RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 232
Forty-One Items
Recently Catalogued
March 22, 2016

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Forty-One Items
Recently Catalogued

All items will be shipped from New York.

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 232

Forty-One Items
Recently Catalogued

Thrilling Rescues from a Burning Ship Full of Emigrants to the United States—An Eyewitness Account


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On August 24, 1848, the Ocean Monarch, a large packet ship on the Boston-Liverpool run, caught fire soon after leaving Liverpool and went down six miles off the coast of Wales, with 178 passengers and crew; 223 others were saved by nearby ships. Many of those aboard were Irish immigrants bound for the United States. It was one of the most dramatic and horrific naval catastrophes of its time, and received widespread media attention.

Araujo Junior was aboard the Brazilian steam-frigate Affonso, which anchored to windward of the burning Monarch. The crew attached a line and rescued 160 passengers, at considerable risk to themselves. They were commended for their actions by the Princess de Joinville, who was aboard the Affonso. Soon afterwards, several other ships stopped to give assistance.

The lithograph is captioned, “Incendio total do Monarcha do Oceano, a imitacao de hum dezenho de S.A.R. o Principe de Joinville.” It shows the Monarch in flames at the left, the Affonso at the right. Between are passengers clinging to two fallen masts, and boats picking up survivors. Many passengers on the Affonso fled to the front of the boat: the illustration shows the moment when the bowsprit cracked, hurling them into the sea.

At the time, Araujo Junior (d. 1884) was a first lieutenant in the Armada Nacional e Imperial. He rose to the rank of capitão-tenente and was a knight of the Ordem de S. Bento de Aviz and Comendador of the Ordem Portugueza da Conceição de Villa Viçosa. This is his only published work.

Sermão que o padre Diogo de Areda da Companhia de Jesus fez no Mosteiro da Rosa em Lisboa na profissão de D. na Francêsca de Lacerda, estando o Santíssimo Sacramento em publico, com todas as licenças necessárias.

Em Lisboa.

Por Pedro Craesbeeck, impressor del Rey Anno de 1628.

Item 2 (reduced)
**Sermon at a Lavish Celebration of a Nun Taking Vows**

2. AREDA, P. Diogo de. *Sermam que o Padre Diogo de Areda da Companhia de Jesu fes no mosteiro da Rosa em Lisboa, na prosissao de Dona Francisca de Lacerda, estando o Sanctissimo Sacramento em publico.* Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut on title page with Jesuit emblem, flanked by angels with the symbols of the Passion: a column, a cross, a whip, and a crown of thorns. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpiece. In very good condition. (2), 8 ll. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon preached by a Jesuit at the Mosteiro da Rosa convent in Lisbon, when Francesca de Lacerda became a member of the convent. The prologue notes with approval that when João Pereira de Castelo Branco’s daughter entered the convent, the ceremonies were the most lavish ever seen there. The Jesuit P. Areda, taking for his text a verse from Psalms 4 (“Sacrificate sacrificium iustitiae, & sperate in Domino”), preached one of his sermons “com o sucesso costumado.” On the main altar, the Sacrament was displayed with the pomp one would expect in the Baroque era: “onde estaua alevantado hum throno & piramide muy artificiosa, & rica, & o restante da Igreja muy bem armado, & ornado de curiosidades.”

The Dominican convent of Mosteiro da Rosa, in the Mouraria neighborhood of Lisbon, was founded in 1519 by Luís de Brito and his wife D. Joana de Ataíde. By 1551 there were 33 nuns and 12 servants. The convent was razed in the great earthquake of 1755, but the name survives in the current street name, Largo da Rosa.

Diogo de Areda (1568-1641), born at Arraiolos, District of Évora, became a Jesuit in 1584. He taught philosophy at Lisbon and, for 10 years, theology at Coimbra. Most of his life was spent in Lisbon, where he died.

❊ Arouca A473. Backer-Sommervogel I, 526. Barbosa Machado I, 619. Coimbra, Miscéláneas 4680. This work not in Inocência; for other works see II, 143-4; IX, 119-20. OCLC: 688361711 (Universidad de Valladolid). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, “aparado” (trimmed; one copy with final leaf mutilated) or in poor condition; noting that in a variant, on f. 6, lines 9, 10, and 11, the endings are “liberda”, “pro-”, and “teve”; in our copy, the lines end with “li-”, “clausura”, and “o”. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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**Spherical Geometry**

3. BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. *Breve tratado de geometria spherica … em additamento aos seus Elementos de geometria.* Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1817. 8°, disbound, laid into old marbled paper wrappers (worn). Woodcut arms and insignia of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [5]. Light dampstaining, mostly marginal. In good to very good condition. Later ink “90” in upper blank margin of title page. 30 pp., 1 folding engraved plate, (3 ll. advertisements). $600.00

FIRST EDITION, an apparently unrecorded variant issue with 3 unnumbered leaves of advertisements at the end, beginning with the caption title *Catalogo das obras já*
impressas, e mandadas compôr pela Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa; com os preços, por que cada huma dellas se vende brochado. We have seen copies that contain stubs where these have been excised. This Breve tratado was later reprinted as part of the author’s Elementos de geometria (first published in 1816? see Borba de Moraes), which was widely used as a geometry textbook in Portugal and Brazil through the nineteenth century.

Villela Barbosa (1769-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, taught mathematics at the Academia Real de Marinha and was an officer of the Academia Real das Ciencias. Having served in the 1821 Portuguese Constitutional Cortes, he returned to Brazil in 1823, and was one of the three negotiators who concluded the 1825 treaty by which Portugal recognized Brazilian independence. He later held high government offices in Brazil. Villela Barbosa is better known for his poetry, e.g., Poemas, Coimbra, 1794, and Primavera, Lisbon 1821.


Bowdlerized Excerpts


Barker observed that his students learned and retained moral lessons much more willingly if the the lessons were in verse, but felt that much of serious Portuguese literature contained material inappropriate for young ears. He set out to create a collection of works in verse suitable for teaching his pupils to be “uteis a si mesmos, aos seus similhantes, e á Patria.” The first volume offers 71 fables. The second includes sonnets, epigrams, madrigals, decimas, odes, epistles, satires, eclogues and more by Camões, Barbosa du Bocage, Domingo Caldas Barbosa, Sá de Miranda, Nicolau Tolentino, Antônio Ribeiro dos Santos, José Agostinho de Macedo, and many others. Innocência notes that although Barker doesn’t acknowledge it, this is an adapation of Almeida Garrett’s Parnaso lusitano, 1826.

Antonio Maria Barker (1792-1853), a native of Porto, arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1810. Devoting himself to primary education, he became one of the most highly regarded
Item 3 (greatly reduced)
teachers. When Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed to a
commission charged to study the furthering of education and improvements in methods
of teaching. He published more than a dozen works designed to assist in the instruc-
tion of his pupils. Barker was a member of a number of learned societies in the newly
independent Brazil, including the Sociedade Litteraria do Rio de Janeiro.

* Innocêncio mentions the fifth edition, Rio de Janeiro, 1860 (VIII, 241) and the first
edition, Porto, 1835 (XXII, 316); on the editor, see I, 197 and XX, 379. Sacramento Blake
I, 256: listing only a fifth edition, Rio de Janeiro, 1860, with 311 pp. OCLC: 78222211
(Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Kentucky); the Rio de Janeiro, 1884
edition is 456881930 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). No edition located in Porbase,
which cites other works by Barker. No edition located in Copac, which cites another
work by Barker. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched), which cites other works
by Barker via Porbase, and the 1884 edition of the present work via the Bibliothèque
nationale de France.

Translation of a Mock-Epic Poem

5. BOILEAU, Nicolas. António José de Lima Leitão, trans. A estante
do Côro, poema heroï-cômico, compôsto em verso francez por ... e traduzido
em portuguez verso a verso, pelo Dr. Antôñio José de Lima Leitão, lente de
Pathologia e Clinica Mèdica da Escola Real de Cirurgià de Lisboa. Seguido
da Ode a Camões feita em francez pelo Sr. Raynouard e posta em portuguez
pêla mesma traductor. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 8°, original
pink printed wrappers (defective at spine and inner margin of front
wrapper, front wrapper soiled). Small wood-engraved royal arms of
Portugal on title page and front wrapper. Wrappers with repeated
typographical design within two ruled borders. Light marginal stain
on final few leaves; otherwise fine internally. In very good condition.
 xi, 59, (1) pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this translation of Boileau’s Le Lutrin, in six cantos,
followed by notes (pp. 43-46) and a list of names that occur in the poem (pp. 47-48). Boileau’s Le Lutrin, published in 1674 with two cantos added in 1683, was a parody of
epic poetry that some argue inspired Alexander Pope’s Rape of the Lock.

In his translator’s preface (pp. ix-x), Lima Leitão compares this poem to others of
the same genre: Diniz da Cruz e Silva’s O Hyssope, Tassoni’s Secchia Rapita, Voltaire’s
Pucelle d’Orleans, Casti’s Animali Parlanti, and the Batrachomyomachia attributed to Homer.
He also discusses the difficulties of translating from French to Portuguese and why he’s
both a translator and a physician.

On pp. 49-59 appears an ode to Camões by François Just Marie Raynouard
(1761-1836), a French poet and dramatist who is known as the founder of Romance
linguistics. Lima Leitão notes that he felt the need to translate this ode on Camões even
though it had already been rendered into Portuguese by Filinto Elysio and Timotheo
Lecussan Verdier.

In 1834, the same year Lima Leitão’s volume appeared, the Imprensa Nacional also
published another translation of Le Lutrin: Tradução livre ou imitação do poema de Mr. de
Boileau intitulado Le Lutrin ou Estante do Côrō, by António Lobo de Barbosa Ferreira Teixeira Gyrão, 1.º Visconde de Vilarinho de São Romão, into outava rima.

