RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 275

MILITARY
SEPTEMBER 19, 2017

Special List 275

MILITARY

Items preceded by an asterisk (*) will be shipped from 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
**Special List 275**

**MILITARY**

**Regulations for a Military Academy**

1. [ACADEMIA MILITAR, Santiago de Chile]. Reglamento de la Academia Militar … [text begins] Debiendo el Director de la Academia militar someterse al reglamento que por el artículo 3º del decreto de 19 de julio del presente año ha de servirle de pauta …. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 29 August 1831. 4°, early plain wrappers (soiled, stained). Caption title. Light stains and soiling. In good condition. 33 pp. $500.00

   FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these regulations for the second incarnation of the Academia Militar, ancestor of Chile’s present Escuela Militar. They specify admission requirements, a four-year course of study with the content of each course (pp. 17-24) and the exams (pp. 24-28), what the cadets will be doing every hour of every day, and even how often they will shave and change their linen. Also covered are the duties of the director, sub-director, faculty, chaplain, surgeon, bursar, and doorman. Like many military academies established after the Napoleonic Wars, this one followed the French model in organization, regulations, and uniforms.

   The Academia was founded in 1817 by Bernardo O’Higgins, but closed for financial reasons in 1819. President Ramón Freire, attempting to reopen the school a few years later, failed due to the chaotic situation in Chile during the 1820s. It was finally reestablished in 1831, under President José Joaquin Prieto and his minister Diego Portales. After another lapse (1838-1842), it reopened under the name Escuela Militar, and has existed since then with only one brief hiatus (1876-1878).

   OCLC attributes the work to Fernando Errázuriz and Diego Portales.

   ≡ Briseño I, 296. OCLC: 237317882 (Harvard University); 55247752 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**Skirmishes in the War for the Restoration of Portuguese Independence**

*2. [ALARCÃO, Rui Figueiredo de]. Relaçam da victoria que o general da cavallaria Francisco de Mello Mofinheiro mor do Reyno teve dos Castelhanos, nos campos de Badajoz, dia do glorioso Santiago do presente anno de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1642. 8°, disbound. Caption title. Elegant woodcut initial “T” on recto of first
Item 5
leaf. Upper margin cut short, but never touching text. Single pinpoint wormhole in lower inner margins, never affecting the text. A bit of light toning. In good to very good condition. [4 ll.]. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes an engagement during the war for the restoration of Portuguese independence (the Restauração) that occurred on July 24, 1642, as well as events leading up to that engagement and subsequent events near Olivença, Badajoz and Elvas on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier.

Fighting between Spain and Portugal broke out periodically from 1640, when D. João IV was acclaimed king of Portugal, to 1668, when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed. During those 28 years, only five major battles were fought. Usually the hostilities took the form of border skirmishes and sacks of nearby towns, of the sort described in this newsletter.


Survey of the Azores, with Suggestions for Commercial Improvements

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

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

The large folding lithographs include a military and hydrographic map of the Island of São Miguel (38.6 x 51 cm.); a plan of the Valle das Furnas on the same island (36 x 47.5 cm.); and a plan of the hot springs in the Valle das Furnas (36.7 x 45.8 cm.). The first was prepared by Lieutenant Colonel José Carlos de Figueiredo in 1824, while the two plans were prepared by the authors in 1825.

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


*Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Portuguese Commander During the Peninsular War*

4. [ALORNA, Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 3º Marquês de]. *Memoria justificativa do Marquez d’Alorna*. Hamburg: Na Typographia de F.H. Nestler, (1823). Large 4° (27 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary brown straight-grain morocco (three pinpoint wormholes on upper cover, slight wear to spine), gilt-rolled border on each cover, green endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. Light browning. In fine condition. Unsigned presentation inscription to Pedro Gabe de Massarellos, Portuguese consul general in Hamburg, on front flyleaf recto. 26 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare, of this defense of the third Marquês de Alorna’s conduct during the Peninsular War. The Marquês (Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 1754-1813) held several high military positions from 1801 to 1807, during which time he did what he could to prepare Portugal for the inevitable invasion by French and Spanish forces. When it came in November 1807, Alorna was ordered by his superiors to offer no resistance. Left at the mercy of the French occupiers following the royal family’s flight to Brazil, the Portuguese army was converted into a “Portuguese Legion” and sent into Spain and France to fight for Napoleon. Alorna went as well, returning to Portugal in 1810 as part of the invading forces led by Marshal Masséna. For this action, Alorna was convicted in absentia of *lèse majesté* and sentenced to death, his property was confiscated, and a substantial bounty placed on his head. Alorna later took part in Napoleon’s ill-fated invasion of Russia, dying at Königsberg during the retreat.

The *Memoria* describes and defends Alorna’s actions, to the extent of crediting him with preserving the Portuguese monarchy by providing the royal family sufficient time to flee to Brazil. It was probably written by, or at the behest of, Alorna’s sister, D. Leonor de Almeida, 4º Marquesa de Alorna (1750-1839). A highly regarded poet and patron of the arts, the Marquesa successfully petitioned for the restoration of her brother’s honor
and his property). Pages 17-26 print the text of the judicial decision, dated Lisbon, August 16, 1823, reversing Alorna’s conviction.


**Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal**
**Reflection of this Movement in Brazil:**
**First Book on Military Engineering by a Brazilian**
**Written in Brazil, With 14 Folding Engraved Plates**

5. ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de. *Exame de artilheiros que comprehende arithmetica, geometria, e artilharia, com quatro appendices …*. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de José Antonio Plates, 1744. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (scuffed, head and foot of spine defective, corners worn, other minor binding wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black; engraved allegorical vignette and historiated initial on dedication leaf, typographical headpieces, woodcut tailpiece. In very good condition. Small round paper seal with monogram in lower portion of half title. (12 ll.), 259 pp., 14 folding engraved plates, 4 [of 6] folding tables. $4,800.00

FIRST EDITION. This work and Alpoim’s *Exame de bombeiros*, Lisbon 1748, are “proofs of the rebirth of the study of mathematics and engineering in Portugal and the reflection of this movement in Brazil, and they symbolize a Luso-Brazilian contribution to this movement. They are, in short, the first two books on military engineering written in Brazil and the first two ‘textbooks’ of this kind by a Brazilian author” (Borba de Moraes I, 26). This work deals specifically with artillery. It was banned by a Carta Regia of 15 July 1744, on the ground that it did not comply with pragmatic rules for use of military titles, and is a very rare book. Alpoim was born in Rio de Janeiro and served as professor at the Aula de Fortificação in Rio de Janeiro; at his death in 1770 he held the rank of Brigadier.

The *Exame de artilheiros* and the *Exame de bombeiros* are even more widely known for the controversy that arose over their place of publication. Borba de Moraes devotes 3 pages to unraveling the “veritable bibliographic puzzle” of the printing of these two works, and to dispelling the myth that they were printed in Rio de Janeiro by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747—a theory first suggested by Varnhagen. Since the *Exame de artilheiros* had been banned, Varnhagen thought Fonseca might not have wished to publish it under his own imprint. To support his theory, Varnhagen cited the facts that Alpoim was a native of Brazil, that the work was written there and dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade, Governor of Brazil, and that the letters to the author in the preliminary
leaves are from Brazilians. Borba de Moraes gives a summary of the evidence against this viewpoint and argues strongly that the *Exame de bombeiros* and *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Madrid and Lisbon, as their respective title pages state.

The plates, signed by Olivarius Cor, show cannons and various projectiles. Soares notes that nothing is known of this artist except that he worked in Portugal from 1744-1748, and may have been one of the foreigners invited by D. João V.


**Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal**

*Reflection of this Movement in Brazil: Second Book on Military Engineering Written in Brazil*

*Second Such Book Written by a Brazilian, Dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade*  
*With 20 Folding Engraved Plates*

6. **ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de.** *Exame de bombeiros, que compreende dez tratados …* Madrid: En la Officina de Francisco Martinez Abad, 1748. 4°, contemporary sheep (chafed, upper joint cracking), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (upper compartment defective), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (slightly defective), text-block edges sprinkled. Title page in red and black. Engraved allegorical vignette on f. *3r. Engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade laid in: trimmed, with small piece missing from frame at lower edge, and with traces of glue on verso. Plate XVI somewhat browned, plate XVIII dampstained. In good condition.

Lithograph bookplate: “EMMANVEL” in a circle around a five-pointed star. Engraved portrait, (20 ll.), 444 pp. [i.e., 442; pagination skips from 372 to 375], 20 folding engraved plates and 1 folding table. $6,000.00

First and Only Edition. This work and Alpoim’s *Exame de artilheiros*, Lisbon 1744, are “proofs of the rebirth of the study of mathematics and engineering in Portugal and the reflection of this movement in Brazil, and they symbolize a Luso-Brazilian
contribution to this movement. They are, in short, the first two books on military engineering written in Brazil and the first two ‘textbooks’ of this kind by a Brazilian author” (Borba de Moraes I, 26).

The *Exame de bombeiros* is a comprehensive textbook on military bombardment. Written in dialogue form, the *Exame* first covers the mathematics necessary for plotting trajectories, proceeds to a long discussion of mortars and how to use them most effectively, describes more recent inventions such as the howitzer and the petard, and closes with a long treatise on the many types of incendiary shells and their proper use. The text is enhanced with frequent references to the contributions of other military engineers, including Galileo and Vauban, and historical notes on how bombardment had contributed to the success or failure of various military campaigns. The plates depict mortars, projectiles, and incendiary shells, many shown in cross section.

Borba de Moraes devotes three pages to unraveling the “veritable bibliographic puzzle” of the printing of this work, and to dispelling the myth that it and/or Alpoim’s *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Rio de Janeiro by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747—a theory first suggested by Varnhagen. Since the *Exame de artilheiros* was banned by a decree of 15 July 1744 (for not adhering to the rules for the use of military titles), Varnhagen thought Fonseca might not have wished to publish it under his own imprint. To support his theory, Varnhagen cited the facts that Alpoim was a native of Brazil, that the work was written there and dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade, Governor of Brazil, and that the letters to the author in the preliminary leaves are from Brazilians. The most puzzling evidence of all is plate XVII, which has “Rio 1749” engraved in the lower right-hand corner. If this plate was engraved and printed in Brazil, it would be the earliest extant Brazilian engraving. Even Borba de Moraes, who argues strongly that the *Exame de bombeiros* and *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Madrid and Lisbon, as their respective title-pages state, could give no convincing explanation of the plate XVII inscription.

Alpoim was born in Rio de Janeiro and served as professor at the Aula de Fortificação in Rio de Janeiro; at his death in 1770 he held the rank of Brigadier.

The engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade is signed by Olivarius Cor. Soares notes that nothing is known of this artist except that he worked in Portugal from 1744-1748, and may have been one of the foreigners invited by D. João V.

The other plates, which illustrate geometric figures, cross-sections of cannons, and ballistics, are signed by José Francisco Chaves, about whom Soares had no biographical information.

On the Siege of Chaul, Near Bombay

7. ANDRADA, Diogo Paiva d’, the Younger. *Chauleidos libri duodecim*. Canitur memoranda Chaulensis urbis propugnatio, & celebris victoria Lusitanorum aduersus copias inizae maluci. Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1628. 4°, nineteenth-century mottled sheep (only the slightest wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson morocco label, gilt letter, marbled endpapers, text-block edges sprinkled blue. Text printed in italic. Small woodcut vignette on title-page; woodcut initials. Title-page somewhat soiled; repairs to upper corner of A3-D3, usually affecting pagination, with loss of only 1-2 letters on A7 and C2; very minor worming at foot of a few leaves, without loss; some dampstaining. In good condition. Armorial bookplate of the (4th?) Conde de Povolide. Ink inscription on verso of front free endleaf: “E. Gama / Porto 1º de Janeiro de 1857”. (4), 122, (6) ll. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this neo-Latin poem on the siege of Chaul. An important Portuguese trading center some 40 miles southeast of Bombay, Chaul was besieged by a superior force of Indians under Adil Shah in late 1570. The ensuing battle attracted the participation of other interested parties, such as the Turks and Persians, and employed elephants, cavalry, and a large amount of artillery on both sides, including powerful cannons. Thanks to warnings of the coming siege by traders, and the daring of Viceroy Luis de Ataíde (who sent about a quarter of his soldiers in Goa to Chaul), the Indians retired in defeat in June 1571. Their failure to capture Goa, Chaul or any major Portuguese outpost ended the great Indian war against the Portuguese empire in Asia. Innocêncio describes this poem as “obra estimavel por sua harmonia metrica e limado estylo.”

This is a different, probably earlier issue than a variant at the biblioteca Nacional de Portugal whose issue points are described on Porbase. Our copy has a three-line “Taxa” dated 7 de Outubro de [1]628 at the top of the second unnumbered leaf recto. The other variants seem to be errors that were corrected. For example, on f. 1, our copy has the catchword “(Hu)” rather than the correct “(Heu),” which appears in one of the biblioteca Nacional copies.

Paiva d’Andradá (1576-1660), nephew of another author of the same name, also produced *Casamento perfeito*, 1636, an elegant example of Portuguese prose, and *Exame d’antiguidades*, 1616, written to correct errors in Bernardo de Brito’s *Monarchia lusitana* and a minor classic of Portuguese historiography, archeology and letters.

8. ANDRADE, Gomes Freire de. *Ensaio sobre o methodo de organisar em Portugal o exercito relativo á população, agricultura, e defeza do paiz* .... Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1806. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (supplied from another work?). Uncut. Internally very fine; overall in very good to fine condition. xii, 407, (1) pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this theoretical but practical treatise by one of the martyrs of Portuguese liberty. Lieutenant-General Gomes Freire de Andrade was tried and executed as the leader of the 1817 conspiracy against Marshal Beresford and the Portuguese government.

This painstakingly thorough work, published just before the French invasion of Portugal in 1807, includes a discussion of the lines of defense of Portugal, province by province (pp. 86-96). Freire de Andrade also discusses how to select soldiers, how to keep the army from disrupting civilian life, and how to disband the army. He bases many of his suggestions on the Swiss model. Martins de Carvalho comments, “Ainda hoje é tido em grande apreço este *Ensaio* ... de todas as organizações do exército publicadas, planos e projectos apresentados, etc. é este, talvez, o trabalho mais completo que temos visto.”

Born in Austria in 1757, the son of the Portuguese ambassador at Vienna, Gomes Freire served in the Portuguese navy for several years, then transferred in 1788 to the army. At his request, he was allowed to serve in Catherine II’s army against the Turks in 1788-89, and from 1793 to 1795 distinguished himself in the campaign in Catalonia. He also played a prominent role in the 1801 “Guerra das Laranjas” against Spain and France, which was probably on his mind when he described Portugal’s lines of defense in the *Ensaio*. After the French invasion the Marquês de Alorna was put in command of the Portuguese Legion (Portuguese troops which fought under Napoleon) from 1808 to 1810; Gomes Freire succeeded him from 1810 to 1814, serving in the Moscow and Austrian campaigns. He only returned to Portugal in 1815, two years before his trial and execution.


9. [ARMY VS. NAVY]. *Resposta a huma carta, que certo cavalheiro escreweo a hum official reformado dos Regimentos da Marinha, remetendo-lhe a copia da resolução do Conselho de Guerra de 29 de Novembro do anno de 1752 sobre o requerimento que alguns capitaens de infantaria fizerão a S. Magestade ... a respeito da precedencia dos capitaens tenentes de mar, e guerra, aos de infantaria embarcados nas náos da armada real*. Lisbon: n.pr., 1753. 4°,
twentieth-century half mottled sheep over marbled boards, smooth spine richly gilt with black leather lettering piece, short-title in gilt, gilt fillets between leather and boards, silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript number “160” in upper outer corner of title page. (7 ll., 1 blank l.).

$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, who signed himself “Anonymo reformado,” discusses whose orders take precedence on a ship in the royal navy: those of the captain or those of a commander of the infantry. Precedents are cited from royal decrees as early as 1708.


With Illustrations of Weapons, War Engines, Cannon, Military Formations, and Maneuvers

10. AZEDO, Matias José Dias. Compendio militar, escrito segundo a doutrina dos melhores Autores para instrução dos Discípulos d’Academia Real de Fortificação, Artilharia, e Dezenho … Terceira parte [all published]. Lisbon: Na Regia Typographia Silviana, 1796. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (rubbed), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short title, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved military vignette with Portuguese royal arms at center on title-page, engraved headpiece and initial on p. 1; engraved table on p. 53. Text clean and crisp; some plates slightly frayed at outer edges, affecting illustration only on first plate. In very good, almost fine condition. (4 ll.), xv, 291 pp., (2 ll. contents, 1 l. errata, 4 ll. for notes), 39 folding engraved plates. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook on military tactics; the first two parts were never published. The engraved plates show ancient weapons (e.g., maces, halberds) and war engines, modern cannon, and military formations and maneuvers.

Dias Azedo (1758-1821) rose through the ranks to become Lieutenant-General. He taught for many years at the Academia Real de Fortificação, for whose students he wrote the Compendio. In this work he used the system of orthography dictated by pronunciation that had been espoused by Verney and Theodoro de Almeida (for example, instrução for instrução).

Important Eyewitness Account of the Siege of Porto

11. BADCOCK, Lovell. Rough Leaves from a Journal Kept in Spain and Portugal, During the Years 1832, 1833 & 1834. London: Richard Bentley, 1835. 8°, half calf (somewhat worn). Occasional very slight foxing. In very good condition. xi, 407 pp. $375.00

FIRST EDITION. Macaulay called this work “one of the best accounts of the civil war; unlike the British officers in Dom Pedro’s service, he had no personal grievances to embitter his style” (They Went to Portugal p. 330). It is well written, with a wealth of concrete detail about conditions in Portugal and Spain at that time. Badcock (1786-1861) was sent to Portugal as part of an English military mission dispatched to study the situation in Portugal at the beginning of the war between D. Pedro and D. Miguel. One of Badcock’s duties was to learn the movements of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontier and to determine, if possible, the intentions of the Spanish. His description of his travels in Spain covers pp. 19-131; most of the rest of the volume gives a detailed eyewitness account of the siege of Porto.


Portuguese Strongholds in Africa

12. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marquês de. Faits et considérations relatives aux droits du Portugal sur les territoires de Molembo, de Cabinde, et d’Ambriz et autres lieux de la côte occidentale d’Afrique située entre le 5e degré 12 minutes et le 8e degré de latitude australe. Lisbon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1855. Large 8°, recent navy half calf, gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, front printed wrapper bound in. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 71 pp., 5 folding lithographic maps and plans. $650.00

First Edition in French of a work written to supplement the Visconde de Santarem’s Demonstração. Two of the folding plans show Portuguese forts in Angola, one shows the provinces of Mosuluo and Bombe (1790-1791), and one is a topographical map of Ambriz. This French edition has two more plates than the Portuguese edition: one showing the coast of Angola, another a plan of the Fort of Cabinda. The captions and legends, and in some cases the place names, are in French rather than Portuguese.

* Cf. Innocência I, 384: the Portuguese edition (same printer and year), calling for only 3 “plantas.” NUC: DLC, InU, C1Y, PHi. Porbase locates the work at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (2 copies at each). Copac locates copies at British Library, Glasgow University, Manchester University, and Sheffield University.
Last Royal Governor of Pernambuco Describes the State of the Province When He Assumed Power, and Justifies His Administration


FIRST EDITION. Rego Barreto begins by describing the state in which he found Pernambuco, and proceeds to narrate the principal events in his government: repression of corrupt officials, public works, militia reform, events of the “Rodeador,” the insurrection of November 1820, return of the prisoners of 1817, the revolt of Goyanna, the election of the provincial government, and more.

Rego Barreto (1777-1840), a hero of the Peninsular War, went to Brazil in 1816 to organize a volunteer militia for the king, and was assigned the thankless task of putting down the 1817 rebellion in Pernambuco. Although still weak from an attempt on his life, in 1821 he again fought the revolutionaries in Pernambuco before returning to Portugal. Due to his distinguished service in the civil wars, D. Maria II named him first Visconde de Geraz-do-Lima.


Biography of a Military Reformer

14. [BARROS PASSOS, José, writing under the initials J.B.P.]. Biografia del Señor Jeneral D. Juan de Dios Rivera. Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1843. 4º, disbound. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 16. Light foxing on opening leaves. In good to very good condition. Author’s name in early manuscript on title page. Small rubber stamp (“62243”) in lower margin of p. 5. 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Barros Pasos describes the high points of the career of General Juan de Dios Rivera, who fought during the War of Independence and was Chile’s minister of War and the Navy in 1823-1824, under General Ramón Freire. In that position he revamped the administration of the military hospital so the soldiers would be treated better (numerous details on pp. 8-10) and forbade the castigo de palos for soldiers. In early 1823 he was dispatched as governor to the ever-restless province of Concepción: “Bastará a nuestro intento mencionar en globo los inmensos beneficios que a los esfuerzos inteligentes, patrióticos e infatigables del jeneral Rivera, deben las
Not mentioned here is the fact that in the Chilean presidential election of 1829 (following the adoption of the Chilean Constitution of 1828), Juan de Dios Rivera ran against a field of 9 candidates, losing to Francisco Antonio Pinto and coming in sixth, with 2.7% of the votes. He died on June 21, 1843. Rivera is not to be confused with the silversmith and engraver of the same name (Cuzco, 1760-Buenos Aires, 1843) who designed the coat of arms of Argentina.


First edition in Portuguese of this biography of the Austrian field marshal Gideon Ernst, Freiherr von Laudon (1717-1790), one of Frederick the Great of Prussia’s greatest military opponents; it was translated from the Spanish, which was in turn translated from Italian. Born in then Swedish Livonia, which after the Great Northern War had been ceded to Russia according to the 1721 Treaty of Nystad, he was sent to the Imperial Russian Army as a cadet in 1732. During the War of the Polish Succession he took part in the 1734 Siege of Danzig led by Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von Münnich, he marched against French troops up to the Rhine in 1735 and back to the Dnieper River into the Turkish campaign. Dissatisfied with his prospects and the conditions in the Russian Army, Laudon finally resigned in 1741 and sought military employment elsewhere. At Vienna he was made a captain in the *Freikorps* of Franz von der Trenck, and fought in the War of the Austrian Succession. His next active service, still under Trenck, was in the Silesian mountains in 1745, greatly distinguishing himself as a leader of light troops. He was present also at the Battle of Soor. Having reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the outbreak of the Seven Years’ War, he was promoted colonel at the behest of Chancellor Wenzel Anton Kaunitz and distinguished himself repeatedly. In 1757 he fought in Bohemia and Saxony under Field Marshal Maximilian Ulysses Browne and became a *Generalfeldwachtmeister* (major-general of cavalry) as well as a knight of the newly founded Maria Theresa Military Order. This was followed by other brilliant actions, and additional honors, including being created a Baron the Austrian nobility as well as that of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the War of the Bavarian Succession, and finally in the Austro-Turkish War of 1787-1791, where though old and broken in health,
DEFINIÇÕES,
E
ESTATUTOS
DOS
CAVALLEIROS, E FREIRES
DA ORDEM DE NOSSO SENHOR
JESUS CRISTO,
COM A HISTÓRIA DA ORIGEM, E
princípio della,
OFFERECIDOS
AO MUITO ALTO, E PODEROSO REY
D. JOÃO V.
NOSSO SENHOR.

Gloriari aportet in Cruci Domini nostri Jesu Christi.

LISBOA,
NA OFFICINA DE MIGUEL MANESCAL DA COSTA,
Impressor do Santo Offício.

ANNO M. CCC. LXVI.
Com todas as licenças necessárias, e Privilegio Real.
Laudon was commander-in-chief in fact as well as in name, and in 1789 he won a last brilliant success by capturing Belgrade in three weeks.

The Portuguese translator notes that two Spanish translations were published in Madrid, 1790, one of which was severely abridged. Figueiredo used the other, adding footnotes and supplementary documents. Becattini was a prolific and controversial Italian journalist, writer and polemicist, many of whose works of biography and contemporary history were published under false imprints. He is perhaps best known for a history of the Inquisition.


**Care and Feeding of a Garrison Whose Mission**

*Was to Fend Off Pirates Near the Yucatán*

16. BUCARELI Y URSÚA [Hinostrosa Lasso de la Vega], Fr. D. Antonio Maria, Viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779). Reglamento provisional para el prest, vestuario, gratificaciones, hospitalidad, recluta, disciplina y total gobierno de la tropa que debe guarnecer el Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla de Tris en la Laguna de Término, dispuesto, en virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de mil setecientos setenta y tres, por .... Mexico: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1774. Folio (31 x 20.5 cm.), recent navy Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson Oasis lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, antique marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink numbers “158”, “175”, and “187” at upper right corner of title page and each divisional title. (1 l.), 32, 23, 15 pp. [1], B-S². $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for the administration of the Spanish garrison housed in the fortress of the Isla del Carmen (Yucatán Peninsula), which had been built as a permanent home for the soldiers tasked with rebuffing the pirates who had been ousted from the island a few decades earlier, and who continued to attack it. Included are positions and salaries of all personnel and regulations for clothing, horses, weapons, a hospital, and a chapel.

The second section (drop-title: Instrucción para el gobierno interior y buen régimen de la Guarnición del Presidio del Carmen, que observarán puntualmente los Comandantes de los tres Cuerpos que la componen, igualmente que el Governador en la parte que le toque) goes into
quite specific detail about the uniforms for dragoons, infantry, and artillery; housing for married soldiers; preserving morale; care of horses; and artillery exercises.

The third section (drop title: *Instrucción y método con que se ha de establecer el Hospital para la tropa de la Guarnición del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, y en que se expresan las obligaciones de cada uno de los individuos empleados en su servicio* ) deals with the hospital and the duties of those employed there, including cooks, pharmacists, surgeons, bloodletters, and nurses.

Despite the separate pagination, the quire signatures follow from the first section through the third. An edition with additions by Pedro Gorostiza was published in Mexico, 1791 (56 pp.).

The Isla de Trí, on a lagoon at the western end of the Yucatán Peninsula, was discovered by the Spanish in 1518 but left uncolonized. By 1558, it was a haven for English pirates in the western Gulf of Mexico. Through the seventeenth century, repeated Spanish expeditions failed to rouse the pirates. Finally in 1716 the pirates were driven out and a Spanish garrison installed, but the pirates continued to return and to burn the temporary forts. Only in the 1750s-1760s was a more permanent fort constructed. The regulations here are for the garrison that defended that fort.

In 1786, more than a decade after this work appeared, the Alcalde Mayor of Tabasco, Francisco de Amuzquiver, sent militia from Tabasco and swept the last of the pirates from the island. The island is now the site of Ciudad del Carmen.

---

**General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops**

17. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *El Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército Restaurador, a la Segunda División*. [text begins:] ¡Soldados! Mañana es el día de Chile: es también el vuestro…. [Santiago de Chile]: [Imprenta de la Opinión], dated Lima, 17 September 1839. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsides. **$400.00**

First Chilean edition? Bulnes, the commander-in-chief of the Chilean army in Peru, encourages his soldiers to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of Chile’s independence and announces that ships are waiting to bear the triumphant army home. The Chileans decisively defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839, but it was not until August 25 that General Gamarra assumed the presidency of Peru, decreed that the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was dissolved, and reunited North and South Peru.

The proclamation was issued on September 17, 1839, at Lima, but was presumably printed in Santiago for the benefit of other Chileans. The woodcut above the caption title
of our edition is exactly the same as the woodcut that appears on a broadside of August 9, 1836 printed in Santiago at the Imprenta de la Opinion (Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago).


Commander-in-Chief’s Report on the Final Battle in the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

18. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel], Viva Chile. Llor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungai. Parte oficial … [text begins:] Señor. Por mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por la que tuve la honra de dirigir á V.S. la víspera de mi movimiento de Campo San Miguel sobre el enemigo … Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1839.

Large folio (43.5 x 27 cm.), unbound. Elaborate typographical border. Woodcut arms of Chile at head of text. Text in 2 columns separated by typographical ornament. Minor soiling. Foldlines with a few small holes, touching a few letters of text without loss. In very good condition. Early ink foliation (?) in upper margin. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed report on the Battle of Yungay (January 20, 1839), the final battle in Chile’s war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Bulnes was the commander of the Chilean army. He lists commanders, movements, and outstanding individual actions.


Book 12, Chapter XI treats of the Discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate


Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), late nineteenth-century half morocco over marbled boards (some wear), marbled endleaves, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt title in second from head, gilt year in fourth from head. Engraved title-page by P. Perret, dated 1619 (see below). Woodcut initials, vignettes. In very good condition. Oval stamp of José Maria Nepomuceno on verso of title-page. (4 ll., including the engraved title-page), 1176 [i.e., 1182]
ensaio
sobre o método
de
organizar em portugal
o
exercito
relativo à população, agricultura,
e defesa do paiz,
por
Gomes Freire de Andrade,
Maréchal de campo.

Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori.
Horatio Ode 1. L. III.

lisboa
na nova oficina de Joao Rodrigues Neves.
anno de 1826.
com licença da mesa do Desembargo
da guerra.
pp., (30 ll.). Quire X contains a total of 11 leaves; X5-7 are added between pp. 328 and 329; these three leaves are foliated 329*, 330*, and 331*; the text follows uninterrupted. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the voluminous First Part of the history of Philip II’s reign, to the year 1583. Wagner notes, “This book was much used by all later Spanish historians. Lib. 13 [sic; i.e., 12], Chapter XI treats of the discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate” (Spanish Southwest 25). A Second Part went unpublished for over two and a half centuries, as it dealt with the stormy events in Aragon after the downfall of the king’s minister, Antonio Perez. It was suggested that the text should be revised by Argensola, but Cabrera preferred to leave the Second Part unpublished; it appeared under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works in Madrid in 1876, after being revised and added to from manuscript data found in the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

After complaining about the orthography and other literary defects, Palau states that “Aparte estos defectos literarios, es libro de interés bibliográfico y difícil de hallar completo y en buen estado.” Salvá also comments on the difficulty of obtaining complete copies in decent condition.

The elegantly engraved title page shows Philip II in full armor, with a plumed helmet; he aims his sword at a crowd of soldiers approaching from the left. Philip, whose fervent desire was to halt the flood of the Protestant Reformation, has beneath his elbow the words “Suma ratio pro Religione.” To the right is an allegorical figure of Religion, with a halo, raising a Eucharistic chalice and holding a large cross. In the distance is a lovely little sketch of the Escorial, built to commemorate Philip’s 1557 victory at the Battle of St. Quentin against the French under Henri II. In the lower section of the page is the dedication “Al Serenisimo Principe su nieto esclarecido Don Filipe de Austria.” A laurel tree (victory) is entwined with a grapevine (the Eucharist) that bears the word “secura” and the royal arms of Philip III. To either side, lightning flashes from clouds.

The page is signed “P. Perret fe., 1613.” Pieter (or Pedro) Perret was born in Antwerp in 1555. Son of a playing-card maker, he trained with Marten de Vos and Gerard de Jode, then with Cornelis Cort in Rome. In the 1580s he became one of the earliest Flemish artists working for the Spanish court, and engraved the magnificent drawings of Juan de Herrera of the Escorial: Sumario y breve declaración de los diseños y estampas de la fábrica de San Lorenzo el Real del Escorial (Madrid, 1589). Philip II named him royal engraver in 1595 (ratified 1622). Perret produced title pages, portraits, and separate engravings for books in Spanish and Portuguese. Soares credits him with “desenho correctíssimo, originalidade na execução, e, sobretudo, uma firmeza e delicadeza de traço que lembrem antes o trabalho da ponta séca do que o do buril.” After his death (ca. 1625, or possibly 1637), his son and pupil Pedro became a prominent engraver in his own right.

Luis Cabrera de Cordova was born in Madrid in 1559. At age twenty five he became official scribe to the Duke of Osuna, then Viceroy of Naples. He helped organize an expedition for the purpose of defending the Knights of Malta against Venetian and Turkish pirates, and took part in one of the campaigns in Flanders. He came in closer touch with Philip II toward the end of the king’s life, when employed to arrange documents in the State archives. After the king’s death he became secretary to the queen, and dedicated this history to Philip’s grandson, the Infante Philip (later Philip IV). Cabrera de Cordova wrote poetry and other historical works (this being his principal one) remarkable for their abundance of information. His contemporaries thought highly of him; Cervantes mentions him appreciatively in his Viaje al Parnaso. Cabrera died in 1623.

Maggs Spanish Books (1927) 119. Quaritch Bibliotheca Hispana (1895) 231. Nepomuceno 350 (presumably this copy). On Perret, see Soares, Historia da gravura artística em Portugal II, 417-24; also Garcia Vega, El grabado del libro español II, 270-1 (with biographical details and bibliographical references) and 352, nº 2330 (this work).

Served with Distinction in the Peninsular War and Commanded Portuguese Troops in Montevideo in 1818

20. [CARVALHAES, Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro de Almeida, Barão da Ribeira de Sabrosa]. Noticias biográficas de Francisco Homem de Magalhães Pizarro … pelos seus Ajudantes d’Ordens. Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 1819. 4°, modern plain wrappers. Woodcut Brazilian-Portuguese royal arms on title page. Margins of ***1-***2 torn and creased (due to paper flaw?), not affecting text. In very good to fine condition. 29 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Magalhães Pizarro (1777-1818), a native of Bobeda in Trás-os-Montes, served with distinction in the Peninsular War and commanded Portuguese troops in Montevideo in 1818. He was named captain-general of Maranhão in 1818, but died of pleurisy before he could take up his duties. The documents at the end of the volume report on his activities during the Peninsular War.

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


Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
Privately Printed Work on the Peninsular War

edges rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition. Author’s signed and dated five-line presentation inscription in ink in upper portion of half title: “À Redacção do Journal de / Noticias / Off. / F.A. Martins de Carvalho / Coimbra 12 de Março 1910”. Pictorial bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. 97 pp., (1 l.), thin errata slip bound in at the end.

$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the Peninsular War. Privately printed: on the title page is stated “(Este livro não se expõe á venda)”. Martin de Carvalho (1844-1921) was an infantry brigadier general in the Portuguese army, serving in Moçambique (1894-1895), and India (1895-1897). He was editor and owner of the periodical Conimbricense from 1898 to 1907, and wrote the important Dicionário bibliographico militar portuguez (1891; second edition in 2 volumes only up to the letter “M”, 1976-1979), along with some 20 of so other books and articles on military subjects as well as the history of Coimbra.

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

Innocêncio, Aditamentos, p. 135. OCLC: 225448112 (University of Toronto Institute of Technology, University of Toronto-Robarts Library, University of Victoria Libraries, King’s College London); 500154906 (British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac adds two more at Oxford University.

Biography of an African Explorer


$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Henrique [Augusto Dias] de Carvalho (1843-1909), army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The expedition gave rise to the multi-volume report Expedição portugueza ao Muatindha (Lisbon 1889-1894), which constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, particularly the land of the Lunda. Carvalho visited the Quimbundo, Cuango, and Cassai peoples. A city in Lunda was named after him.

See Grande enciclopédia, VI, 75-6. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Municipal Porto, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and two copies at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac lists copies at British Library and SOAS-University of London.
Military Law

23. CASTELLO BRANCO, Carlos de Magalhães. *Pratica criminal do foro militar, para as auditorias, e concelhos de guerra* .... Lisbon: Na Nova Of. de João Rodrigues Neves, 1805. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (very worn, flat spine mostly defective), remains of leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Old note of five lines on p. 11, otherwise clean and crisp. In fine condition internally; overall good. (1 blank l., 5 ll.), 210 pp. $200.00

Second edition of a work first printed in Lisbon, 1783, and again in Bahia, 1815 and Lisbon, 1819. It covers the procedures for court-martials and how they relate to civil trials, including acceptable proof and interrogation. The author was Auditor for the Aveiras regiment.


