RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 165

One Hundred Ninety-Five Recent Acquisitions
Late Sixteenth to Twenty-First Centuries
SPECIAL LIST 165

ONE HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE
RECENT ACQUISITIONS
LATE SIXTEENTH TO
TWENTY-FIRST
CENTURIES

PROVENANCE INDEX ON PAGES 165-166
SUBJECT INDEX ON PAGES 167-178

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
SPECIAL LIST 165

RECENT ACQUISITIONS


First and ONLY separate EDITION of this pamphlet expressing opinions opposed to Forrester’s proposed reforms, including a personal attack on Forrester. Forrester replied with Vindicação de José James Forrester contra as imputações a elle feitas no parecer da direcção da Associação Commercial do Porto de 15 de Março de 1845. Aguilar’s text was appended to the second edition of Forrester’s reply.


First Edition in Portuguese, nicely printed, of the second part, with an abridged version of the first part, based on the version of Diogo Gomes Carneiro. The first part of the Capuchino escoces was translated by Diogo Gomes Carneiro, best known as the author of Oração apodíctica, Lisbon 1641, the first published work by a Brazilian (he was a native of Rio de Janeiro). Gomes Carneiro’s translation appeared in 1657, but by 1667 was so scarce that Almeida wrote, “I learned after having written this Second Part of the ‘Capuchino Escoces’ that so few copies were printed of the First that one cannot find one today ….” (Borba’s translation). Almeida (a native of Galego, Extremadura) therefore wrote a summary of the first part to be included with the second part, making the volume complete in itself when first published in this form in Lisbon, 1667. It appeared
again in 1708 and 1749. Alemida possibly translated part 2 from the French *Le capucin Escossois* (Rouen, 1662).

The *Capuchino escoces* tells the story of a Scottish Protestant, George Leslie, who converted to Catholicism. Under the name Fr. Archangel he became head of Catholic missions to England and Scotland. Fr. Archangel told his story (largely fictitious) to Giovanni Battista Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, who printed it in 1644 under the title *Il Cappuchino scozzese*. The book became a bestseller, and was translated into French, Spanish, Latin, Dutch, German and English as well as Portuguese.


FIRST EDITION of these poems by a Portuguese Communist Party militant, historian and translator. A second edition was published the same year.

*Provenance:* Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


*Provenance:* Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.
Dedication Copy [?] to Early Aviators


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these five sonnets celebrating the aerial voyage of Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral. In the spring of 1922 two of Portugal’s most noted aviators, Sacadura Cabral and Gago Coutinho, made the first flight from Europe to South America, flying from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro via the Canaries and Cabo Verde. It was the first long-distance flight in which rigorous methods of aerial navigation were used.

### 6. **ANDRADA, Diogo de Paiva de, the Younger.** *Casamento perfeito em que se contêm advertências muyto importantes para viverem os casados em quietação, e contentamento, e muytas historias, e acontecimentos particulares dos tempor antigos, e modernos: diversos costumes, leys, e ceremonias que tiverão algumas nações do mundo: com varias sentenças, e documentos de autores Gregos, e Latinos, declarados em Portugues; tudo em ordem ao mesmo intento.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, e impresso à sua custa, 1736. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear to extremities, head of spine, and one raised band; minor worm damage to upper cover; upper joint beginning to split near head of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red and brown. Woodcut vignette on title page in the form of a vase with flow-<br>ers. Woodcut headpiece and initial on recto of following leaf. Another woodcut initial on p. 1. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 397. A very good to fine copy. Old signature or short inscription (scored) on recto of front free endleaf. Old inscription “Do P. Joze” in ink on second front free endleaf recto. (8 ll.), 416 pp. $600.00

Second edition of this work, “counted a classic of Portuguese prose” (Bell). The first edition, 1630, is very rare. The preliminary leaves include an introduction by the publisher as well as sonnets, all in Portuguese, by D. Francisco Manoel de Mello (quoted...
in its entirety by Barbosa Machado), Manoel de Sousa Coutinho, D. Fadrique da Camara, and Francisco de Sá de Meneses.

The author (Lisbon 1576–Almada 1660) was son of the chronicler Francisco de Andrade, nephew and namesake of the sixteenth–century cleric and humanist, and also nephew of Fr. Tomé de Jesus. His Exame d’antiguidades … Lisbon 1616, a minor classic of Portuguese historiography, archeology and letters, was written to correct numerous imprecise and erroneous views expressed by Fr. Bernardo de Brito in Monarchia lusitana, Lisbon 1597. He also wrote a neo-Latin poem on the siege of Chaul, Chauleidos libri duodecim, Lisbon 1628.