António José de Lima Leitão (1787-1856), a major figure in Portuguese medicine, was born in Lagos (Algarve), and served as a physician with the French and the Portuguese armies from 1808 to 1814, before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão was a professor at the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon, president of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences, and an active contributor to the Portuguese medical press. He served twice in the Côrtes, published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry and a translation of Virgil.

Gracia I, 171. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal I, 432. For the translation by Gyrão, see Gracia I, 185 and Gonçalves Rodrigues I, 432. OCLC: 43290872 (University of California-Los Angeles, Indiana University, University of Kentucky, Harvard University, Princeton University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 557606536 (British Library, giving the same title and collation, but with a date of 1824: probably a typo, since there is no record of such an edition elsewhere). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Universidade Nova Lisboa-Centre for English Translation; of the Lisbon, 1834 translation by Gyrão, Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched), locates the copies cited by Porbase, and adds Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Three Works on the “Conspiracy of 1817”

6. [BRANDÃO, Fr. Mateus da Assumpção]. Resposta á Analyse critica dos redactores do Investigador Num. LXXXVI [-LXXXVII] contra as Reflexões sobre a conspiração de 1817, por hum verdadeiro amigo da patria. Parte II [-III]. 3 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1818. 8°, later tan quarter calf over marbled boards (some stains, single small wormhole at foot, rear hinge split, one or more works removed from binding at end), spine stamped in blind, crimson leather lettering piece with “Conspiração de 1817” in gilt, marbled endleaves. Small royal arms of Portugal on title page. Browned, minor marginal dampstaining. Repairs to title page with loss of several letters and probably an ownership signature. In good condition. Small bookplate on front pastedown with “ex-libris” but no name, below images of sun, lamp, olive branch, and open book. Small rectangular white paper ticket with serrated edges and red borders, and with “1940” stamped at center, “41” in penciled manuscript above (shelf location or accession numbers?). Parts II and III ONLY (of 3): 86, 16 pp., (1 l. errata). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of three works on the 1817 executions of General Gomes Freire and eleven others who had been charged with conspiring to topple the government. The harsh and speedy response by General Beresford, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army while the royal family remained in Brazil, intensified anti-British
COLECCIÓN
DE
Leyes, Reales decretos y órdenes,
ACUERDOS Y CIRCULARES
pertenecientes al ramo de Mesta,
DESDE EL AÑO DE 1729 AL DE 1827:
por Don Matías Prieto,
Contador honorario de Ejército, y Contador y Archivero
del Honrado Concejo de la Mesta.

Publicada el Honrado Concejo,
SIENDO SU PRESIDENTE
el Ilmo. Sr. D. José María Ruiz de Lampert,
Caballero pensionado de la Real y distinguida Orden
Española de Carlos III, del Consejo y Cámara de
Castilla, etc. etc. etc.

MADRID:
Imprenta de Repullés, 1828.
sentiments in Portugal and accelerated the rise of Portuguese liberalism, which culminated in the Revolução Liberal of 1820.

Brandão’s work (of which only Parts II and III are present here) is an exhaustive rebuttal of criticisms directed against the author’s earlier *Reflexões sobre a conspiração descoberta e castigada em Lisboa no anno de 1817* (Lisbon, 1818), which defended the executions. Parts II-III are signed consecutively and were issued together; Part I was published earlier the same year by the Impressão Regia.

Frei Brandão (1778-1837) published his polemics the same year in which he was awarded a doctorate of theology from the University of Coimbra. He served as prégador regio and censor regio. As a result of his political activism, he eventually fled to Rome as a political refugee in 1834.


BOUND WITH:
VIDAL, Manuel José Gomes de Abreu. *Analyse da sentença proferida no juízo da inconfidencia em 15 de outubro em 1817, contra o tenente general Gomes Freire de Andrade, o coronel Manoel Monteio de Carvalho, e outros, &c. pelo crime d’alta traição, oferecida aos amigos da constituição, e da verdade …* Lisbon: Na Typografia Morandiana, 1820. 8°, 36 pp. In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Vidal begins aggressively with the statement, “De todos os castigos barbaros, que tem feito o horror dos seculos, talvez são os mais atrozes aquelles, que, sob o respeitavel nome da Justiça tem perpetrado a dispotica, e deregrada tyrannia.” He argues that the execution of Gomes Freire was not merited because of his exemplary service during the Peninsula War. Not long after writing the *Analyse*, the author reversed his liberal political views and became a staunch absolutist.


AND BOUND WITH:

[GUEDES, Camilo José Rosario]. *Elogio funebre em memoria dos doze portuguezes beneméritos da patria, que em 18 de outubro de 1817 sofrêão martyrio por causa da liberdade e independencia nacional. Por C.J. do R.G.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Rollandiana, 1822. 8°, 26 pp. In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy for Gomes Freire and the other Martyrs of Liberty. The author, a sanitation official in Lisbon, published a number of poetical and dramatic works before emigrating to Brazil in 1822.

Innocêncio II, 16. Not located in Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular;* for another work by the author, see I, 103. Not located

Laws on Livestock

7. BRIEVA, Matias. Coleccion de leyes, reales decretos y órdenes, acuerdos y circulares pertenecientes al ramo de Mesta desde el año de 1729 al de 1827, por ... Publicala el Honrado Concejo .... Madrid: Imprenta de Repullés, 1828. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear), smooth spine with gilt ornaments and fillets (slightly defective at foot, 3 small wormholes at front joint), black morocco lettering piece with short title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Title page laid out with an elegant variety of roman, cursive, and gothic type. Clean and crisp. Internally fine; overall very good. A few old notes laid in. [iii]-xxxiv, 486, 110 pp., lacking first leaf [*a half title*?]. The digital copy in the Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon collates the same as ours, as does the one at Kress. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Collection of laws regarding livestock (ganaderia), with a chronological index and an index by subject.

The Mesta was a powerful association of sheep ranchers established in the thirteenth century. The export of merino wool enriched the members of the Mesta (the nobility and religious orders) who had acquired ranches during the process of Reconquista. Two of the most important wool markets were held in Medina del Campo and Burgos. The kings of Castile conceded many privileges to the Mesta. The cañadas (traditional rights-of-way for sheep that perhaps date back to prehistoric times) are legally protected “forever” from being built on or blocked. Some Madrid streets are still part of the cañada system, and there are groups of people who occasionally drive sheep across the modern city as a reminder of their ancient rights and cultures, although these days sheep are generally transported by rail.


Come See the 15 Bulls “Bravos, e Ferozes”

8. [BULLFIGHTING]. Noticia. [begins:] Domingo, que se contão 8 do presente mez de Julho, na Praça do Salitre haverá o primeiro Combate de Touros, cujo divertimento será ordenado pela maneira seguinte .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1798. Folio (28.5 x 17 cm.). Typographical border. Foldlines. In very good condition. Broadsidem. Printed on papel selado of 8 reis. $500.00

Flyer or poster for a bullfight to be held in the Praça do Salitre of Lisbon, 8 July 1798, featuring João Antonio Maria Cambetta, “assas bem conhecido pelo valor, destreza,
NOTICIA.

DOMINGO, que fe conto 8 do presente mez de Julho, na Praça do Salitre haverá o primeiro Combate de Toreo, cujo divertimento será ordenado pela maneira seguinte.

A’s 4 horas e meia da tarde dar-se-há começo ao brincó com o signal do estalar de huma girândola de fogo; e imediatamente entrará o Nota a fazer ao Cortezas de edillo ao Maritlimo Dezembargador Corregedor do Bairro de Remédios, de quem recebendo as Ordem, as por logo em execução; fazendo entrar o Contendor, que nella tarde hás de ser JOAO ANTONIO MARIA GAMBETTA, afins bem confeccionado pelo valor, destreza, e pericia com que fe houve nos Combates dos annos proximos passados, e os quais satisfiz a todos os Senhores Espectadores. Em gratidão aos obtidos, que sempre tem recebido, pretenda no mencionado dia por todos os exten- sos para os continuar a merecer. Virá o dito mentado em hum arrogante, e soberbo Cavalo, accompanhado de oitou Candos, farados com todo o efeito; e quatro Capachos Espanhescos, que se mandarão vir de Espanha recentemente vestidos, dos quais três são novos, ainda não vistos nella Cidade: e tezendo as de- vidas venidas ao mesmo Magistrado, retirar-se-há a madr de Cavallo para entrar no Combate. Terá para combatir 15 Tore- jos efiliados per mais bramos, e ferezias das manadas de diversos Lavradores do Rivi-Tejin.

No intervallo da tarde em quanto defensa o Contendor, haverá alguns divertimentos, e fundos que lepra, o Cavallei- ro virá a dar fim ao Combate, e qual finalizasse com as últi- mas Cortezas, não elfrado parrechos de fogo, e todos os meios aperces, que para esse divertimento tá necessaries; também te- da a Pelosas, que tirer caus de silla, e es quiser trazer, tem porta franki com obligação de os largar aos Toreos, quando fe lhe mandar.

Avisar-se, que toda a Pelosas, que na dita tarde sal- tar à Praça será logo prezada, e para que eles a noticia a te- dos, se previst do dia modo.

LISBOA: No Officina de Joaquim Leomar de Aquino Bolinhas.
Ano de 1798.

Com licença.

Item 8 (greatly reduced)
e perícia com que se houve nos Combates dos annos proximos preteritos, em os quais satisfez a todos os Senhores Espectadores.” There were to be 15 bulls “mais bravos, e ferozes” from the Ribatejo.


