RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 190

Eighty-Eight Recent Acquisitions, Sixteenth through Twenty-First Centuries
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Special List 190
Eighty-Eight Recent Acquisitions,
Sixteenth through Twenty-First Centuries

An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item is in Lisbon.

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Visitors by Appointment
Special List 190

EIGHTY-EIGHT RECENT ACQUISITIONS,
SIXTEENTH THROUGH TWENTY-FIRST CENTURIES

King Fernando II’s Copy

1. ABRANCHES, Joaquim Candido. *Album Michaelense*. Introduction by Francisco Maria Supico. Ponta Delgada: Manoel Correa Botelho, 1869. Large 8° (24 x 16 cm.), contemporary green quarter morocco over pebbled cloth boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author and short title in second and fourth compartments (nicks in third and fourth compartments, affecting small amount of gilt tooling in third, and three letters of title in fourth; otherwise only the slightest wear), covers with decoration in blind within triple gilt-ruled borders and an outer border of inlaid leather, super-libris of Dom Fernando II on front cover, with monogram “D.F. II” beneath a royal crown, white moiré endleaves, all text block edges gilt, “Lisboa & Companhia” stamped in small gilt letters in lower outer corner of front cover. Occasional foxing and browning, mostly very light, but heavier on 4 final leaves. Uncut and partially unopened, overall in very good to fine condition. xiv, 138 pp., 1 lithograph map, 35 lithograph views (on 34 leaves, 1 folding).

FIRST EDITION. This detailed description of the island of São Miguel in the Azores, by a long-time resident, includes a variety of historical, ecclesiastical, economic and political information. At the end are tables on exports, expenses at local hospitals, school attendance, the height above sea level of various locations on the island, etc. The map shows geographical features and towns; the 35 lithographs (signed “Serrano” or “S”) are views of towns, of government and religious buildings and of costumes. There is a large folding lithograph panorama of the waterfront of Ponta Delgada, as viewed from the sea.

Provenance: D. Fernando II (Coburg 1816-Lisbon 1885) was *jure uxoris* King of Portugal as husband of Queen D. Maria II from the birth of their son in 1837 to her death in 1853.
He was a German prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Late in life Fernando II married the opera singer Elisa Hensler, Countess of Edla. D. Fernando II was an intelligent and cultured man with modern and liberal ideas. He was adept at etching, pottery and painting watercolors. President of the Royal Academy of Sciences, he was lord-protector of Coimbra University and Grand-Master of the Rosicrucians.

“Lisboa & Companhia” stamped on the front cover refers to José Balbino da Silva Lisboa, (Caparica 1837-Lisbon 1882), working in association with Francisco Rodrigues Ferreira, binders to the Portuguese royal family. Lisboa was referred to by Matias Lima as “um artista de grande mérito, tendo executado admiráveis trabalhos”.


*2. ALMEIDA, Diogo Fernandes de. *Dissertação historica, juridica, e apologetica, que na conferencia da Academia Real da Historia Portugueza de 14 de Fevereiro de 1732 leu D. Diogo Fernandes de Almeida, em defeza da Conta, que deu dos seus estudos no felicissimo dia de 7 de Setembro de 1731. Em que se celebravão os annos da Rainha N. Senhor, estando ella presente, e Suas Altezas*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, Impressor da Academia Real, 1732. Folio (28.7 x 21 cm.), contemporary stiff vellum (foot of spine slightly defective; other small binding imperfections), text block edges splattered. Title page in red and black, with large circular engraved
vignette of an angel seated beside the royal arms of Portugal (6.5 cm. in diameter). Large engraved headpiece on p. 1 depicting the arms of the author beneath a bishop’s hat, flanked by putti, books, a globe, ruler and compass (6.3 x 10.3 cm.). Five engraved historiated initials (4 x 4 cm.) “O” on p. 1, “S” on p. 5, “D” on p. 26, “P” on p. 50, “T” on p. 84. Small engraved tailpiece in p. 4. Two different large finely engraved tailpieces (7.2 x 8.4 cm.) on pp. 49 and 119. In very good to fine condition overall. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela (a ducal coronet over the monogram) in outer blank portion of title page. Most of the engravings annotated in pencil. (1 l.), 119 pp., (1 integral blank l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY separately published EDITION of the author’s first separately published book, nicely printed on excellent quality thick paper, with very large margins. The text had appeared the previous year in volume II of the Coleção dos documentos da Academia. In this thesis, dealing with the rights and prerogatives of the ecclesiastical Colégio de São Pedro de Coimbra, the author recounts in four chapters its founding in the sixteenth century during the reign of D. João III, and much of its subsequent early history. The first chapter deals with the founding in 1549 until the year 1574. In chapter two the author shows that the Colégio was not royal, quoting documents from 1546 to 1578. Chapter three shows that the Colégio was not pontifical, providing much documentation from the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In the final chapter, the author shows that the Colégio de São Pedro was not the first, nor the principal Colégio of the Universidade de Coimbra, the principal one, and the most noble being the Colégio Real de São Paulo, much of whose early history is also recounted. D. Diogo had received a doctorate in canon law from the Colégio de São Paulo in 1722.

D. Diogo Fernandes de Almeida (1698-1752), was son of D. João de Almeida, 3.º Conde de Assumar, and brother of D. Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal, 4.º Conde de Assumar, 1.º Marquês de Castelo-Novo, and 1.º Marquês de Alorna, Governador e Capitão-mor da Capitania de São Paulo e Minas do Ouro, no Brasil, and Vice-Rei da Índia. D. Diogo was porcionista no colégio de São Paulo de Coimbra, tesoureiro-mor da catedral de Leiria, deputado da Inquisição de Lisboa, and a member of the Academia Real de História. He wrote at least three other books.

The engraved vignette on the title page is signed by [Pedro Massar de] Rochefort, as are the engraved historiated initials on pp. 1 (dated 1730), 5 (dated 1731), 29 (dated 1729), and 50 (dated 1730), as well as the large finely engraved tailpiece on p. 119 (dated 1730). The large finely engraved headpiece on p. 1 is signed by [Pierre Antoine] Quillard, a most talented artist, while the large finely engraved tailpiece on p. 49 (dated 1727), and the engraved historiated initial on p. 84 are signed” G.F. I. Debrée” and “Debrée”, respectively [Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrée].

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 (1781-1830), 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.)

* Innocéncio II, 157. Barbosa Machado I, 652-3. Palha 4327. For the engravers, on Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrée, see Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal I, 205–38; on Pierre Antoine Quillard, see Soares, II, 492-506; on Pedro Massar de Roche-
RELATIONE
DI QUANTO E SVOLTO
Nell’Assedio di
BARCELLONA
Delli 4. Settembre fino alli 13. di
Ottobre, che si rese la
Piazza.

IN ROMA, Per il Lazari. M. DC. LII.
Con licenza de’Superiori.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Favors constitutional government.

* Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. Not in Fonseca, Pseudônimos, Lapa, Dicionário de pseudônimos, or Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudônimos. Cf. Tancredo de Barros Paiva, Achêgas a um dicionario de pseudonymos 58b (without identifying the author), in all probability referring to a different “Amigo da ordem”. OCLC: Not located; cf. 52995004 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America) for a reply of Rio de Janeiro [1823?] by Domingos Alves Branco Moniz Barreto—but this is probably a reply to a different “Amigo da ordem”. Porbase locates six copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, and three in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

*4. APRIGIO FAFES, pseud. [i.e., Eduardo Tavares]. Galeria pittoresca da Camara dos Pares, contendo uma apreciação imparcial de cada um dos membros da camara hereditaria. Offerecida ao bom senso do paiz por Aprigio Fafes. Lisbon: Typographia de Joaquim Germano de Sousa Neves, 1858. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers. Typographical border on front wrapper. Small typographical vignette on front wrapper and title page. In very good to fine condition. 16 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, giving frank and sometimes humorous snapshots of the members of the upper house of the Portuguese parliament.

Eduardo Tavares (Almada, 1831-Almada, 1885), was an employee of the directorate of the Banco de Portugal, and public functionary in various significant posts, eventually being elected to parliament from Almada from 1868 to 1878 and serving briefly as Mayor of Almada. He was President of the Associação dos Artistas Almadenses, wrote two novellas, a novel, and comedies during his youth, was editor of several newspapers, some satirical, including O Portuguez, as well as the local newspapers Almadense and Esperança, and contributed to a number of other newspapers and reviews.

* Innocêncio II, 223; for additional publications and biographical information, IX, 163-4. Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudônimos, p. 42. See Dicionário cronológico
*5. [BARCELONA]. Relazione di quanto e successo nell’ asedio di Barcel-

ona dell’1 4 Settembre sino all’13 di Ottobre, che si rese la piazza. Rome:

Per il Lazari, 1652. 4°, disbound. Very large woodcut coat-of-arms on

title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on leaf A2 recto. Very large

woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on leaf [A4] recto. In good to very

good condition. [4 ll.]. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet describing the final phase of the

Siege of Barcelona. The Siege of Barcelona took place between July 1651 and October 1652
during the Catalan Revolt against Spanish rule, which had begun in 1640. A large Spanish
army led by Don Juan of Austria descended on Barcelona and besieged the garrison made
up of Catalans and French troops under Philippe de La Mothe-Houdancourt. The siege
eventually ended with a Spanish victory, and the effective defeat of the Catalan Revolt,
the city of Barcelona being starved into submission. Although French troops remained
in parts of Catalonia for another seven years, no serious fighting took place, and in 1659
the Treaty of the Pyrenees was signed bringing a formal end to the conflict.

Not in Palau. Not in British Library Seventeenth Century Italian STC. Not located
in OCLC. KVK (44 databases searched) locates a single copy at Biblioteca Casanatense-
Rome via ICCU. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Adriana.
Not located in Copac.

*6. BORGES, J.F.P. Vida de D. Rafael Riego. Tirada dos apontamentos que se
encontravão em a mão de seu Sobrinho. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia,
1827. 8°, stiched. Small typographical mustache on title page. In good to
very good condition. “Vida de Rafael Rego” [sic] inscribed in later red
ink on verso of final blank leaf. 25 pp., (1 integral blank l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Rafael del Riego y Nuñez (1784 [or 1785]-1823),
was a Spanish general and liberal politician. He fought against the French during the
Peninsular War, being taken prisoner twice, escaping once, and released the second time.
Born in Tineo in Asturias, he was one of the leading opponents of the return to absolutism
from 1814 to 1820 under Fernando VII, and a leader of the 1820 revolt which restored
the liberal Spanish Constitution of 1812. Imprisoned in 1821, he was elected to the Cortes in
1822, and released. Riego took command of the Third Army on April 7, 1823, opposing
the French invasion sent by the Quintuple Alliance to put down the liberals and restore
VIDA
DE
D. RAFAEL RIEGO
Tirada dos Apontamentos que se en-
contravão em a mão de seu So-
brinho.
POR
J. F. P. BORGES.

LISBOA:
Na Impressão de Aldobia, 1827.
Com licença.
Fernando VII to absolute rule. Betrayed on 15 September, he was taken to Madrid, found guilty of treason, and hanged at La Cebada Square in Madrid on November 7, 1823.

*El Himno de Riego*, a song written in honour of Riego, became the anthem of the Second Spanish Republic (1931–1936). Currently his portrait is displayed in the building of the Cortes Generales.


7. **BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Opiniao Juridica sobre a Questao: “quem deve ser o regente de Portugal destruida a Usurpaçao do Infante D. Miguel?”* London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8°, disbound, text block edges sprinkled. In good condition, if just barely. 32 pp. $100.00

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

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 comercial português*, 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 1826 to 1834.


8. **BOTTO, António.** *The Children’s Book*. Translated by Alice Lawrence Oram. Illustrated by Carlos Botelho. Lisbon: Bertrand (Irmãos) Ld., n.d. [1935?]. 4° (23.5 x 17.5 cm.), original yellow cloth backed color illustrated boards (spine slightly soiled; rubbing and scratching to silver on covers, as with every copy we have seen). Title page in green and black. Green
vignette on title page. Eleven half-page illustrations in text, and eleven small vignettes, ten at the end of the first ten stories, and one at the end of the translator’s preface. Overall in good condition; internally very good to fine. 60 pp., (2 ll.).

First Edition in English of these short stories for children. The original edition, in Portuguese, had appeared in a similar format with the same cover illustration, in 1931. Another Portuguese language edition appeared in 1944.

António [Tomás] Botto (1897-1959) was a member of the first group of Modernists in Portugal. His poetry has been described as some of the most original in the Portuguese language (Casais Monteiro, *Poesia portuguesa contemporânea* p. 177), and Botto himself as “uma das realidades definitivas e de primeira fila na intelectualidade portuguesa” (*Grande enciclopédia* IV, 988). Although his works caused consternation when first published—Botto was the first openly homosexual Portuguese writer—he was soon accepted in the avant-garde literary magazines and later in mainstream publications.

Carlos [António Teixeira Basto Nunes] Botelho (1899-1982), Portuguese painter, illustrator, and caricaturist, was during the 1920s one of the pioneers of the comic strip in Portugal. He was one of the greatest artistic figures of the second generation of Portuguese modernism. See Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses*, I, 230-2; *Grande enciclopédia*, IV, 974.


*9. CALHEIROS, D. António Caetano Maciel. *Fazemos saber que o Santíssimo Padre Pio Sexto, or Presidente na primeira Cadeira da Igreja de Deos, concedeu o Breve de Indulgencias a favor dos Irmãos da Irmandade da Santa Casa da Misericordia da Cidade de Lisboa, que accetámos, e manámos que se traduzisse de Latim em Portuguez, da maneira seguinte…* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1788. Broadside (43 x 30.8 cm.), unbound. Folded horizontally. Uncut. In very good condition. $120.00

D. António Caetano Maciel Calheiros (Viana do Castelo, 1734-Lisbon, 1820), was titular Archbishop of Lacedemonia, and held important positions in the Patriarchate of Lisbon, as well as in state councils.

ANALYTICUS
COMMENTARIUS,
SEV
RELECTIO, AD CELE
BRATISSIMAM L. SI CVRA-
TOREM HABENS, C. DE IN INTE-
GRYM RESTITUTIONE MINORVM.

AUTHORE
Francisco de Caldas, Pereyra, &
Caistro, viro patritio Lusitano, Iure consilio cla-
ristismo, Regioque Magistru.

Haber hic candide litteram ad Cleinern lucernam elaboratam, ad amantem
explicatam, elogiam, & difficulam, vindexan minimam in integrum reli-
tionum matceam, insum gymnasi, quam in foro versantibus, per quam
velut, & necessariam, exspectant, ac diligentiam omnis quaeque lucerna de
lucro scribent, perscrutate, & gesta hanc omnem, te resecas lucern enailem.

SERENISSIMO PRINCIPI D.
Alberte conscratum.

VLYSSIPPONE
SEXCYDEBAT EMANUEL DE LYRA, TYPOGRAPHUS.
Anno, M D. LXXXIII.
Exemplo impressa von omnibus Librorum Bibliopolop,
in quatuor, in papulu.
*10. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Os Lusiadas*. Leipzig: Schmidt & Günther, n.d. [1928?]. Miniature (5.7 x 4.3 x 1.4 cm.), publisher’s leatherette, smooth spine with title in gilt and two gilt fillets, covers with single gilt-ruled border, front cover with portrait of author in gilt within a gilt oval at center and title in gilt below (all gilding faded). In very good condition. Miniature bookplate of António Cupertino de Miranda. 650 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

Provenance: António Cupertino de Miranda (Vila Nova de Famalicão, 1886-1974), teacher, journalist and banker with interests in Portugal and Brazil. In 1915 he emigrated to Brazil for political reasons. Upon his return to Portugal in 1948 he began to organize the foundation which bears his name, which was formally instituted in 1964.

* Welsh 1616.

*11. CARVALHO, D. João Teixeira de, Bishop of Elvas. *[Printed form. Begins]: Dom João Teixeira de Carvalho, por merce de Deus, e da Santa Sé Apostolica Bispo deste Bispado de Elvas, do Conselho de Sua Magestidade Fidelissima, &c. Fazemos saber, que considerando Nós o grande fruto espiritual, que resulta da Visitas, e a recomendação, que pelos sagrados Canones, e Concílio Tridentino se nos faz …*. Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal, n.d. [after September 20, 1780-before April 12, 1792; probably between 1784 and 1790]. Broadside (50 x 36.3 cm.), unbound. Elegant thirteen-line woodcut initial (5 x 5 cm.). Folded twice. Uncut. In very good condition. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This is a document that would be sent to the different parishes being considered for visitations by the Bishop of Elvas. It was to be sent prior to the visitation so that the parish would have time to make certain preparations. The blank spaces would be completed in manuscript with the date, the parish name, etc.

The parish in question should be prepared to show an inventory of all assets.

The document also requires all parishioners and parish clergy be informed of the day in question so that they could gather in front of the parish Church on that day.

No religious practices should be allowed other than Catholic, and the people should denounce anyone or any heretical practices, be they Jewish, Muslim or pagan.

