RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 163

One Hundred Sixty-Three Rare and Unusual Books, Pamphlets, Broadsides and Manuscripts Dealing with the Wars of the French Revolution, Napoleon, Napoleonic Wars, and particularly the Peninsular War
SPECIAL LIST 163

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE RARE AND UNUSUAL BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BROADSIDES AND MANUSCRIPTS

DEALING WITH THE

WARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, NAPOLEON, NAPOLEONIC WARS, AND PARTICULARLY THE

PENINSULAR WAR

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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
SPECIAL LIST 163

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE RARE AND UNUSUAL BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BROADSIDES AND MANUSCRIPTS
DEALING WITH THE
WARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,
NAPOLEON, NAPOLEONIC WARS,
AND PARTICULARLY THE
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1. [ACADEMICO TRANSMONTANO, Um]. Ode. [after quotes from Claudian and Camões, text begins:] Transmontanos guerreiros! Quando trôa / O sonóro clarim da Independencia …. N.p.: n.pr., (1809?). 8°, stitched, with paper reinforcement at spine. Uncut. Fine. Old ink number “122” in upper inner corner of first leaf recto, on paper reinforcement. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. We have been able to locate only one other copy, in the Fundo Barca-Oliveira at the Biblioteca Pública de Braga. The work probably dates to 1809, when Marshal Soult invaded Portugal from the north and was temporarily repulsed by Portuguese militia at the Minho River. Page 3 includes the lines, “em Tras-os-Montes / SEPULVEDA immortal o brado alçando, / Proclama a Liberdade!”

Porbase identifies “Academico Transmontano” as Antonio Pimentel Soares, but since he was born in 1804, this cannot be the same author.


This interesting pamphlet (printed many times in 1808) deals with relations with Great Britain, particularly the embargo and impressment. Sabin lists the Boston edition
first, and records the title as *A Letter to the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, A Member of the Senate of Massachusetts, on the Present State of our National Affairs. With Remarks upon Mr. Pickering’s Letter to the Governor of the Commonwealth. By John Quincy Adams*. Printed on the title page verso of our edition is the note that the Republican General Committee of the city of New York highly approved this letter, and ordered that 1,500 copies be published “for the information of the Republicans of this city and county.”


3. **[ALORNA, Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 3º Marques de]. Memoria justificativa do Marquez d’Alorna.** Hamburg: Na Typographia de E.H. Nestler, (1823). Large 4°, contemporary brown straight-grain morocco (3 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. A fine copy. Unsigned presentation inscription to Pedro Gabe de Massarelos, 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 Marques de Alorna’s conduct during the Peninsular War. The Marques (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.

4. ANDRADE, Gomes Freire de. *Ensaio sobre o metodo de organizar 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 a very good to fine copy. 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.


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5. ATAIDE, Joaquim de Menezes e. *Homilia do Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo D. Fr. Joaquim de Menezes e Ataide, da Ordem de Santo Agostinho, Bispo de Meliapor do Conselho do Principe Regente de Portugal, e seu Prégador, No dia de Santo Agostinho vinte e oito de Agosto do anno de mil oitocentos e nove, na Igreja de N. Senhora da Graça de Lisboa: Dedicada*
The Homily Preached in the Church of the Convent of Nossa Senhora da Graça in Lisbon, on St. Augustine’s day the 28th of August 1809 … Translated … By F.A.F. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1810. 4°, modern gray boards with early plain wrappers bound in. A very good copy. Engraved heraldic bookplate of “MFA”, i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade, on verso of front wrapper; another somewhat different lithograph bookplate of the same owner with the same initials and the motto “Sicut Serpes” on front pastedown endleaf. (3 ll.), 50 pp. Portuguese and English texts in 2 columns. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a sketch of the life of Augustine, the author discusses the French threat and what the Portuguese must do to avert it (pp. 39-50). There are several grateful references to the assistance of the English, to whose minister plenipotentiary “João Carlos” Williers, this publication is dedicated. The English translation is remarkable: e.g., “Iam sure the Combat must have been very hat? and so hat, and dangerous, that, were it not for a most efficacious graw of God … Augustine wuld haw undoubtedly fallen a prey to his ancient Misery” (p. 16).

The Augustinian D. Fr. Joaquim Menezes e Ataide (1765-1828), a native of Porto, was Bishop of Meliapor (1804), Vigario Capitular of Funchal (1811, with the title of Archbishop), and Bishop of Elvas (1821). In a famous trial of 1827, he was accused (along with the Marquez da Fronteira, the Conde da Cunha and the Conde da Taipa) of conspiring to establish a republic. He fled the country soon thereafter, and died in Gibraltar.

F.A.F. appears to have been one F.A. Fedorov.

Provenance: Bookplates of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911–1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, Governor-General of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplates appear in Avelar Duarte as 1017 and 1021.


6. Aviso a los incautos. Papel, que con el fin de acabar de borrar las falsas impresiones dadas por los franceses contra Inglaterra, escribe un amante del bien de la patria. Cadiz: Por D. Manuel Ximenez Carreño, 1810. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram below ducal coronet on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Short tears at lower margin of first 2 leaves and final leaf; tiny tear at upper outer corner of title page. Light foxing. Overall a good copy. 23 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION? The anonymous author of this rare pamphlet warns Spaniards not to allow themselves to be turned against the long-standing friendship between Spain and
Great Britain. He also mentions fighting in Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Latin America, often with specific place names and dates.

OCLC lists another printed by Francisco Brusola in Valencia, 1810 (19 pp.). Given that Cadiz was the seat of the Cortes, it seems to us more likely that a first edition of a pamphlet such as this would have been printed in Cadiz rather than Valencia.

Not in Palau. OCLC: 433943584 (Biblioteca Nacional de España), 557561687 (British Library); cf. 433943573 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, for the Valencia, 1810 edition with 19 pp.). CCPBE locates only the Biblioteca Nacional copy, and the Valencia edition at the same institution as well as at the Biblioteca Publica del Estado-Palma de Maiorca. No edition located in Rebiun. Copac repeats the British Library only.

7. BAJAMAR, Antonio Porlier y Sopranis, Marques de. **Discurso exhortatorio pronunciado en el Real y Supremo Consejo de Indias el dia 2 de enero de 1805 ...** Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1806. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter vellum over buckram, vertical manuscript title, place and date on flat spine. Woodcut Spanish royal arms on title page and on divisional title. A good to very good copy. Contemporary signatures at foot of p. 57 and on following 2 blank pages. 57 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This volume contains two distinct works published together. The text of the first, whose title is given above, occupies pp. 3-13. The second, taking up the rest of the book, with its own divisional title on p. [15], by the same author and with the same imprint, is titled “Discurso exhortatorio pronunciado en el Real y Supremo Consejo de Indias el 2 de enero de 1806.” The author delivered at least nine previous hortatory speeches to the Council of the Indies between 1793 and 1804. The second speech in this work is his farewell address to that body, on which he had served for 13 years.


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**Bank Faces Financial Crisis after the Peninsular War**

8. [BANCO DE ESPANA], Junta General del Banco Nacional de San Carlos, **celebrada en la casa del mismo Banco en el dia 21 de Abril de 1814**. Madrid: Imprenta de Ibarra, 1814. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight wear; dampstain on front cover), flat spine richly gilt, inner and outer dentelles gilt, edges of covers gilt, all text-block edges gilt, decorated endleaves. Large finely engraved vignette on title page with
an anchor, caduceus, barrel, ship, and the motto “Fides Publica”. Outer
blank margin of title page has 2.5 cm. tear, repaired. A very good copy.
Small stamp at top of title page of W.B. Rochester. 126 pp. (1 blank l).
$2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The board of governors and stockholders of the bank
(listed on pp. 3-21) discuss how the Peninsular War affected the operations of the Banco
Nacional de San Carlos, and how to get the bank back on a normal footing. By the time
the Peninsular War ended in 1814, the Banco Nacional de San Carlos (established in 1782
by D. Carlos III) was owed 300 million reales by the government. It managed to weather
this crisis and was later renamed the Banco Español de San Fernando. After a few more
transformations it became the Banco de España in the mid-nineteenth century.

Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II,
175. Not in Palau. OCLC: 433966282 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, calling for only 125
pp.). CCPBE (calling for only 125 pp.) locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional
de España, and two in the Biblioteca del Senado-Madrid. Not located in Rebiun. Not
located in Copac.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this two-volume French-Portuguese and Portuguese-French dictionary, printed in a small, portable format. The Dictionnaire was the first published work of the Brazilian poet, politician and diplomat Domingos Borges de Barros (1780-1855). Born in Bahia, Borges de Barros received a doctor of laws degree from the University of Coimbra. He then moved to Paris in 1810, where he compiled the Dictionnaire and published several volumes of verse. After returning to Brazil, he became a frequent contributor to the Brazilian literary periodical O Patriota (Rio de Janeiro, 1813-14). He was elected a member of the Cortes Constituintes in 1821.

The designations of volume I and volume II appear only on the spines of the bindings, and never in the actual texts. They are used above for convenience.

***** Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 83: giving collation as xxiii, 517 pp.; xxiii, 466 pp. Blake II, 196: noting that Balbi and other contemporaries of Borges de Barros affirmed that he was the compiler. Ramos, A edição de língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850) 10: giving variant imprint of Paris, Crapelet & Lisbon, Viuve Bertrand et fils; also citing (nº 12) another dictionary, Novo dicionario portatif portuguez e francez, published Bordeaux, 1812. Not in Inocêncio; cf. II, 136 for a two-volume French-Portuguese dictionary published Bordeaux, 1811, said to have been compiled by a Portuguese resident in France. Not in Vancil, Catalog of Dictionaries … [in] the Cordell Collection, Indiana State University. Grande enciclopédia IV, 932. NUC: MH. OCLC: 77176805 (Houghton Library; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign); 474685106 (Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography); 717795502 (Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire-Lausanne); 457101991 and 460281996 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 311747974 and 311748001 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 150290280 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen); 83792978
10. **BEAUCHAMP, Alphonse de**, ed. *Mémoires secrets et inédits pour servir a l’histoire contemporaine sur l’expédition d’Égypte, par Jean Gabriel de Niello Sargy; sur l’expédition de Russie, par le Comte de Beauvollier; sur l’exil et les infortunes des princes de la maison royale, par le Vicomte d’H***, aide-de-camp de Louis XVIII; sur les différentes missions royalistes de Madame la Vicomtesse Turpin de Crissé, etc. ….* 2 volumes. Paris: Vernarel et Tenon, 1825. 8°, contemporary tree calf (wear at corners, some scraping to covers, head of spine of volume I slightly defective), spines richly gilt with dark green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, marbled edges and endleaves. A very good copy. Old oval stamp of Constantino Cabral, Porto, in lower blank margins of title-pages. xvi, 433, (1) pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), xxvii, 363 pp. 2 volumes $450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this valuable collection of five memoirs pertaining to the history of France during the Napoleonic era; none of the memoirs appears ever to have been published separately. Included are eyewitness accounts of Napoleon’s Egyptian campaign, 1798-99; Napoleon’s disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812; the travails of the French royal family during and after the Revolution; and an interesting memoir by Dominique Clément de Ris, victim of a celebrated kidnapping in 1800 during which he was held captive for 19 days before being ransomed.

Beauchamp (1767-1832) was born in Monaco and served as an officer in the Sardinian military before he was court-martialed for refusing to fight against France. After his release he fled to Paris, where he held various government posts under Robespierre and in the Directoire, ending up as a police official charged with monitoring the press. Beauchamp had ready access to government files, including many confidential ones, and did not hesitate to draw from them at will when writing his important *Histoire de la Vendée* (Paris, 1806), which cost him his official post. He then embarked on a prolific and profitable career writing histories and biographies, particularly of contemporary events and figures. Among them are his *Histoire du Brésil* (Paris, 1815)—largely a plagiarism of the first volume of Robert Southey’s *History of Brazil* (3 volumes, London, 1810-19)—and *Histoire de la conquête et des révolutions du Pérou* (Paris, 1808). He also contributed many biographies of Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian figures to Michaud’s *Biographie universelle.*

* Nouvelle biographie générale IV, 905-6. NUC: DLC, MH, NeU, MiU, NIC.
11. [BENSON, Egbert]. *Cases and Queries Submitted to Every Citizen of the United States, and Especially the Members of the Administration and of Both Houses of Congress, as Deserving to be Impartially Considered by Them.* New York: Published by E. Sargeant, 1809. 8°, stitched. Browned; corner and edges of title page chipped, not affecting text. A near good copy. Early stamp (“Frederic Der Peyster junr”) at top of title page; “duplicate” written in a later hand below. 24 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals with relations between the United States, France and Great Britain, particularly blockades and the capture of neutral ships. The author signs as “Impartial,” but ends with a fervent hope that the British will win in their battle with France: “for surely every friend to truth, justice, knowledge, religion, and whatever hath aught of moral or intellectual worth or excellence, must have an anxious distresing concern for her fate … there being much reason to dread that if she perishes, it will all perish with her, and that universal bondage, debasement, ignorance and gloom will ensue.”


Second edition of this epistolary novel, a page-for-page reprint of the first, which appeared in Lisbon, 1809. Modelled on Montesquieu’s *Lettres persanes* and set in the form of an exchange of letters between two Brazilian lovers separated by their parents, one in Brazil, the other traveling in Portugal, this work includes long discussions on a wide range of subjects: whether the arts and sciences are harmful to morals, Lisbon and Court manners, wealth, the virtues of women in Lisbon vs. the provinces, the oppression of people subject to governors, slavery, gambling, the evils of the Lisbon theater, the poverty of the country outside Lisbon, the unhappy lot of women, and a comparison of the sexes. A substantial section toward the end of the book (pp. 126-78) deals with the Peninsular War and the occupation of Portugal, including decrees of the French against trade with the English and against fishing, and comments on the Sebastianists.

Biancardi, a native of Lisbon, died soon after 1849.


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

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


14. BOTELHO, José de São Bernardino. *Ode consagrada, e offerecida a Sua Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente Nosso Senhor no seu faustíssimo dia natalicio*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1803. 4º, contemporary marbled wrappers (fading at spine). Light dampstaining. Overall in very good condition. (3, 1 blank ll.). $150.00

First and only edition of this poem offering birthday greetings and fulsome praise to D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, the future D. João VI.

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

15. BOTELHO, José de São Bernardino. *Ode oferecida, e consagrada a Sua Alteza Real o Senhor Augusto Friderico, Príncipe dos Reinos Unidos de Grão-Bretanha, e Irlanda, e Eleitoral de Brunswig-Luneburgo, Duque de Sussex, Conde de Invernes, Barão d’Arkow, em 27 de Janeiro do corrente anno, dia natalicio do mesmo graciousissimo principe.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1803. 4°, early plain green wrappers (spine split from head to center). Light browning on title-page and final blank leaf. Overall in very good condition. (3, 1 blank ll.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem offering birthday greetings to the ninth child and sixth son of King George III of the United Kingdom. Botelho mentions the gratitude of the Portuguese for his heroic actions.

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Elogio* is in effect a biography of D. João VI’s years in power, with a multitude of references to his royal decrees. It describes his reforms to the royal navy, actions during the Peninsular War, educational reforms, attempts to stimulate the economy, his reaction to the constitutional crisis in the early 1820s and to Brazilian independence.

Brandão (b. ca. 1778), a native of Valença do Minho, earned a doctorate in theology from Coimbra and published numerous works, including one on the Gomes Freire conspiracy of 1817 and many in defense of D. Miguel’s right to the throne. He also
frequently engaged in literary battles with José Agostinho de Macedo. After D. Miguel was deposed Brandão moved to Rome, where he died in 1837.


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17. **BRAVO, Matias.** *La inocencia atropellada por quien debió sostenerla, manifiesto que hace el Presbítero Don … Capellan Mayor de los Hospitales del Quarto Excto [sic], del mayor rasgo de despotismo executado con su persona por haber cumplido con los derechos de Ciudadano, tan garantidos por la Constitucion, y obedecido los encargos del Gobierno en beneficio de la Patria.* Badajoz: Imprenta de la Hacienda Nacional, 1814. 4⁰, contemporary marbled wrappers (lightly soiled). A fine copy. A few early ink manuscript notes in lower margins. “Nacional” in imprint scored in contemporary ink. 16 pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author, who served as chaplain at an army hospital, inveighs bitterly against the behavior of Manuel Godoy (sometimes known as the Prince of Peace, Príncipe de la Paz), who served as prime minister of Spain from 1792 to 1797 and again from 1801 to 1808. Bravo, a long-time resident of Madrid, describes his suffering during the events of Dos de Mayo and the days following, and his persecution when he attempted to take up his post as army chaplain. This pamphlet, published in 1814, was perhaps inspired by D. Fernando’s return to the throne in April of that year. It mentions many overzealous subordinates of D. Fernando, presumably including Godoy, whose proper name does not appear in the main text, but is at the beginning of p. 3.

Judging from its title, *La inocencia atropellada por quien debió sostenerla y La misma vindicada por la justicia en su trono*, Madrid, 1816, includes the outcome of Bravo’s petition.

Festivities to Celebrate the Battle of Bussaco,
Including Free Dramatic Performances
and Decorations by Cirilo Volkmar Machado and Joaquim da Costa

18. Breve descrição dos espectaculos, que os actores do Theatro Nacional da Rua dos Condes oferecerão gratuitamente aos seus compatriotas, e as tropas alliadas, pela feliz restauração destes Reinos. N.p.: n.pr., 1810? 4°, later plain green wrappers (faded). Light browning, faint dampstains. Overall in good condition. Oval paper tag, white ruled with blue border and ink manuscript “8” in upper inner corner of front wrapper exterior. Contemporary ink manuscript “N. 20” in upper outer corner of first leaf recto. 8 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of free dramatic spectacles celebrating a victory over the French in the Peninsular War. Since the spectacles were offered on September 29-30 and October 1, the most likely victory is Wellington’s victory over Masséna at Buçaco (Bussaco) on September 27. The scenery, with its allegorical figures and architectural details, was designed by the well-known painter Cirilo Volkmar Machado and the architect Joaquim da Costa. The author also gives a synopsis of A Restauração de Portugal, which was performed on October 2-3.

The Teatro da Rua dos Condes opened in 1765 and was declared a national theater in 1782. It was under the same administration as the Teatro de São Carlos.


19. BULLÓN Y FERNÁNDEZ, Eloy, Marques de Selva-Alegre. Arenga que pronuncio el Marques de Selva-Alegre, Presidente de la Suprema Junta Guvernativa establecida en Quito, á nombre de Nuestro Augusto Monarca el Señor Don Fernando Septimo … en la instalacion que se celebrò el dia 16 de Agosto de 1809. Señores. Que obgetos tan grandes …. N.p. (Quito?): n.pr., (1809). Folio broadside (30.8 x 21.3 cm.), unbound. Foldlines. Overall in very good to fine condition. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Apparently unrecorded printing of a speech made at Quito on August 16, 1809, by the leader of the Suprema Junta Guvernativa. It was probably printed in Quito: the typography has a distinctly provincial look. The author exhorts his listeners to be loyal to D. Fernando VII in the face of the “usurpacion tiranica de Bonaparte.”

Peace!

20. BUSSE, Fr. Francisco Pedro. *A felicissima paz da coroa de Portugal com a de Hespanha e Republica Franceza. Canto heroico dirigido ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo Senhor Luiz de Vasconcellos e Sousa, do Concelho de Estado, Gran Cruz na Ordem de S. Tiago da Espada, Viador da Serenissima Senhora D. Maria Benedicta, Princesa do Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1802. 4°, contemporary gold paper wrappers (small piece missing from outer edge of rear wrapper), piece of blue paper, approximately 9 x 8 cm., with contemporary inscription “Cantos” pasted on to front cover. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A fine copy. Blue paper (approximately 9 x 8.2 cm.) with contemporary inscription “Cantos,” is attached to front cover with a contemporary red wax seal. 8 pp. 

$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem celebrating the peace ending the “Guerra das Laranjas.” It is preceded by a sonnet to the dedicatee.

The author (1756-ca. 1806), a native of Lisbon, entered the Franciscan Order in 1773. A preacher, he knew Greek and was accomplished in letters. His *Poemas lyricos* appeared in two volumes, 1787-1789, and a number of his brief celebratory poems and sermons were published separately. A third volume of “poemas lyricos,” a volume containing an epic poem on the death of D. José, Prince of Brazil, as well as a volume of sermons—all in manuscript—were said to have been held by the bishop of Beja; Innocêncio thought they were probably in the Biblioteca Pública de Évora.