Item 7
Pirates in China, British in Macau

7. ANDRADE, José Ignacio. Memoria sobre a destruição dos piratas da China de que era chefe o celebre Vam-Pau-Sai: e o desembarque dos Inglezes na Cidade de Macau, e sua retirada. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1824. 8°, contemporary red boards (spine defective, front cover almost detached but hanging on by a thread, corners worn) Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A very good copy. Internally fine. 83 pp. $900.00


José Ignacio Andrade (1780-1863) was a native of the island of Santa Maria in the Açores. He became engaged in maritime commerce from an early age and commanded several ships making voyages to India and China. His last voyage to China was in 1835, returning to Portugal in 1837. Elected to the Câmara Municipal de Lisboa shortly afterwards, he served as its president (i.e., mayor of Lisbon) in 1838 and 1839. For many years he was on the board of directors of the Banco de Portugal and the Banco de Lisboa. In addition to the present work, he wrote a Memoria on a similar theme which appeared anonymously in volume II, number 4 of the Mnemosine lusitana, 1817, and Cartas escr iptas da India e da China, nos anos 1815 a 1835 … in 2 volumes, Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1843 (second edition, 1845).

Advice to a Future King on Powers and Duties of a Ruler

8. ANJOS, Fr. Manoel dos, O.F.M. Politica predicavel e doutrina moral do bom governo do mundo … Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1693. Folio (29.5 x 20.4 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some wear to corners and head of spine; lacks free endleaves), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (some rubbing to bands), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (faded), gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials, several large and elegant. Woodcut headpieces (one large and nicely executed). Typographical headpieces. Large woodcut tailpieces. Small hole in leaf B6 with loss of page numbers for pp. 23-4. Small tear repaired at lower outer corner of leaf F1. Very small worm trace in lower blank margin of quire G and in leaves H3-5, R2-4, and S5-Tt6, never affecting text. Some foxing and occasional small dampstains. Overall a good to very
good copy. Contemporary ink inscription on title page: “Morgado de V." Cova.” (14 ll.), 760 pp., the numbered pages in two columns. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION; a second edition appeared in 1702. This advice on how to govern was published posthumously and dedicated by Fr. Joseph Evangelista, Ministro Provincial of the Terceira Ordem, to the then four-year-old prince, Dom João, who succeeded his father D. Pedro II in December 1706, and was crowned as D. João V on January 1, 1707. When written, the book was probably intended for the ill-fated son and heir of D. João IV, who became King Afonso VI in 1656. Taking a religious and moral tone, the work offers sound counsel on the powers and duties of a ruler. In addition to many biblical and other religious references, there are also references to classical authors and to more modern secular authorities.

One curious feature of this volume is that the earliest license is dated 3 October 1652. Several more date from 1655 and 1656, then two from 1670, one from 1673, another from 21 August 1692, and the final three dated 9, 10, and 12 October 1693. Thus it took over 40 years to obtain the approval of the authorities to print the book. According to Porbase, there is a variant issue in which the final license is dated 21 August 1692.

In addition to the dedication and licenses, the preliminary matter includes a privilege for ten years granted by the crown to the Franciscan Order, a four-page author’s prologue, a neo-Latin epigram signed Emmanuel d’Abrantes, and another signed Fr. Valentinus de Alpoem, who also provides a sonnet in Portuguese. There is as well an elaborate thirteen-page table of contents. At the end is an “Elenchus por concionibus adaptandis” (pp. 640-78); an index of the most noteworthy things contained in the work (pp. 679-731); and an index to citations of Holy scripture (pp. 732-60).

Fr. Manoel dos Anjos was born in Manteigas, near Guarda, in 1595, and died at Coimbra, 1653. He also wrote a Historia universal, originally published in Coimbra, 1651 (of which there appear to be two distinct issues), and what is probably yet another issue with a title page of Coimbra, 1652. Two different editions (issues?) of the Historia universal, Lisbon, 1702, are said to be “correcta & emendada.”