Various examples of practices that the people should denounce if they know or see are given, such as anyone that has or reads heretical literature or any forbidden books; anyone that does not believe in God, or pronounces any blasphemies against God, the Virgin Mary, or any saint; anyone that made a pact with a devil, or practices wizardry or witchcraft. Many more examples are given.
D. João Teixeira de Carvalho (Lisbon, 1721-Elvas, 1792) held a doctorate in canon law from Coimbra University. He was attached to the Cathedral at Faro, becoming involved with a scheme of the Marquês de Pombal to make him bishop of Faro after the forced resignation of D. Fr. Lourenço de Santa Maria. Although he was nominated in 1773, on the death of D. José and fall of Pombal in 1777 the project died, and D. Fr. Lourenço was restored to his diocese. D. João was confirmed Bishop of Elvas on 20 September 1780, taking possession on 20 May, 1781. He had grave conflicts with the cabido between 1784 and 1790, and the present document in all probability was related to those conflicts.

* See Grande enciclopédia, XXXI, 52.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Privately printed: on the title page is printed “(Este livro não se expõe á venda)”.

Martins de Carvalho (1844-1921) was an infantry brigadier general in the Portuguese army, serving in Moçambique (1894-1895), and India (1895-1897). He was editor and owner of the periodical Conimbricense from 1898 to 1907, and wrote the important Dicionário bibliographico militar portuguez (1891; second edition in 2 volumes only up to the letter “M”, 1976-1979), along with some 20 of so other books and articles on military subjects as well as the history of Coimbra.

Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

* Inocêncio, Aditamentos, p. 135. OCLC: 225448112 (University of Toronto Institute of Technology, University of Toronto-Robarts Library, University of Victoria Libraries, King’s College London); 500154906 (British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats the copies at King’s College London and British Library, adding two more at Oxford University.
13. CASTRO, Bernardo José d’Abrantes e. *Carta do Conselheiro Abrantes a Sir William A’Court, sobre a Regencia de Portugal, e a authoridade do Senhor Dom. Pedro IV.” como Rey de Portugal, e como pai da Senhora D. Maria II.”. London: Impresso por Thompson e Gill na Officina Portugueza, 1827. 4°, disbound. Title page and p. 40 soiled and darkened. Overall in good condition. Old ink inscription “Abrantes N.º 1” in upper blank margin of title page. 40 pp. $100.00

FIRST EDITION. There is an undated edition, without place or printer, but probably Lisbon, 1827, of 30 pp., as well as a French translation which appeared in Paris the same year. There was also an anonymous reply by Luís António Carlos Furtado de Mendonça, *As minhas observações á carta do doutor Abrantes*, Lison: Imprensa de Eugenio Augusto, 1828.

Bernardo José d’Abrantes e Castro (1771-1833) held a degree in medicine from Coimbra University. He became royal physician and *físico-mor* of the Portuguese army. In 1809 he got into trouble with the Inquisition and imprisoned on charges of “Jacobinsim” and being a freemason. Later he was Portuguese ambassador to the Court of St. James, and is perhaps most famous as co-editor with Vicente Pedro Nolasco Pereira da Cunha of the important periodical *O Investigador Portuguez em Inglaterra*.

William à Court, 1st Baron Heytesbury (11 July 1779 – 31 May 1860), diplomat and Conservative politician, was British Ambassador to Portugal from 1824 to 1828.


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Laws Regarding Treatment of Minors

14. CASTRO, Francisco de Caldas Pereira e. *Analyticus commentarius, seu relectio, ad celebratissimam L. si curatorem habens, C. de in integrum restitutione minorum*. Lisbon: Manuel de Lyra for Simão Lopes, 1583. Folio (29.3 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary calf (some rubbing and scraping; wear to corners, a few other minor defects, but binding overall in sound, unsophisticated condition), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short author-title in second compartment from head, covers with elaborate strapwork and ruled decoration in blind, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut arms on the title page of Archduke Albert of Austria (see below). Woodcut floral and architectural ornaments on sixth preliminary leaf, verso (table of contents). Numerous elegant woodcut initials, some rather large. Index and main body of text printed in double columns. Typographical tailpiece. Some damp-
FOLHINHA
DA
TERCEIRA
PARA O ANNO
DE
1832,
BIXESTO.

ANGRA:
Imprensa do Governo.
1832.
staining, mostly very light, occasionally slightly heavier. Occasional light toning. Tear to leaf K4 affecting about 12 lines of text, without loss. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary ink signature on title page. (26), 432 (i.e. 434) ll. [ ]6, ¶8, ¶*8, ❧ 4, A6, B-H8, I1, I3, K-Z8, 2A-2Z8, 3A-3G8, 3H10. Following I* is quire I, of 9 leaves; presumably I9 is conjugate to I*, but the binding is too tight to say for sure. Leaf 50 wrongly numbered “38”; 88 wrongly numbered “83”; 96 wrongly signed “69”; 126 wrongly numbered “125”; 127 wrongly numbered “128”; 131-2 wrongly numbered “133-4”; 135 wrongly numbered “134”; 137-47 wrongly numbered “136-46”; 149-55 wrongly numbered “148-54”; 200 wrongly numbered “120”; 214 wrongly numbered “213”; 261 wrongly numbered “252”; 289 wrongly numbered “298”; 311-2 wrongly numbered “312-3”; 317 wrongly numbered “316”; 330 wrongly numbered “320”; 334 wrongly numbered “344”; 344 wrongly numbered “345”; 377-8 wrongly numbered “375-6”. Unnumbered leaf I* between H8 and I1, numbered 63; text follows. Leaf K2 wrongly signed “A2”; M5 wrongly signed L4.

FIRST EDITION, variant issue or state (see below). This work is an extensive commentary on the parts of the Roman Corpus Iuris Civilis and later laws that relate to the treatment of minors who are not under the care of their parents, whether due to the parents’ death or misfortunes such as having a father who is a prodigus, a spendthrift who is no longer in charge of his own affairs. Topics include choice of legal guardian (tutor), education, treatment of children who are mute or deaf, management of inheritances, settlement of debts and contracts undertaken by parents, treatment of children who are accused of a crime, and procedures for a minor bringing a case before the courts. A few of the sections mention current Portuguese law (e.g., ff. 394v-397v). This is not simply a compilation of citations from the law: it includes substantial narrative by Caldas Pereira e Castro.

The title page bears the arms of Archduke Albert of Austria, to whom the work is also dedicated. Archduke Albert was the fifth son of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II and the Infanta Dona Maria of Spain, who had been sent to the Spanish Court of his uncle, King Philip II, in 1570. Appointed cardinal at age 18, in 1583 (the year this work appeared), after the dynastic union with Portugal, Archduke Albert became first viceroy of Portugal and its overseas empire, as well as papal legate and grand inquisitor. He was recalled to Madrid in 1593.

Caldas Pereira e Castro (1543-1597) was born in Monção and received his legal education at the Colegio de S. Jeronymo de Compostela. After a distinguished career as a jurist in Lisbon and Braga, he was appointed professor of law at Coimbra University shortly before his death. He published several other legal treatises.

This is a variant issue or state. On the recto of the fourth preliminary leaf (verso blank), there is a neo-Latin epigram in praise of the author by his son, Gabriel Pereira de Castro, also a distinguished jurist, in the lower third of the page. Some copies have a woodcut portrait of the author in the space above the poem, which in the present copy is blank.

* Adams C179. Anselmo 733 (noting copies in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Biblioteca da Ajuda, and Braga; was not able to locate the work in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Sousa Viterbo, O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI, p. 263 (referring to a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 111. Assembleia da República, Biblioteca, Catálogo das obras
Poetry by Portugal’s Greatest Sculptor


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ode presumably recited at the coronations of D. Maria I and her king consort, who was also her uncle, D. Pedro III.

Machado de Castro (1731-1822), perhaps Portugal’s foremost sculptor, wrote extensively on his works and the theory behind them, including a full-length discussion of the equestrian statue of D. José I entitled *Descrição analytica da execução da estatua equestre,* Lisbon 1810. He was also a highly cultured individual, with several other published works, including poems and technical writings on sculpture. In February 1814 Machado de Castro was made a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

First French Invasion of Portugal


$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses the French invasion of Portugal in November 1807, the departure of the royal family to Brazil, the entrance of Junot into Lisbon, his defeat by Wellington at Vimeiro on 21 August 1808, and the subsequent expulsion of the French army from Lisbon on 15 September 1808.

Provenance: The first Conde de Bomfim, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Migueist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos p. 275 (n.º 770).

tion inscription to “Poeta Dácio” on verso of front cover, signed “Tiki Ruy” and dated “Natal 79/80”. 24 pp. [not counting the self-covers].

$300.00

FIRST EDITION of these poems, very political, written in the turbulent times immediately following the 25 April 1974 Portuguese revolution, dated between 25 April and 15 May 1974, rare.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915–1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of Cadernos de Poesia, which also published his Nós não somos deste mundo as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review Aventura (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the presencistas, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.


*18. CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes]. Lembranças para S. Tomé e Príncipe, 1972. Évora: [colophon] Edição de Instituto Universitário de Évora, composto e impresso na Évoratipo, 1979. 8°, original printed wrappers (spine a bit sunned). Printed on thick, grayish paper. In very good condition. Author’s seven-line presentation inscription signed “Ruy Cinatti” and dated “01/5/79” to António Barahona da Fonseca on initial (blank) leaf recto”. 71 pp., (2 ll.).

$250.00

FIRST EDITION of these poems about São Tomé e Príncipe.

For biographical information about the important poet Ruy Cinatti (1915–1986), see item 17.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptist] Barahona da Fonseca, Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Mozambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975, adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Emanuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 200; Jorge Colaço in Bíblas, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 529-31.


FIRST EDITION of these poems, very political, dated between 22 May and 10 June 1974. There are some extensive prose notes.

For biographical information about the important poet Ruy Cinatti (1915–1986), see item 17.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista Barahona da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975 and adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 200; Jorge Colaço in Bíblos, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 529-31.

Poems About Timor
One of the Author’s Rarest Works

20. CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes]. Timor-amor, ou de como sentindo o que fui vendo e ouvindo proclamo alto & bom som o que penso neste momento historico em que todos devem sentir, ouvir, ver, meditar, para poder agir. Tudo redigido em estilo poético pelo dito ….. Lisbon: The Author, 1974 [colophon] Composto e impresso na Gráfica Maiadouro - Vila da Maia - e acabou-se imprimir em Dezembro de 1974. 4° (22 x 15.8 cm.), self-covers, stapled. Some browning, but not brittle. Author’s three-
line signed presentation inscription to António Barahona on verso of front cover. Brief annotation (by Barahona?) in ink on p. 14. 16 pp. [not counting the self-covers].

FIRST EDITION of these poems about Timor, dated between 11 and 30 June 1974, one of the author’s rarest works. It was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, 2013.

For biographical information about the important poet Ruy Cinatti (1915–1986), see item 17.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista] Barahona [da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Celo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975 and adopting the name Muhammad Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 200; Jorge Colaço in Bíblios, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 529-31.


*21. CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes] and José Blanc de Portugal.

Second edition of these poems by Cinatti (pp. 1-25), some political, with various dates during 1969, rare. It appeared first in 1970 in an “edição ciclostilada”. The poems by José Blanc de Portugal occupy the remaining pages.

For biographical information about the important poet Ruy Cinatti (1915–1986), see item 17.

José Bernardino Blanc de Portugal, poet, essayist, music and literary critic, and translator of Shakespeare, T.S. Eliot, Truman Capote and Fernando Pessoa, was born in Lisbon, 1914, and died in 2000. He received a degree in geology from the Faculdade de Ciências
of the Universidade de Lisboa, wrote several scientific books and papers on the subject, and worked for a number of years as chief meteorologist for Pan American Airways in Lisbon, later working as meteorologist for the Portuguese national weather service, in Lisbon as well as in the Açores, Madeira, Cabo Verde, Angola and Moçambique. He also served as a sort of cultural attaché in Brazil (1973-1978), and was Vice President of the Instituto de Cultura e Língua Portuguesa (1978-1982). Much of his poetry was published in reviews, such as Cadernos de poesia (of which he was one of the directors, along with Ruy Cinatti and Tomaz Kim; later with Jorge de Sena and José Augusto França), Aventura, Litoral, Tricórnio, A serpente, and Graal. Besides the present work his books of poetry are Parva Naturalia (1960; Prémio Fernando Pessoa), O espaço Prometido (1960); Odes Pedestres (1965; Prémio Casa da Imprensa), and Enéadas (1959; Prémio do P.E.N. Club Português, for the body of his work). In addition to Elliot, he was influenced by Ezra Pound. His poems have been translated into French, Spanish, English, German and Swedish.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista Barahona da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimenental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975, adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 208; Jorge Cinha in Bíblia, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 529-31.

*22. Contradição ás idéias e doutrinas dos impios do seculo XIX, em que se mostra:

I. Que todo o poder vem de Deus.
II. Que a Soberania do povo he um absurdo.
III. Que a obediencia e fidelidade soa Soberanos he um dever de consciencia para os Vassallos.

Contra a Regeneração de 1820, que foi na realidade uma revolução contra as instituições civis, e contra as doutrinas da Igreja, e principios da Soberania.

Dedicada aos amigos do Rei e da Patria. Lisbon: Na Typografia Maigrense, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Typographical mustache at head of p. 3. Uncut. In very good condition. 14 pp., (1 integral blank l.). $160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Political Commentary in the form of Humorous Dialogues

*23. Conversações interessantes dos pobres do Lausperenne às Portas da Igrejas, em occasião do mesmo. 8 numbers bound together. [Colophon]: Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1823. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers backed with pink paper (spine defective), pink paper label with old ink manuscript title and date on front cover. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 12; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS [?]. Series of humorous dialogues, commenting on the politics of the time. What we have appears to be a [complete?] run of 8 issues of the second series; the first series seems to have had 8 numbers in total. Thus the first issue of our collection, after the caption title given above followed by an introduction on p. 1, begins of p. 2: “Conversação I. Da II. Collecção e IX. das mesmas …”. The second issue in our collection begins: “II. Conversação dos Pobres do Lausperenne, da segunda collecção, e decima das mesmas…”, etc. Each issue contains an identical colophon at the bottom of the final page, except that at the end of the first and fifth numbers after “Lisboa” the imprint begins “Ea” instead of “Na”.

† Palha 3602 (only the first 3 parts). Cf. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 126, for a number apparently different from any contained herein: Conversação interessante: quarta conversação dos pobres do Lausperenne, na terceira noite em a mesma igreja … Lisboa: Na Typografia Morandiana, [18?], 8 pp.” OCLC: 71936756 (listing as an internet resource, apparently with only 3 numbers, giving 8 locations, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; there is a hard copy at Harvard University, but with only 3 numbers, as cited in Palha). Porbase cites “Conversação dos Pobres do Lausperenne …” with 32 pp., without specifying which issue or issues, in a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.


Facsimile reprint of what is in all probability the first book printed in Brazil.

† For a discussion of the printing of this pamphlet in Rio de Janeiro in 1747, see Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 239-40.
*25. DIAS, José Quintino. *Documentos para a historia da restauração do governo legitimo e constitucional da Ilha Terceira em 22 de Junho de 1828* ... Paris: Na Typographia de H. Dupuy, 1832. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 20 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. The text was reprinted in the *Archivo dos Açores*, VI, 210.

The author (Tavira 1792-1881) was a decorated veteran of the Peninsular War. In 1828 he was an army captain stationed on the Island of Terceira when the army proclaimed the restoration of the constitutional government on 22 June, annulling the act of acclamation in favor of D. Miguel of 16 May that year. He was promoted to major shortly thereafter, receiving the title Barão do Monte Brazil in 1862, and rising to general of division in 1865.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent sequel to the previous volume, profusely illustrated with 416 reproductions of bookplates, and with an addenda and errata to that volume. As with the first volume, beside each bookplate is the name of its owner, with brief biographical information as well as technical information regarding the bookplate. Includes several useful indexes.

The first volume, published Porto: Livraria Civilização Editora, 1990, out-of-print for a number of years, is available for $150.00 in fine condition.

*27. ERCILLA Y ZUÑIGA, Alonso de. *Primera, segunda y tercera partes de La Araucana* .... Cadiz: en Casa de Gaspar Vezino, 1626. 8°, contemporary vellum (recased, recent endleaves, ties gone), spine with vertical manuscript short title. Woodcut arms of Castile and Leon on title page. Typographical headpieces. Title page reinforced at margins. Minor worming in upper margins of about 32 leaves, with some of the larger traces filled in. Overall in good condition. Woodcut vignette within typographical borders on divisional titles to parts 2 and 3. (6),
398 [i.e., 394], (8) ll. LACKS leaf 135 (R7). Errors in pagination: leaf 296 skips to 299, and leaf 322 skips to 325. Other errors in pagination. ¶, A-Z, Aa-Zz, Aaa-Eee, Fff. Leaf Aa4 signed “Aa”; Aa5 signed “A5”; Ccc2 signed “Bbb2”. $900.00

First edition to contain the “Tabla de los cantos,” which can be found in the final 5 unnumbered leaves. The first part initially appeared in 1569, the second in 1578, and the third in 1589. The three parts were published together for the first time in 1590. All sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions are rare; this one especially so.

This epic poem has as its subject the campaign to suppress the revolt of the Araucanian Indians, to which the author was an eye-witness. It is considered a fundamental document in the founding of the Chilean nation, as well as being one of the better examples of Spanish Golden Age poetry.

*28. FARIA, José Antonio de, Manoel Rodrigues da Cruz, and Aloysio Augusto de Seabra. Edital. Os Administradores dos Bairros do Porto, poe Sua Magestade Fidelíssima, que Deos guarde etc. [Begins] Fazem saber, que competindo-lhes executar e fazer executar as diversas disposições consignadas no art.º 249 do Codigo Administrativo ….. Porto: Typ. de Gandra & filhos, 1857. Broadside (42 x 31 cm.), unbound. Folded three times. Some minor soiling in margins. Overall in very good condition. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An attempt to control the movement of persons through registration of foreigners and Portuguese passing through Porto.