Colombian Independence

21. CABAL, José Maria. *Autograph letter, signed, concerning troop payments, soon after the declaration of independence in Cartagena.* Dated 16 November 1811. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.). Light dampstains. Very good condition. (1 l.). 

$100.00

Officials of the Superior Gobierno de la Provincia de Popayán (part of the viceroyalty of New Granada) order that soldiers be paid for August, September, and October, in accordance with an attached list.

After the southern part of Spain was captured by the French in May 1810 and the Spanish Supreme Central Junta dissolved itself, many areas of Latin America set up Juntas Supremas, including Popayán. Cartagena, on the northern coast of Colombia, established a Junta on May 22, 1810, and Bogotá on July 20, 1810, the date now celebrated as Colombia’s Independence Day.
Captain Cook’s Health Measures in Portuguese, But Without His Key Measure to Prevent Scurvy


First Edition in Portuguese, with some changes from the original. The writer urges the adoption by the Portuguese navy of the measures pioneered by Captain James Cook to preserve the health of his crew. This Portuguese version pays tribute to Cook by giving eight measures for preserving a crew’s health, with emphasis on keeping clothing dry, allowing proper rest, and cleanliness. However, the *Methodo* does not mention the key dietary measure: Cook’s discovery that feeding the crew fresh fruits and vegetables prevents scurvy. Because Cook fed his sailors appropriately, no one died from scurvy during the three-year voyage of the *Endeavour*.


Including Correspondence with the Prince Regent in Rio de Janeiro

23. [CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo]. *Cartas, e factos, para servirem de introducção ao conhecimento do egoísmo, inconsideração, e despotismo em Londres*. London: Cox, Filho e Baylis, 1811. 12°, contemporary half crimson straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (rubbed, upper cover detached but present, head of spine defective; other binding wear). Considerably browned. Overall a good copy. (1 l.), 172 pp. $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of these letters by and to Araujo Carneiro, who had been promised a substantial pension by the Prince Regent D. João, but who was having difficulty persuading the Prince Regent’s ministers in London to pay him. There are references to and correspondence with the Prince Regent in Rio de Janeiro.

Araujo Carneiro (1776-1849), a physician, fled to London when the French occupied Portugal; there he wrote for the *Correio brasileiro*, 1808-1822, and became involved in
political intrigues. In 1812 he shocked society by eloping with the Marquesa d’Alorna’s
daughter, who unfortunately died soon thereafter.

Araujo Carneiro corresponded regularly with D. João through Paulo Fernandes
Viana, chief of police in Rio de Janeiro, and boasted that D. João held his letters in
high esteem: “No one told me the truth as did Heliodoro.” A selection of these letters
was published as *Cartas dirigidas a S.M. El-Rey D. João VI desde 1817 acerca do estado de
Portugal e Brazil*, London, n.d. (1821 or 1822), and they provide interesting information
on Portuguese affairs in London and Rio just before the Portuguese revolution and the
independence of Brazil. In part the *Cartas* were published to defend himself against his
enemies in London. He was appointed chargé d’affaires in Switzerland in 1818, but the
Portuguese ministers refused to grant him the necessary travel allowance and he never
got to Berne. In 1821 Araujo Carneiro was dismissed by Palmela as Minister of Foreign
Affairs. After he fell out of favor with D. João he became a follower of D. Miguel, who
created him Visconde de Condeixa.

*Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo
do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which lists four other works by the author. Not in Rodrigues.
Not located in *Copac.*
24. CARNEIRO, Fr. José de São Cyrillo. *Carta, e resposta sobre o Odio dos inimigos franceses, e sobre o ornato das mulheres, occasionadas por hum sermão, que se pregou na Igreja de S. Paulo da Cidade de Lisboa no primeiro de Janeiro de 1811, e publicadas por hum intimo amigo.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (scuffed; manuscript doodles on covers; new front endleaves), flat spine with gilt bands, label missing, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight soiling on title page; ink stain on leaf L6, text legible, and also at extreme outer edges of following leaves to the end of the volume. Overall a good to very good copy. Signed by the author (for authentication) on p. 6. 197 pp., (1 l. errata), 27 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a Calced Carmelite friar, condemns those who hate the French too vehemently and discourses upon the theme of just war. On pp. 129-197 he switches to a diatribe against improper dress among females, which includes the statements that “He lamentavel a permissão das mulheres se fingirem mais formosas, e tem pessimas consequencias esse fingimento,” and that the fact that a woman’s face can be exposed doesn’t mean any other part of her body can.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author, who claims to have grown old in the French military service, excoriates Napoleon for his crimes in Toulon, for his inconstancy, and for his sacrilegious behavior in churches.


Brazilian Denounces the Perfidy of the French


First and only edition of this brief account of events in Portugal from Junot’s invasion in 1807 until its evacuation the following year. The author states in the preface that he is a Brazilian, and that he is writing this to open the eyes of the world to the perfidy of the French: “Aprende, e aprenda a Europa toda a conhecer, que os Francezes são huns Impostores, são contradictorios a si mesmos no que dizem, e no que obrão; são menos temíveis as suas armas na Hespanha e Portugal; já não são os invencíveis do Mundo. Que licão! … isto bastará para salvar a europa.” He reports on military actions in Portugal and on the propaganda spread by the French.


Venezuelans and Cubans Resist Bonaparte’s Demands

27. *Carta vinda da America a Hespanha, na qual se referem importantes acontecimentos. Cumandá 10 de agosto de 1808.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound in recent crimson quarter morocco slipcase. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling on title and final page. A good to very good copy. 8 pp. $1,200.00

First edition, printed shortly after Junot was forced out of Lisbon. The writer applauds the continued resistance to French occupation of the Peninsula, and describes how he has been receiving information of it in Venezuela, from British ships that put in there. French ships had arrived in Venezuela and elsewhere to demand submission to Bonaparte, “com falsas promessas e malevolos intentos,” but had been rejected everywhere. Included is a translation of a letter from the Franciscans in Havana, in which they urge the government not to submit to French demands.

28. [CARVALHAES, Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro de Almeida, Barão da Ribeira de Sabrosa]. Noticias biographicas de Francisco Homem de Magalhaes 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. A very good to fine copy. 29 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Magalhaes Pizarro (1777-1818), a native of Bobeda in Tras-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, a brigadier in the army, as well as minister and Secretary of State for War. He lived in Brazil until 1822 and served as Magalhaes Pizarro’s aide-de-camp.

29. CARVALHO, Manoel de Almeida, Bishop of Pará. Pastoral do Bispo de Pará, publicada no dia em que celebrou missa pontifical, com Te Deum Laudamus em acção de graças pela conquista de Cayana, e restauração de Portugal. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana, 1809. 4°, contemporary patterned wrappers (some wear; spine defective). Typographical headpiece on p. 3. A fine copy. 48 pp. **SOLD**

First Edition of this rare pastoral dated 16 March 1809, just after the Portuguese and British had successfully invaded French Guiana. It is mostly a diatribe against Enlightenment philosophy and liberal politics: “perniciosas maximas, que o espírito do erro, com especioso título dos Direitos do Homem, tem espalhado nestes ultimos tempos, contra os sagrados Direitos da Soberania, e Successão Hereditaria nas Familias Reaes” (p. 4).

Almeida Carvalho (1747-1818), a native of Viseu, was elected Bishop of Pará in 1790. A collected volume of his pastorals was printed without date, probably shortly after this, judging from the contents listed in Innocêncio (who seems to have confused at least two of the dates: the one for this pastoral, which he gives as 18 February, and for another on the capture of Pius VII, which he gives as 16 March 1809).


30. CASTEL-BRANCO, Joaquim Antonio de Lemos Seixas e. Breve mas circunstanciada noticia do governo, e constituição da Grão-Bretanha, com huma noticia geral de todas as Revoluções que tem acontecido aos Reis, e à Nação. Esta obra e utilissima pela precisão em que se está nas conjecturas presentes, de conhecer o caracter, genio, e modo de pensar de huma nação, a quem a Europa se julga crédera da sua liberdade: e muito mais porque não ha exemplo d’algum author ter tratado particularmente desta matéria até agora, e de huma maneira a não deixar mais que desejar. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1809. 8°, recent crimson Oasis morocco, plain spine with raised bands in five compartments, marbled endleaves. Marginal inkstain on first 2 leaves. Overall a very good copy. 46 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

First and Only Edition of this brief work summarizing the workings of the legislature of Great Britain, its relations to the monarch, and its political parties (pp. 5-26),
followed by a brief history of the country from 440 that focuses on revolutions and major figures (pp. 26-37), and a list of rulers from Egbert in 819 to George III, with notes on the manner of their death or deposition.


31. CASTRO, Bernardo José de Abrantes e. *Memoria sobre a conducta do Dr. ... desde a retirada de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor para a America*. London: H. Breyer, 1810. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century dark blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (chipped at head of spine, upper hinge with split of 4 cm. at head of spine, rubbed, corners worn), flat spine richly gilt with romantic design of French acanthus vignette above and below title. Foxed throughout. One chart torn at fold. A near good copy. Old ink signature on title-page of A. d’Oliveira. (2 ll.), 364 pp., 2 folding charts. $300.00

First and only edition. The *Memoria* is a detailed defense of Abrantes e Castro’s conduct as Inspector General of Portugal’s military hospitals from 1807 to 1809, and an account of his subsequent interrogation and punishment at the hands of the Inquisition on charges of being a Freemason. Supplemented by over 140 supporting documents, Abrantes e Castro’s memoir is valuable for its discussion of events in the period of the French Invasion, his management of Portuguese military hospitals and dealings with French military officers, and Masonic and anti-Masonic activities in Portugal. The charts show expenses for food and drink at the military hospital in Praça de Lagos for 1803-1806 and expenses at 13 military hospitals in 1807 after Abrantes reformed the purchasing system.

Abrantes e Castro (b. 1771) earned his medical degree from Coimbra University, and after establishing a flourishing medical practice in Lisbon was called in 1801 to serve in the army. After his trial by the Inquisition he was banished to Faro in 1810, but soon escaped to England. There he helped found the emigré journal *O investigador portuguez*. Although offered the position of counselor of state in 1827, he refused to accept it. On his death in 1833, he left a library of over 4,000 volumes with an appraised value of over 1 million réis.


Translation of Exposicion de los hechos y maquinaciones que han preparado la usurpacion de la corona de España, y los medios que el Emperador de los Franceses ha puesto en obra para realizarla. This immensely popular work, signed at Madrid on September 1, 1808, was the work of Pedro Cevallos, secretary of State to D. Fernando VII, and gives a detailed, eyewitness account of Napoleon’s treatment of D. Fernando. It appeared in 1808 in Spanish, French and English editions, and later in Portuguese and Greek. American editions were printed in 1808 in Boston, New York and Baltimore.


33. CHAS, Jean, and M. Lebrun. *Histoire politique et philosophique de la revolution de l’Amerique Septentrionale.* Paris: Chez Favre, An IX [1801]. 8°, contemporary straight-grained crimson morocco (only the slightest binding defects); elaborately gilt-paneled back with label and eight narrow horizontal strips in green morocco; wide intricate gilt-tolled dentelle border on both covers, consisting of acorns, vessels and geometric ornaments; wide inner dentelles elaborately gilt; doublures and fly-leaves of green moiré silk with gilt border and Roman fasces in bundles in corners; all edges gilt. Light foxing on first few leaves. A very fine copy in a superb binding. Publisher’s verification signature (“Favre”) on second preliminary leaf. (4 ll.), viii, 458 pp., (1 l. advertisement). $2,800.00

Exceptional copy in a magnificent contemporary binding. This is a good French history of the American Revolution: it covers major battles and events, and contrasts its goals and achievements with those of the French Revolution. The book is dedicated to Napoleon as First Consul, who is compared to George Washington. This is the only edition listed by Howes or Sabin, though the work originally appeared in 1796.

* Howes C313. Sabin 12166.
34. [CHILE. Chiloé Island]. *Proclama del Gobierno a los soldados y habi-
tantes de Chiloe*. [Text begins]: Soldados de Chiloe, desgraciadas victimas de
la ambicion de los tiranos .... Santiago de Chile: n.pr., dated 9 June 1813.
(1 l.), printed on both sides. $900.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Briseño refers to a folio edition of the same year; no priority has
been established. The present proclamation urges inhabitants of the island of Chiloé who
are fighting for the Spanish to reconsider their allegiance, arguing that they are naturally
bound more closely to their fellow Americans than to the Spanish, and that the Spanish
will not keep any promises they have made to the soldiers. Printed at the end: “Francisco
Antonio Perez—Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eyzaguirre—Mariano Egaña, Secretario,”
and dated Palacio de Gobierno de Santiago 9 de Junio de 1813.

The inhabitants of Chiloé were staunch royalists, and in December 1817 the island
became the last stronghold of the Spanish royalists fleeing from the Chilean mainland.
The island was not fully incorporated into the Republic of Chile until 1826.

35. [CHILE. Concepción]. *Proclama del Gobierno*. [Text begins]: Provin-
cia de Concepcion: habeis sufrido todos los males consiguientes a una guerra
inopinada .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Estado, 8 November
1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Short tear in upper margin. A good
to very good copy. 3 pp. $800.00

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

36. [COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, Vice-Admiral, 1st Baron Colling-
wood]. *Proclamação do Almirante Ingles aos Hespanhues, na Cidade de Cadiz
a 11 de Junho de 1808*. [Text begins]: Valerosos, e leaes Hespanhues: Tenho a
satisfacao de poder proclamar-vos, em nome do meu Governo, para louvor o
First Edition in Portuguese. Vice-Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood, commander-in-chief of Britain’s Mediterranean Fleet, welcomes Spain as an ally and urges Spaniards to continue fighting “este homem vil, transgressor de todos os direitos.” Since the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, six French ships under the command of Admiral Rosily had been bottled up in the harbor at Cadiz. In June 1808, after the Spanish bombarded them, Rosily surrendered. The contribution of the British under Collingwood was to maintain the blockade so that the French ships could not escape.


Second edition of this readable and informative travel narrative by an officer on H.M.S. Dolphin. Collins’ account of his Mediterranean voyages includes extended descriptions of Lisbon and Porto, Sicily, Malta, Marmaris (Turkey), and Egypt, with observations on the history, antiquities, topography, architecture, social life and customs, and political situation of each. His experiences lead him to the conclusion that Britain is the best of all the lands he has visited, because there “religious and civil liberty are well understood.” Collins first published the Voyages himself in London in 1807. It then caught the eye of the enterprising publisher and bookseller Sir Richard Phillips, who published the second edition and simultaneously reissued it as Volume X in the First Series of his Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels (London, 1805-10). A Philadelphia edition appeared the same year, and three later London editions appeared over the next decade.


Woodcut Illustration of a Hospital

38. [COSTA, José Daniel Rodrigues da]. Protecção a Franceza. 2 parts in 1 volume. (colophon:) Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1808. 4°, stitched. Caption titles. Half-page woodcut illustrations on the final page of each part, one of a ship, the other of the interior of a hospital (?). Uncut, on sturdy paper. Light browning; occasional very

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The title-page of the second part reads, Embarque dos apaixonados dos francezes para o Hospital do Mundo, ou segunda parte da Protecção à Franceza. Among the many poems are sonnets, décimas, odes, and an allegorical work on crows and storks. References to the French occur frequently; references to Napoleon himself occur less often, and are usually veiled. The royal family’s move to Brazil is mentioned briefly. The final woodcut is an engraving of a hospital scene, apparently a reference to the title of the second part.

The second part bears the printed signature on p. 31 of José Daniel Rodrigues da Costa. Costa (1757-1832), a native of Leiria, held many government posts in Portugal and was a prolific writer whose works were very popular and often reprinted during his lifetime.

* Martinho da Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 229: listing only the first part (24 pp.); on the author, cf. Innocêncio IV, 304 and XII, 295. Fonseca, *Pseudônimos* p. 250 identifies the author as Rodrigues da Costa. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: first part: 47940984 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 613412202 (Harvard University); second part: 47940925 (Yale University, Newberry Library, University of Kansas, University of Toronto, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek) and 43364168 (Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha). Porbase calls for only 24 pp. [part 1 only], locating a copy at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa and 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; part 2 is listed separately, with five copies located in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Porbase also locates two copies of a Coimbra 1808 edition, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Copac.

39. 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 precedee, 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. A very good copy. 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.

40. COSTA, Verissimo Antonio Ferreira da. Manifesto das diligencias e meios, que se empregarão em Lisboa, relativos á restauração da liberdade da patria. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1809. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (spine worn, a few small holes, minor fraying). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A very good copy. 32 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author claims to have been the instigator of plans to expel Junot and the French. He was one of Junot’s victims, and railed against him in his Analyse das ordens do dia de Beresford, Lisbon 1820. Ferreira da Costa, who served under Beresford during the Peninsular War, was later accused of taking part in the conspiracy of Gomes Freire, but exonerated.


41. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Observações do … sobre um artigo da Gazeta de Lisboa, de 29 de Outubro de 1810. London: impresso por W. Lewis, 1811. 8°, stitched, with contemporary rear plain wrapper. Some scattered light spotting. A good to very good copy. 72 pp. $700.00

FIRST EDITION. The author attacks the Portuguese government for having imprisoned several Portuguese citizens, including himself, on charges of being French sympathizers; the prisoners were condemned to exile and deported to Ilha Terceira. In an article in the Gazeta de Lisboa the government had blamed this illegal act on the English authorities. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa also gives a detailed description of the sentencing of the prisoners and their embarkation for the Azores. There is a brief “Aviso do Edictor” on the recto of the second leaf signed H.J.D.C. [i.e., Hipolito José da Costa].

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

Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the Agricultural Development of Brazil
C.R. Boxer’s Copy

42. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e accrescentada …. 2 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4°, twentieth-century mottled sheep (ca. 1975; only the slightest wear), back richly gilt, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Internally very fine. C.R. Boxer’s copy, with his autograph on verso of front free endleaf, dated 8–11–77. xv, 112 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works bound in 1 volume. $5,000.00

FIRST EDITION IN PORTUGUESE of the Analyse, in which Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire. In the Concordancia, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The Concordancia complements the Analyse and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the Analyse in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d’Afrique. (NUC locates copies only at DLC, RPJC and MB.) As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes. In 1808, he was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely not coincidental that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

Borba de Moraes (1983) 1, 231; Período colonial p. 106-7. Blake IV, 477-8 (also listing, without collation, what is surely a ghost edition of Lisbon, 1796). Innocêncio IV, 385: without collation. Rodrigues 782 and 784. Greenlee Catalogue I, 387: listing only the Analyse. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 808/20-1. Bethell, Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade p. 6. NUC: both works at DLC, InU and MH-BA; Concordancia alone at MB. OCLC: 25951936 (errata leaf not mentioned: Newberry Library, Northwestern University, University of CaliforniaSan Diego); 78833114 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); 65237023 (eBook); 251671363 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 558145773 (British Library); 459003161 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-
Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists the eBook.

BOUND WITH:


*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and* Período colonial *p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Innocência IV, 385; had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (eBook); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671778 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copec repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.

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43. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Collecção de alguns Manuscriptos, curiosos do Exmº Bispo d’Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se ténham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos Nºs do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico denominado Mnemozine Luzitana, nos Nºs 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo foram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conservavam manuscritos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa*. London: Impresor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8°, later nineteenth-century white silk with damask pattern (spine gone, other binding wear), rectangular maroon leather lettering-piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Overall a good, uncut copy. Internally in very good to fine condition. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:
1. An analysis of the “Ordenação do livro 3º titulo 85”;
2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
4. Letters to the editors of the Investigador, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
6. “Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas.”

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de
Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the Agricultural Development of Brazil


First edition in English, a third or fourth issue of the 1801 sheets with a new title page. There seem to have been at least 5 distinct issues of this translation: 1801, 1806, 1807 (2 imprints) and 1808. One of the reasons for the numerous reissues during 1806, 1807, and 1808 no doubt relates to increased interest in the subject in Great Britain due to Napoleon’s designs on the Iberian Peninsula and the fear that he would attempt to subjugate Spanish and Portuguese American colonies. This work, originally published in 1794 as Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de Portugal e suas colonias, was one of the first of its kind to be printed in Portugal, and one of the first works to give details to the rest of Europe about the wealth of the Portuguese colonies; it went out of print almost immediately. On pp. 3-126 are substantial discussions of Brazil’s natural resources (especially fish and lumber), of its agriculture, its Indians, and its value to the economic well-being of Portugal. According to the anonymous translator, this English version was prepared in response to the peace treaty recently concluded between Portugal and Spain; the precarious nature of the settlement raised the possibility that England might take the Portuguese colonies under her protection. The translator has added many substantial footnotes of correction and explanation, including a note criticizing Azeredo Coutinho’s support of slavery.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

45. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *A Political Essay on the Commerce of Portugal and Her Colonies, Particularly of Brasil, in South America…. Second edition.* London: for H.D. Symonds, 1806. 8°, recent antique sheep (ca. 1975), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves. Foxing and minor staining to first few leaves, light browning to some outer margins. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), v pp., (2 ll.), 198 pp., (1 l. errata). $800.00

First edition, second issue, described on the title-page as the second edition, although in fact it was a reissue with only the title-page changed. There seem to have been at least five distinct issues of this translation: 1801, 1806, 1807 (2 imprints) and 1808. One of the reasons for the numerous reissues during 1806, 1807, and 1808 no doubt relates to increased interest in the subject in Great Britain due to Napoleon’s designs on the Iberian Peninsula and the fear that he would attempt to subjugate Spanish and Portuguese American colonies.