Critiques of Spanish Literature, Morals, Historiography, & More

9. CADAHALSO Y VASQUEZ, José. Cartas marruecas del coronel …. Barcelona: En la Imprenta de Piferrer, 1796. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), smooth spine with citron lettering piece, gilt letter and bands, marbled endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page of a monogram beneath a ducal coronet. Dampstained in lower margin, not affecting text. Two-line ink inscription dated 21 December 1813 at top of second front free endleaf recto, above a penciled profile of a bearded man’s head. Small rectangular white printed paper ticket on rear pastedown endleaf reading “Llibreria // S. i LL.”. (4 ll.), 224 pp. $250.00

Second edition of a work first published by Sancha in Madrid, 1793 and frequently reprinted since. Ticknor compares it to Montesquieu’s Persian Letters and Goldsmith’s Citizen of the World, but notes that it is more concerned with literary discussions and satire than either of those works. It includes sections on Spanish character, customs, nobility and commoners, language, pride, respect for the aged, love of luxury, Barcelona, moneymaking, history and historiography, Don Quixote (pp. 143-5), pedantry and scholars, forced marriages, coquetry, and more.

Cadahalso y Vasquez was born in Cádiz in 1741, served as a colonel in the Caballería de borbón, and was killed during the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. He is considered one of the canonical Spanish enlightenment authors.


With Mentions of Sebastianists and the Trovas of Bandarra


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses the activities of the French, Spanish, and British, with mentions of Sebastianists and the trovas of Bandarra. The letter is dated in print at the beginning Coimbra, 19 September 1808.

* Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular I, 192. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 116. Not located in
Innocência. Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 43888008 (Yale University). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Miracles by St. John of Nepomuk, with a Fine Engraving

11. Carta escrita ao muito egregio Partido Austriaco de Portugal, dedicada ao invicto martyr São João Nepomuceno, pela circunstancia do evidente milagre, que a favor do Exercito Austriaco obrou na ponte do Rio Moldau a sua veneravel estatua, cuja estampa se mostra collocada sobre a mesma Dedicatoria. Por hum anonymo, que movido do grande gosto, com que entre elle vê celebradas tantas victorias, pertende ser novo Alumno de tão feliz, e illustre Consistorio, pedindo-lhe primeiro huma resolução sobre algumas particularidades do seu genio. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina Sylviana, 1745. 4°, disbound. Three-quarter page engraving on second leaf recto of a statue of St. John Nepomucene. Woodcut on title page of a sun with a coronet. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 11 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The fine three-quarter page engraving, copied from a German original and signed by the noted artist Debrie, shows two views of the bronze statue of São João Nepomuceno (St. John of Nepomuk), patron saint of Bohemia, that stands on a bridge in Prague, and includes a lengthy inscription by Debie. The statue had recently performed miracles before the Prussian army during the War of the Austrian Succession.

The text is written by an anonymous Portuguese who had only recently come to sympathize with the Austrian party in his country. D. João V of Portugal was married to Maria Ana, Archduchess of Austria (a Habsburg); after D. João suffered a stroke in 1742, she ruled as regent until his death in 1750. A good deal of antagonism existed in Portugal between supporters of Austria and of France. This author includes a list at the end of twelve condições for his conversion, among them that he will not believe any old rumors that are circulating, that he won’t be forced to take a financial loss (“Que de nenhuma sôrte serey obrigado a declarar a guerra ao meu dinheiro, fazendo apostas sobre estas materias”), and that he will read all the gazetas and suplementos, but will only give them the credit of literature, because they so often contain lies.

John of Nepomuk (Nepomucene, ca. 1345-1393) is believed to have been cast into the Vitava River (at Prague) to drown because he refused to divulge secrets learned as confessor to the queen of Bohemia; he is therefore considered the first martyr of the Seal of the Confessional. He was beatified in 1721 and canonized in 1729.

Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.

THEBAIDA PORTUGUEZA:
COMPENDIO HISTÓRICO
DA
CONGREGAÇÃO DOS MONGES
POBRES DE JESU CHRISTO
DA SERRA DE OSSA
CHAMADA DEPOIS DE S. PAULO IEREMITA,
EM PORTUGAL,
OFERECIDO
AO
SERENÍSSIMO SENHOR
DOM JOÃO,
PRÍNCIPE DO BRASIL N.S.,
POR
F. MANOEL DE S. CAETANO DAS AIS,
Ex-Ritir Geral de Dita Orden.

TOMO I.

LISBOA, M. D. CC. LXXXIII.

Na Oficina de João Thaddeo Pereira.

Com Licença do Real Meio da Commissão Geral Sef.
ira e Exame, e Governo dos Livros.
How to Improve Grain Production

12. [CASTEL BRANCO, José Francisco Braamcamp de Almeida, Francisco de Lemos Betancourt, and Francisco António dos Santos]. Exposição das reformas, e melhoramento que adquirio em Portugal, Algarve, e ilhas adjacentes a lavoura de generos cereaes, desde 26 de maio em 1820 até 14 de Fevereiro de 1824. Paris: Na Typographia de Firmin Didot, 1824. 8°, contemporary quarter black straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (boards severely damaged by insects, corners worn), smooth spine with gilt bands (slightly defective at head, and with two larger defects), marbled endleaves. Minor worming in upper inner blank margin of final three leaves. In good condition. 35 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed in print on p. 10 by José Francisco Braamcamp de Almeida Castel Branco, Francisco de Lemos Betancourt, and Francisco Antonio dos Santos, who were charged by the Crown with investigating ways of improving the production of grains in Portugal.

Innocêncio IV, 335. Ramos, A edição de língua portuguesa em França 90 (citing a copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, with only 32 pp.). Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 56516543 (Newberry Library); 558539858 (British Library); 457129034 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies previously cited in the national libraries of France and Portugal.

Epic and Allegorical


Second edition of this epic poem in twelve cantos, often compared with the Lusiads; it first appeared in 1611. There is also an edition of 1844, and a critical edition published Setúbal: Câmara Municipal, 2013. An explanatory preface outlines the allegorical themes of this work, where the City is the soul, its towers the Strength of the Soul, and the Fortified Mosque is the Human
Heart. In this epic, the Moors represent the Damned Spirits, and Lucifer their Capitain, who wages war with Triumph, as represented by Affonso Africano (King Afonso V of Portugal). King Afonso V conquered Alcacer Ceguer (1458), Tangiers (won and lost several times between 1460 and 1464), and Arzila (1471). These achievements granted him the nickname of the African or Africano.

A native of Setúbal, the author studied both civil and canon law with distinction at the Universidade de Coimbra and practiced as a lawyer, but had literary aspirations. He was considered part of the eschola hespanhola active in Portugal in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Innocencio reports that some critics considered this a terceiro lugar work due to the inferiority of the plot and the overall slow pace, although as poetry they praised its structure. Mousinho is sometimes catalogued as Mausinho, Quevedo as Quebedo, and Castelo-branco as Castel-branco, Castelbranco or Castelobranco.

Provenance: P. José Rodrigues Liberal de Sampaio (1846-1935), a native of Serraquinho, Montalegre, was a secular priest, with degrees in Theology and Law from Coimbra University (1891). He is said to have excelled as a student, and to have been a distinguished preacher, simultaneously practicing law in the region of Chaves. A member of numerous learned societies, he contributed articles of literary and scientific criticism, as well as entering into polemics, published in a number of newspapers in Lisbon and Porto. He also studied the history and archeology of his region, and formed a vast library, which it was thought would go to the Municipal Museum in his name in Chaves—but this aim was never realized, and the library was dispersed. See Grande enciclopédia, XXVI, 891.

On the Peninsular War


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of three odes on the Peninsular War, dated October 24, 27, and 28, 1808.

Francisco José da Costa (1771-1813) studied medicine at Coimbra, then taught philosophy in his native Santarém. According to Innocencio he wrote poetry and also many sermons, which were usually preached by others without acknowledgment. These poems were published posthumously by his nephew.

MEMORIA
SOBRE
OS PRINCIPAES IMPEDIMENTOS
QUE EMBARCAO OS PROGRESSOS
DA
AGRICULTURA, E INDUSTRIA
NESTE REINO,
E
MEIOS DE OS EVITAR
COM A IDEA DA LEGISLAÇÃO MAIS PROPIA PARA
CONSEGUIR ESTE FIM.

LISBOA:
NA TYPOG. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressor do Concelho de Guerra,
1822.
EXTRACTO
DOS
PRINCÍPIOS FUNDAMENTAES
DO
SISTEMA ADMINISTRATIVO DE FRANÇA
POR MR. DONNIN, E SUA COMPARAÇÃO COM
OS DE PORTUGAL.
POR
FRANCISCO SOARES FRANCO.
DEPUTADO ÀS CORTES ORDINARIAS.

LISBOA:
NA TYPOGRAPHIA ROLLANDIANA.
1822.
**Long-Winded Praise for a Short-Lived Peace**


First and only edition. Glosses on 4 poems; signed in print on p. 7. The advertisement on the final page promises a new work out in 1802 and lists 6 other works available.

The “Guerra das Laranjas,” a prelude to the Peninsular War, got its nickname from the orange-tree branches that Godoy sent to D. Maria Luisa as trophies taken from Elvas, a town he had not captured. In early 1801 D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, rejected French demands to close Portuguese ports to British ships, and declared war on Spain. French and Spanish troops invaded the Alentejo, soundly defeating the Portuguese. In the peace treaty hastily concluded at Badajoz on 6 June 1801 (by Bonaparte’s brother Lucien, French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, Manuel Godoy, and Luis Pinto de Sousa, the Portuguese plenipotentiary), Portugal agreed to cede the border fortress of Olivença to Spain, to pay Spain for the cost of the war, reimburse her subjects for damages incurred, and to close Portuguese ports to British ships.