* Arouca A401. Cruz, Tipografia portuguesa do século XVII 225. Barbosa Machado III, 179. Inocêncio V, 356-7. Pinto de Matos (1970), p. 30. HSA p. 333. Palha 118. Montevertede 211. Avila Perez 216. Not located in Xavier da Cunha, Impressões deslandesianas. OCLC: 312993954 (University of Chicago, UCLA, and British Library); 458008058 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 39090611 (Catholic University of America, University of Chicago, and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates eight copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, but only one appears to be in decent condition both internally and as to the binding; all the others have serious worming, the title page mutilated, binding in “mau estado”, or some combination of these faults. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

9. ARAUJO, José Maria Xavier de. Revelações, e memorias para a historia da revolução de 24 de Agosto de 1820, e de 15 de Setembro do mesmo anno …. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1846. 8°, contemporary quarter black morocco over marbled boards (minor wear), flat spine gilt in romantic fashion, gilt letter, violet endleaves (front free endleaf lacking). A very good copy. vii, 232 pp. $400.00
FIRST EDITION. Another edition of this important account of the Constitutionalist uprising of August 24, 1820 in Porto appeared in 2006, edited by António Ventura. Pages 85-228 contain “documentos históricos”.

The author (Villa dos Arcos de Val de Vez, 1786-ca. 1860), joined with Manuel Fernandes Thomaz, Ferreira Borges, and others who took part in the events of 24 August 1820. He was elected deputy to the constitutional Côrtes and became a notable member of that assembly. In 1823 he was obliged to emigrate, and did not return to Portugal or to public service until 1834, when after the triumph of the liberal cause he obtained a judicial post in the Tribunal do Commercio. In 1850 he was named Juiz da Relação do Porto.

Innocencio V, 54: “Apeza de mui succinto, este escripto offerece particularidades curiosas sobre o assumpto, e dá as feições caracteristicas de algumas das principaes personagens que figuraram n’aquelles notabilissimos acontecimentos.” See also Grande enciclopédia III, 93. OCLC: 1224274 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Syracuse University, Library of Congress, University of Michigan, UCLA, National Library of Australia); 458501006 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 556600876 (British Library). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library only.

10. AZEVEDO, Arthur. Abel, Helena peça comica e lyrca em tres actos por Arthur Azevedo escripta a proposito de opera comica A Bella Helena de Henrique Meilhac e Ludovico Halévy, musica de Jacques Offenbach. Rio de Janeiro: Bibliotheca Theatral, Livraria de Serafim, (1870s?). 12°, original green printed wrappers (minor chipping). Slight foxing on title page. Some light browning. Overall a good to very good copy. [3]-100 pp., possibly lacking half title or initial blank leaf (first quire is 7 ll., pagination is short 2).

$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The cast list on the verso of the title page includes the singers as well as the director, conductor, and set-designer.

The author was born in Maranhão in 1855, son of the Portuguese consul there. He died in Rio de Janeiro, 1908. A civil servant, he wrote and translated many works, especially dramas, and some poetry. His earliest listed work is 1872. Abel, Helena, published without date (probably in the late 1870s), was inspired by Offenbach’s Belle Helene, and was produced many times at the Phenix theater.

Extremely Interesting and Important for its Information about the Portuguese Court and Public Administration in Rio de Janeiro


First Edition. Borba comments, “extremely interesting and important for the information [it] provide[s] about the Portuguese Court and public administration in Rio de Janeiro at that time, and … very difficult to find.” Although nominally a biography, the Exposição includes much information not found elsewhere about the transfer of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil and contemporary political events.

The Visconde do Rio Secco, a wealthy merchant born at Belém, near Lisbon, was a confidant of D. João and often provided financial assistance. Along with Admiral Manuel da Cunha Souto Maior, he was charged with organizing the royal family’s move to Brazil in 1807, and once there, held several important positions in the royal household in Rio de Janeiro. He administered the Fazenda de Santa Cruz and served as Director of the Brazilian Bank. His eminent position led to some public opprobrium, which he attempted to counter in this pamphlet and in Breve exposição do comportamento publico do Visconde do Rio Secco, Lisbon 1821. Innocência comments on the Exposição: “Posto que esta memoria pareça dirigir-se especialmente a elucidar questões pessoaes do seu publicador, é todavia interessante pelas particularidades que encerra no tocante á transferencia da córte de Portugal para o Brasil, e aos successos politicos do tempo; apresentando noticias curiosas e aproveitaveis, que n’outra parte se não encontrarão.” Included with the main text (pp. 1-39) are 4 pages of notes, 28 pages of supporting documents, 9 pages of appendix and a single leaf entitled “Methodo pelo qual se ha de governar o fiel da caixa da emissão para o governo do troco das notas ao povo.”