24. CASTELLO BRANCO, Theresa M. Schedel de. *Vida de Francisco Mello Torres, 1 Conde da Ponte—Marquês de Sande: soldado e diplomata da Restauração, 1620-1667.* Lisbon: The Author [Depositários: Livraria Ferin, Lda.], 1971. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (some wear). Overall in good to very good condition; internally in fine. 594 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l., 1 l. colophon), (11 ll. plates, printed on 14 pp.), footnotes, bibliography, index of names, index of places. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this well documented, thorough study. The author is a distinguished historian, art historian, author of historical fiction and bibliophile. Her novella *O mosteiro e a coroa* was awarded the Prémio Máxima de Romance, 2004.

Military Tribunals, by a Native of Bahia

25. CASTRO, José Antonio de Magalhães. *Voto separado do Desembargador ... membro da Comissão de Exame da Legislação do Exercito e resposta da maioria da 1ª secção.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1867. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (very minor soiling, slight defects to head and foot of spine). In very good condition; internally fine. Early ink signature on front wrapper: “Palmeirim.” (4 ll.), 140 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION thus; possibly a second edition, with extensive additional documents, of the author’s *Voto separado do ... membro divergente da primeira seccão da commissão de exame da legislação do exercito*, Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Pinheiro & Cª, which has no title page but is dated 1866 at the end, and has only 52 pp. (according to Innocêncio) rather
COMENDIO MILITAR,
ESCRETO SEGUNDO A DOCTRINA
dos melhores ensinados para instruir dos
Discentes
DE ACADEMIA REAL
DE
FORTIFICAÇÃO, ARtilhARIA, E DEZINHO,
INSTRUCIONS
AOS SERENÍSSIMO SENHOR
D. JOÃO,
PRINÇPE DO BRASIL,
AOS
MATHIAS JOSE DIAS AZEEDO,
Contador-geral deอบorânia e Terra do Céu e, Tam-
gado sob o Seu mais alto imprestado no Rio da Praia
pelos dois Estados e Terra de Moxu Acibar.
TECNOLOGIA PARTE,
Que trata dos Elementos de Táctica.

LIBRÁ,
Na Regia Typographia Silva, 
Ano da C. 1760.
Impress por ordem de Sua Majestade.
than the present work’s (4 ll.), 140 pp. Discussed are military tribunals, suggesting changes from the system instituted by Schaumburg-Lippe in the eighteenth century.

José Antonio de Magalhães Castro (1814-?), a native of Bahia, was a respected politician and bureaucrat. Early in his career he was charged with prosecuting those who had led a separatist movement in 1837, and did it with such impartiality that he displeased neither the winners nor the losers. He prosecuted those engaged in the slave trade, lobbied against measures such as paper money, and was responsible for revising the penal code as well as the process for military tribunals.


**Hero of the Restauração**

26. CASTRO, Julio de Mello de. *Historia panegyrica da vida de Dinis de Mello de Castro, Primeyro Conde das Galveas, do Conselho de Estado, & Guerra dos Serenissimos Reys Dom Pedro II & Dom João V.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Manescal, Impressor da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, a custa de Antonio Manescal, Livreyro de Sua Magestade, 1721. Folio (29.2 x 21 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some wear at extremities; scraping and rubbing), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, with large woodcut vignette. Woodcut headpiece and initial (six lines high) on a3 recto. Typographical headpiece on a4 recto. Woodcut initial (also six lines high) on d1 recto. Plate with engraved portrait of the subject by M. Freyre. Woodcut headpiece and initial (six lines high) on leaf A1 recto. Large woodcut tailpiece depicting a fruit and flower basket on leaf Gg4 recto; repeated on Qq1 verso. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial (six lines high) on leaf Gg5 recto. Typographical headpiece on leaf Qq2 recto. A few very small stains. Very minor worm trace in upper outer corner of final six leaves, extending into rear free and pastedown endleaves. Fresh, with wide margins, in very good condition. Small old rectangular paper ticket with number “268” stamped in center. (22 ll.), engraved plate, 498 pp. $1,500.00

FIRST EDITION. The book appeared again in 1744 and 1752. The first Conde de Galveas (1624-1709) was the third son of a fidalgo who served as governor of the Castle of São Filipe in Setúbal, and had been a member of the Conselho Ultramarino. Immediately after the acclamation of D. João IV on December 1, 1640, he was dispatched, age 16, to help secure the frontiers of the Alentejo under the Conde de Vimioso. During the prolonged wars of the Restauração he was almost constantly in combat, wounded 22 times, and receiving glowing notices from his superiors. He fought in the battles of
Montijo, the Forte de São Miguel, the Linhas de Elvas, Ameixial and Montes-Claras, where in 1665 he commanded the cavalry. He was several times governor of the Alentejo.

The author (1658-1721), a native of Goa, was the son of António de Melo e Castro, governor of India. He led a military life, serving under his uncle and in the company of his father, but for his literary talent was nominated by D. João V as a founding member of the Academia Real de História Portuguesa.


French and Spanish Battle in the Aran Valley (Pyrenees)

27. [CATALONIA]. Relação da vitória, que Dom Josep Margarita governador de Catalunha por el Rey Christianissimo, alcançou dos Castelhanos em o Valle de Aram, por ordem do Marichal da Motha. Em a qual os Franezes mataram mais de quatrocentos inimigos, ganharão duas peças de artilheria, com suas manções, & bagage, & outras muytas ventagens, que fizerão. Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Four-line woodcut initial. Outer edge of first 2 leaves shaved, touching first letter in line; light browning; small tissue repairs obscuring (but not obliterating) several letters at top of gutter on last 2 leaves. In good condition. Old oval blue-and-white paper label in blank portion of first leaf, with manuscript shelfmark 1747. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The anonymous author recounts numbers of French and Spanish troops and the course of their battles in the Aran Valley (Val d’Aran) over the course of several weeks.

From the Aran Valley, in the Pyrenees, the Garonne River flows into France. It is in the province of Llérida (or Lleida) in Catalonia, but the name derives from Basque.

Aside from his struggles with Portugal, which had declared its independence in 1640, Philip IV of Spain had to deal with a rebellion in Catalonia, which, having been deprived of its ancient rights and privileges, had requested Louis XIII’s protection in 1640. The Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), originally a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, had by this time widened into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs; hence the French at this time supported both the Catalans and the Portuguese. The War significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence (the Restauração), since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.

All Aspects of Cavalry Training

28. [CAVALRY]. Regulamento para a instrução, formatura, e movimento da cavallaria. 3 parts in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary speckled calf, flat spines with orange and green lettering pieces (short title, volume), gilt (some wear). A few plates at end of the second volume frayed at fore-edge; otherwise fine. vii, 166 pp., (1 blank, 1 l. errata), 29 lithographs; vi, 118 pp., (1 blank, 1 l. errata), 52 lithographs. 3 parts in 2 volumes. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. Covers all aspects of training for the cavalry, from saddling the horse to using the sword, pistol or rifle while mounted, and finally to moving as part of a troop of cavalry. Part III is paginated continuously with Part II, and begins on p. 43 of the second volume. The plates (all unsigned, and about half of them folding) illustrate a horse and its accoutrements, a sword for cavalry use, pistols and rifles, as well as stretching exercises for cavalrymen and numerous cavalry maneuvers.

* Cf. Almirante p. 671, Alterações to this Regulamento, published in Lisbon, 1873. Not in Innocêncio. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 835741768 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 67290172 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase, which cites an Aditamento to the first part, of 1854, and the Alterações of 1873 only. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin copy.

Leader of the Austrian Army Reports to His Queen

29. CHARLES ALEXANDRE, duc de Lorraine. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Relaçam exacta da famosa acçam sucedida junto a Braunau, ou copia fiel da carta, que escrevo à Muito Augusta Princeza Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, com a noticia deste sucesso o Serenissimo Príncipe Carlos de Lorena, escrita do Campo de Lehendorff em 10 de Mayo 1743. Traduzida na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound. Maltese cross on title page. Woodcut headpiece with seven-line woodcut initial beneath it on p. 2. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. The Duke of Lorraine reports to Queen Maria Theresa a number of skirmishes and maneuvers and the capture of the town of Braunau. Among the troops engaged were Bavarians, Croatians, and Swedes. Braunau was a decisive victory over Bavaria.

Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. In 1745, the two years after the battle described here, he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

An English translation was published in The London Gazette, May 14-17 1743.

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.

The translator (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 Gazette de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocênio IV, 350. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 753. Ameal 1022. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 896. OCLC: 29149782 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Brigham Young University); 77762497 (Houghton Library and Brigham Young University, again); 165527569 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, with print and digital versions). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Beginning of the Austro-Turkish War

30. [CHARLES VI, Holy Roman Emperor 1711-1740. José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Manifesto em que a Sacra Catholica, e Imperial Magestade de Carlos VI. Emperador dos Romanos, Sempre Augusto, publica a justification dos motivos, que o fizeram resolver a declarar a guerra contra os Turcos. Traduzido da Copia, que os seus Ministros comunicaram aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1737. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. 3. Minor foxing at edges. In good to very good condition. 14 pp. $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Emperor Charles VI summarizes his alliance with the Russians and relates diplomatic negotiations with the Turks whose failure led the Russian emperor and then himself to declare war.

The Russians went to war with the Ottoman Empire in 1735; Emperor Charles VI joined them in July 1737. Charles’ earlier war against the Turks (1716-1718) had resulted in substantial territorial gains in Serbia. In the Austro-Turkish War of 1737-1738, most of those gains were lost. This expensive war, entered into when Austria and the Holy Roman Empire were already engaged in the War of the Polish Succession, and following a number of other very expensive wars, caused great discontent at home in Vienna.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocênio identifies as the translator of this work, 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 Gazette de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

MEMORIA JUSTIFICATIVA

SOBRE A CONDUCTA DO MARECHAL
DE CAMPO
LUIZ DO REGO BARRETO

DURANTE O TEMPO EM QUE FOI GOVERNADOR
DE
PERNAMBUCO,
E
PRESIDENTE DA JUNTA
CONSTITUCIONAL DO GOVERNO DA MESMA
PROVINCIA.

OFFERECIDA À NAÇÃO PORTUGUEZA.

LISBOA:
NA TYPOGRAPHIA DE DESIDERIO MARQUES LEÃO
No Largo do Catbiris N.º 12. Anno de 1822.
Soothing the Residents of Concepción

31. [CHILE]. Proclama del Gobierno. [text begins:] Provincia de Concepcion: habéis sufrido todos los males consiguientes a una guerra inopinada .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Estado, dated 8 November 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Short tear in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 3 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The government assures the residents of the province of Concepción that it is reimbursing as quickly as possible those whom certain junior army officers had robbed. To those living in occupied provinces, it also points out the benefits for trade, government and defense that will result from being free of Spain, and urges the residents to join the fight for independence. Events in Mexico and Buenos Aires are referred to briefly. Printed at the end: “Sala del gobierno en el quartel general de Talca y Noviembre 8 de 1813. Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eysaguirre—Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos—Mariano Egaña secretario.”


Setting Off to Liberate Peru

32. [CHILE]. Contestacion del Egercito Libertador del Peru a la despedida de las Chilenas. [text begins:] No nace impresion tan grata la luz pura / En quien la vé despues de haber cegado .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., (1820). 4°, unbound. Printed on pale blue paper. Caption title. In verse. In fine condition. 4 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. There appears to be another edition of about the same time, but probably slightly later, also without any imprint, but in all likelihood printed in Peru, as well as a 16° edition.

This is a reply, in verse, to Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru (cf. Briseño I, 1010). The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820. The text refers (p. 2) to the fact that Chile has been fighting for independence for 10 years: “Este Chile, mansion de tantos bravos, / Que para sostener su Independencia / Aún empeñan la lucha de diez años ....”

Briseño I, 76. OCLC: The present edition apparently not listed in OCLC. cf. 55295260 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, listing it as [Peru, n.pr.], giving the date as 1800-18207); 55241167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 34 cm., giving the date as the 1820s); 460686383 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, 16°, n.pr., n.d.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Go, Ye Heroes

33. [CHILE]. Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru. [text begins:] ¡Que terrible contraste, / O dulce Patria amada, / La Expedicion deseada / Causa en el corazon! …. N.p.: n.pr., (1820). Folio (30 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Typographical border and line between columns. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. (1 l.) $1,400.00

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to the soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated “Silencio—amor … marchad” recalls the fond farewells of the General’s daughters in The Pirates of Penzance. The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820.

* Briseño I, 101 lists a 4º edition, apparently combined with 2 other poems, with 8 pp., also without place, printer, or date. OCLC: 55257023 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1820); 760925915 and 460210271 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCpbE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

With Autograph Signatures of Chile’s Junta Gubernativa


Promotes D. Juan Fernandez to captain of the Second Infantry Battalion. The document includes the autograph signatures of all three members of the Junta Gubernativa that had been governing Chile since the abdication of O’Higgins on January 28, 1823: Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, and Fernando Errázuriz.


Mutiny in Rancagua

35. [CHILE]. Breve repulsion al papel que con fecha 20 del anterior ha publicado don Francisco Anjel Ramirez, por un amigo de la verdad y del gobernador de Rancagua residente en el campo. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 May 1830. Folio (30.1 x 20.4 cm.), disbound. Faint circular rubber stamp below caption title. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lengthy description of a mutiny of infantry in Rancagua on April 3, 1830, with names, places, times, and who said what to whom. The
most prominent figures seem to have been the local governor Ramon Tagle and infantry sergeant José Solis. The Breve repulsion was written to refute Francisco Angel Ramirez’s Un Chileno Constitucional, a sus conciudadanos, issued April 20, 1830.


Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

36. [CHILE]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 2. de Guardias Nacionales de Santiago a las de igual clase de Valparaiso. [text begins:] Compañeros de armas: Un gobierno extranjero protejiendo las aspiraciones de un faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, dated 7 August 1836. Folio (27.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut of shield, helmet, and other military accoutrements. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this wonderfully rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso. The writer claims that a foreign government is protecting a “faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia,” and evokes memories of the war against Spain and the heroes of the Roman Republic to urge soldiers in Valparaiso to suppress the “fantásticas aspiraciones de un político aventurero.” The object of this vituperation is General Ramón Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), who had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé, as a step toward overthrowing the conservative government of José Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales.

Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialled and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 3 ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

37. [CHILE]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago a sus compañeros de armas de Valparaiso. [text begins:] Amigos y camaradas. La audaz tentativa que puso en alarma nuestro celo, es ya ilustria .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 9 August 1836. Folio (27.5 x 18 cm.), disbound. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. Minor creasing at one
side. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of another rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso, this time announcing that “un acontecimiento importante y funesto para los invasores, ha desconcertado sus planes y desvanecido sus esperanzas.” In other words, Ramón Freire’s attempt to capture Chiloé had failed.

Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé and eventually overthrow the conservative government of José Joaquín Prieto and Diego Portales. Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialed and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 3 ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


---

 excess [CHILE]. A la Nacion. [text begins:] La patria se halla espuesta á perecer y es necesario salvarla. Una porcion del ejército .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, a few small brownstains. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the mutiny of soldiers at Quillota is in progress, the writer (who signs as “Un chileno”) fears for the future of Chile, facing enemies abroad and traitors within: “por una parte se vé empeñada en una guerra esterior; por otra rodeada de los ajentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizadas que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilaran en sacrificarla vil é ignominiosamente.” If this situation is not stopped, he warns, Chile will suffer the same horrible fate as its arch-enemy Peru.

In early June, the mutinous soldiers at Quillota had imprisoned Diego Portales as he was organizing an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, on whom Chile had declared war in December 1836.

*Briseño I, 225 (s.v. Motín de Quillota); III, 2 (no. 10). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

---

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

39. [CHILE]. A las Guardias Civicas de esta capital. [text begins:] Compatriotas. Llegó el día en que cumpliéseis á la Patria el juramento de sostener sus fueros contra los que intentasen violarlos.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (who signs as “Un Chileno”) exhorts the local militia in Santiago to help put down the mutiny of the soldiers in Quillota, who had
rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Portales is referred to here as “il ilustre majistrado que ha mantenido la tranquilidad pública en medio del embate de las pasiones.” Portales’s execution a day later at the hands of the mutineers made him a martyr and caused public opinion to veer in favor of the war.

Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru

40. [CHILE]. *La Milicia Civica de Valparaiso, al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!!* [text begins:] Los ultrages inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresion con que un extrangero atrevido agobia a una República hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor….. N.p.: n.pr., possibly 1837. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcuts at head of page of a cavalryman and 2 footsoldiers. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The local militia of Valparaiso encourages the participants of the expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which set sail in September 1837. This flyer was clearly written after the Quillota mutiny of June, which resulted in the execution of Diego Portales: “Decidles tambien que entre vosotros están los que en época mas reciente y de fúnebre memoria, ahogaron al nacer el monstruo impio de la rebelion, incitado por ese mismo tirano que vais a destronar.” In a 180-degree shift of public opinion, Marshal Santa Cruz was blamed for the Quillota mutiny and the death of Portales, and Chileans were suddenly eager to invade Peru.

Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru

41. [CHILE]. *Los Veteranos de Santiago al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. Ilustres guerreros! —Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú…. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 2 September 1837. Folio (28 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrymen in battle. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The veterans of Chile wish speed and victory to the Chilean soldiers setting off on the expedition to free Peru from the *vil conquistador* Andrés Santa Cruz of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. The Peruvians are pictured plaintively
standing on their shores with raised arms, waiting only for the appearance of Chilean ships to rebel. This is one of the few Chilean ephemeral pamphlets that expresses any sympathy for Peru, although it is perhaps less sympathy than Schadenfreude: “Llegó el momento de volver á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú.” The leaf includes at the top a charming woodcut of cavalrymen charging into battle.

The naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was headed by General Blanco Encalada, who had defeated the Quillota mutineers in June. In Peru his force of 2,800 was not, in fact, greeted with relief by Peruvians. Instead it was surrounded by Marshal Santa Cruz’s troops, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Pauarpata (November 17, 1837), which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.


Latest on Activities of the Quillota Mutineers

42. [CHILE]. Noticias de Valparaiso y Quillota … [text begins:] Una fuerza de 300 infantes y 50 hombres de caballería enviada por los sublevados de Quillota llegó …. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.8 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadside. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An up-to-the-hour report on the activities of the mutineers at Quillota, who had sent a force of 300 infantry and 50 cavalry to gather munitions, but had withdrawn at sight of the Valdivia battalion. Rumors were circulating that only the officers had wanted to mutiny and that many foot soldiers were deserting during the retreat. Diego Portales, Necochea, and Commandant Garcia are reported to be in Santo Domingo, in the hands of the brother of the leader of the mutineers, Colonel José Vidaurre.


General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso

43. [CHILE]. Últimas Noticias. [text begins:] Con fecha 4 del corriente comunica el jeneral don Manuel Blanco—que habiendo tenido noticia de la acaecido en Quillota …. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Small nick at one edge. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This report of June 4 by General Blanco Encalada states that a column of 400 infantry and 30 cavalrymen had approached Valparaiso. Blanco Encalada took charge of the Valdivia battalion and the local militia and drove the mutineers into retreat. Losses among the mutineers amounted to some 100 men.

The soldiers in Quillota had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition...
REGLAMENTO
PROVISIONAL
PARA EL PREST, VESTUARIO,
Gratificaciones, Hospitalidad, Recluta, Disciplina
y total Gobierno de la Tropa que debe guarneer el
Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla
de Tris en la Laguna de Término,

DISPUESTO,
En virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de
mil setecientos setenta y tres,

POR
EL EXCMO. SR. Bº. FR. D. ANTONIO MARIA
Bucareli y Ursúa, Virrey Governador y Capitan
General de Nueva España.

Año 1774.

En México: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Orga

Item 16
against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. When word of the defeat at Valparaiso reached
the mutineers, they shot Portales. He instantly became a martyr, and public opinion—
which had been against the war with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation—abruptly veered
in favor of the war.

* Briseño III, 421 (no. 2659). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not
located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Second Siege of Diu, in Portuguese India

*44. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo. *Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu. Estando
Dom Joham Mazzareneas por Capitam da fortaleza. Anno de 1546. Fiemente
copiado da Ediçam de 1574, por Bento Jose de Sousa Farinha …. Lisbon: Na
Offic. de Simam Thaddeo Ferreira, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep
(head of spine defective; some worm damage near foot of spine; other
minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments,
crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt
letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms
on title page. Typographical headpiece and small woodcut initial on
p. [1]. Minor worming to rear endleaves and front pastedown endleaf;
very small wormhole in final two leaves, without loss. In good to
very good condition. Armorial bookplate of the Condes de Bomfim;
letterpress shelf location tag in upper outer corner of front pastedown
endleaf. Unidentified old ink signature in upper outer corner of front
free endleaf recto. xvi, 436 pp. $300.00

Second edition of this major epic poem by the celebrated sixteenth-century poet,
painter and soldier Jeronimo Corte Real. “Critics of later generations have refused to
ratify the estimate formed by contemporaries, who considered him the equal, if not the
records the famous second siege of Diu. Bento José de Sousa Farinha, the editor, was
responsible for many reissues of rare early Portuguese works, as well as for the
*Summaria
da Bibliotheca Lusitana* (1786-1787). The original of Corte Real’s highly esteemed work (1574)
is exceedingly rare. This second edition is scarce, and is interesting in its own right as an
illustration of the rebirth of Portuguese scholarship during the eighteenth century.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533, and died sometime before May
12, 1590. He may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcacer Kebir and been captured
there. The *Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu*, and his other major work, the epic poem
*Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor
de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Não chamada o Galião grande S.
João, que se perdeo no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal, 1594*, were written after he
retired to an estate near Évora.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José
Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of
putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist
insurrection in Trás-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.

José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.

War Against the Maratha

45. COSTA, Diogo da [pseudonym of André da Luz]. Relaçam das guerras da India desde o anno de 1736. até o de 1740. Porto: Na Officina de Antonio Pedroso Coimbra, 1741. 4°, modern plain wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. A few minor stains. In good to very good condition. (10 ll.). $800.00

First or second edition; another appeared in Lisbon in the same year (in 2 different issues). This tract was meant to counteract the confused and contradictory reports that appeared during the three years’ warfare in and around Baçaim (Bassein), between Portuguese troops and the Maratha.

By 1736 the Portuguese had been at work for four years constructing the fortress of Thana, and the workers were unpaid and unfed. The townspeople finally invited the Marathas to take possession of the island of Salsette, preferring their rule to the oppression of the Portuguese. The Marathas attacked several Portuguese outposts in 1736. Most of this work deals with the battle for Baçaim, an important Portuguese trading post on the west coast of India that fell to the Maratha in 1738.

Included here are descriptions of the deaths of General Martinho da Sylveira, General Pedro de Mello and Lieutenant Colonel João Malhão. Shorter sections describe attacks on Madapor, Damão, Chaul, Diu and Salsette.

Perhaps the most original contribution of this text is a description related in the final two pages of a naval battle on March 5, 1739 at Mangalore between the Portuguese ship Victoria, under the command of Antonio Brito Freire, and ten smaller vessels under the command of Savaji Angaria: the Portuguese vessel gave a very good account of itself, but was finally put out of action after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

Diogo da Costa is a pseudonym of André da Luz, a Lisbon grammar teacher (see Barbosa Machado, Innocêncio, Martins de Carvalho and Guerra Andrade).

Defending Lisbon During the Peninsular War

46. COSTA, José Maria Neves. Exposição dos factos pelos quaes se mostra ter sido portugueza a iniciativa do projecto proposto em geral para defeza de Lisboa, que precedeo, e continha as bases do projecto particular, posto depois em pratica no anno de 1810 .... Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (minor wear; wrappers reinforced at spine). Woodcut laurel wreath surrounding publisher’s name on title page. In very good condition. Small old ink signature in upper outer corner and two other, later brief ink inscriptions on title page. Manuscript paper label on front cover. 50 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1774-1841) argues that the plan for defending Lisbon during the Peninsular War was a Portuguese initiative. Neves Costa, a native of Carnide, was an officer in the engineering corps of the Portuguese army, eventually rising to the rank of colonel.


Battle of Lys / Ypres / Flanders

47. COSTA, Manuel de Oliveira Gomes da. Soldados de Portugal! Alocução proferida na recista passada pelo General Gomes da Costa, a todas as fôrças da Provincia de Macau, em 9 de Abril de 1923, 5.° aniversário da
First and Only Edition. The Battle of the Lys (also known as the Fourth Battle of Ypres or the Third Battle of Flanders), 7-29 April 1918, was one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by Portuguese forces. The 2nd Portuguese Division, some 20,000 men under General Gomes da Costa, lost about 300 officers and 7,000 enlisted men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoner in the German offensive.

General Manuel de Oliveira Gomes da Costa (1863-1929) gave this rallying speech on the anniversary of the battle. He was chosen by right-wing revolutionaries to lead the military coup d’etat in Braga on 28 May 1926, and within a month became tenth president of the Portuguese Republic. Within another month he was ousted by Oscar Carmona and sent to exile in the Azores.

* OCLC: 222586926 (King’s College London); 559142652 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats the same two locations as OCLC only. KVK (44 databases searched) cites the copy listed by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) adds a copy in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and repeats British Library.

Victory at Bicholim and Treaty Including Treatment of Merchants


* First and Only Edition. Eyewitness account written by the sargeant-major who commanded the infantry in this successful action in Bicholim, north of Goa, under João Saldanha da Gama, viceroy of India from 1725 to 1732. It includes an account of the actions by the local ruler that provoked the attack (mostly interfering with merchants), the names of the Portuguese commanders, and the military details of the action, which continued over several weeks.

Beginning on p. 31 is the “Tratado da paz, que o excellentíssimo Senhor João de Saldanha da Gama, Vi-Rey, e Capitão General da India, concede a Fonduu Saunto Sar-
Item 19
Dessay das terras de Quddale por lha pedir com instancia, promettendo de a guardar inviolavelmente.” The treaty includes provisions that the rulers will not allow merchants in this kingdom to be molested; that the rulers will not trade with Arabs who are enemies of the Portuguese; that the rulers will return all the Kaffirs stolen from the Portuguese; and that the rulers will pay an annual tribute of 2 Arabian horses. Sar-Dessay’s agreement to each provision is given afterwards (pp. 34-35), and further conditions are on pp. 36-37.

Saldanha da Gama became famous for his many victories over the Bounsóló. Ribeiro Coutinho notes at the end that the rulers of Sunda and Canara were so impressed with the outcome of this campaign that they approached the viceroy asking for peaceful relations.

The author also fought in the War of the Spanish Succession, went on an expedition to Corfu in 1716, and fought in the battle of Belgrade the following year. He went to India in 1723 in the capacity of a sergeant major and served as alcaide-môr of Baçaim. In 1735 he was a Lieutenant Colonel at the Nova Colonia do Sacramento in present-day Uruguay. He died at Rio de Janeiro in 1751, having achieved the rank of Colonel of an infantry regiment. Ribeiro Coutinho wrote another important work, on military theory, published posthumously in two volumes in 1751, sumptuously printed and dedicated to Gomes Freire, to whose entourage he had belonged: O Capitão de infantaria portuguez. Other works include Prototypo constituido das partes mais essenciaes de hum general perfeyto, delineado em o perfeytissimo general, & Governador das Armas Portugaluesas em a Provincia de Alm-Tejo, o Senhor Pedro Mascarenhas … (1713).


49. [CRIMEAN WAR]. Guerra contra a Russia! Considerações sobre o estado da Europa em 1854. Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1854. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (slightly soiled and frayed). Unopened. In fine condition. 70 pp., (1 blank l. partially adhered to lower wrapper). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; we have located no other copies. In the midst of the Crimean War, the author condemns Russian hypocrisy and urges the British, French, and their neighbors to to wage war in order to secure peace, lest the Russians take over all Europe. He discusses at length the reasons for overcoming old rivalries and creating an alliance that can defeat the Russians. The rhetoric has a very Cold War or even present-day flavor: “Toque a rebate nos campos, erga-se a Europa! Ahi estão os Russos!” (p. 69). The Crimean War (1853-1856) was part of a long-running battle to gain control over the enfeebled Ottoman Empire.

¢ OCLC: 1001202335 (University of London); 940197132 (without location). Not located in Porbase. Copac locates a single copy, at the University of London. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Orders of Chivalry, With Emphasis on the “Estado da Índia,” by a Native of Macau

50. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. *Escudo dos cavalleiros das ordens militares.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1670. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties gone, small hole in spine near head), vertical manuscript title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large elegant woodcut initial on recto of second leaf. Smaller woodcut initial on p. 1. In fine condition. (12 ll.), 307 pp. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION. In this work Fr. Jacinto de Deus treats 61 military orders, including the Orders of Santiago, Malta, Aviz, Christ, the Templars, etc. There is even a brief section (pp. 192-4) devoted to *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table!* He gives accounts of their foundation, their jurisdiction, and their activities, if any, in the early discoveries, in Ethiopia, and in the “Estado da Índia.” The final section (pp. 266-307) contains letters from King Philip III (II of Portugal) to the Conde da Vidigueira, to D. Jeronymo de Azevedo, and to D. Francisco Mascarenhas, viceroys of India, as well as one letter from King Philip II (I of Portugal) to D. Fr. Aleixo de Menezes, Archbishop Primate of India, regarding various decrees, papal authorizations, and so on, related to the military orders in the East. The book is dedicated to D. Rodrigo de Castro, Senhor de Sirigão, in Damão. The preliminary leaves include a neo-Latin epigram, a sonnet in Portuguese “A Monarchia Portugueza ao Author”, an unsigned poem in Spanish of four ten-line stanzas, a poem in Portuguese of six six-line stanzas by Fr. Hyacintho de Santo Thomas, followed by two Portuguese sonnets and a three-page elegy in Portuguese, all by the same author.

The Capuchin Fr. Jacinto de Deus, born in Macao in 1612, worked in the province of Madre de Deus in Goa where he was Provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition. He died in Goa in 1681.

In the present copy, on the verso of the fourth unnumbered leaf is a final three-line taxation statement dated 27 March 1670. According to Portbase, one of the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal is a variant which does not contain this taxation statement.

First Edition of This Collection of Accounts of the Portuguese in Florida, Ethiopia, & Brazil

51. [DISCOVERIES]. Collecção de opusculos reimpressos relativos á historia das navegações, viagens, e conquistas dos portugueses. Tomo I. Relação do descobrimento da Florida. [all published]. 4 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1844. 4°, twentieth-century limp vellum (slight wear), flat spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt border and gilt acorn in each corner, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, leather ties, original peach printed wrappers of the fourth and final work bound in. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on “papel selado” of 10 and 40 reis. In very good condition. (3 ll.), xii, 139 pp., (4 ll.). $800.00

First edition of this collection. The original editions, printed in 1557, 1564, 1576, and 1565, are almost impossible to obtain.

The Relação do descobrimento da Florida is the second edition, first issue of the Gentleman of Elvas’ Relação verdadeira dos trabalhos que o governador don Fernando de Souto e certos fidalgos portugueses passaram no descobrimento da provincia da Frolida [sic], first published at Évora, 1557. The first edition is extremely rare: Alden & Landis list only four copies, at New York Public Library, John Carter Brown, the British Library, and Lisbon, Biblioteca da Ajuda. The Relação was soon translated into French (Paris, 1599), and from French into English by Hakluyt (first edition London, 1609; cf. Allison 21). A Dutch translation appeared at Leiden, 1706, but the Portuguese original did not appear again until this edition of 1844 by the Academia. A second issue, with a new title-page and an added list of works in the series, appeared in 1875.

The anonymous author accompanied Hernando de Soto during Soto’s expedition in 1539-1543, which was the first exploration by Europeans of the southeast region of the United States. This eyewitness account, the primary source for the expedition, gives information about the journey and about Soto’s relations with the Indians. He landed at Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida and led his men north to Georgia and the Carolinas, then west to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas (as far west as Fort Smith). Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi at Guachoya.

Innocêncio II, 88: listing only volumes I-III. Porbase locates volumes I-IV only at the Biblioteca Nacional da Marinha (3 copies). Copac locates no complete set.

BOUND WITH:

[CASTANHOSO, Miguel de.] Historia das cousas que o muy esforçado capitão Dom Christovão da Gama fez nos Reynos do Preste João, com quatro-centos Portugueses que consigo levou. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia das Sciencias, 1855. 4°. (2 ll.), 93, (3) pp.

Second edition of this important account of Ethiopia, originally published in 1564. A second issue appeared in 1875. This is an eyewitness account of the expedition of Cristóvão da Gama (ca. 1516-1542) to Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1541 Gama, son of Vasco da Gama, was dispatched to the area (via the Red Sea) by his brother Estêvão da Gama, viceroy of India. Cristóvão, with 400 musketeers and 130 slaves, was to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia (the legendary “Prester John”) in his war against the Somali Muslim army of Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazy (Ahmad Gurey). Gama defeated the Muslim army
four times, but in 1542 was captured and executed. His men mounted another expedition
in order to avenge his death. Miguel de Castanhoso, who accompanied the expedition,
composed this account.

AND BOUND WITH:

GANDAVO, Pero de Magalhães de. *História da Prouincia Santa Cruz, a que vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, feita por ... dirigida ao muito illustre senhor Dom Leonis Pereira, governador que foi de Malaca e das mais partes do Sul na India*. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1858. 4°. xx, 68 pp. [lacking the plate].

Second or third edition of the first book in Portuguese entirely devoted to Brazil, originally printed in Lisbon, 1576; of that edition, only eleven copies are known to exist. In 1858 a Rio de Janeiro edition was also published, based on the printed first edition. This Lisbon edition was based on a manuscript (see p. vii) whose whereabouts are presently unknown. (See Stetson’s edition of the *Histories* [1922] I, 49.)

Magalhães de Gandavo had travelled to Brazil in the 1560s, and thought his countrymen did not appreciate its potential. His work is “virtually a glorification of Brazil, it invited the reader to emigrate to the colony using, in the words of Sergio Buarque de Holanda, ‘the language of an immigration agent’” (Borba de Moraes). He discusses geography, climate, topography, flora and fauna, minerals, and the Indians: their religion, social and political order, customs, etc. Magalhães de Gandavo was widely quoted by contemporaries such as Herrera, Gil González Dávila, Berredo and La Popellinière. The complete *História* was not widely known until Ternaux printed a French translation as the second volume in the *Voyages, relations et memoires*, 1837.

AND BOUND WITH:


Second edition of this important embassy to Ethiopia. The original Lisbon 1565 edition is very rare. João Bermudez, a Galician, was a military surgeon and a clergyman. In 1520 he led an expedition to Ethiopia, where he was captured. Only in 1536 did he return to Portugal, as an envoy of the Ethiopian emperor. Three years later, Bermudes left for Goa, and then Ethiopia, where he lived from 1541 to 1556. He was named Patriarch of Ethiopia (as of 1559) and was the first to use the title “Patriarch of the East Indies.” Bermudes died in 1570 near Lisbon.

AND BOUND WITH:
NOTICIAS BIOGRAPHICAS
DE
FRANCISCO HOMEM DE MAGALHÃES
PIZARRO,
DO CONSELHO DE SUA MAESTADE, COMMENDADO
DE SANTA MARINHA DE LISBOA, DA ORDEM
DE CRISTO, HONORARIO DA TORRE, E ESPA-
DA; MARECHAL DE CAMPO DOS REAIS EXERCI-
TOS, GOVERNADOR E CAPITAO GENERAL NO-
MEADO DO MARANHAES.
PELOS SEUS AJUDANTES D’ORDENS.