Major Link Between Brazilian and Portuguese Modernism

illustrated wrappers bound in. Front wrapper with color illustration by Almada Negreiros. Very small repair to lower outer corner of front wrapper. A few small, light dampstains. Overall in very good condition. 61 pp., (2 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The final two leaves consist of an errata (verso blank), followed by a leaf whose recto is blank, and on whose verso is stated “Acabou de se imprimir este livro na imprensa de Manoel Lucas Torres, em Lisboa, na Rua do Diario de Noticias, 57 a 61.” We interpret this to mean that these final two leaves, in a different typeface from the rest of the book (and perhaps the wrappers) were printed in Lisbon, while the rest of the book was printed in Rio de Janeiro.

The introduction by Menotti del Picchia occupies pp. [7]-15, and is dated São Paulo, Novembro, 1922. Menotti del Picchia (1892-1988), poet, journalist, lawyer, politician, novelist, essayist, and painter, born in São Paulo to Italian immigrant parents, along with Oswald de Andrade, Mário de Andrade, Borba de Moraes and other young Paulista writers, participated in the “Semana de Arte Moderna” which took place in February 1922 in the Teatro Municipal de São Paulo. He was one of the most combative militants for the Modernist aesthetic. This introduction, followed by Antonio Ferro’s essay which constitutes the main body of text, can be considered a follow-up to the extremely important “Modern Art Week” held earlier in the year, which so greatly influenced subsequent developments in Brazilian literature and art.

António [Joaquim Tavares] Ferro (1895–1956), poet, journalist, “literary man of action” and politician, was a friend of such noted Modernists as Fernando Pessoa, Mário de Sá-Carneiro and Almada Negreiros, and was the editor of the periodical Orpheu, which inaugurated the Portuguese Modernist movement in 1915; he was one of the first to “discover” Fernando Pessoa. He also contributed to the Modernist review Exílio, as well as to the more eclectic Contemporânea. Ferro participated in the Semana da Arte Moderna in São Paulo, and contributed a Futurist manifesto to the Brazilian Modernist review Klaxon. A journalist of international stature whose pieces were usually controversial, he interviewed, among others, D’Annunzio, Pius XI, Mussolini, Clémenceau, Maurras, Alfonso XIII, Primo de Rivera, and Poincaré. In 1925 he founded an avant-garde theater, the Teatro Novo, and in 1936 established the Teatro do Povo, intended to give dramatic performances in the furthest reaches of Portugal. For many years (beginning in 1933) he directed the Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional, where he helped to define the “política de espírito.” Ferro was married to the noted poet Fernanda de Castro.

The illustrator of the front wrapper, José [Sobral] de Almada Negreiros [Gose] (Trindade, São Tomé e Príncipe, 1893-Lisbon, 1970), novelist, poet, essayist and playwright, was a multidimensional artist dedicated primarily to design and painting, who occupied a central position in the first generation of Portuguese Modernists, and interacted as well with the second and third wave of Portuguese modernism. He was the son of a Portuguese cavalry lieutenant, administrador of São Tomé, who died in 1896, and of a woman described as “mestiça” native to the island, whose father is said to have been extremely wealthy. Closely linked to Fernando Pessoa, Almada Negreiros was a collaborator in Orpheu, and the author of the Manifesto anti–Dantas, an important opening salvo for Portuguese modernism. He was also responsible for Portugal Futurista, and much more.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this early collection of poems. The volume begins with the title poem (pp. [11]-13). It is followed by a section of religious verse, consisting of eight poems, with the general title “Jerusalém” (pp. [15]-36), on Catholic religious themes, including the Virgin Mary, prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, Mary Magdalene, the Resurrection, and “Imitação de Cristo”. The next section, “Abdicação” (pp. [37]-66), consists of eight poems on subjects such as Epiphany, the Cathedral, the “Portuguese nun” Soror Mariana, and our Lady of Poente. This is followed by a section entitled “Relíquias” with another eight poems, “Ternura” with nine poems, and finally “Aladino” with six poems, including “Scheherezade”, “Sevilha”, “Cabinda” and “Opio”.

For biographical information about António [Joaquim Tavares] Ferro (1895–1956), see item 29.


FIRST EDITION of this collection of “cronicas” on varied subjects, from the Praça da Figueira in Lisbon to “Charlot”, from women in literature to the Louvre, to Vigo, and more. A facsimile reprint, with an introduction by the author’s son, the philosopher, poet, author of fiction, essayist, literary critic, literary historian, university professor and translator António Quadros, appeared in 1988 or 1989, depending on which source is to be believed.

For biographical information about António [Joaquim Tavares] Ferro (1895–1956), see item 29.

On António Ferro, see Paula Costa in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 194; João Bigote Chorão in Bíblia, II, 555–6; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 483–4; Rebelo, 100 anos de teatro português pp. 74–5; Grande enciclopédia XI, 221–2. On Almada Negreiros, see Almada: o escritor, o ilustrador; José-Augusto França in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 21–23; also Celena Silva in Bíblia, I, 139–143.

OCLC: 3066709 (23 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library; we guess that many of these locations are online copies; moreover, Harvard College Library is listed, but a search in Hollis turns up only a 1989 facsimile reprint; searches in the catalogues of all of the first six institutions listed turned up only the reprint edition). Porbase locates six copies of the present edition (none with presentation inscriptions): two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one each at the Faculdade de Letras-Universidade do Porto, and the Biblioteca municipal de Elvas. Copac cites a single copy of the reprint edition only, at British Library.

**Genealogy of the First Portuguese Royal House**

*32. FIGUEIREDO, Manoel de. Orígen verdadeira do Conde D. Henrique, soberano independente de Portugal, e por Varonia da Casa de Borgonha Ducado, terceiro neto de Hugo Capeto, Rei de França, neto segundo de Roberto o Devoto ….* Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1789. 4°, twentieth-century quarter sheep over decorated boards (ca. 1980?), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (slight rubbing to bands), gilt author and short-title in second and fourth compartments, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, red silk ribbon place marker, old plain wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Genealogical tables in text. A few small light dampstains, more pronounced on title page and next few leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Old signature of José Joaquim Poças on title page. Later circular purple stamp 5 cm. in diameter of João de Villanova de Vasconcellos Correa de Barros of Vidigueira on front wrapper. Bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. 48 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on Portuguese royal genealogy, showing the descent of the father of the first Portuguese king from the dukes of Burgundy and early kings of France.
Figueiredo (died ca. 1794?), a Cistercian monk at Alcobaça, was chronicler for his order in Portugal and the Algarve. He wrote a considerable amount of verse, as well as historical and genealogical works.

Provenance: Possibly João de Villanova de Vasconcellos Correa de Barros, an officer in the engineering corps and professor and the Escola Militar, who at the time of his death in 1870 was a brigadier general in the Portuguese army retired to Vidigueira. He wrote Lições de Topografia para a Escola do Exercito. Or, more likely, João de Villanova de Vasconcellos Correa de Barros (born 1877), archeologist, whose birthplace in Vidigueira is now a tourist attraction.

J. [José] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history and literature.

* Innocénio V, 430; see also pp. 429-31. See Grande Enciclopédia, XI, 313. For the João de Villanova de Vasconcellos Correa de Barros who died in 1870, see Innocénio
IV, 53-4; X, 375; also Grande enciclopédia, IV, 304. OCLC: 60686356 (Newberry Library); 249354119 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 78495888 (Houghton Library); 560454914 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies (one in “mau estado”), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

**Rare Early Azores Imprint**

**33. Folhinha da Terceira para o anno de 1832, bixesto [sic].** Angra: Imprensa do Governo, 1832. 8°, contemporary ivory silk (worn, spine gone), gilt ruled border on covers, remains of gilt on text block edges. Some browning. Overall in good condition. Faint old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela (a ducal coronet over the monogram) in outer blank portion of title page. 143, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The geographical section (pp. 65-125) is usually attributed to the Marques de Sá da Bandeira, the historical section (pp. 17-64) to José Antonio Guerreiro, and the rest to Simão José da Luz Soriano. Includes acts of the Regency and battles and victories of the Liberals.

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 enciclopédia, XX, 123-8.


on silver rectangular paper ticket of “Esquina, L.d” in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. 160 pp., (1 l. colophon, 1 blank l.). $500.00

FIRST EDITION of the author’s second work of longer fiction, one of his most successful publications. A second edition appeared in 1959, a third in 1964, and a fourth in 1971. The poet, dramatist and author of fiction Branquinho da Fonseca (1905-1974) was, with José Régio and João Gaspar Simões, one of the founders of the review Presença (one of the most important, if not the most important Portuguese literary reviews of the twentieth century), whose first number appeared in March 1927; he broke with the group in 1930. He was also one of the founders of Tríptico (Coimbra 1924–1925), and edited, along with Miguel Torga, his fellow dissident from Presença, the unique number of Sinal (Coimbra 1930), besides being one of the principal collaborators of Manifesto (Coimbra 1936–1938).

Provenance: One of the most influential Portuguese literary figures of the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, João Gaspar Simões (1903-1987) enjoyed a distinguished career as an author of fiction, poet, dramatist, novelist, literary critic, director of literary magazines and publishing houses, and librarian. In addition to being
a co-founder of the influential literary review *Presença* (1927), he was literary critic for the *Diário de Lisboa*, and co-editor of the complete works of Fernando Pessoa. See Luís Forjaz Trigueiros in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 457-9; Eugénio Lisboa in *Biblos*, V, 93-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 177-9; Saraiva & Lopes (16th ed.), pp. 418, 420, 489, 537, 734-5, 781-2, 812, 850, 852, 874, 876, 949, 974-5, 999-1000, 1023, 1029-31, 1033-4, 1038, 1043, 1050-1, 1053, 1057-8, 1062, 1064, 1066-7, 1088, 1091, 1105, and 1160. Also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXIX, 55-56.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The front wrapper, illustrated in color, was designed by the artist Bernardo Marques.

On Branquinho da Fonseca (1905-1974), see item 34 above.

Provenance: [José] Paradela de Oliveira (S. João da Pesqueira, distrito de Viseu, 1904-Madrid, 1970), distinguished fado singer in the old Coimbra fashion, lyricist, and lawyer. As part of Tuna Académica he traveled to Andalucia, Galicia, Madeira, the Azores, and Brazil in the summer of 1925. Active in various associations and contributor to newspapers, he was on the editorial board of *Mocidade*. As a lawyer Paradela de Oliveira argued a number of sensational cases, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of Norton de Matos in 1949. See *Grande enciclopédia*, XX, 302.

* Serpa 469. Almeida Marques 940. On Fonseca, see Machado, ed, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 199; António Apolínário Lourenço in *Biblos*, II, 644-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 225-9; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.) pp. 323, 1057, 1061-2, 1067, 1088, 1160. OCLC: 14526876 (23 locations, including the HathiTrust Digital Library, many of which appear to be online copies); 246443399 (no location given). Porbase locates eight copies (only one of which is said to be signed by the author): three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each in the Fundação Calouste
Gulbenkian, Universidade de Minho, and Faculade de Letras-Universidade do Porto. Copac locates copies at British Library, King’s College London, and Oxford University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.


First Edition[?]. These regulations constitute an important part of the reorganization of the Portuguese army during the Peninsular War. The Real Corpo de Engenheiros, formerly “Corpo de Obreiros Sapadores,” was the equivalent of the British Royal Engineers. They were responsible for building defensive and offensive fortifications as well as constructing and conserving other buildings and strategic military routes. Another task was to conduct border reconnaissance and draw topographic maps. This specific work aims at establishing the necessary rules, such as hierarchy, the different ranks, the payrolls [pp. 9-10], the required unit personnel [pp. 13-15], the unit duties [pp. 19-33], and a code of conduct [34-40].

D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz (1769-1827), army officer and statesman, rose in the ranks under Oeynhausen, commanding a division under General Forbes in Catalonia in 1793. Already a colonel in 1800, he was appointed captain-general and governor of Pará, but never took up this post. The following year, in the Guerra das Laranjas, he was quartermaster-general under General Forbes. When the royal family departed for Brazil in 1807, Pereira Forjaz was named deputy secretary of Government to the Conde de Sampaio. He retired to the provinces when Junot took over the government. From Coimbra he organized the revolt against the French, accompanying as adjutant to his cousin, Bernadim Freire de Andrade, in the march from Porto to Lisbon. After the Convention of Sintra was signed on 30 August 1808, he took up the portfolios of foreign affairs and war in the reconstituted Portuguese regency. He played a major role in the reorganization of the Portuguese army under Beresford.

37. [FOURCROY, Antoine-François, comte de]. *Memoria sobre a cultura, e preparação do girofeiro aromático vulgo cravo da India nas Ilhas de Bourbon, e Cayena, extrahida dos Annaes de Chymica (e outras) ….* Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Velloso, O.F.M., ed. and trans. Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Procopio Correa da Silva, 1798. 8°, mid-twentieth-century half tobacco sheep over marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five
compartments, burgundy leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments (slight rubbing to lettering pieces and bands), vertical gilt fillet on on each cover at edges of leather near the boards, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker, contemporary decorated wrappers bound in. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small to tiny worm trace in lower outer margin of most leaves, never affecting text. A good to very good copy. (4 ll.), 31 pp., engraved folding plate, large folding leaf with 2 tables on its recto and 1 on its verso. $900.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this work on cloves cultivated on the “Islas de Bourbon” (Réunion), Cayenne in French Guiana, and the Molucas. In addition to translating the work into Portuguese, Fr. Velloso provides a six-page dedication to the Príncipe do Brasil, in which he refers to the vast domains of the Amazon in which the clove can be cultivated, increasing greatly the commerce of Portugal. He speaks of other Brazilian fruits, including “Cravo do Maranhão”, “Pindaiba” or “Loureiro” (Laurel Tree), called “Pixori grosso e miúdo” and its many varieties, including cinnamon from Ceylon, ginger, and various other fruits and spices. Bahia is cited as a place where, due to its warm climate, cultivation of such trees would be efficacious. He goes on to refer to the cultivation of these plants by the French in Mauritis, and to a work already translated and published cataloguing plants from these islands (present in the tables at the end of the work). He concludes by pointing out that he has translated the present work and others already published in hopes that they will inspire Brazilian farmers.

The 3 tables are titled, respectively, “Catalogo das Arvores que existem nos Viveiros do Rei da França, para se repartirem pelos moradores das Ilhas de França, e Bourbon …” which have been sent to the Islands of Cayenne, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and the Seychelles; “Catalogo Das Plantas do Horto público de S. José … da cidade de Belem de Pará …” by order of D. Francisco de Sousa Coutinho; and “Catalogo de algumas Plantas exóticas, que podem ir do Brasil.”

This work is part of the series begun at the instigation of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, and edited by Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Velloso (1742?-1811), which aimed at spreading information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil, by means of translating and publishing recent foreign works on these subjects. Until 1800 the works were printed with government funding at private presses; after that, the short-lived press at Arco do Cego was established specifically to print such works, under the supervision of Velloso. A native of Minas Geraes, Velloso was a Franciscan and a noted botanist in his own right; his *Florae fluminenses*, completed in 1790, was the most complete study of Brazilian vegetation.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 896; *Período colonial*, p. 397. Sacramento Blake, V , 67 (without collation; calling for a plate). Innocência, V, 56 (calling for a map; no doubt referring to the tables). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2144 (without mention of the plate or tables). *Arco do Cego* 117 (illustrating the title page of one of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copies, and referring to “2 mapas desdobr.” which are in fact the folding leaves containing the tables). OCLC: 165494680 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; apparently without the folding plate or the tables); 34631236 (University of Kentucky Libraries, appears to have the folding plate but not the tables). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (the record gives a different collation, but the copy examined is the same as ours except that the plate has been colored, and the large folding leaf with the 3 tables has been divided into 2 folding leaves). Not located in Copac.
38. FRANCE. Parlement (Paris). Sentença do Parlamento de Pariz pro-
erida no dia 6 de Agosto de 1762, Sempre memorável, pela qual a Sociedade
dos chamados Jesuítas foi inteiramente abolida no Distrito do Parlamento,
e julgada inadmissível em todo Estado em que ha Polícia …. Lisbon: n.pr.,
1762. 4°, contemporary (slightly later?) mottled sheep (minor wear),
smooth spine gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette
on title page. Second title page with same woodcut vignette. Elegant woodcut initial on p. 3. First title page mounted, with loss of most of outer margin, but no loss of text. Following 2 leaves with repairs to upper blank margins, causing the word “SUMMARIO” to be supplied in early ink manuscript on verso of leaf immediately after the title page. Repair to lower outer blank corner of fourth leaf, never affecting text. Repair to lower outer corner of leaf Dii, affecting a few letters of text, but not legibility. Occasional spotting, especially to verso of fourth preliminary leaf, and inner and lower blank margins of second title page. Overall in slightly less than good condition. (4 ll.), 89 pp. $100.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Following the first four, unnumbered leaves is a second title page: Sentença da corte do Parlamento pela qual se julga o agravo da coroa interposto pelo procurador geral ... em 6. de agosto de 1763 [i.e., 1762] ... Pariz [i.e., Lisbon] : Na Officina de Pedro Guilherme Simão, Impressor do Parlamento, na rua da Harpa, ao Hercules, 1762. This work is a translation of: Arrest du Parlement de Paris du 6 août 1762, à jamais memorable par lequel la société des soi-disans jésuites est entièrement abolie pour son ressort, & jugée par cette auguste cour inadmissible dans tout etat policé.