José Daniel Rodrigues da Costa (1757-1832), a native of Leira, was a fervent supporter of D. Miguel. He held many government posts in Portugal and was a prolific writer: his works (the earliest of which dates to 1777) were very popular and often reprinted during his lifetime. Innocêncio uncharacteristically declines to catalogue all the author’s works: “Parece-me desnecessario além de difficil, apresentar aqui um catalogo geral de todas as suas producções.” Rodrigues da Costa was a poet of arcadismo, using the name Josino Leirense in the Nova Arcadia. His narrative poem *O balão dos habitantes da lua* (1819) is considered the first Portuguese work of science fiction.

*Not in Innocêncio; on the author, see IV, 304-5; XII, 295; Aditamentos 229-30. For numerous other works by this author, see Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 214-16. OCLC: 79281777 (Harvard University-Houghton Library); 69018423 (Newberry Library); 497354698 (British Library). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library only.*

**Biographical Sketches of the Côrtes of 1842, by One of the Deputies**


First and only edition of this description of the Portuguese Cortes of 1842, published anonymously by one of the elected deputies. Part I (pp. 9-27) is a “Vida intima” of the Côrtes. Part II (pp. 29-111) gives biographical sketches of several dozen members, including the Duque de Terceira, Silva Cabral, Costa Cabral, Almeida Garrett,
and Mousinho d’Albuquerque. Part III (pp. 113-127) is polemical: “Necessidade de mudar de ministros.”

João de Azevedo Sá Coutinho (Vianna do Minho1811-Lisbon, 1854) was a Miguelista who retreated to Braga when the constitutionalists came to power in 1834, and stayed there until he took part in the reaction against the September revolution in 1837. In 1842 he served in the Cortes, where he sided with the opposition. Later he fought on behalf of the Junta do Porto. Innocência comments: “Dotado de inegável talento, carecia às vezes da prudência necessária para regular as suas acções.”

* Innocência III, 297-8; on the author, see also VI, 265 and X, 169. Guerra Andrade, Pseudónimos p. 88. OCLC: 320150820 (University of California-Los Angeles); 504611661 (British Library). Porbase locates seven copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats the copy at British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**History of the Monastery of Serra de Ossa Based on Archival Documents**

17. DAMASIO, Fr. Manoel de São Caetano. Thebaida portugueza: compendio historico da Congregação dos Monges Pobres de Jesu Christo da Serra de Ossa chamada depois de S. Paulo Heremita, em Portugal .... 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (minor wear, some fading on front cover of Volume II), smooth spines with gilt bands and red morocco lettering pieces, gilt lettering, text block edges speckled red and brown. Woodcut arms on each title page. Typographical headpieces and woodcut initials. Extensive footnotes. Light stains at edges of both title pages. In very good to fine condition. xx, 362 pp., (1 blank l.); xix, 502 pp., (1 blank l).

2 volumes. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhaustive history of the Monastery of Serra de Ossa through the fourteenth century, based on documents from the Torre do Tombo and the monastery’s extensive archives. According to the author, some of the earliest documents were destroyed by the Moors, and others were lost through carelessness by their supposed keepers. On volume I, p. xx, an official of the Archivo Real da Torre do Tombo certifies that all the documents cited here are accurately transcribed.

The accepted date for the foundation of the convent of hermits dedicated to St. Paul of Thebes (a.k.a. Paul the First Hermit or Paul the Anchorite, d. ca. 341) at Serra de Ossa was 1182, although the main text begins with the assertion that the Hermits of St. Paul were established in Portugal contemporaneously with the introduction of Christianity there: “em que se prova ser a origem dos Eremitas da Serra de Ossa tão antiga, como os primitivos Christãos estabelecidos na Lusitania.”

The projected third and fourth volumes of the Thebaida, which would have brought the work to the author’s own time, were never published.

Of Fr. Manuel de São Caetano Damasio, Innocência knew only that he was a hermit of São Paulo and reitor geral at the Serra d’Ossa monastery, in the Alto Alentejo. This is his only substantial work.

* Innocência V, 382; XVI, 306. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII, 749 (bindings damaged; stains; volume I “com filhas danificadas
ORAÇÃO
EM
ACÇÃO DE GRAÇAS
PELA
PRESERVAÇÃO DA VIDA
DO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO, E EXCELLENTÍSSIMO
SENHOR
MARQUEZ DE POMBAL
PRIMEIRO MINISTRO DE ESTADO,
E GABINETE
DE SUA Magestade Fidelíssima,
&c. &c. &c.
Por JOSÉ DA SILVA FREIRE,
CONEGO DA SE’ DA BAHIA, E NATURAL
DA MESMA CIDADE.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
ANNO MDCLXXVI.
Com Licença da Re'al Mesa Creferia.

Item 21 (reduced)
pela acção de bibliófagos.”). NUC: MH. OCLC: 561930380 (British Library); 313179815 and 313179829 (volumes 1 and 2: University of Mannheim); giving the date as 1739 (surely a typo): 2505567 (Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library and Harvard College Library, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Porbase locates nine sets: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”), three in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats the British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase and the one at Mannheim.

Spain + Portugal = Iberismo

18. FERNANDEZ DE LOS RIOS, Angel. *Mi mision en Portugal. Anales de ayer para enseñanza de mañana*. Paris: E. Belhatte, and Lisbon: Bertrand (printed in Paris by Tolmer & Isidor Joseph), [1877?]. Large 8°, contemporary quarter purple straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (slight wear to corners), smooth spine gilt including author and short title, decorated endleaves. In very good to fine condition. A scathing denunciation of this work in ink manuscript is jotted on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto, with a list of suggested readings (all dated 1880 or earlier) that offer better information. xvi, 725 pp., (1 l. indice). $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Fernández de los Ríos, who served as Spanish ambassador to Portugal from 1869 to 1873, was a strong proponent of a union between Spain and Portugal, which he propounds here. Also included: a history of Portugal’s foreign relations, 1140 to present; Fernández de los Ríos’s period as ambassador, including treaties and conventions on capital punishment, civil marriage, trade, telegraphs, railroads, immigration, and cultural and educational activities. The final part (pp. 671-725) covers the author’s exile from Spain and Portugal, Iberismo, and false patriotism.

Fernández de los Ríos (Madrid, 1821-Paris, 1880) was a journalist and editor, politician, and historian of the Generación del 68.

❊ Palau 89669: Lisbon, (hacia 1878), 4º, without collation; and 89670: Paris, Belhatte, (1878), collating as our copy. Duarte de Sousa 266. OCLC: 882551356 (Universitätsbibliothek Basel); 213526874 (Harvard College Library, University of Missouri-Columbia, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, University of California-Santa Barbara, Oxford University, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle, European Register of Microform and Digital Masters, Universita âts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt).

How Can We Improve Agriculture, Industry, and Trade?

19. [FERREIRA, José Luis Carlos de Assis]. *Memoria sobre os principaes impedimentos que embaração os progressos da agricultura, e industria neste reino, e meios de os evitar com a idea da legislação mais propria para conseguir*
Este fim. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, early plain blue wrappers (minor wear). Ornamental rules on title page and p. 3. In fine condition. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Following the Revolução Liberal of 1820, Portugal sought to improve industry and trade. This author advocates the creation of a ministry for Economia Poltica, with provincial intendentes who would be in charge of industry, agriculture, commerce within Portugal, navigable rivers, roads within their territories. He discusses taxes (pp. 13-21) and the need to improve agriculture as well as encourage industry (pp. 21-25). The final pages are seventeen suggestions for legislation to improve agriculture and make taxes fairer: e.g., that land should be rented only in exchange for a percentage of the crop, that laws regarding morgados be changed, and that the rich should be taxed heavily for keeping large herds of livestock.

The author’s name is printed at the end.


Earliest Work on Public Administration, Summarized and Applied to Portugal

20. FRANCO, Francisco Soares. Extracto dos principios fundamentaes do sistema administrativo de França por Mr. Bonnin, e sua comparação com os de Portugal. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, modern burgundy half sheep over faux reptilian boards (very slight wear), smooth spine gilt, author and short title lettered in gilt, decorated endleaves. Small typographical vignette on title page. Outer and lower edges uncut. Light dampstain in first and last quires. In very good condition. 100 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extract from Bonnin’s magnum opus on public administration, with comments on how the principles can be applied to Portugal. The topics in the main text include bureaucratic hierarchy, taxes, conscription, the national guard, administrative action (re agriculture, industry, and commerce), the press, private and public property, police, public works, public health, and public education. At the end of the volume (pp. 87-100), Soares Franco cites 10 provisions of the Portuguese constitution, and discusses how their provisions would require changes to Bonnin’s system.

Charles-Jean-baptiste Bonnin (1772-1846) is credited with creating the discipline of public administration, and is also important for public, constitutional, and administrative law, and for sociology. He first set out his major ideas in De l’importance de la nécessité d’un code administratif, Paris 1808, whose second edition appeared as Principes d’administration publique, Paris, 1809.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born in Loures, near Lisbon, and died in Lisbon. He was a professor of medicine at Coimbra, a deputy to the Cortes in 1821 and a member
ESTATUTO
DA VENERÁVEL IRMANDADE
Dos Clerigos Pobres, com o título da Caridade,
e patrocínio da
SANTISSIMA TRINDADE,
Sita no Hospital Real de todos os Santos destas Cidades,
De novo reformado, e adicionado no ano de 1731.

SENDO JUÍZ
OR. MANOEL DE SOUZA BORGES,
Cura na Paroquial Igreja de N. S. dos Martires.

MORDOMOS
OS R. DOS JOAM ANTUNES MONTEYRO,
Prior da Paroquial de S. Nicolao,
E FRANCISCO NUNES COLLARES,
Cura na mesma Igreja do Hospital.