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First and only edition of this litany of the evils inflicted on Portugal by its French occupiers, the lesson being that only a strong alliance with Great Britain can restore Portugal to its supposed former economic and political strength. Couto (1778?-1843) was *professor régio* of Greek and later *reitor* of the Lycéo Nacional, Lisbon. An author search in Porbase turned up 44 “hits”.


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47. [COUTO, António Maria do, possible author]. *O Cão do Cégo, que fugio para a esquadra ingleza com medo do Lagarde, e consulta hum letrado sobre o assassinio de seu amo, feito pela sentinella franceza*. Lisbon: Na Impressam Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Ink stains and some soiling on final page, without loss of text. A good copy. 8 pp. $150.00

First and only edition of this imaginary dialogue between an educated man and a dog who speaks French, English, and Portuguese. The dog has fled the French because they hate loyalty and love, which dogs symbolize: “os Francezes são os exemplares da perfidia e do odio, pois que até aborrecem os seus semelhantes. O Cão é humilde; o Francez soberbo.”

The present copy does not contain the illustration mentioned by Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda. Of the six copies we have been able to locate, it appears that only the ones in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (which appears to be an eBook) and the copy in the Biblioteca Pública de Braga contain an illustration.

The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek attributes the work to António Maria do Couto (on this author see Inocêncio I, 197-200; VIII, 243-4; this title is not mentioned); none of the other catalogues give an author for this title.

British Troops Expel the French from Portugal and Support the Government of D. João, the Prince Regent


FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Signed in print at the end by General Dalrymple, at his headquarters at Praias on 18 September 1808, this proclamation calls upon the members of D. João’s regency (the Conde de Castro-Marim, D. Francisco Xavier de Noronha, Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, João Antonio Salter de Mendoca, and D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz Coutinho) to repair to Lisbon and to take upon themselves the functions of government. All inferior jurisdictions and tribunals are required to pay deference and submit to the new government. Any offenses against the order and tranquility of the Kingdom will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

In August 1808, British forces (including the King’s German Legion) had landed in Portugal under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington. Wellesley gained victories at Rolica on August 17, while the Portuguese Observation Army of Bernardino Freire contained General Louis Henri Loison’s forces. On August 20, the Anglo-Portuguese held their line under Wellesley at Vimeiro and repulsed Junot. Wellesley, however, was considered too junior an officer to command the newly reinforced expedition to Portugal and was replaced by Generals Harry Burrard and Dalrymple. They proceeded to grant Junot very favourable armistice terms, allowing for his unmolested evacuation from Portugal courtesy of the Royal Navy under the controversial Convention of Sintra.


Includes Report of the Supremo Tribunal da Rapina e Saque

First Edition in Portuguese of this witty attack on Napoleon and the French occupation of Spain, done in the style of a weekly newsletter entitled “Diario Napoleónico.” Included are news reports of the Parisian Supremo Tribunal da Rapina e Saque, lost and found notices for *a honra franceza* and *o valor franceza*, and weather reports on the *temperamento político* of various European nations.


**Dead Men Talking**

**50.** *Dialogo entre dois mortos, ou entreténimento entre dois soldados, que morrerão na Batalha do Bussaco, hum Inglez, outro Francez, e enterrados no mesmo lugar: acontecimento verdadeirissimo achado n’uma casa de campo que occupou Massena. Por M.V.M., militar que os esteve escutando.* Parts I and II only (of three). Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1810-1811. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Some worming in outer margins, just touching a few letters of text, but never causing any illegibility. Dampstained. Overall in slightly less than good condition. 15; 16 pp. **Parts I and II only (of three).** $50.00

FIRST EDITION. The third part (not included in this set) appeared in Lisbon, 1811, with 14 pages. The discussion ranges from the lives of the fictitious speakers (born in Amiens and Dublin) to religion, the battle in which they died, Napoleon, and Massena.

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II*, 239-40 (calling for three parts). Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 135 (with only two parts). Not located in Inocêncio. “M.V.M.” not located in Martinho da Fonseca, Guerra Andrade or Tancredo de Paiva. NUC: Cty (with 3 parts) OCLC: 44784469 (Yale University; all three parts); 165467176 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; eBook of part I only?); 165467182 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; eBook of part II only?); 643264651 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; eBook of part III only?). Porbase locates 12 copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
Onward to Colonia!

51. ELIO, Francisco Xavier de. Proclama. Que el Coronel D. Francisco Xavier de Elio, Comandante en Xefe del Exercito Espanol de operaciones en la banda oriental del Rio contra los Ingleses, hizo el 22 de mayo de 1807 a todos sus Tropas, estando a caballo con espada en mano, y en el centro del gran quadro, que de todas ellas formo. Buenos Aires: n.pr., 1807. 4°, unbound, reinforced with tape at fold, minor marginal worming. Backed with tape. A few tiny marginal wormholes, not affecting text. A near-good to good copy. (4) pp. $1,400.00

FIRST EDITION. When the British captured Buenos Aires on 27 June 1806, they held it barely two months before it was retaken by a force under Santiago Liniers (12 August). Early the next year, the British seized Montevideo (February), and in June tried again to take Buenos Aires. When the British commander Whitelocke admitted failure (7 July), one of the terms of the capitulation was that he evacuate both Buenos Aires and Montevideo within two months.

Although short-lived, the British occupation of Montevideo had lasting effects. Montevideo had for the first time played a significant commercial and political role; from this time on, its rivalry with Buenos Aires was acute, foreshadowing the independence of Uruguay. The man who delivered this Proclama played no small part in the feud. Elio was made Governor of Montevideo in 1807, and was openly hostile to Santiago Liniers, who had become Viceroy of La Plata. (See Humphreys, Liberation of South America, pp. 1-14.)

Judging from this speech made 22 May 1807, Elio was planning to attack and recapture Colonia, across the river from Buenos Aires, that night. He encourages his men by pointing out that the British had sent their best troops against Buenos Aires, yet had only held it for two months, and that the troops sent to the Banda Oriental were not even of that quality. He reminds them that they are fighting for their own homes and families, and ends by making them swear obedience to their officers. Elio delivered the speech (according to the caption title) in the center of his troops, with his sword in his hand.

The results of the battle were not quite what Elio predicted. According to Gregorio Funes, who wrote his Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos-Ayres y Tucuman only a decade later, Elio had been chosen to command an expedition against Pak at Colonia because “su ayre marcial acompanado de un lenguage firme y determinado, hizo concevir que era capaz de guiar a los hombres por el camino del la gloria y la immortalidad. La experiencia disipo el error de este concepto, y nos dio a conocer por un fanfarron arrevatatado.” Pak soundly defeated Elio; Elio retreated to San Pedro and was joined by reinforcements, but made a serious error in choosing where to camp. Pak was able to rout him again, and this time Elio’s forces lost even their baggage-train. It is the opinion of Funes that “tantos felices sucesos alentaron a los ingleses para emprehender la conquista de la capital.” (Funes III, 443-45).

Remarkably enough, the defeat seems not to have had a serious effect on Elio’s career: he was governor of Montevideo from 1807 to 1809 and was named viceroy of La Plata in 1810.

The subject of this pamphlet is quite unusual. The printing of a speech to the troops before battle is rare enough. Even more so is such a printing when the battle was lost, and there was no chance of pretending otherwise: the British did not evacuate the Banda Oriental until Whitelocke had given up trying to capture Buenos Aires.

Furlong 951. Medina Buenos Aires 371. OCLC: 57562624 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 55244050 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 715825492 (Biblioteca Nacional de Espana). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not in Josiah, which lists a related work by the same author, published the same year.
Beware the British!

52. ESTALA, Pedro. Quatro cartas de un Español a un Anglomano a en que se manifiesta la perfidia del gobierno de la Inglaterra, como pernicioso al genero humano, potencias Europeas, y particularmente à la España. Buenos Aires: en la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1807. 4°, later vellum, vertical title in manuscript on spine. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy. (4 ll.), 57 pp.  $2,800.00

First and only Buenos Aires edition of this work that attempts to prove to misguided Anglophiles that the British are treacherous allies; it includes discussions of their political and commercial activities in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Malta, with frequent unfavorable comparisons to the French. He accuses Britain of fomenting slavery (pp. 44-45) and of behaving despotically in India.

The work appeared in Madrid, 1805, then in Cádiz, 1805. This edition adds (in the 4 preliminary leaves) the author’s address to the Cabildo of Buenos Aires, dated December 17, 1806, and a dedication of the same date from the Cabildo to the inhabitants of Buenos Aires and the Rio de la Plata area as a warning against “qualesquiera seducción británica.” The Quatro cartas were published again in Madrid, 1809.

53. *Explicação imparcial das Observações do Dr. Vicente José Ferreira Cardozo da Costa sobre um artigo da Gazeta de Lisboa de 22 d’Outubro de 1810.* (London: W. Lewis?), 1812. 8°, contemporary bluish-grey plain wrappers (spine defective; chipped and dampstained). Light browning. A very good copy. xi, 78 pp., (1 blank l.). $500.00

FIRST EDITION of this refutation of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s *Observações*, London 1811. In the *Observações*, Ferreira Cardoso da Costa, a native of Bahia and noted jurisconsult, attacked the Portuguese government for having imprisoned several Portuguese citizens, including himself, on charges of being French sympathizers; the prisoners were condemned to exile and deported to Ilha Terceira.

In this *Explicação*, the anonymous author refutes the *Observações* point by point, with substantial documentation and criticism of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s logic. There is some discussion of the Prince Regent’s actions while in Brazil. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa replied with *O autor da Explicação imparcial das Observações a Gazeta desencantado, e defendido*, London 1813, which began with a reprint of the *Explicação imparcial*.


Second edition; a close reprint of the original, but with a new setting of type. Th first was printed in London, 1812. It was reprinted in Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s refutation

In the *Observações*, Ferreira Cardoso da Costa, a native of Bahia and noted jurist, attacked the Portuguese government for having imprisoned several Portuguese citizens, including himself, on charges of being French sympathizers; the prisoners were condemned to exile and deported to Ilha Terceira. In this *Explicação*, the anonymous author refutes the *Observações* point by point, with substantial documentation and criticism of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa's logic. There is some discussion of the Prince Regent's actions while in Brazil.


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**A Chaplain Preaches to Soldiers Urging Them to Abide by Their Oaths**

55. *[FARIA, Fr. Simão da Graça]. Reflexões que aos soldados do Regimento Nº 22. Faz o seu capelão, sobre a obrigação de seguirem as Bandeiras que juráram ... oferecidas ao Coronel do mesmo regimento ... Manoel de Brito Mouzinho, Ajudante General do ... Marechal Beresford, pelo capellão do mencionado regimento*. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1809. 8°, contemporary decorated rear paper wrapper (front wrapper missing). Small typographical vignette on title page. Faint marginal dampstaining, light soiling and foxing. Overall a good to very good copy. 40 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Graça discusses the meaning and origin of oaths, their various forms, and the punishments for breaking them, then proceeds to describe to the soldiers of Portugal’s 22nd Regiment the deleterious effects on God, country, and comrades of forswearing oneself. He mentions the excellent leadership of William Carr Beresford, who had been appointed marshal and commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army in March 1809. Fr. Simão was the chaplain of the 22nd Regiment.


FIRST EDITION? Celebrates in verse Nelson’s defeat of the French fleet at Trafalgar, 21 October 1805. The author (Madrid 1760-Paris 1828) was an important and prolific dramatist.

Editions appeared in Barcelona and Cádiz in the same year. Palau lists the Madrid edition before that of Barcelona, but does not list that of Cádiz. Aguilar Piñal lists this Madrid 1805 edition first; he also lists the Barcelona and Cádiz editions, as well as three periodical appearances that year, a Valencia 1806 edition, and yet another periodical appearance in 1806.

* Aguilar Piñal 2738; cf. 2739-45. Palau 89379: calling for 1 l., 8 pp., and listing only one copy sold. On the author, see Ward, Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature, p. 398. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 41250864 (Yale University [but according to Orbis, Yale has the Cadiz 1805 edition only]), Indiana University [according to IUCat, Indiana University has a Barcelona 1805 edition only], University of British Columbia Library, University of California-San Diego, Biblioteca Nacional de España [appears to be the same edition as our copy, but without the final blank leaf], Sächsische Landesbibliothek—Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden; 557681531 (British Library); 714201777 (internet resource: Biblioteca Digital Comunidad de Madrid); 742645448 (Barcelona edition: Mediatèques de Montpellier-Agglomération). CCPBE locates five copies (but gives the imprint as Madrid: [s.n.], 1805 [Imp. de Villalpando]), at Biblioteca General-Universidade de Sevilla, Seminario Conciliar o Metropolitano de Zaragoza, Universidad de Oviedo, Biblioteca Regional de Madrid, and Seminario Diocesano-Facultad de Teología-Vitoria-Gasteiz; one copy of the Cadiz edition is located at the Biblioteca Pública del Estado-Biblioteca Provincial-Cádiz. Rebiun repeats copies with the imprint Madrid: [s.n.], 1805 (Imp. de Villalpando) at Biblioteca Regional de Madrid, Universidad de Oviedo, and Universidad de Sevilla. Copac repeats British Library. No edition located in Hollis (which lists 83 items by the author). Orbis cites an edition of Cádiz, 1805.

57. [FERRER DE COUTO, José]. Combate naval de Trafalgar (relacion histórica). Madrid: Á cargo de Manini Hermanos, 1851. 8°, contemporary quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (spine defective, some wear), flat spine with gilt bands and “Trafalgar” vertically in gilt. Wood-engraved vignette on title-page of sailors with barrels, crates and a canon. Light browning and foxing. Overall good. Octagonal paper tag, ruled, on upper inner corner of front cover, with blue border and ink manuscript “11. / 30”. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

FIRST EDITION, preceding the author’s Historia del combate naval de Trafalgar, precedida de la del Rencimiento de la Marina Española durante el siglo XVIII, published the same year by the same printer, with 58 pages. A footnote on p. 5 states, “Esta relacion
Ferrer de Couto, a native of Ferrol, La Coruña (1820-1877), moved to New York in 1860 and soon became the controversial publisher of the *Cronista de Nueva York*. He was a staunch defender of the rights of Spaniards in the Americas.

* Palau 57897 (a cross-reference to Ferrer de Couto); cf. 9047, the 58-page later edition. NUC: WaPS. OCLC: 253206643 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 431583189 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 651471762 (Biblioteca Nacional de México). CCPBE locates eleven copies. Rebiun locates five additional copies. Not located in Copac, which cites four locations for the *Historia del combate naval de Trafalgar*.

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**Jupiter Asks Peter the Great, Charles V, and Others for Advice on Defeating Napoleon**

58. FILÓPOLO, pseudonym. *Correio do outro mundo, contém a relação do Congresso celebrado no Olympo entre Pedro o Grande Imperador da Rusia, Federico II, Rei de Prussia, Lourenço de Medicis de Florença, Henrique IV de França, e Carlos V de Alemanha, e I de Hespanha; no qual attendidas as actuaes circunstancias da Europa, resolvem o Plano que seria mais vantajoso para que esta recobrasse a sua independencia, e para destruir a ambição do Tyranno do Continente*. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4°., disbound. Some dampstains. Small worm trace throughout, affecting some letters of text, but not legibility. A near good copy. Contemporary ink inscription “7362” in upper outer corner of title page. 12 pp. $50.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese [?]. In a meeting on Olympus, Jupiter describes the havoc Napoleon and his family have wreaked in Europe, and asks advice from famous rulers of the past: Peter the Great of Russia, Frederick II of Prussia, Lorenzo de’ Medici, Henry IV of France, and Charles V of Germany (I of Spain). The conclusion is that “Hespanha, sobeja em valor, rica em talentos, fecunda em heroes, e tenaz em suas emprezas, dará a liberdade ao Occidente,” and that the Russians, Austrians, and British will play their roles so that all of Europe can once again live “debaixo do poder dos verdadeiros soberanos no seio da illustração, da segurança, e da abundancia.”

“Filópolo,” who signs the work on p. 12, does not appear in any of the dictionaries of pseudonyms consulted (Martinho da Fonseca, Lapa, Guerra Andrade, Tancredo da Paiva).

* Ayres Magalhões de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* I, 289 (said to have been translated from the Spanish). Not located in Inocêncio. NUC: Cty. OCLC: 44487892 (Yale University). Porphase lists two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

FIRST EDITION? There are two variant issues or editions of Coimbra 1808 (see Porbase): one has palm branches on each side of the woodcut Portuguese royal arms on the title page, while the other has the arms without the palm branches. No priority has been determined. The present issue does not have the branches. Another edition appeared in Lisbon in the same year, but since Soares Franco was a professor at Coimbra, the Coimbra edition was perhaps the first. This pamphlet was also reprinted in Rio de Janeiro in 1809.

Soares Franco examines the reasons given by the French for invading Portugal. He cites the *Monitor* at length, discusses Napoleon’s motives, mentions the British invasion of Rio de la Plata (p. 13), the victualing of British naval vessels at Rio de Janeiro, discusses British relations with France, Portugal, and the rest of Europe, control of the seas, the blockade of the European continent, the necessity of the Portuguese royal family to depart for Brazil, and the European colonial system in the Americas.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born in Loures, near Lisbon, and died in Lisbon; he was a professor of medicine at Coimbra, a deputy to the Cortes in 1821 and a member of the Royal Council.


60. FRASER, Simon. Autograph letter, signed [“Simão Fraser”], to D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Conde de Linhares, in Rio de Janeiro. In Portuguese, dated 28 August 1808, from London. Folio (31.8 x 20.4 cm.), unbound. Horizontal fold. Very good to fine condition. (1 l., 1 blank l.). $300.00

Simon Fraser (1738-1813) served as commander of a group of British troops stationed in Portugal from 1797 to 1800; in 1802 he was made a Lieutenant General. The service in Portugal doubtless explains his excellent command of the language.

In the present letter Fraser offers to serve D. João, the Prince Regent (later D. João VI) in any possible way. The Conde de Linhares was Secretary of Foreign Affairs and War at this time, when the Portuguese court had just moved to Rio de Janeiro. Fraser explains that he is writing to him because General Forbes, of whom he had been accustomed to ask such favors, had died.

* See DNB.
61. [FREITAS, Joaquim Ferreira de]. Memoria sobre a conspiração de 1817, vulgarmente chamada a conspiração de Gomes Freire; escripta e publicada por um Portuguez, amigo da justiça e da verdade. London: Impresso por Ricardo e Artur Taylor, 1822. 8°, contemporary morocco (very slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text block edges marbled to match. Scattered light foxing. A fine copy. Wood-engraved frontispiece, 284 pp., (2 ll.), with 1 wood-engraved plate and diagrams in text.

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in Lisbon, 1822, without the allegorical frontispiece. This is the fullest account of the 1817 conspiracy against Marshal Beresford and the Portuguese government, whose leader was Lieutenant-General Gomes Freire de Andrade, recognized soon thereafter as one of the martyrs of Portuguese liberty. The Memoria was written at the request and the expense of Marshal Beresford, to justify the harsh measures he used to suppress the conspiracy, and it is biased in Beresford’s favor; nevertheless, it contains invaluable details such as copies of the documents written by the conspirators to each other, and a transcription in full of the sentence passed upon them.

The frontispiece is a wood engraving signed by Sears, showing a man with a sickle speaking to a woman who attacks a many-headed dragon (treason?) with a sword; above is a winged figure holding flames (lightning bolts?) in either hand. The plate at p. 209 shows the execution of the conspirators. There are also tables and diagrams, e.g., one showing the code used by the conspirators for their correspondence.