It is explained on the second leaf recto that because many copies of the original French text were already being distributed in Portugal, this Portuguese translation, at half the price, would well serve the public.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues A tradução em Portugal 1025 (without collation, and transcribing the title from the second title page only). OCLC: 563112558 (British Library); 65562647 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 221062402 (University of Ontario Institute of Technology, University of Toronto-Roberts Library); 81921850 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates three copies of the first 4 leaves only, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; a title search in Porbase under for second title page locates four copies, all in the same institution. Copac repeats British Library only.

**Massive, Important Compendium**


Facsimile reprint, with a brief critical study added, of this massive, important series, the first 10 volumes averaging over 500 pages per volume, originally published 1903-1916, in an edition of 300 copies. The original edition is difficult to obtain, and when it appears, rather expensive. This facsimile edition was produced using a set with interesting marginal annotations, said to be by Anselmo Braamcamp Freire.
Volumes I through VIII of this periodical publication were distributed in fascicles on a regular schedule until 1910. Volumes IX and X only appeared in 1914-1915. The final volume, printed in 1916, remained incomplete, ending abruptly at p. 288.

The following is an index to authors and texts:

OBSERVAÇÕES
DO
CONDE DE SALDANHA,
Sobre
a CARTA, QUE OS MEUSES DE JUNTA DO PORTO DIRIGIU A S.M. O
IMPQ RADOR DO BOL, EM 5 D'AGOSTO DE 1828, E
MANDARÃO PUBLICAR NO PIQÜRE DE PORTUGAL
EM OUTUBRO DE 1829.

Não era necessário que eu visse, impressa no n°8 da Pa-
quêde de Portugal, a carta, que a Junta Provisóaria do Porto
dirigiu a S.M. o Imperador do Brasil, em data de 5 d'Agosto
de 1828; para ter conhecimento do conteúdo, acinte, e par-
cialidade, que promove e dito esse documento.

Há muito que me cedeu notícia de intrigas tramadas contra
vós e por que, alguns dias depois de chegar a Londres, em
Julho de 1828, soube da recomendação do Mar-
ques de Palmella com alguns membros da Junta, e dos meios
e de que cumpriu se combinar, para fazer recobrir sobre
mim os desastres do Porto; soube dos estorvos, oppostos pelo
Marques de Palmella, à viagem que o Coronel Pizarro qui-
xera fazer, a sua própria custa, no Rio de Janeiro, receando
que este oficial possa desembarcar, ali, qualquer impunidade
injusta que me fosse feita.

Soube tudo, e tanto me indignou, o compreendo a cavil-
osa conduta do Marques, e os baixios espalhados pelos seus
numerosos agentes, que tem ci de rigor, e publicar, por
FREIRE, Anselmo Braamcamp, “Os cadernos dos assentamentos”, Archivo Historico Portuguez, Volume VIII, n.º 1-2, Janeiro e Fevereiro de 1910, pp. 70-75.
FREIRE, Anselmo Braamcamp, “Cartas de quitação del Rei D. Manuel”, Archivo Historico Portuguez, Volume V, n.º 1-2, Janeiro e Fevereiro de 1907, pp. 73-80.

FREIRE, Anselmo Braamcamp, “As conspirações no reinado de D. João II. Documentos”, Archivo Historico Portuguez, Volume I, n.º 12, Dezembro de 1903, pp. 442-446.
EXPOSIÇÃO

APologetica

DOS

PORTUGUÊSES EMIGRADOES NA BÉLGICA, QUE
RECUERAM PRESTAR O JURAMENTO DELES
EXIGIDO NO DIA 26 DE AGOSTO DE 1830.

Sermos tômeros qui n’engagent à
rien : insensé qui les fait, insensé
qui s’y fie.

Rousset de Gênie.

BRUGES,

Na Imprensa de C. D. M. o S.

1830.


Innocêncio XXII, 142-3; also, for Anselmo Braamcamp Freire, 140-1; 144-7; 513; XVIII, 205, and *Aditamentos* pp. 23-2. For more on the great genealogist, politician, historian and archeologist Anselmo Braamcamp Freire (1849-1921), see José Augusto Cardoso Bernardes in *Biblos*, II, 694-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 320-1; and *Grande enciclopédia*, IV, 1011-2.

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*A Landmark of Brazilian Literature in the First, Suppressed Edition In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco Binding By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism*

**40. GAMA, José Basílio da. O Uraguay, poema....** Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8º, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers richly gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gauffered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) on title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l.), 1 integral blank l. $12,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as “rare and sought after.” We have never seen a copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese
binding of this period we have ever seen. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basílio da Gama’s poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably influenced by Gama, judged the Uruguay “the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit.” It is “the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period,” declared Ronald de Carvalho, and “will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence” (Pequena história da literatura brasileira pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the Uruguay is “well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoia” (Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto.

This was one of the earliest books printed at the Impressão Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal’s brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1751-1759), and Secretário de Estado da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book’s publication.

José Basílio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order’s expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice’s robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal’s daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama’s increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal’s brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, O Uruguay became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library—University of Toronto, Newberry Library, University of Victoria Libraries [we think this is an online copy], Universidade de São Paulo, 683383157 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasilia); 558843922 (British Library), 433391970 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and a microfilm copy at the same institution (without mention of the preliminary leaves, or the final integral blank). Copac locates British Library only.

41. GARAY, Martinho de. *A Suprema Junta Governativa do Reino de Hespanha á nação Hespanhola*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In good condition. 16 pp. $100.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese of this proclamation directed against the French invaders.


42. [GUSMÃO, José Mariano Leal da Camara Rangel de]. *Aviso ao publico ou resumo das verdades mais interessantes que elle deve conhecer acerca da epidemia que actualmente grassa em Portugal*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1833. 4°, unbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Uncut and unopened. One horizontal fold to each leaf. In very good to fine condition. 11 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scarce treatise on cholera by a Brazilian physician practicing in Lisbon.

The author (Rio de Janeiro, 1767-Lisbon, 1835), royal physician and member of the Academy of Sciences, studied at Montpellier, Toulouse, and Strasbourg.

Principal Fortifications of Portuguese “Estado da Índia”

*43. [INDIA]. O livro de plantaforma das fortalezas da Índia da Biblioteca da Fortaleza de São Julião da Barra. Estudo de Rui Carita. Lisbon: Ministério da Defesa Nacional / INAPA, 1999. Coleção História da Cultura Portuguesa. Large folio (42.1 x 29 cm.), publisher’s cloth with color illustration tipped on to front cover, in illustrated cardboard slipcase. Book as new. Slipcase with slight wear to one corner. Bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. Original publisher’s invoice and publicity loosely inserted. 29 pp., (1, 5), 126, (1, 2) ll., profusely illustrated in color. One of 500 copies; another 75 copies were issued bound in leather. $450.00

First and Only Edition. Preface by Vasco Graça Moura, director of this collection. The illuminating study by Rui Carita occupies pp. 9-29. The facsimile of the original, previously unpublished seventeenth-century manuscript, consisting of (5), 126, (1) leaves, is well produced. It includes illustrations of 77 lovely watercolor plans of the principal fortifications of the Portuguese Estado da India (including places in East Africa, the Persian Gulf / Arabian Sea, India, and present-day Malaysia, Indonesia, Timor, Macau, Manila, and Formosa), with descriptive text, as well as illustrations of charming watercolor portraits of 25 viceroys and governors of India.

Provenance: J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history and literature.

*44. LARA, Camilo de. Aviso al público. Pomada incomparable para afinar y suavizar a un mismo tiempo las navajas de afeitar y las de cortar plumas, sin necesidad de afilarlas en piedra alguna, ni de vaciarlas nunca. [Buenos Aires]: Imprenta de los Expósitos, n.d. [ca. 1820?]. Broadside (31.8 x 22 cm.), disbound. Four typographical mustaches used as dividers. Double ruled woodcut border. Very good condition. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This rare broadside tells how to use a mixture, a result of a scientific chemical discovery, for sharpening razors and quill pens (better than emery!), where to buy it in Buenos Aires (at the almacen of Don Fidel Cassati, near the San Miguel Church, or at the tienda de loza of Don Mateo Galan, in the barrio de la Plaza), and at what cost for a one- to three-year supply.

Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India and Africa

45. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes colleigadas e relatadas* .... Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page, numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). Overall in good to very good condition. Author’s signature on last leaf of *Annotações* (AA8r). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old contemporary ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J. (José) Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 wrongly numbered 88; leaf 205 wrongly numbered 105. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the Regedor das Justiças, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (*Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações* ...) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is a section with 8 leaves entitled *Annotações sobre as ordenações dos cinco livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas* ..., Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, there are numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of *capitães* in Brazil (f. 90r). A long section (ff. 138r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 173v-176v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202v, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

There are also references to other Portuguese dominions: e.g., a law of 1555 forbidding export of shoes to India (ff. 140v-141r), and one of 1519 requiring that those exiled to Africa be given two different places of exile, because when only one was given the exile often had to wait a long time for a ship to depart (f. 175v). A section on prostitutes forbids them to work outside brothels, and lays down strict penalties in particular for those who do so in São Tomé, off the west coast of Africa. Also, prostitutes deported
Item 45
from São Tomé are forbidden to go to the Congo, and captains of ships are to be fined if they take them aboard (ff. 170r-171r, laws of 1521-59).

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

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 Leão’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).

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the Leis extravagantes, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the Lusiadas in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of the present work, published by Gonçalvez with the same date on the title, but with the text completely reset.

Provenance: Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

Not in Alden & Landis, Not in JCB, Not in Bosch, Not in HSA. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). Not in Alden & Landis, Sabin, Bosch, or HSA. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). *Not in Alden & Landis, Not in JCB, Not in Bosch, Not in HSA. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). Not in Alden & Landis, Sabin, Bosch, or HSA. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). Not in Alden & Landis, Sabin, Bosch, or HSA. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012).
Important Information Regarding the Portuguese Reconquest of Bahia from the Dutch
Unknown to Borba de Moraes

46. LEMOS, João de Brito de. *Abecedario militar do que o soldado deve fazer te chegar a ser Capitão, & Sergento mór: & pera cada hum delles insolidum & todos juntos saberem a obrigação de seus cargos, & o modo que terão em formar Companhias, Batalhões, & Esquadrões de menor, ou major numero de Soldados, & como se desfarão, & se tirará a Raiz quadra pera os saber formar, & outras cousas curiosas que os afeciçoados a esta Arte folgarão de saber.* Dividido em duas Volumes…. 2 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1631. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (repaired at foot of spine; recased, new endleaves), spine with vertical manuscript short title. Woodcut arms of the dedicatee, Dom Theodosio II, Duque de “Bargança” on title page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Diagrams of military formations in text. Occasional small, light dampstains. Tear and small repair to outer margin of leaf 12, part I. Internally in very good condition. Overall good to very good. Early ink signature of Pantalião de Saa e Mello on old front free endleaf recto. Occasional old ink manuscript marginal annotations. (8), 138; 86 ll. First part: leaf 15 wrongly numbered 14; 79 wrongly numbered 76; second part: leaf 56 wrongly numbered 55; 63 wrongly numbered 64; 64 wrongly numbered 63. 2 parts in 1 volume. $3,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting military manual, which is also an important Brasiliana, unknown to Borba de Moraes. As pointed out by José Honório Rodrigues, besides being a source worthy of consultation regarding military history, with good information concerning rules, discipline and duties of military personnel, this book contains lists of participants, ships, munitions and supplies to the fleet which liberated Bahia in 1624. The information is related on leaves 13-19 of part I.

João de Brito de Lemos was a native of Bragança, from a family which had served the Dukes of Bragança. He became a Cavaleiro Fidalgo da Casa Real. An infantry officer, he served under colonel Braz Teles de Meneses. In addition to the dedication to D. Teodosio II, Duque de Bragança (¶3 recto to ¶4 verso), there is a second dedication to his son and heir, D. João II, Duque de Bragança, the future D. João IV of Portugal (¶5 recto to ¶6 recto). D. Teodosio had died on November 29, 1630, while the book was still in the press. ❖

Special Issue in Publisher’s Leather Binding

*47. Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu. Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, 1992. Folio (30.5 x 21.3 cm.), publisher’s sheep, spine decorated in blind, with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title and date, covers also decorated in blind, pictorial endleaves. Profusely illustrated in color. As new. 55 pp., (1), 19, 92, 1 blank, (1) ll. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, one of a small but unspecified number of special copies in a publisher’s leather binding. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the “Livro das Armadas” in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

The Morgan manuscript consists, effectively, of three parts. Part I contains a group of texts, copied no doubt by order of Lisuarte de Abreu, including a diary of the voyage of the nau Rainha from Lisbon to Goa in the fleet commanded by D. Constantino de Bragança in 1558. D. Constantino paused for 18 days in Mozambique, during which time he sent a messenger-ship to Sofala, mainly to obtain information about Turkish movements. Lisuarte de Abreu was a member of this mission. In the same part of the manuscript is another description of the same voyage, this time in the form of a “relation.” There are also copies of various letters and documents of the period.

Part II is a list of the governors and viceroyos of India to 1558, with unusually bold and striking full-page color portraits of these officials.

Part III, perhaps the best-known part, contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, with the names of the captains in almost every case. There are also illustrations of naval battles. This part of the manuscript was made by order of the governor Jorge Cabral, in 1550, but the illustrator continued his work up to the 1563 fleet, and included naval engagements, especially those led by D. Fernando de Monroy and D. Diogo de Noronha against Turkish galleys. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.

The late Professor Luís de Albuquerque provided an introduction (pp. 11-31), which is followed by Maria Luísa Esteves’ transcription of the text (pp. 33-55).

48. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de, and D. João da Costa, 1.º Conde de Soure. Discurso politico que o Conde de Soure, Embaxador extraordinario de Sua Magestade a eRey Christianissimo, deu ao Cardeal Mazarine em S. João da Luz, nas vistas que teve com Dom Luis de Haro, primeiro Ministro de Castella, quando começou a tratar a paz. Mostrase por 27 razoens forçosissimas, como França por justiça, & por conveniencia não devia fazer a paz sem inclusão de Portugal. Foi impresso em Pariz na lingoa Franceza no anno de 1659. Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor
delRey N.S., 1661. 8°, twentieth-century sheep (third quarter?), flat spine with fillets in blind and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt short author, title, place and date, covers with borders ruled in blind, blind tooling at corners. Woodcut initials on second preliminary leaf recto and p. 1. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Repair, about 6 x 2.3 cm., reinforcing title page at lower outer corner. Much smaller repair to lower outer corner of following leaf. No loss of text. Overall in good condition. Bookplate of J. [José] Pinto Ferreira. (4 ll.), 72 pp. $1,800.00

First Edition in the original Portuguese, rare. A translation into French had been printed in Paris in 1659. Apparently it is *Raisons fort puissantes pour faire voir l’obligation qu’a la France d’appuyer l’intérêt de Portugal dans le traité de la paix*, Paris, 1659, of which only one copy seems to exist, at the Bibliothèque nationale de France. D. João da Costa, first Conde de Soure, Ambassador of Portugal to France, had his secretary, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, draw up these strenuous objections to France negotiating a separate peace with Spain, shortly prior to the conclusion of the Treaty of the Pyrenees. Cardinal Mazarin was greatly annoyed. In fact the printing of this manifesto in French translation in Paris in 1659 caused such consternation that the Cardinal ordered the imprisonment of the printer and translator; the translator sought asylum in the home of the Portuguese Ambassador.

The Treaty of the Pyrenees resulted in withdrawal of France’s support for Portuguese independence at a crucial juncture, allowing Spain to advance against Portugal with renewed vigor. Nevertheless Portugal was able to resist, and Spain recognized Portuguese independence in the Treaty of Lisbon, 1668.

In the preliminary leaves are included an introduction by Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo addressed to the Portuguese king, stating that the publication at this time of the *Discurso* in the original Portuguese was to counter the protests against it by Mazarin (second preliminary leaf recto-third preliminary leaf recto). João de Roya e Azevedo presents similar arguments (bottom of third preliminary leaf recto-fourth preliminary leaf verso).

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (Lisbon 1618?-Alicante 1680) is known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Influenced by Colbert, he was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of much of India inevitably meant a drastic change in Portugal’s commerce and finance. It is ironic that his excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal’s economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Geraes in 1692.

Macedo received his degree in law from Coimbra University. He eventually became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had “hum estilo claro, e discreto.” Innocência notes, “Ocupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d’ella temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram logar entre os classicos de primeira nota.”

Provenance: J. [José] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

DISCURSO
POLÍTICO,
QUE O CONDE DE SOUVE,
Embaixador extraordinário de Sua Mage-
stade a el Rey Christianíssimo, deu ao Car-
desal Mazarine em S. João da Luz, nas
visitas que teve com Dom Luís de Haro,
primeiro Ministro de Castella, quan-
do começou a tratar a paz.

Mostrou-se por 27 razões
forçosíssimas, como França por justiça, &
por conveniência não devia fazer a paz
sem inclusão de Portugal.

Foi impresso em Pariz na lingoa França,
zaino anno de 1669.

