Special List 198

Sixty-Two
Eighteenth-Century Imprints
Not Located in OCLC
SPECIAL LIST 198

SIXTY-TWO

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY IMPRINTS

NOT LOCATED IN OCLC

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

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a neo–Latin poem p. [3], followed by an address, also in Latin. The poem is to Antonio Procopio, a senator in Porto. The dedicatees, D. Fernando de Portugal and D. Pedro de Mello Breyner, were sons of the Conde de Ficalho and the Marquesa de Valença. The “A.P.S.P.” on the title page are perhaps the author’s initials, but we have been unable to identify him.


Celebrating the Ascension to the Throne of D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ode honoring D. Maria I’s ascension to the throne; begins: “Ode. / Ainda, Clio Divina, / Conservas essa lyra pendurada? ....” It
includes references to D. Afonso I and the famous Cortês of Lamego of 1143, as well as to India and the Ganges.

There are at least two other odes on the same subject, with 7 pp. and almost identical titles, one printed at the Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, and sold by Francisco Tavares at his shop in the Praça do Comercio, 1777, the other printed at the Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens.

D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as regent starting in 1799).

Luís Corrêa de França e Amaral (1725–1808), a magistrate with a degree from Coimbra University, was also a poet whose name in the Lisbon Arcadia was melizeu Cylenio. He later joined the Academia de Bellas–Letras de Lisboa, or Nova–Arcadia, where he provoked the wrath of Bocage, who skewered him with pungent satire in several poems.

\*\* Innocência V, 280–1 (attributing the work to Amaral); on the author, see also XVI, 13. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 6510, 7727. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates six copies, two in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

\** Unrecorded\**

3. [ANGOLA]. Sentença do Supremo Tribunal do Conselho de Justiça, proferida a favor de Manoel Antonio Tavares, Coronel que foi do regimento de infantaria do Reina de Angola; agregado á primeira plana da Corte .... Lisbon: na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1795. Folio (31.4 x 21 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Minor soiling and stains on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 15 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An account of the prosecution and acquittal of Manoel Antonio Tavares, commander of the forces sent to put down a rebellion in Dembo in 1790. Pages 5–13 contain an account of Tavares’s actions during the campaign and his justification for not following the orders sent by the Governor of Angola.

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

Honoring the Conde de Vilar Mayor

4. Applauso Ossequiosissimo a Sua Eccellenza, il signor Don Ferdinando Teles de Sylva, Conte di Villarmayor, Intimo Cavaliere di Camera della Real Maesta di Giovanni V Re di Portogallo, e suo Straordinario Ambasciatore alla Imperial Corte di Vienna, per il Regio Sponsalizio tra la Maesta medesima,
e la Serenissima Arciduchessa Marianna. (Vienna?): n.pr., ca. 1707–1708. 4°, disbound. Woodcut headpiece with Austrian double-headed eagle and woodcut initial on verso of first leaf. Tear (4 cm.) from gutter on both leaves, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. Old ink foliation (“250–251”). (2 ll.) $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1707, Fernão Telles da Silva (1662–1731) led the embassy to the Court of Vienna that completed arrangements for the marriage of D. João V to D. Maria Anna of Austria (daughter of Emperor Leopold I) and escorted D. Maria Anna back to Lisbon. The embassy was described in detail in Fr. Francisco da Fonseca’s Embaixada do Conde de Villarmayor Fernando Telles da Silva de Lisboa a corte de Vienna, 1717. This work in Italian, with the double-headed eagle of the Empire, was perhaps written for the Conde in Vienna. That Fernando Telles da Silva is referred to as Conde de Villarmayor rather than Marquês de Alegrete surely means he was using this as a courtesy title during the life of his father, Manuel Telles da Silva, who was the Marquês de Alegrete and Conde de Villarmayor until his death in 1709.


Celebrating the Ascension to the Throne of D. Maria I of Portugal


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ode on D. Maria’s acclamation, signed in print at the end. D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as Prince Regent starting in 1799).

Mathias José Dias Azedo (1758–1821) joined the Portuguese army in 1780 and rose through the ranks to become lieutenant-general by 1813. For many years he taught at the Academia Real de Fortificação, for whose students he wrote Compendio militar, 1796, a handbook on military tactics. It was notable for its use of the system of orthography dictated by pronunciation that had been espoused by Verney and Theodoro de Almeida (e.g. instrução for instrução). Contemporaries praised his knowledge of literature and science as well as the military arts, but Innocêncio knew of only a few published works: the Compendio militar, this poem, and Hymenoe, a poem on an aristocratic marriage that was set to music by Jeronimo Francisco Lima.

PROJECTO DOS ESTUDOS
QUE FORMOU
ANTONIO GOMES BARBOSA,
EDUCANDO MILITAR,
PARA SE CONSTITUIR A SI
HUM PERFEITO INGENHEIRO,
Com soluções demonstrativas a algumas objec-
çoes, que se lhe podem fazer.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA
Anno 1771.
Com licença da Real Meca Confraria.
6. BARBOSA, Antonio Gomes. *Projecto dos estudos que formou ... educando militar, para se constituir a si hum perfeito ingenheiro, com soluções demonstrativas a algumas objeções, que se lhe podem fazer*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1771. Folio (26.2 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial 3.6 cm. high on p. 3. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript correction on p. 7. 10 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare outline of a plan of studies for the education of a military engineer. It should be seen in the context of other educational reforms being undertaken in Portugal under the Marquês de Pombal, most notably the overhaul of Coimbra University, as well as the influence of Verney’s *Verdadeiro metodo de estudar*.

On p. 6 there is a reference to Luiz Diogo Lobo da Silva, governor and captain general of Pernambuco.


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**Virtues of an Eighteenth–Century Patent Medicine**

7. BARLAMONT [or Berlaimont?], Charles. *Elixir do universo, nascido, e descuberto na superficie do mundo, e com mayor virtude no Paiz de Lusitania, para prezervativo de algumas doenças, remédio de todas as enfermidades, e prerogação de muitas vidas ... traduzido por hum anonymo, e impresso pela curiosidade de Antonio Pedro Maldonado*. Lisboa Occidental: na Officina da Musica Joaquiniana, 1735?. 8°, old decorated wrappers (worn, spine gone). Woodcut headpieces and initials. Clean and crisp. Overall in good to very good condition. (36 ll.), 67 pp. $375.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this anonymous translation of a work by the physician to the King of France, describing the benefits of a marvelous patent medicine (variously called *elixir do universo, elixir da vida, and chá lusitano*) which was the rage at the courts of Europe and was replacing *chá do Japão* as most favored nostrum. Instructions are given on collecting the ingredients and preparing the medicine. Two lengthy printing licenses (preliminary leaves 17–34) include an analysis of the state of pharmacy in Portugal at this time, with comments on the use of opium, antimony, mercury and cinchona (Peruvian bark).

Celebrating the Birth of D. José, Heir to the Throne


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems celebrating the birth of the future D. Maria I’s first son: a sonnet to the father, D. Pedro, a prologue (romance) to the reader, and the Canção real (pp. 9–17), in which the classical gods all promise a great future for this child. At the end is a “Labyrinho poetico, e cubico formado do seguinte pareado: Por Pedro, e tambem Maria, / Vê descanso a Monarquia.”

D. José, born 20 August 1761, was heir to the heir to the throne—the eldest child of the future D. Pedro III and D. Maria I, who in 1761 was heir to the throne of her father, D. José I. The newborn D. José was hence styled Prince of Beira.

D. José died in 1777, three days after his grandson D. José was married. The younger D. José and his wife had no children before D. José died of smallpox in 1788, at age 27. D. João (the future D. João VI) succeeded him as heir to the throne.


9. BOTELHO, José de São Bernardino. Ode ao Feliz Governo de S. Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Offic. da Casa Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (two small holes in rear wrapper; spine slightly defective near foot). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 7 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem directed to the prince Regent, D. João, the future D. João VI of Portugal. Botelho deliberately glosses over events elsewhere in Europe: “Entre infinitos males, que atribulão / Parte do Globo, e quasi a Europa toda ...”

The author, a native of Lisbon (1742–1827), was the son of a capitão mór and governor of the fort of Sancto Antonio de Gorupá, in the capitania of Pará. He served in various ecclesiastical posts: at the time this poem was published he was abbot of S. João de Gondar; in 1802 or 1803 he became conego of the Basílica patriarchal de Sancta Maria–maior in Lisbon, serving there until his death. He published at least a dozen other works in verse and about a half dozen funeral orations and other religious works in prose, and left much more in manuscript, including more poems and several unpublished plays. One of these was an epic poem in six cantos, “Fariade.” According to Innocêncio, the portrait of him
engraved at the Arco do Cego Press in 1798 bore (at his request) the legend “Philosopho, Theologo, Orador e Poeta.”