* Innocencio IV, 78-79: without collation, and calling for only 1 plate. Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 31: without collation, but calling for 2 plates. This edition not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, which lists that of Lisbon 1822. Greenlee Catalogue I, 519: calling for 284 pp., frontispiece and diagrams. NUC: DL,C, CaBVaU, MH; calling for x, 281 pp. with diagrams. OCLC: 13037247 (eight locations, but we think that at least one is an online copy); 560498643 (British Library); 457924242 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 165785012 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, an eBook). Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library, and adds two copies, both at Oxford University.

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62. GAMA, Manoel Jacinto Nogueira da, 1º Marquez de Baependy. Memoria sobre a absoluta necessidade, que ha, de Nitreiras nacionaes para a independencia e defensa dos Estados com a descripção da origem, actual estado, e vantagens da Real Nitreira Artificial de Braço de Prata: lida na Secção pública da Sociedade Real Maritima, Militar, e Geografica de 19 de Janeiro de 1802 …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1803. Small 4°, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, antique hand-
marbled endleaves. A fine copy. Small contemporary ink inscription on
title page. 73 pp. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this work on saltpeter (potassium nitrate), the critical ingredient
for gunpowder. Part I covers the urgent need for saltpeter, which had once been acquired
by scraping salt deposits from masonry buildings or by collecting animal waste. Gama
lists sources of natural saltpeter in Portugal and her overseas possessions, including
Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Minas Geraes, and Goiás (p. 19).
Part II describes the early years of the royal factory for producing artificial saltpeter
at Braço de Prata and Gama’s role as administrator of that factory. Artificial saltpeter had
been produced on a small scale as early as the fourteenth century, but the breakthrough
in production for artificial niter beds came with Lavoisier’s research in the 1770s. The
factory at Braço de Prata used tobacco powder to assist in production (pp. 29-32) and
produced 40 arrobas of saltpeter every month.
Part III describes the factory, its profit, and the increase in product that can be
expected from it, with suggestions for the establishment of saltpeter factories elsewhere.
The Fábrica do Braço de Prata is now INDEP (Indústrias Nacionais de Defesa), a defense
industry owned by the Portuguese government.
Gama was born at São João d’El-Rei, Minas Geraes, 1765, and died in Rio de Janeiro,
1847. Politically influential during the period of Brazilian independence through the
abdication of the Emperor Dom Pedro I, he served as Ministro e Secretario d’Estado dos
Negocios da Fazenda, Presidente do Thesouro Publico, Conselheiro do Imperador, Con-
selheiro d’Estado, deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and senator from Minas Geraes.
On the title-page he is identified as Inspector Geral das Nitreiras, e Fabrica de Polvora da
Capitania de Minas Geraes and as the secretary of the Real Fazenda of Minas Geraes.

Daily Eyewitness Reports of the French Invaders

63. Gazeta de Lisboa com privilegio do governo. No. 28, 2º Suplemento
(July 23, 1808), No. 29 (July 27, 1808), No. 29, 1º Supplemento (July
30, 1808), No. 30 (August 6, 1808), No. 30, 1º Supplemento (August
15, 1808). 5 issues. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Gal-
hardo, 1808. 8°, disbound. Woodcut Imperial arms of Napoleon on
mastheads. Minor stains and soiling. Very good condition. (2 ll.),
(2 ll.), (2 ll.), (4 ll.), (2 ll.). 5 issues. $100.00

The Gazeta de Lisboa was the principal Portuguese periodical for political news from
1715 to 1820. In the present issues, published while Junot (to whom Napoleon granted
the title Duque de Abrantes) was in control of Lisbon and much of Portugal, the focus is on military activities of the French and Portuguese as well as noteworthy legal and cultural events in and around Lisbon. This was just prior to the defeat of the French by Wellington in the Battles of Rolica (17 August 1808) and Vimeiro (21 August 1808). The controversial Convention of Sintra was signed on 30 August, allowing Junot to retire with all troops, baggage and arms, conveyed by the British Royal Navy back to France. Some attention is also given to events of political and economic significance in Holland, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and Westphalia.

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 73.

**Early Condemnation of the Hidalgo Revolution**

64. **GONZALEZ DEL CAMPILLO, Manuel Ignacio.** *Pastoral que el ilustrísimo Señor Dór. D. Manuel Ignacio Gonzalez del Campillo, dignísimo Obispo de La Puebla de Los Angeles, dirige a sus diocesanos.* [Puebla de Los Angeles]: n.pr., [September 30, 1810]. 4°, stitched. A fine copy. 16 pp. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of one of the earliest condemnations of the Hidalgo revolution that began with the “Grito de Dolores” on 16 September 1810. Within a few weeks after Father Hidalgo roused the Indian population under the banners of Ferdinand VII and the Virgin of Guadalupe, Spanish authority seemed almost to have disappeared throughout northern Mexico. The Church ex-communicated Hidalgo and used its enormous power to preach against him and his co-revolutionaries Allende and Aldana.


**Suggestions for Keeping Latin America Happy**

**Under a Liberal Spanish Constitution**

65. **GONZALEZ Y MONTOYA, José.** *Rasgos sueltos para la Constitucion de América, anunciados por el Intendente de Exercito ....* Cadiz: En la Imprenta de la Junta Superior, 30 April 1811. 4°, contemporary plain
blue-gray wrappers. Single horizontal fold. A few contemporary notes in margins. Overall a fine copy. 16 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the famous Spanish constitution of 1812 was being written, Gonzalez y Montoya published these suggestions for constitutional provisions that would benefit the American colonies. Gonzalez y Montoya had governed the province of Puno (Peru) for five years and traveled in Canada, the United States, Brazil and the Spanish Main for five more years. He argues that the Spanish colonies in America do not desire freedom from Spain and will be happy to remain linked to Spain if the right measures are written into the Constitution. He suggests that the Indies have their own Cortes and a separate Consejo, and that there be radical changes in the Audiencias. The clergy must be reformed and limits set to their salaries (“los mas eclesiásticos de América son mui ricos, mui idiotas y mui tiranos, especialmente en el Perú …” p. 13).

Palau 105563. Not in Sabin. NUC: DLC, MH.

Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy,
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines and a Description of the Lisbon Earthquake of 1755


First Edition in Portuguese of this little known but extremely important work on political economics, with discussions of Brazilian gold mines (Chapters VII and XII-XIII), the pernicious influence of the English, Luso-Brazilian trade, industry and commerce, as well as on Portugal’s government, agriculture, and military and naval strength. On pages cxv-cxvii is the Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa, describing the fatalities and damage of the 1755 earthquake.

The Profecia politica was first published in Madrid in 1762. Later that same year, the same sheets were reissued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separando de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que ha usado la Inglaterra para arruinar a Portugal. Sigue a este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la perdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderias, diamantes, &c. Other
editions (with the title *Profecia política*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 ("reimpreso del exemplar de Madrid"). Despite the fact that so many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

When the Peninsular War was in progress, the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecia política*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and in this Portuguese translation. These editions are also rare. The Portuguese text appeared again in Porto, 1972, in an anthology organized by Armando Castro published by Afromontado, titled *A dominação inglesa em Portugal*.


* Relief Efforts after the Devastation of the French Invasion

67. [GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament]. *Report of the Committee, Appointed to Direct the Distribution of the Grant, Voted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom … for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Districts of Portugal, Laid Waste by the Enemy in the Year 1810.* / [facing page:] *Conta publicada pela Commissão encarregada de dirigir a distribuição do donativo ….* (Lisbon): Na Impressão Regia, after 26 July 1813. 4°, mid- to late-twentieth-century machine-marbled wrappers. A crisp, clean, fine copy. Internally very fine. 111 pp., 14 tables [paginated 114-27; 10 of the tables large and folding]; text in English and Portuguese on facing pages, tables also in both languages. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. Important documentary and statistical compilation. In 1810 Wellington, foreseeing that much of Portugal would be devastated by the French, recommended that Parliament supply aid. In 1811 Parliament voted a sum not exceeding £100,000. Pages 20-59 comprise the report of the Committee that traveled to Portugal to gather and cross-check reports of the situation there: it includes not only the statistics they gathered, but their evaluation of those statistics. It is followed by supporting documents and tables setting out the distribution of the funds.

Impressment, Privateering, Neutrality

68. HARPER, Robert Goodloe. *Reflexões sobre a questão entre os Estados Unidos, e a França.* London: n.pr., 1798. 4°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (quite worn, especially at corner, joints, head and foot of spine), flat spine gilt (waterstained), crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small waterstains at inner margins of some leaves. Internally in very good to fine condition; overall a good copy. (2 ll.), 140 pp. Page 140 misnumbered “240”. $800.00

One of three Portuguese editions published in London in 1798 (priority unknown) of Harper’s *Observations on the Dispute Between the United States and France.* Dated May 25, 1797, and first published shortly thereafter in Philadelphia, this influential work was reprinted many times in the United States and England during 1797 and 1798; at least two French translations were also published in London in 1798.

In this impassioned defense of Jay’s Treaty, Harper argues that, by permitting British ships to seize French goods found on American vessels, the United States had not violated its 1778 treaty with France. Indeed, through the irresponsible actions of Edmond Genêt, the French ambassador, France had willfully violated American neutrality by attempting to involve the United States militarily against England and Spain. Harper’s work is of considerable maritime interest for its lengthy discussions of French, British, and American positions and policies on impressment, privateering, and the treatment of neutral ships and cargoes.

Robert Goodloe Harper (1765-1826) was born in Fredericksburg, Va., attended Princeton, and then studied law in Charleston, S.C. During the later 1780s, he served as a South Carolina state legislator and engaged in land speculation before being elected to Congress in 1794. At first a staunch Jeffersonian Republican with strong pro-French sympathies, Harper soon switched to the Federalist party and embraced its pro-English stance. Harper’s debating skills won him wide acclaim, as did his political pamphlets. After leaving Congress in 1801, Harper practiced law. He later became one of the founders of the American Colonization Society and is credited with suggesting the name “Liberia” for its African settlement.

* This edition not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*; cf. 2137: cites an 8° edition of 322 pp. Cf. Howes H209 and Sabin 30431-40 for editions in English and French. This edition not in ESTC, which locates copies of the 8° with (2 ll.), 322 pp. edition in Portuguese at the British Library, the Bodleian Library, Brown University, University of South Carolina, and University of Virginia. NUC. Cf.Y. Not located in RLIN. OCLC: 45673919 (Yale University). This edition not in Porbase, which lists two copies of the 8° edition with (2 ll.), 322 pp., one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another in the Royal Convent Library at Mafra. This edition not in Copac, which adds a copy of the 8° edition in Portuguese with (2 ll.), 322 pp. at the National Library of Scotland. No Portuguese edition located in Melvyl.

69. HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar. *D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitán General de las Provincias del Río de la Plata, &c. &c. &c. [begins]: Al Pueblo
de Buenos-Ayres. La confianza que he merecido a nuestro Augusto Soberano
.... [Colophon]: Buenos Ayres: en la Real Imprenta de Niños Expositos,
1809. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Cap-
tion title. Faint spotting. Overall a very good copy. (4) pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION. One of the first addresses by Hidalgo de Cisneros,
newly appointed by the governing Junta of Spain and the Indies as viceroy and captain
general of Rio de la Plata, to his subjects. In this address, delivered at Colonia del Sacra-
mento, 15 July 1809, he thanks the people for the immensely satisfying welcome received,
a welcome which he interprets as a gesture of support for Ferdinand VII. He generally
outlines his programs, calling for loyalty and obedience and denouncing Napoleon as
an unjust tyrant.

70. **HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar.** *D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitán General de las Provincias del Río de la Plata ...* [begins]: *Siendo constante al Público que desde mi ingreso al mando de estas Provincias, no he omitido medio par restablecer el orden que se notaba alterado ....* [Colophon]: Buenos Ayres: en la Real Imprenta de Niños Expositos, 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Faint spotting. Overall a good to very good copy. (2 ll.). $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. In an attempt to maintain order in the Río de la Plata, the Viceroy declares that anyone who writes about changing the form of government, or who disseminates such writings, will be exiled. Those who spread rumors about a forthcoming revolution will also be punished, because it causes commotion among the people (“principalmente en el sexo débil”). Furlong considered the decree important enough to reprint in its entirety.


71. **ILINCHETA, José de.** *Observaciones practicas sobre la teoria de los juicios de las residencias generales.* Havana: Oficina de Arazoza y Soler, 1813. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (light spotting; some wear to spine). A fine copy. 40 pp. [lacking all after p. 40, as issued?] $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, interesting for the legal and commercial history of Cuba. Exasperated beyond bearing, the author finally replies in print to attacks over the past five years published in Havana and Cadiz, “con exécrable fiereza ... sin otra mira que la de no echar mas leña en el fuego anárquico, que veía humear á esfuerzos repetidos de unos pocos ambiciosos y vengativos egoistas” (p. 4). In the examination of his actions that was done after he left office, he was accused of being a biased judge, subject to bribery and slow to hand down a verdict. Here he defends himself by summarizing the controversial cases he tried.

Ilincheta, a Spanish lawyer, arrived in Cuba in 1791. He became Director de la Sociedad Patriótica and advisor to the Marqués de Someruelos (one of Cuba’s most liberal governors), and was in public service for twenty years. Ilincheta was among a group of officials, most of Spanish birth, who tried to introduce Enlightenment ideas into Cuba and who delighted in challenging the traditional powers and privileges of the entrenched planter and military classes. In 1808, while Deputy Governor, Ilincheta led an unsuccessful effort to establish a local Junta Suprema de Gobierno in response to Napoleon’s takeover of Spain, a move that his rivals considered treasonous. Transferred in 1810 to the post of oidor of the Audiencia de Guadalajara, Ilincheta found himself subject to increasingly virulent attacks from his enemies. In 1813 he published three other works defending his actions while in office.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this anti-Napoleonic poem in octaves, most of it purportedly in the words of Napoleon himself: “A vasta Italia, Alemanha inteira / Com minhas Tropas invadi furioso, / Na Iberia tremulou minha bandeira, / E nas margens do Tejo altivo, undoso ....”


73. **JOSÉ del Salvador, Fr. Sermon de la primera dominica de Adviento, predicado al Rey Nuestro Señor en su Real Capilla el día 27 de Noviembre de este año 1814.** Lima: En la Real Casa de Niños Expósitos, 1815. 4°, modern beige boards, flat spine lettered in gilt. Clean and crisp. Very good. 19 pp. $300.00

The author, a Discalced Carmelite, reminds D. Fernando of promises he made while out of power. This sermon was very popular; it also appeared in 1814 at Barcelona, Zaragoza and Madrid, and in 1815 at Valencia and Mexico, besides the Cádiz edition from which this edition was reprinted.

* Medina, *Lima* 3197. Not in Palau, who lists many other editions. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Diccionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*, which lists another work by the author. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 82426201 (microform copies); other editions cited. This edition not located in CCPBE, which lists a number of other editions. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites several others. Not located in Copac.

74. **JUNOT, Jean-Andoche, Duc d’Abrantès. Le Gouverneur de Paris, Premier Aide de Camp de Sa Majesté l’Empereur et Roi Général en Chef … Considérant que le Commerce pourrait souffrir, du refus fait par le débiteur, de payer à l’échéance, les effets de Commerce tirés, souscrits ou endossés par des sujets, ou pour compte de sujets de la Grande Bretagne.** [Second column:] *O Governador de Paris, Primeiro Ajudante de Campo de Sua Magestade o Imperador e Rei, General em Chefe …. (Lisbon): Na Impressam Regia, printed signature 21 December 1807. Folio broadside (41.6 x 30 cm.), disbound with paper strip at left margin. Caption titles in two columns. Light browning. Small tear affecting a few letters of text, but not leg-
FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets forth procedures for dealing with debts outstanding to British subjects.


Regulations to Restrict Fishing Boats from Communicating with the British Blockading Squadron

75. JUNOT, Jean-Andoche, Duc d’Abrantès. Le Gouverneur de Paris, Premier Aide de Camp de Sa Majesté l’Empereur et Roi Général en Chef … considérant de quelle importance est la Pêche dans le Port de Lisbonne, pour la consommation de cette grande Ville; mais voulant empêcher les abus qui pourraient provenir de la libérté illimitée de la Pêche, hors de la Barre spécialement par la communication avec l’Escadre Anglaise … / [second column:] O Governador de Paris, Primeiro Ajudante de Campo de Sua Magestade … considerando quam grande seja a importância de Pesca no Porto de Lisboa para o consumo desta grande Cidade; querendo porém embarracar os abusos, que poderião resultar de huma liberdade illimitada de pescar fora da Barra, e particularmente da comunicação com a Esquadra Ingleza …. (Lisbon): na impressam regia, printed signature January 1808. Folio (29 x 21.2 cm.), disbound. Caption titles, in two columns. A good to very good copy. Contemporary manuscript ink foliation. [2 ll.].

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets strict regulations on the movements of fishing boats so that they may not communicate with or otherwise aid the British squadron blockading the Port of Lisbon. Fines are set for infractions: forty francs for the first, one hundred twenty francs for the second, confiscation of the fishing boat and corporal punishment for the third. Seven zones are established, each with a designated letter: Lisboa (A), Belém (B), Paço d’Arcos (C), Olivaes (D), Barreiro (E), Seixal (F), and Arrentella (G).


76. [JUNOT, Jean-Andoche, Duc d’Abrantès, purported author]. Relação da viagem de Junot a Portugal, dada por elle mesmo a seu amo Napoleão.
Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 4°, disbound. Some marginal dampstaining. Overall a good to very good copy. 13 pp. $200.00

Second edition of this work in the form of an imaginary dialogue between Junot and Napoleon, with Junot describing his difficulties in Portugal and warning his commander of the courage of the Portuguese, who “não precisão d’armas para debellar os Heroes de Marengo.”


“The Most Beautiful Illustrated English Book on Portugal of the Period”—Tooley

77. **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*. London: for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by W. Bulmer & Co., 1818. Large 4° (38.4 x 27.7 cm.), contemporary calf in the neo-classical 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 180 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. 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 are four showing tortures of the
Item 77 (reduced)
Inquisition, a dozen or so directly related to the Peninsular War, and many views of architecture and landscape. 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), who 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. The Duke established what has become the greatest collection of prints in the world at the Albertina, a palace next door to the Hofburg that was originally designed for Manuel Teles da Silva-Tarouca and was enlarged for Albert and his wife by Louis Montoyer. He was also a bibliophile with exacting standards. After his return to Vienna, he used as an advisor Adam von Bartsch, the 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.
Napoleon's Funeral, with Plates by Lúpi

78. [LANGLÉ, Joseph Adolphe Ferdinand]. Funeral do Imperador Napoleão. Relação da trasladação dos despojos mortaes, de Santa Helena para Paris, e descrição da pompa funebre, illustrada com oito estampas. Tradução. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1842. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over green pebbled paper boards, spine gilt in romantic fashion with title in gilt letter at center (some wear); original illustrated front wrapper bound in, text block edges sprinkled green. Wood-engraved vignette on title-page, initials throughout. Overall very good. 63 pp. [half-title bound before upper printed wrapper], 8 lithograph plates. $650.00

First and only Portuguese translation of Langlé’s Funérailles de l’Empereur Napoléon (Paris, 1840). It includes descriptions of the exhumation of Napoleon’s remains on St. Helena, the autopsy of the body, its transportation to Paris and the funeral ceremony in December, 1840, when the remains were reinterred. The plates show Napoleon’s body in the open coffin, the elaborate barge and the horse-drawn carriage that carried the coffin, the chapel where the remains were deposited, the funeral ceremony, etc.

For this translation, the wood-engraved plates of the Paris edition were replaced by chalk-manner lithographs signed “M. A. Lúpi.” The lithographs are extremely early works and perhaps the earliest book illustrations prepared by the celebrated Portuguese portrait painter, Miguel Ângelo Lúpi (1826-1883). Born in Lisbon, Lúpi entered the Academia de Belas-Artes in 1841, where his brilliance was immediately recognized. He soon found employment with the Imprensa Nacional, remaining there until 1851. For the next nine years he held a series of minor bureaucratic posts, first in Angola and then in Porto and Lisbon, all the while honing his skills as a portraitist. In 1860 Lúpi won a scholarship to study in Rome, where he remained until being named professor of pintura histórica at the Academia de Belas-Artes in 1864.