CONFIRMADO POR AUTORIDADE ORDINARIA
em 6 de Abril deste ano de 1732, e no mesmo ano dado à
eslampa por ordem da mesma Venerável Irmandade.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de PEDRO PEREIRA. Impressor da Sacrestia Real de N. Senhora.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 28 (greatly reduced)
of the Royal Council. He also wrote the highly esteemed *Ensaio sobre os melhoramentos de Portugal, e do Brazil*, Lisbon, 1820-1821.

Innocêncio III, 435 (had not yet seen a copy) and IX, 378; on the author, see also III, 63-4. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 147. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 2624074 (Baker Library-Harvard University, Washington University: calling for only 99 pp., and giving the date as 1922, but with the same printer). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Universidade Nova Lisboa and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portugesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**Praising Heaven for the Preservation of the Marquês de Pombal**

21. FREIRE, José da Silva. *Oração em acção de graças pela preservação da vida do Illustíssimo, e Excellentíssimo Senhor Marquez de Pombal, Primeiro Ministro de Estado, e Gabinete de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima &c. &c. &c.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1776. 8°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers, edges speckled red from an earlier binding. Woodcut arms of the Marquês de Pombal as Conde de Oeiras on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. [5]. In very good condition. 16 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, giving thanks for the preservation of the Marquês de Pombal from an assassination attempt. The *Notícia* (pp. 3-4) describes public reaction in Bahia when the captain-general announced that the attempt had been foiled, and mentions the benefits Brazil has reaped from Pombal, notably the law of July 15, 1775 which addressed the problem of fraud in tobacco and sugar agriculture and commerce.

José da Silva Freire (ca. 1740-?), a native of Bahia, studied at the Jesuit college there and became a secular priest, serving as canon of the Sé da Bahia. Blake notes that he was an esteemed orator, but that only this work was published.


**Praising a General Soon to be Murdered by Mutinous Militia**

22. GANDRA, João Nogueira. *Ode ao Ilímº e Excellímº Senhor Bernardim Freire de Andrada, senhor, e alcaide mór da Villa das Galvês, commendador da Ordem de S. Bento de Aviz, marechal de campo, governador das armas do
partido do Porto, pelo Principe Regente N.S., e general commandante do Exercito Portuguez etc. etc. etc. Offerecida por .... Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, disbound. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical ornaments. Dampstain at corner. In good condition. Old manuscript ink pagination “391-403”. 11 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION, with an ode and a sonnet. The ode salutes a Portuguese general who was murdered by his own men. Bernardim Freire de Andrade (1759-1809) commanded the forces of the Junta at Porto (actually an unruly militia) during the Peninsular War. The year after this poem was published, Freire de Andrade was ordered to face Marshal Soult’s army of professionals; fearing to order a retreat, he tried to leave the army and was thrown into jail in Braga. A group of militiamen broke into the jail and murdered him. Three days later, the French under Soult inflicted a crushing defeat on the Portuguese at the Battle of Braga.

The sonnet, on p. 11, is to Brigadier General D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz (1769-1827). When Junot took power in Lisbon, Pereira Forjaz came to Porto, where he reorganized the army under the orders of his cousin, Bernardim Freire de Andrade. Later he continued the reorganization under William Carr Beresford, creating 6 battalions of caçadores (elite light infantry) to fight in the Anglo-Portuguese Army under Lord Wellington.

João Nogueira Gandra (Porto 1788-1858) was a Comendador da Ordem de Christo and received a medal during the Peninsular War. He served as librarian at the Biblioteca Publica do Porto. During his lifetime he published a number of poems. He also served as editor of the Borboleta Constitucional, 1821-1822, and collaborated on the Chronica Constitucional and other periodicals in the 1830s.

* Innocêncio X, 321; on the author, see also III, 426 and Aditamentos 203. Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 67. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 149. OCLC: 77944721 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 606363891 (British Library); 43392253 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (one with only 8 pp.). Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Eyewitness Account of the Peninsular War
By a British Light Infantry Junior Officer

23. [GLEIG, Rev. George Robert. Antonio Julião da Costa, translator]. O Subalterno. Traduzido do Inglês. Liverpool: Impresso por F.B. Wright, 1830. Tall 12°, printer’s blue boards with brown paper spine, printed paper label bearing title on spine (defective at head, covers almost detached, spine label curling and chipping). Light browning, but internally very good to fine; overall in good condition. Old paper tag with blue border and manuscript ink shelfmark (“10…””) on spine. iv, 288 pp. $120.00

First and Only edition in Portuguese of this eyewitness account of a British junior officer of light infantry in the Peninsular War from August 1813 to April 1814. In the
introduction (pp. iii-iv) the translator notes that there was still no account in Portuguese of the valor of the Portuguese troops during the war, and hopes that this work will inspire “algum dos nossos dignos officiaes” to write one.

George Robert Gleig (1796-1888), a native of Stirling, Scotland, son of the Bishop of Brechin, joined the army in 1812 and was soon dispatched to Wellington’s command in Spain. In pursuit of Marshal Soult’s forces, Gleig saw action at the siege of Bayonne, at Orthez, and at Toulouse. Soon after he was sent off to America, where he fought at Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans. After the final defeat of Napoleon he completed his studies at Oxford, was ordained, and married; his writing helped support his eight children. The Subaltern was his first success, published in serialized form and then rushed to print in 1825, with a revised edition the following year. In his long and prolific literary career Gleig produced 50-odd books, including a four-volume History of India, 1830-35. Macaulay described Gleig’s Memoirs of the Life of the Right Honourable Warren Hastings as “the worst book ever written” and opined that Gleig suffered from Furor biographicus, by which biographers are transformed into hagiographers.

Antonio Julião da Costa was Portuguese consul at Liverpool when this translation appeared. He translated four other works from English to Portuguese between 1819 and 1831.

Why You Should Stop Complaining
About Not Being Promoted Within the Church

24. GOMES, Antonio. Novo antidoto para os descontentes dos seus despachos; especialmente em pretenções de benefícios: que mandou ... a hum seu amigo, opositor às Igrejas da Mesa da Consciencia, e pretendente das do Padroado Real, para lhe dissipar as queixas, penas, e afflições, que por varias cartas lhe tinha comunicado. Lisbon: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galrão, 1755. 4°, disbound. Small Maltese cross on title page. Woodcut tailpiece. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper tag with blue edge affixed to upper left-hand corner of title page, with manuscript shelfmark (“19”). Old ink pagination in manuscript (title page unpaginated, then 463-503). 46 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Gomes’s answer to a friend (and many others) who had complained that they deserved promotion within the Church but hadn’t received it. The friend was opposed to the Mesa da Consciencia (established under D. João III in
1532), which had an enormous number of positions under its control, since its purview included the Colégios de São Patrício, dos Catecúmenos, dos Clérigos Pobres, dos Meninos Órfãos, and dos Militares de Coimbra, the hospitals of Nossa Senhora da Luz, Real das Caldas, Real de Coimbra, de São Lázaro de Coimbra and de São Lázaro de Santarém, as well as various albergarias, the Recolhimentos de Nossa Senhora dos Anjos, de Lázaro Leitão, de São Cristóvão and de Nossa Senhora do Amparo, and eventually the Ordens Militares de Cristo, de Santiago da Espada and São Bento de Avis.

Of Antonio Gomes, Innocêncio and Barbosa Machado knew only that he had a doctorate in theology. Neither lists any other works.

* Innocêncio XX, 224. Barbosa Machado IV, 37. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional-Torre do Tombo and one at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. Not located in Melvyl. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Proceeds to the Poor: Poems on the Peninsular War, Barbosa du Bocage, and an Excellentissima Senhora and Her Daughters

25. GOUVEA, José Fernandes d’Oliveira Leitão de. Poesias, que em beneficio dos pobres da sua aldêa [Offerece] a seus amigos … n. 1º [and 2º]. 2 numbers [of at least 6]. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1836. Tall 12º, number 1 unbound (traces of old patterned lower wrappers); number 2 in early grayish-brown plain wrappers. Each title page has typographical border and small woodcut ornament (lyre, dramatic mask, arrow, horn, etc.). First title page has some soiling and hole (3 x .5 cm.) with loss of final digit of publication date and part of typographical border; uncut. Second has light foxing on title page, but generally very good to fine. Overall in good to very good condition. Early signature on p. 48 of C.A. Pessoa. (1 l.), 48 pp.; [49]-96 pp., (1 l. index and annuncio). 2 numbers [of at least 6]. $150.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of odes, epicedios, idylls, and other poems sold to benefit the poor of the author’s parish. It includes a number of poems related to the Peninsular War, including an ode to the future D. João VI, then Prince Regent, on his departure to Brazil late in 1807, one to Barbosa du Bocage during his final illness, one to Exmª Senhora D. Caetana Efigenia Salazar and her daughters, a translation of some lines of verse from Horace, and one to a woman singing a modinha. These and other poems by Gouvea were published in editions of Coimbra, 1838, 1855, and 1863.

The “Annuncio” on the verso of the final leaf of number 2 that 6 numbers will comprise a single volume, and upon completion of said volume a general title page for that volume will be issued, along with a general index (in all probability a table of contents), as well as a list of subscribers. It is our speculation that a total of two volumes, each with six numbers, appeared; however, this is but an educated guess.

P. José Fernandes de Oliveira Leitão de Gouveia, a native of Mortagoa, not far from Buçaco, was born in the eighteenth century. A secular presbyter and a well-beloved professor at the Collegio das Artes of the University of Coimbra, he died in 1841 at Quinta do Conço near Mortagoa.