**You Write Badly and You Don’t Have Your Facts Straight, Either**

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

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

The War of the Austrian Succession began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins’ Ear (which began in 1739), King George’s War in North America (1744–1748), and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix–la–Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.


**Descent of a Dandy, with an Early Ballooning Reference**

11. *Carta que hum homem assistente no campo, escreve a hum amigo da Corte, mandando–lhe empâga da noticia da ratazana, a de hum raro, e lamentavel sucesso acontecido a hum infeliz Peralta.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1784. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 7. Final leaf has traces of old paper and glue, as if used as a pastedown. Short wormtrail (1 cm.) in gutter
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this cautionary tale of a Court dandy who was hoisted up in the claws of a goshawk that mistook him for a female bird, so stick–thin was the dandy and so copiously curly was his hair.

In describing how the dandy fell out of the sky one night, the author (who signs himself “X.Y.Z.”) mentions that the falling body behaved differently from máchinas aerostáticas. The first successful manned balloon flight in France took place in November 1783, triggering “balloonomania”: images of balloons were used in decorative arts, and clothing and coiffures imitated the shape of balloons.

At least two other satirical pieces about dandies appeared in Lisbon in 1784: Reflexões Feitas pelos Pais do Voador Peralta (Reflections made by the parents of a high flying Dandy) and Relaçaõ curiosa caçada de caens, e gatos, que se deo á ratança que roeu o topete á Peralta, e varios vistidos de seda, e olanda, e da morte que o bicho teve, noticia que a Peralta dã á visinha velha. Segunda, e Ultima Parte Composta por A.E.I.O.V. (Curious report, a hunt by dogs and cats made against a rat which gnawed the wig of a dandy and various garments of silk, and holland, and of the death of the beast: report which The Dandy gave to an elderly neighbor).

Celebrating the Birth of D. José, Second in Line to the Throne

Lisbon: na Officina de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1761. 4°, later wrappers.
Woodcut vignettes on title page and final page of text (a vase full of flowers balancing on the head of a Pan–like figure). Browned. Overall in good condition. 16 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Two extremely well–spoken shepherds celebrate the birth of D. José, an heir to the throne born 20 August 1761. As heir to the heir to the throne—the eldest child of the future D. Pedro III and D. Maria, who in 1761 was heir to the throne of her father, D. José I—the newborn D. José was titled Prince of Beira.

D. José I died in 1777, three days after his grandson D. José was married. The younger D. José and his wife had no children. He died of smallpox in 1788, at age 27. D. João (the future D. João VI) succeeded him as heir to the throne.

About Antonio Joaquim de Carvalho, Innocêncio was able to discover only that he died an octogenarian, nearly blind and very poor, in 1817. He suspected that the man had been a hairdresser, and later a dancing–master. Carvalho published a handful of short poems, including the eclogue Galataea, which appeared in 1786 and several later editions, and several poems written during the Peninsular War.

Celebrating the Birth of D. José, Second in Line to the Throne

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

Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) and The European Library (72 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

14. CHAVES, Balthazar Manoel de. Annal indicó historico do governo do Illustissimo, e Excellentissimo Senhor Marquez de Tavora, Vice-Rey, e Capitão General da India. Terceira parte .... Lisbon: Na Offic. dos Herd. de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1754. 4°, disbound, text block edges rouged, presumably for an early binding. Woodcut arms of the Távoras with coronet of Marquis on title page. Large woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 96. Minor stains and some browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (“254–307”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. (4 ll.), 96 pp., (1 ll., 1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Although the title page says “Terceira parte,” we have been able to find no reference in standard bibliographies or online catalogues to any other parts. This long, densely printed, almost day–by–day account, gives far more information than any we have seen elsewhere on the actions of the Marquês de Tavora as viceroy of India. Among the details: the viceroy’s meetings with rulers and ambassadors, his interactions with the English and the French, battles on land and sea, trade negotiations, treaties, fortresses, and marching orders. News is related of changes in relations between the rulers of China and missionaries. Battles with the pirate Angria are mentioned on pp. 80–85 and elsewhere. The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually
ANNAL INDICO HISTÓRICO
DO GOVERNO DO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO,
e Excellencísimo Senhor
MARQUEZ DE TAVORA,
Vice-Rey, e Capitão General da India.
TERCEIRA PARTE.
OFFERECIDA AO MESMO SENHOR
PELO DOUTOR
BALTHAZAR MANOEL DE CHAVES,
Pêssoas mor do Estado da India.

LISBOA,
Na Ofic. dos Herd. de ANTONIO PEDRIZO GALRAM;
Anno de 1714. Com todas as impressas necessárias;
plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End*.)

Francisco de Assis de Távora, the charming and cultured third Marquês de Tavora, was appointed viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in Goa in September of the same year. In 1754 he returned to Lisbon with his wife. There discontent with the regime of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) led to the couple becoming implicated in the plot to assassinate D. José I. They and the other Távora conspirators were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle in 1759. The remaining women, children, and men in the family were imprisoned in separate convents and monasteries and obliged to profess religious vows. The lands and other wealth of the houses of Távora, Atouguia, Aveiro and Vila Nova were confiscated by the crown, while the arms of the Távoras were destroyed, and use of the name Távora was forbidden. The mention of the Marquês de Távora in the title and the illustration of his coat of arms on the title page doubtless help explain why this work is so rare.

Balthasar Manuel de Chaves (Lisbon, 1707–???) studied medicine at the University of Coimbra and served as chief physician in the Estado da India, accompanying the Marquês de Távora there.

Innocêncio I, 327: lists this title with no mention of parts, and calling for 97 pp.; notes that it should not be confused with the *Annual* by Raimundo de Moraes Pereira, which is a completely different work (and which for some reason is not listed in Innocêncio). Figanière 905: lists the same title, published 1754, without mention of other parts. NUC: DLC–P4. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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**Poetical Praise for the Abbess–Elect by a Brazilian Studying at Coimbra**

15. [CHEREM, Manoel Jozé (or Manuel José)]. *Oblação metrica, que a Excellentissima Senhora D. Michaela Venancia, de Castro, sendo dignamente eleita Abbadessa do Convento da Castanheira, consagra Anonimo Academico Conimbricense*. Coimbra: No Real Collegio das Artes da Companhia de Jesus, 1753. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette with two birds (doves?) on title page. Woodcut headpiece with “IHS” device on p. 3. Ornamental woodcut tailpiece on p. 7. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper tag, white with blue border and manuscript shelfmark on title page, covering 1 letter and parts of 2 others. Old ink foliation (“216–222”). 7 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; we have been unable to locate any other copy of this poetic tribute to the abbess-elect of the Convento da Castanheira. The author (b. 1729) was a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied grammar and philosophy in Brazil, then attended Coimbra University to study Roman law. “Ornado de natural genio para a Poezia vulgar,” according to Barbosa Machado, he published this work and the undated *Tributo Defisco aos felicissimos desposorios do Doutor Antonio Lopes da Costa*.

The convent to which D. Michaela Venancia de Castro was elected abbess may have been one at Castanheira do Ribatejo, a freguesia in the conselho de Vila Franca da Xira, 40 km northeast of Lisbon, which became extinct in 1873. But there are several other places
in Portugal that also bear the name “Castanheira,” and nothing in this poem makes identification of the locale certain.

Notwithstanding our familiarity with eighteenth-century literary style, we are still often taken aback to read lines like these addressed to the head of a religious house: “Prelada singular, que o claro Solio / Encheis de luz, banhais de resplendores, / E entre purpureos, Delfícos fulgoreis / Ao cume do sagrado Capitolio ...”

* Barbosa Machado IV, 244: identifying the author as Manoel Jozé Cherem.

Hails the Ascension of D. Maria I to the Throne of Portugal

16. COLUMBINA, Nuno José. Annuncios faustos dados pelo Tejo á Augustissima, e Fidelissima Rainha de Portugal D. Maria I Nossa Senhora, no suspirado, no faustissimo Dia, em que se admira acclamada sobre o throno .... [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. de Manoel Coelho Amado, 1777. 4°, modern plain wrappers. Caption title. Browning and waterstaining. In good condition. 8 pp. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in octaves in which the Rio Tejo celebrates D. Maria I’s ascension to the throne. D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as regent starting in 1799).

Nuno José Columbina practiced medicine in Lisbon; Innocêncio speculates that he died ca. 1798, since he appeared in the Almanach of that year but not that of the following year. His works, says Innocêncio, are “longe de transcender as raias da mediocridade,” and display a sixteenth-century taste.