79. [LENORMAND, Marie Anne Adelaïde]. Histoire de Jean VI, roi de Portugal, depuis da naissance jusqu’a sa mort, en 1826; avec des particu-

FIRST EDITION; also issued as part of the first volume of the Annales biographiques. There is also an 1838 edition in Portuguese. “This valuable biography is well documented, and was used by many historians, such as Oliveira Lima. Several documents are reproduced on p. 114 and following. It is not an easy book to find.” (Borba de Moraes). Pages 39-61 and 114-126 deal with the Peninsular War. Much of the rest deals with Brazil and Brazilian independence.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems related to the Peninsular War, by a native of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. Following the ode is a sonnet, also by Lisboa. Joaquim José Lisboa (born 1775, still living in 1812?) served as a military officer in Portugal and Brazil.

Portuguese Fleet From Brazil Confronts Algerian Pirates

81. LOBO, Rodrigo José Ferreira. *Memoria dos acontecimentos mais notaveis pertencentes aos dois Concelhos de Guerra feitos ao Chefe de Divisão Rodrigo José Ferreira Lobo, Commandante da Esquadra no Estreito de Gibraltar, pelo encontro dos Argelinos no dia 4 de Maio de 1810. Defesa do Chefe, e decisão da causa*. London: Impresso por T.C. Hansard, na Officina do Investigador Portuguez, Dezenbro 1815. 8°, recent period sheep, flat spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, two parallel lines in blind at borders of covers, marbled endleaves, uncut. Small woodcut crown on title-page. Some light foxing; a few small stains, restricted to margins, mostly very light. Overall a very good to fine copy. xxi pp., (1 l.), 104 pp. $900.00

First edition of this description of actions against Algerian pirates off the Strait of Gibraltar in 1810. Born in Lisbon, 1768, Ferreira Lobo was an artillery officer posted to Bahia. Having switched over to the navy and risen to Chief of Division, in 1810 he commanded a squadron which crossed from Brazil to the Straits of Gibraltar. Later he helped put down the Republican revolt in Pernambuco in 1817; after 1822 he adhered to the cause of Brazilian Independence under D. Pedro I, and became a vice-admiral. He was chief of the Brazilian Squadron which blockaded Argentine ports in December 1825 and led the victorious naval combat of February 9, 1826. Ferreira Lobo died in Rio de Janeiro, 1846.

82. [LOUREIRO, João Bernardo da Rocha, and Nuno Alvares Pereira Pato Moniz]. *Refutação analytica do folheto que escreveo o Reverendo Padre José Agostinho de Macedo, e intitulou Os Sebastianistas: pelos redactores do Correio da Pininsula* [sic]. Lisbon: n.pr., 1710 (i.e., 1810). 8° (19 x 12 cm.), recent half crimson morocco over marbled boards, plain spine with raised bands in five compartments, contemporary plain wrappers bound in (front wrapper with repair to lower outer corner). Somewhat browned and spotted. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition.
FIRST EDITION (? ) of this spirited reply to José Agostino Macedo’s Os Sebastianistas (Lisbon, 1810). Macedo’s polemic against the Sebastianists provoked numerous attacks on its author, to some of which Macedo replied in later pamphlets. Sebastianism, born in the decades of Spanish rule over Portugal, had a resurgence during the brutal French occupation of Portugal in 1807-1811. Macedo undertook to prove four statements about the Sebastianists: that they are not good Christians, good subjects or good citizens, and that they are of all fools the greatest.

* Innocência III, 328: citing only one edition of 62 pp. Cf. Palha 2920: edition of 62 pp. with both authors’ names and correct publication date on title page. Cf. Greenlee Catalogue II, 517: citing an edition with both authors’ names on the title page. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular; Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. NUC: lists three different issues: DLC; DLC, DCU-IA; DLC, ICN, MH. OCLC: 68931481 (Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library); 504403002 (British Library); 80770118 (Houghton Library); 460948494 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 25306571 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates eleven copies, eight in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library only.

83. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Branca de Rossis. Tragedia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1819. 8°, contemporary decorated wrappers (some insect damage to covers). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Occasional light marginal soiling. Uncut and largely unopened. Overall a very good copy. 93 pp., (1 l. advertisement). $250.00

FIRST EDITION of Macedo’s first published dramatic work, said by Bell (Portuguese Literature p. 281) to be based loosely on Napoleon and Joséphine. Macedo (1761-1831), the most prolific writer of his time, produced both prose and verse but is best known for his pamphleteering: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). Macedo was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic O Oriente could have taught Camões how Os Lusíadas should have been written.

* Innocência IV, 192. Palha 1249. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. NUC: DLC, MH, InU, CU. OCLC: 24388627 (without mention of the advertisement leaf; locates fourteen copies, but we think some may be eBooks); 697185498 (an eBook; locating copies at the University of Victoria, and Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates five copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and
one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a single copy, at the British Library.

“A Paz pede huma victima sangrenta”


FIRST EDITION of this poem that attacks Napoleon in Macedo’s usual virulent style. It includes a mention of the Russian campaign and concludes with the rather disturbing lines, “*A Paz pede huma victima sangrenta, / Nos altares da Paz morra o Tyranno.*”


85. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *O Voto, elogio dramatico nos faustissimos annos do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor. Recitado no Real Theatro Nacional de S. Carlos a 13 de Maio de 1814*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Joaquim Thomaz de Aquino Bulhões, 1814. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers inside later beige plain wrappers, with author and title in manuscript on front cover. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-page. A very good copy. Old rectangular paper tag with red border and serrated edges, and ink manuscript “425” on upper inner corner of front wrapper. 16 pp. $175.00

FIRST EDITION. Astrea, Marte, o Genio da Lusitania, Europa, Asia, Africa and America speak in praise of the Prince Regent, with frequent references to the French, to the British, and to the Portuguese empire (Asia, Amazon, Zaire).

The piece concludes: “E vereis que he melhor, que he mais jocundo / Ser Rei de Portugal, que Rei do Mundo.”

86. **MAIA, Manuel de São Joaquim.** *Exame e juizo crítico sobre o papel, intitulado Anti-Sebastianismo, anunciado na Gazeta de Lisboa de 28 de Setembro do presente ano.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1809. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Two small round wormholes in outer margin of final ten leaves, without loss. Overall a good copy. 50 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this reply to *Anti-Sebastianismo, ou Antídoto contra varios abusos,* which had been published anonymously in 1809. The substantial introduction (pp. 3-17) offers a history of D. Sebastião and Sebastianism. The critique of *Anti-Sebastianismo* occupies the rest of the volume.

Inocêncio says only 600 copies were printed. An errata leaf was printed later; occasionally it is found with the work, but usually is absent, as in the present copy. Inocêncio knew nothing of the author, not even whether he was author or editor of a number of works published ca. 1809 that had his name on the title page.


87. **MALAPARTE, Fr. José, pseud.?** *Fenomeno Galo-Italico. Sermão do R.P. ... (aliaz Botellas) pregado em gentio, e traduzido em Sibarita pelo padre companheiro o ex-hespathol [sic], patriarca de la legua, e hoje em castelhano arbitario por hum curioso ouvinte que entende alguna cousa de telegrafos.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1808. 8°, later plain lime green wrappers (faded). Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Some browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Oval tag with blue border with ink manuscript “20” at center on upper outer corner of front wrapper. “N. 7” in ink in upper outer corner of title page. 11 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author excoriates the Spanish for not fighting on behalf of their rightful king.

Portugal Declares War: A Crucial Peninsular War Document


First Coimbra edition of this declaration of war by the Portuguese court against Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. It was originally published in Rio de Janeiro shortly after the Portuguese court arrived there. All editions are rare. There are references to the situation in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as well as to the Cape of Good Hope. The presence of English warships at Rio de Janeiro and off the coast of Brazil is also mentioned, as is the transfer of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil.


With Hand-Colored Images of Signal Flags

89. MARTIN, Jorge. Sinaes, que se mandão observar pelos navios mercantes, que vão debaixo de comboyo dos navios de guerra de S.M.B. [Lisbon?]: Secretaria do Quartel General da Marinha, 4 de Dezembro de 1813]. 4°, stitched. Fourteen woodcut signal flags in text, hand colored. A fine copy. 16 pp., (2 blank ll.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Issued toward the end of the Napoleonic wars, this pamphlet instructs Portuguese merchant ships on how to observe the signals of British warships so as to participate safely in convoys.

Item 89 (reduced)
90. [MASSÉNA, Andrea, Prince of Essling, purported author]. Despacho de Massena para Napoleão. Este interessante papel achou-se na correspondência de Massena, que o General Foix lavava para França, quando foi destruvido pelos Hespanhóis no Reino de Aragão. Traduzido de uma gazeta de Gibraltar. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor stains. A very good copy. 8 pp. $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese (?). In this report Masséna, perhaps the greatest of Napoleon’s marshals, gives Napoleon a broad overview of his efforts to expel the British from Portugal and Spain in 1810 and 1811. We are fairly certain that this is one of a number of pamphlets purporting to be written by the French, but actually published as propaganda by the Portuguese: the military aspects are passed over very lightly in favor of statements that obliquely praise the valor of the Portuguese and Spanish.


91. [MELLO, António Joaquim de Mesquita e]. O Porto invadido e libertado. (Lisbon): Na Officina de Joaquim Thomaz de Aquino Bulhões, 1815. 8°, contemporary or slightly later quarter sheep over marbled boards (worn, defective at foot of spine), flat spine gilt, gilt letter, light blue endleaves. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Some stains; small repair to blank lower outer corner of half-title. A good copy. Old owners’ stamps on twice on half title and again on p. 5 (oval crimson with initials “A.J.C.S.”) and upper margin of title-page (later purple “T. Gonçalves”), repeated on p. 31. Illegible ink inscription in upper outer corner of half title. 78 pp. $175.00

FIRST EDITION. The author, a native of Porto, was blinded at the age of two by a fever. This is his first work, published anonymously. Two cantos deal with the French invasion under Junot; they are followed by “Ode Sapícia ao Grande Alexandre, Imperador de todas as Russias” and “Ode Pyndarica ao sempre invencivel Duque da Vittoria,” to the Duke of Wellington.

* Innocêncio I, 162; VIII, 187. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 324. Cf. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 172, giving the date at 1816, and with only 16 pp. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 28328199 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 562436973 (British Library; almost surely a different edition); 433604547 (Biblioteca Nacional de España; appears to be a different edition). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only, with what seems to be a different edition.
92. **Memorias de Braga, ou relação historica e política dos principaes sucessos acontecidos em Braga, desde o embarque do Príncipe Regente Nosso Senhor para o Rio de Janeiro, até a feliz restauração de seu legitimo governo.**

Lisbon: Na Impressam Regia, 1809. 4°, contemporary orange wrappers (a bit soiled, with some small scrape marks, slight wear to spine at head, about 3 cm. split to spine at foot). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Overall a very good copy. Contemporary ink inscription “N.” 18” on front wrapper and in upper blank margin of title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription smudged by dampstain in lower blank margin of title page. Small old oval stamp with letter “L.” on title page. 32 pp.

$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Account of events in Braga from the departure of the Portuguese royal family and court from Lisbon for Rio de Janeiro on 29 November 1807, through July 1808. The pamphlet attests to Braga’s loyalty to the Portuguese crown during this first phase of the French invasion, and justifies the actions of the Junta do Governo de Braga.


$280.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Congratulatory message, published at a time when the French threat had evaporated, in which Portuguese forces are ranked above other European armies and their exploits are compared favorably with other signal events in Portugal’s past. Although it is signed by Mendes as *Juiz do Povo*, Innocência notes, “affirma-se que este discurso fôra escripto por José Agostinho, a rogos do mesmo juiz do povo.”

Macedo (1761-1831), a prolific writer of prose and verse, was best known for his pamphleteering: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). He was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written.

* Innocência IV, 195. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* IV, 17. OCLC: 21144840 (Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University
First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry
& First Book on the Subject by a Brazilian Author

94. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. Cartas sobre a Framaçoneria. Segunda edição feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, e augmentada com duas cartas escritas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto. Madrid (i.e., London): [W. Lewis], 1805. 12°, modern marbled boards with crimson sheep labels on spine and front cover; early plain wrappers bound in, edges sprinkled green from an earlier binding. Very minor marginal worming on last few leaves; scattered light foxing. A good to very good copy. (1 l.), 132 pp. $2,000.00

First Edition of the first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry; also the first book on the subject by a Brazilian author. The statement on the title-page that this is the second edition is false, probably made to mislead the censors. Also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the Cartas of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title-page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work appeared again in Paris, 1821 and Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that these principles do not contravene the monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and tries to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

Costa Pereira Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801)
to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had acquired during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 561: calling for 132 pp. and [in error] a half-title (the unnumbered leaf should be the title-page, as in our copy); *Período colonial* p. 240. Blake III, 254. Inocêncio III, 199: calling for vi, 132 pp.; the pagination in our copy is (3 ll.), [5]-132 pp. Bosch 267: calling for 132 pp., (1 l.) [we once owned the Bosch copy, and our records indicate that its collation was the same as the present one]. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: MH, NjP. Not located in RLIN. OCLC: 40782602 (Princeton University Library, Houghton Library; lists Harvard College Library as well, but according to Hollis this is a later edition); 560464265 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library.

### Mining and the Sale of Gold and Silver

95. [MEXICO]. *Don Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra … Virey, Gobernador y Capitán General de esta N. E. … Las Cortes generales y extraordinarias atendiendo á las ventajas que resultarán de permitir á la Provincia de Santa Marta y demás paises de ultramar que disfrutan la gracia de comerciar con las Colonias amigas, la exportacion del oro y de la plata, decretan …*. Mexico: n.pr., 15 December 1812. Broadside (43 x 29 cm.), disbound. Fold lines, left margin a bit tattered. Overall good. Venegas’ rubric and signature (of another official?) at foot. $1,500.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** The Viceroy and Captain-General of New Spain, D. Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra, disseminates a decree of 22 December 1811 by the Consejo de Regencia on behalf of D. Fernando VII, regarding the mining of gold and silver in the province of Santa Marta, and the sale of gold and silver to Spanish colonies in the Americas; “La resolución contenida en los artículos precedentes se entenderá con calidad de temporal, y hasta tanto que se arregle el comercio en general.”

The decree came ten days after Venegas had suspended the Constitution of 1812, whose proclamation in September had caused great disruption in the capital. Venegas was recalled to Spain in February 1813.

**Not in Medina, Mexico (cf. nos. 10818-9). Not in González del Cossío, *Cien adiciones* or 510 *Adiciones*. Not in *Sutro Collection*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in University of Texas at Austin online catalog.**
Poetry on Patriotic Themes


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of poetry on patriotic themes, which includes some explicit references to the Peninsular War. On p. 12, for example, is a sonnet “Ao General Massena vindo à Conquista de Portugal com grande Exercito.” At the beginning is a sonnet on the entrance of the victorious allied armies into Paris.

Parade Ground Directions for the Portuguese Army

97. 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. Overall a very good to fine copy printed on excellent quality thick paper. 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.


Unrecorded Patriotic Poems

98. Mote. He melhor que ser Rei ser vossa Gente. Glosa. Sexta vez se proclama aos Portuguezes .... N.p.: n.pr., n.d. (1808?). 4º, unbound (reinforced at left side with stitched-on strip of paper). Very good condition. One unnumbered leaf, printed both sides. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A printed note at the top of the page states, “Tendo-se remetido varios Sonetos Anonymos ao A. da Sexta Falla aos Portuguezes, glosando o ultimo Verso, com que ella termina, se escolherão para se publicar os dois seguintes.” Each poem begins with the motto “He melhor que ser Rei ser vossa Gente,” followed by a 14-line Glosa. One side is signed “De huma Dama patriota,” the other “De hum Patriota Lisbonense.” The text mentions the Prince Regent and the French invasion.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a rare survival in its original and very striking decorative wrappers. This comprehensive biography of Napoleon, based in large part on the works of the French historian Louis Adolphe Thiers, includes extensive coverage of his
military campaigns and diplomacy. A short epilogue (II, 490-9) recounts Napoleon’s exhumation and reinterment in Paris in 1840.

Lopes de Mora (1780-1860), an Afro-Brazilian author, native of Bahia, became involved in the Inconfidencia Bahiana of 1798 and later fought in the Peninsular War before establishing a medical practice in Paris. There he found that he could not live on his income as a physician, and so applied himself to writing and translating: he was responsible for the translation into Portuguese of several French medical books, as well as works of Sir Walter Scott and James Fenimore Cooper. His translations had such great influence in Brazil that D. Pedro II, hearing of his financial difficulties, awarded him a pension from his private purse.


**Foreshadows Goya’s Second of May 1808**

100. MOYA, Pablo de. Fr. Pablo de Moya, de la Regular Observencia de Nitro. P.S. Francisco, ex Lector de Theologia, ex Custodio, ex Ministro Provincial de la de S. Miguel infra Tagum, Theologo de S.M.C. en la Real Junta por la Immaculada Concepcion, Comisario general de todas las provincias y Colegios de America, Visitador y Reformador Apostólico, y siervo, &c. A todos los Religiosos asi Prelados como subditos de [completed in manuscript: Ntro. Apostco. Colegio de Popayan] salud y paz en N.S.J.C. [Begins:] Padres, y Hermanos mios: una multitud de afectos contrarios dividieron hasta ahora ….

Issued at Puerto de Santa Maria: n.pr., [in manuscript: 8 July] 1809. Folio (30.2 x 20.9 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Small Maltese cross printed at top of first leaf recto. A very good to fine copy. Signed in manuscript by Fr. Pablo de Moya as Comisario General de Yndias. Paper seal on final page, accompanied by manuscript incipit date 8 November 1809, and manuscript signatures of nine other Franciscan brothers. (2 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this document printed in 1809, when Spain was rising against Napoleonic rule and against the French troops stationed in the Peninsula. Fr. Pablo de Moya, as commissary general of all the provinces and colegios of the Franciscan Order in America, denounces Napoleon, whose character is “la doblez, la astucia, la mentira, el engaño.” He rails against Napoleon’s perfidy at Bayonne, where D. Ferdinand VII was forced to abdicate in favor of his father, who had already abdicated in favor of Napoleon. He laments the events of May 1808 in Madrid, where French troops crushed a popular
uprising, even predicting that the events of May 2 will be celebrated in Spanish art. In fact Goya made them immortal a few years later in companion paintings, *The Second of May 1808* and *The Third of May 1808*.

Moya goes on to urge his fellow Franciscans to be patriotic and loyal to D. Fernando VII, and to encourage their flocks to resist the invaders: “enseñad á los Pueblos lo que deben á la Religion, al Soverano, y á la Patria…. terminado el armonioso concierto de los Divinos loores, haced que entone canciones Patrioticas.” (f. 2v).

The French were only certain of their hold on Spain where they had troops stationed, and it is clearly Moya’s intention to rouse opposition not only in Spain but in Spanish possessions around the world: this copy is directed (in manuscript) to the Colegio de Popayan, in the Viceroyalty of New Granada, presently in southwestern Colombia. It was issued at Puerto de Santa Maria, near Cadiz and Seville, which became the General Headquarters for the French Army under the reign of Joseph Bonaparte (1808–1812) during the Peninsular War.

* Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Diccionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*.

**Catalonia Rebels Against the “Monstro que o inferno ha vomitado”**


FIRST EDITION, translated from the Spanish according to the title page, but we have located no reference to a Spanish version in OCLC, Palau, Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, the online CCPBE, or Rebiun. The author describes the perfidious, blasphemous behavior of Napoleon, including his treatment of D. Carlos and D. Fernando, and the lauds the bravery of Catalonians in Manreza, Cervera, and Ampurdan (pp. 9-10) who rebelled against this “monstro que o inferno ha vomitado.”


102. *[NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French, pseud.; i.e., Jacob Frédéric Lullin de Châteauvieux]. Manifesto de Napoleón, 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*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1820. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century green quarter morocco over decorated boards (worn, especially at corners and head of spine), flat spine, gilt letter and fillets. Woodcut
Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Internally very good; overall good to very good. Later ink inscription of Maria Clementina de Albuquerque do Amaro on recto of front free endleaf. 165 pp.  $200.00

First 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 collects the text as serially published in the periodical *Investigador portuguez* (London), 1817-1818.


103. [NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French, pseud.; 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), flat 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. Overall a very good to fine copy. 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 ll., 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.

(British Library). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites three copies of the 1820 edition, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac, which cites an 1824 edition of 110 pp. at British Library.

BOUND WITH:


The Revista advocates constitutional government.


AND BOUND WITH:


Espoz y Mina’s autobiography was published in 2 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.