After independence the Visconde became a Brazilian citizen and was named first Marquez de Jundiahy. He died in Rio de Janeiro in 1835.

EXPOSIÇÃO ANALYTICA, E JUSTIFICATIVA DA CONDUCTA, E VIDA PUBLICA DO VISCONDE DO RIO SECCO,

SEDE O DIA 23 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1807, EM QUE EIA NASCIMENTO FIELIZMIA E INICIO DOS ARRANJAMENTS NECESSARIA PARA O RIO DE JANEIRO, AÍ O DIA 13 DE AGOSTO DE 1821, EM CINCO ANOS DA INDEPENDÊNCIA, TEOUS OS LIBEROS E EMPRENS
DE DEIXAVIDADE EM FAMÍLIA,

COM PERMISSÃO DE SUA ALTEZA REAL O PRINCIPE REGENTE DO BRASIL,

CONCEDIDA POR DECRETO DE 16 DE AGOSTO DO PRESENTE ANNO,

PUBLICADA POR ELLE MESMO.

RIO DE JANEIRO,
NA IMPRENSA NACIONAL,

1821.

Item 11
12. AZEVEDO, José João da Silva. *Explicações ácerca da Cithralia e do partido que pôde tirar-se d’este novo instrumento de cordas.* Porto: Typographia Commericial, June 30, 1867. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine starting to chip). Some musical notation in text. Light browning. Title page and plate loose. Overall in good condition. 15 pp., engraved plate of the cithralia. $300.00

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.* The author compares the cithralia to a guitar and a viola, describing the size and structure of the instrument and the strings, the tuning, and the proper use of right and left hands while playing. In the engraved plate of the cithralia featured in the “Explicações,” the instrument appears to have 14 strings in 7 courses and a rounded back. It is very similar to a cittern in shape, but the cithralia has a standing base that appears to be unique.

* First edition. The author compares the cithralia to a guitar and a viola, describing the size and structure of the instrument and the strings, the tuning, and the proper use of right and left hands while playing. In the engraved plate of the cithralia featured in the “Explicações,” the instrument appears to have 14 strings in 7 courses and a rounded back. It is very similar to a cittern in shape, but the cithralia has a standing base that appears to be unique.


**Seven Works Bound Together, Some of Considerable Rarity:**

*D. Inez de Castro, P. Antonio Vieira, an Auto-da-fé Sermon, How to Identify the Anti-Christ, and More*


These poems probably appeared in print for the first time in 1716, under the title “Sentimentos de D. Pedro e de D. Ignes de Castro,” in volume I of the *Fenix renascida.* Their author, D. Maria de Lara e Menezes (1610-1649), daughter of the Duque de Caminha, was the wife of D. Duarte de Bragança, brother of D. João IV.

The story of D. Inez de Castro has inspired poems, dramas, and operas. In 1340, the beautiful D. Inez came to Portugal as lady-in-waiting to the Infanta of Spain, Constanza, who was betrothed to D. Pedro, future king of Portugal. D. Pedro gave his hand to the Infanta but his heart to D. Inez. After the Infanta died, D. Pedro and D. Inez were married morganatically. But intrigues surrounded them: Portuguese nobles whispered that D. Inez wanted to bring her own friends to Court, and even wanted to have her eldest son
succeed D. Affonso IV, rather than the legitimate heir. In 1355 D. Inez was assassinated.
D. Pedro swore to make amends, and when he acceded to the throne two years later, he
punished her tormentors, insisted that the Church recognize his marriage, and had D.
Inez’s body exhumed and reburied with royal honors at Alcobaça.

* Innocêncio VI, 139-40 refers to an edition of Lisbon: Offic. Joaquimiana da Musica,
1744; XVI, 357-8 mentions an edition by the same publisher, 1745, and refers to the present
edition, claiming in error that it was merely the 1745 edition with a new title page; see also
V, 370-1. Roig, Inesiana 681. OCLC: 83648902 (Houghton Library); 62703951 (Newberry
Library); for the 1745 edition, see 223741824 (Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University
of Toronto); 78226625 (Houghton Library); and 62703948 (Newberry Library). Porbase
locates three copies of the present edition, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one
lacking the title page), and one copy of the 1745 edition, also in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal. Copac locates only a single copy of what appears to be a chapbook edition,
Lisbon 1817, an 8° of 52 pp. at the British Library.