* Innocêncio VI, 313: with a slightly different title (...D. Maria I no dia da sua acclamação), Coimbra, Miscelâneas 6536; 7697 is the same work, but with the date 1776 (!). NUC: ICN. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo plus three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Also Hails the Ascension of D. Maria I to the Throne of Portugal

17. COLUMBINA, Nuno José. Jubilos faustos, e vozes metricas á feliz, e suspirada acclamação da Augustissima, e Fidelissima Rainha de Portugal D.
THESSES
EX
JURISPRUDENTIA NATURALI,
SACRA, & CIVILI,
TUM ROMANA, TUM PATRIA,
NECNON
EX UTRISQUE HISTORIA,
QUAS
RRO REPETITIONIS ACTU
IN CONIMBRICENSII GYMNASIO SUBEUNDO
SUII AUSPICIS
LONGE CLARISSIMI VIRI
D.D. EMMANUELIS
PEDROSO DE LIMA
REGALIS SANTI PAULI COLLEGIPI RECTORIS, PRIMA
AB INSTAURATA ACADEMIA JURISPRUDENTI
NATURALIS ET POLITICIS PROFESSORIS,
BONIS JURIS CIVILIS PRIMARIIS ANTECESSORIS,
FACULTATI DECANTO,
ACADEMIAE JUDICIS CANCELLARII C.ET.
SUSTINAEBAS PROPONIT
VINCENTIUS JOSEPHI FERREIRA
CARDOZO DA COSTA.
Integra die: Huius mensis.
Maria I ... oferecidos a todos os senhores estrangeiros, e seus leaes, e fidelissimos vassalos .... Lisbon: Na Offic. de Manoel Coelho Amado, 1777. 4°, modern plain wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 2. Browning and waterstaining. In good condition. 7 pp. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ode honoring D. Maria I’s ascension to the throne. D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as regent starting in 1799).

Nuno José Columbina practiced medicine in Lisbon; Innocência speculates that he died ca. 1798, since he appeared in the Almanach of that year but not that of the following year. His works, says Innocência, are “longe de transcender as raias da mediocridade,” and show a sixteenth–century sort of taste.

Innocêncio VI, 313: giving the title as Jubilo fausto e vozes metricas à feliz acclamação da fidelissima rainha D. Maria I. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 6511, 7721. NUC. ICN. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates six copies: two in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and four in the biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Bahian Author’s Earliest Known Work, Apparently Unrecorded


FIRST EDITION of the defense of his thesis, the author’s earliest published work, which appears to be unrecorded. The questions cover natural, Roman, canon and Portuguese law.

Page 1, the dedication, begins: “Illustriissimo atque Excellentissimo Domino D. Petro Joseph Antonio Menesio Marialvæ Marchioni ....” (i.e., Pedro José António Meneses, Marquês de Marialva). The dissertation was directed by Manuel Pedroso de Lima.

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

mentions his *Elementa juris emphyteutici*, Coimbra 1789, and *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderam na Universidade de Coimbra*, Coimbra 1816 (VII, 428). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues; see 551 for the author’s Obser-

**Bahian Author’s First Generally Known Book**

*19. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Elementa juris emphy-
teutici commoda methodo juventuti academicæ adornata*. 2 works in 1 vol-
ume. Coimbra: Typographia Academico–Regia, 1789. 8°, contemporary
decorated wrappers (a bit frayed; spine defective). Woodcut vignette on
title–page. Woodcut arms of dedicatee, D. Francisco Raphael de Castro,
Archbishop Patriarch of Lisbon, on recto of second leaf. Woodcut initial.
Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Some soiling, especially
to title page. Some small, light stains, especially at the beginning and
toward the end. In good condition. xvi, 71 pp. Without the errata leaf
sometimes encountered. 2 works in 1 volume. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s first generally known book, a textbook
on emphyteusis for use of students at Coimbra University. Ferreira’s first published work
was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785). With
origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual
rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the
grantee’s obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira’s analysis was immediately
attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789.

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223 (without mention of the errata leaf); not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 428 (without publisher or collation). Sacramento Blake VII, 363
(without publisher or collation). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located
in OCLC. Porbase cites a single copy, at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa–Biblioteca
João Paulo II.

**BOUND WITH:**

FERREIRA CARDOSO DA COSTA, Vicente José. *Analyse das theses de direito enphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra*. … Lisbon: na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, (1 l.), 87 pp. Fine condition.

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira’s first published work was an apparently unre-
corded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally
known work, *Elementa juris emphyteutici* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis.
Ferreira’s analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work, purporting to be the work of Cosme Francez, mathematician and apothecary, gives rules and remedies for living in the temporal world. While its underlying concern is the human soul, the author also deals with the exigencies of the physical world, such as disease. Costa (d. 1752?), a Benedictine monk, was a prolific author of relações, noticias, and other pamphlets.


21. Culto luctuozo, o coleção de varias vozes na morte do Serenisimo Senhor Infante D. Francisco. Lisbon: na Nova Ofic. de Joé da Silva, 1742. 4°, later plain wrappers. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Woodcut ornament at end. Typographical headpiece on recto of second leaf. Some stains. Overall in sound, but near-good condition. (6 ll.). $60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Fifteen poems by a variety of authors mourning the death of the Infante D. Francisco of Portugal (1691–1742), Duke of Beja, third son of D. Pedro II by his second wife, Maria Sophia of Neuburg. The authors include Luis Borges de Carvalho, Antonio Correa Viana, Sebastião José da Madureira, and João
Quintino Placido Maciso. Antonio Gomes Silva Leão contributed a poem in which every line begins and ends with “O,” and which is eccentrically (if not elegantly) set to take advantage of that fact.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 810, 6545, 6714. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (calling for xiv, [2] pp., no doubt in error, due to the fact that the number “XIV” denoting the fourteenth poem appears at the top of the verso of the fifth unnumbered leaf). Not located in Copac.

**Former Governor of Cabo Verde Celebrates the Birth of an Heir to the Throne**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Four sonnets, two of them with fourteen–stanza glosses, by a former governor of Cabo Verde. According to the title page, they were originally written for the birthday and marriage of D. Pedro to D. Maria, daughter and heir of D. José I. Here they are reprinted, with glosses, in honor of the birth of the couple’s first son, D. José, on August 20, 1761. As heir to the heir to the throne, the newborn D. José was titled Prince of Beira.

D. José I died in 1777, three days after his grandson D. José was married. Many Portuguese hoped that when D. José succeeded D. Maria I to the throne, he would be influenced by the progressive ideas of the Enlightenment. Alas, in 1788 27–year–old D. José and his wife died of smallpox, without issue. D. João (the future D. João VI), a very religious man who favored absolutism, succeeded D. José as heir to the throne.

* Coimbra, Miscelânneas 1807. Possibly the author listed in Innocência XIII, 340 as Luiz Antonio da Cunha d’Eça, author of Triumpho bellico oferecido ao Exmº Sr. Conde Reinante de Schaumburg, without place or date of publication. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (miscalculated as “oferecidos aos annos”). Not located in Copac.

**An Offended Bishop Suspends Services at a Church in Porto**

PROCEDIMENTOS
DO
EXCELENTISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO
BISPO DO PORTO
contra
os Irmãos da Misericórdia daquela Cidade,
por lhe saírem à reverencia, e horas devidas
em o dia 12. de Março de 1746,
hindo em procissão, e com Capa Magna visitar aquella Igreja
para ganhar o Santo Jubileu.

RECURSO
dos mesmos Irmãos ao Tribunal da Corda,
e
REPOSTAS,
tanto à Queixa, quanto às Cartas Regatorias daquelle Juízo,
sobre as quais
se há de tomar Affinato no Desembargo da Casa.

Acújos Sapieníssimos, e Nobilíssimos Senadores
offerece
o Procurador da Mitra do Porto, em nome de Sua Excelência,
as suplências razões,
en que o mesmo Seuor se fábeus para affim obrar na Casa, de que se trata.

Porto : na Oficina Episcopal de Manuel Félix do Coimbra,
M. DCC. XLVII.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
roll-tooled and stamped in blind, spine with raised bands in five compartments, title gilt-stamped in second compartment from head (minor wear at extremities), marbled endleaves. Small woodcut vignette of an angel with trumpet on title–page. Many woodcut initials of excellent quality. Numerous large woodcut tailpieces, including one of the bishop’s arms repeated several times. Tiny pinpoint wormholes in upper blank margin of many leaves; ever-so slightly larger but still very minor in a few. Scattered light soiling (mostly marginal), some leaves lightly browned. Overall very good condition. Old ink inscription on recto of old front free endleaf. (92 ll.).  $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The Bishop of Porto, D. Fr. José Maria da Fonseca e Évora (1690–1752), visiting each of the churches in Porto on the occasion of a Jubilee, felt he had not been received with due veneration at that of the Irmãos da Misericórdia, and promptly suspended services there. The Irmãos filed a reply, and the case went for a final decision to the Senate, for whose benefit this record of the documents relating to the case was printed.