104. [NAVAL REGULATIONS]. Artigos de guerra, para o serviço, e disciplina da Armada Real, por ordem do Príncipe Regente Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor do Conselho do Almirantado, 1799. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (spine defective, some stains and fading), title in old ink manuscript on front wrapper. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Wormhole near lower edge of blank margin throughout, small and round in first few quires, then a trail up to 6.5 cm. long, never touching text. Light marginal soiling on last 2 leaves. Nevertheless, a large-margined, good to very good copy. Early signature (illegible) in outer margin of title-page. (2 ll.), 53 pp. $150.00

FIRST EDITION; it was reprinted in 1824 and 1841. Includes articles on the chain of command, punishments for disobedience, use of “termos fogosos” to other officers,
seditious behavior, falsification of records, desertion, passing information to the enemy, etc. The registration at the end is dated 1800.

* Innocência XVIII, 165 (giving a slightly different title, and calling for only 48 pp.). Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar português I, 116 (referring also to a 1790 edition with identical collation and publisher, which is probably a ghost; the present edition contains an authorization to print dated 15 October 1799 on the recto of the second leaf, Porbase refers to an Álvaro of 5 September 1799, which is also mentioned in the authorization, and nowhere else is a 1790 edition cited). Not in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books. OCLC: 247301204 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, collating as this copy), 500255386 (British Library, calling for [4], 48 pp.). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 53 pp., in poor condition. Not located in Copac.

**Siege of Gerona and Murder of the Bishop of Coria (Extremadura) by the French**


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).


**Portugal’s Heroes Called to Celebrate D. João’s Restoration**

106. Patriotismo. Ode a Portugal na situação e successos do corrente anno de 1808. Offerecida e dedicada ao Combinado Exercito Restaurador por hum patriota natural de Lisboa. Lisbon: Na Offina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1808. 8°, disbound. Engraved vignette on p. 5 with a shield and
plumed helmet, signed “Vasconcellos Discipulo de Aguilar, graveu.” Small typographical vignette on title page. Lower margin trimmed close but without loss. A very good, clean copy. Paginated by an early hand in upper outer corner (375-388). 12 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A recitation in verse of dozens of great names in Portuguese history, called upon to celebrate the restoration of the authority of the Prince Regent D. João in Lisbon.


107. PENALVA, Fernando Teles de Silva Caminha e Menezes, 3º Marques de. Dissertação a favor da monarquia, onde se prova pela razão, autoridade e experiência ser este o melhor, e mais justo de todos os governos; e que os nossos Reis são os mais absolutos, e legítimos Senhores de seus Reinos. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 4°, contemporary sheep (minor worming at head and foot of spine; some worm damage to front cover near foot of spine), flat spine with gilt fillets, otherwise plain, covers with triple-ruled borders in blind, decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Engraved vignette including Portuguese royal arms on title page. Printed on excellent quality paper. Clean and crisp, with ample margins. A fine copy. 144 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1818. There are also editions (issues?) of 1942 and 1943. Following the French Revolution and Napoleon’s rise to power, the Marquês de Penalva surveys the history of man’s social and political arrangements, with emphasis on the development of the monarchy and its place in upholding God’s laws. He briefly considers the republican governments of Holland and Sweden, points out common errors in the concepts of rights and liberty, and argues that men are not, in fact, created equal: hence the justification for a hereditary nobility. The final chapters survey the development of the monarchy in Portugal.

The Marques de Penalva (1754-1818), who served as governor of the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande in Brazil, was generally considered one of the most erudite and accomplished in literature of his age. He was also the seventh Conde de Tarouca.

Includes Descriptions of Dom Pedro Carlos’ Activities as Admiral on the Voyage of the Royal Family to Brazil in 1807, and His Reform of the Arsenal at Rio de Janeiro

108. PEREIRA, José Maria Dantas. Elogio historico do Senhor D. Pedro Carlos de Bourbon e Bragança, Infante de Hespanha, e Portugal .... Rio de Janeiro: Impressão Regia, 1813. 4°, contemporary wrappers. Contemporary note on one folding table; crisp and clean. A fine copy. (4 ll.), 70 pp. [the final 2 pp. are errata], 2 folding tables. $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy of the Infante D. Pedro Carlos (1786-1812), written by a man who had known him for 15 years. It includes descriptions of his activities as admiral on the voyage of the royal family to Brazil in 1807, his reform of the arsenal at Rio de Janeiro, his proposal to build a factory for manufacturing rope and canvas, his preservation and use of forests, his defense and improvement of ports and his detailed survey of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Pages 30-68 contain extensive notes.

Dantas Pereira (1772-1836), a native of Alemquer, entered the navy at age 14 and four years later was already Professor of Mathematics at the Academia da Companhia dos Guarda-Marinhas. Around 1807 he went to Brazil, where he served as Chefe de Esquadra, and upon his return to Lisbon in 1819 was named royal councillor. From 1820 to 1823 he was Conselheiro d’Estado, but having accepted important offices under D. Miguel, was forced to flee to France in 1834, where he died. Dantas Pereira was a member of the American Philosophical Society and was secretary of the Academia Real das Ciencias from 1823 to 1833. A prolific writer, he published mathematical texts, poetry, plays, and political commentary on the revolution of 1820, in addition to many short works on naval science.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lieutenant Colonel Pinheiro, in command of the fortress at São João Baptista da Foz (Porto), was accused of anarchism, fomenting revolution, and stealing from the royal treasury. On June 6, 1808, Pinheiro raised the flag of Portugal over the fortress (see document no. 43), which is credited as the first act of Portuguese
rebellion against the French invaders. The volume is comprised of witness statements in Portuguese, English, and French.


**Foretelling the Founding of Brasilia**


Second (?) edition in Portuguese of this speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt in Parliament on Thursday, January 31, 1799. The engraved portrait, dated 1809, is signed by Fontes (Constantino de Fontes, 1777-ca. 1840). In the foreground of the portrait is a fanciful map in which the words “Mar de India”, “India”, “Goa”, “Angola”, “Beng”, and “Macao” can be read. An edition whose title begins *Plano sabio* ... printed at Lisbon: Typografia Lacerdina, 1808, does not contain a portrait.

Pages 8-12 of the speech discuss, with amazing foresight, the moving of the seat of the Portuguese empire to Brazil. Pitt predicts the founding of a large city, Nova Lisboa, in the interior of Brazil, with roads connecting it to Porto Bello, Cayenne, Rio de Janeiro, Olinda, Callao, Grão Pará, the Amazon, Rio de la Plata, Bahia, etc. The Portuguese and British empires would be linked by a common commercial policy. Pitt’s idea of founding a Nova Lisboa in the interior of Brazil was recalled when President Kubitschek began campaigning for a new Brazilian capital. Hence Pitt foretold not only the removal of the Portuguese court to Rio de Janeiro in 1808, but the founding of Brasilia in the twentieth century.

111. PONTE Y ANDRADE, Andres Quintian. *Carta del Ilmo. Sr. Don Andres Quintian Ponte y Andrade, obispo de Cuenca en el Peru, al Señor Marques de Selva-Alegre.* Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, 1809. 4°, disbound. Faint foxing in inner margin of first leaf. A good to very good copy. 6 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? While most of Spanish America remained loyal to the captive Spanish king, a number of scattered rebellions occurred during 1809. One of these was in Quito, where in August of that year, a group of liberal creoles led by the Marques de Selva Alegre transformed the Cabildo into a Junta Suprema Gubernativa, claiming the right to govern themselves. While professing loyalty to Ferdinand VII, the Junta sought to enlist the participation and approbation of other South American officials. In this Carta the Bishop of Cuenca, Peru, denounces events in Quito and refuses to recognize the authority of the Junta. Shortly after this letter was written, a force sent from Lima conquered Quito.

*D* Furlong 1301: dates this publication to 26 November, and states that 40 copies were sent to the Cabildo at Buenos Aires. Medina 641: states that the date of 26 November for publication came from a manuscript note. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 6886823 (University of California-Berkeley, European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 504195025 (British Library; according to Copac, this is a microfilm). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a microfilm copy at the British Library only.


FIRST EDITION [?]. Establishes the Conselho Supremo Militar, e de Justiça. The present edition contains the typographical error misspelling “presente” as “pesente”. The Portuguese royal family had just arrived in Rio de Janeiro in March 1808.

Lessens Sentences for Offenses by the Slaves in the Diamantino Mines (Mato Grosso)

113. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-se estabelecido no parágrafo nono do Alvará de dous de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e hum, que serve de Regimento para o Distrito Diamantino, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de minerar .... Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 20 September 1808. Folio (29.15 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut intital. A very good copy. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. $1,500.00

FIRST EDITION, revoking the sentences of 10 years’ service in the galleys for infractions by slaves working in the mines of Diamantino (Mato Grosso) as being a disproportionally harsh penalty. It refers to the use of slaves in mining and to both diamonds and gold.


Defines the Jurisdiction of Chief Physician and Chief Surgeon


FIRST EDITION of this decree defining the jurisdiction of fízico mór and cirurgião mór: roughly, chief physician and chief surgeon.


Manufacturing Saltpeter for Gunpowder

115. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: Pedro Maria Xavier de Ataide e Mello,
do Meu Conselho, Governador e Capitão General da Capitania de Minas Geraes, Amigo. Eu o Principe Regente vos Envio muito saudar. Tendo Determinado estabelecer nesta Capital huma Fabrica de Polvora ….

FIRST EDITION? Royal instructions to the captain-general and governor of Minas Gerais regarding supplies of saltpeter for the Real Fabrica da Polvora. Saltpeter is an essential element in gunpowder.


Limits Service of Volunteer Soldiers in Brazil to 8 Years

116. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. Decreto. [Begins]: Dezejando promover por todos os meios de brandura, e moderação o Recrutamento necessario 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 ….

FIRST EDITION [?], decreeing that regimental volunteers in Brazil are not to be contracted to serve for more than eight years.


Sets Salaries for Harbor and Naval Officials in Rio de Janeiro


Decree separating the offices of Partão Mór do Arsenal da Marinha, and Piloto Mór da Barra for Rio de Janeiro, appointing the officials, and setting their salaries. The present decree is slightly different typographically from the one present in our copy of
the Codigo brasiliense, which contains the imprint, among other variations. Neither version has the misspelling of “Arcenal” for “Arsenal” mentioned by Almeida Camargo and Borba de Moraes.


Decrees Relating to Military in India, Maranhão, Azores, Brazil

118. [PORTUGAL. Laws.] Collecção das leis, alvarás, decretos, e resoluções militares, que desde o principio do reinado do Senhor Rei D. José o I se tem promulgado até 14 de Dezembro de 1799. Volume I ONLY (of 3). Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1800. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary sheep (slight worming at foot of spine; some wear; a few other minor defects), flat spine gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, small Portuguese royal arms on both covers within gilt-rolled border, binding edges gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on the title-page. Large woodcut initials at beginning of most decrees. One engraving, hand-colored, for a decree of 1789 regarding the medals of the Portuguese military orders. Printed on excellent quality paper. Faint dampstains on a few leaves at end. Overall a very good, almost fine copy. Old ticket with manuscript inscription in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf, with later printed shelf locator (completed in manuscript) to its right. Armorial bookplate of the Condes do Bom-fim. 454 unnumbered leaves (some decrees paginated), 1 folding table. Volume I ONLY (of 3). SOLD

First collected edition? It is unclear what the relationship is of this work to the one cited in Martins de Carvalho as Collecção das leis, alvarás, decretos e resoluções militares, que desde o principio do reinado do Senhor Rei D. José o I, se tem promulgado (1791 a 1811), published in 3 volumes in Lisbon, at the Imprensa Nacional and the Oficina de António Rodrigues Galhardo. While Martins de Carvalho’s title implies that the volumes he saw covered only 1791 to 1811, the three-leaf summary following the title-page of the present volume lists a decree from 1752, decrees from 1757-1758, 1763-1764 and then 1795-1799. It is, in any case, an interesting collection for the study of the Portuguese military just before the Napoleonic Wars.

This collection covers all aspects of military organization, recruitment, discipline, costume, salary and protocol. It includes decrees dealing specifically with India and Maranhão (both 1758), the Azores (1797) and Brazil (1797); but nearly all the decrees would have naturally applied to troops in Portugal’s overseas possessions, as well as in Portugal. Also mentioned are special honors for those who fought against the French
Republic at Roussillon (1795). The Portuguese navy is frequently mentioned as well: for example, a 1796 decree sets out rules for dealing with corsairs (1796).

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 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.

Cf. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar português I, 410, citing Coleção das leis, alvarás, decretos e resoluções militares, que desde o principio do reinado do senhor rei D. José o I, se tem promulgado (1791 a 1811), published in 3 volumes in Lisbon, at the Imprensa Nacional and the Oficina de António Rodrigues Galhardo; Martins de Carvalho cites a copy at the library of the Escola de Guerra. Not in Innocência; Soares’ index refers to a Coleção das leis ... de D. José e D. Maria I at I, 122, but the work is not cited there. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 44784277 (University of California Berkeley, calling for 3 volumes, 1800-1815). Not located in Porbase. Melvyl locates a copy at University of California, Berkeley, containing 3 volumes, 1800-1815.

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


$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.


Each volume approximately 600 pp., with title-page and contents list.

$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this monthly publication intended to fight the abuses of the Portuguese government and to advocate monarchical-representative government. It was widely read despite the fact that the Regency issued a *Portaria* against it, and is still very valuable today for those studying Portugal during the years of its publication. Innocêncio particularly recommends Rocha Loureiro’s *Memorias a El-Rei D. João VI* (nos. 6 and 7). Also included is information on Brazilian politics, administration and commerce, the state of Europe, the United States, Latin America, Napoleon, Wellington, wine, and education.

*O Portuguez* was established in London, 1814 by João Bernardo da Rocha Loureiro (b. Guarda, 1778; d. Lisbon, 1853). Trained as a lawyer, by 1809 he was co-editor of the *Correio da Península*, whose liberal views aroused the ire of the government and of the arch-conservative José Agostinho de Macedo, who made him the protagonist in his poem *Os Burros*. In 1812 Rocha emigrated to England, where he published *O Espelho* with José Anselmo Corrêa Henriques, and then started *O Portuguez* by himself. After the revolution of 24 August 1820, he was granted the position of *Chronista-môr* as thanks for his publication. Elected a member of the Cortês, he remained in Portugal until the Constitution of 1822 was negated, then fled back to London and published more issues of *O Portuguez*. Although he returned to Portugal in 1835, and was once again *Chronista-môr* and deputy to the Cortes, he was still unsatisfied with the way the government was moving, and left yet again, this time for Spain. He returned in 1851, poor and ill, with only the kindness of friends to support him, and died in Lisbon in 1853. Innocêncio notes that his Portuguese was classically elegant and extremely readable.

We have been unable to determine with absolute certainty the final date of publication; however, we have been unable to locate any collection which continues past volume XV, number 89. Innocêncio gives the dates as April 1814 to January 1822 (no. 71), then no. 72 and following, appearing at irregular intervals beginning in 1823; he does not state when the final volume appeared, or what number it was. Our collection contains an *Aviso*, issues from April 30, 1814 to late 1821 (the latest letter is dated December of that year), and is followed by nos. 72 (ca. July 1823) to 89 (ca. October 1826). Nos. 82-83 are combined, as are nos. 88-89. This set lacks no. 81 (pp. 273-472 of vol. XIV), and apparently has ever since the set went to the binders in the nineteenth century, but we find this less repugnant than it might be, given the rarity of this periodical and particularly the even greater rarity of the later issues.

Spanish Victories Against the French in Andalusia and Catalonia


First Edition in Portuguese? The author mentions Spanish victories in Andalusia and Catalonia and the capture of General Dupont, who surrendered his 18,000 troops after the Battle of Bailén in July 1808. The author then urges people across Europe to rise up against Bonaparte. Napoleon’s defeats in Spain in 1808 were the first setback to the imperial armies, and helped spur the Fifth Coalition against Napoleon in 1809.

Porbase and Gonçalves Rodrigues call for 6 pages, but this work is clearly complete with the printed text on 2 sides of one leaf; the attached leaf is blank.


Mobs in Valencia Murder Hundreds of French

122. *¿Qué se debe a Valença? ou reflexões sobre os esforços que fez esta provincia na presente guerra.* Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1809. 8°, disbound. A very good copy. 15 pp. $175.00

First edition in Portuguese of a work published the previous year at Valencia, *¿Qué se debe a Valencia?* Following the brutal massacre of hundreds of Madrileños on May 3, 1808, spontaneous uprisings against the French erupted throughout Spain. In Valencia, mobs butchered over 300 French citizens. General Moncey was sent with 29,000 troops to pacify the area, but was forced to retreat. The author of this pamphlet mentions uprisings
elsewhere (Asturias, Jaen, Tudela, Segovia, Santander, etc.), but extols the superiority of Valencians, who apparently repelled the French using little more than raw courage.


**Recipe for Making “Napoleons”**

123. *Receita especial para fabricar napoleões, traduzida de hum novo exemplar, impresso em hespanhol, por hum amigo de ganhar vintens. He infallível.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A very good copy. (2 ll.). $150.00

First Edition in Portuguese. This witty sonnet for making “napoleons” begins, “Toma hum punho de terra corrompida, / Hum quintal de mentira refinada ….”


**Food and Transportation for the Portuguese and British Armies**

124. *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), flat 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. Overall a very good copy. Early signature (“Sourê?”) on title page. (1 l.), 125 pp., (27 ll.), including 5 folding tables, plus 1 folding table paginated as p. 115. 2 works in 1 volume. $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 Innocêncio (who does not give the actual collation for that section).

7280391 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

**BOUND WITH:**


The 7 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 Innocêncio.


### 1808 Revolt in Tras-os-Montes


Second edition [?]; of this account of the uprising against the French launched in Bragança (Trás-os-Montes) in 1808, with a plethora of names of participants.

The folio edition, also without place of printing, printer or date, is given priority by Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda. Porbase cites a single copy of an edition with 7 pp., in folio, Lisboa: na Oficina de João Evangelista Gareez, 1809.


126. *[RIO DE LA PLATA]. Reglamento que da forma a la Asamblea Provisional de las Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata, anunciada en el estatuto del gobierno de 21 de Noviembre de 1811.* Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expositos, signed 19 February 1812. 4°, early decorated wrap-
FIRST (and ONLY?) EDITION. Regulates the meetings of the provincial assembly. This Reglamento was issued less than two years after formation of the Provisional Junta (25 May 1810) that effectively made Argentina, Rio de la Plata, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay independent of Spain. The arrangement fell under severe criticism, in part because it granted disproportionate representation to Buenos Aires at the expense of the provinces.


Kill All the Dogs in Buenos Aires

127. [RIO DE LA PLATA]. La Junta Provisional Gubernativa de las Provincias del Río de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII. [Begins]: Por quanto esta Junta tiene por conveniente recordar á los habitantes de esta Capital …. Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 9 August 1810. 4°, unbound. Tear on final leaf, affecting five words without loss. A good to very good copy. (3 pp.)  $1,000.00

FIRST EDITION. On 25 May 1810 a provisional junta was formed to supersede the authority of the viceroy and to carry on the government. Although the new government acted in the name of Ferdinand VII, the “revolution of May 25” was in fact a declaration of independence for Buenos Aires. In this edict, the Junta orders that owners of houses fronting on streets to repair the pavement before their homes and gives specifications for pavements and drains. It also prohibits leaving garbage or dead animals in public thoroughfares and orders owners to kill all dogs in the city within eight days. The decree is signed by the officers of the new government, who were prominent figures in the May revolution: Saaavedra, Castelli, Alberti, Mateu, Larrea and Moreno.


Liberal Exhortation to the Citizens of Caracas

128. RODRIGUEZ DERIBAS, Ignacio. Caraqueños: [begins:] Llegó la época feliz del desengaño. El fatal error, origen de vuestras desgracias, debe desaparecer ante la verdad …. [Cádiz]: Imprenta Real, [1812]. Folio, unbound. Caption
title. Horizontal and vertical foldlines, small stain, small inscription in upper outer corner of first leaf recto. A fine copy. (2 ll.). $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhortation to the citizens of Caracas, dated 1 February 1812. The author attempts to lure discontented Venezuelans back to the arms of Spain, complimenting them on their bravery during the Peninsular War and even proposing a face-saving excuse for their rebellion: that they were deceived by agents of Napoleon.

Rodríguez de Ribas, a native of Caracas, was one of two Venezuelan representatives to the Cortes which met in Cádiz and drafted the landmark Spanish Constitution promulgated 18 March 1812. He was also one of five regents chosen to govern Spain until the return of Fernando VII.