BOUND WITH:

[HOMEM, Fr. Manuel, O.P.]. Bruno de Mendoça Furtado, possible
editor. Verdades sobre a vida do anti-Christo. Relação em a qual se da noticia
em breves, e compendiosos capitulos, de donde ha de nascer, e vir o anti-Christo,
que Pais ha de ter, que vida fará, que vitorias ha de haver, que fim terâm e
ultimamente, que sinaes lhe hão de preceder, e devem acompanhar. Lisbon:
Na Of. dos Herd de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1748. 4°, 32 pp. Large
woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p.
3. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 32. Old ink manuscript marginalia on p. 7.
Light browning. A very good copy.

First Edition with the attribution to Bruno de Mendoça Furtado, of a work published
anonymously in 1643 under the title Verdade do Anti-Christo contra a mentira inventada,
dedicated to the daughter of the Duke of Orleans (uncle of Louis XIV) and attributed to the
Dominican Fr. Manuel Homem, confessor to the Marquês de Cascaes, who accompanied
the marques on a diplomatic mission to Paris in 1644. There appear to be two different
editions before 1756, as well as editions of 1814, 1817, 1824 and 1825.

* Innocêncio I, 398. Nepomuceno 857. Porbase locates three copies, all in the
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and all apparently in poor condition. OCLC: 37876779
(Houghton Library; University of California-Berkeley). Not located in Copac. See also
Barbosa Machado III, 286-7 and Grande enciclopédia XIII, 340.

AND BOUND WITH:

VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. Problema que o sempre memorável Padre António
Vieira da esclarecida Companhia de Jesus rectou em huma Academia em Roma,
e que foy generoso assumpto: se o mundo he mais digno de rizo, ou de pranto;
e assim quem acertara melhor, Democrito, que ria sempre, ou Heraclito, que
of Heraclitus weeping on title page. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 16.
Light browning and small dampstains. A very good copy.

First separate edition in Portuguese [?]. The colophon reads, “Vende-se na mesma
impressão, na rua dos Espingardeiros, e debaixo dos arcos do Rocio, e nos papelistas do
Terreiro do Paço.” A debate seems to have been staged for the benefit of Queen Cristina
of Sweden at her palace in Rome. Father Vieira took the side of Heraclitus, that the world merits tears rather than laughter. The original Italian has been translated here by the Conde de Ericeira. The text also appeared with the title "Lagrimas de Heráclito defendidas em Roma pelo Padre Antonio Vieira," in volume XIV of Vieira’s Sermoes, 1710, pp. 211-24.

Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, assigning the date [1720], and locates a photocopy at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, giving the date as 1674. OCLC: 36218278 (Houghton Library; Loyola University Chicago; assigning the date of [1674?]); 613466451 (Houghton Library, giving date as [ca. 1740]). Not located in Copac. Cf. José Pedro Paiva, ed., Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia 1204 (2 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa; assigning the date [1720]; a different edition?); also Leite, História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil, IX, 316, 1019; and Innocência XXII, 376.

AND BOUND WITH:


Apparenty the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this satiric prose attack on satirists. The purported author, born in 1610, was still alive in 1683. For his good humor, festive and caustic spirit, he was welcome in the society of his contemporaries and in the academies of which he was a member. His poems were published in collections such as that of the Academias dos Singulares, the Forasteiro admirado, and the Fenix renascida, volume IV, pp. 151-251.


AND BOUND WITH:


ONLY SEPARATE EDITION [?] of this poem in decasyllabic octaves, set in the Dão region of Portugal in the time of a cruel Moorish king with abnormally large ears, preceded by three pages of prose argument. This work was included in the author’s Poemas lusitanos, of which there are editions of 1598, 1771, 1829, and a number of twentieth-century versions. In the 1598 edition this poem occupies pp. 116-25 and contains 57 octaves. The present chapbook edition contains only 50 octaves. However, the prose argument, present here, is absent from the 1598 edition. Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569), was one of the most important Portuguese poets of the sixteenth century.
AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this auto-da-fé sermon. The author was a Cistercian Monk from Alcobaça. In the preliminary leaves are verses praising him: four sonnets, by Manoel Dias Fagundes, Antonio de Figueyredo, Joseph do Monte, and Joseph do Couto Pestana, Decimas by Joseph do Valle, all in Portuguese, and an anonymous neo-Latin epigram by “Oratoris Amicus.”