**Love, Marriage, and Death: No Copy Recorded**

24. FABIIS, Fabio de [pseud.?]. Carta, em que se mostra, que o amor dos casados deve passar além da morte. Lisbon: Na Offic. da Viuv. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1768. 4°, stitched and neatly rebacked. Large woodcut vignette with urn at center, surrounded by floral and other designs on title page. Worm trace in lower margin, partly repaired, never affecting text. Overall in good condition, if just barely. 8 pp.  $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


**St. Rita of Cascia Averts an Earthquake**

25. FONCECA, Roberto da, translator. Relacam Verdadeira de dous milagres, que na Cidade da Cassia, e Mon–real em Italia obrou Deos pela
First Edition in Portuguese of this account of miraculous events in 1730. On May 12 an earthquake hit Rome and then Norcia, where 400 people fell into a chasm. At nearby Cascia, the body of St. Rita (d. 1457) rose from her tomb and hovered over the city for 5 hours, and the earthquake did no damage. It is mentioned almost in passing that in 1691 the Blessed Andrea de Monreal, an Augustinian who had lived a few miles away, lifted his right arm from his tomb and averted an earthquake from his town.

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

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


First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Gualdo Priorato (Vicenza, 1606–1678), was a soldier of fortune in Flanders, France, Mantua and the Empire. He fought under Prince Maurice of Nassau both in Flanders and against the Portuguese in Brazil, and also served under Wallenstein. This translation is probably from either his Il maneggio dell’armi moderno, Bologna, 1643, or Arte della guerra, o sia maneggio moderno dell’armi, Rome, 1681. The translator does not give his name, but identifies himself in the introduction as a soldier who had served in Flanders, and states that he has added some annotations based on his experience there and elsewhere.

* Palau Claveras 1707: without collation. Torrecilla 253. Ávila–Perez 3455. Gonçalves Rodrigues A tradução em Portugal 434 (without mention of the engraved title or the identity of the translator). Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and
RELACIÓN DE MERITOS

DE DON GABRIEL GUTIERREZ
de Rubalcava y de Bertodano, Caballero del Orden de San Tiago.

OR diferentes Títulos, Certificaciones, Testimonios, y otros Instrumonos originales, que han presentado en esta Secretaría del Consejo, y Cámara de las Indias, de la Negociación de las Provincias de Nueva España, contra, que el nombrado Don Gabriel Gutiérrez de Rubalcava y de Bertodano, es natural de Cartagena de Indias, hijo legítimo, y de legítimo matrimonio de Don Alonso Gutiérrez de Rubalcava, del Consejo de S. M. Intendente General de Marina, y Presidente del Tribunal de Contratación de Indias en Cádiz, y de Doña Josefa de Bertodano, nacido por línea paterna de Don Alonso Gutiérrez de Rubalcava, y de Doña Ana de Larráyaga, y por la materna de Don Alonso de Bertodano, Brigadier de los Reales Ejércitos, y Gobernador de la Plata de Cartagena de Indias, y de Doña María Juana Komper, y es de calidad anérgua, Ilustre por todas línneas.

Que ha servido á S. M. desde veinte y uno de Septiembre de mil setecientos quarenta y ocho, hasta el presente, habiendo empezado su carrera en el Ministerio de Marina, en el cual, así en tierra, como en mar, desempeñó diversas Comisiones, navegó en Corso contra Moros, y aisló á todas las formas de trabajo, y riesgo que ocurrieron, y condujo panteones, y municiones al Puerto de la Habana, y Artillería para las Fortificaciones de Puerto Real.

Que habiéndose determinado, que el Navio de Guerra
one (with only 14 preliminary pp.) at the Biblioteca João Paulo II–Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.

Fought the British at the Siege of Havana in 1762

27. [GUTIERREZ DE RUBLACAVA Y DE BERTODANO, Gabriel].
Relacion de meritos de Don Gabriel Gutierrez de Rubalcava y de Bertodano, Caballero del Orden de San–Tiago. [text begins:] Por diferente Títulos, Certificaciones, Testimonios, y otros Instrumentos originales, que paran, y se han presentado en esta Secretarìa del Consejo, y Camara de las Indias, de la Negociacion de las Provincias de Nueva España .... N.p.: n.pr., dated at Madrid, 20 March 1772. Folio (28.5 x 20.5 cm.), stitched. Caption title. Small woodcut cross at top of first page. Seven–line woodcut initial with a town in the background. Final page imposed and printed as for 2 pages in a quarto publication. Minor soiling. Overall in very good to fine condition. (6 ll.) $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Gabriel Gutierrez de Rubalcava y de bertodano, in the service of the king of Spain since 1748, fought the British with distinction at siege of Havana in 1762, suffering serious wounds but refusing to abandon his post (ff. 1r–2v). As administrator of the province of Nexapa (including Oaxaca, Mexico), his efforts included increasing the “bienes comunes de los Indios” and providing medicine in times of epidemics (ff. 2v–6r).


Unrecorded Ibarra Imprint


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A Latin discourse to young students is followed by nine “Quaestiones exc. Aristotele, Cicerone, et Quinctiliano expressae,” on rhetoric. The divisional title on p. 15 introduces a section of 6 propositions on ethics: “Moralis philosophiae, quae in eodem Regio Archigymnasio publicè edoctur, primum specimen quod clarissimorum sapientissimorumque Virorum coetui, qui hoc litterarum exercitium
Maria Theresa’s Victories in the War of the Austrian Succession

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

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

Celebrating the Ascension to the Throne of D. Maria I of Portugal


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems honoring D. Maria I’s ascension to the throne, signed at the end with the initials A.J.V.N. It includes three sonnets, the third with a glosa.

D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792
she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as regent starting in 1799).

Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII, 1653 (copy is described as having its leaves pasted onto leaves of larger dimension), Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7723. Not in Innocêncio, Fonseca, Pseudónimos, or Guerra Andrade. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates one copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and another at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

31. MARIA do Rosario, Soror. Offerta, que o Senhor Ensinou a sua Serva Soror Maria do Rosario, Religiosa no Convento do Salvador da Cidade de Évora, quando queria castigar esta mesma Cidade, e agora tornou a dizer.... [Colophon] Porto: Na Of. de Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1790. 8°, stitched, with paper reinforcement at spine (not affecting text). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation of date of printing in upper outer blank margin of first page. “N.º 3” in ink manuscript below, and on reinforcement near head of spine. (2 ll.). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Devotional text from Soror Maria do Rosario, a nun at the Convento do Salvador in Évora.


Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this libretto for a one-act opera performed on May 13, 1776, in celebration of the birthday of Sebastião José de Carvalho e
Mello, Conde de Oeiras and Marquês de Pombal. Characters are Giove, Il Genio Lusitano, Plutone, L’Ipcrisia, L’Invidia, Il Tradimento, L’Odio, and La Discordia.”

On Gaetano Marinelli see Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani, volume 71 (2008).


On the Martyred Bishop of Nanking


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

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

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


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

34. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. *Carta notavel escrita de Gallipoli, bairro em que habitaão os Christião na cidade de Constantinopola, escrita em 2 de Agosto deste anno de 1734.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. Augustiniana, 1734. 4°, disbound, early non–integral
blank leaf attached at front. Caption title followed by 6–line woodcut factotum initial. Woodcut tailpiece ornament at end. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

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

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

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s first published work, apparently celebrating the arrival in Lisbon of one of the contenders in the War of the Spanish Succession. The four–page dedication to the seventh Duque de Medina do Rio–Seco is followed by a sonnet praising the martial spirit of D. Pedro II, King of Portugal 1683–1706. A poetic gloss follows, with one stanza elaborating on each of the sonnet’s 14 lines. The poetry is in Spanish, while the rest of the pamphlet is in Portuguese.

In September 1703, Archduke Charles of Austria was acclaimed D. Carlos III of Spain at Vienna. A few months later, D. Pedro formed a military alliance with Great Britain and
Austria aimed at invading Spain. D. Carlos (now styled “S. Magestade Catholica,” as in the title here) arrived in Lisbon in March, and Portuguese and English generals planned an invasion of Spain from the frontier at Beira. D. Pedro and D. Carlos unsuccessfully attacked Ciudad Rodrigo that September; then both returned to Lisbon. The following year, D. Carlos changed his tactics, sailing on an English fleet to Catalonia.