Nas Lusitanas quielas Neuta ardido
Aos filhos d’ Ismael sen dura guerra,
Contra a Gallia brandido valeste espada
Da Patria Defensor no mar, na terra.

RIO DE JANEIRO. NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
1819.
Com Licençã da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.

Item 20
Rebellion in Catalonia

52. FABRO BREMUNDAN, Francisco. *Historia de los hechos del Serenissimo Señor Don Juan de Austria, en el principado de Cataluña. Parte I* [all published]. Zaragoza: Diego Dormer, 1673. Folio (28.2 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Elegant woodcut initials and factotums. Large woodcut head- and tailpieces. Browning to a few leaves, a few early marginalia. A crisp, wide-margined copy, in fine to very fine condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank portion of title. Engraved portrait, (1 blank, 5 ll.), 458 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extremely detailed account of D. Juan of Austria’s campaign in Catalonia to 1652, with information not only on military maneuvers but on debates over strategy and tactics. It includes transcriptions of many letters and documents plus a summary of events from early 1640, when Catalonia first revolted. The promised second part, which would have included Mortara’s actions, never appeared.

D. Juan of Austria, illegitimate son of King Philip IV, was sent to Catalonia in mid-1651 to oust the French. After Barcelona surrendered in October 1652, the French were left with only frontier outposts in Catalonia; but in the meantime, Portugal had seized her chance to secede, and military efforts on these two fronts had a disastrous effect on Spain. D. Juan of Austria was defeated by Schomberg at the battle of Ameixial in 1663, and led the 1677 golpe de estado that wrenched power out of the hands of Valenzuela, favorite of D. Carlos II.

The author served for twelve years as D. Juan’s secretary. He also published a massive 5-volume work on the Turkish wars, Madrid 1684-1690.

Provenance: The Dukes of Cadaval headed one of the most distinguished families in Portugal. Their origins derive from Dom Álvaro of Bragança, Lord of Tentúgal, Póvoa, Buarcos and Cadaval, 4th male son of Dom Ferdinand I, 2nd Duke of Bragança. The title was created on 26 April 1645 by King João IV of Portugal to his distant cousin, Dom Nuno Álvares Pereira de Melo (1638-1727), who was already 3rd Marquis of Ferreira and 5th Count of Tentúgal. See *Grande enciclopédia* V, 365-8.


Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century
Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Spreading the Gospel in Africa
Benefits of Travel

53. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal, ofrecidas a ElRey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declarãose as grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, riquezas, &
forças militares por már, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas
das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do
tempo dos Romanos até o presente. E se referem varios Elogios de Príncipes, &
Varoens illustres Portugueses. Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655.
Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear;
neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments,
citon leather lettering piece in second compartment from head,
gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x
6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut
headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text.
Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text.
Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf
G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin
of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional
minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on
leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25
(followed by upside-down “4”).

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main
part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the
military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going back
to the Roman times, (5) the universities and sciences in the Iberian Peninsula in general,
and in Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks,
and (8) a miscellaneous section on travel, Portuguese cardinals, eulogies, etc.

The first discourse (pp. 1-33) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal.
It is argued that a large population is needed to promote industry and agriculture, as
well as to man the army, navy and merchant marine. Comparisons are made to China,
which is said to be able to sustain a large population, and to use the manpower to increase
industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive
examples. The kingdom of Grenada is given as a bad example, having declined after
the expulsion of its Moorish population. There are references to the Azores, Madeira,
Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cape Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Dú, Cochim, Colombo, the
Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (pp. 34-84) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization
of Portugal. It deals with the role of the king, of the constable, and of other officers, both
from an historical perspective as well as the practices of the day. Composition of the
army is discussed, as is military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and
Castile. Ordinance and armaments are described, including the role in supply of various
places in continental Portugal, as well as Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande
in Cabo Verde, the Island of São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro.
Fortresses and defense of the frontiers is discussed. There is a section on the navy, the
office of Admiral, and a part on the composition of the fleets, including their deployment
in Africa, India and Brazil. North African and French pirates are mentioned. A section on
the arming of merchant ships includes mention of São Tomé, Brazil, and Flanders. There is
also a reference in this section to the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this
discourse (pp. 77-84) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to
the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (pp. 85-149) deals with the noble families of Portugal. It discusses
their antiquity, the origin of names, coats-of-arms, and titles of nobility.

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his
Discursos varios politicos, Évora 1624. His Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal
O PRÍNCIPE REGEVE FAÇO Saber aos que o peente Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que sendo muito conveniente ao Bem do Meu Real Serviço, que tudo quanto respeita à boa ordem, e regularidade da Disciplina Militar, Economia, e Regulamento das Minhas Forças tanto de Terra, como de Mar, se mantenha no melhor estado; por que dele depende a energia, e conservação das mesmas Forças, que seguiria a tranquilidade, e defesa dos Meus Estado: E sendo muitos os Negócios desta natureza, que por Minhas Leis, e Órdenes são de competência dos Concelhos de Guerra, do Almirantado, e do Ulitamar na parte Militar sômente, onde não podem decidir, por Me achar residindo nesta Capital, os quais não podem efetuar demorados sem manifesto derrimento do interesse público, e prejudício dos Meus Fiéis Vassallos, que tem a honra de servir-Me nos Meus Exércitos, e Armadas: É devendo outrofim dar-se providencias mais adaptadas às actuais circunstâncias para a boa Administração da Justiça Criminal ao Conselho de Justiça, que se fornece aos Concelhos de Guerra, e do Almirantado, a fim de que se terminem os Processos quanto antes, e com a regularidade, e exactidão, que convém: Para obviar, e remover eles, e outros inconvenientes; Sou Servido Determinar o seguinte.

I. Haverá nesta Cidade hum Concelho Supremo Militar, que entenderá em todas as matérias, que pertencem ao Concelho de Guerra, e ao do Ulitamar na parte Militar sômente; que se comporá dos Ofícios Generais do Meu Exército, e Armada Real, que já são Concelheiros de Guerra, e do Almirantado, e que
..., Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende’s successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocêncio describes Severim de Faria as “um escritor geralmente respeitável, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsídios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fulente ….”

The fourth discourse (pp. 150-201) is about the coinage, beginning with Roman coins current in the province of Lusitania. There are sections for Visigothic kings, and a brief treatise on Arab coins. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered, from Dom Sancho I, the first for whom there was incontrovertible proof that he operated a mint, to Dom João IV (with the notable exception of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III). There are fifteen fine engravings in the text, each showing the head and tail of a specific coin.

The fifth discourse (pp. 202-23) is titled “Sobre as universidades de Hespanha”. It includes notices of Universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigüenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Orieguela, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. While some of these were active learned institutions, others were founded in principle, but never achieved much, or anything. There is a section on the beginnings of the sciences in Lusitania.

The sixth discourse (pp. 224-40) is titled “Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné”. It also includes notices regarding the nearby islands of Cabo Verde, as well as mention of Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leon. There is a brief reference to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, “Cafaria” (i.e. Southeast Africa) and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (pp. 241-7) deals with the many shipwrecks which befell ships returning to Portugal from India. The famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the São Alberto is noted, while the superiority of English, and especially Dutch vessels is emphasized. It is mentioned that these Dutch ships were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (pp. 248-342) begins with a brief, rather abstract essay on travel. This is followed by a memorial to various Portuguese who achieved the rank of Cardinal in the Catholic Church (pp. 258-77), and a series of Eulogies, to Frey Bernardo de Brito (pp. 278-88), the city of Évora (pp. 289-90), and king Dom João III of Portugal (pp. 291-305). Finally, included in this discourse is a work by João de Barros, “Panegirico a mui Alta e esclarecida princesa Infanta Dona Maria nossa Senhora” (pp. 306-42).

Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—
Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Spreading the Gospel in Africa
Benefits of Travel

54. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declarão as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appelidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varias illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title in gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature (“Torres”) on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century. 2 volumes. $600.00

Third edition of the author’s most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The Noticias includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the carreira da India, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture, and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counter-example he cites the kingdom of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. In this discourse, Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria’s topics
include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North American and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, and the origin of their names, titles, and coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the coinage of Visigothic kings and Arabs. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered from Dom Sancho I (the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV’s successors through D. Maria I.

Illustrations for the discourse on coinage vary from edition to edition. The 1655 edition of the Noticias has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription “Tutelaris Regni”. The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186): the three additions date to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocencio’s call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Siguencia, Alcalá de Hnraes, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Osuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuella, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled “Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné”. Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, “Cafaria” (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the São Alberto. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial. The Noticias ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his Discursos varios politicos, Évora 1624. His Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ..., Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes
a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende’s successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocêncio describes Severim de Faria as “um escriptor geralmente respeitável, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a literatura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente ....”

Provenance: D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12.ª Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossãmedes. See Grande enciclopédia III, 149.

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

55. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENcia], Diego. Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru … contiene la primera, lo succedido en la Nueva España y en el Perù, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y successos …. 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine elaborately gilt, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title-page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early 10-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll.

2 volumes in 1. $35,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this important early source for the history of Peru, and indeed for the early history of all of Latin America. It is rare because the Council of the Indies interrupted its publication in March 1572, decreeing that all known copies be destroyed
Item 26
on the grounds that the book “related facts contrary to the truth, and others which were
different from the truth, and that he had omitted to mention facts which he should have
mentioned which would result in a grave danger to the authorities in the Indies.” A
permit to print was issued in 1729, but the work was again suppressed before printing
was completed.

The Historia details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca.
1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish
soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la
Gasca’s apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles
V’s “New Laws” in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo
Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez
de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia’s account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as
first president of the Audiencia of Peru, sent out to restore order after the New Laws
were revoked: he routed Pizarro’s followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues
with an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Canete, who was
viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven
Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar
(part 2, ff. 125-130).

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Canete, and
aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters,
diaries, and official documents. “No history of that period compares with it in the copi-
ousness of its details” (Prescott, Conquest of Peru [1865] II, 474).
Coimbra Students Fight D. Miguel

56. [FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, possible author.]
Addição a Apologia dos Voluntarios Academicos ou pensamentos sobre a campanha do batalhão dos Voluntarios Academicos nos mezes de Dezembro de 1826, e Janeiro de 1827. Por Um Soldado. Coimbra: Na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 8°, stitched (remains of early blue wrappers). Woodcut vignette with publisher’s initials on title page. Slight foxing. In very good condition. 26 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work which serves as an addition to the pamphlet published earlier the same year titled Apologia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e caluniosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional, describing a military expedition by the “Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos” in December of 1826 and January of 1827. The Corpo was comprised of students from Coimbra who fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitutional against the Miguelistas. Innocêncio attributed the Apologia to Francisco Antonio Fernando Silva Ferrão, a member of the Corpo while studying law at Coimbra, who later became minister of Justice and a leading jurisconsult.

FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, supposed author. Apologia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826, contra as falsas e caluniosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional. Coimbra: Na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 4°, stitched. Woodcut vignette with publisher’s initials on title page. Uncut. Title page lightly soiled. Light browning and minor stains to some margins. In very good condition. 33 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION of this account of the actions of Coimbra University’s “Corpo Academicos,” students who fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitutional against the Miguelistas. Innocêncio and Martins de Carvalho call for two additional sections (see references), but Porbase lists the three sections as three separate works.

Martins de Carvalho has a lengthy section on the academic volunteers in this and other civil wars in Portugal. The author, who was a member of the Corpo while studying law at Coimbra, later became Minister of Justice and a leading jurisconsult.

57. [FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, supposed author]. Apologia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826, contra as falsas e caluniosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional. Coimbra: Na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 4°, stitched. Woodcut vignette with publisher’s initials on title page. Uncut. Title page lightly soiled. Light browning and minor stains to some margins. In very good condition. 33 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION of this account of the actions of Coimbra University’s “Corpo Academicos,” students who fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitutional against the Miguelistas. Innocêncio and Martins de Carvalho call for two additional sections (see references), but Porbase lists the three sections as three separate works.

Martins de Carvalho has a lengthy section on the academic volunteers in this and other civil wars in Portugal. The author, who was a member of the Corpo while studying law at Coimbra, later became Minister of Justice and a leading jurisconsult.

Innocêncio IX, 254: attributing the work to Fernandes da Silva Ferrão, and calling for 33 pp., plus 19 pp. of documents, 12 pp. list of members of the Corpo dos Academicos,
and 15 pp. with an extract from the Camara dos Deputados session of 16 March 1827; “mui
raramente se encontram exemplares.” Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar
português II, 148-53: calling for the same sections following the Apologia as Innocêncio
does. However, Porbase cites these as separate works. Hollis lists this work and not the
Collecção. NUC: MH (calling for 33 pp. only). Not located in Copac.

58. [FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, possible
compiler.] Collecção dos documentos, que servem de fundamento e prova na
apologia da Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826. Contra as
falsas e calumniosas imputacoes Forjadas ao mesmo Corpo pelos inimigos
do Senhor D. Pedro IV. E da Carta Constitucional. [Coimbra]: (colophon)
Na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 4°, stitched. Caption title.
Uncut. Some worming to upper inner margin of seven leaves, not
affecting text. In good condition. 20, 15 pp. $400.00

First and only edition of twelve documents, with an extract from the Camara
dos Deputados session of 16 March 1827, all pertaining to the “Corpo dos Voluntarios
Academicos.” The Corpo was a group of students from Coimbra that fought for D. Pedro
and the Carta Constitutional against the Miguelistas. This pamphlet is related to the Apo-
logia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do
anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e calumniosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos
do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional. Innocêncio attributed the Apologia to
Francisco Antonio Fernando Silva Ferrão, who was a member of the Corpo while studying
law at Coimbra, who later became minister of Justice and a leading jurisconsult.

Includes the Author’s Battles in Piauí
During the War for Brazilian Independence

59. FIDIE, Brigadier [João José da Cunha]. Varia fortuna d’un soldado
portuguez. Offerecida ao publico pelo Brigadeiro Fidié. Lisbon: Typ. de
Alexandrina Amelia de Salles, 1850. Large 8°, later brown wrappers
(small pieces missing, spine partly defective, rubber-stamped “3” in
red on rear cover). Uncut. Light browning. Title page backed. In good
condition. 116 pp., with 2 unpaginated folding plates [Documentos 6
and 7] following p. 40, (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.). $500.00

First edition of the author’s protest against his dismissal from the post of Direc-
tor of the Real Collegio Militar. It includes documents related to Cunha Fidié’s service

against Brazilian independence fighters in Piauí in 1823 (pp. 5-6 and Documentos 3-5 and 40-42, pp. 35-39 and 113-6). He defeated the Brazilian troops at the Battle of Genipapo. According to Borba de Moraes, some regional historians in Brazil refer to the struggle for independence in Piauí and Maranhão as “a guerra do Fidié.”

A second edition of Varia fortuna was published in 1942 at Piauí, “Edição comemorativa do 120º aniversário da Guerra da Independência no Piauí.”

João José da Cunha Fidié (d. 1856) entered the army in 1809 and fought in the Peninsular War. He served in Brazil in 1817 and 1818, then went to Madeira as ajudante de ordens for the governor in 1819-1820. In December 1821 he was named governador das armas of the province of Piauí, in northeast Brazil. Arriving at the capital, Oeiras, in August 1822, he marched to Parnaíba and fought with Brigadier Manoel de Sousa Martins against the advocates of independence. From there he was summoned to defend Caxias (province of Maranhão), but having been captured, was sent back to Oeiras, then to Salvador da Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, where he was imprisoned in the Fortaleza de São Francisco Xavier on the Ilha de Villegagnon until Emperor Pedro I allowed him to return to Portugal.

In 1825 he was named comandante of the Real Colégio Militar, and (after a stint as subdirector of the Arsenal in Porto) served as director of the Real Colégio from 1837 until 1848. During his tenure Cunha Fidié published Breves esclarecimentos acerca do Collegio militar, 1843. In 1854 he was promoted to tenente-general.

Third Marquês de Távora Strikes Back Against the King of Soonda (Goa)

60. FONSECA, Felix Feliciano da. Relação dos felicissimos successos obrados na India Oriental em o ViceReinado do Illustissimo, e Excellentissimo Marquez de Tavora ViceRey, e Capitão General daquelle estado. Extrahida de algumas cartas remetidas a esta Corte. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues, 1753. 4°, later quarter cloth over marbled boards. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Lightly browned; small hole in outer margin of final leaf, without loss. In good to very good condition. Paper label with manuscript title, place, date and shelf mark on front cover. 8 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter relating the third Marques de Távora’s victories against the King of Soonda, who had been advised that the new viceroy was busy and was too short of forces to avenge any insults, and acted accordingly. The viceroy gathered a small fleet and set out to make the King regret his actions, capturing the forts of Piro and Corvem and the Praça de Ximpim. The Relação closes by relating with approval that the viceroy allowed the spoils of war to be divided among his troops and ordered captured artillery pieces to be transported to Mozambique. Eyewitness details abound, including comments on the construction of the fortresses and a note that the
DESPEDIDA
DE LAS CHILENAS
AL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR
DEL PERÚ

¿Quién el desvelo oculta
Que impide la verdad?
¿Colombia?... ¡O que salta!
¿Que una la estancia?
El eco sugiere al,
En los hieles del Sol
...Hijos del fuego enamorado
Y se inflamó más furgo
Que apaga que el nimbo alza.
En el mundo profundo,
Las almas enemigas, otras estancias.
Expidiendo los tesoros, los pertenecen,
Y en el amor de las hijas las misiones.
A los Herros de la Libertad, su trabajo, más mercado,
Que se dirige a España.
Allí se reúna no
El genio de la España.
Viejo, viejo, más viejo,
Embriago del Cielo
Con el amor el consumado
Pregunta el dolor,
No hay hielo, muy candado.
Adelante el espíritu
Y con el Perú avanzado.
Al Cariño seguida
Y la costumbre con Cariño asentada,
Sobre el tiempo a que Cariño se demoró,
Y la cariñosa en el beatitud
A los Herros de la Libertad.
Nuestra sagrada vendimia
Cristianos, ¡se fían!
Por nuestra parte nada
No hay cosa asentada.
A tus virtuosas armas.
enemy hid their casualties so the Portuguese would not know how much damage they had caused. The author states on the final page that this account was copied from a letter.

Francisco de Assis de Távora, third Marquês de Távora, was appointed Viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in India in September of the same year. The charming and cultured Marquês and his wife returned to Lisbon in 1754, where discontent with the regime of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, (later Conde de Oeiras, and still later Marquês de Pombal) apparently led them to become involved 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.


**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.**

*Use and Care of Firearms*

REGIMENTOS
EM QUE SE DA' NOVA FORMA
á Cavalaria, & Infantaria, com augmento de
soldos para todos os Cabos, Officiaes, & Sol-
dados; & disposição para o governo dos
Exerçitos assim na Campanha, co-
mo nas Praças.

Em que se comprehendem tambem os Exerçitos
utéis, com as suas vozes para todos os Soldados, &
Granadeiros, servio por Brigada, modo de a-
campar, & tomar á guardas, & ordens ge-
raes para os Sargentos Maiores.

Mandados imprimir pelo Secretario de
Estado por ordem de S. Magestadte.

LÍSBOA.
Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galkam
Anno M. DCCVIII.
in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2 ll.), xiv, 466 pp.,
(1 l. errata), 19 lithographic folding plates (3 in color).    $180.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of this manual on practicing the use and care of firearms, including
diagrams of dismantled weapons, targets, practice grounds, etc.

† NUC: MH, DNW. OCLC: 461264685 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 67001766
(HET Legermuseum-Delft).

63. FURTADO, Euzebio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro. Memoria historica
de todo acontecido no dia eternamente fausto 11 de Agosto de 1829, em que se
ganhou a victoria da Villa da Praia para servir de refutação e reposta á carta do
Chronista Mor do Reino João Bernardo da Rocha, escripta de Londres e inserida
no Nacional N. 210. Pelo Coronel de Engenheiros .... Lisbon: Na Imprensa
Nacional, 1835. 8°, contemporary boards with leaf-and-floral patterned
paper (slightly warped, edges bumped, half of spine chipped off, front
hinge weak), green endleaves, all text block edges gilt, green-and-white
silk ribbon place marker. Small wood-engraving of arms of Portugal
on the title page. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. 74 pp.,
5 folding tables.    $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of how the Miguelistas were repelled
from the Liberal stronghold of Ilha Terceira, which became the headquarters of D. Pedro’s
forces and of D. Maria II’s Conselho de Regencia. Innocêncio notes that the Memoria
is valuable as an eyewitness account: Furtado was at the time a lieutenant colonel of
Engineers serving in the Azores.

In this work, written to counter a letter of João Bernardo Rocha Loureiro, Portugal’s
cronista-mor, Furtado reprints a letter he wrote to Rocha Loureiro as well as letters and
decrees from the Conde de Vila Flor (later Duque de Terceira) and the Duque de Palmela.
At the end are 5 large folding tables giving details of the actions, including the officers
who disembarked with the Conde de Villa Flor at Vila da Praia on 22 June 1829, the status
of the fortifications and who was commanding them, the troops at Villa Flor’s disposal,
the naval forces fighting for D. Miguel, and the distribution of troops on ships.

Furtado later rose to be commandante geral of the Engineers. He was born in 1777
in S. Paulo de Loanda, where his father, Luis Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado, was
marchal de campo.

† Innocência II, 246. Canto, Ensaio bibliographico: catalogo das obras nacionaes e
estrangeira relativos aos successos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834 (1892),
162. Canto, Bibliotheca Açoriana, i, 101, n.° 709. OCLC: 82790463 (Harvard University,
University of Kansas); 757327441 (University of Quebec-Montreal); 632537280 (Universi-
sitatsbibliothek München); 458907111 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 559416614
(British Library). Porbase locates eight copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal
(one of them incomplete) plus one each at the Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo,
the Museu de Alberto Sampaio, and the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical.
Copac repeats British Library only.
Mocking the Military Methods of Schaumburg-Lippe?


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what appears to be a satire on military training, of a “battle” description that consists of marches and counter-marches, digging of ditches (trinxeiras), and elaborate maneuvers on the part of cavalry, infantry, and baggage trains.

In a minor episode in the Seven Years’ War, a Franco-Spanish army invaded Portugal in 1761 at Trás-os-Montes, capturing the towns of Miranda do Douro, Bragança, and Chaves. Portugal’s military might had not been a major concern of the Marquês de Pombal, and in order to respond to the invasion, an Anglo-Portuguese army had to be hastily assembled and trained under the command of Wilhelm, Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777). The “Conde de Lippe” conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, always met with defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack. In fact, not a single major battle was fought, which earned this brief conflict (1761-1763) the name Guerra Fantástica.

When the Seven Years’ War ended, the Conde de Lippe was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and to reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal, 1843, I, 333). The author of this work, however, seems have found Schaumburg-Lippe’s methods less than heroic, and perhaps downright silly.

The Rio Frio mentioned in the title is probably the river in the district of Bragança. The map on p. 4 (mostly typeset) shows a bend in the Rio Frio. Facing each other across an empty space are the names of various towns in Portugal (i.e., troops from those areas?).

The whole work is written in a dialect [Mirandês?]; eiszericio for exercicio, culuna for coluna, trinxeira for trincheira.

Advice on Using Navigational Instruments, Finding the Range for Artillery, and Employing Water Channels

65. [GARCIA] DE CESPEDES, Andres. *Libro de instrumentos nuevos de geometría muy necesarios para medir distancias, y alturas, sin que intervengan numeros, como se demuestra en la practica. De mas desto se ponen otros tratados, com es uno, de conducir aguas, y otro una question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas demostraciones curiosas.* Madrid: Por Juan de la Cuesta, 1606. Small 4°, recent tan antique calf, covers elaborately decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in blind with raised bands in six compartments, blind-stamped inner dentelles, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green from an earlier binding. Numerous interesting woodcut mathematical diagrams. Woodcut factotum initials; woodcut headpiece on recto of first numbered leaf. One diagram cropped at outer margin with loss of about .5 cm., due to the fact that the diagram is substantially larger than the page; two others just touching, for the same reason: this problem is almost inevitable. Very minor light spotting. In very good to fine condition. Contemporary inscription on title-page “Este libro es de P[ed]ro de Fuentes Pintor, Vno [i.e., ‘vecino’?] de Vallid [i.e., ‘Valladolid’?].” Old small ownership stamp on title-page and verso of final leaf. (4), 68 leaves; ¶ 4, A-R4.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this important work on mathematical instruments for purposes such as hydraulics, ballistics, and other geometrical problems. It includes a description of geometrical instruments (a type of quadrant and Jacob’s staff) that allow one to measure, for example, the height of a tower and the distance across a plain. It is followed by Cespedes’ explanation of how the town of Burgos should have channeled water from one place to another: the city officials ignored his advice, spent considerable money on a project that failed, and then had no money to redo the project according to Cespedes’ advice. Finally, there is an essay on the best range for artillery, written at the request of a lieutenant general of artillery in Lisbon, to settle a dispute between him and some colleagues.

García de Cespedes (d. 1611), an astronomer and mathematician, was royal cosmographer. The leaf following the title lists 11 works written by him.

* Palau 98620. Picatoste y Rodríguez 313. *Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española* 1240. Simón Díaz VIII-3846. Frank Streeter 220. Goldsmith G61. Perez Pastor 935. NUC: NN, CU. OCLC: 559011472 (British Library); 637199798 (Eth-Bibliothek Zurich); 55275677 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 257713091 (Herzog August Bibliothek); 66353427 (Universiteit Leiden). CCPE locates sixteen copies, three of which are incomplete. Rebiun locates two copies, at Universitat de Barcelona and Universidad de Sevilla. Copac locates copies at the British Library and the Middle Temple Library.
La Exma. Junta Guubernativa &c.

A. Atendiendo a los méritos y servicios del Supr., desde octubre, segundo del Continente 1777, de Infantería de Loreto, 2 de Aug. 1777, reconoce: he convidado su proyecto de hacer una nueva cartografía de la ciénaga, con el título designado a los de un chivo.

Concediéndole la gracia excepción y prerrogativa, que por este título le corresponde. Por tanto, ordeno le haya y reconozcan por tal Capitán del Regimiento de Loreto para lo que le hizo expedir el presente despacho, firmado de mi mano, sellado con el sello de Gobierno, y referido por mi Secretario de Estado, y del Despacho de la Junta, que se tomará razón en el Tribunal mayor de cuentas y a cargo general del Estado. Dado en Santiago de Chile a quince de octubre de mil setecientos setenta y sete.

[Signatura]

S.E. confiere la segunda parte del documentación 2 de Sep. 1777, a la Junta del Continente 2 de Sep. 1777.
Illustrated Infantry Manual

66. GAYA, Louis de. *Traité des armes, de machines de guerre, des feux d’artifice, des enseignes & des instrumens militaires anciens & modernes; avec la maniere dont on s’en sert presentement dans les armées, tant françaises qu’étrangères* .... [Paris]: Chez Sebastien Cramoisy, 1678. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (minor wear), gilt spine with raised bands in five compartments, title stamped in second compartment from head (worn at head and foot, joints starting). Some light browning; printing flaw on A10 with loss of 3-4 words. In very good condition. Added woodcut title, (3 ll.), 172 pp. [pagination skips 145-6, repeats pp. 161-2], 19 woodcut plates [n° 14 frayed at edge].

Presumably the second edition of this charmingly-illustrated pocket manual for foot soldiers, and one of the first military works to describe arms and armor in detail. The *Traité* is known in two Cramoisy editions of 1678: one with an added title and plates engraved by N. Guérard, and this (presumably later) edition with woodcut plates and a completely reset text. An English translation appeared in London later the same year, with a second published in 1680 as part of the anonymous *English Military Discipline*.

In his preface, Gaya explains that, having already discussed soldiering and strategy in his *L’Art de la guerre*, and there being no need to improve upon existing treatises on fortifications, he will devote this manual to arms and other instruments of war. In the first book (pp. 13-64), Gaya describes and illustrates the various kinds of swords, bayonets, muskets, pistols, pikes, crossbows, armor, and shields presently in use. Flares, fireworks, and mines are discussed in the second book (pp. 65-84). Book three (pp. 85-128) contains information on the types of cannon, mortars, shells, grenades, and battering rams available and general instructions for their use. The final book discusses military banners and musical instruments, and summarizes the kinds of arms typically used by various European and Arab armies as well as French armies in previous centuries. Eight of the plates show soldiers in ancient military costume or uniform.

Little is known of Louis de Gaya, Sieur de Gaya, other than that he was a captain of a regiment in Champagne. Gaya also published *L’Art de la guerre* (Paris, 1677) and two works on French genealogy and local history.

The collation agrees with that given in OCLC.


Louis XIV’s Last Great General Fights the War of the Spanish Succession

67. GAYOT DE PITVAL, François. *Campagne du Maréchal de Villars, de l’année 1712*. 3 works in 1 volume. Paris: Chez Claude Jombert, 1713. 12°, contemporary calf (defective at head and foot of spine; upper outer joint cracked), spine gilt (faded) and tooled in blind with raised bands in six compartments, vellum lettering piece in second compartment from head, tooling to edges of boards, text-block edges sprinkled red, Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut factotum initial on fourth leaf
recto. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. [1]. Woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum initial first supplementary leaf recto. Minor worming to blank outer margin of three preliminary leaves, never affecting text. In good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) leaf tipped on the front pastedown endleaf, titled “Neste volume estão encadernados três obras” listing the three works. (6 ll.), 112 pp. (3 ll.).

3 works in 1 volume. $450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Claude Louis Hector de Villars, Prince de Martigues, Marquis then Duc de Villars, Vicomte de Melun (1653-1734) was the last great general of Louis XIV of France and one of the most brilliant commanders in French military history, one of only six Marshals to have been promoted to Marshal General of France. It was Villars’ part in the War of the Spanish Succession, beginning with Friedlingen (1702) and Hochstadt (1703) and ending with Denain (1712), that has made him most famous. The Battle of Denain was fought on 24 July 1712. It resulted in a French victory under Marshal Villars against Austrian and Dutch forces under Prince Eugene of Savoy.

The copy in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, examined digitally, has been compared to the present copy. The three supplementary leaves of our copy, consisting of a letter from the author to the Duc de Villars, are bound after the title page in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy. It would appear that they were meant to be bound after the title page, as the first of these leaves is signed ãij. The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy does not contain the five leaves following the title page present in our copy, consisting of an Approbation and Privilege (two leaves), followed by the author’s dedication to the Duc d’Ossonne.

Not located in NUC. OCLC: 433396067 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 45769260 (Bibliothèque nationale de France: giving a collation of only vi, 112 pp.); 257543783 (Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel); 466307066 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 474909279 (no location given); 257543783 (Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author’s name appears on p. 9. The final page contains an Approbation.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST EDITION. This work was reprinted at The Hague, 1715.

The copy in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, examined digitally, has been compared to the present copy. It contains five preliminary leaves following the title page. In the
Eyewitness Account of the Peninsular War
by a British Light Infantry Junior Officer

68. [GLEIG, Rev. George Robert. Antonio Julião da Costa, translator]. O
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 officiais” 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 transla-
tion appeared. He translated four other works from English to Portuguese between
1819 and 1831.

* Innocência I, 182; XIX, 237 (“curioso e interessante para o conhecimento dos succ-
essos dos ultimos annos da guerra peninsular”). Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em
Portugal 4159: giving the author as “Gleig” and calling for only 283 pp. Ayres Magalhães de
Sepulveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 81: listing the author as “Gleigh,”
and citing only a “new edition,” Edinburgh and London, 1845. Biblioteca Pública de Braga,
Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 127. On Gleig, see the article by Douglas M. Peers in
Item 138
the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online). OCLC: 79562009 (British Library, Cambridge University, National Library of Scotland); 328084177 (National Library of Scotland). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats OCLC locations and adds Oxford University. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

69. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. Noticias do que se tem passado no exercito turco de Ungria, & em Constantinopla, desde o combate de Harsan & vitoria dos Imperiaes, até 8. de Novembro de 1687. Vindas em duas Cartas, a primeira de 8. de Outubro, & a segunda de 8. de Novembro do mesmo anno. Lisboa: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1688. 4°, mid-twentieth-century blue-green wrappers. Woodcut vignette with two putti on title page. Woodcut initial on p. 2. In good condition. 16 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese.


First and only Edition in Portuguese.
Includes a Map of the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek, Croatia) Under Attack by the Imperial Army

71. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. Vigessima relaçam historica, pertencente ao estado, successos, & progressos da Liga Sagrada contra Turcos: publicada nesta Corte de Lisboa a 12. de janeiro, do anno de 1687 .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1687. 4°, disbound, in folding marbled cardboard case with calf label. Woodcut vignette of floral basket on title page. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. 12 pp., 1 folding engraved map (30 x 38.5 cm.) signed “Duarte fecit.” $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this compendium of reports regarding the latest news from the front lines of the war with the Ottoman Empire, as well as events in Venice, Greece, and Dalmatia.

The Imperial army was facing the Turks at the border of modern Croatia and Hungary; among the events mentioned are the withdrawal of the Polish army to its headquarters, the loss of the fortresses of Sicklesch and Darda, and the attack on the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek) by the Imperial Army. The map depicts the bridge, the fortresses guarding either end, and the surrounding area, including two branches of the Darva River. The 8-kilometer-long wooden bridge at Osijek, built by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1566, was considered one of the wonders of the world. Osijek, in modern Croatia near the Hungarian border, became a Habsburg dominion on 29 September 1687, soon after the Imperial army decisively defeated the Turks at the Battle of Mohács (12 August 1687). Two commanders of the Imperial Army are mentioned: Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and Louis of Baden-Baden, Elector of Bavaria and Margrave.

We suspect that this account was compiled slightly before the Battle of Mohacs, a crushing defeat for the Ottoman Empire. Although the locations mentioned are near Mohacs, and the bridge at Osijek played an important role in the battle, the descriptions seem to be of several skirmishes rather than a single battle. Also, a rumor is reported that Sultan Mehmed IV had been garrotted, and his younger brother Suleiman II had succeeded him. Suleiman did ascend to the throne in 1687, but Mehmed was not murdered, merely imprisoned. The Battle of Mohács occurred soon after Suleiman’s ascension.

Aside from events that occurred around Osijek and Darda, the account mentions Cossacks, emissaries from Muscovy, and the Crimean Tartars. From Venice comes news of victories in the Morea (Peloponnesian peninsula) and fireworks planned in the Castello neighborhood to celebrate a change of rule in Naples.

© Arouca 1327. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7200. Palha 4088. Not in Innocêncio, who lists numerous other relações on the activities of the Liga Sagrada (cf. XVIII, 242-3). Not located in Xavier da Cunha, Impressões Deslandesianas. On the engraver, see Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal I, 243-4; this work is not mentioned. NUC: MH. OCLC: 62503783 (Houghton Library); 80290219 (Houghton Library); 164847390 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 78959228 (location not cited). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac.

Seventeenth-Century Guide for Cavalry

*72. GUALDO PRIORATO, Galeazzo, conte di Comazzo. Manejo, e governo da cavallaria, escrito pelo conde Galeac, o Gualdo Priorato. Lisbon:
Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1707. 8°, early to mid-twentieth-century antique sheep (slight wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second compartment from head, gilt date at foot, elaborate blind-tooling on spine and covers. Clean, crisp; in very good to fine condition. Eighteenth-century ownership signature (“João de Quintal Lobo”) in upper margin of p. 1. Finely engraved title page, (8 ll.), 198 pp. $900.00

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.