LISBOA.
Com as licenças necessárias.
Na Officina de Henrique Valéte de
Olivesca Impressor del Rey N.S.
Anno 1661.
fais voir l’obligation qu’a la France d’appuyer l’intérêt de Portugal dans le traité de la paix, Paris, 1659 (collation not given, sole copy at Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, described as being in “mau estado” (lacking the title page and preliminary leaves); however, the Biblioteca Nacional appears to have another copy, which is complete and in similar condition to ours. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*49. [MACEDO, Joaquim de, actual author]. Jeronymo da Cunha, purported author. Compendio da vida, virtudes, milagres, e obras prodigiosas de S. Vicente de Paulo, fundador da Congregação da Missão, e das servas dos pobres, chamadas Filhas da Caridade .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1779. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear to head and foot of spine, corners; other minor binding imperfections, but still in solid shape), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short-title in gilt (some rubbing to gilt). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum initial on p. [1]. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 368. Musical notations in text. Overall in good to very good condition. Small unidentified oval owner’s stamp (late nineteenth-early twentieth century?) in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf, with undeciphered six-line ink inscription to its right, apparently of similar date. Older ink ownership inscription on title page (late eighteenth-century-early nineteenth century). Mathematical calculations on front free endleaf recto. (4 ll.), 373 pp., (1 integral blank l.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The book contains a biography of the Saint. His captivity at Tunis is discussed (pp. 7-9). Missionary activities as well as the founding and early activities of the Daughters of Charity are given much attention. At the end is a Novena to St. Vincente de Paul.

P. Joaquim de Macedo (1719-1791), translated into Portuguese Luis de Granada’s *Guia de pecadores*, also without taking credit. He translated several other works as well, including Luis de Granada’s *Introdução ao símbolo da fé*.

D. Jeronymo (José Ladislau) da Cunha (1737-1798), was a son of D. Miguel Carlos da Cunha e Silveira, conde de S. Vicente. He became canon and schoolmaster at the Cathedral in Évora.

One of Portugal’s Most Conservative Writers
Demonstrates the Existence of God

50. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Demonstração da existência de Deus.*
Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1816. 8°, contemporary half sheep over
marbled boards (minor wear), flat spine gilt (lettering piece gone), text
block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title
page. Clean and crisp on excellent quality paper. Overall in very good to
fine condition. Later ink signature of Duarte de Carvalho Mottomayor
[?] at top of second front free endleaf recto. 93, (3) pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. Innocêncio and Pinto de Matos also record an edition of Rio de
Janeiro, 1845.

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.
202). 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.

* Innocêncio IV, 186: calling for 93 pp. only. Pinto de Mattos p. 363. Palha 375. On
Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portu-
guesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de
autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.),
pp. 661-5. OCLC: 17162688 (Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, University of
Ontario Institute of Technology, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Newberry Library, Tulane University,
University of Victoria Libraries, British Library, Utrecht University Library). Porbase locates
five copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one each at the Fundação
Calouste Gulbenkian, Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and
Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library only.

Novo mestre periodiqueiro, ou dialogo de hum Sebastianista, hum Doutor, e
hum Hermitão, sobre o modo de ganha dinheiro no tempo presente.
Francisco José de Carvalho, ed. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4°, stitched.
Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Extensive light
to medium dampstains covering about half of each leaf. Uncut. Overall
in good condition. 38 pp., (1 integral blank l.). $120.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of this initial salvo in a war of competing pamphlets. Against
the tide of press freedom and representative government, the author upholds the values
of the old regime, even defending the Inquisition. A second part appeared later the same
year; there were at least two replies to the first part, and one to the second, and further
replies to the replies. There was another edition published the same year, Na Imprensa

While priority has not been established, we think the present edition is the first. Below the imprint is stated “Vende-se na Loja de Francisco José de Carvalho, ao Pote da Almas.” This work has sometimes been attributed to Father José Agostinho de Macedo.


*52. NEVES, Joaquim Pacheco. Evocação de José Régio: doença e morte. [Póvoa de Varzim]: Edições Ser, 1978. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (sound, but with some wear). Internally very good. In good to very good condition overall. Author’s difficult-to-decipher six-line signed (Joaquim Neves) and dated (1/3/78) presentation inscription in lower portion of half title. 241 pp., (3 ll.), errata slip at end. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Joaquim [Maria] Pacheco Neves (b. Vila do Conde, 1910-Porto, 1998), physician, author of fiction, playwright, and literary historian, with a medical degree from the Universidade do Porto (1932), was also mayor and deputy mayor of Vila do Conde. Two of his collections of short stories won major literary prizes, as did one of his plays. A close friend of José Régio, he wrote a number of books, both scientific and literary, was a founder of the Vila do Conde weekly newspaper Novo rumo, and contributed to the Jornal médico.

* See Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 432-3; João Conde Veiga, in Biblos, III, 1125-7; and Grande enciclopédia, XVIII, 680.

An Enlightened Conservative

*53. NEVES, José Accursio das. Cartas de hum portuez aos seus concidadãos sobre diferentes objectos de utilidade geral, e individual. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1822-1823. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spine gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink manuscript inscription “N. n. 121” in upper outer corner of first
ABECEDARIO
MILITAR
DO QUE O SOLDADO
DEVE FAZER TE CHEGAR A SER
Capitão, & Sargentomór; & pela cada hto delles infolidum
& todos juntos fáberem a obrigação de seus cargos, & o
modo que tereão em formar Companhias, Batalhões, &
Elquadões de menor, ou maior numero de Soldados,
& como fe desfara, & se tirará a raiz quadra pera
os faber formar, & outras coisas curiosas que
os afetçados a esta Arte folgaraão
de faber.

Dividido em dos volumes.
RECOLHIDO DE GRAVES AUTORES
pello Alférez João de Brito de Lemos Casalhico fidalgdo da Casa de
S. Magelhane, Ajudante d’hú Terço de infancteria de que he
Coronel Bras Telles de Menches, natural de Bag-
gança, & morador nesta Cidade.
DEDICADO AO EXCELENTISSIMO SENHOR
Dom Theodosio Segundo deste mesmo Duque de Bagança,

Anno

EM LISBOA: com todas as licenças necessarias, Poc Pedro Cresbeeck
impressor del Rey.
title page. Circular white paper ticket with blue border and “481” supplied in ink manuscript in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 216 pp.

FIRST EDITION. The text appeared again in the author’s Obras completas, [1987?]. It consists of 27 “Cartas”. Beginning on p. [65] is a divisional title page, dated 1823, titled Continuação das Cartas aos Portugezes escriptas por José Accursio das Neves.

This book attempts to foster the political economy while opposing the new constitutional system. There is much derogatory comment on the French and American revolutions, buttressed with references to Rousseau, Voltaire, Raynal, classical authors, and the Bible. On pp. 7-8 of the first part, the author refers to Portuguese shipping on the high seas, intended to promote Brazilian sugar, coffee, and cotton, which will be traded for wines of the Alto Douro, plums from Traz-os-Montes, and figs from the Algarve. On p. 69 is a reference to Brazilian independence. This is further discussed in “Carta XII: o desmembramento da monarquia” on pp. [89]-96. Cartas XV, XVI, and XVII, pp. [113]-136 deal with “Efeitos da regeneração pelo que respeita a industria”.

Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Reial Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservativism, being one of the principal supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821, he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo, Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

BOUND WITH:

NEVES, José Accursio das. Petição documentada, e dirigida a ElRey Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1823. 4º, woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page, 28 pp. Overall in very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Relates to the reinstatement of José Accursio das Neves into the administration of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro.

**54. NEVES, José Accursio das.** *Entretenimentos cosmológicos, geográficos, e históricos.* Tomo I [all published]. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1826. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear; split of about 3.5 cm. to front outer joint near head of spine; five tiny round wormholes to outer joints), smooth spine gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt short title, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good condition overall. Later rectangular green stamp on front free endleaf recto giving shelf location and number “6227” in ink manuscript. Old (contemporary?) owner’s signature on title page, with “e // o unico publicado” in ink manuscript to its left, following and below the printed “Tomo I”. Manuscript notation, apparently in code, and apparently in the same hand as the title page signature, in ink manuscript on rear free endleaf verso. viii, 382 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST EDITION. The text appeared again in the author’s *Obras completas,* [1987?], where it was included in his “Escritos patrióticos”. While there may be some subtle connection to patriotism or politics, the work appears to follow its title, dealing with an overview of cosmological and geographical knowledge from an historical point of view. There are chapters on the Earth, stars, planets, the solar system, celestial physics, movement of the Earth, comets, Buffon’s theory of the formation of planets, other theories regarding the formation of planets, the shape and size of Earth, other geological considerations about the terrestrial globe, volcanic phenomena, on the origins and causes of subterranean fires and earthquakes, geography of volcanos, volcanos of the Açores (2 chapters), islands formed by volcanos and the so-call Altantis, some memorable earthquakes, meteorites, iron, and other substances which fall to Earth through the atmosphere, a catalogue of falling stones, iron, and other meteoric material, and finally general considerations about fluids which form part of the otherwise solid terrestrial globe.

On Neves, see item 53 above.


**55. [NORONHA, José Feliciano de Castilho Barreto e].** *A Águia no ovo e nos astros, sive a eschola Coimbra na sua aurora e em seu zenith . . . por um Lisboeta convertido.* 2 parts. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Commercio de Pereira Braga, 1866. 8°, part I in early pink wrappers (front wrapper missing); part II with original pink printed wrappers, glassine cover. Faint inscriptions on title page. Part I browned, part II with light browning. Overall near good. 34, [35]-62 pp., (1 blank l.). 2 parts. $125.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Barreto e Noronha wrote half a dozen works in the *Bom senso e bom gosto* controversy.

In an introduction to Manuel Pinheiro Chagas’ *O poema da mocidade*, Coimbra, 1865, Antonio Feliciano de Castilho championed romanticism over the “pretentious affectations” of contemporary Portuguese poets. Antero de Quental replied in his famous polemic *Bom senso e bom gosto* (Coimbra, 1865), and the fight was on. Over the next six months, dozens of pamphlets were published as others entered the fray, and Quental eventually fought a duel with the critic José Duarte Ramalho Ortigão.

José Feliciano de Castilho Barreto e Noronha (Lisbon, 1810-Rio de Janeiro, 1879) had degrees from Coimbra, Paris, and Rostock, and was a member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, the Academy of History in Copenhagen, the Instituto-geográfico do Brasil, and many other literary and scientific societies. From 1843 to 1847, he was head librarian at the Biblioteca Nacional and chairman of the commission charged with reforming the Archivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. He also served as deputy in the Cortes several times.

*Innocêncio XII, 314-8; IX, 316-20. NUC: DLC, MH, CU, MiU. OCLC: 2884168 (New York University, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Harvard University, University of Michigan); 82795656 (Harvard University, calling for only 35 pp.); 504629985 (British Library); 247709000 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg). Porphace locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one more at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Copac repeats the British Library.*


48 issues + 2 supplements. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808-1809. 4°, contemporary quarter gray paper-backed boards (spine gone) over marbled boards (some wear), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Small piece gone from upper inner corner of first number, with loss of the letter “O” in title. Minor worming to blank inner margins of final 3 issues, never affecting text. Otherwise internally in very good to fine condition. Overall in good condition. Oval purple stamp (name partially obscured: “Conselheiro Mend??? ????tez) on front pastedown endleaf. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION—a complete run of the first series of this humorous, satirical, patriotic Portuguese and for the most part bi-weekly newspaper, which
began publication shortly after the French army under Junot was expelled from Lisbon. Lagarde had apparently edited the Gazeta de Lisboa during the French occupation. For the most part the newspaper appeared twice weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays. The first issue is dated simply 1808 in the colophon, but as the second is dated Thursday, 24 November 1808 below the masthead, the first is presumably from Monday, 21 November. The first 8 issues, with the title O Lagarde Portuguez, ran until Thursday, 15 December 1808, each with 2 unnumbered leaves. Beginning with number 9, dated Monday, 19 December 1808, the title changes to O Telegrapho Portuguez, ou gazeta para depois de jantar. However, numbers 21 and 24 are titled simply O Telegrapho Portuguez. Number 22, dated Thursday, 2 February 1809, contains 4 unnumbered leaves. Beginning with number 25, the title changes again, to Telegrapho Portuguez, ou gazeta anti-Franceza, with most of the issues containing 4 unnumbered leaves, and some 6. Moreover, issues 25-36 appeared on Thursdays only; with number 37, bi-weekly publication was resumed. The final number in our collection, 48, with 2 unnumbered leaves, is dated Thursday, 15 June 1809. There is also a single-leaf supplement to number 30, and a double-leaf supplement to number 31. The issues, with time, become less humorous and more concerned with political and military developments. There are occasional references to the Portuguese court in Rio de Janeiro, and to the Prince Regent, the future D. João VI. 

Publication was suspended with number 48. Number 1 of a second series was published 4 January 1812; the final number of the second series, 105, was issued on 31 December 1814.

The editor, Luís de Sequeira Oliva [de Sousa Cabral (1778-1815)], was a prolific author during the Peninsular War.


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*57. OLIVEIRA, Fernando. O livro da fábrica das naus. Lisbon: Academia de Marinha, 1991. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), publisher’s leatherette. As new. 211 pp., (1, 1 facs.), 168 pp. facs. [with 10 ll. fldg. facs. tipped in], (1, 12 ll. facs., 1 l. colophon). Text in Portuguese and English. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with facsimile. The original manuscript of this important sixteenth-century work on shipbuilding is in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and has never before been published. Included here are an introductory note by Rogerio S.G. d’Oliveira, a study of the author and his work by F. Contente Domingues and R.A. Baker, notes and bibliography, followed by a transcription of the manuscript, all in both Portuguese and (decent, readable) English; this is followed by the facsimile of the original manuscript.

The author of this work was probably born in 1507, in Aveiro. He led an adventurous life, fleeing to Spain at age 18, returning to Lisbon, then back to Spain, where he embarked at Barcelona for Genoa. Imprisoned on the French galleys, he almost immediately was made pilot, without doubt due to his prior knowledge of navigation. He returned to Lisbon in 1543, but in 1545 reembarked as pilot of a French galley. When the galley was captured by the English, he became a prisoner for the second time. On trial before the Inquisition in 1547, he refused to denounce the English monarch Henry VIII, claiming to have been his servant and to have partaken of his bread; the Inquisition responded
by imprisoning him until 1550, and not allowing him full freedom until the following year. In 1552 he embarked on an expedition to aid the King of Velez, in North Africa. All the participants in this expedition were captured, and Oliveira was sent to Lisbon to negotiate the ransoms.

We next encounter him living in the house of D. António da Cunha, where he was once again denounced to the Inquisition—by his host. Despite this, in 1554 D. João III appointed him reviewer of the press of the University of Coimbra. After another spell in prison, 1555-1557, facts about him become scarce. It appears that he was still alive in 1585, and that he got into trouble once again, this time for opposing the rule of Philip II.

Oliveira is perhaps best known for his *Gramatica da linguaagem portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1536) and *Arte da guerra do mar* (Lisbon, 1555). His manuscript “Viagem de Fernão de Magalhães . . . ,” the original of which is in the Leiden University Library, has gone through four different twentieth-century editions.

*58. OLIVEIRA, Francisco Roque de, ed. Leitores de mapas: dois séculos de história da cartografia em Portugal. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional / Centro de Estudos Geográficos da Universidade de Lisboa / Centro de História de Além-Mar, 2012. 8°, orig. illus. wrps. As new. 191 pp., illus., bibliographies. One of 750 copies. $25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Following an introductory essay, this volume contains bio-bibliographies of António Ribeiro dos Santos, the 2.º Visconde de Santarém, Francisco de Sousa Viterbo, Ernesto de Vasconcelos, Joaquim Bensaúde, Luciano Pereira da Silva, Duarte Leite, Carlos Viegas de Gago Coutinho, Jaime Cortesão, Armando Cortesão, António Barbosa, Luís de Albuquerque, and Avelino Teixeira da Mota. Texts are by André Ferrand de Almeida, António Costa Canas, Carlos Manuel Valentim, Daniel Estudante Protásio, Francisco Contente Domingues, Francisco Roque de Oliveira, Joaquim Alves Gaspar, Maria Manuel Ferraz Torrão, Miguel Rodrigues Lourenço, Paula Cristina Cunha Santos, and Solfán Biedermann. The work was conceived to accompany an exhibition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, which took place during September and October 2012, in conjunction with the IV Simpósio Ibero-Americano de História da Cartografia, organized by the Centro de Estudos Geográficos da Universidade de Lisboa in collaboration with the Centro de História de Além-Mar da Universidade Nova de Lisboa e Universidade dos Açores.

**Very Rare Dramatic Poem in Honor of a Major Portuguese Poet
By a Brazilian Poet Born in Minas Gerais**

59. OTTONI, José Eloi. Drama allusivo ao caracter, e talentos de Manoel Maria de Barbosa de Bocage. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1806. 8°, mid-twentieth-century half tobacco sheep over marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments (slight rubbing to lettering pieces and bands), vertical gilt fillet on each cover at edges of leather
near the boards, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some small stains. A very good copy. 15 pp. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare. As specialists in Portuguese and Brazilian books since 1969, this is only the second copy we have seen on the market. This allegorical dramatic poem has a single act. Its three characters are the Muse of Bocage, the River Tagus, and the Night. The action takes place on the banks of the Tagus.