When Rodríguez de Ribas penned his address, the liberal government formed following Venezuelan independence, on 5 July 1811, was in grave danger of collapse. Copies of this address would have arrived in Caracas almost precisely at the time of the great earthquake of 26 March 1812, which many interpreted as a sign of divine disfavor against liberalism. Beset by an invading royalist force, slave revolts, and low morale, Venezuela again fell under Spanish control.


First Major Treatise on Fireworks in More than Half a Century

129. RUGGIERI, Claude Fortuné. Éléments 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. 25 folding engraved plates. A good to very good copy. 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 Ruggieri family 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 Élément 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: José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza (who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha), b. 1839, was son of the Conde de Rio Maior. He studied mathematics and philosophy at the University of Coimbra and published numerous works on science and on money.

* Philip, *Firework Books*, R060.1. NUC: MiU, Cty, PU-S. RLIN: added California State Library. 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: Universitāt Bern); 493320956 (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.

130. [SÁ, José Antonio de]. *Demonstração analytica dos barbaros, e inauditos procedimentos adoptados como meios de justiça pelo Imperador dos Francezes para a usurpação do throno da Serenissima e Augustissima Casa de Bragança, e da Real Coroa de Portugal, com o exame do Tratado de Fontainebleau, exposição dos direitos nacionaes e reaes, e da informe Junta dos Tres Estados para supprir as Cortes. Offerecida ao juizo impartial das nações livres.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1810. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some worming to covers, mostly near upper joints; head of spine slightly defective; upper joint cracked and weak), flat spine with gilt bands, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Engraved portrait of the Prince Regent, D. João (later king João VI). Two engraved leaves (the second with a small paper flaw in lower blank margin). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Overall a very good copy. Internally fine. Engraved portrait, 2 engraved leaves, (1 l. half title), xxxx, 312 pp., (6 ll.). $800.00

FIRST EDITION, rare, of this carefully argued juridical defense of the independence of Portugal from Napoleonic domination.

The portrait of D. João is signed by F. Barolozzi as engraver and dated 1809, indicating that it is after a painting by D. Pellegrini. It depicts the future king in three-quarter bust, looking to the reader’s left, within an oval frame, with a rectangular background. Below are stated “STAT MAGNI” and “NOMINIS UMBRA”. In the bottom third of the plate are a female figure (Lysia?) with her left arm resting on the Portuguese royal arms, holding a spear in her right hand and a cherub holding a globe seated on a cloud. The first of the two other engravings reads “Pro Serenissimo et Augustissimo / / JOANNE / / COMMUNE REGNI JUDICIUM / / NUNCUPATA VOTA / / Legitima Sententia / / VOX PUBLICA / / et / / Applausus.” Below the engraved inscription is a standing female figure holding a key in her outstretched right hand, her left hand patting the head of a hound. To her right is a putto, above whose head is a ribbon reading “FIDELITAS”.

Below this image is a two-line quote in Portuguese from the *Lusiadas*. The final engraving reads “DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO // VOTA SUSCEPTA // Pro Victoriosissimo et Magnificentissimo // Wellington // BRITANNICI NOMINIS // Ornamento et Gloria // PUBLICAE LIBERTATIS // VINDICE // LUSITANI JURIS // tum regis tum populi // STRENUO ADSEERTORE”. Below are the Wellington arms; below the arms is another two-line quote in Portuguese from the *Lusiadas*.

The author, with a degree in law from Coimbra University, was a native of Bragança. He served as Juiz de Fóra at the Villa de Moncorvo and Desembargador da Relação do Porto. Later he held various high administrative posts in Lisbon, where he died in 1819. Author of a number of legal, political and economic tracts, he was one of the earliest members of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

Innocéncio IV, 246–7 (without collation); for more on the author, see also IV, 464; XII, 236. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Diccionario bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 230. On the engraved portrait, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*, I, 115, 283; also Soares and Campos Ferreira Lima, *Diccionario de iconografia portuguesa* II, 224. NUC: DCU-IA, TxU. This first edition is not in Porbase, which lists 7 copies of the 1816 second edition. Not in Hollis, which lists two other works by the author. Not in Orbis, which lists one work by the author. Searching in 49 online catalogues via KVK (including Library of Congress, the BN, Paris, and the French Union Catalogue), we were able to find only a single copy, in the British Library, which was listed as having xxxx, 312 pp. only.

Five Works on Sebastianism, Pro and Con

131. SÁ, José Maria de [a.k.a. Fr. José Maria de Jesus]. *Impugnação imparcial do folheto intitulado Os Sebastianistas, em que se continúa a responder ao segundo ponto*. Lisbon: Na impressão regia, 1810. 8°, blind-stamped calf from a seventeenth-century binding (slight wear at extremities), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Very good to fine condition. Stamp and stamped accession number of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim, as well as the blue oval stamp of the Biblioteca of the Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa, Rua de Santa Marta, 56, on recto of front free endleaf. 48 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is the second blast by this author in what was an extended polemical war begun by José Agostinho de Macedo on the theme of Sebastianism and Sebastianists. Earlier the same year Sá published at the same press, with the same collation, a work in which the author’s name does not appear on the title page and instead is given as “hum Amador de Verdade”, and in which the words “em que se continúa a responder ao segundo ponto” are omitted.

Not much is known about the author, who was active in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was a Franciscan of the Third Order, living at the convento de Nossa Senhora de Jesus in Lisbon. According to Innocêncio, José Maria de Sá was his secular name.

King Sebastian was presumed killed at the Battle of Alcácer-Quibir in 1578, but there were no eyewitnesses, and his body was never found. Many Portuguese came to believe Sebastian survived the battle and would return to claim his throne. This led to Sebastianism: the belief that Sebastian could return at any moment. Politically, there was
the belief that King Philip II of Castile (Philip I of Portugal) was not the rightful heir to the Portuguese throne. During the time of the Iberian Union, between 1580 and 1640, four men claimed to be the returned King Sebastian; the last of these pretenders, who was in fact an Italian, was hanged in 1619.

Over the years myths and legends arose concerning Sebastian, the common thread being that he was a great Portuguese patriot, the “sleeping king” who would return to help Portugal in its darkest hour—like the British King Arthur or the German Frederick Barbarossa. He would then be known by symbolic names: O Encoberto (The Hidden One) who would return on a foggy morning to save Portugal; or O Desejado (The Desired). The legend was vigorously promoted through the massive circulation of popular rhymes (trovas) written by Bandarra. Even in the final decade of the twentieth century, Sebastianist peasants in the Brazilian sertão believed that the king would return to help them in their rebellion against the “godless” Brazilian republic.

The tale of Sebastian’s disappearance and alleged return is the basis for the popular song “A Lenda de El Rei D. Sebastião” (“The Legend of King Sebastian”) by the Portuguese band Quarteto 1111 in 1968. He is also depicted in a Harry Potter game (Order of the Phoenix), as a portrait which leads to the transfiguration courtyard.

BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. As pateadas de theatro investigadas na sua origem, e causas. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 8º, 132 pp.

FIRST EDITION. José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his pamphleteering: “ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). Macedo was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic Gama, 1811 (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814), could have taught Camões how Os Lusiadas should have been written.

AND BOUND WITH:

First and ONLY EDITION. Couto (1778?-1843) was professor régio of Greek and later reitor of the Lycêo Nacional, Lisbon.

* Innocência I, 199; XIV 292. José do Canto 979.

AND BOUND WITH:


First and ONLY EDITION. Touches on the relative merits of the epics of Homer, Camões, and José Agostinho de Macedo.


AND BOUND WITH:

[COUTO, António Maria do]. A materialeira: discurso em que o Professor Regio Antonio Maria do Couto desfia hum dialogo com o grave titulo de Miseria, que Macedo em hum acesso de frenetico delirio compuzera contra Couto. Offerecido ao Público para sua instruçao. Lisbon: Na Impressão de J.F.M. de Campos, 1815. 8°, (1 blank l., 1 l.), 64 pp.

First and ONLY EDITION.


Urges Citizens of Buenos Aires to Obey the Junta

132. SAAVEDRA, Cornelio, and Mariano Moreno. Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres. [Begins]: Desde que depositasteis el poder en nuestras manos .... [Colophon]: Buenos Ayres: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expositos, June 11, 1810. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Unbound, first leaf slightly soiled, small piece missing from upper outer corner (touching a few letters). Still, overall a good copy. (4) pp. $500.00

First and ONLY (?) EDITION. The authors of this June 11, 1810 document, Cornelio Saavedra and Dr. Mariano Moreno, discuss the obligations of the citizenry to the newly formed Junta de Gobierno, reminding them that the people chose the Junta and should thus obey the Junta’s ordinances.

The incident precipitating the writing of this edict was the assault of one of the Junta’s members, D. Antonio Caspe, the Fiscal del Crimen. To prevent further occurrences of this nature, Saavedra and Moreno enumerate the duties of the leader of each neighborhood. Among them are the disruption of any suspicious meetings and the arrest of any
person carrying a weapon. An investigation of the assault was also being ordered, and a search for the perpetrator directed.


133. **SAINZ DE ALFARO Y BEAUMONT, Isidoro.** *Circular que dirige el Sr. Gobernador de la Sagrada Mitra a los parrocos y eclesiásticos del Arzobispado de Mexico, recordando la dignidad sacerdotal, y obligación de instruir y edificar al pueblo con buen ejemplo.* N.p.: n.pr., issued in the city of Mexico, 29 January 1810. 4°, modern wrappers. Fore-edge of final leaf cropped, with loss of a few letters. A good copy. (1 l.), 32 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. The author urges the clergy in Mexico to obey God’s laws and to set an example for the laymen, and to remember what happened to France, which is being punished for its lack of religion by being ruled by a tyrant. Sainz de Alfaro, who served as an Inquisitor in Barcelona and Mexico, had written a circular in the previous year advocating that cemeteries in the Archbishopric of Mexico be placed away from churches and towns.

* Palau 285402. Medina, *Mexico* 10512: citing copies in the British Museum and his own collection. Sutro p. 78. Beristain de Sousa (1883) I, 54. Not in Sabin. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 22659063 (Yale University, from whose copy a microfiche was made); 78745424 (Morgan Library, University of Pennsylvania Library, University of California-Berkeley, British Library); 756942144 (New Mexico State University; microfiche from the original in the British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats the British Library only.

“*Los fidelísimos americanos se burlan de tus papeles sediciosos*”

134. **[SAINZ DE ALFARO Y BEAUMONT, Isidoro].** *Circular que el Señor Gobernador de la Sagrada Mitra dirige a los parrocos y eclesiásticos del Arzobispado de Mexico, recordando la obediencia y fidelidad a Dios y a nuestro causto Rey Fernando VII.* (Mexico): n.pr., (1810). 4°, disbound. A very good copy. Contemporary ink flourishes on final page, by signatures. (1 l.), 34 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet exhorting Mexican clergy to support their captive king, D. Fernando VII against the machinations of Napoleon and his brother Joseph Bonaparte, named king of Spain and the Indies in 1808. It was issued slightly less than six months prior to Hidalgo’s “Grito de Dolores”. Joseph Bonaparte had been trying to lure loyal Americans to his side: “Falso rey Josef, los fidelísimos americanos se burlan de tus papeles sediciosos, de tus pomposas ofertas, de tus lisonjeros futuros proyectos ….”

The pamphlet was issued by Isidoro Sainz de Alfaro acting as archbishop of Mexico on behalf of Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Baumont, who was at the time archbishop of Mexico as well as viceroy, governor and captain-general of New Spain. Sainz de Alfaro
mentions Napoleon’s treatment of the pope, and besides New Spain, mentions Nicaragua, Campeche, Guatemala and the Philippines.

* Palau 285402 (calling in error for only 34 pp.). Gonzalez de Cossio, *La imprenta en Mexico* (1553-1820), 510 adiciones a la obra de Jose Toribio Medina 578 (agreeing with the collation of the present copy). Not in Medina, Mexico. OCLC: 504481788 (British Library); 55266671 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); and 252852822 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz), 20006517 (University of Pennsylvania, Texas A & M, University of Texas, Arizona State University, Washington State University, UCLA, UC-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats the British Library only.

**Poem on the Battle of Trafalgar**

135. SANCHEZ [BARBERO], Francisco, also known as Floralbo Corintio. *Composiciones poéticas sobre el combate naval del día 21 de octubre de 1805*. Madrid: Imprenta de la Administracion del Real Arbitrio de Beneficiencia, 1806. 8°, disbound. Very good condition. 24 pp. $500.00

First and only edition of this poem on Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. The author also wrote *Principios de retorica y poetica*, Madrid 1805, which went through at least 6 editions by 1845.


First Edition in Portuguese of this pamphlet warning Napoleon of the dangers of overreaching, apparently just after Napoleon’s return from Elba (p. 9, “Melhor vos fora no Elba viver entregue aos vossos trabalhos domesticos, que desembarcar em Cannes, e ser conduzido em triumpho á Capital da França”). The author mentions the political situations in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Russia.

General Jean Sarrazin (b. 1770 Saint-Sylvestre, Lot-et-Garonne, d. 1840 in England) was a professional soldier who fought in the campaigns in the Vendée, Germany, Italy, and Ireland. In 1810 he deserted and fled to England: many believed he had been spying for the British all the time. After Napoleon’s defeat he served the Bourbons, but was imprisoned for 10 years and then spent the remainder of his life in Britain.

* See Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 256, with a slightly different title: *Carta do general Sarrazin a Bonaparte sobre os ultimos acontecimentos da França depois do seu desembarque na Ilha d’Elba, trad. do francez por N***.*
Students from Coimbra University Fighting the French

137. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Academico desde 31 de março, em que sahio de Coimbra, ate 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. A very good copy. 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 Académico and fought during the whole campaign, which he here describes. He praises José Bonifácio de Andrade 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.


138. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. Ode pindarica a ditosa, e desejada restauração da capital. C. ao illustrissimo Senhor Francisco Manoel Trigoso de Aragão Morato .... Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light dampstain to upper inner corner; small piece torn from upper corner of last two leaves without loss. Overall a very good copy. 13 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This ode did not appear in the author’s Poemas printed the same year at the same press in Coimbra. A native of Parnahyba, Piauí, Ovidio Saraiva...
de Carvalho e Silva was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted in the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought throughout the war, describing his experiences in the *Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Académico*, Coimbra 1809 (later revised and published in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title *O patriotismo académico*). Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.


**Includes Poems in Praise of Columbus and of Feminine Heroism**

139. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. *Poemas, que ao Illustissimo Senhor Manoel Paes de Aragão Trigozo* . . . Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, contemporary blue speckled wrappers (some wear). Light browning, occasional light foxing. Uncut. Very good to fine. Old signature (scored) on title-page. Contemporary printed label of the Lisbon bookseller Francisco Baptista Oliveira de Mesquita pasted on front free endleaf verso. 216 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of 65 sonnets, 18 odes, 20 longer poems in various meters, and a few epigrams. It includes an “Ode a Cristovão Colombo” (pp. 76-9) and a poem entitled “O heroismo feminino” (pp. 131-5). Pages 209-16 contain a list of subscribers. The author, a native of Parnaíba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted in the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought throughout the war. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial*, p. 371. Innocência VI, 330; XVII, 133. Blake VI, 348. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Diccionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 254. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 808/35. Not in Bosch, Palha or Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC-P4, InU, RPJCB. Not located in RLIN. OCLC: 15285722 (Houghton Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto at Downsview, Indiana University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, University of California Los Angeles, Stanford University Library, Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília; there is also a microform at European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 256716764 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 504767054 (British Library). Porbase locates only one hard copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (lacking pp. 209-16, the list of subscribers), as well as two microfilm copies in the same institution. Not located in Copac.
Epic Poem on the Peninsular War

140. SILVA, Thomaz Antonio dos Santos e. Braziliada, ou Portugal immune, e salvo: poema epico em doze cantos. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815. 8°, nineteenth-century (second quarter?) quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear to extremities), flat spine tooled in blind with title and five horizontal fillets gilt, text block edges sprinkled. Folding engraved portrait of the author. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Faint dampstain at end, otherwise crisp and clean. Overall a very good copy. Two different bookplates of António Cupertino de Miranda, the second on verso of title-page. Frontispiece portrait, 388 pp. [i.e., 384, with pp. 289-292 omitted in numbering], (1 l. errata, 8 ll.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ambitious epic poem in twelve cantos on the events precipitating the Peninsular War and the flight of the Portuguese court to Brazil in 1807. Appended are a lengthy commendatory poem by the prolific poet, dramatist, and literary biographer José Maria da Costa e Silva (1788-1854) and a list of over 300 subscribers to the work.

Thomaz António Santos e Silva (1751-1816) was born in Setúbal and studied medicine at the Universidade de Coimbra. The death of his patron, however, initiated a life of privation and tragedy. After eking out a living as a pharmacist, he moved to Lisbon in 1781 and began new careers as an instructor in French and English and a writer and translator for the theater. In 1790 he joined the newly formed Academia das Belas Letras, also known as the Nova Arcádia. The onset of complete blindness in 1796 halted his literary activities for nearly a decade until, with the aid of his doctors, he began composing poetry again. In his final years Santos e Silva published much verse on the Peninsular War, of which the Braziliada was his crowning achievement.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 812 (without mention of the errata leaf). Sacramento Blake VII, 281. Inocêncio VII, 329. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular III, 249: calling for only 378 pp. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catalógo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 220. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 815/18. Palha 907. Rodrigues 2198. Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 187. Ford, Whitem, & Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres p. 152. See Grande enciclopédia XXVII, 390-1 and Blake VII, 281: this work not listed; claiming the author was Brazilian. Not in Bosch or Ticknor Catalogue. NUC: DLC, CU, OCL, RPJCB, MH, DDU-IA. RLIN: CUBG. OCLC: 834150 (Harvard College Library; Houghton Library, Library of Congress, Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library—University of Toronto, University of Toronto at Downsview, University of Kentucky Libraries, University of Texas Libraries, University of New Mexico, Brigham Young University, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Northern Regional Library Facility, British Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 316911054 (National Library of Scotland, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; at least one of these appears to be an eBook); 6926358 (Cleveland Public Library, Indiana University, Newberry Library); 67004004 (Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek); 433664009 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 221739510 (La Trobe University); 458948416 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats the British Library and National Library of Scotland only.
141. SILVA, Thomaz Antonio dos Santos e. *Brazilia"da, ou Portugal immune, e salvo: poema epico em doze cantos.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815. 8°, contemporary green straight-grained morocco (very slight wear), gilt border on covers, flat spine gilt in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt, silk ribbon place marker. Folding engraved portrait of the author. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Crisp and clean: a superb copy. Frontispiece portrait, 388 pp. [i.e., 384, with pp. 289-292 omitted in numbering], (1 l. errata, 8 ll.). $6,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ambitious epic poem in twelve cantos on the events precipitating the Peninsular War and the flight of the Portuguese court to Brazil in 1807. Appended are a lengthy commendatory poem by the prolific poet, dramatist, and literary biographer José Maria da Costa e Silva (1788-1854) and a list of over 300 subscribers to the work.

Thomaz António Santos e Silva (1751-1816) was born in Setúbal and studied medicine at the Universidade de Coimbra. The death of his patron, however, initiated a life of privation and tragedy. After eking out a living as a pharmacist, he moved to Lisbon in 1781 and began new careers as an instructor in French and English and a writer and translator for the theater. In 1790 he joined the newly formed Academia das Belas Letras, also known as the Nova Arcádia. The onset of complete blindness in 1796 halted his literary activities for nearly a decade until, with the aid of his doctors, he began composing poetry again. In his final years Santos e Silva published much verse on the Peninsular War, of which the *Brazilia"da* was his crowning achievement.

142. SOARES, Fr. Joaquim. *Compendio historico dos acontecimentos mais celebres, motivados pela revolução de França, e principalmente desde a entrada dos francezes em Portugal até a segunda restauração deste, e gloriosa acclamação do Principe Regente o Serenissimo Senhor D. João VI ....* Part 1 only (of 2). Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 4°, disbound, traces of wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Cut a bit close at the top, just touching the page numbers of pp. 47-8, but without loss. Some light waterstains and faint browning. Good to very good condition. 48 pp. Part 1 only (of 2) $100.00

First Edition, part 1 only (the only edition of this part?). This work discusses in depth the designs of Napoleon and Junot on Portugal, beginning in late 1807, within the context of the world war then raging. The flight of the royal family to Rio de Janeiro is mentioned. The first part was published in Coimbra in 1808, the second in 1809 both at the Real Imprensa da Universidade in Coimbra, and in Lisbon, at the Impressão Regia (both editions contain 36 pp.). Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda quotes Abreu Bacellar to the effect that Soares knew less than he should have about the war in the south of Portugal, and made many loyal subjects appear to be traitors who were not. Innocêncio states that the work breaks off at September 1808.