The dedicatee, Juan Tomás Enríquez de Cabrera y Ponce de Leon (1646–1705), was the eleventh (and final) hereditary Admiral of Castile; he also served D. Carlos II of Spain as governor of the Duchy of Milan (1678–1686), viceroy of Catalonia (1668), and ambassador to Rome and France. During the War of the Spanish Succession, the Duke sided with D. Carlos (a Habsburg) rather than the future Philip V (the Bourbon claimant), and was exiled from Spain. He served as a field marshal of the Holy Roman Emperor in 1705, and died at Estremoz.

Cunha de Mendonça was born in Lisbon and is believed to have died at the age of 32. García Peres notes that he also wrote La adoracion de los Magos, an auto cómico published Lisbon, 1708, and left some unpublished works.

Brazilian Emperor’s Copy

36. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. *Ordens instructivas, e económicas para o primeiro regimento de infantaria, da Cidade do Porto, sendo chefe deste corpo ....* Porto: Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1799. 12°, contemporary crimson morocco (slight wear to one corner and outer edge of rear cover), gilt floral ornament at center of cover, roll–tooled edge with a vase in each corner, smooth spine with gilt bands, edges of covers gilt, all text block edges gilt, marbled endleaves. Clean and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. From the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, with his stamp in blank portion of title page: “Bibliotecas de S. Mage. Imp. e Real.” (6 ll.), 136 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with comments on the recruiting, provisioning, arming, training, fitness, and discipline of soldiers: an interesting look at the Portuguese army shortly before the Peninsular War. The author (d. 1810) was at this time a field marshal in Porto; later he was named governor of Pará and Rio Negro and organized the 1809 expedition that captured French Guiana.

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* II, 531. Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with an errata leaf not in the present copy, and not present in a previous copy we handled which also came from the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil). Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.
37. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. *Ordens instructivas, e económicas para o primeiro regimento de infantaria, da Cidade do Porto, sendo chefe deste corpo ....* Porto: Na Typ. de Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1799. 12°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette of a crown on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [1]. Some toning. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript pagination in upper outer corners of all pages, from 305 to 450. (5 ll.), 136 pp. Lacking the half title. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with comments on the recruiting, provisioning, arming, training, fitness, and discipline of soldiers; an interesting look at the Portuguese army shortly before the Peninsular War. The author (d. 1810) was at this time a field marshal in Porto; later he was named governor of Pará and Rio Negro and organized the 1809 expedition that captured French Guiana.

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* II, 531. Not located in Innocêncio. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with an errata leaf not in the present copy, and not present in a previous copy we handled which came from the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil). Not located in Copac.

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*Acclamation of D. José I*

*By the Archpriest of the Cathedral of Mariana, Minas Gerais*


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Three sonnets and a romance endecasyllabo in honor of the ascension to the throne of D. José I (r. 1750–1777), succeeding his father D. João V. The works give religious interpretations to D. José’s acclamation and reign.

The author, a native of Miranda, in Trás–os–montes, Portugal (1701), after receiving a degree in canon law from Coimbra University traveled to Minas Gerais, becoming known as a preacher and barrister. At the time these poems appeared he was Archpriest of the Cathedral at Mariana, Minas Gerais.

* Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. II, 592–3, citing seven other works by the author. See also Barbosa Machado, II, 820–1, listing five titles by this author, and IV, 198 citing yet another, but not knowing of the present one. Author not located in Innocêncio. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy of the fifth Conde de Calheta (1664–1734), the son of the third Conde de Castelo Melhor. His second marriage (1695) was to Emilie Sophronie Pelagie de Rohan, by whom he had 11 children. He was directly descended from Simão Gonçalves da Câmara, one of the original donatários of the island of Madeira, and still held that title in the eighteenth century. The title of count was granted to the family in 1576, after one of its members accompanied D. Sebastião to Africa.


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Celebrating a Marriage
Between Members of Two Aristocratic Portuguese Families


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Celebratory ode written for the betrothal of Portuguese aristocrats. João de Saldanha da Gama Melo Torres Guedes de Brito (Santos-o-Velho, 1773–Bahia, 1809) succeeded as sixth Conde da Ponte in 1802; he was also owner of a huge sugar plantation at Acupe, near Bahia. In 1805 he was appointed governor of the province of Bahia, and as such had the startling experience in January 1808 of greeting Prince Regent D. João and the royal family on their unheralded flight from Portugal during the Peninsular War. The governor offered them the hospitality of his home and tried but failed to persuade them to make Bahia their capital while they were resident in Brazil. The Conde was still governor of Bahia when he died the following year.

His wife, Maria Constança de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun (Lisbon, 1775—1833, Rio de Janeiro), was the offspring of the first Conde de Rio Maior, João Vicente de Saldanha Juzarte Oliveira e Sousa (1746–1804), and his wife Maria Amália de Carvalho e Daun, the daughter of the Marquês de Pombal.

Siege of Olmütz (Olomouc) by Frederick the Great

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

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

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

42. OLIVEIRA, Custódio José de. Á Estatua do Senhor Fidelíssimo Rey Dom José I. N.p.: n.pr., (1775). Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Clean and crisp. Uncut. In very fine condition. (2 ll.). Text in Portuguese and Greek. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Oliveira’s only published poem, written in honor of the dedication of the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s “Black Horse Square.” This bronze statue, dedicated on D. José’s sixty-first birthday, is among Lisbon’s most important monuments, dominating one of the major squares of Europe, the Praça do Comércio (a.k.a. “Black Horse Square”; or as the “Terreiro do Paço”). The Portuguese text appears on the recto of the first leaf, the Greek text on the recto of the second leaf.

Oliveira (d. 1812) was appointed professor of Greek at the Colégio Real dos Nobres in 1771. The Greek dictionary for which he was given a pension remained incomplete at his death, and was never published. Oliveira was also appointed one of the Directores Litterarios of the Impressão Regia, serving until 1807. In that capacity he prepared the Diagnosis typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos (1804), a handbook to the proper setting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic texts for the compositors of the Impressão Regia. He also wrote a text for students of Greek and a few works on Greek authors.


Birthday Wishes for D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal

43. OLIVEIRA, Joseph Joaquim Monteiro de Carvalho. Elogio que á Rainha Fidelíssima Nossa Senhora offereceu no dia dos seus annos .... Lisbon: na Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1785. 4°, later brown wrappers (edges chipping, spine worn). Engraved printer’s device 4 x 5.5 cm. on title page with 2 putti holding a banner bearing the legend “Typis pretiosa recondimus.” Engraved vignette 6.6 x 8.2 cm. (putti supporting the royal arms of Portugal) and initial 6–lines high (with landscape view) on p. 3. Title page has brownstain. Inkstains and spotting on third and fourth leaves, mostly marginal. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Old rectangular paper tag (printed blue edge, stamped shelfmark “58930”) on upper wrapper. 13 pp., (1 blank l.). $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Birthday oration for D. Maria I (born 1734), who became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as Prince Regent from 1799).

*Innocêncio IV, 393: lists only this work, and provides no biographical information on the author. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
Operating Expenses of the Lisbon Foundling Home, 1707–1712

44. [ORPHANAGE]. Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1707. 4 works. [Colophon] Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1707. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

4 works. $2,500.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these accounts of the foundling home in Lisbon for the years 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1712: its sources and amounts of income, its expenses, and the number of children housed there. The lists of past and present donors include Catherine of Braganza, Queen of England. At this period the foundling home was not a separate institution, but a part of the Hospital de Todos os Santos, one of Lisbon’s main hospitals.


WITH:

Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1708 .... (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1708. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1709. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin (one affecting border), 3 small holes in lower margin, faint dampstain at top. Overall good to very good condition. Blindstamp
of J.G. Mazziotti Salema Garção, noted collector from Porto, in margin of first leaf. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1712 …. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1712. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining, top edge frayed with slight loss to typographic borders. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).
45. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706–1750].

Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... que nestes meus Reynos,
Senhórios, nenhuma pessoa natural delles, nem Estrangeyro pudesse trazzer
ao Porto desta Cidade, & aos mais deste Reyno, vinhos, azeites agoardentes,
servejas nem outras bebidas semelhantes fabricadas fora do Reyno ....

N.p.: n.pr., issued 16 November 1714. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting
at fold). Caption title; ten–line woodcut initial. Overall in good to very
good condition. (2 ll.) $350.00

Modifies a law of 10 September 1710. Olive oils produced abroad may now be
imported, but foreign–made wines, beers, and liquors are still forbidden.