The subject of this work, Barbosa du Bocage (1765-1805), an accomplished Arcadian poet (known as Amano Sadino) with strong Romantic tendencies, wrote a great deal of occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. The poet was an infantry soldier, deserted at Damão and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to Portugal. Tried and imprisoned on the basis of the anti-monarchical and anti-Catholic tone of his poems, when he was released he spent the rest of his life mostly doing translations, at which he was quite skilled.

A native of the Villa do Príncipe, now the city of Serro in Minas Geraes, Ottoni (1764-1851) studied in Italy before returning home to teach. Called to Portugal, Ottoni served as secretary to two noblemen until the French invasion and his Masonic tendencies prompted his return to Brazil. In 1825 he was appointed Oficial da Secretaria da Marinha in Brazil. In addition to several short collections of poetry and sonnets, Ottoni had published in Bahia, 1815, a Parafraze dos proverbios de Salomão em verso portuguez, and also completed a verse translation of the Book of Job into Portuguese, published in Rio de Janeiro the year after his death.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 639: “very rare”; Período colonial, pp. 270-1 (Borba mentions a portrait of Bocage not referred to anywhere else; we think he must have seen a copy with extra-illustration; the only other copy we have ever seen does not have a portrait). Innocencio IV, 309-11 (no mention of a portrait). Sacramento Blake IV, 409-11 (no mention of a portrait). Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in Palha. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 68542134 (Universiteit Leiden-no mention of a portrait); 562207531 (British Library-no mention of a portrait, Beinecke Library [the copy we have seen / handled, referred to above, without a portrait]. Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library only.

*60. O patriotismo portuense do seculo XVII. Instruções, que a Camera da antiga e leal Cidade do Porto deo em 1697 aos seus Procuradores, para com ellas requererem nas Côrtes de Lisboa a reforma da Nação, segundo o pedia o bem geral da mesma Nação. Glorioso monumento das luzes e zelo dos Portuguezes sobre a necessidade da Reforma, e o acertado plano della. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, disbound. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The liberal revolution of 1820 had set into motion a meeting of the Côrtes, which had not met since 1698. The present pamphlet harks back to that time, when the Câmara of the city of Porto issued 40 points of instruction to their representatives prior to departing for Lisbon in 1697 to attend that last Côrtes held under
the old regime. Many of the issues reflected in these instructions were similar to those of 1821: curbs on clerical abuse, restrictions on the right to create new entailed estates, and the need to maintain control of overseas commerce by continental Portuguese merchants.


First and Only Edition in French. The original Portuguese version was published at Brest: Imp. de Rozais, 1829. It was signed in print on p. 11 by Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro. According to both Innocêncio and Canto, the French translation, issued anonymously, is considerably different from the original. Moreover, it must have been this French translation, printed in Paris, rather than the Portuguese original, printed at Brest, which would have been used to launch the public relations and diplomatic offensive resulting in the eventual successful accomplishment mentioned below.

After an introduction which occupies pp. [5]-9, most of the remaining pages contain correspondence, from 16 to 24 January, 1829, between João Carlos de Saldanha de Oliveira e Daun, 1.º Conde de Saldanha (the future Duque de Saldanha) and William Walpole, commander of the British Royal Navy squadron blockading the Açores. Saldanha had sailed from Plymouth intending to reinforce the liberals on the Island of Terceira loyal to D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and his daughter, D. Maria da Gloria, who had risen up against the absolute rule of D. Miguel I. Refused permission to land on Terceira, Saldanha was conveyed to the coast of Galicia, whence he made it to Brest, and then Paris. He was able to turn the failed mission into a diplomatic triumph, causing the British to relax their restrictions; shortly thereafter the Conde de Vila Flor was able to rearm the liberal resistance to D. Miguel on Terceira.

Pinto Pizarro (1788-1841), a native of Villar de Maçada (Villa-Real), was a member of the royal council, and a brigadier in the army. He lived in Brazil until 1822. A major figure among the partisans of D. Maria da Gloria during the 1828-1834 Portuguese civil war, he was elected to parliament in 1834 and 1837, received his title from D. Maria II in 1835, and was President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War and of Foreign Relations from 18 April to 26 November 1839. This was the last purely Setembrista government.

* Innocêncio VII, 180. Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França 150 note. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, OCLC: 51741237 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 504505881 (British Library); for the Portuguese language original cf. 51741228 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, Oxford University) and 460275304 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library only, and locates a single copy of the Portuguese original at Oxford University.

Protection of Orphans’ Inheritance

*62. PONA, António de Payva [or Paiva] e. Orphanologia practica, em que se descreve tudo o que respeyta aos inventarios, partilhas, & mais de dependencias dos pupillos. Obra breve, mas muyto util não so para os Juises,

FIRST EDITION of a work which deals mainly with the administration of orphans’ inheritance. There is material on the proper role of guardians, and correct care of their wards. Orphanages are also considered. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1759, and a volume of Addicçõens was published in Porto, 1761, translated from the Latin and edited by the author’s son, José de Barros Paiva Moraes Pona.

António de Paiva e Pona (Bragança, 1665-before 1759), received a law degree from Coimbra University, served in various judicial capacities, was Provador in Miranda in 1711, Corregedor at Évora in 1728, and later became Desembargador do Paço.

*63. PORTO. Câmara Municipal. Edital. [Text begins]: Havendo a Câmara Municipal desta Invicta Cidade deliberado praticar a mui respeitável e luctuosa Ceremonia da QUEBRA DOS ESCUDOS, na sentida Morte de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima a Senhora D. Maria Segunda .... Porto: Typ de G. & Filhos, 1853. Broadside (45.2 x 32 cm.), unbound. Printed on bluish paper. White-on-black woodcut border featuring repeated skulls and crossed bones, alternating with winged hourglass. Woodcut arms of the City of Porto at top. Some minor foxing and browning, almost
ORPHANOLOGIA PRACTICA,
EM QUE SE DESCREVE TUDO O
que relêgeu aos inventarios, partilhas, & mais depen-
dências dos pupilos
OBRAS BREVE, MAS MUITO UTIL NÃO
se para os juízes, & advogados tirados, mas também para os
elitados, partidários, & os mais que conhecem, & interveem
nas ditas partilhas,
OFFERECIDA AO DOUTOR
GREGORIO PEREYRA,
FIDALGO DA SULVEIRA, CAVALLEIRO DA
Ordem de Cristo, do Concelho de S.Magnata, & Fidal-
igo de sua Casa, digníssimo Dezebargador do Paço,
& Presidente da Junta dos Ministários,
A U T O R
ANTONIO DE PAYVA E PONZA,
Familias do S. Officio, Procurado fiscal que se vê em Comarca de
Bragança, & ao presente Procurador da Cidade de Miranda.
LISBOA.
Na Officina de JOSEPH LOPE FERREYRA, Impressor
da Augustíssima Rainha Nova Senhora, & à sua costa.
Anno M DCCXIII
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 62
exclusively limited to margins, a bit more pronounced in lower outer corner. Single horizontal fold. Overall in very good condition. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this edict by the municipal government of Porto, passed on 27 November, 1853, allowing for a mass, funeral oration, etc. to take place on the afternoon of 19 December and the morning of the 20th, to commemorate the passing of D. Maria II. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1819, she had been Queen of Portugal and the Algarves from 1826 to 1828, and from 1834 to her death on 15 November 1853, in childbirth.

The Edital is signed in print by the Visconde da Trindade as Presidente (i.e. Mayor), and by José Maria Rebello Valente, José d’Amorim Braga, Antonio Fortunato Martins da Cruz, José Carlos Lopes, Albino José Dias Guimarães, Manoel José Marques Guimarães, Manoel Ferreira Leão Guimarães, and Mathias Carneiro de Vasconcellos.

Apparently the First Miniature Edition

*64. PORTUGAL, Constitution. Constituição da República Portuguesa. Setima edição. Lisbon: Assembleia da República, 2013. 6 x 4.2 x 1.5 cm., original printed wrappers. As new. 351 pp. $20.00

First [?] miniature edition.

*65. [PORTUGAL, Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Declaração virem, que, sendo me presente em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios, que aos Navios fabricados nos Pórtos do Brasil, que os seus Proprietarios pretendem navegar para a Cidade de Lisboa .... N.p. [Lisbon]: n.pr., issued at Belem, 12 November 1757. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Nine-line woodcut initial. Folded horizontally. Good to very good condition. Old ink foliation. (1 l.). $150.00

Gives special privileges in the Brazil fleet to ships built in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, or Paraíba, whose owners live in Brazil.

Below the king’s printed signature appears the printed signature of Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, future Marquês de Pombal.

The catchword on the recto is “título”.

*Cf. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books, 757/22 and 757/23 for other editions, with different catchwords. Rodrigues 76 appears to be JCB 757/23.

In this series of decrees issued from the Imperial Palace in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Emperor D. Pedro I, who had succeeded his father D. Joao VI to the Portuguese throne as D. Pedro IV, abdicates as King of Portugal and the Algarve in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II, “da Gloria”. He establishes a regency, and confirms that the Carta constitutional, which he had written, shall be the new Portuguese constitution. Calling for the marriage of his daughter to his brother, D. Miguel, after naming the principal noblemen and high clergy of Portugal, D. Pedro cites the necessity for elections to the Côrtes under the new constitution. The Duke of Cadaval is named President of the Câmara dos Pares, and the Patriarch-elect of Lisbon, recognized as the primary ecclesiastical authority, shall be Vice-President.


In addition to the present issue of 100 copies, there were 50 copies on “English Goatskin Parchment” paper of 150 grams, “fora do mercado” and not numbered, another 50 copies of the same issue, numbered 1 through 50, and 800 copies on “Vergé Creme” paper of 125 grams, numbered 151 through 950. This facsimile reprint was made from the copy in the Library of King Manuel II at the Bragança Palace of Vila Viçosa, one of only four copies known, and said to be the only one complete and in good condition. Of the dozen theatrical pieces contained in the volume, seven are by António Prestes, two by Luís de Camões, and one each by Henrique Lopes, Jorge Pinto, and Jerônimo Ribeiro.
68. QUEIROZ, José Maria de Eça de. *Contos*. Luís de Magalhães, ed. Porto: Livraria Chardron de Lello & Irmão, 1902. 8°, twentieth-century (third quarter?) half crimson sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, author and title in gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, date in gilt near foot, gilt tooling on leather of boards where it meets the marbled paper, marbled endleaves, red silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in (soiling; front wrapper somewhat frayed at edges). Title page in red and black. Uncut. Light toning. Overall in good condition. Frontispiece portrait, (4 ll.), 358 pp., (1 l.). $250.00

First collected edition of 12 short stories originally published in Portuguese and Brazilian periodicals. Included are “Singularidades de uma rapariga loura” and “O suave milagre.” The Contos were the first posthumous collection of Eça’s works, and by 1963 had gone through 17 editions. Although the title page reads 1902, the book was only launched on the market in January 1903. The frontispiece portrait contains a reproduction of 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.”.


First and only edition of this relatively early Portuguese work on trial by jury, including rules for the election of jurors (pp. [14]-32), and a section on their rights and obligations (pp. [33]-38). Pages [3]-13 give an historical resumé of the institution, with much on its development in England, and including (pp. 10-11) a mention of the right to trial by jury in the Constitution of the United States of America.

António Pereira dos Reis (1804-1850), a native of Ourém, emigrated in 1828, spending time in France before joining the forces of D. Pedro in the Açores. During the siege of Porto in 1833 he was relieved of his duties as a soldier and functionary for having written articles critical of a foreign military officer in the Crónica constitucional, but was soon reinstalled into the liberal forces. In 1836 he was imprisoned for opposing the September revolution. Elected deputy to the Côrtes in 1838, he was reelected to all subsequent legislatures for the remainder of his life, as well as holding important administrative posts, such as Secretário do Governo in 1842, and Secretary to the Duque da Terceira in 1846.
When the duke was imprisoned in Porto, Pereira dos Reis evaded capture, arriving in Vigo, where he received the nomination of Comissário Régio for the provinces of Minho and Trás-os-Montes, residing in Valença do Minho during the civil war.

* Innocêncio VIII, 282; for additional biographical information and other works, see also I, 231; II, 39; VII, a72; XIX, 151; and XXII, 339-40. Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892), which cites another work by the author. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXI, 223. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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**Parliamentary Protocol**

*70. Relação breve e succinta do que são Cortes, do ceremonial com que antigamente se fazia a sua abertura, o modo de as celebrar, e os lugares que nelas tinham as Cidades e Villas do Reino.* [Conophon]: Lisbon: Na Typographia de Ricardo José de Carvalho, 1824. Folio (30 x 20.7 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Large typographical mustache on first page; another on p. 4. Diagram on p. 2. Lower 3/5 of p. 3 and upper 1/5 of p. 4, providing a guide to the precedence of the seating of the representatives of the cities and towns, in three columns. Some minor foxing. Single horizontal fold at center. Overall in good condition. 4 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes a seating chart showing the placement of the sovereign, various officials, high clergy and nobility, and representatives of the cities and towns.


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**Future Duke of Palmela Condemned to Death in Absentia**

*71. [ROCHA, António da Silva Lopes]. *Anotações a enormissima sentença que sobre o suposto crime de lesa magestade de primeira cabeça foi proferida na cidade do Porto no dia 21 d’agosto de 1829. Pelo autor da Injusta aclamação do Infante D. Miguel.* Paris: Na Typographia de J. Tastu, 1830. 8°, stitched (spine with small defects). Title page with soiling and dampstaining. Dampstains from title page continuing throughout but becoming progressively lighter. Final leaf somewhat soiled. In good condition. (1 l.), 93 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When D. Miguel seized the throne of Portugal in 1828 the then Marquês [later Duque] de Palmela sided with the opposition in Oporto and with
them was forced to flee to England. D. Miguel had him and other leading opponents condemned to death in absentia and seized their estates, but Dom Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, appointed Palmela guardian to his daughter, the rightful Queen Maria II, and he acted as her ambassador at the British court. In 1830 he set up the young queen’s regency on Terceira in the Azores. The present work contains the judicial sentence passed by judges loyal to D. Miguel, refuted with extensive annotations.

António da Silva Lopes Rocha (1784-1842) obtained a law degree from Coimbra University, held several judicial posts, practiced law in Lisbon for a number of years, eventually belonged to the royal “Conselho”, and was auditor do Supremo Conselho de Justiça Militar. A partisan of the liberal cause, he appears to have spent some time in exile during the reign of D. Miguel.

* Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 210. Canto, Ensai bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834 (1892) 670. Innocêncio I, 270 (giving a somewhat different transcription of the title, and without collation). Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França 163 (giving the same transcription of the title as Innocêncio, and without collation). On the author, see also Grande enciclopédia XXV, 839. OCLC: 556392482 (British Library); 51732851 (seven online copies cited, from the hard copy in the Oliveira Lima Library Pamphlet Collection-Catholic University of America; there appear to be hard copies as well at Harvard College Library, University of Kentucky, and University of Kansas Special Collections); 460112476 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library, and adds Oxford University.


First Edition in Portuguese [?] of this summary of the libretto for the opera, or melodramma giocoso, in two acts, with music by Gioachino Rossini. Page 2 contains the cast list for the performance in Porto at the Teatro São João in February 1821.

First performed at La Scala, Milan, on 26 September 1812, La pietra del paragone was an instant success. The first performance of the opera in Rio de Janeiro was in 1826. Despite its early success in Europe the work did not receive its North American premiere until 1955 and the British professional premiere was at the St. Pancras Town Hall in 1963. Eduardo De Filippo and Paolo Tomaselli directed a production for the Piccola Scala in 1982, which later toured to the Edinburgh International Festival and the Teatro Donizetti in Bergamo.

Beginning of a Long Political Rivalry
Saldanha vs. Palmela


FIRST EDITION. It was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, 1830, and a later edition of this work was included in: A perfidia desmascarada ou carta da junta do Porto a sua magestade o Imperador do Brazil, e observações a mesma carta pelo conde de Saldanha e por outro emigrado com notas do editor, Paris, 1830. The present text was also translated into English and published in London, 1830.

The pamphlet relates to the rivalry between the Conde, later Marquês, and still later Duque de Saldanha and the Marquês, later Duque de Palmela, leaders of the two main factions of liberals in exile after D. Miguel was acclaimed King of Portugal in 1828, with the support of the absolutists. Saldanha was leader of the more liberal faction, while Palmela led the more moderate liberals. Both factions appealed to D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, who had assigned his rights to the Portuguese throne to his daughter, D. Maria da Gloria, the future Queen D. Maria II. D. Pedro tended to favor Palmela, but needed Saldanha due to his superior military abilities. The rivalry between these two dominant figures of nineteenth-century Portuguese history continued until the death of Palmela in 1850.

João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II; he was raised to the rank of conde (1827; confirmed 1833), marquês (1834), and finally duque (1846). Ninth son of the 1.º Conde de Rio Maior and maternal grandson of the 1.º Marquês de Pombal, he was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading a half dozen coups d’état.

* Innocência III, 342; and on the author, X, 208-11; XI, 284-5. Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França 181 (giving the date of publication as 1830), Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barce-Oliveira, p. 212. See also Nobreza de Portugal, III, 260-73, OCLC: 458888322 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 718110739 (10 locations, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; hard copies appear to be at Harvard College Library, Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives-MSS-Rare Books). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac (British Library has a related work by Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro, Barão de Ribeira da Sabrosa, Rio de Janeiro [1830?]).
74. [Sampaio, Albino Forjaz de]. Arnaldo Henrique de Oliveira, comp. and auctioneer. *Catálogo da importante e valiosa biblioteca do ilustre escritor Albino Forjaz de Sampaio ....* Preface by Álvaro Neves. Lisbon: Livraria Manuel dos Santos, 1945. 8°, contemporary quarter reddish brown sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, original printed wrappers bound in. Printed price list for the second part loosely inserted. Light browning. Paper not brittle. Overall in very good condition. First part priced
in ink manuscript. Occasional prices in manuscript in other parts.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A total of 8,824 lots are described.