* Innocêncio IV, 326: without collation; see also XII, 322. Not in Ayres de Magalhães Sepulveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular, which cites two other works by
ORAÇÃO GRATULATÓRIA
À SERENÍSSIMA PRÍNCIPEZA DO BRASIL
AS ENHORA
DONA MARIA FRANCISCA
BENEDITA:

Mandando fundar hum sumptuoso Edifício, para Hospital de Inculíduos, no Lugar de Rua,
junto à Villa de Torres Vedras.

Que sem a honra de oferecer, muitos respetuosamente a
SUA ALTEZA
ROQUE FERREIRA LOBO,

LISBOA. M. DOC. LXXXIII.

Na Oficina de Simão Thadeu Feresira.
Com Licença da Real Mezra da Commissão Geral, sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.
this author. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, which cites two other works by this author. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (calling for 48 pp.) and another copy with 538 pp., also at the Biblioteca Nacional. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

From the Thousand and One Nights


Second edition in Portuguese; the first was Lisbon, 1786. This is a story from the Thousand and One Nights, which had been translated from various Arabic manuscripts to French by Jean Antoine Galland (1646-1715). The first seven volumes of his translation appeared by 1706; the eighth, in which this story appeared (as “Histoire de Ganem”), was printed in 1709, and the twelfth and final volume in 1717.


The Ladies of Lisbon Sponsor a Royal Ball

27. Hymno real para se cantar na Augusta presença de Suas Magestades, e Altezas, no baile que as senhoras desta capital lhe oferecem, na noite do dia 15 de outubro de 1823. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typografia de Buhlões, 1823. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Typographical ornaments. Light marginal soiling on first leaf. In very good condition. 7 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A song plus a sonnet each for D. João VI, his wife the Queen D. Carlota Joaquina, and their second son D. Miguel. The song was for performance at a ball given by the ladies of Lisbon on October 15, 1823, a lull between two attempts of D. Carlota Joaquina and D. Miguel to oust D. João from power. In 1820, a liberal revolution took place in Porto; in 1821, the Cortes Gerais gave Portugal its first constitution. When the royal family returned to Portugal that year, after a fourteen-year absence in Brazil, D. João VI vowed to uphold the constitution, but his wife D. Carlota refused to swear allegiance to it. D. Pedro, their eldest son, refused the Cortes’s order to return to Portugal in January 9, 1822, and on September 7, he became the first ruler of independent Brazil.

With Brazil slipping away, absolutists such as D. Carlota quickly became much more popular. She instigated D. Miguel to launch the Vilafrancada on May 27, 1823, declaring the
restoration of the old regime. Less than a year after that rebellion was put down, D. Miguel and D. Carlota led the Abrilada (April 1824), attempting to force D. João to abdicate in favor of D. Miguel. The king, backed by the British, sent D. Miguel into exile and ordered D. Carlota Joaquina to remain at the Palácio de Queluz, and never return to court.


FIRST EDITION. These statutes were issued again in 1845. The Irmandade dos Clerigos Pobres was founded in 1452 to succor the poor; its home base was the Hospital Real de Todos os Santos, Lisbon’s most important hospital. Membership was strictly limited. The regulations set out how the priests and laymen are to be elected, the election and duties of officers, when and for whom masses are to be said, and so on. The volume begins with a prologue explaining the confusion over the Irmandade’s origin and why the statutes are being changed and three pages of licenses bearing the date 1732. The
revised statutes have extensive sidenotes with references to earlier versions. At the end
is a letter from the Patriarch of Lisbon and an index.

Provenance: D. José Maria de Mello (1756-1818), Bispo do Algarve, Inquisidor Geral,
and confessor to D. Maria I. [oose] C.[aetano] Mazzitotti Salema Garçao was a noted col-
lector from Oporto and a wolfram magnate.

* Not in Inocêncio. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Palha. For the bookplate,
see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos 750. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 78277208
(Houghton Library-Harvard University); 56635036 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates
a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44
databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Poems on Love, the Capture of Oran, Cicisbeos, Cysts, and
St. Catherine of Bologna

29. LOBO, Eugenio Gerardo. Obras poeticas del Exc.mo Señor Don Eugenio Gerardo Lobo … Nueva edicion, corregida, y aumentada con muchas piezas posthumas, en verso, y prosa, y otras ineditas de diversos autores.
2 volumes. Madrid: En la Imprenta de Miguel Escriberna, 1769. 4°, contemporary limp vellum with loop-and-knot closure (one knot missing, light soiling, pastedowns loose, first few quires of Volume II loosening); ink manuscript title and author horizontally on spine. Woodcut vignette on title page of volume I. Typographical headpieces, woodcut and typographical tailpieces, woodcut initials. Small square (1.5 x 1.5 cm.) excised from title page of each volume (appears to have been an old owner’s ink manuscript inscription); but otherwise overall in very good condition. Early ownership signature (“Sottomayor”) in ink manuscript at upper right on each title page. (12 ll.), 316 pp., (2 ll.); (2 ll.), 347, (1) pp., (2 ll.).
2 volumes. $150.00

Later edition of Lobo’s Obras, first published in Cadiz, 1717 (as Selva de las Musas);
between that edition and this one, a number of editions were printed in Cadiz, Pamplona,
Barcelona, and Madrid. Volume II has the title Varias poesias, y entre ellas muchas del Exc.
mo Señor Don Eugenio Gerardo Lobo … The imprint is slightly different, reading Madrid:
En la Oficina de Miguel Escrivena, 1769.

Eugenio Gerardo Lobo (1679-1750), a native of Cuerva, Toledo, fought for Philip V
in the War of the Spanish Succession but subsequently annoyed his monarch with the
satire Exhortación politico-cristiana a la nación española. He celebrated the siege of Lérida in
epic octaves (I, 24-46) and the recapture of Oran in 1732 (“Rasgo epico,” I, 62-108; also on
Oran: II, 195 and II, 265-7). Ward states that Lobo’s best works were a parody, “Octavas festivas a la derrota de unos pasteles en el Palau” (I, 220-3) and the sonnet “A la estatua del silencio” (II, 239). Subjects are wide-ranging, from love and jealousy, obedience to
the pope, and a plea to a treasurer for his salary, to playing the clavichord, cicisbeos (a
favorite topic), D. Ines de Castro, and a painful cyst. The beginning of Volume II includes
a few religious poems, including one on the martyrdom of S. Lorenzo and one on the
incorruptible body of St. Catherine of Bologna.

* Palau 13945 calling for 2 volumes, but giving collation only for the first. Ward, Oxford
Companion to Spanish Literature p. 334. NUC: NIC, MiDW, NC-D, CU, InLI, CU-S, IL.
MORTE E ENTERRAMENTO
DE
JORGE SOLLA DE SEQUEIRA
BACALHÃO,

I a Oração Fúnebre que em suas Exequias recitou o Empilhador Pascoal Bailer.

Ao decimo segundo dia da Primavera, por influências poderosas do Signo Áries, capital inimigo de Jorge Solla de Sequeira Bacalhão, começou este a sentir-se tocado da morte, de que apreciando-se os seus apanhados pelo correio que ella antecipara de rápida gangrena, recorrendo aflitos à toda a casta de medicina. Apeazo porém dos esforços daquelles humaníssimos, uniu o infeliz bater a sua ultima hora, mencion das linguadas-barbatanas, disse adeus com o rebou aos seus directos, a tempo que hum dos Médicos lhe estava alli tomarão o pulso, por lhe não ver outro mais a gritar, com o rebou os abençoa a todos, e foi-se sem mais cerimónia. Este sucesso glorioso, merece alto festejo do todo o Zodíaco e em obsequio ao seu companheiro o grande Áries, que ficou sobranceiramente satisfeito, e mandou que em circunstância de tão fúndio acontecimento, se comesse para sempre em seus amílicos rins hum pingue Carnheiro, sendo às duras vestes para os amigos do Bacalhão consolar os seus doentes.
Dowager Princess of Brazil Founds a Military Hospital

30. LOBO, Roque Ferreira. Oração gratulatoria á Sereníssima Princesa do Brasil a Senhora Dona Maria Francisca Benedicta; mandado fundar hum sumptuoso edificio, para Hospital de Inválidos, no lugar de Runa, junto á Villa de Torres Vedras .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4°, contemporary “Dutch paper” gilt wrappers with lovely floral design (small defects to spine), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on second leaf recto. In very fine condition. (12 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Maria Francisca Benedita (b. 1746) was the youngest child of D. José I (d. 1777) and the widow and aunt of D. Maria I’s eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Príncipe do Brasil. In 1788 her husband died of smallpox at age 27, without issue. His wife, styled the dowager princess of Brazil, lived until 1829. Rather than founding convents or churches, in the tradition of most dowagers, D. Maria Francisca Benedita founded a military hospital, the Asilo de Inválidos militares de Runa (in Torres Vedras). The hospital was dedicated in 1827, on the dowager princess’s eighty-first birthday. Today it is a home for retired military personnel, the Centro de Apoio Social de Runa.

Roque Ferreira Lobo (1742-1828) was a native of Torres Vedras. He worked in the postal administration and then served in the secretariat of the Senado da Camara de Lisboa. In 1826, just before the hospital was completed, Lobo published Panegyrico em louvor da Sereníssima Princesa do Brasil a Senhora D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, pela sua fundação de hum hospital para militares invalidos.


Play Celebrating Liberal Revolution in Porto

31. MAGALHAES, Joaquim Antonio de. A Queda do Despotismo. Drama Heroico em tres actos composto para se representar em o dia 24 de Agosto de 1822, em memoria do faustíssimo dia da Acclamação feita na cidade do Porto da nossa Regeneração Politica, e alusivo ao mesmo dia. Por seu author .... Coimbra: Na Typografia da Rua dos Coutinhos, 1823. 8°, disbound. A few ink scribbles in lower outer blank margin of title page. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 31 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The play (more of a dialogue between allegorical characters) was written to celebrate the uprising in Porto on August 24, 1820, that brought the liberals to power in Portugal and led to the country’s first constitution. The dramatis
personae include Lisia, Esperança, Despotismo, Constituição, Douro, Tejo, Mondego, Genio do Mal, and a chorus of winged Genii. The play takes place on August 24, 1820.