Influential Work on Military Tactics

73. [GUIBERT, Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, comte de]. Essai général de tactique, précédé d’un discours sur l’état actuel de la politique & de la science militaire en Europe; avec le plan d’un ouvrage intitulé: La France politique et militaire. 2 volumes. Liège: Chez C. Plomteux, 1775. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (considerable wear), spines richly gilt with raised bands in 6 compartments, each spine with red and green lettering pieces, with short title and volume (green one missing on volume I and defective on volume II), marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Small typographical vignettes on title pages. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some plates creased at fore-edge and with short tears, no substantial loss. Internally very good; overall in good condition. (2 ll.), xcix, 275, (3) pp., (1 blank l.), 12 folding engraved plates; 8, 224 pp., 15 folding engraved plates. 2 volumes. $500.00

Third edition of this influential work on military tactics, respected for its broad European view. The first edition appeared in London, 1772, another in London and Liege, 1773. There are a number of subsequent editions, including a facsimile reprint of the first edition, which appeared in 2004. The Paris, 1804 edition bears the author’s name. Volume I defines “tactics” and devotes a section each to infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics, with plates showing maneuvers for all three. (Artillery is discussed on pp. 231-72—its composition, number, movements, execution—illustrated by one plate
RELACAO DIARIA
Da expugnação, e rendimento da praça de Bicholum em 27 de Mayo de 1726.
ESCrita
POR ANDRE' RIBEYRO COUTINHO,
Sargento mor de Infantaria, e Alcayde mor de Baçaim.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina de MIGUEL GODRIGUES,
M. CCC. XXVIII.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
of the disposition of artillery in the field.) A substantial part of volume II is devoted to
the need for a military training school and what should be taught there, as well as prin-
ciples for gathering subsistence for an army. The plates in volume II show battle arrays
for various terrains and situations.

Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, comte de Guibert (Montauban, 1743-1790) went off to
serve in the Seven Years’ War at age 13, with his father, the chief of staff to the Maréchal
de Broglie. By 1767 Guibert had reached the rank of colonel. A few years after the first
edition of *Essai général de tactique* appeared, he visited Germany, where he watched the
drills and maneuvers of Frederick the Great’s army. In 1775, along with the comte de St.
Germain, he began a much-needed reform of the French army, incorporating Prussian
methods of tactics. When St. Germain fell into disgrace in 1777, Guibert was sent off to
the provinces; he died soon after the outbreak of the French Revolution.

In his personal life, he was apparently a ladies’ man. Julie de Lespinasse, who led
a prominent salon in Paris, left a broken-hearted series of love letters to him that were
published years after her death in 1776, and are still read today. Guibert also paid his
addresses to Madame de Stael, and Voltaire addressed a verse to him. (“Digne peut-être
de commander déjà dans l’art dont il est maître.”)

* NUC: DLC, MnU, MBAt. Copac locates a copy each at the London School of
Economics, the National Library of Scotland, British Library, and the National Trust.

---

**Colonel Mélac Destroys Speyer**

74. GUTHOFNUNG, Martin. *Traduccion de una carta alemana, escrita de Spira à 29 de Junio deste presente año 1689 que el Licenciado Martin Guthofnung, natural de aquella Ciudad, y Estudiante en Lerida, ofrece a la Inclita Nacion Catalana. En congratulacion, y norabuena de la magnanima hazaña con que el Exercito Francès, puesto en fuga, que dò excluydo del Principado. Y para anuncio de otras cumplidissimas vitorias esta Campaña. Publicada el Sábado 6 de Agosto.* [Colophon] Madrid: Por Sebastian de Armendariz, Librero de Camara de su magestad, y Curial de Roma, en la Imprenta de Antonio Roman, (1689). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Light soiling on final page and a small hole, touching 3 letters. In good to very good condition. 11, (1) pp. $400.00

First Edition thus: a Spanish translation of a German letter (pp. 6-11), preceded by
a survey of events in Europe written by a student at Lérida near the beginning of the
Nine Years’ War.

The letter describes the destruction of Speyer by French troops under General
Ezéchiel du Mas, comte de Mélac. Mélac was charged by Louis XIV of France and his
minister Louvois with destroying enemy lands, rather than seeking major military
engagements. Carrying out the order “Brûlez le Palatinat!,” Mélac so ravaged the present
southwestern Germany that his name became synonymous with “murderer and arson-
ist.” The author describes the destruction of the cathedral (which dated to the eleventh
century), the home of the Elector of Trier, the Jesuit College, and other major buildings,
as well as the violent deaths of many residents. In the cathedral, the bones of eight Holy
Roman Emperors were thrown out of their graves, which were then filled up with wine
and liquor. Mélac’s name appears near the end, when he orders a Lutheran minister to
preside over a funeral for Mélac’s dog. The destruction of Heidelberg (for the first time), Landau, and Oppenheim are mentioned briefly, and the French are bitterly accused of learning how to kill and destroy from their allies, the Turks.

The latest event mentioned seems to date from late June 1689, when the French garrison at Kaiserswerth (near Düsseldorf) surrendered to the Dutch and Brandenburg.

After the death without issue in 1685 of Charles II, Elector Palatine, Louis XIV of France claimed that the title should pass to the Duchess of Orléans, Charles’s sister and Louis’s sister-in-law. The dispute over the succession provided the pretext for the French invasion of the Palatinate in 1688, which was the start of the Nine Years’ War. Also known as the War of the Grand Alliance, the War of the Palatine Succession, or the War of the League of Augsburg, the Nine Years’ War (1688-97) pitted Louis XIV of France against a coalition of England, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy.


CUBAN MILITARY EXERCISES


“Segunda edicion, corregida y aumentada.” Detailed instructions for Cuban military exercises, specifying the role to be played by each rank of officer.

Palau 78846. Trelles IV, 181: without collation. NUC: NN. CCPBE cites only a single copy, at the Biblioteca del Museo Naval, Madrid.

MARIA THERESA’S VICTORIES IN THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION

76. HISGRENIN, 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.pr., 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. In 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 (Caslau, 1742), and the battles of Frauenberg and Hipsersberg. Pages 1-6


**Presentation Copy**

77. **HODGES, George Lloyd.** *Narrative of the Expedition to Portugal in 1832, under the orders of His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza.* 2 volumes. London: James Fraser, 1833. Large 12°, later half blue calf (hinges starting), smooth spines gilt with author and short title, marbled endpapers, text-block edges sprinkled purple. Large folding lithograph map of Porto and environs. Internally a clean, very fine set; overall fine. Presentation copy, inscribed “With the Author’s Compliments” at top of half-title of volume I. Binder’s ticket of António M.F. Possas, Porto. xiii, 333 pp., (1 l. advertisement), large folding lithographic map; (2 ll.), 384 pp. 2 volumes. $800.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. In 1832 Hodges commanded the brigade of British volunteers who enlisted to fight to restore the rightful Queen of Portugal, Maria da Glória, to her throne against the forces of the usurper, Dom Miguel. With the rest of the forces commanded by D. Maria’s father Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, they sailed from Terceira in the Azores, captured Oporto and endured a siege there of nearly a year. Hodges distinguished himself by his leadership, especially during the assault on the city by Miguel’s army on 29 September 1832.

* Duarte de Sousa 350. António Manuel Fernandes Possas, a binder who worked in Porto, had a shop on the Travessa de Cedofeita in 1877. He apprenticed to Jean Baptiste Simon. Among his clients were some distinguished bibliophiles, including the Counts of Azevedo and Samodães, Alameda Campus, Sousa Guimarães, and Camillo Castelo Branco. Later he moved into a second-hand book shop situated at the corner of the Rua do Almada and Rua dos Lavadouros, finishing his career as an employee of the Biblioteca Pública do Porto, where he did restoration work. See Lima Encadernadores portugueses pp. 161-2; 199-202. NUC: DLC, CaotP, PPL, MeB, MdBP.

**Capture of Dieuze (Lorraine) in the Thirty Years’ War**

78. **HÔPITAL, François de l’, comte du Hallier, later duc de Rosnay.** *Relaçam de todas as cousas memoráveis em a tomada de Diusa em Lorena pello senhor de Hallier, General del Rey Christianissimo conforme a copia empressa em Paris a 16 de Agosto de 1642.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 24 October 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep,
spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper ticket with shelfmark 1729 in upper outer corner of first leaf recto, covering last letter of the caption title. (6 ll.). $700.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this rare tract. François de l’Hôpital (1573-1660), comte du Hallier and later Maréchal de France (1643) and duc de Rosnay (1651), was at this time serving as governor of Lorraine, in northeastern France. This account describes how Hallier captured Dieuze, which was incorporated into France. (As part of the Holy Roman Empire it was known as Duss.) Details are given of commanders, troops, and movements. The report mentions Viviers, which was destroyed in 1642 at the order of Richelieu.

In 1635, Hallier was named a marshal of France.

This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs. The War significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence (the Restauração), since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.

* Arouca R233 (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora). 

**Portuguese Fight the Maratha in India**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Luiz Carlos Ignacio Xavier de Menezes, 5.º Conde de Eriera and 1.º Marques de Louriçal became governor of Goa in 1717, at age 27. The
ESCUDO
dos
CAVALHEIROS
DAS ORDENS
MILITARES.

P R. IACINTO DE DEOS
primeiro Padre da Provincia da Madre de Deus dos Capu-
chins de Nossa Padre S. Francisco na India Oriental; Mest-
tre em a Sagrada Teologia, & natural da Cidade
do Nome de Deus de Macao.

O OFFERECE, E DEDICA

A D. RODRIGO DE CASTRO
Senhor de Sirigão, em terras
de Damao.

EM LISBOA.

Com todas as licencas necessarias.
Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, Imp-
ressor de Sua Alteza. Ano 1670.

Item 50
Maratha Empire had recently won a long war against the Mughal Empire (1681-1707) and was expanding across the Indian subcontinent. This account details attempts to prevent their conquest of Portuguese India, particularly in the years 1739-1743. Among the places mentioned are Goa, Bassein, Salcette, Sanguem, and Ponda.

The heart of the Maratha Empire was Maharashtra, which borders on Goa.


Maratha vs. Mughal vs. Portuguese

80. [INDIA]. Relaçam, ou noticia certa dos estados da India, referem-se os progressos das armas portuguezas na Asia, como novamente tem tido varias contendas com o Bonsulo, Marata, e Mogor, e como novamente se emprehende a restauração do celebre Praça de Çafim; dando-se teambem noticia da guerra, que ao presente existe entre o Imperio do Mogor, e Maratá & c. Cujas noticias vierão na náo, que proximamente chegou a esta Cidade. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, later purple quarter cloth over black and white marbled boards (plain, smooth spine faded). Large woodcut vignette on title-page. Browned; lower margins of title page and of final leaf repaired, without loss. Second and third leaves reinforced at gutter. In good condition. Old ink foliation (“79-82”). 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report based on news that arrived on a ship which had set sail from Goa 6 months and 13 days earlier (as meticulously noted in this report). It opens with an account of recent hostilities between the Maratha and the Grand Mogul. Having been defeated at Meliapor, the Grand Mogul asked for the help of the Portuguese, and when they refused, attacked one of their forts. The most notable battle, however, was for the Praça de Çafim, near the border of the Grand Mogul’s territory. The number of troops and artillery pieces involved is given.

The Mughal Empire, which controlled most of the Indian subcontinent in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, suffered a series of severe defeats at the hands of the Hindi Maratha during the 1720s and 1730s. By the late 1750s, it was all but extinct, although in name it lingered for another century.

† Martins de Carvalho p. 239. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7147. Figanière 983. Pope, India in Portuguese Literature p. 194. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. NUC: CLU. OCLC: 13277414 (University of California-Los Angeles, Cambridge University); 561673853 (British Library). Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac cites copies at the British Library and Cambridge University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Descriptive Brochure for an Early Historical Panorama


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Langlois’s panoramic painting of the French siege of Algiers was among the earliest historical panoramic paintings. In 1830 King Charles X, hoping to distract his disgruntled French subjects, ordered an invasion of the notorious pirate haven of Algiers. The king was deposed by the July Revolution at almost the same times as Algiers fell, but Algeria remained under French control until 1962, and Langlois’s panorama was a major influence on France’s conception of its new colonial possession.

Langlois participated in the Siege of Algiers in 1830, returned for further research in 1832, and began exhibiting his panoramic painting in 1833. Like most huge historical panoramas, the Panorama d’Alger has been lost. What we know of it derives from surviving sketches and from this pamphlet published for the benefit of visitors to the spectacle. Jal gives a one-page summary of the history of Algiers, then describes the panorama, which included scenes inside the Dey’s palace and treasury and a view over the city and surrounding countryside from one of the terraces of the Kasbah, with the French fleet in the bay. The ships are named and specific buildings and landmarks within Algiers are pointed out. To make the work more vivid, several quotes from Algerian rulers are included.

After training at the École Polytechnique, Jean-Charles Langlois (1789-1870) became an officer in Napoleon’s army. Severely wounded at Waterloo, he retired with the rank of colonel. During the Restoration he studied art with Girodet-Trioson, producing portraits and history paintings and illustrating a military and picturesque history of Spain. But it was panoramas of battle that became his passion, because he felt that they offered the most intense experiences life could offer. Langlois’s novelty was that he not only represented the scenes involved, but made viewers feel as if they were living through the action. The first of these panoramas was on the naval battle of Navarino, an 1827 French victory over the Turks. The Panorama d’Alger was the second.

Many of Langlois’s works were destroyed during the Siege of Paris in 1870-1871. The paintings that survive were transferred in 1888 to the Musée des Beaux-Arts de Caen, where many of them were destroyed during the Battle for Caen in 1944.

The pamphlet is signed in print “A. Jal” on p. 15. Augustin Jal (Lyon, 1795-Vernon [Eure], 1873), writer, archivist and historian, was author of the authoritative and still invaluable Dictionnaire critique de biographie et d’histoire, 1872, which was based on research done before the massive destruction of Paris archives in 1871. After a brief stint in the military (he was discharged for propos subversifs) he turned to art criticism and journalism. As correspondent for the Constitutionnel Jal reported on the capture of Algiers in 1830, making him uniquely qualified to write this description of Langlois’s panorama. Jal eventually became the official historiographer of the Marine and conservator of its archives.

See John Zarobell, Empire of Landscape: Space and Ideology in French Colonial Algeria (2010), and François Robichon et al., Jean Charles Langlois 1789-1870, Le Spectacle de l’histoire, Exhibition Catalogue, Paris / Caen, 2005. OCLC: 432419957 (Biblioteca Nacional
special list 275 85

de España); 312494925 (Getty Research Institute); 470293695 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). *Catalogue collectif de France* locates a single copy at the Institut de France, Paris. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates five copies, repeating that cited in the *Catalogue collectif de France* and adding Bibliothèque nationale de France, Polish National Library, Biblioteca cívica de Gregoriana-Crescentino, and Biblioteca Nacional de España.

---

**Pristine Copy with a Spectacular Provenance**

82. LANDMANN, Lt.-Col. George Thomas. *Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal*, illustrated by seventy-five coloured plates, including authentic plans of the sieges and battles fought in the Peninsula during the late war ... 2 volumes. London: For T. Cadell and W. Davies, by W. Bulmer & Co., 1818. Large 4° (38.4 x 27.7 cm.), contemporary calf in the neoclassical style by the Viennese binder Georg Friedrich Krauss, all edges gilt, spines and covers richly gilt, covers also tooled in blind, repeated “AST” monogram in gilt on spines, labels in red and green morocco; gilt letter, slightest of bumps to a few corners, but virtually as they came out of the bindery more than 190 years ago. Seventy-six plates in all: 60 hand-colored aquatints (of which 4 are double-page and 7 are folding), 2 of coins colored in outline only, and 14 plans. Internally clean. In very fine condition. Described in a penciled manuscript inscription by Maggs Bros., London, ca. 1950, as “a choice copy.” The binding was executed for Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (1738-1822), son of Friedrich August II of Saxony, with his “AST” monogram on the spines. Engraved armorial bookplates of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco, designed by J.M. Jacquin and engraved by Agry, Paris. (6 ll.), xvi, 607, 203 pp., 20 plates; (2 ll.), xii pp., (1 l.), 293 pp., (1 blank l.), 132, pp., 56 plates. 2 volumes. $80,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Tooley describes this as “the most beautiful illustrated English book on Portugal of the period.” Among the seventy-six plates four show tortures of the Inquisition, a dozen or so directly are related to the Peninsular War, and many depict views of architecture and landscapes. The title-page states that the work has 75 plates, but one plate was mistakenly omitted from the list of plates in volume II. *Historical, Military and Picturesque Observations* was issued in parts from 1813 to 1818—whether fourteen or fifteen is unclear (see notes in Abbey).

Landmann (1779-1854), a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, served in Spain and Portugal from 1805 to 1812, participating in many important battles of the Peninsular War. He also published *Adventures and Recollections of Colonel Landmann*, London 1852, and *Recollections of My Military Life*, London 1854.

Provenance: Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (Moritzburg, near Dresden, 1738-Vienna, 1822), of the ancient House of Wettin, son of King Augustus III of Poland (also elector of Saxony), joined the Austrian army in 1759 and in 1766 married the Archduchess Maria Christina, a daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I. From his father-in-law he received the territory of Teschen in Austrian Silesia, and was given the
title of Duke of Teschen. After serving in the Habsburg empire in various military and
civil capacities, including governor of Hungary from 1765 to 1780, and governor of the
Austrian Netherlands until he had to flee Brussels in 1793 in the wake of the French
revolution, he retired to Vienna in 1795 to devote himself to the fine arts. His collec-
tion formed the basis for the Albertina (a palace next door to the Hofburg originally
designed for Manuel Teles da Silva-Tarouca and enlarged for Albert and his wife by
Louis Montoyer), which now houses the greatest collection of prints in the world. He
was also a bibliophile with exacting standards. Upon his return to Vienna, he sought
out as an advisor Adam von Bartsch, curator of the Imperial prints collection and the
greatest prints scholar of his age.

Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco was a distinguished
Portuguese collector active during the third quarter of the twentieth century. He was
the son of Manuel de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco, 9º conde da Ponte.
The bulk of his library was sold at auction in Lisbon, 1982. The sale catalogue is one of
the twenty or so most important ever compiled in Portugal. The present work, however,
was not included in the auction. It was purchased by us much more recently directly
from one of the collector’s heirs, also a distinguished collector.

Abbey Travel 140: collation conforms. Tooley, English Books with Coloured Plates
1163. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 192.
For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte 460.

Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

83. [LASTRA, Francisco Antonio de la]. Memoria sobre el estado actual de la guerra, y la necesidad de
concluirla. [text begins:] Por que algunos espíritus pusillánimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan tenores ....
[Colophon] Santiago de Chile: P.D.J.C. Gallardo, dated April 5, 1814. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very
good condition. 6 pp., (1 blank l.). $2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lastra, supreme director of Chile, explains the plans and
precautions instituted by the government. He reassures citizens that whatever happens,
Chile will never go back to its former role as a colony: “Ninguno, por estupido que sea,
se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos únicamente
al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad política” (p. 1). Reversion to Chile’s former
status was, in fact, precisely what the royalists (allied with troops sent by the Viceroy of
Peru) were fighting for, and what was forced upon Chile after the defeat of O’Higgins
at Rancagua in October 1814.

Lastra mentions Quito, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires; he also brings up piracy, the
victories of O’Higgins and MacKenna in March 1814, the number of troops and artillery
that Chile can put into the field, and the activities of José Miguel Carrera, who in July
overthrew Lastra’s government.

Francisco de la Lastra (1777-1852) was an early advocate of Chilean independence
and in 1814 served briefly as the country’s first supreme director, before signing the Treaty
of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take
up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again
the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals
in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochaqavía, he became a judge and was elected to the Camara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional.


**History of an Artillery Piece**

**84.** LOPES, David, and F.M. Esteves Pereira. *A peça de Diu. Memoria destinada a X Sessão do Congresso Internacional dos Orientalistas.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1892. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine almost gone). At head of front wrapper and title page: Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. Lithograph seal of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa on front wrapper and title page. Partially unopened. Some browning; 1-cm. tear in lower margin of a few leaves. In good condition. (1 blank, 1 l.), 18 pp., 2 folding plates. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting study of the cannon housed in the Museu do Command Geral de Artilharia. Lopes examines the Arabic inscription on this artifact, and cites contemporary historians (e.g. Diogo do Couto, João de Barros and Mendes Pinto) in order to reconstruct the history of this piece of artillery, which was used in the battle at Diu on 11 November 1546, in which the Governor of India, João de Castro, emerged victorious over Rumi-khan. The plates show aerial and side views of the cannon and a facsimile of the inscription.

* Gonçalves 1478. Innocêncio, Aditamentos p. 106. NUC: DLC, NN, CtY.

**85.** [LUTAS LIBERAIS]. *Diario do Porto.* Numbers 1-8 (18-26 May 1828), apparently a complete run. 52 issues in 1 volume. Porto: [Impr. na Rua de Santo Antonio nº 80], 1828. Folio (33 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary quarter cloth with patterned paper sides (joints weak, cloth wormed, some wear to sides). Uncut. Internally in fine condition; overall very good. Issued daily, each issue usually consisting of 2 leaves. This set has two different issues numbered 7, each of 1 leaf. 52 issues in 1 volume. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently a COMPLETE RUN of this rare liberal newspaper summarizing government decrees and reports on the battles between the liberals and the absolutists. After the appearance of nº 8 (26 May 1828), the Diario do Porto was continued as the Gazeta Official, with the old numbering of the issues for the first two issues of the Gazeta. Subsequent issues were numbered consecutively starting with nº 3.

BOUND WITH:

_Gazeta Oficial_. Porto, 1828. Nos. 9-10 [i.e., 1-2] and 3-30 (27 May-2 July 1828), with the additional issues for 10 [i.e., 2], 5 (2 extra issues), 10, 13, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29 (2 extra issues), and an unnumbered broadside following nº 5. A complete run. Fine and uncut.

* OCLC: 236104580 (Harvard University). Porbase (calling for issues 1-30) locates one copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

_Pomp, Circumstance, Battles, and Sacrilege_

86. MACHADO, José da Silva. _Relação dos successos da India, e principio do felicissimo governo do Illustissimo, e Excelentiss._ Senhor Conde da Ega, como tambem do grande sitio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varias choques, e batalhas, em que se tem conseguido grandes victorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarnição, em que os Portuguezes tem mostrado o seu grande valor naquelle Estado. E se da noticia de dous execrandos, e sacrilegos casos nelle acontecidos. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1759. 4°, recent antique calf (worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, boards tooled in blind. Caption title. In very good condition. 8 pp. $850.00

Very rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Conde da Ega’s eventful first four months as Viceroy of India. Dated at Goa, 31 January 1759, the _Relação_ describes in great detail the military reversals suffered by the Portuguese in the months prior to the Viceroy’s arrival in September 1758, the Viceroy’s ceremonial entrance into Goa, and the military victories which his leadership soon produced. Also mentioned are the strategic complications arising from the presence of British and French fleets off Bombay. Silva Machado closes with a brief account of the looting of gold, silver and valuable religious objects from two churches, crimes still unsolved when the _Relação_ appeared.

Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, first Conde da Ega (d. 1771), arrived in India after four years as governor of Madeira. His six-year tenure as Viceroy was successful in that he scrupulously carried out the instructions of the Marquês de Pombal, particularly the swift expulsion of the Jesuits in 1759, though he was removed in 1765 over allegations of having benefited from confiscated Jesuit property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 5</td>
<td>Value 6</td>
<td>Value 7</td>
<td>Value 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 9</td>
<td>Value 10</td>
<td>Value 11</td>
<td>Value 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value 13</td>
<td>Value 14</td>
<td>Value 15</td>
<td>Value 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table continues...
in Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not in Palha. On the Conde da Ega, see Grande enciclopedia IX, 436-9. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 503987024 (British Library); 70251438 (Newberry Library); 959088178 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates four copies: one each in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two in the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Portuguese in North Africa

*87. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin. Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercero Conde de Viana, y sucesos notables de Portugal en su tiempo .... Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, mid-twentieth-century polished sheep by Fausto Fernandes (only the slightest wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt author and title, date in gilt near foot of spine, covers with border decorated in blind and gilt armorial supralibros of Miguel de Faria at center, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Bookplates of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria and J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. Blue on white printed binder’s ticket (2.4 x 5.4 cm.) of Fausto Fernandes, Patio de D. Fradique, 1, Lisboa, bound in after errata leaf, with N.º 1056 supplied in pencil manuscript. (2), 167 ll., (1 l. errata). Several leaves numbered incorrectly: 18 wrongly numbered 12, 53 wrongly numbered 48, 60 wrongly numbered 59, 62 wrongly numbered 61, 74 wrongly numbered 65, 91 wrongly numbered 61, 93 wrongly numbered 63, 106 wrongly numbered 103, 108 wrongly numbered 107, and 163 wrongly numbered 193. $1,000.00

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

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

Provenance: Both Miguel de Faria and J. Pinto Ferreira were distinguished Portuguese book collectors. Pinto Ferreira, a Portuguese army officer, had significant
Camóniana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.


For the bookplate of Miguel de Faria, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos*, 1150. On the binder Fausto Fernandes, see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, p. 100. NUC: DLC-P4, WU, ICN, MH, NBU, NJP.

Siege and Capture of Belgrade by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Austrians

88. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *A Aguija Imperial Remontada no Orbe da Lua Ottomana: ou Successos da Campanha de Sêrvia neste anno de 1717 com a relaçam diaria do sitio da fortissima Praça de Belgrado, & individual noticia da gloriosa vitória alcançada no dia 16. de Agosto do mesmo anno, do Exercito dos Turcos pelas Armas Imperiaes, Sendo Governador dellas, & Tenente General da Magestade Cesarea o Serenissimo Principe Eugenio Francisco de Saboya. Por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, edges rouged. Woodcut monogram on title-page, headpiece and initial on p. 3, and half-page woodcut on of double-headed eagle on final page. Foldlines. Light soiling. Repairs with paper to inner margin of most pages, occasionally touching a few letters. In good condition. 72 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this account of the siege and capture of Belgrade, strategically located in Serbia at the junction of the Danube and Sava Rivers. The victory went to Austrian forces under Prince Eugene of Savoy. The narrative gives details of the Austrian and Turkish armies day by day, and a lengthy description of the final battle, on August 18, 1717, which began with an unusual night attack on the Turkish troops camped outside the city (pp. 52-69). Special mention is given to D. Manoel, Infante of Portugal, and other Portuguese volunteers serving with the Austrians.

After the capture of Belgrade the Turks sued for peace, ending the Austro-Turkish War (1714-1718) and leaving Emperor Charles VI free to join Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain. By the Peace of Passarowitz (1718), the Habsburg Empire gained Belgrade and northern Serbia, thus reaching its maximum expansion in the Balkans.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and his capture of Belgrade.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1767), 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 \textit{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.


\textbf{Details of the Spring 1743 Campaign in the War of the Austrian Succession}

89. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. \textit{Continuaçam dos progressos das armas austriacas, desde o principio da presente Campanha até o fim de Junho. Referidas diariamente em uma Carta escrita da Cidade Imperial de Ulm por hum dos seus Cidadãos a hum Correspondente morador em Lisboa em 8 de Julho de 1743. Traduzida fielmente da lingua Germanica na Portugueza por J.F.M.M.} Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound, text block edges with old rouging. Small Maltese cross on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 56 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed account of the campaign of May and June 1743 in the War of the Austrian Succession, in which the French and Bavarian armies faced off in the area of the Rhine and the Main against the allied Austrian, British and Hanoverians. The account was translated from a letter by a citizen Ulm, and as one would expect, has a strongly anti-French bias.

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.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, 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 \textit{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.

\textcopyright{} Innocêncio IV, 350 (slightly different transcription of title). Gonçalves Rodrigues, \textit{A tradução em Portugal 749} (slightly different transcription of title). Palha 4111 (slightly different transcription of title, but Hollis gives the title exactly as in our copy). Coimbra, \textit{Miscelâneas} 895, 1014, 1222. OCLC: does not give the complete title, but transcribes it as in the present copy as far as it goes: 28314445 (Newberry Library; Brigham Young University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library); 165495615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (giving the title exactly as in the present copy). Not located in Copac.
Battle of Petrovaradin: 
Austrians Decisively Defeat a Larger Ottoman Force

90. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Eclipse da lua Ottomanna, ou relaçam individual da famosa batalha de Peter-Varadin, em que as armas imperiaes em beneficio universal da Christandade, vencerão, & desbaratarão as forças do Imperio Ottomano. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 23 pp., 1 folding chart (reinforced at fold). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718.

This account, compiled from several others, gives an overview of events since the signing of the Treaty of Karlowitz, 1699, then describes the approach of Turkish forces, the first hostilities of the war, the disposition of troops, the course and aftermath of the battle, and subsequent celebrations in Vienna. At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

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 such as this one, on current events. The Eclipse is dedicated to D. Joseph Zignony, ambassador of Emperor Charles VI to the court of Portugal.


Austrian Battles in Italy During the War of the Polish Succession

91. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Epanaphora bellica, em que se referem os gloriozos progressos das Armas Imperiaes na Italia, por noticias mais imparciais, e mais seguras. Oferecida ao Senhor Pedro Lopes de Azvedo Pinheiro Pereira de Sá, Moço Fidalgo da Caza Real … por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1735. 4°, disbound. Ornamental woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut factotum
NOTÍCIAS DE PORTUGAL.
OFFERECIDAS A ELREY N.S.
DOM IOÃO O IV.
POR MANOEL SEVERIM
DE FARIA.
DECLARÁOSE AS GRANDES COMMODIDADES
que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comércio,
riquezas, & forças militares por már, & terra.
AS ORIGENS DE TODOS OS APPELLIDOS,
& armas das Familias nobres do Reyno.
Aas Moedas que corriem nesta Provincia dotempos dos
Romanos até o presente.
E se referem varias Elações de Príncipe, & Vara
Mostras Portuguesas.

Anno 1655.

LISBOA.
Na Officina Craesbeeckiana.

Item 53
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It describes the maneuvers, skirmishes, sieges, and battles in Italy through the year 1734, between the troops of Emperor Charles VI and those of Louis XV of France and his ally King Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia. The commanders, troop movements, numbers of soldiers fighting and wounded or killed are meticulously recorded, as are the locations, which range from Milan, Mantua, and Parma to the Papal States, Capua and Sicily.

In the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738), relatively little fighting occurred on Polish soil; most of the action took place in Italy, where the Bourbons of France and Spain battled the Habsburgs. Although Portuguese troops did not fight in the War of the Polish Succession, Portugal favored Austria because D. João V’s wife, D. Maria Anna of Austria, was the sister of Emperor Charles VI.

The Austrians were not very successful in their Italian campaigns, and began negotiating for peace as early as 1735.

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. After the death of King Augustus II of Poland in February 1733, the War of the Polish Succession broke out (1733-1738), with the Bourbons (France and Spain) backing Stanislaw Leszynski, and the Austrian Habsburgs and Russia backing Augustus III. The war ended with Augustus III ruling as king of Poland and the Habsburgs and Bourbons playing musical thrones elsewhere. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine and the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (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 such as this one, on current events.


**Early Description of the Battle of Petrovaradin**

92. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam da gloriosa victoria alcançada do Exercito Ottomano, pelas armas imperiais, mandadas pelo Príncipe Eugenio de Saboya, entre Salankemen, & Carlowitz, no dia 5 de Agosto deste anno de 1716. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page; woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 8 pp.

$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief preliminary description of the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, at which the Austrians under Prince
Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718. This account, based on preliminary reports that reached Portugal, gives only the outline of maneuvers during the battle, estimating losses to be 50,000 on the Turkish side, 4,000 on the Austrian side. Later in 1716 Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas published a much more complete account of the battle, *Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relaçam individual da famosa batalha de Peter-varadin*.

At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia. Petrovaradin is not mentioned by name; the location is given as near Karlowitz (modern Sremski Karlovci) and Salankemen (Stari Slankamen), both in Vojvodina.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

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 such as this one, on current events.


---

**Peace Treaty Between the Portuguese and the King of Canará, on India’s Malabar Coast**

93. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezes no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General, do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os sucessos desde o anno de 1713 referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente*. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece with Portuguese royal arms at center on p. 20. Some soiling and stains; small hole in leaf C2 with loss of 2 letters. In good condition. Old foliation in ink. 20 pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas published four separate works on events in India from 1713 to 1716. The first, according to Innocencio, was merely a reprint of a work by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. The third and fourth were described
on their respective title pages as “Parte 3ª” and “Parte 4ª.” This Relação, the second of the series, includes a reprint of the peace treaty signed in Goa, 19 February 1714, between the Portuguese and the King of Canará (a large territory on India’s Malabar coast). Aside from its articles on military and commercial matters, this treaty establishes separate courts for Christians and provides that the subjects of the King of Canará are not to be allowed to buy Christian children or to take the children or wives of Portuguese soldiers in payment for debts. On the other hand, it is promised that Christian missionaries will not engage in forcible conversions, take away orphans or kill cattle.

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 such as this one, on current events.


**Battling Rebellions in India and Pirates in the Strait of Malacca**

94. **[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo].** *Relação dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1713. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte I [-III].* Parts I-III only (of 4). Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpiece, and initials. In good to very good condition. 22 pp., (1 l.). Parts I-III only (of 4). $600.00

Second edition of this first part, reprinted (according to Innocêncio) without acknowledgment from *Relação dos sucessos e gloriosas acções militares obradas no Estado da India, ordenadas e dirigidas pelo Vice-rei e Capitão general d’aquelle Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes*, Lisbon, 1715, by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas anonymously published 3 sequels to it. Parts 2 and 3 are included with in this set; the fourth, Lisbon: Paschoal da Silva, 1716, is not present. A promised fifth part never appeared.

Part 1 includes a lengthy, detailed account of the viceroy’s reponse to a rebellion by the rajah of Canarú, south of Goa. A fleet under José Pereyra de Brito sailed to Cumutá (Canará’s best port) and several other fortresses and harbors, leaving a swath of destruction behind. Only 12 Portuguese died in battle, but Pereyra de Brito fell ill and died back in Goa. Included here is a poem in his memory, as well as 3 poems to the viceroy (one of them an anacrostic).

Also in this part is an account of the expedition against the fleet of Angria, a powerful pirate operating out of Culabo (near Chaul, pp. 19-20). Angrià was defeated with heavy
losses and the Portuguese blockaded his ships into the harbor at Culabo for at least 3
months. The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is vari-
ously 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 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.*)

Also in this part, in lesser detail, are accounts of the Portuguese expeditions
against the Sunda (near Goa) and an offensive against Arab ships in the neighborhood
of Goa (pp. 20-22).

Vasco Fernandes César de Meneses, 1º Conde de Sabugosa, was viceroy of India from
1712 to 1717, when he returned to Portugal. Portuguese India was in decline when he
arrived. His rapid counterattack to the rebellions by the rajahs of Canará and Sunda led
to the quick surrender of both rajahs. He also sent a fleet of 15 ships to attack the Indian
pirate Angriá, defeating him at the port of Culabo. The Grand Moghul ceded to Portugal
the territory of Pondá. In 1720 he was named viceroy of Brazil, holding the position for
15 years and establishing the Academia dos Esquecidos, among whose members was
the historian Sebastião da Rocha Pita.

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 such as this one, on current events.

† Innocêncio IV, 345; on the first edition of the first part see I, 258, JCB, *Portuguese
and Brazilian Books* 716/2. NUC: locating Parte III only at MH, ICN, OCl, RP’C. OCLC:
all 4 parts 7417420 (University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library, Cleveland
Public Library, Clarion University of Pennsylvania); part I: 77650128 (John Carter Brown
Library). Porbase locates five copies of the 1716 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Por-
tugal (3 ll.), and 7 copies plus a microfilm of the 1715 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal (in 3 parts, 20, 15, 18 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library (noting
that it is the second edition).