AND BOUND WITH:

QUENTAL, Bertolameu [or Bartolomeu] do. *Sermam funebre nas exequias da excellentissima Senhora D. Leonor Maria de Menezes, Condeça de Atouguia, que pregou … no Convento de S. Francisco de Xabregas, aonde foy sepultada no jazigo dos Condes de Atouguia no anno de 1664.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveyra, 1665. 4º, 35 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3. Triple-decker tailpiece on p. 35, consisting of a woodcut skull and crossbones above two coffin-like bars, each with monogram “MA” [Menezes Atouguia?] at center. A very good to fine copy.

The author (1626-1698) was a native of Ponta Delgada on the island of São Miguel in the Açores. He was known for the purity and elegance of his language and style, especially in his sermons. The device for this sermon is a lengthy comparison of the Condessa to Rachel.

AND BOUND WITH:

Nacional de Portugal. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

14. BAÏLLE Y LAVIÑA, Pedro. *Discurso acerca del origen y progresos del comercio, de sus ventajas con respecto a la prosperidad de las naciones, y de la necesidad de su enseñanza. Pronunciado en el salon principal del Real Consulado de Alicante el dia 23 de Diciembre de 1816, con motivo de la instalacion de la Cátedra de Comercio y Lenguas, establecida por el mismo Real Consulado, con la soberna aprobacion de Su Magestad*. Alicante: En la Oficina de Nicolas Carratalá é Hijos, 1817. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers, stitched. Minor soiling and small waterstains to wrappers. Uncut. Internally fine. Old ink inscription, dated June 19, 1830, at top of front wrapper. Small white paper octagonal ticket with blue border and manuscript number 1771 [shelf or inventory number?] in upper outer corner of front wrapper. 53, (1) pp., 1 blank l. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is a theoretical thesis emphasizing the importance of navigation from the ancient world to the present. The rise of Venice as a maritime power is treated, followed by an analysis of the voyages of Columbus and Vasco da Gama and their ramifications, as well as the rise of Dutch and then English maritime power and industry. The author states that as director of the Real Consulado de Alicante, he will attempt to further its interests.

Palau 21935. OCLC: 433959030 (Biblioteca Nacional de España; gives collation of only 53 pp.). Not located in Copac. Rebiun locates three copies, at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universidad de Navarra, and the Universitat Pompeu Fabra-Barcelona. The CCPBE adds the Real Academia de la Historia-Madrid, Universidade de San Pablo-Madrid, a second copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and repeats the Universidad de Navarra. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Distinguished Cabo-Verdean Poet

15. BARBOSA, Jorge [Vera–Cruz]. *Ambiente*. Praia: Minerva de Cabo Verde, 1941. 8°, original printed wrappers (upper and lower edges very slightly frayed, spine slightly defective at head and foot, light foxing). Overall a good to very good copy. 48 pp., (2 ll.). $200.00

FIRST EDITION of Barbosa’s second collection of verse; rare. Born in Cidade da Praia in 1902 (he died in 1971), Barbosa worked as a customs and municipal official in Cabo Verde while simultaneously pursuing a distinguished literary career. With his first poetry collection, *Arquipélago* (Praia, 1935), he introduced a new and distinctive Cabo Verdean poetry, no longer imitative of European forms. The following year, Barbosa joined with the writers Manuel and João Lopes and Baltasar Lopes da Silva to found the pioneering
Cabo Verdean literary journal Claridade: “It can truly be said that Cape Verdean literature is divided into two periods: before and after Claridade” (Moser & Ferreira). Barbosa’s later verse collection, Caderno de um Ilhéu (Lisbon, 1956), was awarded the first Prémio de Poesia Camilo Pessanha by the Agência do Ultramar.


Rare Rio de Janeiro Imprint Dealing With Freedom of the Seas

16. [BARÈRE DE VIEUZAC, Bertrand]. A liberdade dos mares, ou o governo inglez descoberto; traduzido livremente do hespanhol. 3 parts in 2 volumes bound together. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Miranda & Carneiro, 1833. 8°, contemporary half straight-grained morocco over moiré boards (minor wear and insect damage), flat spine gilt, gilt letter, gilt tooling between leather and moiré on covers, marbled endleaves. Woodcut laurel wreath on title pages. Occasional light foxing and dampstains. Overall a very good copy. Liv, 54, 92; 103, (6, 1 blank) pp., (1 l. errata). 3 parts in 2 volumes bound together. $900.00

First edition in Portuguese [?] of Barère de Vieuzac’s La liberté des mers, ou le gouvernement anglais dévoilé, first published in Paris, 1798—an invective against the British government, whose maritime supremacy is described in such terms as “horrors,” “monstrosities,” “despotism” and “tyranny.” Barère begins with general comments on maritime power and on the evils of the British government, moves on to prove that the British government destroys natural law and the law of nations, and argues that its continued existence is incompatible with the security and peace of other European nations. The translation from Barère’s work is acknowledged on p. xx.