Part 1: Leilão N.º 119: 11 de junho de 1945;
Part 2: Leilão N.º 120: 22 de outubro de 1945;
Part 3: Leilão N.º 121: 12 de novembro de 1945;
Part 4: Leilão N.º 122: 10 de dezembro de 1945

Albino [Maria Pereira] Forjaz de Sampaio (1884-1949) was a Portuguese journalist, author, librarian, and bibliographer. He wrote one of the biggest best-sellers in Portugal during the twentieth century, *Palavras Cínicas*, first published in 1905, which at the time of his death had gone through 46 editions. Influenced and mentored in his early years by Fialho de Almeida and Brito Camacho, he collaborated in a number of important literary reviews, scholarly journals, and magazines, including Serões (1901-1911), *Ilustração portuguesa* (1903-1923), A Sátira (1911) *Alma Nova* (1914-1930) *Anais das bibliotecas, arquivo e museus municipais* (1931-1936) and *Boletim cultural e estatístico* (1937). Among his many books, perhaps most noteworthy from our point of view are *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada* (4 volumes, 1929-1942), *Subsídios para a História do Teatro Português* (1922), *A tipografia portuguesa no século XVI* (1932), and *Como devo formar a minha biblioteca* (1938).

* On Forjaz de Sampaio, see Maria Amélia Gomes in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 432; A. Leitão in *Biblos*, IV, 1076-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 310-1.

*75. SANTOS, Maria Helena Carvalho dos, ed. *Os Judeus portugueses: entre os descobrimentos e a diáspora*. Lisbon: Associação Portuguesa de Estudos Judaicos / Lisboa ‘94, Capital de Cultura / CNCDP, 1994. Folio (30.3 x 24.1 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 329 pp., (1 l.). Profusely and well illustrated; many illustrations in color. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue of an exhibition held at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, 21 June to 4 September 1994. It was the first exhibition on this theme ever held in Portugal, or in any Portuguese-speaking country. A significant portion of the exhibition and of this catalogue is devoted to books by Jewish authors of Portuguese origin, and books by Portuguese authors of Jewish or possible Jewish origin. Pages 233–315 contain “English Texts and Translations”.

*76. [SEABRA, António Luís, later Visconde de Seabra]. *Exposição apologética dos Portuguezes emigrados na Belgica, que recuzarão prestar o juramento delles exigido no dia 26 de Agosto de 1830*. Bruges: Na Imprensa de C. De Moor, 1830. 4°, disbound, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [5]. Woodcut tailpiece vignette on p. 55 depicting a rural scene featur-
ing a church. Two holes in outer blank margin of title page. Overall in good condition. Old ink inscription in upper outer corner of title page including the number “240”. 55 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Contains much information relating to the regency in favor of D. Maria II established on the Island of Terceira in the Açores.

The author (1798-1895), was born aboard ship off Cabo Verde, and subsequently baptized in Rio de Janeiro; his parents were en route to Minas Gerais, where his father was going to take up a post as ouvidor in the Villa of Príncipe. The recipient of a law degree from Coimbra in 1820, he held a number of judicial appointments while writing various literary and political works during the 1820s, having been one of the founders in 1821 of the O cidadão literato, periodico de politica e litteratura, Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade. In political exile from 1828 to 1833, he was a deputy to the Portuguese Côrtes in various legislatures from 1834, and Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs in 1852 and 1868. One of his greatest achievements was the Código civil português, commissioned by parliament in 1850, the finished product being presented in 1859. It was promulgated in 1867. A member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa, he was created Visconde de Seabra in 1865, eventually serving as rector of Coimbra University (1866-1868). Throughout his life António Luís Seabra founded and wrote for several newspapers, and continued to publish books and pamphlets on legal, political, and literary matters.


Odes pindaricas posthumas de Elpino Nonacriense. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1801. 16°, contemporary tree sheep (scraping to covers; wear to head and foot of spine, corners; recased with recent endleaves), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt short-title. In good condition. 258 pp., (1 l.). $150.00

FIRST EDITION, with page 6 in its corrected state. Among the subjects of the odes are Vasco da Gama, André Furtado de Mendoça, João Fernandes Vieira, Dom João de Castro, Antonio Moniz Barreto, Duarte Pacheco Pereira, the Count Schaumbourg Lippe, and the Marquês de Pombal (to whom there are no less than four poems, including one on the reforms to Coimbra University). A second edition was published in London, 1820. The Odes also were published as volumes V and VI of the author’s Poesias (Lisbon, 1807-17).

Cruz e Silva developed a formidable reputation as a lyric poet and satirist. His O Hyssope was a source of inspiration for Francisco de Mello Franco’s famous burlesque poem Reina da estupidez. Cruz e Silva based his poem on the quarrel between the bishop of Elvas, D. Lourenço de Lancastre, and the dean, D. José Carlos de Lara, which he
witnessed first-hand while resident in Elvas from 1764 to 1774. As Bell recounts the tale, Cruz e Silva “was summoned to read his satire to the all-powerful [Marquês de] Pombal in the presence of the infuriated bishop ... the poem proved too much for the gravity of the minister, who appointed him a judge in Rio de Janeiro (1776)” (Portuguese Literature pp. 273-4). Martins de Carvalho notes (p. 7) that many contemporaries considered O Hyssope “muito superior” to Pope’s Rape of the Lock.

Of humble origins (his father was a carpenter who abandoned the family to emigrate to Brazil, while his mother supported them working as a seamstress), Cruz e Silva (Lisbon 1731–Rio de Janeiro 1799) studied law at Coimbra. He co-founded the Arcadia Ulyssiponense in 1756 and, while serving as a military judge, developed a formidable reputation as a lyric poet and satirist. Most of Cruz e Silva’s poems remained unpublished until after his death. In July 1790 Cruz e Silva was sent again to Brazil to assist in trying the leaders of the Republican conspiracy in Minas, in which Tomás António Gonzaga, Claudio Manuel da Costa, Manuel Inácio da Silva Alvarenga and other men of letters were involved, and in December 1792 he became chancellor of the Relação in Rio. Six years later he was named councillor of the Conselho Ultramarino, but did not live to return home.

† Inocêncio I, 124 (without mention of the final leaf). Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 235. OCLC: 558581122 (2 copies at the British Library); 54335284 (University of Toronto, Cambridge University); 457860156 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 66100980 (Universiteit Maastricht); 249489950 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and Universidade de Minho. Copac repeats the British Library and Cambridge University only.

Care and Feeding of Royal Children, and the Portentous Birth of the Future D. Afonso VI

78. SILVA, Francisco da. Opusculo da infancia, e puericia dos principes, e senhores. No qual, alem de hum curioso discurso sobre o nascimento, & soleme baptismo do Infante Serenissimo Dom Afonso, em documentos breves tirados da doutrina de muitos Sanctos, & Doutores Catholicos, como tambem dos Philosophos antiguos, se comprehende sua boa criação na idade mais tenra: exornado tudo com proveitosas humanidades. Lisbon: Por Paulo Craesbeck, 1644. 4°, twentieth-century (fourth quarter) period sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, dark red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short title, borders of covers ruled in blind, with small blind-tooled vignettes in corners. Woodcut arms of dedicatee on title page. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Typographical headpiece. Light toning. Some small dampstains. Overall in good to very good condition. Bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4 ll.), 114 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, of this guide to rearing royal children, written soon after the birth and baptism of the Infante D. Afonso, second son of D. João IV, who later ruled as King Afonso VI (1643-1683). The wide-ranging topics include the effect of
Opusculo Da Infancia e Puericia dos Príncipes, e Senhores.

No qual, além de hum curioso discurso sobre o nascimento, & solenne Baptismo do Infante Sereníssimo Dom Afonso, em documentos breves tirados da doutrina de muitos Santos, & Doutores Católicos, como também dos Philosophos antigos, se comprehende sua boa criação, na idade mais tenra, exornado tudo com prouestas humanidades.

Offerecido ao Ilustreíssimo, & Reveredíssimo senhor D. Pedro de Meneles, Bispo eleito de Miranda, Semilher de Cortina de Sua Majestade Sereníssima, pello Licenciado Francisco da Sylva, da cidade de Bragança.

Com as licenças necessárias. Em Lisboa. Por Paulo Géncio. 1644.
the stars and planets on the child, basic phrenological characteristics, and the significance of prodigies that appear at a child’s birth or soon thereafter (Chapter 3). Prodigies that occurred at Afonso’s birth are set out in Chapter 4, and the ceremonies for his baptism are described in detail in Chapter 5 (pp. 28-31). Chapters 8-10 cover nursing, by the child’s mother or a wet-nurse. These are followed by sections on teaching the child how to speak, when to be quiet, and how to read and write (Chapters 11-12); teaching the child to love God (Chapter 13); and teaching him to love his siblings and to love and obey his parents (Chapter 14). Chapter 15 is on feeding the royal child, with emphasis on cleanliness and a discussion of frequency of meals and whether wine should be allowed. Chapter 16 (pp. 89-100) is on dress and deportment. The final chapter (pp. 108-114) advises that from a young age, the child should be instilled with devotion to his guardian angel. The precepts are culled from the works of the Catholic saints, Church fathers, and ancient philosophers, with references printed in the margins.

At the age of three, D. Afonso suffered an illness which left him paralyzed on his left side and mentally unstable. The death of his elder brother, D. Teodósio, made him heir apparent to the throne in 1653. On the death of his father, D. João IV, in 1656, he became king at age thirteen, with his mother, D. Luisa de Gusmão, as regent. In 1662 he began to reign in his own right as a result of a palace coup organized by the Count of Castelo Melhor. In 1666, D. Afonso married Marie Françoise of Nemours, daughter of the Duke of Savoy, but the following year, his wife filed for and was granted an annulment, based on the impotence of the king. She then married D. Afonso’s brother, D. Pedro, Duke of Beja. The same year, D. Pedro forced his brother to relinquish control of the government. D. Afonso was exiled to the island of Terceira in the Açores for seven years, returning shortly before he died at Sintra in 1683, at which point his brother (who had been ruling as regent) took the throne as D. Pedro II. These controversial events may account for the rarity of the volume.

The Opusculo is dedicated to D. Pedro de Meneses, Bishop elect of Miranda. The author, a native of Bragança, was a secular priest and Abbot of São Vicente de Val da Porca. This appears to be his only published work; little else is known of him. Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

* Arouca S367. Barbosa Machado II, 260-1. Innocência III, 59: “Livro curioso e raro ...”. Pinto de Matos p. 527 (stating that he had never seen a copy; and citing Innocência). Palha 3291. Visconde da Trindade, Restauração 206 (copy with one leaf torn, the last 3 leaves reinforced, and cut down in the upper and lower margins). Coimbra, Miscelâneas 6158 (copy lacking the first 6 and last 2 leaves). Azevedo-Samodães 3179 (lacking two leaves with licenses and dedication). Ameel 2233. Avila Perez 7239. OCLC: 81061039 (Houghton Library: the Palha copy, with title page torn and mounted). Porbase locates two copies: one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (appears to have only 2 of 4 preliminary leaves), the other in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (collation the same as our copy). KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Copac.
Monumental, Critical Edition


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, LIMITED TO 500 COPIES. The individual volumes are:


The first two volumes consist of a critical edition of the text.

III. LOUREIRO, Rui Manuel, Zoltán Biedermann, and Eva Nieto McAvoy, eds. Anotações e estudos sobre Don García de Silva y Figueroa e os “Comentários” da embaixada à Pérsia (1614-1624). Lisbon: Centro de História de Além-Mar / Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, and Ponta Delgada: Universidade dos Açores, 2011 [i.e., late 2013 or early 2014]. xiv, 175 pp., 7 ll. plates, with maps and other illus., most in color (printed on 14 pp.), substantial footnotes.

This third volume contains annotations and five additional essays. Two of these essays are in French, two in English, and one in Portuguese.

IV. LOUREIRO, Rui Manuel, and Vasco Resende, eds. Estudos sobre Don García de Silva y Figueroa e os “Comentários” da embaixada à Pérsia (1614-1624). Lisbon: Centro de História de Além-Mar / Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, and Ponta Delgada: Universidade dos Açores, 2011. xx, 496 pp., (blank l.), 8 ll. plates, with maps and other illus., about half in color (printed on 15 pp.), additional maps and tables in text, substantial footnotes, analytical index.

Volume IV was the first to appear of a projected four volume critical edition of García de Silva y Figueroa’s Comentario. It includes sixteen essays, preceded by an introduction, in Portuguese, by Rui Manuel Loureiro. Seven of the essays are in Portuguese, six are in English, two are in Spanish, and one is in French. Authors of the essays include Luis Gil (two contributions), Joan-Pau Rubiés (two contributions), William Floor, Vasco Resende, Caroline Mawer, Zoltán Biedermann, Juan Gil, and Maria João Ferreira.
80. SIMÕES, João Gaspar. *O mistério da poesia: ensaios de interpretação da génese poética*. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1931. 8°, original printed wrappers (a bit soiled; head of spine defective; slight defect of about 1.5 cm. at front outer joint; spine darkened). Overall in good condition. Author’s four-line signed presentation inscription to the editors of *Diário de Coimbra*. xi, 290 pp., (1 l. table of contents, 1 l. errata, 1 blank l.). $100.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1971. One of the most influential Portuguese literary figures of the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, Simões (1903–1987) enjoyed a distinguished career as an author of fiction, poet, dramatist, novelist, literary critic, director of literary magazines and publishing houses, and librarian. He was a co-founder of the influential literary review *Presença* (1927), literary critic for the *Diário de Lisboa*, and co-editor of the complete works of Fernando Pessoa.

José Pedro Soares was a teacher of Latin at Ponta Delgada. He was a native of Lisbon, and is said to have died in 1843, having attained more than 80 years. Innocêncio identifies over ten works by him, the present one only in an undated edition of 47 pages.


FIRST EDITION (?) of this poem on the use of paddles in schools to discipline students. The edition dated 1814, with 46 pp. in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal appears to be a later printing, in a different setting of type.

José Pedro Soares was a teacher of Latin at Ponta Delgada. He was a native of Lisbon, and is said to have died in 1843, having attained more than 80 years. Innocêncio identifies over ten works by him, the present one only in an undated edition of 47 pages.

A

REPLY

TO TWO PAMPHLETS,

ENTITLED

"ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

PORTUGUESE QUESTION,

BY A PORTUGUESE LAWYER,"

AND

"THE LAST DAYS OF THE

PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION,

BY LORD PORCHESTER."

BY AN ENGLISH CIVILIAN.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN RICHARDSON, 91, AND WILSON, 88, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

1830.

Item 87
AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF MR. CANNING’S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF PORTUGAL, IN REPLY TO “OBSERVATIONS ON THE PAPERS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.”


FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared later the same year. A reply to Observations on the Papers laid before Parliament, by Frederick James Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, this pamphlet discusses at length the role of Sir Charles Stuart in acting as Plenipotentiary for D. Pedro I in bringing D. Pedro’s Carta Constitucional from Brazil to Portugal in 1826 after the death of D. João VI. It also discusses George Canning’s attitude toward this turn of events, as well as the attitude of the British government to D. Miguel under the Duke of Wellington after Canning’s death in 1827.

The author (1800–1880), biographer of Canning and political pamphleteer, has been said to have been the natural son of the first Earl Morely. As Canning’s private secretary, he was admitted into his closest confidence.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this “literatura de cordel” in comic verse. The Palha copy, in the Houghton Library, is bound with the sequel, Azeitona defendida das injurias que lhe fez o protector da sardinha na trava-conta beberronico-jocoza (see below).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this “literatura de cordel” in comic verse. The Palha copy, in the Houghton Library, is bound with the sequel, Azeitona defendida das injurias que lhe fez o protector da sardinha na trava-conta beberronico-jocoza (see below).


WITH:

AZEITONA DEFENDIDA DAS INJURIAS que lhe fez o protector da sardinha na trava-conta beberronico-jocoza, sobre qual petisco he melhor par fazer boca para a pinga: se a sardinha salgada, se a azeitona. Escrita pelo chupista mor da comarca de Vaza Barríz, e dada á luz por hum devoto da pinga, Mestre Jubilado em Vira Copos. Segunda parte. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Gomes,

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this “literatura de cordel” in comic verse.