WITH:

[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relaçam dos progressos
das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey,
e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Meneses,
continuando os successos desde o anno de 1713, referidos na Relação que se
imprimio no principio do presente.* Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana,
1715. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece, initial. Title page has minor marginal
stains and small hole (not affecting text). Overall very good. 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The account of the viceroy’s tenure continues with
negotiations for a treaty with the ruler of Canará and the text of the treaty (February
19, 1714; pp. 6-14), which included provisions on treatment of Christian men, women,
children, and missionaries, and commercial matters such as the sale of rice and the build-
ing of a Portuguese factory in Mangalor. This part also includes more of the Portuguese
struggle with the dread pirate Kanhoji Angre.

† JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/1. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 361, 7107, 7944.
OCLC: 4541176 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Princeton
PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA
DEL PERÚ QUE SE MANDÓ ESCRE
uir, a Diego Fernandez, virrey de la ciudad de Palencia. Contiene la pri-
mera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execu-
tión de las nuevas leyes y el llamamiento y castigo que hizo el
Presidente Colca, de Gónzalo Pizarro y las riquezas.

Con Premio en Real de Castilla y Aragón, y delas Indias.

Don Philip de Saavedra, y se ha impresso en Sevilla en la Caza de Hernando de la Riva.

Item 55
University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Lethbridge), 254761232 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg).

AND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This part focuses on piracy by Henrique Bonot, a Frenchman in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca. Earlier in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Bonot had inflicted depredations on English and French shipping near India. Setting out from France again in 1712, he sailed down the coast of Brazil and through the Straights of Magellan to Manila, whose governor obligingly told him that the annual Portuguese ship from Goa to Macao was soon due. The story then shifts to the Portuguese ship, which the Bonot spotted in the harbor of Malacca. In the ensuing lengthy chase and battle (February 9, 1714), the Portuguese severely damaged both Bonot’s ships, particularly effective shots having been landed by a Jesuit who was a former artillery officer. This is a densely packed account (apparently based on an eyewitness) that provides a wealth of information on officers, ships’ armament, and damages.

Pages 14-15 give details of events in Macao and China, particularly the latest news of missionaries and treatment of Christians in Macao, Canton, and Peking (pp. 14-15).


Reports of Troops Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentines

95. [MELGAREJO, Juan]. Noticias del Peru. Gobierno militar de Valparaiso … [text begins] Sin embargo de que las noticias que comunique a V.S. por el correo de hoi, no varian de la realidad …. N.p.: n.pr., dated 14 July 1838. Folio (28.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsheet. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes reports brought in by various merchant ships, including the Philip Hone from the United States, regarding troop movements in Peru (under Orbegoso) and in Bolivia (under Santa Cruz), plus a brief comment on Argentine troops.

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

96. MENDES DE CARMONA, Luis. “Libro de la destreza berdadera de las armas ....” Manuscript on paper, in Spanish, 1640. 4° (25.4 x 18.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum, worn. Written in ink, in a seventeenth-century hand, large and fairly legible, with copious corrections and annotations. Engravings on 3 leaves: title, author and date within a cartouche on one of opening leaves; portrait of author with his arms, motto, and an inscription; engraved arms (of dedicatee?). Occasional light dampstaining and soiling. In very good condition. (5 ll.), 68 ll. [skips 44, text appears complete], 23 ll., (5 ll.), 71 ll. [skips 48, text lacking], (3 ll.), 22 ll. [skips 8, text appears complete], 31 ll. [skips 1-4, 6-7, 17-29 with text lacking, also undetermined amount at end], (6 ll.), 30-44 ll., 24-32 ll., 27-34 ll., (1 l.) [=245 ll.]. $65,000.00

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

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

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

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

Provenance: The manuscript described by Palau is noted as having appeared in the Edouard de Beaumont sale (Paris, 6 June 1888), “en aquel Catálogo fué descrito por primera vez.” It later sold for 3500 frs. in Paris in 1936. Our manuscript evidently passed through the French book trade: several pencilled notes in French appear on
special list 275  103

the recto of the front flyleaf, and the words “Vente de Beaumont 1888” are pencilled on the front pastedown.

* Palau 163091n: apparently describing this manuscript (“autógrafo del autor”), with 240 ll. and an engraved title-page, portrait, and coat of arms; he cites the author’s name as Luis Méndez de Carmona Tamariz. Leguina 117: apparently describing the same manuscript, with 240 ll. Thimm p. 46: citing the author as Tamaris Méndes de Carmona, and calling for 240 ll. plus a plate with a coat of arms. Gelli, Bibliografia generale della scherma (1895), p. 592. Pardoel, Fencing: A Bibliography (2005), 1712.01. Manuel Valle Ortiz, Nueva bibliografía de la antigua esgrima y destreza de las armas 266. Edouard de Beaumont, Catalogue d’un choix de livres rares et curieux sur l’escrime, l’histoire de l’épée, le duel, la chasse (June 6, 1888) lot 98 (the present copy).

Emperor of Brazil’s Copy

97. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. Ordem 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. 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 Innocêncio. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Pbase locate 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.

Portuguese Army Just Before the Peninsular War

98. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. Ordem 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 (“305-450”). (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.

**Prussian Siege of French-Held Kassel Is Lifted**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Details of events in Germany during the Seven Years' War. In March 1761, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a Prussian field-marshal, led an Anglo-German army that successfully repelled the French invasion of Hanover. His attempt to capture Kassel (Cassel), which was in French hands, failed when the Duke of Broglie's forces inflicted heavy casualties at the Battle of Grünberg (March 21, 1761, mentioned here on p. 11). The account also includes many details of troop movements, leaders, garrisons, skirmishes, and casualties.

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
que se hazia de cbp, por, i q era yugul del rectâgulo que se hazia de el, por ablaego el rectâguulo que le hizede c, por abigual del rectâguulo que se hazede cb, por bt. Pues bt, es yugul de i q y el rectâguulo que se hazede cb, por bt es yugul del quadrado ab: luego, ab, ic, son yugales, q es lo q se pretendia prouar.
wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.


---

**Abuse of Power in Maranhão**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In the chaos surrounding Brazilian independence, the author, who describes himself as “Tenente Coronel, e Commandante do 2º regimento de milicias da mesma villa” (Caxias, in Maranhão) describes how his superior there abused his power by meting out punishments not ordained by law. “Como he possivel a Regeneração do Brazil, cuja sorte está entregue a similhantes homens para quem os successos de Portugal de 1821 não merecem mais conceito, nem mais elogios, do que os successos de Pernambuco de 1817, que elles tratão por borracheira!!” (The author’s impassioned footnotes include no fewer than 20 exclamation points and 14 indignant question marks on pp. 12-13 alone.)


---

**Wages of Retired Military Officers Who Served in the Americas**

101. [MEXICO. Imprint]. *Reglamento de sueldos para los oficiales y demas clases del exercito de America que se retiran del servicio …* Mexico: Imprenta de D. Mariano de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1817. 4°, old (contemporary?) plain beige wrappers. Woodcut royal Spanish arms on title page. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. 11 pp. $800.00

First Mexican Edition, reprinted from the original Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1816 edition, of regulations regarding the wages for retiring military officers who had seen service in America. The work includes a chart with the pay scale for the various ranks of officers, depending on years of service, and with stipulations regarding various special circumstances under which military service has been discontinued that may affect pensions.

* Palau 255786, calling [in error?] for a title page followed by 26 pp., without citing any copy. Not located in Medina *Mexico* or Sabin. OCLC: 228700279 (Huntington
With Leaf 14 in a Variant State


$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In eight discursos and a narración, Miranda traces the genealogy of the Zúñiga family, sketches Zúñiga’s life and character, and describes the funeral rites held in Lisbon in his memory. After studying at Salamanca, Zúñiga entered military service in 1577. Following action in Italy, he was sent to Flanders and distinguished himself at the capture of Rosendael (1580). Appointed captain, Zúñiga became a trusted aide to the Duke of Parma. Miranda provides much information on Zúñiga’s participation in the campaigns in Flanders and France from 1589-96, as Philip II sought to win the French throne through military and diplomatic maneuvers. In 1601 Zúñiga was sent to Lisbon, first as commander of Spanish forces there and later as Captain-General of Portugal, where his first assignment was to help plan the abortive Spanish invasion of Ireland. Preceding the *Discursos* are four sonnets in Spanish, including one by Juan de Torres Portugal and another by Manoel de Govea de Vasconcelos, a sonnet in Portuguese, and two décimas in Spanish by Alférez Sotomayor. Miranda, a soldier before entering the service of the dukes of Bragança, published several collections of dialogues on moral and philosophical subjects. The *Discursos* is his only published work in Spanish.

**Spiritual Guide for Soldiers**

103. [MORAES, José Angelo]. *Despertador de Marte, instruções militares, aos soldados portugueses, que na prezente guerra defendem o Rey, o Reyno, e a Razão, dado ao publico pelo Padre Joze Maregelo de Osan*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Souza, 1762. 4°, recent burgundy full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author in second from head, gilt title in fourth, place and date at foot of spine; marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century. Engraved title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial letter on p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on final page. A few small stains (mostly marginal) and some old ink marks in the outer margin. In very good condition. (6 ll.), 83, (1) pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this catechism and spiritual guide for soldiers, published shortly after the Spanish invasion of Portugal in 1762. In a lengthy introduction and 20 lessons, supported by copious references to Biblical and classical works, Moraes provides Portugal’s ill-equipped military forces with all-important philosophical and religious armor. The nature of warfare, including the difference between just and unjust wars, is first explored, followed by a brief chronicle of Portuguese military victories and quotations from Spanish writers attesting to Portuguese valor. Soldiers are exhorted to place their faith in God, maintain discipline and avoid idleness, obey all orders, remain courageous in the face of danger or superior force, treat the vanquished with justice and respect, and never desert or otherwise disgrace Portugal.

In a minor episode in the Seven Years’ War, a Franco-Spanish army invaded Portugal in 1761 at Trás-os-Montes, capturing the towns of Miranda do Douro, Bragança, and Chaves. Portugal’s military might had not been a major concern of the Marquês de Pombal, and in order to respond to the invasion, an Anglo-Portuguese army had to be hastily assembled and trained under the command of Wilhelm, Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777). The “Conde de Lippe” conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, always met with defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack. In fact, not a single major battle was fought, which earned this brief conflict (1761-1763) the name *Guerra Fantástica*.

The charming, rather naive engraved title page has an architectural border festooned with weapons: drums, arrows and quivers, cannons, etc. At the top center, side by side, are the royal arms of Portugal (surmounted by a crown) and Great Britain (flanked by a lion and unicorn, topped by a crown and lion). At the upper corners of the frame perch soldiers in Roman dress. From the mouth of the one on the left flow the words, “Omnes inimici tui subiicientur (“All your enemies will be subdued,” Psalm 109?). From the mouth of the figure on the right, but with the letters in mirror image, flow the words, “Ecce venit nobis Dei” (“Behold, [the son] of God comes”; final word obscured by British arms).

Moraes published in 1761-1762, under the anagram Joseph Maregelo de Osan, a collection mostly plagiarized from the *Fenix renascida* (1715-1728).

Parade-Ground Directions for the Portuguese Army

104. MOREIRA, J.J. Direcções para a continencia de general, e marcha em revista .... [Lisbon?]: Impressa por Antonio Nunes dos Santos, Impressor do Quartel General, ca. 1813?. 12°, contemporary stiff light blue wrappers decorated with navy spots (minor wear). Small light dampstain in outer margin of leaf A5. Printed on excellent quality thick paper. In very good to fine condition. Signature [later?] “Conde do Bomfim” on front pastedown, with square paper shelf ticket of the Condes do Bomfim in upper outer corner. 31 pp., 2 folding plates. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this rare resumé of Marshal Beresford’s instructions to the Portuguese army on parade-ground maneuvers. The 2 folding plates show the troops in formation and direct movements of the various sections. The author was a lieutenant in the Regiment of Voluntários Reais das Milícias de Lisboa Oriental. He appears to have been posted to the secretariat of the general staff of Marshal Beresford’s headquarters.

Provenance: The first Conde de Bomfim, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos p. 275 (nº 770).


Controlling Portuguese Africa


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part I includes a detailed report on military expeditions sent into the interior of the district of Mozambique to control the indigenous population, with names of those in charge and evaluations of their conduct. The governor, Pedro Massano de Amorim (see p. 168) also suggests where further military action might be taken (pp. 7-18, 22-24). His recommendations for improving the district include building
lighthouses, railroads, and hospitals, cultivating natural resources, and improving laws on emigration and customs payments.

The Portuguese government had passed a law in 1907 that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works. This was among the first of many such reports, and like all of them, it provides valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government—some even have “confidencial” printed on the title page—and all are rare.

‡ OCLC: 145358161, listed as part of a series (1907-1916) at Stanford and University of Florida; and 183200819, part of a series with 1906-7 and 1908-9 at Universitat Senckenberg. Forbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

106. [MOZAMBIQUE. Machado, Aníbal]. Districto de Moçambique. Relatorio do Governador. 1908-1909. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1910. 8°, original printed wrappers (browned, chipped, hinge going). Black and white illustrations in the text. In somewhat less than good condition. 77 pp., (1 l.), partly unopened, 3 black and white plates, black and white illustrations in text. $60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Aníbal Machado, interim governor, gives a comprehensive and unusually frank report on the situation in the district of Moçambique, including recommendations for improving the city and port of Moçambique. His notes on the military occupation refer to specific towns and indigenous tribes, and begin with a wistful overview that surely resonated with many of his countrymen as the Portuguese struggled to hold their colonial territories against other European powers: “Não sendo os indígenas do interior de instintos guerreiros e muito turbulentos … creio eu ter-se supposto que, uma vez installados no interior, a nossa influencia se expandiria com a rapidez precisa para que a occupação fosse de dominio real e d’elle adviessem proventos correspondentes aos sacrificios feitos para a implantar. Infelizmente assim não tem sucedido. A nossa occupação pouco mais além vae da area dos postos militares … e dos caminhos carroçaveis…” (p. 5). The text is illustrated with numerous black and white photos of Portuguese military posts. Part II includes the standard information for this type of report: statistics on income and expenditures plus information on public works, missions, schools, ports, agriculture (notably rubber and cotton), mines, prisons, hospitals, and almshouses.

A 1907 Portuguese law that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works. Like all these reports, this one provides valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government. Some even have “confidencial” printed on the title page; all are rare.

‡ OCLC: 145358161, listed as part of a series (1907-1916) at Stanford and University of Florida; and 183200819, part of a series with 1906-7 and 1908-9 at Universitat Senckenberg. Forbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (without mention of the 3 plates).
NARRATIVE
OF
THE
EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.
in 1832.

Item 77
107. [MOZAMBIQUE]. Mapulanguene, 2 de Feverro de 1924. À memória de J. Mousinho de Albuquerque. 2ª edição. Mandado imprimir por Francisco Toscano. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1927. 8°, original printed wrappers. Title from cover. In very good condition. Early book tag inside upper wrapper. 23 pp., 1 half-tone plate showing the dedication ceremony. 

Second edition. The plate shows a monument dedicated in 1924 to Joaquim Augusto Mousinho de Albuquerque in Mapulanguene, in the Magude district of Maputo Province. The monument bore an inscription noting that according to research done by Francisco Toscano, this was the site where Mousinho defeated and captured Gungunhana, emperor of Gaza, in 1895. The capture of Gungunhana strengthened the Portuguese claim to control Africa from Angola across to Mozambique. Hence Mousinho de Albuquerque was widely regarded as the great champion of Portuguese interests against the British and other European powers who were infringing on territory traditionally claimed by Portugal. The text of this Memória includes lengthy excerpts from Mousinho’s correspondence (pp. 2-15) and documents regarding the creation of this monument to him. 


With Many Additions and Corrections, Including a Substantial Dictionary of Terms Relating to Artillery

108. MULLER, John. Tractado de artilheria, por João Muller, Professor de Artilheria, e Fortificação, e Mestre de S.A.R. o Duque de Gloucester. Traduzido do inglez para o uso da Real Academia Militar, e do Corpo da Artilheria … por Antonio Teixeira Rebello, Capitão [sic] do Regimento da Artilheria da Corte. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de João Antonio da Silva, 1792-1793. 4° (21 x 14.5 cm.), contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers (spines mostly gone; a few other minor defects; stitching defective in volume II, causing two text blocks to hang together by a thread). Many woodcut tables, diagrams, and mathematical equations in text. Engraved tables in text on pp. 57, 59, 60, and 63 of volume I. Some light browning and very minor foxing. Small worm trace in inner blank margin of 10 leaves in volume II (Q1-S2), never affecting text. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece, (2 ll.), x pp., (4 ll., 1 blank l.), 198 pp.; (4 ll.), 224 pp. With 3 folding engraved tables after p. 80 in volume I, as well as 29 folding engraved plates, numbered I-XVII in volume I, and XVIII-XXIX in volume II. 2 volumes. $1,200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of Muller’s A treatise of artillery (London 1757). Innocêncio states that Teixeira Rebello, the translator, made so many corrections and
additions that this is in effect an original work. He has also added a substantial “Diccionario de termos respectivos á artilheria” (II, [129]-224).

Teixeira Rebello (Cumieira, Vila Real, 1748-Lisbon, 1825), captain of an artillery regiment at the time these volumes were published, attained the rank of Marechal de Campo of the army, became an honorary Secretario d’Estado, and was founder and first director of the Real Collegio Militar.

John Muller (1699-1784), a mathematician born in Germany (see Dictionary of National Biography) is not to be confused, as have Martins de Carvalho and the cataloguers of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with Johann Wilhelm Christian Müller (1752-1814), royal censor of books, described by Robert Southey from Lisbon in 1800 as “the Lutheran Minister here who changed his religion and is now as sincere in Popery as he was in Protestantism. By his introduction he is of indispensable use to me, for he is a man of power—communicative and very well informed” (Curry, New Letters of Robert Southey I, 232).

The plates are signed “Lucius”, i.e. José Lúcio da Costa (born Lisbon, 1763; active until 1810, although with two works inexplicably dated 1819 and 1820). See Soares, Historia da gravura artística em Portugal, I, 187-91, citing the present work as item 553a (giving an incorrect plate count).


Masaniello Leads Creation of Independent Neapolitan Republic


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare account of a 1647 rebellion in Naples led by Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello), a fisherman, against the rule of Philip IV of Spain. The rebellion briefly created an independent Neapolitan republic, which lasted only until 1648 but remains a celebrated moment in the history of Naples. Not surprisingly, few if any accounts of this rebellion were printed in Spanish dominions. This one appeared in Portugal, which had declared its independence of Spanish rule in 1640 and was still at war with Spain. The relevance of all this for the Portuguese war of independence is summed up on f. A4v.

This Relaçam begins with a recap of the history of Naples and Sicily under French and Spanish rule (including the Sicilian Vespers), briefly describes the recent rebellion in Sicily (ff. A1v-A2r), then moves on to a detailed account of the rebellion in Naples (ff. A2r-A4v). The central characters are Masaniello and the viceroy of Naples, Rodrigo Ponce de León, fourth Duke of Arcos, but the names and actions of many others are also included.

On ff. A4v-A6v is the full text of the agreement between the viceroy and the people of Naples, dated Naples July 12, 1647. In it the viceroy grants Neapolitans limited self-
government, promises restrictions on taxes, and exempts them from the crime of *lèse majesté*. Masaniello and his companions promise to march to the church of Sta. Maria de Constantinopola and lay down their arms.

In the 1640s, Spain was dealing with rebellions in Portugal, the Netherlands, and Catalonia, and was embroiled in the Thirty Years’ War. In Sicily and Naples (Europe’s second-largest city), the hefty taxes imposed to raise money for war expenses had caused much unrest.


---

**Looking Back on Napoleon**

110. [NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French, pseudonym; i.e., Jacob Frédéric Lullin de Châteauvieux]. *Manifesto de Napoleon, manuscrito vindo da Ilha de Santa Helena, por hum modo desconhecido. Copiado do Investigador Portuguez em Londres, desde o Numero de Julho de 1817 incluso, ao de Fevereiro de 1818*. 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressão de João Nunes Esteves, 1822. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Publisher’s monogram within woodcut laurel wreath on title page. Occasional light foxing and browning. In very good to fine condition. Booktag of Fernando Alves Barata pasted over bookplate of A. Cid. Initials “M.C.” in gilt at foot of spine. 111 pp. [quire C of 4 rather than 8 II., but text follows].

3 works in 1 volume. $450.00

Second separate edition in Portuguese of this lengthy apologia. Something of a best seller, it was originally published in French, London: John Murray, 1817, then translated into English and published in London the same year in more than one edition; there was also a New York 1817 edition in English, and several additional French editions of that year, as well as at least two in German in 1817. This and the previous Portuguese edition of 1820 collect the text as serially published in the periodical *Investigador portuguez* (London), 1817-1818.


BOUND WITH:
AND BOUND WITH:


Espoz y Mina’s autobiography was published in two bilingual Spanish-English editions (or issues) in London, 1825. The author (1781-1836), a native of Idocin, Navarre, was authorized in 1810 by the Junta de Aragon to lead the *guerrilleros* fighting against the French. By 1812 he was named commander-in-chief of Upper Aragon by the Junta at Cadiz, and in 1813-1814 he served with distinction under the Duke of Wellington. He led an uprising against Ferdinand VII in 1823 and fled to England, where he published these memoirs. Later he returned to lead troops for the regent D. Cristina against the Carlists.


A collection of prints, 24 in color, that feature the military costumes of Great Britain and “pleasantly recall long past days when enormous importance was attached to the details of military ceremonial and costume.” Includes prints of military costumes dating from the eighteenth century.
Item 82
Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

112. NUNES, José Antonio. Noticias del Peru recibidas por la siguiente carta. [text begins:] Señora Doña Manuela Benavides … Primera ocasión que se me presenta la oportunidad de escribirle, y la aprovecho con el mayor gusto para decirle que desde que pisé el Perú no he tenido un dolor de cabeza…. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Colocolo, dated 20 December 1838. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small brownstain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In this letter dated at Trujillo on November 3, 1838, Nuñes tells his mother of the actions he’s been involved in since the army landed in Peru in August, and gives a summary of the Chilean army’s troops and supplies. Marshal Santa Cruz and President Augustín Gamarra are mentioned. Nuñes closes with the affirmation that he will soon be home: “que dentro de mui poco tiempo estaremos en nuestro pais por no tener ya que hacer en esta República.”


Spaniards Reconquer Algerian Port

113. [ORAN]. Carta escrita de un soldado de Oran a un Consejero de su Magestad, en respuesta de una suya de 20. de Julio de 1622. [Colophon] Madrid: por la Viuda de Alonso Martin, (1623? Text dated at the end 30 August 1622). Folio (30 x 21 cm.), unbound. Skillful tissue repair along fold. Minor soiling. In very good condition. (2 ll.). $2,200.00

FIRST EDITION? Another appeared in the same year at Barcelona. This is the detailed eyewitness account of a soldier who served under D. Juan Manrique de Cardenas in Oran (modern Algeria). After Manrique de Cardenas won two minor engagements with the Arabs, Muslim leaders declared the capture of Oran a crusade, and 1,700 men marched against it, but Manrique de Cardenas turned a treacherous attack from his rear into another victory. The anonymous soldier also briefly mentions his commander’s actions regarding civil government in Oran: the sale of wheat to the poor, hospital treatment of soldiers, etc.

* Palau 45714. Pérez Pastor 1816. HSA p. 95. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 561832992 (British Library, on microfilm as 156094328); the Barcelona edition is 67999991 (Syracuse University). CCPBE cites a single copy only at the Seminario Mayor o Conciliar de San Julián, Cuenca, and no copies of the Barcelona edition. REBIUN locates only a photocopy at the Universidad de Alcalá, Colegio de Trinitarios, and no copy of the Barcelona edition. Copac cites the Madrid edition at the British Library only. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Catnyp or Melvyl.
Rules of a Portuguese Order of Chivalry: An Exceptionally Fine Copy of an Early & Important Portuguese Text

114. [ORDER OF AVIS]. Regra & statutos da hordem adujs. [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy morocco with gilt panels and filigree ornament, facing flyleaves blue moiré, all edges gilt. In a recent navy morocco slipcase with dark blue moiré sides. Full-page woodcut of St. Benedict within woodcut border (putti and twining vines), xylographic title, 2 woodcut emblems of the Order of Aviz, woodcut initials (2 historiated). Gothic letter (Campos 1:105G and 4:122G), 2 columns. Washed and expertly re-sized; nevertheless, overall in exceptionally fine condition. (5), LIII [i.e., LXIII], (5) ll. Appears to lack preliminary blank, presumably canceled, as in all recorded copies. $200,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the Rule for the crusading Order of Aviz (the equivalent of the Order of Calatrava in Spain), and one of the earliest and most important books in the Portuguese language. This is the first book printed in Almeirim, probably produced at a time when the Court was in residence there. Only two sixteenth-century books were printed in Almeirim.

The Order of Aviz was the first of the military orders founded by the kings of Portugal, possibly established as early as 1162. It played a vital part in the foundation of the Portuguese nation and in the struggle against the Moors. While the Orders of Christ and S. Thiago also fought for the independence of Portugal at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, the Order of Aviz took the lead. It was Dom João I, Master of Aviz, who vanquished the Castilians at Aljubarrota and founded the dynasty that reigned in Portugal under the name of Aviz for nearly two centuries.

Herman de Campos is recorded as a printer in Portugal between 1509 and 1518. Only 12 works are known from his press: one at Setúbal, ten at Lisbon, and this lone production at Almeirim. The only sources of information on him are his colophons, from which it appears that he came from Germany, possibly Kempen, in the Rhineland: his earliest work is signed “Herman de Kempis alemão.” He may also have been the first officially appointed Portuguese royal printer. (See Norton pp. 499-500.)

Of the seven other copies known of this work (several incomplete or otherwise in poor states of preservation), only one is in North America: the Palha copy, at the Houghton Library, Harvard University. Other locations are: British Library, Biblioteca Nacional-Rio de Janeiro; Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada; Palace Library, Vila Viçosa (King Manuel’s copy); Municipal Library-Évora; and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. This last, missing a leaf and in poor condition, was apparently the only copy to appear at auction in Portugal in this century: it was in the Azevedo-Samodães sale (lot 2658), purchased by Vítor Ávila Perez (lot 6269 in his sale).

MEMORIA
SOBRE EL ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA
"GUERRA", Y LA NECESIDAD DE CONCLUIR.

POR que algunos espíritus audaces, á no
intentar consigo, manifiestan temores sobre la actual
situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les damos
una idea verida, y extractada de las mismas providencias
del Gobierno puestas en ejecucion: y antes
de proceder á ellas, es preciso tener presente, primero:
que ningún Pueblo de los revolucionados debe haber
otros mayores esfuerzos para sostener su sistema que
el de Chile. Ninguno, por estupido que sea, se per-
mandirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado,
obligarán reducirnos únicamente al antiguo sistema
colonial, y de návidad política, y que con su leíz o
derruir de los principales Patriotas, habría concluido
de nuestra revolución. Nada menos: la opresión debería ser extraordinariamente doble por dos principios.
Primero porque, para sujetar un Reyno, de más de
600 leguas de largo, todo bien poblado de hombres
robustos, y de un mismo carácter, inflamados ya del
extinguible fuego de la libertad, eran preciosísimos,
y aun insuficientes para nuestras, á que no puedo occu-

Item 83

Regulations for One of Portugal’s Most Important Military Orders

115. [ORDER OF CHRIST]. Definições, e estatutos dos Cavalleiros, e Freires da Ordem de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo, com a historia da origem, e principio della …. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1746. Folio (28.7 x 20 cm.), contemporary sprinkled calf, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, red lettering piece ("EST DA ORD DE C"), gilt ornaments and bands (scuffed and worn, minor worming at foot of spine, joints starting). Title in red and black; 4 leaves with full-page woodcuts (showing insignia of the Order) printed in red. Small dark (ink?) stain at fore-edge of first 3 leaves, not affecting text. Minor worming in a few leaves, touching a few letters and catchwords. In good condition. (34 ll.), 194 pp., (1 l. license). $750.00

The fourth, and apparently final, edition of a work first published in 1628. The history of the important and powerful Order of Christ is closely bound up with the history of Portugal, and Portugal owes a great many of her splendid accomplishments and discoveries to the Order. Founded in 1319 to replace the extinct Order of Templars, the Order of Christ quickly became instrumental in furthering Portuguese explorations and in administering overseas territories. Early in the fifteenth century, when the Order of Christ was the richest of the military orders, its Master was Prince Henry the Navigator. In 1523 the mastership was conferred upon D. João III, uniting the Order with the Crown. After 1789 the Order was secularized, with the provision that its members be of the Roman Catholic faith.

Included in the prologue are papal bulls regarding the establishment of the Order, its union with the Crown, and so on. The rest of the work is divided into four parts: a history of the creation of the Order; the duties and obligations of the masters and brothers; explanations of the habits, badges, insignia, privileges, rights and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and a list of comendas.

Infantry and Cavalry Tactics

116. OSORIO, Luiz de Oliveira da Costa de Almeida. Tractado de tactica dirigido a instruir os officiaes novos, e cadetes de infantaria, e cavallaria .... Lisbon: Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1787. 8°, modern calf, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, short title and date in second and fifth compartments (minor wear). Engraved vignette and initial on second preliminary leaf. In very fine condition. (6 ll.), 703 pp., 16 folding engraved plates [including 12 bis]. $500.00

FIRST EDITION, published while the author was a cadet in the infantry regiment of Penamacôr. Oliveira da Costa states that there was no elementary treatise on tactics available in Portuguese at this time; he aimed to fill that gap with the Tractado, a compendium from the works of many authors (most of them French, including Bottée, Le Blond, Maizeroy, Scionville and Bardet de Villeneuve). The plates, none of which is signed, show infantry and cavalry movements in various types of terrain.

The author rose to the rank of brigadier, and was serving as Governador das Armas at Porto during the Peninsular Wars when, in 1809, he was accused of being a French sympathizer and was executed.

Innocêncio V, 311; XVI, 55: without collation. Almirante p. 573 cites the work with a shorter form of the author’s name (Luís de Oliveira da Costa) and a slightly different title (Tratado de tactica geral), and was uncertain of the date of publication, citing it as ‘1801 (?).” Not in Martins de Carvalho. Grande enciclopédia II, 76. NUC: MiU.

French and Spanish Battle for Perpignan

117. OSORIO DE VARGAS, Diego. Relacion verdadera de la grande batalla, que huuo entre Franceses y Españoles, sobre el socorro de Perpiñan, a los 29 de Enero de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, vendese na rua nova, na logea de paulo Craesbeeck, 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Woodcut initial. In very good condition. Small blue-and-white paper label with manuscript shelfmark (?) in blank portion of leaf A1r. 8 pp. $650.00

First and only Portuguese Edition. The colophon states that this is a reprint of the Pamplona, 1642 edition printed “a costa da Iuan Veret.” The Relacion consists of “Copia de vna letra, que don Diego Osorio de Vargas escriuiò de Perpiñan a don Alonso de Guzman Saavedra, y Quintanilla, sargento de Vallecas” (p. 2-8) dated 10 February 1642, with prefatory note on p. [1].

118. PALMEIRIM, Augusto Xavier. *Carta do General Augusto Xavier Palmeirim al Ilmº Exmº Sr. Simão José da Luz Soriano a proposito de duas paginas da sua Historia do cerco do Porto impressa no anno de 1849*. Lisbon: Typographia Universal de Thomaz Quintino Antunes, 1869. 8°, original green printed wrappers. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. Round ownership stamp on first and final pages blocked out with another stamp. 32 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This pamphlet is a critique of Luz Soriano's *Historia do cerco do Porto*, Lisbon 1846-49, specifically his discussion of Palmeirim’s father’s actions while Governador Geral das Armas in the Algarve. The author (b. 1808) joined the army at the age of 7, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. Luz Soriano replied the same year with a pamphlet of his own, *Replica a un folheto recentemente publicado* ...

* This work not in Innocência; on the author, see I, 312 and VIII, 349, and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 82. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 499315943 (University of Kansas, British Library, Oxford University). Copac repeats the British Library and Oxford University. Not located in Hollis, which cites Luz Soriano’s reply. Not located in Orbis.

119. [PENINSULAR WAR]. *Exercito de terra*. [continues in caption title on p. 3:] *Extracto do codigo dos delictos, e penas para as tropas da Republica, em 11 de novembro de 1796 (12 brumaire an 5), e de alguns Decretos Imperiales actualmente em vigor*. N.p.: n.pr., [after 21 December 1808]. 8°, contemporary plain blue wrappers (spine a bit worn; other minor defects), 1.7 x 8 cm. white paper strip on front cover with contemporary inscription “Codigo dos Delictos e Penas do Exr. Frances // em 1792.” In very good condition. 32 pp. $300.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese? This pamphlet sets out penalties for deserters from the French army, spies, and those who pillage, set fires or steal supplies. The latest reference is to the minutes compiled by the secretary of state for the French Imperial army encampment at Madrid, December 21, 1808. The work must have been used for Portuguese recruits to the French army, including the Legião Portuguesa during the the campaigns following the 1807 French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. Organized in February 1808 from some of the best units of the disbanded Portuguese army, the Legião Portuguesa left Portugal for Salamanca en route to France during April 1808. It fought at Wagram, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Borodino, being disbanded May 5, 1814.

ARTIGOS OFICIAIS.

Manifestos do Conselho Militar.

PORTUGUEZES.

A Força Militar essencialmente depende do espírito do povo. O espírito da Legião, sendo a Legião Rei e seu, D. PEDRO IX., confiada em nós, seus subditos, deve inspirar-nos o amor e o respeito, para a nacionalidade, para a cidadania, para a liberdade. Eser-se-á expressamente dizendo esse Legião Socorrida, proclamada por todo o Reino, com o nome de Mons. Marquês de Pombal, que, não era o Rei D. PEDRO IX., — términa as suas actos, que provocam a morte de todos os mortos

O Manifesto de Justiça da Carta Constitucional da Monarquia não prevê que haveremos de autodestruir os nossos irmãos, que dominar a mesma Força, a perseguição à consciência e a desgraça aos nossos direitos. O Governo das Armas que era antes Pacífico, é agora nosso adversário, tendo recebido à sua Puçação em Nome do Rei D. PEDRO IX., — suprimo, que é a espada, que se enseja, que se corta, que se destrói a mesma Constituição.

Está que não resta aos Defensores da Legibilidade das nossas Armas que vencerem, os nossos triunfos? A vitória da Força, e se houverem de sucumbar, haver-se-á de saber que foi a Força a vencer e a destroçar a mesma Constituição.

Viva a República, viva a Monarquia.

Porto, em Casa de Mores, 10 de Janeiro de 1822.

RICHARD C. RAMER

Item 85
Siege of Gerona
French Murder the Bishop of Coria (Extremadura)

120. [PENINSULAR WAR]. Noticias authenticas do ataque geral de D. Joaquim Black, e da guarnição de Gerona contra os Francezes ... Decreto que mandou publicar em Nepoles S.M. Siciliana a favor de seus Vassallos ... Noticia da morte violenta que derrão os Francezes a hum veneravel, e digne Bispo da Hespanha .... [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Small tag in upper margin of recto of first leaf. In very good condition. 8 pp. $185.00

FIRST EDITION; we have located none in Spanish. The reports date to July and September 1809. The first tells of the most recent developments in the siege of Gerona, including a speech of the commander, General Alvarez. French troop strengths and movements, supplies, and artillery are described for Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Ciudad Rodrigo, Guadalajara, Salamanca, and other cities. The work concludes with an account of the murder of the Bishop of Coria (Extremadura).