Pages 3-5 are an ode by J.M.C. Valente. The list of subscribers runs to over 150 names (pp. 25-31).

Joaquim Antonio de Magalhães (Lamego, ca. 1790-Lisbon, 1848) studied law at Coimbra and by 1826 was serving in the Côrtes. He later served as minister plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro. An influential figure in the 1820s and 1830s, he was noted for his oratorical powers; many of his speeches in parliament were printed, and are of considerable interest for the history of the period. Innocêncio speaks delicately of "certos desregramentos intimos" that were said to have disturbed his faculties and shortened his life. In a later volume, Brito Aranha reprints a letter to Innocêncio from Magalhães’s nephew stating that Magalhães’s early demise was not due to a dissolute life, but to a skin disease he contracted in Brazil. The disease left him nearly blind, and a physician’s energetic attempts to reverse the blindless adversely affected his mind.


Political Economy: McCulloch & Malthus


First and Only Edition in Portuguese of John Ramsay McCulloch’s Principles of Political Economy, which appeared in Edinburgh, 1825, and was much enlarged for later editions, beginning with that of London, 1830. According to the introduction to the third edition, the first edition was “principally a reprint of the article on Political Economy in the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica … necessarily, from the limited space within which it had to be compressed, confined to a statement of the fundamental principles of the science, prefaced by a short sketch of its history ….” The Principios de economia politica seems to be a translation of that brief sketch. At the end (pp. 101-7) are comments by Malthus on McCulloch’s work.

Carpenter lists the Principles as one of the economic bestsellers printed before 1850: “McCulloch’s Principles might be called the Samuelson of its day in that it was the college text, although not as popular as Samuelson. In addition to 4 editions published in Great Britain, there were 2 issued in English for the use of the Portuguese exile community in Paris, plus Spanish and German translations.”

John Ramsay McCulloch (1789-1864) was a Scottish economist, author, and editor who wrote extensively on economic policy, and was a pioneer in the collection of economic
data and statistical analysis. After David Ricardo’s death, he became the leader of the Ricardian school of economists. In 1828 he was appointed the first professor of political economy at University College, London.

Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães (Condeixa, 1787-Lisbon, 1858) served in the Peninsular War with the unit of Coimbra students. Implicated in the Gomes Freire conspiracy in 1817, he fled to Pernambuco, where he was welcomed by his former commanding officer, Governor and Captain-General Luís de Rego Barreto. When he returned to Portugal with Rego Barreto in 1822, he was named to the Secretaria dos Negócios do Reino. Fonseca Magalhães rose to be Conselheiro d’Estado in 1842 and served as Ministro e Secretario d’Estado dos Negócios do Reino in 1835, 1840-1842, and 1851–1856. In 1848 he was named a peer of the realm. He published several short poems and speeches and collaborated on *A Aurora* (published in London, 1831-1832) and *A Revista* (Lisbon, 1834-1836).


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Celebrates the Dedication of the Centerpiece of Black Horse Square


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A pastoral eclogue celebrating the equestrian statue of D. José I: the shepherd Melibeu marvels at the work and praises “Carvalho,” i.e., Sebastião José de Melo e Carvalho, Marquês de Pombal, D. José’s all-powerful minister. This bronze statue, dedicated on D. José’s sixty-first birthday, remains one of Lisbon’s most important monuments, dominating one of the major squares of Europe, the Praça do Comercio, “Terreiro do Paço,” or “Black Horse Square.”

The author’s name appears at the end of the text, on p. 14. Rodrigues Maia taught Latin grammar in Lisbon, where he ran for many years a private school from his home in the Ruda dos Calafates. He died ca. 1803-5. He also published a text on Latin grammar (third edition 1805; Innocêncio had not seen the earlier ones) and a number of satires and parodies.

Soon-to-be Traitor Sets Out the Duties of Clergymen

34. MASCARENHAS, Hieronymo [or Jeronimo]. Oraçam exhortatoria e panegírica. Dissea ... no terceiro dia do Synodo, que aos outo do mes de Mayo de 1639 nella começou a celebrar o Illustissimo, & Reverendissimo Senhor Dom Joanne Mendes de Tavora, Bispo de Coimbra, Conde de Arganil, do Conselho de sua Magestade. Offered a Dom Jorge Mascarenhas seu Pay, Marquez de Montalvão, Conde de Castellonovo ... Vizorey dos Estados do Brazil, & Capitão General das Armadas & Exercitos da Restauração de Pernambuco. Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, 1640 [colophon: 1639]. 4°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (“243-266”). 24 ll. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these five discourses on the duties of the clergy. Mascarenhas, son of the governor of Brazil, was soon to flee to the arms of Spain. This oration was preached on the third day of a synod convened in May, 1639, by D. João Mendes de Távora, Bishop of Coimbra from 1638 to 1646. The work is dedicated to the author’s father, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, described on the title page as Marquês de Montalvão, Viceroy of Brazil, and Capitão-General das Armadas & Exercitos da Restauração de Pernambuco. Mascarenhas had been named Marquês de Montalvão in late August 1639, after this sermon was preached, but before it was published. He was also Conde de Castelo Novo.

His son D. Jeronimo Mascarenhas, a native of Lisbon, had a reputation as an eloquent man and a learned historian. In 1640, refusing to acknowledge D. João as king of Portugal, he fled to Castile, where he was welcomed by Philip IV. His Campaña de Portugal por la parte de Extremadura el anno de 1662, Madrid, 1663, was attacked by the Conde de Ericeira in Portugal restaurado for being disloyal and inexact. When Mascarenhas died in 1671, he was bishop of Segovia.

Unlike his son D. Jeronimo, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, who was serving as viceroy of Brazil in 1640, recognized D. João’s authority immediately. He sent a ship bearing his son D. Fernando Mascarenhas and the Jesuits António Vieira and Simão de Vasconcellos from Brazil to Lisbon to congratulate D. João and express the happiness of Brazil. When the travelers landed at Peniche, Jeronimo and another of his brothers had already fled to Spain; because of their connection to the traitors, the envoys from Brazil were treated as Spanish sympathizers. The Jesuit Francisco de Vilhena accused D. Jorge de Mascarenhas of disloyalty. As a result of this intrigue, he was removed from command in Brazil.

Item 36 (reduced)
35. [MELLO (or Melo), António Joaquim de Mesquita e, possible author]. *Death in a Barrel*. Morte e enterramento de Jorge Solla de Sequeira Bacalhão, e a oração funebre que em suas exequias recitou o Empilhador Pascoal Bailão. [Colophon] Porto: Na Typografia à Praça de S. Thereza, 1825. 4°, much later plain gray wrappers (slightly faded at edges). Woodcut above caption title: a man in a half-barrel reaches his arms toward a codfish (?) on an altar (?). Light browning. Lower margin trimmed close. Small tissue repair to last 3 leaves, with loss of 3-4 letters per page. In good condition, if just barely. On front flyleaf, a five-line pencil note on the content, with bibliographical reference. 8 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this apparently fictional, satirical account of the death and funeral obsequies for one Jorge Solla de Sequeira Bacalhão, who is shown above the caption title in a half-barrel. It includes references to the zodiac, incompetent physicians and *agoa-ardente*, the funeral procession, and the oration (pp. 4-8).

The penciled note on the flyleaf in a mid-twentieth-century hand suggests that the author may have been António Joaquim de Mesquita e Mello (1792?-1884?), a native of Porto. He was blinded by a fever at age 2, but nevertheless published many poems and dramas. The date of his death is unknown. He may have still been alive when *Um poeta nonagenario despedindo-se da sua musa e cantando a sua vida* was published in Porto, 1883.

For António Joaquim de Mesquita e Mello, see Innocêncio I, 162-3; VIII, 186-7; this work not listed. Not in Barata & Pericão, *Catálogo da literatura de cordel: Coleção Jorge de Faria*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in 300 decasyllabic octaves, a collection of moral reflections and exhortations to virtue. There are two states of p. 59. In the present copy, on the third from last line appears the word “furor”; some copies contain the
word “pavor” instead. Barbosa Machado calls the author’s poems “elegantes, discretos, cadentes, e sentenciosos.” J.M. da C. e Silva (quoted in Innocêncio), reflecting a more modern taste, comments on the theological correctness and linguistic convolutions of this work: “Os pensamentos são nobres, e elevados; as suas doutrinas solidas, e conformes com a teologia, e a boa philosophia; tem linguagem pura, expressão forte e concisa, versos harmoniosos e correntes; porém que o estylo é a quinta essencia do gongorismo, cujo excesso ninguem levou tão longe. É necessaria toda a attenção, e uma agudeza de ingenho não vulgar, para seguir a auctora por entre as espessas trevas em que o seu espírito se envolve: e não faltam occasiões em que o leitor chega a duvidar se ella se compreenderia a si proprii!”

Innocêncio suggests that the Despertador may have been inspired by the death of the author’s husband, an extremely cultured man who was subject to fits of severe depression, during one of which he committed suicide by throwing himself out the window of the family mansion. The earliest licenses in this work date to 1693, three years after his death.

D. Joanna Josepha de Menzes, third Condessa da Ericeira (Lisbon, 1651-1709) became fluent as a child in Italian, French, and Spanish, all of which she could write elegantly. She also read widely in history. The daughter of the second Conde, she married her uncle D. Luiz de Menzes (1632-1690), by whom she had two children. When Catherine of Bragança, widow of Charles II of England, returned to Portugal in 1699, the Condessa became her lady-in-waiting for ten years, being one of her most trusted confidantes when Catherine’s brother D. Pedro II was dealing with the War of the Spanish Succession.