**Extremely Interesting Miscellaneous Volume **

Focus on the Establishment of Liberal, Constitutional Monarchy, 1820-1821

**84. URCULLU, José de.** Relacion histórica de los acontecimientos mas principales ocurridos e La Coruña, y en otros puntos de Galicia en Febrero y Marzo de este año, con el objecto de restablecer la Constitucion Política de la Monarquia Española, que felizmente rige. Va seguida de un Diario de las operaciones militares de las Columnas volantes que salieron de la Coruña; y de una noticia circunstanciada de las solemnes exequias que se celebraron en la misma Ciudad el dia 29 de Abril al benehímerto Coronel D. Felix Alvarez Acebedo, Comandante General de las tropas nacionales de Galicia. La Coruña: Imprenta de Iguereta, 1820. 4°, contemporary half sheep over marbled boards (rubbing to head and foot of spine, corners), flat spine divided into six compartments by triple gilt fillets, crimson morocco lettering and numbering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt “Miscellanea” in second and gilt “1820” in fourth. In fine condition. Old (contemporary?) manuscript index of contents on front free endleaf recto and verso. Old (mid-nineteenth century?) oblong black stamp (0.5 x 3 cm.) of J.O. Monteiro in upper outer corner of first front free endleaf recto. Presentation inscription on second front free endleaf verso: “Ao Exm.º Snr. Francisco Augusto // Martin de Carvalho, D.mo Coronel de Infant.ar [illeg.] do [illeg.]. // Off. // Pedro A. Ferreira // Porto, 15/5/900.” Ink inscription on title page of first item: “P. Ferr.ª”. Bookplate of J. [José] Pinto Ferreira. Eleven-line pencilled note (by Pinto Ferreira?) about Martin de Carvalho on second front free endleaf recto. 193 pp., (1 l. errata).

23 works bound together. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. There is a reprint, A Coruña : Editorial Orbigo, 2009.

José de Urcullu (died Lisbon, 1852), was a Spanish infantry captain, member of the Sociedad Patriótica de La Coruña, author, during the “Trienio Liberal” of several theatrical pieces supporting the liberal ideology. He was married to Margarida Allen, of Portuguese-British heritage. After the fall of the Cadiz constitution in 1823, he went into exile in London, working for the German publisher Ackermann, translating and writing didactic works for the newly opened Spanish-American market.

Provenance: Pedro A. Ferreira is probably Padre Pedro Augusto Ferreira, Abbot of Miragaia, in Porto (1833-1913). He wrote a number of books, and possessed a library of
3,653 volumes, of which a printed catalogue is said to have appeared, Porto 1902 (not mentioned by Martinho da Fonseca). See Grande enciclopédia, XI, 178.

Martins de Carvalho (1844-1921) eventually rose to the rank of an Infantry Brigadier General in the Portuguese army, having served in Moçambique (1894-1895), and India (1895-1897). He was editor and owner of the periodical Conimbricense from 1898 to 1907, and wrote the important Dicionário bibliográfico militar português (1891; second edition in 2 volumes only up to the letter "M", 1976-1979), along with some 20 or so other books and articles on military subjects as well as the history of Coimbra.

J.[oé] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history and literature.

BOUND WITH:

FRANCO, Francisco Soares. Ensaio sobre os melhoramentos de Portugal, e do Brazil. Parts 1 and 2 only (of 4). Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1820. 4°. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal and typographical lines on title pages. Overall in fine condition. 38 pp., (1 blank l.); 33 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The third and fourth parts, not present here, are dated 1821. “Complete copies of these highly esteemed essays are very difficult to find” (Borba de Moraes). The author begins with a resumé of the history of Portugal, concentrating on economic aspects. In the second part he discusses the means of increasing the population, and in the third part studies and criticizes agriculture. The fourth part deals with the agriculture and commerce of Brazil. Among his suggestions for improving the latter are the abolition of slavery, emigration, exploitation of iron mines and use of rivers as means of communication.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born and died near Lisbon, taught medicine at Coimbra, and was a Deputy to the Cortes in 1821 and a member of the royal council.

BOUND WITH:

Collecção geral e curiosa de todos os documentos officiais e historicos, publicados por occasião da regeneração de Portugal, desde 24 de Agosto. Lisboa: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1820. 4°, (85 ll., 1 blank l.). Fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. These are the key documents, from 24 August to 2 October 1820, regarding the 1820 Portuguese revolution. The overall aim was to establish representative government by convening a Côrtes whose purpose would be the writing
of a constitution. It is evident from the contents of the various proclamations and decrees that a liberal, constitutional monarchy was being sought. Names which frequently appear are António da Silveira Pinto da Fonseca, Manoel Fernandez Thomaz, and José Ferreira Borges, among others.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

[FONSECA, Manuel Nunes da]. *Falla de hum parocho aos seus freguezes, feita no acto da eleição dos compromissarios, e eleitores da sua parochia; para lhes explicar o direito com que a nação vai formar A Constituição, e as iminentes qualidades que devem ter os deputados, e os seus eleitores, e compromissarios,…* 

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a native of Coimbra, died there prematurely aged 48. A secular priest, he had a degree in canon law from Coimbra University, was rector of the Cathedral of Coimbra, and Examinador Synodal.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

* Decreto de Fernando 7.º e das Cortes de Hespanha sobre a extincção, e redução dos Monges e outros regulares. Lisbon: Na Typographia de Bulhões, 1820. 4º, 24 pp. Two full page tables in text. Fine condition.

First and only Edition in Portuguese. At the foot of p. 24 is stated “Fim do Número 1.”. According to Porbase, this is the first number of a newspaper whose title begins Obras constitucionais de Hespanha, e Nápoles … However, no further information about this can be gleaned from Innocéncio, Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, OCLC, Porbase, CCPBE, Rebiun, or Copac. Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portugueses do Século XIX*, 3754, cites number 1 only of this publication, without collation, with the same imprint as the present work, giving the full title as Obras constitucionais de Espanha e Nápoles, depois de terem jurado a Constituição os Augustos Soberanos, Fernando 7.º de Hespanha e Fernando 4.º de Nápoles.


**AND BOUND WITH:**


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST EDITION of this ultra-liberal discourse. Its theme is summed up in the final lines, stating that “No Despotismo, nem os povos são felizes, nem os principes estão seguros.” A second edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1821.

The author was a native of Cachoeira, Bahia. The date of his birth appears not to be known. He died at Rio de Janeiro, 1863. Having studied at Coimbra, he left to complete his studies in France, and is said to have earned an undergraduate university degree there. Around the time of the French invasion of Portugal in 1807-1808 he was in the French army, but fled to Portugal in 1808. From 1821 to 1822 he edited the Diário das Côrtes together with Theotonio José d’Oliveira Velho. In 1823 Rocha Galvão returned to Brazil, becoming involved in the heated politics of the time, and in 1824 was obliged to emigrate to the United Sates after having written some articles with republican leanings. Elected to the Bahian provincial assembly in 1836, he was involved in the short-lived “Sabinada”, a movement to establish Bahia as an independent republic pending the majority of D. Pedro II. Proclaimed president in 1837, he was a deputy in the legislative assembly in Rio de Janeiro in 1840 when the majority of D. Pedro was declared.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST EDITION. There appears to be a second edition, with 19 pp., published the same year.

On p. 7 is a “Nota do Compadre de Lisboa” relating the news which had arrived from Rio de Janeiro that the King had approved the convocation of the Côrtes, and had called for its results to be sent for his approval in Brazil. The pamphlet as a whole takes on an extremely anticlerical, liberal tone, in favor of limited monarchy and representative government, and opposed to the monopoly of the Companhia do Alto Douro.

Manuel Fernandes Tomás (1771-1822), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Portuguese Liberty”, provided inspiration for and was one of the leaders of the 1820 Portuguese
revolution. He earned a degree in canon law from Coimbra University at age 20, practiced law and held various judicial and administrative positions prior to plunging into politics from 1820 to 1822. Fernandes Tomás was one of the most influential and active deputies to the constitutional Cōrtes from its inauguration on 26 January 1821 until its closing on 4 November 1822, shortly prior to his death.

The *Astro da Lusitania*, edited by Joaquim Maria Alves Sinval, was the third political newspaper to appear in Portugal after the 1820 revolution and removal of press censorship. In liberal opposition to the ultra-liberal government, it was published from 30 October 1820 to 15 April 1823, when constitutional government fell and press freedom was revoked. Alves Sinval is thought by some to have contributed the notes inserted in this and the subsequent pamphlet, signed in print “Compadre de Lisboa”.

Innocêncio V, 422. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 227. OCLC: 497341912 (British Library; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 70893349 (Houghton Library; Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library); 83792894 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen). On Manuel Fernandes Tomás see also *Grande enciclopédia*, XI, 117-9; *Dicionário de história de Portugal*, VI, 172-5.

**AND BOUND WITH:**


FIRST (and only?) EDITION. Similar in tone to the previous pamphlet.


**AND BOUND WITH:**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of another salvo in this polemic, the authorship of which is not known.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

Thirteen poems, each a bibliographically distinct item. The first twelve, on 4º single sheets printed on the rectos only (with one exception), and the final one on four unnumbered pp., small folio, folded to fit into the present volume. Only three are dated, but all appear to have been printed from 1820 to 1822 at the latest:

b. **Soneto.** [Begins with a quote from Francisco Manoel, *Ode á Liberdade*]
Neste limpo terreno ...

c. **Soneto.** [Begins] Dias dourados, que vio Grecia, e Roma, ...

d. **Soneto.** [Begins] Se Lycurgo em Sparta, se Catão em Roma ...

e. **Seu antigo explendor Lisia recobra. // Soneto.** [Begins] Dentre os braços d’Aurora ergueu-se hum Dia ...

f. **Soneto.** [Begins] No meio deste applauso respeitoso, ... Contains an Oitava on the verso.

g. **No dia 8. de Outubro de 1820, no citio de Entremuros. // Soneto.** [Begins] De longo tempo desejada Aurora, ...

h. **Soneto. // A moção do Illustre Deputado Guerreiro // sobre a justificação dos acontecimentos dos // dias 24 d’ Agosto e de 15 de Setembro.** [Begins] Fallou Guerreiro, e Lisia agradecida ...


j. **Agradecimento do Joven Portuense. // Soneto.** [Begins] A quem se não a ti, Porto illustrado, ...

k. **Canção patriotica.** [Begins] Coro. // Daltos prazeres, // O’ Fausto dia // Gosto, alegria // Déste à Nação.... Porto; Na Officina de Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro e Filhos, 1821. Above imprint is stated “Para se Cantar, nos dias 3 e 4 de Maio, na Praça da Constituição.” Typographical mustache. Typographical dividers. Contemporary ink inscription in lower margin “Pelo [illeg.]”.


m. **Silva, José Maria da Costa e.** [Caption title]: *Ode ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo Senhor Antonio da Silveira Pinto de Fonseca, Vice-Presidente da Junta do Supremo Governo do Reino, distribuida na Assemblea Portugueza na noite de 12 de Outubro de 1820.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1820. Typographical dividers and mustache.
85. VELOZO, Pedro da Fonseca Serrão. Collecção de listas, que contem os nomes das pessoas, que ficarão pronunciadas nas devassas, e sumarios, a que mandou proceder o Governo Usurpador depois da heroica contra-revolução, que arrebentou na mui nobre, e leal Cidade do Porto em 16 de Maio de 1828, nas quaes se faz menção do destino, que a Alçada, creada pelo mesmo Governo para as julgar, deu a cada uma dellas. Porto: Typ. de Viuva Alvares Ribeiro & Filho, 1833. Folio (30.8 x 21.5 cm.), remains of contemporary blue-gray wrappers (gone at front, rather damaged at rear). Three typographical mustaches on title page; others on pp. i, 234. Main text made up entirely of tables. Title page rather soiled. Small piece (about 6 x 2 cm.) missing from outer margin at lower corner of first four leaves, with loss of two letters of text on recto of second leaf. Some light stains to title page and following leaf. Otherwise in fine, uncut condition. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.), iv, 235 pp. $160.00


86. VIEIRA, Alberto, ed. Actas do III Simpósio da Associação Internacional de História e Civilização da Vinha e do Vinho. Funchal: Centro de Estudos de História do Atlântico / Secretaria Regional do Turismo e Cultura, Região Autónoma da Madeira, 2004. Colecção Memórias, 46. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 906 pp., (3 blank ll.), illustrations, tables, maps and plans in text, footnotes, bibliographies. $95.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The third Simpósio da Associação Internacional de História e Civilização da Vinha e do Vinho took place in Funchal, 5 to 8 October, 2003. This thick volume contains two introductory essays by José Pereira da Costa. The papers, as the title of the conference suggests, deal extensively with wine and vineyards. They are divided into three sections: I. “Madeira” with five contributions, of which four are in Portuguese, one in Spanish; II. “Portugal Continental” with twelve contributions, all in Portuguese; and III. “Outros Vinhos e Regiões” with 32 contributions, with twenty-seven in Spanish, two in English, two in French, and one in Italian.

Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca del Ministero delle politiche agricole, alimentari e forestali-Roma.
98. [WALTON, William]. *A Reply to Two Pamphlets Entitled “Illustrations of the Portuguese Question, by a Portuguese Lawyer,” and “The Last Days of the Portuguese Constitution, by Lord Porchester.” By an English Civilian.* London: John Richardson and Wilson (printed by A. Bedford and W. Robins), 1830. 8°, disbound, text block edges marbled. A few small holes in blank portions of title page. In good condition. 136 pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work containing much information on the independence of Brazil and Portuguese Brazilian relations during the 1820s, as well on the struggle between the liberals and conservatives in Portugal.

Lord Porchester was the title of Henry John George Herbert, 3rd Earl of Carnarvon (1800-1849) before he succeeded to the earldom in 1833. He was the author of both works to which this is a reply.

William Walton (1783 or 1784-1857), was a political journalist and translator writing on various Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American subjects. See DNB.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work on mid-seventeenth-century South Asian history.
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1757: item 65. [PORTUGAL, Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Declaração virem, que, sendo me presente em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios, que aos Navios fabricados nos Pórtos do Brasil, que os seus Proprietarios pertendião navegar para a Cidade de Lisboa*

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1820: item 84. **FRANCO, Francisco Soares.** Ensai sobre os melhoramentos de Portugal, e do Brazil

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1820: item 84. Silva, José Maria da Costa e. **Ode ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo Senhor Antonio da Silveira Pinto da Fonseca, Vice-Presidente da Junta do Supremo Governo do Reino**

1820: item 84. [**TOMÁS, Manuel Fernandes**]. **Carta do Compadre de Belém ao redactor do Astro da Lusitanian**

1820: item 84. **URCULLU, José de.** Relacion histórica de los acontecimientos mas principales ocorridos e La Coruña, y en otros puntos de Galicia en Febrero y Marzo de este año

1820, ca.: item 44. **LARA, Camilo de.** Aviso al público. Pomada incomparable para afinar y suavizar à un mismo tiempo las navajas de afeytar y las de cortar plumas

1820-1822: item 84. **Agradecimento do Joven Portuense.** // Soneto. [Begins] A quem se não a ti, Porto illustrado

1820-1822: item 84. **Canção patriótica.** [Begins] Coro. // Cantemos todos // O Grande Rei, // Qu’a Justa Lei // Jura seguir

1820-1822: item 84. **No dia 8. de Outubro de 1820, no citio de Entremuros.** // Soneto. [Begins] De longo tempo desejada Aurora

1820-1822: item 84. **Seu antigo explendor Lisia recobra.** // Soneto. [Begins] Dentre os braços d’Aurora ergueu-se hum Dia

1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** [Begins with a quote from Francisco Manoel’s Ode á Liberdade] Neste limpo terreno

1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** [Begins] Dias dourados, que via Grecia, e Roma

1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** [Begins] Fugio! Há não existe, envergonhada

1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** [Begins] No meio deste aplauso respeitoso

1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** [Begins] Se Lycurgo em Sparta, se Catão em Roma
1820-1822: item 84. **Soneto.** // Á moção do Illustre Deputado Guerreiro // sobre a justificação dos acontecimentos dos // dias 24 d' Agosto e de 15 de Setembro. . [Begins] Falhou Guerreiro, e Lizia agradecida


1821: item 3. **O amigo da ordem**

1821: item 51. [MACHADO, Fr. José, O.P., a.k.a. “Batalha”, probable author]. Novo mestre periódicqueiro, ou dialogo de hum Sebastianista, hum Doutor, e hum Hermitão, sobre o modo de ganha dinheiro no tempo presente

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1821: item 72. ROMANELLI, Luigi. A pedra de toque (La pietra del paragone). Burleta Italiana com Musica de Rossini, para se representar em Fevereiro de 1821, no Real Theatro de S. João do Porto

1821: item 84. **Canção patriotica.** [Begins] Coro. // Daltos prazeres, // O’ Fausto dia // Gosto, alegria // Déste á Nação

1821: item 84. **Resposta de João Carapuceiro** Compadre de Lisboa ás cartas do Compadre de Belem dirigidas ao Astro da Lusitania

1821: item 84. [TOMÁS, Manuel Fernandes]. Carta segunda do Compadre de Belem ao redactor do Astro da Lusitania

1822-1823: item 53. NEVES, José Accursio das. Cartas de hum portuguez aos seus concidadãos sobre differentes objectos de utilidade geral, e individual

1823: item 22. **Contradicção ás ideás e doutrinas** dos impios do seculo XIX, em que se mostra: I. Que todo o poder vem de Deos

1823: item 23. **Conversações interessantes dos pobres** do Lausperenne ás Portas da Igrejas, em occasião do mesmo

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1824: item 70. Relação breve e succinta do que são Cortes, do ceremonial com que antigamente se fazia a sua abertura, o modo de as celebrar

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Dissertação
Histórica,
Jurídica, e Apologetica,
que na Conferência
da Academia Real da História Portugueza
de 14 de Fevereiro de 1732.

D. Diogo Fernandes de Almeida,
em defesa da Coroa, e de sua nas linhas na tal Confissão
da de 7 de Setembro de 1731.
Em que se celebrará na mesma.

Da Rainha N. Senhora,
estando ella presente,
e suas altezas.

Lisboa Occidental,
Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Silva,
Impresso da Academia Real.
M.DCC. XXII.

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