Food and Transportation for the Portuguese and British Armies

121. [PENINSULAR WAR]. Regulamento do commissariado de viveres, e transportes, para o exercito portuguez. 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear), smooth spine with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some headings toward end shaved or cropped. Some light browning. In very good condition. Early signature (“Soure”) on title page. (1 l.), 125 pp., (27 ll.), including 5 folding tables, plus 1 folding table paginated as p. 115. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these regulations for how citizens are to provide food and transportation for the Portuguese and English armies. The 23 unnumbered leaves and 5 folding tables in the first work include the 24 modelos called for in Innocência (who does not give the actual collation for that section).


BOUND WITH:

The seven unnumbered leaves following the text are examples of forms to be filled out by those commandeering transport, with one side in English, the other in Portuguese; these are the 7 modelos called for by Innocência.


*122. PERALADA, Biblioteca del Palacio. Exposición de libros y grabados de arte e historia militar y de documentos del período de la Guerra de la Independencia de la Biblioteca del Palacio de Peralada. Organizada por la Delegación del Ministerio de Información y Turismo. Dedicada a las Fuerzas de Ejército de la Cuarta Región para conmemorar el XV aniversario de la liberación de la ciudad, que se celebrará en Barcelona en la capilla del antiguo Hospital de la Santa Cruz, calle del Hospital núm. 56, del 26 de Enero al 3 de Febrero de 1954. Peralada: Biblioteca del Palacio, 1954. Small 4°, original illustrated wrappers (some soiling to wrappers; slight wear to head and foot of spine, corners). In good condition. 180 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.), illustration in text facing title page. $20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION

In very good condition overall; fine internally. 77 pp., (1 l.), illustration in text facing title page. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Number 7 of 50 numbered copies on “papel de hilo”. Another 250 copies were produced, not numbered, on “papel registro”.

* OCLC: all apparently on “papel registrado”: 38672891 (University of Wisconsin-Madison, National Art Library [i.e., Victoria & Albert]-London); 78683835 (Stanford University Libraries); 802471804 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Deusto). Not located in CCPBE. Rebiun repeats Universidad de Deusto, and locates 9 other copies in 5 other institutions; only 2, both at the Biblioteca de Catalunya, are described as being from the issue of 50 on “papel de hilo”. Copac repeats Victoria & Albert only.

---

**Rival Fencing Masters in Seville**

124. **PIÑA, Domingo de, and Baltasar de los Reyes. Memorial de suplica, e informe que hazen, ofrecen, y ponen a los pies de el Ilustrissimo Cabildo de la Ciudad de Sevilla … que han enseñado y enseñan la esclarecida, y provechosa ciencia de las armas … [Seville?: , ca. 1675]. 4°, mounted into a modern portfolio. Large woodcut arms of Seville in typographical border on leaf preceding title page. Title page within typographical border. In very good condition. White card (5.2 x 8.9 cm) with “Ex Libris // Jack Gorlin” printed in black tipped on to initial blank leaf recto. (1 blank), (1), 16 ll. $2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this petition which provides a fascinating look at the rivalries among Spanish fencing masters. Piña and Reyes had been imprisoned for operating a fencing school in Seville in apparent violation of a privilege granted to a rival school conducted by Francisco de Roxas. While Roxas, a student of Juan Caro de Montenegro, followed the teachings of fencing master Luis Pacheco de Narváez, Piña and Reyes were disciples of Gerónimo Sanchez de Carranza. Piña and Reyes argue that, because Narváez’s teachings are merely a poor imitation of Carranza’s, they have much stronger qualifications for providing fencing instruction. Roxas, they scoff, is an illiterate shoemaker who cannot even read the writings of the great Carranza, let alone those of Narváez. Their petition provides much interesting information on Spanish fencing masters, quoting copiously from Spanish fencing manuals (with bibliographic citations) to prove Carranza’s superiority and mentioning many other fencing masters by name.

Although nothing seems to be known about Piña, Reyes is identified in the Memorial as the son of a fencing master, also named Baltasar.

Autograph Signature of President Francisco Antonio Pinto

125. [PINTO, General Francisco Antonio]. El Presidente de la Republica de Chile. [text begins:] Atendiendo á los méritos y servicios [in manuscript:] de Dn. T. José Echerrique [?] he venido …. N.p.: n.pr., (dated, partly in manuscript, 23 August 1828). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. In fine condition. Embossed seal in margin, on paper folded over to protect it. Substantial portions supplied in manuscript. Signature of F.A. Pinto. Many early cataloguing notes in lower margin and on verso (originally blank). Broadsides. $800.00

The president of Chile, General Francisco Antonio Pinto, names Echerrique (or Echenigue?) commandant of a new unit, the “Escuadron del 14 de Guardias Nacionales de Caballeria del partido de San Fernando.” The president’s autograph signature (“F.A. Pinto”) appears at the end of the document.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC; for similar broadsides issued by the president from 1826-1827, see 55300159, 55300002, 55257423. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Firepower

126. PONCIN, Edouard. Croquis historique des armes de guerre. Paris: J. Dumaine; and Leipzig: A. Twietmeyer, 1881. 8°, recent navy half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, top edge tinted green, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Scattered light foxing, a bit heavier on plates. In fine condition. 281 pp., 12 folding plates. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The plates show the mechanisms of numerous types of rifles and and hand guns, mortars, and of Hotchkiss and Palmcrantz machine guns as well as other automatic weapons. Tables at the end show the types of weapons used by the armed forces of 28 major powers in 1881 (p. 257-72), and the dimensions and weight of firearms used in 14 different countries.


Military Service in Angola

127. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarã 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
VIDA
DE
DON DAVARTE
DE MENESES,
TERCERO CONDE
DE VIANA.
Y SUCESOS NOTABLES DE PORTUGAL EN SU TIEMPO.
POR DON AUGUSTIN MANUEL, I VALENCELS.
A DON DAVARTE LUIS DE MENESES, CONDE DE TARAOCO, DEL CONSEJO
DE SU MAGNITUD COMENDADOR DE ALBUSA.
Con licencia de la Inquisición, Ordinario, i de Rep.
EN LISBOA.
Por Pedro Hombriz, Impresor del año 1677.
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.

** Limits Service of Volunteer Soldiers in Brazil to Eight Years **

*128. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Decreto. Dezejando promover por todos os meios de brandura, e moderação o Recrutamento necessário para levar ao seu estado completo os regimentos de Linha do Meu Exercito nos Dominios do Brazil: Sou Servido, que da data deste em diante todo aquelle, que alistar voluntariamente .... Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 13 May 1808. Folio (29.1 x 20.1 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on first two pages only.

FIRST EDITION [?], decreeing that regimental volunteers in Brazil are not to be contracted to serve for more than eight years. This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.


** Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint **

1 April 1808. Folio (29.3 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In
good to very good condition. (4 ll.), final page blank. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Establishes the Conselho Supremo Militar, e de Justiça. The
present edition contains the typographical error misspelling “presente” as “pesente”.
This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very
briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press
operated in Brazil until the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, as a result of
the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio
de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working
in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.

# Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de
Janeiro, II, no. 4. Not in Valle Cabral. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. OCLC:

Establishes the Real Archivo Militar at Rio de Janeiro

130. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent, later D. João VI, King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves]. Decreto. Sendo-me presente a
grande vantagem, de que será ao Meu Real Serviço .... 2 works in 1 volume.
Rio de Janeiro: [Na Impressão Regia], (signed) 7 April 1808. Folio (28.7
x 20.2 cm.), late twentieth-century marbled wrappers, rectangular (2.4
x 5 cm.) off-white paper label on front cover, with “Regimento / / do
/ / Arquivo Militar / / Rio, 1808” in ink manuscript on front cover. In
very good condition. Broadside. 2 works in 1 volume. $800.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. By this decree the Real Archivo Militar was created.

# Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de
Janeiro, II, no. 7 (noting that there are two editions, with minor typographical variations, but
without mentioning what distinguishes them). Not in Valle Cabral (27 cites the Regimento

BOUND WITH:

Regimento do Archivo Militar. Tendo S.A.R. o Principe Regente N.S.
mandado organizar .... [Rio de Janeiro: colophon] Na Impressão Regia
(signed) 7 April 1808. Folio (28.7 x 20.2 cm.), (1 l., printed on both sides).
In very good condition.

FIRST EDITION [?]. Signed in print by D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho.

# Valle Cabral 27. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, Bibliografia da Impressão
Régia do Rio de Janeiro, II, no. 7. Not in Rodrigues. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian
Books. Not in Bosch.
LIBRO DE LA DESTRUZA
Beradera de las armas,
CONFEZ'TOPOR,
Luis Mendes
decar mona
TAMARIS NATURAL DE LA
Noblesza.

ANNO DE 1640
Item 96
Establishes a National Guard in Portugal

131. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria II, 1826-1828 and 1834-1853]. Decreto para as guardas nacionaes. [Colophon] Lisbon: Typographia de A.L. Oliveira, 1834 [-1836]. 8°, contemporary decorated wrappers (spine with defects) containing printer’s waste (pp. 57-8 from a volume of Ordens do dia, with order from April 1812). Caption title. Clean crisp. In very good to fine condition. Small oval paper tag, white with blue border and number “9” in old ink, in upper inner corner of front wrapper. 29, (3) pp., 7, (1 blank) pp. [signed *—** 8], 24 pp. [*8, **4], 7, (1 blank) pp. [*4]. $300.00

FIRST EDITION? Establishes a National Guard to “manter a tranqüilidade publica, a Monarchia Constitucional, e os Direitos consagrados na Carta, e a concorrer para a defeza da independencia da Nação, e integridade do territorio portuguez.” All citizens between ages 18 and 60 years old with a certain minimum income are required to serve, and rules are established for election of officers, place of service, etc.

The separately paged sections following the first 24 + 3 pages include circulars, portarias and decretos from 1835 and 1836 with further details on service, exemptions, length of service, uniforms, arms, and so on. Judging from the similarity of the type, we suspect this whole volume was printed together, rather than in separate parts; but the parts are sometimes listed as three separate parts: 29, (3) pp., 7, (1 blank) pp.; 24 pp.; and 7, (1 blank) pp.


Establishing the Value of the Spanish Dollar for the British Army in Portugal

132. [PORTUGAL. Royal Mint, Lisbon]. A certidão abaixo foi recebida pelo Comissario em Chefe dos Exercitos Britanicos em Portugal, em reposta a huma Carta respectiva ao valor dos Duros Hespanhoes. [text begins:] Antonio Silverio de Miranda, Knight of the Order of Christ, Treasurer of the Royal Stipends, & Superintendent of the Royal Mint &c. N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 13 October 1808. Folio (28.5 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In very good to fine condition. Ink manuscript foliation (“240”) in upper outer corner recto. Broadside. Text in English and Portuguese, in facing columns. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Shortly following the expulsion of Junot from Lisbon, the superintendent of the Portuguese royal mint reports the results of an assay and trial on the Spanish dollar requested by John Erskine, commissary-in-chief of the British armies in Portugal, in order to establish the coin’s value relative to the pound sterling and Portuguese réis.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Volume I is subtitled Enquadramento geral; volume II, Dispositivo das nossas forças: Angola; volume III, Dispositivo das nossas forças: Guiné; and volume IV, Dispositivo das nossas forças: Moçambique.

Volume V, subtitled Condecorações militares atribuídas, consists of 7 tomos:
1. Torre e Espada e Valor Militar.
4. Cruz de Guerra (1967).

134. [PORTUGAL. Secretario de Estado.] Regimentos em que se dá nova forma à cavalaria, & infantaria, com augmento de soldos para todos os cabos, oficiaes, & soldados; & disposição para o governo dos exercitos assim na campanha, como nas praças. Em que se comprehendem tambem os exercitos uteis, com as suas vozes para todos os soldados, & granadeiros, serviço por brigada, modo de acampar, & tomar as guardas, & ordens geraes para os sargentos mayores. Mandados imprimir pelo Secretario de Estado por ordem de S. Magestade.

Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1708. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (very worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments (surface abraded, somewhat defective at head and foot; other wear at corners, edges of covers). Text block edges sprinkled red. A sound binding, but one that looks as if it’s gone to war and back. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, typographical headpiece, woodcut initials. Some small, light dampstains, mostly in lower margin. Overall in good condition; internally very good. Copy of a royal decree of 22 de Março 1710 (?) in an early hand, in ink manuscript, on 2 front free endleaves. Substantive ink manuscript marginal notes and underlining in the same hand through most of the volume. Blank leaf following p.
188 and 2 rear endleaves are covered in ink manuscript notes (an early but probably a different hand). 15, 188 pp., (1 l.), 140 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this set of military regulations, the first such printed in Portugal. This copy has substantive annotations by a contemporary hand, as well as other significant notes in another early hand.

Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda knew of a royal decree of 1643 concerning military ordenanças, but he believed they were probably never implemented, since he was unable to find a record of their publication. (A search of OCLC for military items in Portuguese from 1643-1707 turned up nothing of the sort.) The present regulations were inspired by the War of the Spanish Succession, which began in 1701, and appeared again in 1748, 1753, and 1797. They remained in effect until the reforms of the Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe in the 1760s.

The first part of this volume (Regimentos em que se dá nova forma a cavallaria, & infantaria, pp. 3-17) sets up cavalry and infantry in regiments in order to make it easier for Portuguese troops to work with allies. D. João V notes (p. 3) that in the current war, “havia desordens e confusões pelas differenças de postos e exercicio militar.”

The second part (Regimento para o exercito quando estiver em campanha, ou quando se achar aquartelado em algumas praças, villas, & lugares desto Reyno, & do de Castella, pp. 17-122) sets out military discipline. Sepúlveda calls it “uma traducção, por vezes má, e quasi servil” of contemporary French military regulations. The Visconde de Villa Nova de Cerveira (quoted in Sepúlveda) notes that the French regulations had not, at that time, been regularized, and that the difference in customs between the two countries led to confusion.

The final 140 pages of the volume are a very detailed index, from “Acampamento do Exercito onde haja casas, quem as deva occupar” to “União, deve ter toda a gente de guerra Portugueza, para com os Aliados, e se socorrerem hums aos outros em todas as occasioens, que se o ferecerem.”

* Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, Historia organica e politica do exercito portuguez pp. 39-40: stating definitively that this is the first edition. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionario bibliographico militar portuguez (1891) p. 226: starts with this edition and mentions in the same entry of editions of 1748, 1753, 1797 (“por ordem do Conselho de Guerra”); he notes, “Parece que havia sido impressa esta obra pela primeira vez em 1703, mas nunca vimos exemplar algum d’essa edição.” Arte Militar na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (Sec. XVI-XVIII) p. 46, listing only this and the 1753 edition, Visconde de Pereira sale (1873) 1838. This edition not in Innocêncio; see VII, 59 for the 1748 edition. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 254558485 (Staatsbibliothek zu berlin-preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße). Porbase locates two copies, at the biblioteca Central da marinha (the record states 170 pp. only), and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (without mention of the first 15 pp. or the blank leaf). No edition located in Copac.

Europe After the Napoleonic Wars

135. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. L’Europe après d’Aix-la-Chapelle, faisant suite au Congrès de Vienne. Paris: Chez F. Béchet Ainé, 1819. 8°, contemporary tree calf (wear at corners, head and foot of spine; other minor wear), flat spine gilt with olive morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves and edges. Very occasional light foxing. In good to
ORDENS
INSTRUCTIVAS,
E
ECONÓMICAS
PARA O PRIMEIRO
REGIMENTO DE INFANTARIA;
DA
CIDADE DO PORTO,
SEGUN CHAVE DESSE CORPO
O MARÉCHAL DE CAMPO
JOSE NARCISO DE MAGALHAENS
DE MEHEIRES;
PRETAS COM LICENÇA
SUÁ MAGESTADE
A REQUERIMEN
OS SEUS OFICIAIS;
SÓ O SEU RESPECTIVO USO.

PORTO:
A O DE ANTONIO ALVARES RIBEIRO
ANO M.DCC.XXX.
Com a licença de Suá Magestade.

Item 97
very good condition. Contemporary inscription “Conde de Rio Maior Antonio” on half-title. xxvii, 378 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this survey of Europe in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna (1814-15), including military status and public debts of sovereign nations, and a comparison with the status of Europe before the French Revolution. OCLC lists 1819 editions with imprints of Paris, and Paris and Brussels.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared from 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brésil (1818).

Provenance: D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaga, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first Marques de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* On the author, see Nouvelle biographie générale XL, 970-3.

Mutiny at Quillota, Portales Imprisoned

136. PRIETO, José Joaquin. El Presidente de la Republica a los pueblos. [text begins] Chilenos! Quillota acaba de ser testigo de uno de los mayores escándalos que ha producido la traicion como instrumento de las aspiraciones privadas…. [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 4 June 1837. Folio (29 x 16 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, small brownstain, trimmed very close to text. In good to very good condition. Remains of early manuscript notation in ink (trimmed). Broadsided. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In early June 1837, with public opinion running high against President José Joaquin Prieto and the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, Chilean troops under Colonel José Antonio Vidaurre mutinied at Quillota. They imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there to organize a military expedition against Perú (referred to here as “ministro encargado de preparar y acelerar la expedicion al Perú”). Portales, who was in large part responsible for the conservative Constitution of 1833, held few offices in the 1830s but wielded more power than anyone in the Chilean government. Prieto
reminds his fellow citizens that since they entrusted the government to him seven years ago, “esta es la primera nube que oscurece el horizonte pacífico que os ha cercado.”

Colonel Vidaurre set off to Valparaiso, where he was defeated by Admiral Blanco Encalada. When the news of the defeat reached Quillota on June 6, the mutinous troops executed Portales. Portales thereby became a martyr, and public feeling abruptly veered in favor of the war.


**President Praises Loyal Soldiers Helping Suppress Mutiny at Quillota**

137. PRIETO, José Joaquin. Proclama El Presidente de la República á los cuerpos del ejército y á las guardias cívicas. [text begins] Soldados! La felonía con que se ha enarbolado en Quillota el pendón del disórden …. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Prieto addresses the army and the local militia, praising their loyalty and entrusting “á vuestro valor y á vuestras virtudes” the defense of the nation against the traitorous mutineers at Quillota.


**Scarce and Valuable History of the Wars That Ultimately Expelled the Dutch from Brazil**

138. RAPHAEL de Jesus, Fr. Castrioto Lusitano Parte I [all published] … Entrepresa, a Restauração de Pernambuco e das Capitanias confinantes …. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1679. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (recased, later endleaves; rubbed, extremities worn, one joint starting to crack), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt on black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title page signed by Clemente Billingue, with portrait of “Castrioto Lusitano” flanked by 3 allegorical figures, 2 putti, and a coat of arms, all in an elaborate architectural frame (see below). Title-page slightly soiled, otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (9 ll.), 701, (1) pp., (23 ll.) $6,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this scarce and valuable history of the wars that ultimately expelled the Dutch from Brazil. Borba de Moraes comments, “Despite the fact that it is
not a primary source book, it is very much sought after and has become rare.” The author
based his work on a manuscript by Diogo Lopes Santiago that was not published until
1875-1880, and also on such contemporary sources as Manoel Calado’s Valeroso Lucideno
and D. Francisco Manoel de Mello’s Epanaforas. It is written as a panegyric to João Fern-
andes Vieyra, who organized and led the final insurrection (1645-1654): “Whatever his
shortcomings, the rebellion of 1645 could hardly have succeeded without him, and his
name is an imperishable one in Luso-Brazilian history” (Boxer p. 276). The nickname
“Castrioto” refers to Jorge Castrioto, King of Epirus (Albania), the tale of whose exploits
was popular in Portugal at this time.

The engraved title page has an fine half-length oval portrait of João Fernandes Vieira
in elaborately chased armor, wearing the Ordem de Cristo; a rectangle below holds his
name, and running around the frame are the Latin words “Patrarunt nomen illi.” Allego-
rical figures in niches surround him. Above the portrait, the figure of Fortitudo hefts
a Doric column; putti to either side bear a sword and a trumpet, representing martial
valor and fame. To the left of the portrait, Fidelitas carries a book and the scales usually
associated with Justice. To the right, Liberalitas holds a book and raises a hand in greet-
ing. At the foot of the page is Fernandes Vieira’s coat of arms, in an elaborate frame. The
engraving is signed by Clemente Billingue (“Clemente Billingue Invenit e fes.”), whose
dates Soares estimates as ca. 1660 to after 1716. Soares considers him proficient but not
inspired: “um artista operoso, correcto por vezes nos delineamentos, mas desprezando
quasi por completo as expressões das suas figuras … um abridor de profissão e nunca
um artista entusiasta pela sua arte.”

Frei Raphael de Jesus (d. 1693), a Benedictine monk, was named Chronista-mor
do Reino by a decree of 1681. He wrote the seventh part of the Monarquia Iusitana,
published in 1683.

VII, 48; XVIII, 155. Pinto de Matos, p. 331. Sabin 36088. Schäffer, Portuguese Exploration
to the West and the Formation of Brazil 49. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Exposição Bibli-
ográfica da Restauração 687. Visconde de Trindade, Restauração 327. Soares, Dicionário, II,
pp. 64-5, 244n., 270-1, 273, 276, 299. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, Elementos bibliográficos
para a história das guerras chamadas da Restauração. Soares, História da gravura artística em
Portugal I, no. 319; on Billingue, pp. 127-31. Barry Taylor, “Allegorical Title Pages in
Seventeenth-Century Spain and Portugal,” Pruebas de imprenta, Estudios sobre la cultura
editorial del libro en la España moderna i contemporánea, ed. Gabriel Sánchez Espinosa, pp.
67-82, especially p. 76.

** Catalogue of Collection of Royal Armor Founded in 1564

139. REAL ARMERIA, Madrid. Catálogo de los objectos de la Real
Armería. Madrid: D.E. Aguado, Impresor de Cámara de S.E. y de su
Real Casa, 1867. 8°, original printed wrappers (front wrapper loose
and skillfully repaired, with 3 letters in facsimile, light soiling and
minor tears). Wood engraved Spanish royal arms on title page and
front wrapper (in different versions). Vignette on rear wrapper. Slightly
dog-eared. Internally very good condition; overall good. (2 ll.), 197 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

Catalogue of the royal collection of armor founded by Philip II in 1564 and at this period open to the public. The first edition appeared in 1849; at least two others followed before this one. The catalogue describes in detail the 2,676 items in the collection (up from 2,533 in the first edition), including the date, material, decoration and inscriptions (many in Arabic) of armor, swords, firearms and other equipment.

**Portuguese Diplomat Describes the Prussian Army**

140. RENDUFE, Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão e Conde de. *Memoria sobre a organização antiga e moderna do exercito prussiano*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1844. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (about a third of rear wrapper torn away, other wear to wrappers). Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Some dampstaining to title-page. In good to very good condition. Signature of José Maria Delorme Colaço (1815-1863) on title-page. 71 pp., (2 ll.). $200.00

FIRST EDITION. The Conde de Rendufe (1795-1857) began his diplomatic career in 1827. From February 1842 to November 1845 he served as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844) he was also Portuguese representative to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He negotiated treaties of commerce and navigation with Prussia in 1844, and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. In early 1846 he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, to negotiate a treaty regarding Spanish, French and English intervention in the “Maria da Fonte” movement. After an assignment in Paris, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman in 1849.

† Innocência VII, 285 (without mention of the two unnumbered supplementary leaves, which contain an index and errata, respectively). On José Maria Delorme Colaço, see Innocência V, 33; XIII, 93; see also *Grande enciclopédia* VIII, 527-8. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.

**Portuguese Galleons in the Harbor at Cadiz**

*141. [RESTAURAÇÃO]. Copia de una carta que escrevio un cavallero andalus a otro residente en Madrid*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, a custa de Lourenço de Queiros, 1641. 4°, modern decorated wrappers. Typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Minor stains. Small rectangular white paper ticket with blue border and serrated edges, containing ink manuscript notation “**COPIA//1641**” and check mark in red. (4 ll.). $650.00

FIRST EDITION? In this letter dated 20 September 1641, the anonymous Andalusian author describes nine Portuguese galleons in the harbor at Cadiz and their commander. He goes on to discuss the war between Spain and Portugal, with sympathy for the Portuguese cause.

† Palau 61188. Innocência XVIII, 179. Fonseca, Elementos bibliográficos para a história das guerras chamadas da Restauração (1640-1688) 11. Pereira de Faria, Trindade
CONTA
A SUA MAGESTADE
O SENHOR D. JOÃO VI.
DO ORGULHOSO, DESPOTICO,
E TIRANNO PROCEDIMENTO
DE JOÃO BENTO DE BRITO,
CORONEL, E COMMANDANTE GERAL
DA VILLA DE CACHIAS. —
POR
LUIZ MANOEL DE MESQUITA,
TENENTE-CORONEL, E COMMANDANTE DO 2.º REGIMUNTO DE MILÍCIAS DA MESMA VILLA.

 impresão liberal

LISBOA:
Anno de 1823.

Item 100


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Volume I includes the journals of Clermont-Crèvecoeur, Verger, and Berthier. Volume II is titled Itineraries and Maps and Views.

Buenos Aires: Military Expenses

143. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Viceroyalty of]. Estado general que de orden del Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital forma su contaduría para demostrar los caudales que por lo correspondiente al nuevo impuesto de ciudad .... Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Ninos Expositos, 12 Feb 1810. Folio (31.1 x 43 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Vertical fold at center. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.), printed on recto only. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A general statement of the expenses and income of the city of Buenos Aires from 12 August 1806, the day of the British surrender, to 31 December 1809; it is dated 10 February 1810, with a decreto authorizing publication dated two days later. Most of the expenses were for military defense; the income was from two sources, a new tax and donations from the other provinces of the Viceroyalty.

The economic plight of Buenos Aires furnished one of the most important impulses for the independence movement. The liberal creoles, led by Mariano Moreno, pressed for free trade with Britian, while the old Spanish merchants demanded taxes in accordance with the Junta of Seville. Caught between these two forces, the new Viceroy, Baltasar Cisneros, opened trade in November 1809—only to reverse his decision the following month. This Estado represents a temporary victory for the old Spanish faction, but Mariano’s widely read liberal views and the fall of the Seville Junta determined the economic emancipation of Buenos Aires before its political emancipation began.

Medina 751. Furlong 1791: notes that, according to the records of the press, the Estado was printed 26 February in accordance with the Viceroy’s order of 23 February. This copy is possibly a variant, since both Furlong and Medina record the title with “la contaduria” rather than “su contaduria.” OCLC: 77898333 (transcribing title as in the present copy: John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** Interesting study of where Spanish soldiers were stationed, organized by Roman provinces. One appendix contains maps showing where the troops were stationed at various times, and another quotes the inscriptions used by the author in researching this work. The useful indexes (p. 511-38) include literary sources cited, legions, cohorts, etc.

First Major Treatise on Fireworks in More than Half a Century

*145. RUGGIERI, Claude F[ortuné].* *Élémens de pyrotechnie, divisés en cinq parties. La première contenant le traité des matières, etc.; la deuxième, les feux de terre, d’air et d’eau; la troisième, les feux d’aérostation; la quatrième, les feux de théâtre; la cinquième, les feux de guerre: avec un vocabulaire des termes compris dans cet ouvrage.* Paris: Chez Barba; Magimel, an dix (1802). 8°, contemporary quarter calf over decorated boards (head of spine defective; other binding wear, especially to corners; some worm damage to front front cover), spine gilt with crimson morocco label, gilt letter. Twenty-five folding engraved plates. In good to very good condition. Extensive nineteenth-century manuscript annotations in margins. Oval blue stamp in upper outer corner of recto of front free endleaf of José Saldanha Oliveira e Souza and B.M. Tavares de Proença. (2 ll.), 4, 390 [i.e., 393], 3 pp., 25 folding plates (the first two unnumbered, the rest numbered 1 through 23). Apparently lacking preliminary pp. [ix]-xxiii. $1,000.00

**FIRST EDITION.** Divided into Five Parts: Containing the Treatise of Materials; Ground, Aerial and Aquatic Fireworks; Balloon Fireworks; Fires for the Theatre; and Military Fireworks. The portion devoted to the theatre includes several specific applications. The Ruggieris were a celebrated clan of pyrotechnicians originally from Bologna but long settled in France, where they became pyrotechnicians to Louis XV, Louis XVI and Napoleon III. The *Élémens* was first published in 1802 and was greatly expanded for each subsequent edition. Its appearance marked the first major treatise on fireworks since the publication of the last edition of Frezier’s *Traité des Feux d’Artifice* in 1747. The present work appeared again in 1810, 1811 and 1821. There was a German translation of 1807. An abridged Italian translation appeared in 1853.

**Provenance:** D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º conde and 1º manquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and
DISCURSOS HISTÓRICOS
DE LA VIDA, Y
MUERTE DE DON ANTONIO DE ZÚÑIGA, COMENDADOR DE RIBERA
del Consejo de Guerra de su Magestad, y fu Capitan
General del Reyno de Portugal.

Por Martim Afonso de Miranda, criado del Rey N.S.
y natural de Lisbo.

Dirigido a Don Pedro de Zuñiga, Marquez de Flores de
Auila, y primer caballerizo de su Magestad.

En Lisboa, Con todas las licencias necesarias.
Por Antonio Alvarez Año 1618.

Item 102
philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Philip, Firework Books, R060.1. NUC: MiU, CtY, PU-S. OCLC: 18140134 (calling for xxiii, 390, 3 pp., [25] leaves of plates: Smithsonian Institution, Brown University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 601997863 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning: Universität Bern); 493329565 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning); 458815332 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning; Bibliothèque nationale de France). Copac locates a single copy, at National Library of Scotland.

146. RUSSELL, P.E. The English Intervention in Spain & Portugal in the Time of Edward III & Richard II. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1955. Large 8°, publisher’s cloth, spine gilt, with dust jacket. Dust jacket a bit soiled, with spine somewhat faded, but still in good to very good condition. Some offsetting (from newspaper clippings?) to front free endleaf recto and rear free endleaf verso. Internally fine. In very good condition Bookplate of Manuel Paço d’Arcos, finely engraved by Paes Ferreira after the design of António Lima. Booksellers’ paper tags of Livraria D. Pedro V, and Livraria Ferin. xxiv, 611, (1) pp., maps and genealogical tables in text, extensive footnotes, glossary, bibliography, comprehensive analytical index. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important, well written and scarce work. Provenance: Manuel Paço d’Arcos was the author of a book of poems, A ilha e o mar (1952).

Revolt of the Catalans and the Restoration of Portuguese Independence

147. [SALA, Fr. Gaspar, possible author], Henri d’Escoubleu de Sourdis, Archbishop of Bordeaux, Louis XIII, King of France, and D. João IV, King of Portugal. Segredos publicos. Pedra de toque dos intentos do Inimigo, & luz da verdade que manifesta os enganos, e cautelas de huns papeis volantes, que vai espalhando o inimigo por o Principado de Catalunha com tres cartas del Rey Christianissimo, & duas do Arcebispo de Burdeos que contem a entrada naval em Catalunha, & a victoria da dita armada, & hua provisão do Serenissimo Rey de Portugal em favor dos Catalães ... traduzido de Catalão em Portugues. Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres ... A custa de Lourenço de Queiros livreiro do Estado de Bragança,

First Edition in Portuguese. Included is a decree dated 19 December 1640 of the Portuguese king ordering all subjects and natives of Portugal serving in the armies of the king of Castile arrayed against the principality of Catalonia to immediately leave the service of the king of Castile. The causes of Catalan and Portuguese independence had become intertwined. The author cites by date and gives the gist of numerous ephemeral publications, in particular orders from Philip IV of Spain and his chief minister, the Conde-Duque de Olivares.

As proof of the cruelty of the Castilians, and a warning to the Catalans, leaves 11 through 20 are devoted to recounting Bartolomé de las Casas’s description of the mistreatment of the American Indians. Bad conduct in Michuacan, Chiapas, Colula, Cuba, Yucatan, and elsewhere in the Americas is emphasized. Sala thus uses the Black Legend to argue against Castilian domination of other regions of Spain, as many Europeans used it to argue against Spanish imperialism abroad.

The “Guerra de los Segadores,” also known as “La Sublevación de Cataluña,” “Revuelta de los catalanes,” or revolt of the Catalans, had its roots in the discomfort generated in Catalan society by the presence of Castilian troops during the wars between France and Spain as part of the Thirty Years’ War. The Conde-Duque de Olivares had been oversuing Catalan resources in his wars against France. Catalan peasants, who were forced to quarter Castilian troops, responded on Corpus Christi day, May 1640, with an uprising known as ‘Bloody Corpus’ (Catalan Corpus de Sang), under the slogans “Long live the faith of Christ!”, “Long live the king of Catalunya, our lord”, “Long live the land, death to bad government”. This ‘Bloody Corpus’ which began with the death of a segador, a reaper, and led to the somewhat mysterious death of Dalmau de Queralt, the Count of Santa Coloma and Spanish viceroy of Catalonia.

The situation took Olivares by surprise: most of the Spanish army was fighting on fronts far from Catalonia. Pau Claris, head of the Generalitat of Catalonia, turned the social unrest of the Catalans into a political cause and proclaimed a Catalan Republic. The Generalitat obtained an important military victory in the Battle of Montjuic (January 26, 1641). A little later, the death of Pau Claris created a difficult local and international situation, which resulted in the proclamation of Louis XIII of France as Lluís I, sovereign Count of Barcelona. That Louis was already in close relations with the Catalans is evidenced by the fact that this volume includes three letters from him to the Deputies of Catalonia, and two more to the Deputies from the Archbishop of Bordeaux, the supreme commander of King Louis’s armada.

8: Innocência XVIII, 182-183 (giving an incorrect collation). Palau 285722; cf. 285720 and 285721 for the original Catalan edition (Barcelona 1640) and the Spanish translation (Barcelona 1641); also 285723 for a Rouen 1642 edition in French. Goldsmith C399. Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração 1407. Fonseca, Restauração 80. Visconde da Trindade Restauração93. Azumbuja 2373. Monteverde 4948. Azevedo-Samodães 3138 (with signatures differing from the present copy). Ameal 2208. Avila Perez 6427. OCLC: 557513083 (British Library); 803143395 (Biblioteca de Catalunya); 934254601 (Universidad de Granada);
Why the Dutch Shouldn’t Mind
If the French Invade the Austrian Netherlands

148. SALIGNAC, Gabriel Jacques de, Marquis de la Mothe-Fénélon. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Fala, que o Marquez de Fenelon, Embaixador extraordinario de França em Hollanda, fez aos Muito Altos, e Poderosos Senhores Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas em 23 de Abril deste anno. Na qual se expõem mais individualmente as razões, que na declaraçam de guerra de França S. Magestade Christianissim teve para o rompimento no Paiz Baixo Austriaco. Traduzida fielmente da lingua Franceza no nosso idiôma por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. 12 pp. $300.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this speech of Gabriel Jacques de Salignac, marquis de la Mothe-Fénélon, the French ambassador extraordinary to the Dutch States General. He explains why Louis XV of France is about to invade the Austrian Netherlands via a historical exposition that goes back to the War of the Polish Succession (1733-38). As one might expect for a Dutch audience, the emphasis is mostly on the damage to trade caused by the Austrians and the British; there is even a brief mention of the Ostend Company (1717-1731), “cujo comercio houvérã destruído o dos vossos subditos.”