Anti-French Poetry

outer corner, an early (contemporary?) hand has written in ink “1808 Junho.” Broadside.

$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The author mentions “o Monstro ufano” and closes with the hope that “morrão descontentes / Os Tyrannos do Mundo, os vis Francezes.”

◊ See Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 222, for three works with the title Soneto; all are described as having either 1 l. or 1 p.; two are 27 cm. and 16 cm. high, respectively; the third is 21 cm. high, thus seeming to be the most likely, but there is not enough information regarding the text to identify it with certainty. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. Not located in OCLC.

Napoleon’s Nightmares


FIRST EDITION? There is an edition of Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. The text describes a dream of Napoleon, “tanto sufocado com as indigestas noticias, que de Madrid lhe participará com data de 21 de Julho de 1808, atirou com sigo sobre hum sofá evaporando-se-lhe os meolos, cusindo blasfemias, e forjando ameaças contra todo o folgo vivo do Reino Hespanhol.”

◊ Not in Innocencio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and does not cite any other edition. No edition located in Copac. This edition not located in OCLC; cf. 7176083 for the edition of Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808, at Yale University and Newberry Library.

Grants Legislative Representation to Spanish Americans

145. SPAIN. Consejo de Regencia. El Consejo de Regencia de España é Indias á los Americanos Españoles. [text begins:] Apénas el Consejo de Regencia recibió del Gobierno que ha cesado la autoridad que estaba depositada en sus manos …. (Colophon:) Cadiz: En la Oficina de D. Nicolas Gomez de Requena, Impressor del Gobierno, (1810). Folio (28 x 19.6 cm.), disbound. A few words underlined in red pencil. First and last leaves almost loose. Overall a very good copy. (4 ll.) $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION? Dated 14 February 1810, this decree announces that the Cortes Extraordinarias will meet beginning March 1, 1810, and that the Americans are to send deputies to it. A document of great importance for Latin American independence: already
facing a crisis of political legitimacy due to the forced abdication of Ferdinand VII in 1808, the American viceregal governments now had to contend with a political resurgence among the creole population. The liberal decrees, the Constitution of 1812 and the encouragement given to the American deputies, not to mention the very existence of the Cortes, helped promote Latin American independence movements.

* Medina, Biblioteca hispano-americana, Adiciones 8037. This edition not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular; cf. i, 275. This edition not located in Palau; cf. 59450-2. No edition located in Sabin. Not located in NUC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. This edition not located in Josiah, which cites two others, both of (Cadiz? n.pr., [1810], one of which has a slightly different title).

Instructions for Naval Supplies and Hospitals in Cuba


FIRST EDITION; it was reprinted in Havana the same year. Includes instructions for the ministers in Havana (pp. 37-43) and rules dealing with hospitals for navy personnel, supplies of hemp and pitch, contracts, expenses, etc.


Proclamation of a Captive King

147. [SPAIN. Laws. Ferdinand VII, King of Spain 1808-33]. Proclama de Fernando VII. [Begins]: Españoles fidelísimos y leales: Vuestro Rey se halla en el mayor conflicto …. [colophon:] Buenos Aires: n.pr., 1808. 4°, unbound. A good to very good copy. (2 ll.). $1,200.00

In May 1808, King Ferdinand VII, captured by Napoleon, renounced his throne. This important proclamation by the captive king exhorts all Spaniards to take up arms against the invaders. The discussion on how best to demonstrate loyalty to the king and on how to repel the French in the New World provided the matrix of the independence movements in Latin America. The colophon states “Reimpreso en Buenos- Ayres”. However, we have not been able to locate records of other editions.

* Furlong 1214: notes that Medina mistakenly lists this work twice, numbers 517 and 57. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 57569215 (Indiana University, University of Arizona);

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 História geral of José Accurso 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.

* Valle Cabral 315. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro I, no. 349. Innocêncio II, 354-5. Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular I, 133; III, 326. Duarte de Sousa II, 697. Borba de Moraes mentions the author in Período colonial and Bibliografia brasileira, but does not cite this work. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 813/7. Rodrigues 2318. For the História geral by José Accurso das Neves, see Innocêncio IV, 181–2. See also Grande enciclopédia XXXV, 440–1. NUC; PPAmP; PPULC. RLIN: adds University of California, Santa Barbara, Stanford University, John Carter Brown Library. OCLC: 20396458 (Indiana University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Kansas, Stanford University, University of California Santa Barbara, and British Library); 249185330 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

149. TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, Prince de Bénévent. Memoir Concerning the Commercial Relations of the United States with England … Read at the National Institute, the 15th Germinal, in the year V. To Which is Added an Essay Upon the Advantages to Be Derived from New Colonies in the Existing Circumstances …. Boston: Printed by
Thomas B. Wait & Company, Sold by W. Wells, 1809. Large 12°, disbound. Some browning, faint dampstains, small paper defect on second leaf, affecting a few letters of text. Overall a good copy. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

First American edition. Talleyrand discusses the reasons for the increased trade between Great Britain and America following the War of Independence, and the development of American industry. In a separate essay, he considers why colonies have traditionally been established, and recommends that France begin colonization, with careful thought given to size, location, and the nature of the colonists. These two speeches were originally printed in the Mémoires de l’Institut National des Sciences et Arts, 1799; the first separate edition was London, 1805. An English translation was published in London, 1806.


Treaty Between Russia and Portugal

150. [TREATY]. Tratado de amizade, de navegação, e de commercio renovado entre Portugal e a Russia, e assignado em Petersburgo aos 27/16 de Dezembro de 1798. Saint Petersburg: Na Typographia Imperial, 1799. 4°, contemporary decorated bluish-green and white speckled wrappers (spine somewhat defective), paper label on front cover with manuscript title and date, text block edges sprinkled. A very good copy. 44 pp. Title page and introduction (pp. [2]-5) in Portuguese. Text of the treaty in French only. Ratifications in Portuguese and French. $500.00

First official edition [?], of this renewal of the 1787 treaty between Russia and Portugal, published in St. Petersburg with the text entirely in French, including the preamble, 38 articles, and the plenipotentiary agreements. Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with desertion of sailors. Article XXIII deals with weapons and naval artillery on ships.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 222137992 (Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 603200302 (Universität Bern). Forbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (described as being in “mau estado”). Not located in Copac, which cites two copies of the 4°, Lisbon, 1800 edition at the British Library.

151. [TREATY]. Tratado de amizade, navegação e commercio renovado entre Portugal e a Russia, e assignado em Petersbourgo aos 16/27 de Dezembro de 1798. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, stitched. Woodcut
royal Portuguese arms on title page. Some soiling on title page and next 2 leaves. 65 pp., (1 blank l.); Portuguese and French on facing pages.

$250.00

First Portuguese edition of this renewal of the 1787 treaty between Russia and Portugal, including the preamble and 38 articles. Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with desertion of sailors. Article XXIII deals with weapons and naval artillery on ships.


Spanish Royal Decree Enforcing the Treaty Ending the War of the Oranges

152. [TREATY]. Real cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo, por la qual se manda observar, guardar y cumplir el Tratado de Paz y Amistad concluido entre el Rey nuestro Señor y el Príncipe Regente de Portugal. Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1801. Folio, unbound. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title page. Small paper tags in blank portion of title-page and at top of f. 1; some soiling on first and final leaves. Overall in good condition. (9, 1 blank ll.).

FIRST EDITION [?] of this Spanish royal decree ordering compliance with the peace treaty that ended the brief “Guerra das Laranjas,” a part of the diplomacy affecting the world war which raged between Great Britain and France, with a few brief respite, from the French Revolution until the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815. It is followed (ff. 2v-9r) by the text of the treaty. The “Guerra das Laranjas,” a prelude to the Peninsular War, got its nickname from the orange-tree branches that Godoy sent to D. Maria Luisa as trophies taken from Elvas—a town he had not captured. In early 1801 D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, rejected French demands to close Portuguese ports to British ships, and declared war on Spain. French and Spanish troops invaded the Alentejo, soundly defeating the Portuguese. In the peace treaty hastily concluded at Badajoz on 6 June 1801 (by Bonaparte’s brother Lucien, French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, Manuel Godoy, and Luis Pinto de Sousa, the Portuguese plenipotentiary), Portugal agreed to cede the border fortress of Olivença to Spain, to pay Spain for the cost of the war and reimburse her subjects for damages incurred, and to close Portuguese ports to British ships.

Rare Seville Printing of Treaty of Badajoz, Ending the War of the Oranges


First Seville edition of this treaty between Spain and Portugal, ending the “Guerra das Laranjas,” a part of the diplomacy affecting the world war which raged between Great Britain and France, with a few brief respites, from the French Revolution until the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815. The “Guerra das Laranjas,” a prelude to the Peninsular War, got its nickname from the orange-tree branches that Godoy sent to D. Maria Luisa as trophies taken from Elvas—a town he had not captured. In early 1801 D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, rejected French demands to close Portuguese ports to British ships, and declared war on Spain. French and Spanish troops invaded the Alentejo, soundly defeating the Portuguese. In the peace treaty hastily concluded at Badajoz on 6 June 1801 (by Bonaparte’s brother Lucien, French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, Manuel Godoy, and Luis Pinto de Sousa, the Portuguese plenipotentiary), Portugal agreed to cede the border fortress of Olivença to Spain, to pay Spain for the cost of the war and reimburse her subjects for damages incurred, and to close Portuguese ports to British ships.

‡ This edition not in Palau; cf. 339336-8 (editions printed in Madrid, Barcelona and Mexico) and 339339 (Portuguese edition printed in Lisbon). Not located in NUC. Not located in RLIN. CCPBE locates a single copy, at Vitoria-Gasteiz-Seminario Diocesano-Facultad de Teología. This edition not located in Rebiun. This edition not located in Porsea. This edition not located in Copac.

Ends the War of the Oranges

154. [TREATY]. Tratado de paz, e de amizade entre as coroas de Portugal, e de Espanha, assinado em Badajoz pelos plenipotenciarios do Príncipe Regente, e de Sua Magestade Católica em 6 de Junho de 1801, e ratificado por ambos os soberanos. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1801. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Considerable dampstaining and discoloration, although text is completely legible. A good copy. 13 pp. $150.00

Portuguese edition of this treaty between Spain and Portugal, ending the “Guerra das Laranjas,” a part of the diplomacy affecting the world war which raged between Great Britain and France, with a few brief respites, from the French Revolution until the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815. A folio edition of 8 pp. was published by the same press the same year; no priority has been established.

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


Official Portuguese edition of one of the Strangford agreements, setting out terms of commerce between Portugal and Great Britain. The text had first appeared in Rio de Janeiro earlier the same year. The Portuguese crown reserves the right to trade in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold, gunpowder, and snuff tobacco (Article VIII). The British reserve the right to prohibit sugar, coffee, and similar goods from being imported (Article XX). Guns, ammunition and armor are declared as contraband (Article XXVIII), and piracy is not to be tolerated by either party (Article XXX). Also included are articles on duties, warehouses, magistrates, diplomats, freedom of religion, and packet services, and specific provisions on Asia (Article VI) and Africa (Article XXIV).


156. [TREATY]. Convenção entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos Senhores o Principe Regente de Portugal, e ElRei do Reino Unido da Grande Breanha e Irlanda, sobre o estabelecimento dos paquetes, assignada no Rio de Janeiro … 19 de Fevereiro de 1810 …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. Folio (29.7 x 21 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Text in two columns in Portuguese and English. A very good copy. 8 pp. $150.00

Portuguese printing of this treaty, one of the Strangford agreements, first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1810 and also published in Lisbon that year. Strangford’s able negotia-
tions earned for Great Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade. The present convention calls for a monthly mail packet to sail between Falmouth and Rio de Janeiro. On the outward journey the ship is to touch at Madeira, but not to weigh anchor, nor remain any longer than necessary for delivering and receiving the mail. The packets are to be British, but Portugal reserves the right to establish Brazilian or Portuguese packets. The parties agree to endeavor to prevent contraband, particularly diamonds, Brazilwood, gold dust, urzela, and tobacco in the form of snuff.


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**Strangford’s Able Negotiations Earn for Great Britain a Stranglehold on Brazilian Trade**


Portuguese printing of this treaty, one of the Strangford agreements, dealing with matters of commerce, first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1810. The treaty was also published in Lisbon, 1810 and Bahia, 1811. Strangford’s able negotiations earned for Great Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade. Great Britain is given most-favored-nation trading status, her subjects are allowed to sell retail as well as wholesale, and (Article X) all legal cases involving her citizens are to be tried in special courts with British magistrates. Article XII (hotly contested by the Papal Nuncio) grants religious toleration to the British and gives them the right to build churches or chapels. Great Britain refuses Portugal the right to export sugar, coffee and other articles produced in British colonies into England, but allows Portugal to send such articles to England for re-exportation—which ensured cargoes for British vessels and business for English merchants. In Article VIII the Portuguese crown reserves the right to exclusive trade within its dominions in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold dust, gun powder, and tobacco in the form of snuff. The British are allowed to trade with Portuguese East Africa, but waive the right to build factories or to incorporate bodies of British merchants (Articles XXIV-XXV).

LA RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

RASGO ENCOMIÁSTICO.

C'est le temps des grandes choses; et ce n'est pas en- 
int qu'il faut choisir pour donner des fers à des peuples
animés de si nobles sentiments. (Bartolomé Vázquez de
la Graña de la Cueva.)

En el siglo de los sucesos grandes: en el siglo de la he-
raldad y del valor; en el siglo en fin en que estrituida
la bondad de los Espíritus, de los Triunfadores, de los
Aristides todo es memorable, todo grande, todo porten-
toso, eran demasiados quarenta y cinco días para que un
pueblo lleno de entusiasmo, de patriotismo y de valor su-
frase vergonzosamente las cadenas con que el orgullosos
Hijos meditaba perpetuar su esclavitud. En efecto, des-
de el instante mismo en que por una fatalidad de que ja-
nos se verá expulsado un pueblo fiel, el enemigo senora-
dose de los quarteles entra a tomar posesión de la Ciudad,
una escogida posición de ciudadanos, despachando los
héroes de la sangre que los llama sin casar al aventuro y sus-
cosas de sus hijos, desampara sus hogares, y dirigiéndose
a las compañías inmediatas trema la población del Rey
Cristiano, y llama en su socorro el resto de sus compa-
niones inmediatos para reducir a vida fuerza el ultraje
perpetrado en sus hermanos. Se escucha el eco de la otra
parte de nuestro anchuras río, y en el momento se in-
firma la noble y del Montevidio de aquel ardor, que

Item 161 (reduced)
158. [TREATY]. Convenção entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos senhores O Príncipe Regente de Portugal, e EIRei do Reino Unido da Grande Bretanha e Irlanda, para terminar as questões, e indemnizar as perdas dos vassalos portuguezes ao tráfico de escravos de África: feita em Vienna pelos plenipotenciários de huma e outra Corte, em 21 de Janeiro de 1815, e ratificada por ambas. (Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1815). Folio (28.8 x 20 cm.), later black and white machine marbled wrappers, text-block edges rouged. A very good to fine copy. 4 pp. Text in Portuguese and English. $600.00

First Lisbon printing of a supplementary convention to the landmark treaty signed between Portugal and Great Britain in January, 1815, providing for the cessation of the African slave trade. It was first printed in Rio de Janeiro earlier the same year. The British are to pay an indemnity of £300,000 to the Prince Regent of Portugal, who will use it to discharge claims of Portuguese citizens for ships detained by British cruisers before June 1814 on grounds of trafficking in slaves.


159. TRISADRA, Manuel. Elogio al Excelentísimo Señor Don Juan María Villavicencio, individuo del Nuevo Supremo, Consejo de Regencia, Teniente General de la Real Armada &c. &c. [colophon]: Havana: en la oficina de Don Juan de Pablo, 1812. Folio, recent marbled boards. Caption title. Fine condition. (1 l., printed on both sides). $1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Consists of a 4-line “Epigrafe” followed by a 60-line “Oda”.

Juan María de Villavicencio y de la Serna (Medina-Sidonia, 2/22/1755—Madrid, 4/25/1830) was a member of the third Consejo de Regencia under D. Fernando VII, 1812-1813), and Capitán General de la Armada, 1817-1830. When this poem was written he had been promoted from commanding Havana to commanding the naval infantry in Cadiz and had been named to the regency council. Trisandra mentions in a note that while in charge of Havana, Villavicencio had cut taxes on working boats in the harbor, with much benefit to commerce there. He also mentions France with disdain, for example, “Españoles insanos, Que seguís las vanderas de la Francia ….”

160. URTUBIE [de Rogicourt], Theodore-[Bernard-Simon] d’. Memoria, ou extracto sobre o salitre, trasladada do Manual do Artilheiro .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1797. 4°, twentieth-century blue quarter cloth over patterned boards (minor wear), flat, plain spine. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Reinforced with tissue paper (browned) in inner margin. Some worming, with loss of a few letters per page. A working copy only. 24 pp. $50.00

First and only edition in Portuguese? This handbook is comprised of excerpts translated from the popular Manuel d’artilleur by General Theodore-Bernard-Simon d’Urtubie de Rogicourt (1741-1807), which appeared in 1785. It discusses the nature of saltpeter (the critical element for gunpowder) and the location of and processes for factories that could produce artificial saltpeter.


161. [VIEYTES, Hipólito, possible author]. La reconquista de Buenos Ayres. Rasgo Encomiastico. (colophon:) Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1806. 4°, unbound, unsewn, uncut. Caption title. Slight marginal soiling; tear in upper margin of both leaves, continuing into two lines of text. Overall a very good copy. 4 pp. $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION. Anonymous document praising the heroic stance of the people of Buenos Aires for their success in ousting the British troops that invaded the city June 27, 1806.

*Furlong 787 (describing 2 states of this edition: one which is unfoliated; and another [like ours] which is paginated). Medina Buenos Aires 337: quoting Alsina Collection, pp. 142-144 regarding the anonymity of the author: “No hemos podido averiguar, dicen los compiladores de esta Colección, quien sea el autor.” NUC: InU, RPJC. OCLC: 55250978 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de España); 460921825 [?](Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 497324087 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats the British Library copy only.

162. [WALSH, Robert; Gotthilf Theodor von Faber; and Sir Francis d’Ivernois]. Offrandes à Bonaparte. Par trois étrangers. 4 works in 1 volume (as issued). London: De l’Imprimerie de Vogel et Schulze, 1810. 8°, contemporary calf, spine heavily gilt with flat bands and black label (both covers missing, spine worn). Some soiling and bumping to opening leaves, occasional foxing, small stain at edge of final

4 works in 1 volume (as issued). $100.00

First edition thus: per the list on the second leaf of the volume, a compendium of four distinct publications, originally issued separately, with a collective title page and introduction of iv pp., reprinted together by Vogel and Schulze. They are:


* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 408.

163. [WHITELOCKE, John]. The Trial at Large of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, late Commander in Chief of the Forces in South America, by a general court martial, held at Chelsea Hospital, on Thursday, January 28, 1808, and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, March 15. Taken by Blanchard and Ramsay, Short-Hand Writers to the Court, and published from their notes: with a correct copy of the defence, as delivered into Court, and the Right Honourable The Judge Advocate’s Reply. Also, all the documents produced in evidence. London: R. Faulder and Son, etc.; [at foot of half-title and pp. 48 and 67 of final section:] Printed by S. Hamilton, Weybridge, Surrey, 1808. 8°, later vellum, plain flat spine with gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut. Scattered light foxing. A very good copy. (2 ll.), 600, 4, 67 pp., folding map (Rio de la Plata from Cape St. Mary to Buenos Ayres, with inset “Sketch of the Route from Ensenada to Buenos Ayres”), 2 folding plans (Buenos Aires and Montevideo). $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION. One of several accounts of the trial of John Whitelocke, who was sent to seize Buenos Aires from the Spaniards in 1807. In July, unable to force the city to capitulate after days of street-fighting in which half his force was wounded or killed,
Whitelocke negotiated a surrender with his opposite number, General Liniers. He left, withdrawing British troops from the Rio de la Plata area, including Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Colonia do Sacramento. Back in England, his actions found such disfavor that he was convicted at a court-martial and dismissed from the service.

* Sabin 103678. OCLC: 25975971 (New York University Law School Library, Cornell University Library, Ohio State University Libraries, London Library); 317669094 (Toronto Public Library); 506051747 (eBook, from the original at Harvard Law School Library); 631616662 (computer file); 16391652 (more than 20 locations; perhaps some a different issue). Copac locates only one copy, at St. John's College, Cambridge (Special Collections).
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