* Not in Kress, Luso–Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in OCLC.
Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Military Service in Angola

Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este
meu Alvarà em forma de Ley virem que por se reconhecer que a causa principal
porque não ha muitas pessoas que queirão hir servirme voluntariamente ao
Reyno de Angola .... N.p.: n.pr., dated in Lisbon, 9 October 1716. Folio
(29 x 19.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. The two leaves detached. In
good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $500.00

In an attempt to persuade more soldiers to volunteer for service in Angola, the
King promises that anyone serving there may return after 6 years, providing he has not
married a native.

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

Birthday Wishes for the Infanta D. Maria Francisca Benedita,
Read in the New Lisbon Opera House

47. [REAL TEATRO SÃO CARLOS, Lisbon]. No faustissimo dia dos
felices annos da Serenissima Senhora D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, Princeza
do Brasil, lhe offerecem humildemente os impresarios do Real Theatro de S.
Carlos, os seguintes versos, recitados por José Felis da Costa, primeiro actor do
8°, contemporary marbled wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms
on title page. In fine condition. 6 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem recited by the opera singer and actor
José Felix da Costa in celebration of the fiftieth birthday of D. Maria Francisca Benedita
(1746–1829), dowager princess of Brazil, youngest child of D. José I, widow (and aunt) of
D. Maria I’s eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Príncipe do Brasil (d. 1788). The verses were recited in the Real Teatro de São Carlos, which had only opened in 1793. It was built by a group of businessmen to replace the opera house destroyed by the Lisbon earthquake almost four decades earlier. With its fabulous rococo and neoclassical interior recently renovated, the Teatro Nacional de São Carlos remains Lisbon’s opera house.


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**Portuguese Victories in Goa**

**During the Viceroyalty of the Marquês de Távora**

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

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

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

The rarity of the present work, which reflects so favorably on the vice regal reign of the Marquês de Távora, may be due to the changing political winds several years after it was printed. Following the executions, the remaining women, children, and men in the family were imprisoned in separate convents and monasteries, and obliged to profess religious vows. The lands and other wealth of the houses of Távora, Atouguia, Aveiro and Vila Nova were confiscated by the crown, while the arms of the Távoras were destroyed, and use of the name Távora was forbidden.

**Celebrating the Birth of the Heir to the Throne**

49. [RESURGIDO, Antonio Simões]. *No feliz nascimento da Augustissima Senhora Princeza da Beira. Ode de A.S.R.* Lisbon: na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4°, later blue wrappers (spine slightly defective). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Minor worming in lower outer blank corner. Overall in good condition. Old rectangular paper tag with red border, serrated edges and ink manuscript shelfmark in upper inner corner of front wrapper. 8 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an ode and a sonnet celebrating the birth of an heir to the throne. D. Maria Teresa, Princess of Beira (Maria Teresa Francisca de Assis Antónia Carlota Joaõa Xavier de Paula Micaela Rafaela Isabel Gonzaga) was born April 29, 1793, at the Ajuda palace. She was the first child of D. João, who was at the time unofficially ruling as prince regent for his mother D. Maria I, who had been declared incompetent the previous year. D. Maria Teresa was heir to heir to the throne (with the title Princess of Beira) until 1795, when D. João and Dona Carlota Joaquina had their first son, D. Francisco António.

In her political sympathies D. Maria Teresa sided with her mother. She allied herself with her brother D. Miguel (b. 1802) in his attempt to win the throne of Portugal (1826–1834). She also sided with her brother-in-law D. Carlos as he tried to wrest the crown from D. Isabella, daughter of D. Carlos’s recently deceased brother Ferdinand VII of Spain. Her participation in the First Carlist War (1833–1839) led to her being excluded from the succession to the Spanish throne. She married D. Carlos (her sister’s widower) in 1838; the couple left Spain soon after, when D. Carlos’s attempt to become king failed. D. Maria Teresa died in Trieste, in 1874.

Simões Resurgido, a government official (*capitão das antigas ordenanças*) in Oeiras, was famous for his witty remarks and had an inclination to poetry: “na qual contudo não fez grandes progressos, a julgar pelas obras que deixou,” says Innocêncio. He died sometime before 1833.


(minor wear), smooth spine and covers richly gilt with royal Portuguese arms on both covers, all text–block edges gilt. Elegant and elaborate woodcut headpiece with royal Portuguese arms at center and a large, elegant woodcut initial on second preliminary leaf recto. Another elegant woodcut headpiece, with ducal coronet above monogram “M” at center, flanked by angels or putti, as well as large elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Nicely printed throughout on excellent quality thick paper. Fine to very fine condition. (3 ll.), 45, (4) pp.   $2,000.00

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

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


Celebrating the Birth of an Heir to the Heir to the Throne

51. SÁ, José Anastasio da Costa e. Cantico de acção de graças a Deus todo poderoso pelo recebido beneficio do feliz nascimento da Serenissima Senhora D. Maria, Princesa da Beira: consagrado a suas altezas reaes, os Sereníssimos Principes Nossos Senhores, por .... [Colophon] Lisbon: na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers. Typographical headpiece. Very fine condition. Faint old rubber stamp in blank corner of title page. (1 blank, 3 ll.).   $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in honor of the birth of the first child of D. João, heir to the throne of Portugal, and D. Carlota Joaquina. D. Maria Teresa, Princess of Beira (Maria Teresa Francisca de Assis Antónia Carlota Joana Josefa Xavier de Paula Micaela Rafaela Isabel Gonzaga) was born April 29, 1793, at the Ajuda palace. She was the first child of D. João, who was at the time unofficially ruling as prince regent for his mother D. Maria I, who had been declared incompetent the previous year. D. Maria Teresa was heir to heir to the throne (with the title Princess of Beira) until 1795, when D. João and D. Carlota Joaquina had their first son, D. Francisco António.

In her political sympathies D. Maria Teresa sided with her mother. She allied herself with her brother D. Miguel (b. 1802) in his attempt to win the throne of Portugal (1826–1834). She also sided with her brother-in-law D. Carlos as he tried to wrest the crown from D. Isabella, daughter of D. Carlos’s recently deceased brother Ferdinand VII of Spain. Her participation in the First Carlist War (1833–1839) led to her being excluded
from the succession to the Spanish throne. She married D. Carlos (her sister’s widower) in 1838; the couple left Spain soon after, when D. Carlos’s attempt to become king failed. D. Maria Teresa died in Trieste, in 1874.

The author, a career official at the Ministries of Marine and Foreign Relations, was the younger brother of Joaquim José da Costa e Sá. A native of Lisbon probably born ca. 1750–1765, he died sometime between 1820 and 1825. He was also a published poet and translator of several works from the French.


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**Praise for the Official Who Supervised Porto’s Eighteenth–Century Renovation**


$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem celebrating the good government of João de Almada e Melo, who was responsible for the late-eighteenth–century renovation of the area in Porto known as Baixa do Porto. Almada, born in Troviscoso, Monção, in 1703, followed his father’s footsteps to a military career at age 15, and by 1745 was a colonel in charge of the regiment at Cascais. When the earthquake struck Lisbon in 1755, his regiment was called in to replace D. José I’s bodyguards. Family ties with Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo helped him earn the trust of the future Marquês de Pombal, so that in February 1757, Almada e Melo was named *governador de armas do Porto* and dispatched to stifle an uprising in Porto against the new Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro.

Almada e Melo rapidly brought the situation in Porto under control, and then remained in Porto the rest of his life. In 1761, he began overseeing the renovation of the part of Porto outside the medieval walls. D. José created the Junta das Obras Publicas in 1762, applying to Porto the same means that were being employed to rebuild Lisbon. This major effort of urban planning and renovation was funded by a tax on wine. Public buildings constructed under Almada e Melo’s tenure include the Hospital de Santo António, the Casa da Feitoria Inglesa, and the Real Academia da Marinha e do Comércio (today the Reitoria da Universidade do Porto). In 1764, the year before this poem appeared, Almada e Melo was named *governador da Justiça e Relação do Porto*.

Almada e Melo died in 1786, and is buried in Monção. The Rua do Almada in Porto is named after him, as is a prestigious prize awarded every two years for the best rehabilitation of a historic building in Porto.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of proverbs, from a father to his foppish, dandy son, on life at Court, love, and being a good citizen and head of family.


BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


CARITA
DE
MAXIMAS, E CONSELHOS,
QUE MANDOU
HUM PAY A SEU FILHO
D. R. C.
PERALTA
NESTA CORTE,
PARÁ A PERFEIÇÃO DA VIDA CIVIL,
E CHRISTAÁ,
DADA A PÚBLICO
POR
JOAQUIM MANCEL DE SIQUEIRA.

LISBOA: MDCCLXXI.

Na Offic. da VU.V. DE IGNACIO NOGUEIRA XISTO.
Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.