In 1744, Louis XV invaded the Austrian Netherlands at the head of 90,000 men, capturing Menin and Ypres. Soon afterwards, however, he abandoned the invasion and moved his army to Alsace and Lorraine to rendezvous with Marshal Coigny’s troops.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760), whom Innocência identifies as the translator of this work, 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.

Fighting with Swords, Pistols, and Revolvers
Plus Rules for Affairs of Honor—
With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription

149. SANCHEZ M.[ELGAR] NAVARRO, Francisco. En la sala de armas y en el terreno. Tratado de esgrima de espada, de sable, á pie y á caballo, en su aplicación al combate individual; instrucción para el tiro de pistola y revólver; reglas de frecuente uso en la solución de los lances de honor .... Tercera edición, aumentada. Madrid: Imprenta del Patronato de Huérforos de Administración Militar, 1907. Large thick 8°, original brown printed wrappers, spine repaired with black cloth tape. Numerous tailpiece vignettes in text. Uncut. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (Madrid, 11-3-907) four-line inscription to the L.C. Costamagna, Director of the Gazetta dello Sport, facing title page. Above and below it are bookplates of G. Garibaldi Geraci and Jack Gorlin. xxiv, 836 pp., (2 ll.), 18 plates [last 3 folding], illustrated with photographs and wood engravings. $400.00

Third edition, augmented from the first of Madrid, 1902 and the second of Madrid, 1904. Covers sword-fighting and fencing on foot and on horseback, fighting with pistols and revolvers, plus rules that apply to “affairs of honor” (lances de honor). The numerous plates (some photographic, some line drawings) include positions for fencing or for dueling with pistols, construction of a wooden horse, and many cross-sections of revolvers and pistols.


Earliest Work in Portuguese on the Knights of Malta

150. SANTA CATARINA, Fr. Lucas de. Memorias da Ordem Militar de S. João de Malta, oferecidas a Elrey nosso Senhor D. João V, o Magnifico, como Augustissimo Protector da Academia Real, por .... Tomo Primeiro [all published]. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, Impressor da Academia Real, 1734 [i.e. 1736?]. Folio (28.8 x 21.4 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some binding wear, especially at corners, edges of boards; two pinpoint wormholes near head of spine, one at front joint), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (slightly rubbed), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short-title in gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, with small engraved emblem of the Academia Real da História, consisting of the Portuguese royal arms with allegorical
Lois. Lovely engraved allegorical frontispiece by Harrewyn after Vieira Lusitano. Finely engraved letters “C” (4 x 4 cm., unsigned and undated), “E” (same dimensions, signed by de Rochefort and dated 1730), and “M” (same dimensions, signed by de Rochefort and dated 1736). Four fine engravings in text (about one third page in size) by Rochefort (dated 1736), Debrie (dated 1736), and two by Rousseau after Vieira Lusitano (undated). Two engraved coats-of-arms, on pp. 273 (of D. Fr. Lourenço Gil) and 274 (of D. João de Sousa; also occupying approximately a third of each page), both signed by de Rochefort and dated 1735. Large folding map of the islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino (39.7 x 44.8 cm.), engraved by Michael Le Bouteux after João de Abreu Gorjão, dated 1736 (tear of about 3 cm. at bottom edge). A wide-margined copy. Some browning, as usual (mostly light, but a bit heavier in some leaves). In good to very good condition. Armorial bookplate, in red and black, of Eugenio de Andrea da Cunha e Freitas. (16 ll.), 408 pp., engraved frontispiece, large folding map.

Tomo Primeiro [all published]. $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION. While the abilities of the Dominican Fr. Lucas de Santa Catarina as an historian have been denigrated, this is an ambitiously printed volume, and the first book in Portuguese to attempt a history of the Knights of Malta. It is nicely produced, in the same format and with some of the same, or similar illustration and decoration as other books printed for the Academia Real de História in Lisbon at about this time when Brazilian gold and diamonds were enriching the Portuguese crown, including what is virtually a companion volume, the Suplemento historico, ou memorias, e noticias da celebre Ordem dos Templarios, para a Historia da admiravel Ordem de Nosso Senhor Jesu Christo ... by Alexandre Ferreira, which the same printer produced in Lisbon the following year.

The present copy, and another sold by us in 2004 had the engraved emblem on the title page signed by de Rochefort and dated 1736; in another, sold by us in 2012, this emblem did not have any signature or date. In the copy sold in 2004 the frontispiece was dated 1728; in the present copy there is no date on the frontispiece, as was the case with the copy sold in 2012. There are one, or at the most two copies recorded with an unnumbered errata leaf at the end, not present here, and never seen by us on the market. Aside from Azevedo Samodães, Ameal (these the same copy), and Ávila Perez (quite possibly also the same copy), none of the other references mention this errata leaf. Curiously, it is said to be titled in Latin, while the rest of the book is in Portuguese.

A native of Lisbon, Fr. Lucas de Santa Catarina (1660-1740) entered the Dominican Order at Benfica, 1680. Given the post of cronista-geral of his order, Fr. Lucas was charged with the responsibility of completing the História de São Domingos left by Frei Luís de Sousa. He was one of 50 selected by King João V as a founding member of the Academia Real de História Portuguesa. His Sera political, abuso enendado, dividido em tres noites para divertimento dos curiosos, first published in 1704, with a second edition in 1723, consists of three novelas in prose, interspersed with both serious and comic poetry in Portuguese and Spanish. Its thrust is a critical attack on the excesses of the baroque style, from a baroque perspective. A great deal of Fr. Lucas’ secular literary output was left unpublished; with the recent revival of interest in late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Portuguese
literature in general, and in Fr. Lucas in particular, some of his unpublished poetry and prose has begun to be published in critical editions.

- Barbosa Machado III, 41-2. Innocêncio V, 202 (calling for only xvi preliminary pp., and without mention of the engraved frontispiece). Figanière 1515. Palha 2593. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 559 (calling for the frontispiece). Neponuceno 1600. Fernandes Thomaz 4609 (with only 30 preliminary pages). Monteverde 4783. Azevedo Samodães 3006. Ameal 2115 (the Azevedo Samodães copy). Ávila Perez 6943 (probably the Azevedo Samodães Ameal copy). On Vieira Lusitano (Francisco Vieira de Matos), one of the greatest Portuguese painters and engravers, see Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal, II, 631-50 (without mentioning the engraving herein; however, see I, 215-6, 648a in the article on Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie); also Pamplona Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses, V, 361-4. On Gabriel M. Roussou, see Soares, II, 541-2. On G.F.L. Debrie, see Soares, I, 205-36. On Pedro Massar de Rochefort, see Soares, II, 530-6, especially n° 1748. On João de Abreu Gorjão, see Pamplona, op. cit., III, 82-3. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos, 357. OCLC: 433507292 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 434056285 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 457696755 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 794289636 (Sovereign Military Order of Malta-Rome); 300193679 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 27414554 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library). Forbase, citing five copies in the BN, Lisboa, and one each in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, gives a collation of (26), 408 pp. Hollis cites two copies, and gives the same collation as ours. Library of Congress Online Catalogue cites a copy which appears to lack the map, but otherwise has the same collation as ours. Catnyp cites a copy with the same collation as ours. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in BLPC.

A Paean to Historical Research


FIRST EDITION. Santarém had received a manuscript prospectus for a religious and literary history of the monastic and military orders, with a request to tell the author whether it seemed a worthwhile project. Santarém’s answer is a paean to this era’s thirst for knowledge about the past. “Qui peut douter, Monsieur, que notre siècle ne soit le siècle des recherches historiques?” France and Sardinia have ordered the publication of historical archives. The Athenian Acropolis and Etruscan tombs are being excavated. In London, the burning of the Houses of Parliament in October 1834 (the year before the Lettre) has been mourned for the loss of historical mementos there (pp. 9-12). The
The popularity of Sir Walter Scott’s works indicate that the public is also hungry for historical information (pp. 12-13).

Turning to Mielle’s proposed history, Santarém discusses at some length (pp. 16-22) the resources available in Portuguese libraries. Innocêncio lists the Lettre as only the sixth work of the prolific Visconde de Santarém (his first had appeared in 1827), but clearly he was already respected in historians’ circles.

Santarém published further thoughts on this subject in Notes additionnelles de M. le Vicomte de Santarem a la lettre qu’il adressa a M. le Baron Mielle le 24 avril 1835, Paris, 1836 (21 pp.). M. Mielle whom Santarém addresses is probably Jean-François Mielle (1757-1839), historian and literary figure, librarian of Chalon-sur-Saône, where he gathered a collection of some 20,000 historical works. In 1790 in Paris, he and Lanneau established the Collège de Sainte-Barbe. His only published works, aside from essays in the Moniteur and other periodicals, seem to be a work on the Scythians and Goths (1803), a comment on Savary’s memoirs of the Duke d’Enghien (1823), and a translation of Colonel Stanhope’s letters on Greece, 1825. He also collaborated with Fortia d’Urban on the ten-volume Histoire générale du Portugal, 1828. Perhaps the three years between this letter of Santarém and his own death were too few to complete the projected history of monastic and military orders.

The second Visconde de Santarém (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, History of Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarém who coined the term “cartographia.” In 1807 he travelled to Brazil with the royal family, holding various diplomatic posts. He also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although Santarém spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.

Innocêncio V, 436; on the author, see also V, 435-8; VII, 31-7; XVI, 217; Aditamentos pp. 287-99. On Mielle, see Alfred Dantès, La Franche-Comté littéraire, scientifique, artistique, 1879, p. 101. NUC: MH. OCLC: 458944562 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 79017523 (Harvard College Library); 794648221 (digitized from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the Society of Antiquaries of London, also with 24 pp., but with the date 1855 (perhaps a typo?).

152. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. Notes additionnelles de M. le Vicomte de Santarem a la lettre qu’il adressa a M. le Baron Mielle le 24 avril 1835. Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie en Caractères de A. Pinard, 1836. 8°, modern plain wrappers. Light foxing. Mostly unopened. In good to very good condition. 21 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST EDITION. The Notes supplements the author’s Lettre à M. Mielle, sur son projet de l’histoire religieuse et littéraire des ordres monastiques et militaires (Paris, 1835). It consists of several notes to the text, followed on pp. 10-21 by a description of certain remarkable manuscripts on Portuguese libraries.

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, History of Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He travelled to Brazil with
the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also served as Keeper of
the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for
political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the
Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many
of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring
him to return to Portugal.

nationale de France); 51731105 (Getty Research Institute, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic
University of America); 904039291 (digitized from the Oliveira Lima Library copy). Porbase
locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Rules for Rowdy Knights

153. [SANTIAGO, Order of]. Regla de la Órden de la Caballería de
Santiago, con notas sobre algunos de sus capitulos, y un apéndice de varios
documentos, que conducen para su inteligencia y observancia, y mayor ilustracion suya, y de las antigüedades de la Órden .... Madrid: En la
Imprenta de Sancha, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (very
minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson leather lettering
piece, short-title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged.
Woodcut symbol of the Order of Santiago on title page. Title page
with slight soiling. Occasional light browning and minimal foxing.
In very good to fine condition. xvi, 223 pp. $360.00

First edition of the present version of these rules, or constitution, governing the
practice of the order of chivalry constituted by the Knights of Santiago. The statutes (pp.
1-46) are followed by lengthy “Notas para la mejor inteligencia de la Regla de la Orden
de Santiago” (pp. 47-93), and then by an appendix with documents relating to the statutes
and to the Orden de Santiago (pp. 95-223). The early rules cover such expected topics
as welcoming guests, prayers, meals, clothing, wives, property, and the infirmary. But
the knights seem to have been an obstreperous bunch, and the last thirty of seventy-one
rules deal with a startling variety of misdemeanors and more serious crimes. There are
rules regarding theft (Cap. XLI), making false testimony (Cap. XLV), murdering fellow
members (Cap. XLVII) or non-members (Cap. XLVIII), committing arson or sacrilege
(Cap. XLIX), killing in course of defending the Order’s property (Cap. L), striking a
fellow member (Cap. LI), publicizing a fellow member’s sins (Cap. LIII), disparaging a
fellow member (Cap. LV) or insulting him (Cap. LIX) or insulting his lineage (Cap. LXI),
contradicting the grand master (Cap. LXVIII), and much more.

The notes are quite detailed and scholarly, e.g. nº 33 (pp. 77-9), which lists changes
made to Capitulo XXIV, on acceptable clothing. The documents in the appendix range
from Pope Alexander III’s confirmation of the order in 1175, translated to Spanish, to rites
for accepting a man into the order, for burying members, and for celebrating a capítulo
general. Biographies of all 39 of the grand masters of the Orden de Santiago from 1170 to
to 1500 are given on pp. 119-48.

The rules were first published in Spanish by Brocar in Alcalá, ca. 1511-1515. They
appeared again in Valladolid, 1527, Toledo, 1529, and Alcalá, 1547 (by Juan de Brocar).
According to the Prologo, no editions were published during the seventeenth century.

The Order of Santiago was formed in the twelfth century to protect travelers on
the pilgrimage route to the tomb of St. James the Greater at Santiago de Compostela,
and to fight against the Moslems in the Iberian Peninsula. In 1493 King Ferdinand
was elected grand master, and in 1523 the office of grand master was permanently
incorporated into the crown.

* Palau 253985. OCLC: 41873567 (Bibliothèque municipal de Lyon); 22262765
(University of California-Berkeley); 312910063 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 87723772
(National Library of Scotland); 3972154 (University of Alabama-Birmingham, University
of Miami, Rice University-Fondren Library); 613468420 (University of Haifa); 23642950
(Princeton University, University of Michigan, University of British Columbia); 645320519
(e-book from the University of Michigan copy); 258361679 (no location given). CCPBE
and Rebiun provide numerous locations. Copac repeats National Library of Scotland
and adds University of London.

8°, contemporary quarter navy blue morocco over marbled boards
(boards, head and foot of spine rubbed, some wear to corners), flat spine
with gilt bands and title. Small royal Portuguese arms on title pages.
Browning to text; some plates also with browning. In good condition.
Contemporary ink inscriptions, all in the same hand: “Gonçalves” in
upper outer corners of second leaves of parts I, II, III and IV, as well
as in upper outer corners of p. [5] of part II, title page of part IV, and
Sarg’ da Infant’ 3 [?].” Inscription on blank verso of final unnumbered
leaf in part V: “João Lopes Gonçalves // 2 [?] sargento da infant[aria]
// Aluno da escola central [?] de // sargentos d’infantaria // 2º [?]
anno”. 65 pp., (1 l.), 31 lithographic plates (12 folding) with 97 images;
28 pp., (1 l.), 3 lithographic plates (2 folding) with 15 images; 49 pp.,
(1 l.), 18 lithographic plates (4 folding) with 86 images; 34 pp., (1 l.), 12
lithographic plates (2 folding) with 36 images; 13 pp., (1 l.), 4 folding
lithographic plates with 17 images. 5 parts in 1 volume. $360.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part I deals with fortification; part II with sapping;
part III with improvised bridges; part IV with partial destruction of communications,
destruction of obstacles, partial reconstruction of common roads, railroad crossings, and
docks; part V deals with works necessary for camps and bivouac.

* Martins de Carvalho II, 447 (describing the work as a 16º; calling for only 3 plates
in part I and without mention of the final unnumbered leaf; no text given for part V). Not
located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
KVK (44 databases searched) and The European Library (72 databases searched) cite
only Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
Military Tenets of a Grandson of a British Monarch

155. SCHAUßBURG (or Schomburg) LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Direcções, que ham de servir para os Senhores Coroneis, Tenentes Coroneis, e Majores dos Regimentos de Infantaria dos Exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima … Traduzidas do original de S. A. na língua portugueza por D. Joaquim de Noronha … 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressas na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (considerable wear to spine, corners; lacking rear free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges tinted green. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Very minor worming in gutter margin; final text leaf frayed at edge. In good condition. Signature of Augusto Carlos de Saldanha on flyleaf. (2 ll.), 73 pp., (1 blank l.), 5 folding engraved plates.

FIRST EDITIONS of all four works. Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German, French, or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Carvalho mentions the first 3 works, but apparently did not know of the Memoria. Borba de Moraes points out that two similar works by Schaumburg-Lippe (Instruções gerais, 1762, and Regulamento para o exercício, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria, 1763) were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period, and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife, Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701-1726), a daughter of George, I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the ‘Conde de Lippe,’ he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, he led the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

An influential military theorist who advocated defensive warfare, Schaumburg-Lippe’s most famous quote is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis of Pombal, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.

These four works were probably written and published for the benefit of those who had to maintain Schaumburg-Lippe’s system after he left. The Direcções recommends reducing the number of lines when marching from three to two. The Ordenança requires that only the approved texts be used in the military schools, on pain of expulsion. The five engraved plates in the Direcções and the three in the Novo metodo illustrate troop movements in various circumstances and terrains.

The translator of the Direcções and the Novo metodo, Joaquim de Noronha, is described on the title-pages as “Sargento mor do Regimento de Schaumburg Lippe.” There are bibliographical oddities in the second work, the Novo metodo. The collation of our copy appears to match that of the copy at the United States Military Academy (OCLC 11297213), including 3 folding plates; however, our copy has a plate that theirs does not, and their copy has one wanting in our copy. In addition, our copy has a leaf at
the beginning (the title page) and a blank leaf following the 33 pages, neither of which is mentioned in the Academy’s collation. The Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies (OCLC 31969831 and 68792884) each have only 2 plates. Both Library of Congress and University of Michigan list separately (see OCLC 31971473) the 3 pp. beginning with the caption title “Descrição da estampa para o novo método de pôr as Peças em Bateria à barba,” which appear to have been printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter, probably expressly for insertion with the Novo método. However the plate referred to in that caption title is not to be found anywhere in the present volume, while one of the three plates present in our copy is not present in United States Military Academy copy; it is highly probable that the same is true regarding the plates for the Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies. Following these two leaves is a final section of 10 pp. with the caption title “Pro-memoria a respeito de huma diferença de opinião na Aula de Artilhíra de S. Julião da Barra sobre o modo de regular-se para se lançarem Bombas com certeza” (OCLC 31971807; Library of Congress only), also presumably printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter with the express purpose of being inserted with the Novo método.

Provenance: D. Augusto Carlos de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun (1821-1845), 1º Conde de Almoster, was the eldest son of D. João Carlos Gregório Domingos Vicente Francisco de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, 1.º conde, 1.º marquês e 1.º duque de Saldanha (Lisbon, 1790-London, 1876), a grandson of the Marquês de Pombal, marshal of the Portuguese army and one of the chief statesmen of the Portuguese constitutional monarchy.


BOUND WITH:
SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Novo método para dispor hum corpo de infantaria, de sorte que possa combater com a Cavallaria em Campanha raza .... (Lisbon:) Impresso na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small paper defects in margin of 1 leaf; 1 of the engraved plates stained and repaired on verso, slightly defective at one fold. (1 l.), 33, (1 blank) pp., (1 blank l.), 1 folding engraved plate, 11 pp., 2 folding engraved plates, 32 pp., 3, (1 blank) pp., 10 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:
SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Ordenança, que determina as obrigaçõens dos inspectores das tropas de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima .... (Lisbon:) Impressa na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 7, (1 blank) pp.

AND BOUND WITH:
SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Memoria sobre os exercícios de meditação militar para se remeter aos senhores generaes, e governadores de províncias, a fim de se distribuir aos Senhores Chéffes dos Regimentos dos Exercitos de S. Magestade .... Lisbon: Officina de João Antonio da Silva, 1782. 31 (1 blank) pp.
SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Instruções gerais relativas a varias partes essenciaes do serviço diario para o Exercito de S. Magestade Fidelissima debaixo do mando do Illustissimo, e Excellentissimo Senhor Conde Reimante de Schaumbourg Lippe, marechal General dos Exercitos do mesmo Senhor, e General em Chéfe das Tropas Auxiliares de Sua Magestade Britanica.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1762. 4°, stitched, early rear plain wrapper (soiled). In very good condition. (1 l.), 49 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of these instructions for army officers. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1782, a third edition in Lisbon, 1791 and a fourth edition in Rio de Janeiro, 1817. “O Senhor Marechal General julgou conveniente o fazer reduzir a este pequeno volume alguns dos principaes pontos do serviço, para que todos os Oficiaes o possão ter consigo, lendo-o nas horas libertas, e percebendo-o por meio de huma séria reflexão” (p. 48). Borba de Moraes points out that Lippe was accompanied to Portugal by J.H. Boehm, who was later sent by Pombal to Brazil to organize colonial troops. This work along with the *Regulamento para o exercício, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria*, 1763, was being used when Brazil became independent. Lippe’s theories continued in force, and were still used by the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701-1726), a daughter of George I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the “Conde de Lippe,” he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, he led the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

He was also an influential military theorist, an advocate of defensive warfare. One of his best-known strictures is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmaßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, *Memoirs of the Marquis of Pombal*, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.

Major Reorganization of the Portuguese Army After the Seven Years’ War,
By a Grandson of a British Monarch—
Adopted in Brazil During the Colonial Period,
Remaining in Force there until 1895

157. SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Regulamento para o exercicio, e disciplina dos regimentos de cavallaria dos exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima .... 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep, spine gilt (badly rubbed worn, defective at head and foot) with raised bands in six compartments, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Light dampstaining to upper and lower inner margins of the first hundred pages. One plate with clean tear (5 cm.). Overall in very good condition; internally near fine. (2 ll.), 236 pp., 3 large folding engraved plates. $400.00


Martins de Carvalho (p. 367-8) mentions that the 1789, 1782, and 1782 editions respectively of these three Regulamento, Instrucções, and Memoria were issued, with numbered section titles, in a collected edition. Another collected edition with continuous pagination is said to have appeared in 1798 under the imprint of the Regia Officina Typografica (not listed in Imprensa Nacional).

Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Borba de Moraes points out that Schauburg-Lippe’s Instrucções gerais and Regulamento para o exercicio, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria, 1763 were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701-1726), a daughter of George I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schelenburg. Known to Portuguese as the “Conde de Lippe,” he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762 he led, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

He was also an influential military theorist, an advocate of defensive warfare. One of his best-known citations is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.


BOUND WITH:


** AND BOUND WITH:**


* Not in Innocêncio or Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books*.

---

**Education of Military Officers:**

*Liberal, Anglophile Author Writes Approvingly of Marshal Beresford*

158. SEQUEIRA, Antonio d'Oliva de Sousa. *Reflexões sobre a educação e principios dos officiaes militares, que de novo forem admitidos ao exercito, oferecidas ao Congresso Nacional, em Cortes Geraes e Extraordinarias da Nação Portugueza ...* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition. 31 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the education of military officers. The author appears to have been both a liberal and an Anglophile. Counter intuitively, he writes approvingly not only of British practices, but of measures taken by Marshal Beresford.

The author, a native of Casfrieiras, Viseu (1791-1865), was at the time this pamphlet appeared a lieutenant in infantry regiment n.º 6 and fourth-year student in mathematics at Coimbra University. He earned his degree in mathematics, retired as Marechal de Campo in 1851, and was a Commendador in the Order of Avis. He wrote several other works.

* Innocêncio I, 214 (without collation); on the author see also II, 50; VIII, 263-4. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites another work by the author. Not located in OCLC. Cited by Forbase but no location given. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) cites only the record in Porbase.
Sweden and Denmark Go to Prussia’s Aid

159. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Noticia da publicação da guerra, que por ordem da Corte Sueca se publicou na Cidade de Stokolmo, em favor da Augustissima Casa de Austria, e do Corpo Germanico, contra os inimigos destas duas potencias. Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page: small Maltese cross with four V’s around it. Some browning. Tear on final leaf touching 2 letters. In good condition. 8 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden, announces that he will send 16,000 troops to assist Prussia. He will also raise a fleet, which will sail with ships from Denmark. The commanders of the troops and the ships are to preserve the peace, but if anyone attacks them, they are to respond with force. Aside from the king’s declaration of war, the Notícia includes about three pages of text setting the political context and describing the immediate effects.

Adolphus Frederick states that he is acting based on Sweden’s role as guarantor of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). Unmentioned but certainly also influential was the fact that his wife Ulrika was sister to Frederick the Great of Prussia.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.

Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. NUC: MH. OCLC: 29534165 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 249532259 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Frederick the Great Wins the Battle of Prague, with Losses of Only 12,000

160. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Noticia de hum sucesso acontecido na Alemanha, Na qual se referem as acçãoes mais celebres, que alli tem acontecido, especialmente se da noticia da grande Batalha, que junto a cidade de Praga se deu Entre os Exercitos Austriaco, e Prussiano, com todas as circunstancias alli acontecidas; com o numero dos mortos, feridos, e prisioneiros; e o nome dos principaes Generaes, que nella se acharão, e morrerão. Escrito, e tirado
BREVE TRATADO
de
HYGIENE MILITAR E NAVAL,
OFFERECIDO
Á ACADEMIA R. DAS SCIÊNCIAS
PELO SEU SOCIO
O Dr. JOAQUIM XAVIER DA SILVA,
Ajudante dos Lentes de Pratica na Universidade de
Coimbra, e Medico Honorário da Câmara de
S. R. Magestade.

Quidquid præcipites esto brevis ut eto dicta
Precipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.

LISBOA
NA TYPografia da mesma ACADEMia.
1819.
Com Privilegio de S.E. MAGEStADE.
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the Battle of Prague (capital of Bohemia) on May 6, 1757, Frederick II of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine, but suffered too many casualties to attack the city itself, and settled in to besiege it. This account describes the difficulties the Austrians were having with supplies (pp. 6-7), as well as giving the number of combatants, number of casualties, losses of artillery, a summary of the lines of battle and tactics for the Battle of Prague, and a brief description of the celebrations decreed by Frederick after the victory. Unlike most accounts of this sort, the author seems to have gathered numbers from several sources and considered which were likely to be most accurate (pp. 4-5).

Soon after the Battle of Prague, the Austrians sent a relief force under Graf von Daun that defeated Frederick’s army at the Battle of Kolin (June 18). It was Frederick’s first defeat in the Seven Years’ War, and forced him to raise the siege of Prague and abandon his intended march on Vienna.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.
Meanwhile, thousands of Saxon soldiers who had been forced to join the Prussian army were deserting; Frederick the Great ordered that their possessions in Saxony be confiscated and their families be forced to pay for the equipment they had taken with them. The French (with whom the author sympathizes) were still in Cleves, and Charles de Rohan, Prince of Soubise, was preparing to invade the electorate of Hanover (June and July 1757).

A joint statement from the kings of France and Sweden stated that they were merely defending the Peace of Westphalia (1648), according to which power in the Holy Roman Empire was to remain in the hands of the electors, not a strong emperor. The final section of the Relação describes military preparations in Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, and Parma, and reprints the King of Spain’s decree that none of his subjects are to trade with the Republic of Genoa.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.

OCLC: 29400191 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht); 253597897 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Please Give My Saxony Back!

162. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Verdadeira copia de huma carta, que o Rey de Polonia, Eleitor de Saxonia escreveu ao Imperador, chegado de pouco a Varsovia, em 22 de Novembro de 1757. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1757. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and five-line woodcut factotum initial on p. 3. Light browning. Splitting at fold. In good to very good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia) began the Seven Years’ War campaign on the European mainland in 1756, by invading Saxony, which was allied with the French, Austrians, and Russians. The Saxon army, cornered at Pirna, surrendered in October 1756 and was forcibly incorporated into the Prussian army. In this letter written to the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I from Warsaw on November 22, 1756, Augustus III, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and Elector...
of Saxony, summarizes events, complains about King Frederick’s aggressive behavior, and asks that he behave as justice dictates, and withdraw from Saxony.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.

British Attack Cherbourg and St. Malo


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed account of two British raids on French soil during the Seven Years’ War. In August 1758, 8,000 British landed near Cherbourg and marched on the city. They collected a ransom, destroyed the town’s fortifications and harbor defenses, and sailed off, having done about £169,000 in damage and suffered hardly any casualties.

Coastal raids on France (“descents”) were meant to divert French attention from Germany, lessening the pressure on Britain’s ally, Prussia. Following the successful Cherbourg raid, Lt. General Thomas Bligh and General Richard Howe took their troops west to nearby St. Malo in September. There, however, the British met a larger French force and were forced to retreat, with considerable losses. The Notícia gives details of the officers involved and the number of casualties, based on a letter written in Paris in September.

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
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 culminating in the American Revolution.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1059. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 64684619 (Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, British Library); 249254359 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies and a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy at the British Library.

---

**Empress Elizabeth of Russia Apologizes for the Misbehavior of the Cossacks**

164. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Noticia verdadeira das victorias, que os Russianos tem alcançado contra os Prussianos, entrada, que aquelles fizerão no Reino de Prussia, e tomada da Praça de Königsberg, &c. [text begins] Despois que o General Conde de Apraxin se retirou .... [Lisbon?]: n.pr., (1758). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning, light dampstain. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this account of Russian actions in Prussia. The Russians had advanced into Prussia in 1757, but had withdrawn at the orders of Field Marshal Stepan Fyodorovich Apraksin when the Empress Elizabeth fell ill. Apraksin was recalled and Field Marshal Fermor was sent out (as explained here) to make it clear to Russia’s allies in the Seven Years’ War that Russia was still willing to fight.

In January 1758, Russian troops again marched into Prussia, stopping at the border by the Empress’s order to read a letter (pp. 2-4) explaining to the Prussians that the violence and plunder that occurred the last time the Russians were here were the fault of the Cossacks and “Calmucos” (Kalmyks?), and that those irregular troops are not part of the present force. Königsberg, the former capital of Prussia, surrendered without a fight and swore allegiance to Russia. The Noticia includes a detailed account of the Russian troops and officers at Königsberg and elsewhere in Prussia. The Russians occupied Königsberg until 1763.

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...
INFORMAÇÃO
EM DIREITO COM
QUE SE SATISFAS PELA
PARTE DAS ORDENS MILITARES DE
Santiago e S. Bento de Avis, a todas as propostas, e deudas
que contra elas move o Reuendo,
Arcebispo d'Evora.

DE QUE SÃO IZIZES DELEGADOS PELA
Sua Sede, d'atender ao Papa Urbano, seu Presidente na Cruz de
Deus, os Deputados Caçier Pereira, e Francisco Barreto de Meneses do
Conselho geral da Santa Inquisição, e Simão Torreão Cecillo
Prior de São Martinho, que serão nomeados para
Magistrado em virtude do dito breve.

Institúo et Pax.

Inculta et Sumit.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

EM LISOA. Por Jorge Rodrigues. Antoni Diá. M.DC.XXX.
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 culminating in the American Revolution.

Siege of Olmütz (Olomouc) by Frederick the Great

165. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Noticias das operações, que os dous exercitos austriaco, e Prussiano, tem feito na Moravia Gloriosos sucessos com que o primeiro tem triunfado do segundo, fazendo que este levantasse o Sítio que tinha posto a Praça de Olmutz. [Colophon] Lisbon: n.pr., (1758). 4°, old plain wrappers, chipping at spine. Caption title. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 7. Browning. Chipping at spine. 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.

Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and British Jockey for Position


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Although the caption title states that this is “Segunda Parte”, we have been unable to identify any first part in OCLC, Porbase or anywhere else. The account begins by noting that the 30,000 dead and wounded at the Battle of Zorndorf on August 25, 1758 did not give a noticeable advantage to either the Prussians or the Russians. The casualty figures published by each side are discussed somewhat skeptically. The Relação goes on to describe the attitude of Empress Elizabeth to her allies; the movements of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian troops under Field Marshal Fermor, Prince Bevern, Field Marshal Daun, and Frederick II of Prussia; battles and maneuvers in Saxony and Brandenburg; and promotions within the armies. Also noted: the British defeat at St. Malo in June 1758 and their retreat to the Isle of Wight.

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 Bourbon, 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 culminating in the American Revolution.

OCLC: 69658673 (Newberry Library); 643425359 and 164857161 (both Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Not located in Copac.

Hour-by-Hour Account of the Heroic Leadership of Austrian Field Marshal Daun in Saxony

167. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR]. Relação da grande victoria, que o exercito da Imperatriz Rainha de Hungria alcançou contra o Exercito del Rey de Prussia, em Maxen, em Eleitorado de Saxonia, no dia 20, e 21 do mez de Novembro do anno passado de 1759. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1760. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Corner torn off second leaf, with loss of several words on 4 lines, both sides. Small wormhole at
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report describing in enthusiastic detail (sometimes hour by hour) the actions of Austrian Field Marshal Count Leopold Joseph von Daun in the Seven Years’ War. On November 20, 1759, at the Battle of Maxen (Saxony), 40,000 Austrians under Daun defeated a Prussian army of 13,000 men under General Friedrich August von Finck. Finck surrendered the following day. The account ends with the Austrians and Prussians settling into winter quarters.

The defeat at Maxen, along with major Prussian setbacks at the battles of Kay (Paltzig) and Kundersdorf, drove Frederick the Great to the brink of abdication and suicide by the end of 1759.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.

The Black Hole of Calcutta

168. [SEVEN YEARS’ WAR—INDIA]. Notícia certa dos notaveis sucessos acontecidos na Azia contra os Inglezes, os quaes tem quasi totalmente perdido quanto conservação naquellas partes, ficando senhores de todas as suas colonias os Francezes. [Colophon] Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Browned. In good to very good condition. Foliated in manuscript. 7 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter describing the origins of British-French conflict in Bengal during the Seven Years’ War. The Notícia begins with the death in 1756 of Ali Yardi Khan, nawab of Bengal, and the march upon Calcutta by his impetuous successor, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, whose treatment of the British was characterized by “crueldades mais barbaras, e inauditas, e impraticaveis”. The feeble resistance and capitulation of the British garrison at Fort William is described, followed by the “fatal disgraça” of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which most of the British prisoners are said to have died after having been shut overnight in a small, unventilated room. According to
this account, after 4,000 soldiers and many others died, the remaining defenders of the fortress that guarded Calcutta surrendered. The Noticia comments that 60 officers and 175 soldiers who were hiding near the Ganges were captured, “e unicamente puderão escaper desacete” (“and only 17 escaped”). British merchants appear to have lost more than 10 million cruzados. The Noticia then relates the successful recovery of Calcutta by British forces led by the celebrated Col. Robert Clive. The French are blamed for fomenting the conflict in an effort to disrupt English trade.

This Noticia seems to include a nearly contemporary reference to the notorious incident of the “Black Hole of Calcutta.” According to John Zephaniah Holwell, leader of the captured British, when Fort William surrendered in June 1756, its soldiers and civilians were imprisoned overnight in a small, unventilated room. Only 23 of 146 prisoners survived the night; the rest died of asphyxiation. Holwell’s full account was given in a letter dated February 28, 1757, and published in 1758.

Holwell’s veracity has been questioned because no other contemporary account mentions the atrocity. Since the numbers in the Noticia are not the same as Holwell’s, they perhaps derive from a separate source.

On p. 5 the “Pyrata Angria” is mentioned as “favorecida em todas as suas circunstancias pelos Inglezes.” 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 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.)

The Noticia also comments that the British asked the Grand Mogul for his help against Suraj-ud-Dowlah, and that the Mogul (to bolster his own reputation and to help trade) sent an army of 180,000 to subdue Suraj-ud-Dowlah. There is a brief reference to troops sent from Madras by Col. Clive, which may refer to the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757), at which Suraj-ud-Dowlah was decisively defeated, and which is generally considered to have opened the way for the British domination of India.

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 culminating in the American Revolution.

*Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1102. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 59152935 (British Library); 64672263 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) only repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library locations.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This massive work with useful critical apparatus was awarded the prize “Presença de Portugal no Mundo” by the Academia Portuguesa de História, and sponsored by the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Armando Tavares da Silva, at the time this volume appeared, was a retired professor catedrático in the Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia of Coimbra University. Grandson of a naval officer and colonial administrator, he earned his doctorate in Natural Philosophy (Chemical Engineering) at Cambridge University, and became a fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Since retirement in 2002, he has devoted himself to historical research.