The Condessa also published several other works. Her numerous unpublished manuscripts were lost in the fire that destroyed the mansion of the Condes da Ericeira after the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. Her son, the fourth Conde da Ericeira, praised her in his epic Henriquiada, and in this volume offers a sonnet to the author of the Despertador (f. b2v). The “Apollinario de Almada” whose name appears on the title page was the Condessa’s servant.

The elaborately symbolic engraved frontispiece is signed “C. Billingue,” i.e., Clemens Billingue (ca. 1660 to after 1716). The author’s comments on the symbolism of the frontispiece (and also on the dangers of wealth and nobility!) appear in the prologue to the reader, “Al que leyere” (ff. a2r-b1r). On the left of the frontispiece is a young winged figure with an hourglass and a scythe, with a scroll reading, “Mudo Despertador sea la Fama.” Facing her is an older winged figure with a trumpet, from whose mouth issues a scroll: “Quando es ronco Clarin la vos del Tiempo.” Behind the younger angel is a cypress tree (“Quasi Palma”); behind the other, a palm tree (“Quasi cypressus”—both from Ecclesiastes 24). At the top is a setting sun (“Sol cognovit occasum suum Ps. 103”). In the center of the page, within a wreath, is a lute with all its strings broken (“Versa est in luctum Cithara Iob. Cp. 30”).

Soares considers Clemens Billingue to be proficient but uninspired: “um artista operoso, correcto por vezes nos delineamentos, mas desprezando quásii por completo as expressões das suas figuras … um abridor de profissão e nunca um artista entusiasta pela sua arte.”

(one lacking the engraving, another lacking the engraving, title page, and with one leaf deteriorated). Not located in Rebiun. Copac cites a copy at the British Library, which was incorrectly catalogued as being dated 1698: it has been confirmed the British Library copy bears the date 1695. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and those in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

**1829: Need to Tolerate Islamic Culture and Religion**

37. **[MOHAMMED]. Godfrey Higgins.** *An Apology for the Life and Character of the Celebrated Prophet of Arabia, called Mohamed, or the Illustrious.* London: Rowland Hunter; Hurst, Chance & Co.; Ridgeway & Sons, 1829. 8°, publisher’s boards in brown over blue (covers detached, spine mostly gone but with remnants of original paper label, worn at extremities). Uncut. Internally fine; overall in good condition. viii, 108 pp., (1 l.). $350.00

FIRST EDITION of this essay on tolerance of Islamic culture and religion, aimed at cultivating a spirit of good will between Muslims and Christians. Few works printed before this time had been sympathetic or without bias toward Muslims. Higgins paved the way for such later, impartial writers as Washington Irving.

* Dictionary of National Biography (microprint) I, 970.

**Includes Material on the French Invasion of Portugal**

38. **NORONHA, Fr. José Maria de Santa Anna.** *Sermão da Natividade de N. Senhora, pregado na Santa Igreja Patriarchal, com huma exhortação moral, anaqual as circunstancias d’aquelle tempo. Pelo … da Congregação de S. Paulo em 8 de setembro de 1809.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1809. 8°, stitched. Typographical ornament on title page. Light soiling. In good to very good condition. 32 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pages 27-32 focus on the invasion of Portugal and her defense. Frei José María de Santa Anna Noronha (Lisbon, 1761-Bragança, 1829) was a member of the Ordem de S. Paulo and received a doctorate in theology from Coimbra University in 1792. He was elected Bishop of Angra in 1823 and transferred to Bragança and Miranda in 1824. His published works include sermons, orations, and pastoral.

* Innocêncio V, 22: giving the imprint as “Lisbona, 1810…” (had probably not seen a copy). Not in Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, *Guerra Peninsular*, which lists another work by the author. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which also lists another work by the author. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which cites other works by the author. Porbase locates a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Details on the Siege of Porto, 1832-1833

39. Noticia veridica dos acontecimentos que tiverão lugar no cerco do Porto no anno de 1832 a 1833. Vida, trabalhos, e acções de D. Pedro, durante este memorável sitio. Gloriosos feitos dos heroes liberaes nas Ilhas dos Açores e seu dezembro nas praias de Portugal. Nomes dos agraciados. Pernambuco: Na Typ. Imp. de L.I.R. Roma, 1841. 4°, late twentieth-century green half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, short title in second compartment from head, place and date at foot. Uncut. Dampstained at top, more heavily in first few quires. Title page with repair to one blank corner and a few light stains. Small repairs to margins of last 3 leaves, with a more extensive tissue repair to inner blank margin and a bit of text of final leaf; text of the table of contents still visible beneath it. Overall in good condition. Oval stamp of Tiberio Augusto Maia Mendes, a lawyer from Porto, in upper outer blank corner of title page; his signature (late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century) above imprint. Rubric (publisher’s?) on title-page verso, below printed notice of where the book can be purchased. 164 pp., (2 ll.). $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Extensive description of the siege of Porto and other events in the civil war between the liberal supporters of D. Pedro, former Emperor of Brazil and sometime King of Portugal, and his daughter, D. Maria II vs. his brother and her uncle the absolutist D. Miguel, with transcriptions of some decrees.

* Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … relatifs aux succès politiques de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834 (1892), 1166 (calling for only 150 pp., and with a long, 2 paragraph except); Bibliotheca Açoriana 1696 (again calling for only 150 pp., and giving date of publication as 1831, which has to be a typo). Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. OCLC: 503841681 (British Library); 54956206 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and apparently another at the same institution, with title page mutilated, the imprint obscured, and part of the table of contents in manuscript. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Defense Against Charges of Treason During the Peninsular War


FIRST EDITION of a work containing much commentary on the Peninsula Wars. Also included are references to the Portuguese court at Rio de Janeiro, to
campaigns in Austria, Germany, and Russia under Bonaparte, and to the author’s service under Louis XVIII.

Martins Pamplona (1760-1832) a native of Angra, member of a titled family from that city on the island of Terceira in the Açores, served on the Black Sea under Romanzoff against the Ottomans in the Russo-Ottoman war of 1787-1791, receiving decorations for his valor. He fought under the Duke of York in the siege and taking of Valenciennes in the summer of 1793, and also campaigned in Roussillon from 1793 to 1795. Upon the dissolution of the Portuguese army after the French invasion led by Junot in 1807, he joined the Legião Portuguesa with the rank of colonel, serving at Salamanca, then in Germany and Austria, returning to Portugal in 1810 under Masséna, where for a while he was French military governor of Coimbra. In this pamphlet he defends himself and his wife against accusations of high treason for collusion with the French. Expelled from Portugal, he served with distinction in the Legião Portuguesa in Russia in 1812. Later he served in the French army under Louis XVIII at Gand, and was military governor of Loire et Cher in 1815. Remaining in exile in France until 1821, he returned to Portugal under amnesty, and was thereafter embroiled in the ongoing struggle between the Liberals and the Absolutists, on the side of the more conservative liberals. He had been created Barão de Pamplona by the French during his exile, at some point became a general officer, and was made Conde de Subserra by D. João VI in 1823, in appreciation of his help during the Vilafrancada. Holding various ministerial and ambassadorial posts, the Conde de Subserra was for a time effectively Prime Minister of Portugal under D. João VI. In 1827 he became a vegetarian, supporting animal rights. Dom Miguel had him arrested in 1828 and imprisoned in the Torre de Belém, then in São Julião da Barra and São Lourenço de Bugio. Finally he was transferred to the prison in the fortress of Graça in Elvas, where he died.

* Innocêncio V, 447: calling for 71 pp. plus and *additamento* of 8 pp.; XVI, 225-6 calling for an *additamento* with 16 pp., and noting a second edition of 1875 (it is unclear whether of the *additamento* or the whole work); on the author, see also XVI, 407 and Fonseca, *Additamentos* p. 300. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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**Attack on Enlightenment Ideas, with New Introductory Material for This Translation**

41. [ZAGURI, Pietro Marco; translated by Francisco Gomes de Avelar]. *Plano para dar sistema regular ao moderno espírito filosófico, ou instruções anedótas de hum livre pensador. Tradução do italiano.* [Lisbon]: Na Ofic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo Impressor da Real Mesa Censoria, 1784. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (light stains), smooth spine with gilt fillets in Greek key design and citron leather lettering piece bearing gilt short title (slight wear at head, joints and corners). Small typographical ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Internally fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. (1 l.), xxix, 313 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of *Piano per dare regolato sistema al moderno spirito filosofico*, originally published in 1776. An attack on the new philosophical ideas sprouting
mainly in France, it roused wide interest in intellectual and ecclesiastical circles. Much of the preliminary matter seems to have been written for this edition. Included (pp. xvi-xviii) is a translation of a review of the work that appeared in a journal in Pisa, 1777.

In 1763, Pietro Marco Zaguri (Venice, 1738-Vicenza, 1810) was ordained as a priest. He had studied at the Jesuit College of Nobles in Bologna. The year Piano per dare regolato sistema appeared (without his name on the title page), he earned his law degree from the University of Padua. Zaguri was named bishop of Ceneda barely a year later, and was sent to Vicenza as bishop in 1785.

Innocêncio lists the work under Francisco Gomes de Avellar, who was presumably the translator. Avellar (Alhandra, near Lisbon, 1739-Faro, 1816) was a secular presbyter from the Congregação do Oratório de Lisboa, and later bishop of the Algarve.

* Innocêncio II, 386-7; on the translator, see also IX, 300-1. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 1499. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII, 188. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 504187396 (British Library). Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two copies at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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