Item 53 (reduced)
Birthday Wishes for the Queen Mother of Portugal, D. Mariana Victoria

54. SOTO–MAIOR [or Souto–Maior], João Dias Talaia. Panegyrico, que á muito alta, muito poderosa Rainha Nossa Senhora, a Senhora D. Mariana Victoria, consagra no dia felicissimo dos seus annos .... Lisbon: na Officina de Lino da Silva Godinho, 1779. 4°, later wrappers with author, title, and date in manuscript on front cover. Small woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Generous margins. Some dampstains. Overall good condition. Old rectangular paper tag with red border, serrated edges and manuscript shelfmark in ink. 15 pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes an ode, a sonnet and an oration in honor of D. Mariana Victoria’s birthday.

D. Mariana Victoria (1718–1781), eldest daughter of Philip V of Spain, was married in 1729 to D. José, Príncipe do Brasil, who ascended to the throne in 1750 as D. José I. She bore D. José four daughters and ruled as regent for her husband from 1776–1777, after he suffered a series of strokes. D. José was succeeded in 1777 by his eldest daughter, D. Maria I, to whom D. Mariana Victoria acted as an advisor.

As queen mother, D. Mariana Victoria bent her formidable energies to improving relations with Spain, which had deteriorated due to disagreements over Portuguese and Spanish colonies in the Americas. In 1777–1778 she went on a year-long trip to Spain, during which she arranged the Treaty of El Pardo, signed on March 11, 1778, which aimed to settle differences that had been building since the Treaty of Tordesillas, most recently the incursions of the São Paulo bandeirantes into Spanish territories in South America. Present-day Uruguay and parts of Paraguay were confirmed as Spanish, while vast parts of the Amazon basin were recognized as Brazilian. The treaty was cemented by a double marriage between two of D. Mariana Victoria’s grandchildren and two children of the Spanish royal family. (One of these couples, the future D. João VI and the Infanta Carlota Joaquina, were married in 1785 and turned out to be passionately incompatible.)

João Dias Talaia Souto–Maior (d. 1795) was a member of the Academia dos Obsequiosos, which was based in his own home and under the protection of D. Pedro III (as stated on the title page of this work). Innocêncio reports that Talaia Souto–Maior was also an extremely skilled bullfighter (!) who published a collection of poetry (Rimas, 1790) and edited the anthology Sessões litterarias dos alumnos da Academia dos Obsequiosos, do logar de Sacavem, 1790–1791 (3 volumes). This poem is presumably one of the works Innocêncio uncharacteristically fails to catalogue: “varias poesias, e outras miudezas avulsamente impressas, de que me pareceu escusado fazer aqui menção especial.” Talaia Souto–Maior also published birthday greetings and an oration to D. Mariana Victoria in 1778, when she was in Spain negotiating the Treaty of El Pardo.


Birthday Wishes for D. José, Heir to the Throne of Portugal

55. SOTO–MAIOR [or Souto–Maior], João Dias Talaia [or Talaia]. Panegiricos no faustissimo dia dos annos do Serenissimo Senhor Dom Jozé Príncipe do Brazil, que compoz, e recitou .... Lisbon: na Offic. de Chrispim
Sabino dos Santos, 1781. 4°, lovely contemporary patterned Dutch paper wrappers, gilt with an embossed floral design (6–cm tear at top of front wrapper, splitting at foot of spine, some dampstaining). Small woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Nicely printed. Light dampstains on title page. Overall very good condition. 23 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a canção, an ode, and 2 orations praising D. José’s charm and education on the occasion of his twentieth birthday. As the eldest son of D. Maria I and D. Pedro III, D. José (born 1761) was the heir to the throne of Portugal. In 1777, at age 15, D. José married his aunt the thirty–year–old Infanta Benedita, youngest daughter of D. José I and D. Mariana Victoria of Spain. The marriage was favored by D. José I, but it was rumored that it was particularly desired by the powerful Marquês de Pombal, who perhaps hoped to establish Salic law so that the succession to the throne would have passed from D. José I directly to his grandson D. José, bypassing D. Maria, who was known to dislike Pombal.

Three days after his grandson’s wedding D. José I died. D. Maria succeeded to the throne as Portugal’s first queen regnant, and D. José became Prince of Brazil and Duke of Bragança. One of D. Maria’s first acts was to remove Pombal from office and choose advisors from among his enemies. Still, many Portuguese hoped that when D. José succeeded to the throne, he would be influenced by the progressive ideas of the Enlightenment.

Alas, in 1788 the 27–year–old D. José died of smallpox, without issue. (His mother had refused to allow him to receive the recently discovered inoculation.) The new heir to the throne was D. José’s brother D. João, who was very religious and favored absolutism. He acted as prince regent from 1799 and ruled as D. João VI from 1816 to 1826.

João Dias Talaia Soto–Maior (d. 1795) was a member of the Academia dos Obsequiosos, which was based in his own home and under the protection of D. Pedro III (as stated on the title page of this work). Innocêncio reports that Talaia Soto–Maior was also an extremely skilled bullfighter (!) who published a collection of poetry (Rimas, 1790) and edited the anthology Sessões literárias dos alunos da Academia dos Obsequiosos, do logar de Sacavém, 1790–1791 (3 volumes). This work is presumably one of the works Innocêncio fails to catalogue: “varias poesias, e outras miudezas avulsamente impressas, de que me pareceu escusado fazer aqui menção especial.”

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7522. This work not in Innocêncio; on the author, see III, 362; VII, 257; X, 238. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa–Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Copac.

Aguardiente

PRIMEIRA PRO-MEMORIA

Apprezentada em 16 de Março deste presente anno de 1762, ao Secretario de Estado Dom Luiz da Cunha, por Dom Joseph Torrero Embaixador de ElRey Catholico, e por Dom Jacob O’Dunne Ministro Plenipotencia-río de El Rey Christiannissimo.

Dom Joseph Torrero, Embaixador del Rey Catholico, y Don Jacob O’Dunne, Ministro Plenipotencia-río del Rey Christiannissimo en ella Corte, con orden expressa, y positiva cada qual de su respectivo Soberano, exponen respetuosalmente al Rey Fidelissimo.

Que hallando-se los dós Monarcas de Francia, y España, preciados a sofrentar...
in manuscript, “Ciudad de San Phelipe quinientos setenta y quatro.” Signed in print at end “El Marques de Malespina” with contemporary ink manuscript rubric. Light browning and spotting, short marginal tear without loss. Untrimmed. Overall in good to very good condition. Early inscription in margin: “Sn. Phelipe.” (2 ll.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? States the royal percentage of sales of aguardiente, whose production by private citizens had been legalized in 1746.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

57. SYLVA, Dominicus Martinus, and Emanuel dos Reis Sylva. Positiones quas ex logica, metaphysica, et ethica, praeside D. Thoma a V. Maria, canonico regulari, sacrae Theologiae lectore emerito, atque publico philosophiae professore publice propugnandas in Collegio Mafrensi die [in contemporary manuscript: 5 Septemb. Vesp.] Dominicus Martini de Sylva, et Emanuel dos Reis Sylva selegerunt. Positio initialis. Quanta sit Criticae, & Hermeneuticae utilitas ac praestantia. [Colophon] Lisbon: Ex typis Lini Silvii Godinho, 1790. 4°, contemporary blue and pink marbled wrappers (minor wear). Woodcut initial on p. 5. Slightly bumped at corners. Overall in very good condition. 39 pp., signed [a]–e4. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first page holds the dedication: “Serenissimo Brasiliarum Principi supremo bonarum artium patrono in perpetuae. subjectionis. memoriam. Mafrense. Collegium S.” The text includes statements and corollaries on logic (30 statements), ontology (7), theology (4), psychology (4, on the nature of the soul), and ethics (9).

* Neither author listed in Innocentio. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates only a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.


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

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

Birthday Wishes for D. Carlota Joaquina’s Sweet Sixteen

59. [TRINACRINO, Dafni, pseud.]. Inno per solennizzare il fausto giorno natalizio di sua altezza reale D. Carlotta Gioacchina, Principessa del Brasile, nostra signora. Lisbon: nella Stamperia Reale, 1791. 4°, contemporary marbled blue paper wrappers. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Overall in fine condition. 8 pp.   $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, signed in print on p. 7 “Dafni Trinacrino, Accademico del Buon Gusto.” The Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal catalogues this name as a pseudonym, while the Newberry Library catalogues this name as a pseudonym when used in another work. Page 8 contains notes.