SILVA, Joaquim Xavier da. *Breve tratado de hygiene militar e naval, oferecido a Academia Real das Sciencias pelo seu socio …* Lisbon: Na mesma Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1819. 4º, contemporary crimson full morocco (some wormholes in spine, one corner rather worn, other minor wear), flat spine gilt, green leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooled border and spine, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt and gauffered. Woodcut vignette of Royal Academy of Sciences on title-page, woodcut Portuguese royal arms at top of p. [vii]. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. xi, 143 pp. $3,600.00

FIRST EDITION; a second was published Lisbon, 1836. Silva covers the physical and emotional needs of the soldier, whether on land or sea, beginning with comments on the proper age and mental condition for entry into military service, and moving on to practical information for maintaining the health of military personnel. For example, he discusses the best sources of fresh drinking water: most desirable is water from rivers with clear water, abundant fish, sandy banks, and plant life; to be avoided is standing water, or subterranean waters of calcareous sources. He also lists chemicals that will rid fresh meat of various parasites. The final chapter is an interesting commentary on military hospitals.

Silva (d. 1835) studied medicine at Coimbra. He was honorary physician to the King of Portugal and an early advocate of vaccination in Portugal.

CARTAS
AO AUTOR
DA
HISTÓRIA GERAL
DA
INVAZÃO DOS FRANÇEZES
EM PORTUGAL,
E DA RESTAURAÇÃO DESTE REINO.
POR
FRANCISCO DE BOJÎA-GARCÍÂ STOCKLER,
Fidalgo da Casa de Sua Alleza Real, Marechal de Campo
dos Sus Exércitos, Sáio da Academia Real das Scien-
cias de Lisboa, e da Soacidade Filosófica de Phila-
tulphia &c.

RIO DE JANEIRO
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA
1813.
Com Licença da Meza do Desembargo do Paço.
Students from Coimbra University Fighting the French

171. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Académico desde 31 de março, em que sahio de Coimbra, até de 12 de maio, sua entrada no Porto. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1809. 4°, recent half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with rased bands in six compartments, black and red leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, brown silk ribbon place marker, contemporary marbled wrappers bound in (repair to upper outer corner of rear wrapper). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In very good condition. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST EDITION. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted with the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought during the whole campaign, which he here describes. He praises José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, who was a major and later a lieutenant colonel. After revising and expanding this work, Saraiva de Carvalho Silva published it in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title O patriotismo academico.

Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.


Jurisdictional Dispute Between Church and Crown

172. SIQUEIRA, Luis Martins de. Informação em direito com que se satisfias per parte das Ordens militares de Santiago, & S. Bento de Avis, a todas as propostas, & dúvidas que contra ellas move o Reverendo Arcebispo d’Evora. Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1630. Small folio, early eighteenth-century mottled sheep (spine defective at foot; split of ca. 9 cm. to rear joint at foot of spine; some scraping and other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title in gilt in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled. Title within
typographic border with two woodcut crosses, of the Orders of Santiago and Avis. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Dampstained, considerable soiling (mostly marginal), some light browning, very minor worming at beginning and end affecting 2 letters of text, short tear on Cc3 without loss. Occasional contemporary marginalia (slightly shaved). Despite these faults, overall in good condition. (1), 134 [i.e., 124, with ff. 68-77 omitted in numbering], 13 ll., (1 l. colophon).

$700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. The case involved jurisdictional disputes between the Orders of Santiago and Aviz on the one hand, and the Archbishop of Évora on the other. Given the date, there is probably a political element here: the procurador geral defending the military orders repeatedly cites the privileges granted to the Orders in Spain as well as Portugal. By this time the king was master of both orders, so that Philip IV of Spain could dispose of their property in Portugal as he wished, to the irritation of the Portuguese clergy, who claimed that members of the Orders were not independent of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Included are excerpts from papal bulls granting privileges to the Orders as early as 1529, and rulings of the Council of Trent.

Little is known of the author except that he was procurador geral of the military orders of Santiago and São Bento de Avis.

Nicely Printed Regulations for Spain’s Provincial Militias

173. [SPAIN]. Real declaración sobre puntos esenciales de la Ordenanza de Milicias Provinciales de España, que interín se regla la formal que corresponde a estos Cuerpos, se debe observar como tal en todas sus partes. Madrid: En la Oficina de Antonio Marin, 1767. 8°, early stiff vellum (minor stains, a few early manuscript letters on back cover, back hinge cracking, small defect at foot of spine); title in old ink manuscript at head of spine. Glue showing through on front and rear pastedowns. First leaf has full-size woodcut of the extraordinarily complex arms of Carlos III of Spain. Title page has elegant typographical border. Six-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. (20 ll., including Indice General), 232 pp.; signed ¶ 8, ¶¶ 8, ¶¶ 4, A-O 8, P 4

$500.00

FIRST EDITION. There are editions of Aranjuez 1771, Madrid 1771, Manila 1779, Mexico 1781, Valencia 1798.

These are the lengthy and detailed rules for the organization of Spain’s provincial militias, men who were drafted to serve in the towns and villages of Spain, everywhere
except within ten leagues of Madrid. Titulo II sets out who is exempt from service in this militia: among these are nobles, government bureaucrats, teachers, physicians, surgeons, bloodletters, widows’ only sons, and workers in royal industries such as silk, wool, linen and gunpowder. Titulo III describes the lottery by which militiamen are chosen, with special provisions for Galicia and Asturias (pp. 76-79). Titulo IV sets out how the militia will be distributed by towns and parishes. Titulo V describes the duties of militiamen. Titulo VI deals with permission for militiamen to marry and to travel. Titulo VII covers taxes, wills, and retirement. Titulo VIII is on deserters: punishments vary depending on how long the militiaman has been gone, how far he traveled, and whether he’s a repeat offender. There are also punishments for his accomplices and for the lesser crime of insubordination. Titulo IX describes what tasks the Tropa de Milicias can be used for and accounting for their income and expenses. Titulo X relates to communication between the civil authorities and the militia.

First and only edition of this royal decree announcing the replacement of D. Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, intendente of the Army and treasurer of the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, with D. Francisco de Paula Sanz, the general director of the tobacco excise. Fernandez, who was released from his position at his own request, was one of the most noted civil servants in Rio de la Plata during the eighteenth century, and was decorated...
with the Real Orden de Carlos III. This decree recognizes his services and orders that he continue receiving his salary until he assumes another office.

The decree was issued by José Galvez (1720-1787), Marques de Sonora, one of the ablest administrators of the Spanish colonies. By 1783 he had been given a lifelong appointment as secretary of the Indies.


**175. **[SPAIN]. *A Brief Sketch of the Invasion of Spain in October, 1830. By a British Officer.* London: Edward Bull, 1831. 8°, disbound. In good condition. Contemporary ink inscription, partially guillotined, in upper blank margin of title page. 43 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* OCLC: 55585517 (Newberry Library, University of Glasgow, University of St. Andrews, University of Cambridge). Not located in the online CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the three British locations given by OCLC. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

*176. **[ST. PARDOUX, Baron de]. *Campanhas de Portugal em 1833 e 1834. Relação dos principaes acontecimentos, e das operações militares d’esta guerra ... extrahida do francez e ampliada por ***.* Lisbon: Tipographia de J.P.F. Telles, 1836. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1980) antique sheep, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece with short title in gilt in second compartment from head. Short marginal tears to second and third leaves, without loss. Light toning. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 150 pp., (2 ll. errata). $300.00


The preface (probably by the anonymous translator) points out that after D. Miguel’s defeat, the victors were credited with valor, energy, and military prowess, but that the success of the constitutionalists resulted largely from the ignorance, treachery, and errors
of some of the leaders of the absolutists. The account covers the years 1833 and 1834, ending with D. Miguel’s exile.

† Innocêncio III, 381 (giving incomplete collation of only 150 pp.), Canto, Ensaio bibliographico... 1828-34 (1892) n.º 719: calling for only 150 pp., (2 ll.), citing an edition of Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1842, which we have not seen listed elsewhere. Duarte de Sousa II, 625. Cf. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 4711, transcribing the title as “Campanhas de Portugal em 1833 e 1834. Relação dos principaes acontecimentos, e das operações militares d’esta guerra extrahida do fr. por José Galvão de Sousa Mascarenhas.” NUC: DLC, WU, DCU-IA. OCLC: 32205857 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of New Mexico, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 49384235 (Toulouse2-BUC Mireil); 766245609 is digitized from the University of Wisconsin copy. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.

1810 Campaign in the Peninsular War


FIRST EDITION. The nine cartas (followed by 34 transcriptions of documents supporting them) were regarded by contemporaries as important sources on the 1810 campaign, due to the author’s thorough knowledge of military topography. Stockler also defends his own actions in Portugal during the occupation against accusations of “collaborationism” and weakness towards the occupying forces.

Stockler was a lieutenant-general in the Portuguese army and a well known mathematician, he was later appointed governor-general of the Azores. This reply to the Historia geral of José Accursio das Neves was written during Stockler’s stay in Brazil, where he had followed the royal family some time after the French occupation. He had been so vocally in favor of the French Revolution that he was charged in 1808 with being among those who plotted to overthrow D. João VI. After going to Brazil to plead his case before the King, Stockler did an about-face and became a staunch absolutist. Following the 1820 revolution he was dismissed from his position as governor of the Azores and was imprisoned, but was reinstated with full honors after the absolutist triumph in 1823.

Crucial Account of the Beckman Rebellion in Maranhão

178. TEIXEIRA, Domingos. *Vida de Gomes Freyre de Andrade, General de Artilharia do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil … ofFerida às memôrias de Jacintho Freyre de Andrade. Primeyra [and Segunda] Parte.* 2 volumes. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica (volume I), Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram (volume II ), 1724-1727. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear, later endleaves and spine labels), spines richly gilt in four compartments, red morocco labels in second compartments from head (with title); volume II with a second label in fourth compartment displaying volume number and date of publication, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut ornaments, headpieces, and initials; some typographical headpieces. A few very small round wormholes in upper portion of gutter, never affecting text, in quires M-Z of volume I. Light dampstain in first few quires of volume II. An attractive, very good copy of a rare and important work. (32 ll.), 415 pp.; (8 ll.), 504 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Segunda Parte*, edited by Lucas da Sylva de Aguiar, was published posthumously and several years after the first part, which is probably why the volumes are seldom found together.

The subject of this biography, Lieutenant-General Gomes Freyre de Andrade, was sent to the state of Maranhão (present-day Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Pará, and Amazonas) to put down a rebellion stirred up there in 1684 by Manoel and Thomas Beckman (Bequimão), who is considered one of the “protomartyrs” of Brazilian independence. Gomes Freyre brought the situation under control without using excessive force, and the only rebels executed were Manoel Beckman and Jorge de Sampaio de Carvalho. After Beckman was executed, Gomes Freyre purchased Beckman’s confiscated property at auction and returned it to Beckman’s widow and daughters. He served as governor of Maranhão from 1685 to 1687.

In volume II, Teixeira gives background information on Maranhão on pp. 172-206, then describes Beckman and the rebellion he led beginning on p. 206, with Gomes Freyre de Andrade’s dispatch starting on p. 211 and running to p. 427, when he left to return to
Portugal. His dealings with the Jesuits, the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão, and the Tapuya Indians are all mentioned in the account.

Volume I is concerned mostly with Gomes Freyre’s actions during the Restauração, where he earned the military skills that eventually led D. Pedro II to dispatch him to deal with the rebellion in Maranhão.

The Beckman rebellion was a reaction to Portuguese government policy regarding slaves, indigenous peoples, and economics. Enslavement of the indigenous peoples had been forbidden in 1680, leaving Brazilian colonists without a source of workers for labor-intensive crops such as sugar and tobacco. The Crown responded by creating the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão in 1682, which was to have a twenty-year monopoly on trade in return for importing 10,000 African slaves, importing necessities such as cloth, wine, and bacalhão, and sending at least one ship per year to Portugal with the produce of Maranhão. The Companhia’s failure to fulfill its obligations led to the Beckman revolt, which organized a local governing council and voted to depose the captain-general, to abolish the Companhia, and to expel the Jesuits.

Teixeira, an Augustinian friar born at Celorico de Baso in the archbishopric of Braga, died in 1726. Innocência describes him as a writer “d’elocução purissima, e um dos que podem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza.” His other work is a biography of D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, second constable of Portugal, published in Lisbon, 1723.

Innocência II, 199. Barbosa Machado I, 716. Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração 1497. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 545. Rodrigues 2339, 2340 (calling for only 31 preliminary leaves in vol. I). Sabin 94594, JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books, 724/3. Ameal 2369. Montevede 5323. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Palha, both of which list copies of the Alvares Pereira biography. Not in Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, LNT, MH, RPJCB; vol. 2 at NN, DCU, CST; a 1775 edition of vol. I at DCU-IA. OCLC: 16795844 (Newberry Library, Tulane University, Harvard University, Trinity University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 38076150 (Stanford University); 82256680 (John Carter Brown Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 220312978 (National Library of Australia); 458223393 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); vol. 1 only 48888397 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Collection); vol. 2 only 42391101 (New York Public Library) and 459167513 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Forbase locates six copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.


$75.00

Facsimile reprint on acid-free paper, in 250 copies only, of the greatly revised and augmented, preferred edition of this standard bibliography, originally published London, 1896. Thimm based this important bibliography upon a small work he had issued five years earlier, *A Complete Bibliography of the Art of Fence.* The present work includes references to manuscripts (including those in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other British libraries), books, and periodicals. Particularly useful are the references to articles on fencing and duelling in nineteenth-century English newspapers and periodicals. Appended (pp. 439-538) are extensive “Notes on [the history of] Fencing & Duelling.”

* Besterman 2139: best authority to date.
Habsburgs vs. Bourbons, with Catalan Rebels Caught in the Middle


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Very rare tract dealing with military struggles between French and Spanish forces in the north of Italy, south of France, and Catalonia: Savoy, Perpignan, Roussillon, and Milan are mentioned. The author mentions the names of military leaders, the strength of the troops they commanded, and how many on each side were taken prisoner or killed. This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs.

Leaves 3v-4r include the leaders’ agreements on behalf of the kings of Spain and France regarding the withdrawal of troops and artillery from Les Salces (Languedoc-Roussillon region in south-central France), including mention that the Catalans will be allowed to withdraw as well. Although the 1640 rebellion in Catalonia (the “Reapers’ War” or Guerra dels Segadors) failed, it significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence, since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.


Naval Battle in Thirty Years’ War

181. [THIRTY YEARS’ WAR]. Relaçam da vitória que o Duque de Brese General da Armada de França, teve contra a de Castella, em a batalha que se derão a vante de Cartagena aos 4 de Setembro passado, composta de vinte & sinco navios de guerra, a saber, sinco galeões, seis navios frangemos, & 14 fragatas de Dunquerque, a qual desbaratou com perda de quatro navios: em que entrou a Capitania de Napoles, hum galeão, & mais dous navios com 170 peças de artilleria, & 1500 homens entre mortos, & prisioneiros. [Colophon] Lisbon: Ant. Alvarez, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in
RELAÇÃO
DO
COMBATE MILITAR,
QUE SE CELEBROU
NA
CIDADE DO PORTO
No dia cinco, e seis do presente mez de Junho,
EM QUE FEZ ANOS
O
REY FIDELISSIMO
NOSO SENHOR.

Querendo João de Almada e Melo, Gouvernor
dor das Armas da Cidade do Porto, e seu parti-
do applaudir os Anos do Nosso AUGUS.
TO MONARCA FIDELISSIMO, levado
de hum genio Marcial herdado de seus Illustres Af-
cendentes, que nas Campanhas souberão gloriosamente
e hum Magesté da Patria, e do proprio REY, ideou hum Felejo Mil-
itar, em que nas aparencias de hum verdadeira Guerra, fe-
executar sem perigo os primores da politica, e reglos
da disciplina mais experta, para que se visse, que no ocio
da paz soube o amor, e fidelidade tributar ao seu REY nas
ale...
second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. In very good condition, with some underlining in ink. Small paper label with shelfmark covers one letter in the caption title. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes a naval engagement off Cartagena, on the southeast coast of Spain, on September 4, 1642, between the French, under the Duc de Bresse, and the Spanish. Details are given of the troops and types of ships involved, and of the actions of the duke and his subordinates over the course of several days.

This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs. The War significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence, since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.


_Tolstoy on the Russo-Japanese War_

182. TOLSTOY, Leo. _O que eu penso da guerra (Guerra Russo-Japoneza)._ Tradução de Ribeiro de Carvalho e Moraes Rosa. 1ª edição. Lisbon: “A Editora”, 1905?. 8°, later red quarter calf, smooth spine gilt, original illustrated wrappers (light stains and soiling) bound in. Lightly browned. In very good condition. Two early ownership signatures in ink, one dated 1905, on title-page. 177 pp., (1 blank, 1 l.). $85.00

First edition in Portuguese of Tolstoy’s _Vier’t siebie_. Includes an introduction by the translator with a critical evaluation of Tolstoy and lengthy quotes from him (pp. 7-11).

*j Not in Kyoto, Nipponalia. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at biblioteca João paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.

_Important Bibliographical Contribution_


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, LIMITED to 100 hand-numbered copies. This is an excellent addition to the literature of fencing. Following useful introductory matter, the main section (pp. 33-292), provides collations, bibliographical citations, locations, biographical and other notes for 472 Iberian books on the subject. Another 229 entries (pp. 293-347) describe bibliographies and other reference works. These are followed by indexes of libraries, names, chronology, places, as well as printers and publishers.
Applying Critical Thinking to Reports of the War of the Austrian Succession

184. [WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]. Carta escripta por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, que pedio a hum seu affeiçoado Austriaco lhe dissesse, se o Principe Carlos de Lorena havia repassado o Rheno, &c. Em que se lhe pondera a nimia paixão, com que o dito seu Amigo lhe noticiou, e resuelve este caso: intentando moderala no dito Cavalheiro, por bem do Socego publico, &c. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1744. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Elegant eleven-line woodcut initial on title page verso. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A supporter of the Austrians points out to a supporter of the French the errors that may have occurred in a recent account of events during the War of the Austrian Succession, including the crossing of the Rhine (in Alsace) by Charles of Lorraine and the capture of Prague.

Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. In 1745 he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

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.

OCLC: 57173177 (Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 612068743 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Critical Look at Reports of Battles in Bohemia

185. [WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]. Carta de hum anonymo verdadeiro, e não fingido, correspondente de certo Cavalheiro Austriaco há mais de seis annos, em resposta de outra, que recebeu sua com fecha de sete do corrente, na qual lhe pedia algumas noticias do Paquete, e se era certa a derrota dos Prussianos. Inclue hum breve elogio ao Principe Carlos de Lorena, e algumas reflexões em louvor do Anonymo, que para bem do socego publico escreveu ao publico huma carta, a qual por não ser muito apaixonada meree eternos louvores. Lisbon: Na Ofic. de Luiz Joze Correa Lemos, 1745. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author attacks a previous work (probably Carta escripta por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, que pedio a hum seu affeiçoado Austriaco), praising the heroism of Maria Theresa of Austria in the face of enormous odds and mentioning actions in Bohemia, including fighting at Budweis, Frauenberg, and Prague (all now in the Czech Republic). He cites reports from the London Gazette (“que são as de mayor
Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, later in 1745. In the same year he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

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.

Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1019. OCLC: 84939109 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library); 44799417 (Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library); 643337615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (with 4 duplicate records bearing the same annotations and call number, and a manuscript note that the author was Manuel Rodrigues BCM). Not located in Copac.

186. **[WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]**. *Carta dirigida a certo cavalheiro, e resposta enviada a incerto Anonymo, que por desprezo, chamou a outro Anonymo fingido, e por jactancia a si, Anonymo verdadeiro, sem mais fundamento, que a cegueira do amor proprio: escrita pelo Anonymo Provocado para mostrar, que foi 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. 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 escrita 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.

A Mortar Falling through the Street
Prompts Popular Uprising in Genoa to Expel Austrians

Caption title and four-line criblé initial on p. 1. In good to very good condition. 12 pp. $600.00

First Edition in Portuguese, signed in print at the end 15 December 1746. The anonymous author describes the oppression inflicted by the Austrians after they captured Genoa in September 1746, including sacking the city and imposing fines so heavy that the city had to hand over money from the Bank of St. George, the city’s leading financial institution. Trade was slowing to a trickle and travel was forbidden. The Austrian governor, Antoniotto Botta d’Adorno, was particularly harsh, probably because his family had been expelled from Genoa some years earlier.

On 5 December 1746, Austrian soldiers moving a mortar down the street saw it sink into a huge hole, and when their leader tried to beat the Genoese bystanders into helping drag it out, the Genoese pelted the soldiers with rocks. In short order the Genoese commandeered weapons from the armory and fought a series of other skirmishes, driving the Austrians out of the city by 10 December (pp. 6-10). By the author’s estimate, only 50 Genoese were killed or wounded; for the Austrians, he says, casualties topped 4,000.

In 1745, Genoa had reluctantly entered the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) on the side of France. The next year the city was besieged by Austrians, British, and Genoa’s mortal enemies, the Sardinians. Abandoned by its allies, Genoa surrendered to the Austrians in September 1746, but December 1746 saw the great popular uprising described here. One of the main goals of the Austrians during the 1747 campaign in Italy was to recapture Genoa, which they failed to do.

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.

* OCLC: 57172294 (Newberry Library); 249534561 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 612618786 (Houghton Library), and a digitized version. Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Duke of Marlborough Continues a Brilliant Campaign

188. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. *Relaçam diaria em que se continuam os gloriosos successos que as Tropas Cesareas, & mais aliados alcançaram do Duque de Baviera, & Francezes, depois da insigne vitória conseguida pelo General Duque de Marlborough, como tambem da tomada da Praça de Nieubourg.* Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignettes on title page on final page; seven-line woodcut initial. Lower edge uncut. In good to very good condition.
Early notation in ink at top of title page (“Julho 704”). 7 pp., with p. 3 mispaginated as 5. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An account of the activities of the Duke of Marlborough and the combined English and Austrian forces in July 1704 in the area around Donauwörth and the Lech River, including the capture of Neuberg an der Donau (on the Danube). The numbers of dead and wounded are updated from a previous reports, and the movements of French troops under Tallard and Villeroi are given.

The Duke of Marlborough remained in the area until mid-August, when he decisively defeated Tallard and the French at the Battle of Blenheim. The Duke’s march from the Low Countries to the Danube and his campaign once he arrived was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. Bavaria withdrew from the war, and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).

Coimbra, Miscelâneas 8674. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Aditamentos. Not located in Xavier da Cunha, Impressões Deslandesianas, which lists the work printed by Valentim da Costa Deslandes of which this is a continuation: Relaçam diaria da insigne victoria que as Tropas Cesareas, & mais Aliados alcançarão em 4 de Julho de 1704 do Duque de Baviera, & Francezes no Campo Imperial de Schellemberg …, 1704 (II, 820). OCLC: 69660432 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists a copy at the British Library.

Hungarian Rebels under Rákóczi
and the Duke of Marlborough’s Military Maneuvers


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Two separate but related accounts of events in the War of the Spanish Succession: the first deals with rebellion in Hungary in June 1704, the second with the Duke of Marlborough’s battle at Donauwörth in July.

In Hungary, the departure of Austrian troops to fight in the War of the Spanish Succession seemed a golden opportunity to make Hungary independent from Habsburg Austria. Rákóczi’s War of Independence (1703-1711) was led by Francis II Rákóczi, who in June 1703 joined a group of 3,000 Hungarians and Polish mercenaries referred to here as “Rascianos.” At the battle of Koronco on June 13, 1704, the Hungarian rebel force under Francis Rákóczi II was defeated by troops loyal to the Holy Roman Emperor. This account gives details of the order of battle, commanders, troops movements, deaths and injuries, and the celebrations afterwards. By late September 1703, Rákóczi’s forces controlled most of the Kingdom of Hungary north and east of the Danube. However, the victory of the
Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim on August 13, 1704, prevented Rákóczi from uniting with his Franco-Bavarian allies, and ultimately the rebellion failed.

The second part of this Relaçam (pp. 9-15) begins on 22 June 1704, with the Duke of Marlborough joining his troops (after a 400-km. march south from the Low Countries) with the troops of Prince Louis of Baden. The English and Austrians fought Franco-Bavarian forces in several engagements on the Danube, beginning with the battle of 2 July described here: the storming of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth (“Schalembeg sobre Donaverth”). The victory, earned at the cost of enormous casualties on both sides, gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. The Elector of Bavaria retreated to Augsburg.

The list of those wounded is rather more detailed than usual in such accounts: for example, Louis of Baden was wounded “em hum dedo de hum pé, porem ligeiramente, & sem o minimo perigo, com tambem lhe matarão o cavalo.”

The Relaçam is an interesting contemporary reflection on the brilliant military stratagems of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Having moved his troops up the Rhine without signaling his true intentions to the enemy forces, he turned eastward into Bavaria. Marching along the Danube, the English and Austrian troops laid waste to the countryside and weakened the Bavarian forces, which were later all but annihilated at Blenheim.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Aditamentos. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 59273240 (British Library); 29201782 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 25361925 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

After the Battle of Blenheim: Consolidating the Victory in Bavaria

190. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. Relaçam dos progressos do Exercito dos Altos Aliados depois de ganhada a grande Batalha de Hoestet athe aos 4 de Setembro de 1704. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 6 October 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and eight-line woodcut initial on p. 2. Typographical tailpiece on p. 7. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Old ink notation (early date) in upper outer corner of title page. 7 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events immediately following the Battle of Blenheim (sometimes known as the Battle of Höchstädt, here “Hoestet”) on 13 August 1704; it covers the period from 18 August to 3 September. During this period the Anglo-Austrian forces under the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and Prince Louis of Baden consolidated the decisive victory at Blenheim by capturing more towns in Bavaria: Ulm, Dillingen, and many others are mentioned. The French prisoners of war were sent off to Frankfurt and Hanau and the retreating French troops were harassed. A lengthy list of English officers who died on the battlefield at Blenheim or afterwards of their wounds is appended. At the very end is an update on munitions and assistance destined for Portugal, which had begun the War of the Spanish Succession by fighting on the side of France, but had signed the Methuen Treaty with England in 1703.

Jockeying for Position on the Danube

191. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. Relaçam dos sucessos das armas da grande aliança na Baviera, Hungria, & Saboya, & especialmente das operações que fez o exercito dos aliados depois da batalha de Schellenberg, & tomada de Donavert. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece, five-line woodcut initial, woodcut tailpiece. In good to very good condition. Old ink inscription (date) in upper right blank margin of title page. 7 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, but before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg.

The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.

Duke of Marlborough Wins at Ramillies—One of the Most Important Battles in the War of the Spanish Succession

192. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. Relaçam da gloriosa vitória, que alcanção em Flandes as armas das Potencias Aliadas governadas pelo Duque de Malborough, & Vel Marichal Ovverquerk contra o exercito de França mandado pelo Duque de Baviera, & o Marichal de Villa Roy, de que resultou ficar à obediencia delRey Catholico a maior parte do Paiz bayxo Hespanhol. Publicada em 3 de Julho de 1706. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 3 July 1706. 4°, early patterned wrappers (some wear and small wormholes at spine). Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. Six-line woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on p. 3. Worming in inner margin, without loss. Final leaf backed (on blank verso). Foldlines, with several small holes causing loss of 10-12 letters on last leaf, 2-3 letters on next-to-last leaf. A reading copy. Old ink signature (“José S___”) on front wrapper. 15 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the battle of Ramillies, 23 May 1706, which was the most important battle in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) with the single exception of the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. The account includes a summary of events immediately preceding the battle, troop maneuvers during the battle,
and the battle’s aftermath. Pages 5-12 contain letters exchanged by the Duke of Marlborough, the Three Estates of Brabant, and the burgomeisters of Brussels. The battle pitted Marshal Villeroi and 60,000 French, Spanish and Bavarian troops against the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, leading an army of 60,000 English, Dutch, and Danish troops. French casualties (killed, wounded, and captured) are variously estimated between 10,000 and 30,000; Allied casualties seem to have been under 4,000.

After the Battle of Ramillies, most of the southern Netherlands declared for Charles III, and many Spanish troops came to the Allies, deserting France (and Spanish supporters of Felipe V). The setbacks in 1706 were so great that Louis XIV sued for peace later in 1706.

Two Reports on the Battle of Blenheim,
Two Other Newsletters About the War of the Spanish Succession
Description of a Mock Battle in Porto in Honor of D. José I’s Birthday

FIRST EDITION of these eyewitness descriptions of the battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704. Two of the letters are dated 13 August and the other 17 August. Frederick I, landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Baron van Hompesch are both reporting to the States General of the Netherlands. They were presumably part of the Dutch contingent that marched south with the Duke of Marlborough, and met up with Eugene of Savoy in July. This report includes details of troop movements during the battle and a list of French officers and battalions that were taken prisoner.

At the Battle of Blenheim, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 20,000 men; another 15,000 or so were captured. The myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon
placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 8675. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. NUC: Relaçam dos successos: MH. OCLC: 612791037 (Houghton Library); 69661899 (Newberry Library, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates two copies, both at the British Library.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this account of events in Catalonia during the War of the Spanish Succession. The author recounts how Barcelona’s defenses were improved after D. Carlos captured the city in October 1705, in anticipation of a new attack by the French under the Duc de Noailles. It includes movements of the French troops in Catalonia and their final descent upon Montjuich, whence they began bombarding the city on 8 April 1706. In early August, a fleet under Lord Peterborough arrived and the French withdrew in haste, leaving artillery, ammunition, food, and other goods (e.g., “pares de çapatos doze mil”).

D. Carlos’s attempts to improve relations with Barcelona’s people and government officials are given considerable space. The Miqueletes, Catalonian militiamen who supported the French, are mentioned several times.

The author not only reports military details but expresses strong opinions, e.g., “Para esta empreza se valeo França daquella maxima que lhe vemos praticar com grande fruto … a qual consiste em exagerar as suas forças, promettendo exercitos, & Armadas formidaeves, que depois na execução se vem serem muito inferiors; & assim publicou que poria sobre Barcelona hum exercitode mais de quartenta mil homens …” (p. 4).

Following the death of Carlos II of Spain without an heir, Archduke Charles of Austria (younger brother of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor) claimed the throne of Spain, using the title Carlos III. Louis XIV of France put forward instead the claim of his grandson Philippe, Duke of Anjou. The Grand Alliance supporting Charles included England, most of the Holy Roman Empire, and (after 1703) Portugal. Carlos remained in Catalonia until 1711, when he returned to Germany as Carlos VI, succeeding his brother Joseph I as Holy Roman Emperor.

After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Philippe reigned as Felipe V of Spain.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. OCLC: 19912251 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition) plus four microfilm copies. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, but before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg.

The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.


AND BOUND WITH:

Relaçam da gloriosa, e felicissima vitoria, que o Duque de Marlborough e os aliados alcançaram dos Francezes, & do Eleytor Duque de Baviera em 13 de Agosto de 1704, como consta por carta de Sua Excellencia escrita ao Secre- tario de Estado Harley no dia seguinte depois da Batalha, & por outras mais notícias. Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4º, 11 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page, 5-line woodcut initial.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the battle of blenheim (here referred to as Höchstädt, “Hochstet”) on 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. Pages 3-6 are a translation of the Duke’s report to Secretary of State Robert Harley. On pp. 6-7 is a letter from the Duke to his Duchess, and pp. 7-9 is an announcement from Whitehall of the victory. The account ends with lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

The Battle of Blenheim was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Austrian Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men, and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).

The march of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:
Relação do combate militar, que se celebrou na cidade do Porto no dia cinco, e seis do presente mez de Junho, em que fez annos o Rey Fidelíssimo Nosso Senhor. N.p., n.pr.: n.d. [between 1751 and 1776]. 4°, 10 pp., (1 blank l.). Caption title.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Description of festivities in the city of Porto on the birthday of D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777. The main entertainment was a mock battle between two armies in the principal plazas and avenues of the city.

※ Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Battle of Blenheim

194. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION—BATTLE OF BLENHEIM]. Relaçam da gloriosa, e felicíssima vitória, que o Duque de Marlborough, e os aliados alcançaram dos Francezes, & do Eleytor Duque de Baviera em 13 de Agosto de 1704 como consta por carta de Sua Excelencia escrita ao Secretario de Estado Har ley no dia seguinte depois da Batalha, & por outras mais notícias. Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page, four-line woodcut initial. Some browning. Small hole on final leaf, touching 1 letter on recto. In good condition. 11 pp., lacking pp. 5-8. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, incomplete but also quite rare. At the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. At the beginning of that part of the text that remains is the Duke’s report to Secretary of State Robert Harley (pp. 3-5; ending was on p. 6). At page 8, it picks up with a count of the troops involved in the battle and lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men, and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.


Second edition, corrected from the first of 1836 (which had been edited by Frederico Leão Cabreira) and enlarged with several hundred lengthy notes. Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal, Marques de Alorna (1688-1756), was viceroy of India from 1744 to 1750. This work includes a biography of the Marques and an account of his capture of the Rajah of Bounsuló's stronghold of Alorna, and other victories against the Maratha. The final part includes the Marques de Alorna's first speech to the Relação do Estado, in 1744, and an explanation of the ceremonial he set up for the viceroyos of India. Other editions appeared in 1863 and 1903.

Filipe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), historian, archeologist, and exemplary public functionary throughout his adult life, a native of Loutulim in the concelho de Salsete, was director of the Imprensa Nacional in Goa from 1851. One of Goa’s best historians, he published *Bosquejo histórico das comunidades das aldeias dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete e Bardez*, 1852, and *Nobiliarchia goana*, 1862-63, the enormously popular *Resumo histórico da maravilhosa vida, conversões e milagres de S. Francisco Xavier*, 1859, and many other works.


196. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, principal author. *La paz chileno-argentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstruccion parlamentaria; el manifiesto al pais; los artículos del Señor Júlio Zegers*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher’s pebbled cloth (some wear), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. In good to very good condition. Author’s signed three-line presentation inscription in ink on p. 3 to a friend, Pedro A. Funes. 86 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of an early arms-control pact. The Pactos de Mayo were signed in May 1902 in an attempt to resolve the disputes between Chile and Argentina over the border of Patagonia. The dispute had been going on since the early 1880s and led to an arms race by the 1890s.

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado Jeneral de Arbitraje, intended to provide a framework for resolving disputes, and the Convension
sobre Armamentos Navales, according to which Chile was assigned the Pacific as a sphere of influence, and Argentina the Atlantic. The two countries also agreed to significantly decrease their navies—making this one of the world’s first arms-control pacts.

The agreements were not joyously accepted by all. Included in the volume are notes exchanged between the ministers of Chile and Argentina, parliamentary minutes of discussions on these agreements (June to August 1902), and a “Manifiesto al Pais” of August 1902 expressing dissent (pp. 31-47). The final and longest essay (pp. 49-82), “La Paz Chileno-Arjentina,” dated August 1902, is by Julio Zegers Samaniego (Santiago, 1830-1918). Zegers Samaniego was director of the Imprensa Nacional in 1856 and later vice-rector of the Instituto Nacional. In 1876 he was elected deputy, and was Chile’s minister of Finance from August 1878 to April 1879, at the beginning of the War of the Pacific. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the Chilean Civil War of 1891. After 1894 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself to writing on politics, economics, and biography.

* Author not in Palau. NUC: TxU, NNC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

EMAIL lx@livroraro.com · WEBSITE www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT