão impressas, & manuscritas, com o Índex
dos nomes próprios.
OFFERE CIDAS
A D. FRANCISCO DE SOUSA
CAPITÃO DA GUARDA
DO PRINCIPE P. N.
POR ANTONIO CRAESBEECK DE MELLO
Impressor da Casa Real Anno 1669.
LISBOA.
Com as licenças necessárias
E Privilegio Real.

Item 16