D. Carlota Joaquina, daughter of Carlos IV of Spain, was engaged to D. João as part of the negotiations for the Treaty of El Pardo, signed on March 11, 1778, when she was five and D. João was eleven. The marriage formally took place in 1785, but was not consummated until 1790, the year before this pamphlet appeared celebrating her sixteenth birthday. Although the couple had nine children they were famously, passionately incompatible. When the royal family returned from Brazil in 1820, D. Carlota Joaquina became allied with the enemies of the new constitutional regime in the “conspiracy of Rua Formosa,” whose aim was to dissolve the Cortes, depose D. João, and name the D. Carlota Joaquina as regent for D. Miguel. On 22 November 1822, the queen refused to uphold the new Constitution, and the Cortes reacted on 4 December by revoking D. Carlota’s status as queen of Portugal and as a Portuguese citizen. She was ordered to leave the country, but her doctors insisted that such a journey might threaten her life; instead, she was sent to live at the Quinta of Ramalhão.

A text for learning Italian appeared under the name of Dafni Trinacrino, Elementos da lingua Italiana ou Metodo facil, e breve para aprender a ler com perfeição, Lisbon: Regia Typ. Sylviana, n.d. (1790s) and as well as several other brief celebratory works.

Nacional de Portugal with the date [195–] and another dated [1791], also at the Biblioteca Nacional. Not located in Copac.

Congratulation to the Happy Aristocratic Couple

60. [VASCONCELLOS, João José (Pinto) de]. Aos desposorios da Illustissima, e Excellentissima Senhora D. Emilia Henriqueita Pinto de Sousa com o Illustissimo Senhor Fernando José Correia Henrique Betancourt. Lisbon: na Typografia Nunesiana, 1792. 8°, stitched, with a later paper strip at the spine for reinforcement. Light soiling on first and final pages, but overall in good to very good condition. Old ink notations: “N˚ 4” and “1792.” 12 pp. $120.00

FIRST EDITION of this poem celebrating an aristocratic marriage; it was reprinted in 1793 in Vasconellos’s Collecção de prozas, e versos. The half title reads, “Óde epithalamica.”

The groom, D. Fernando José Correia Henriques Betancourt (or Bettencourt) [Henriques de Noronha], (Funchal, 1768–Naples, 1821), was a counsellor to D. João VI and served as minister plenipotentiary and envoy to Stockholm, Berlin, Vienna, and Naples. In October 1792 he married D. Emilia Henriqueita Pinto de Sousa [Coutinho] (London, 1775–1850), daughter of the Visconde de Balsemão and in her own right Dama da Ordem de S. João de Jerusalem. The couple had 4 daughters and 2 sons. In 1812 Betancourt was granted the title first Visconde de Torre Bela.

Typographically this is a somewhat unusual piece. Portuguese books seldom have any coat of arms on the title page except that of the royal family or (for a relatively short time) the Marquês de Pombal. This one has the arms of Pinto, the bride’s family. Within the ode the author mentions that he is a member of the Pinto family, although in the printed signature at the end of this poem he signed himself “João José Vasconcellos.”

This work is also unusual in having the coat of arms engraved rather than woodcut. The platemarks are not visible: the engraving seems to have been done on a plate so large that it could afterwards be run through the press to have the title page printed on it, and then trimmed to get rid of the platemark (intentionally or not).

João José Pinto de Vasconcellos (b. Lamego) was secretario do Governo de Angola and later consul general of Portugal in Denmark. Innocêncio thought he was still alive in 1808. He published a number of short works of this sort.

† Innocêncio III, 394; on the author, see also X, 290; XI, 295; Aditamentos p. 201. Coimbra, Miscelâneas VII, 9902. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Mourning the Death of the Heir to the Throne of Portugal, D. José

61. VASCONCELLOS, João José Pinto de. Sentimentos saudosos, na morte do Augusto, e Serenissimo Principe o Senhor D. Jozé. Dedicados a memoria do mesmo senhor .... Lisbon: na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo,
VIDA, E GLORIOSO MARTYRIO
DE
S. MANOEL,
E seus dous Irmãos
SABEL, E ISMAEL,
Dada à luz por um Devoto da Irmãeidade do mesmo Santo.
LISBOA: MDCCCLXV.
Na Officina de IGNACIO NOGUEIRA XISTO.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
1788. 4°, later wrappers. Woodcut of royal arms of Portugal within a decorative frame on title page. Overall good to very good condition. Old rectangular paper tag with red border, serrated edges and shelf-mark in ink manuscript on upper inner corner of front wrapper. 11 pp. $100.00

FIRST EDITION of this elegiac poem on the death of D. José, Prince of Brazil; a second edition appeared in 1789.

As the eldest son of D. Maria I and D. Pedro III, D. José (b. 1761) was the heir to the throne of Portugal, and his death at a young age radically changed the course of the country over the following decades. In 1777, at age 15, D. José married his aunt, thirty–year–old Infanta Benedita, youngest daughter of D. José I and D. Mariana Victoria of Spain. The marriage was favored by D. José I, but it was rumored that it was particularly desired by the powerful Marquês de Pombal, who perhaps hoped to establish Salic law so that the succession to the throne would have passed from D. José I directly to his grandson D. José, bypassing D. Maria—who was known to dislike Pombal.

Three days after his grandson’s wedding, D. José I died. D. Maria succeeded to the throne as Portugal’s first queen regnant, and D. José became Prince of Brazil and Duke of Bragança. One of D. Maria’s first acts was to remove Pombal from office and choose advisors from among his enemies. Still, many Portuguese hoped that when D. José succeeded to the throne, he would be influenced by the progressive ideas of the Enlightenment.

Alas, in 1788, the 27–year–old D. José died of smallpox, without issue. (His mother had refused to allow him to receive the recently discovered inoculation.) The new heir to the throne was D. José’s brother D. João, who was very religious and favored absolutism. He acted as prince regent from 1799 and ruled as D. João VI from 1816 to 1826.

A number of works on the death of D. José were published together under the series title Collecçaõ funebre das obras impressas por ocasião da morte do sereníssimo senhor D. Joseph Príncipe do Brasil, Lisbon, 1788.

João José Pinto de Vasconcellos (b. Lamego) was secretario do Governo de Angola and later consul general of Portugal in Denmark. Innocência thought he was still alive in 1808.

♦ Innocência X, 290; on the author, see also III, 393; XI, 295; Aditamentos p. 201. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7463. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus three copies of the Lisbon: Officina Nunesiana, 1789 edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional, and an edition cited without publisher or date, also at the Biblioteca Nacional. Not located in Copac.
SENTENÇA
DO SUPREMO TRIBUNAL
DO CONSELHO DE JUSTIÇA,
PROFERIDA A FAVOR
DE MANOEL ANTONIO TAVARES,
CORONEL QUE FOI DO REGIMENTO DE INFANTARIA
DO REINO DE ANGOLA;
AGREGADO À PRIMEIRA PLANA DA CORTE,
POR DECRETO
DE SUA MAGESTADE.

LISBOA,
NA OFFICINA DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressos do Conflito de Guerra.
ANNO M. DCC. LXV.
Com Licença.
62. *Vida, e glorioso martyrio de S. Manoel, e seus dous irmãos Sabel, e Ismael. Dada á luz por hum devoto da Irmandade do mesmo Santo*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, modern quarter cloth over decorated paper boards, decorated endleaves. Large, well–executed woodcut on title page of the saint about to be cut down, with God the Father and an angel (see below). Overall in very good condition. 16 pp., misbound [1–2, 5–6, 7–8, 3–4, 13–14, 9–10, 11–12, 15–16]. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Manuel, Sabel and Ismael were born in Persia of a pagan father, but their mother raised them in the Christian faith. When they were sent by the Persian emperor to Chalcedon (Bithynia, modern Turkey) to negotiate with the Roman Emperor Julian (r. 361–3), Julian took offense at their refusal to worship pagan gods. Despite their diplomatic status, he ordered them tortured, then executed, in 362. Their bodies were immediately swallowed up in an earthquake, so that rather than being burned as Julian had ordered, they were given Christian burials. This account tells the story of their martyrdom at length, with “reports” of the exchanges between Julian and the Persians. At the end is a brief bibliography of writings on the lives of these martyrs. According to the title page, this work was written by a member of the Irmandade de São Manoel.

The finely detailed half–page woodcut on the title page shows St. Manuel about to be beheaded. At the upper right is the angel who appeared while he was being tortured and relieved all his pain, and above the angel is God in glory.

At the foot of the final page is a note that this life of S. Manoel was finished “em caza de Manoel Ribeiro, homem cégo, morador no Beco da Roza na Rua das Farinhas a S. Cristovão; e no Bairro alto ás portas de Santa Catharina na lója de Borrages em caza de Manoel Gomes.”

*Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, or Innocêncio, under the title or Manuel Ribeiro. Not located in *NUC*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the single copy cited by Porbase. Not located in SMU online catalogue.
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