In the preface “A todos os povos amantes da liberdade,” the unidentified translator added about 10 pages (pp. xx-xiii) to Barère’s list of British sins, referring to actions in Russia, Bengal, the United States, Havana, and Puerto Rico, and in Spain during the Peninsular War. The latest reference in this section is to the execution of Gomes Freire de Andrade and others in the aborted 1817 independence attempt in Brazil. Barère himself charged the British with a multitude of sins in this introductory section, e.g., that the British were responsible for all the evils of the French Revolution, that they fomented rebellion in South America, that they armed Indians in the Americas and encouraged them to attack non-British settlers (the Indians on Lake Ontario and on the Ohio River are mentioned specifically), that they supported the rebels in the Vendée, that they aided and abetted pirates, that they exiled Irish and Scots to Botany Bay, and that they consistently maltreated prisoners of war (see pp. vii-xviii).
Barère (1755-1841) was born at Tarbes and practiced law until elected to the States-General in 1789. There he quickly gained a reputation as one of the most indefatigable and radical members of the revolutionary Assembly. Elected president of the Convention in December 1792, Barère presided over the trial and execution of Louis XVI. His rhetorical style earned him the sobriquet “l’Anacréon de la guillotine.” Narrowly escaping deportation after Robespierre’s fall, Barère was eventually banished to Belgium in 1816 as a regicide, only to return after the revolution of 1830. His many published works include poetry and translations in addition to political commentary.

There is some confusion about the authorship and publishing history of the work. Palau nº 137771 calls this Portuguese edition a translation of his nº 137769, which is a translation from French into Spanish—yet he gives the date of the Spanish edition as 1835 (i.e., 2 years after this work appeared). At nº 24149, however, Palau cites this as a translation of Barère. Innocêncio V, 185 states that the work was originally published in 1804 and was written in France or by someone under French influence, but does not identify the author. NULC cites the work under Barère’s name and lists several Spanish-language editions published between 1820 and 1842. Our edition is a translation from one of the Spanish editions.


17. BARRETO, José António de Oliveira. Memoria sobre as verdadeiras causas da ruina da agricultura, e meios de tornar melhor este ramo da industria nacional, oferecida ao soberano congreso. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor do Conselho de Guerra, 1821. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page and at top of p. 3. Some light waterstains. A good to very good copy. 16 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author calls attention to a number of factors detrimental to the agricultural economy. Absentee landlords are a principal factor. Then there are laws which have negative effects, discouraging increased cultivation. Another negative factor is that large tracts of the most fertile land are held by the crown, ecclesiastical entities, and other official bodies. The dizimos, a tax, is also said to be a hindrance to agriculture. On pages 12-15 the author expresses a vehement dislike for bullfighting, which he says also has a negative influence on agricultural production. The excessive number of religious feast days is cited as yet another negative factor.

Father José António de Oliveira Barreto was a member of the Order of São Bento de Avis. A partisan of liberal ideas who contributed many articles to the press between 1820 and 1823, he was nevertheless opposed to Freemasonry. Imprisoned on 24 May 1834 on suspicion of being a Miguelista, a charge which he considered unjust, he subsequently published in 1836 a Memoria in his defense.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The “Epicedio” (pp. 3-6) is followed by two sonnets, on pp. 7 and 8. The author (1799-1868), a native of Lisbon, was a teacher of Latin and of grammar. His most famous pupil perhaps was the future King D. Pedro V. He wrote a considerable number of poems in Portuguese and in Latin, as well as works on grammar, philology, and history.


---


Second edition in Portuguese (the first appeared the previous year, by the same printer and with the same collation) of one of the earliest accounts of the miracles performed by the charismatic German priest Prince Alexander Leopold Franz Emmerich von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst (1794-1849). The prince was credited with curing hundreds of sick people across Europe, beginning in 1821 with Princess Mathilde von Schwarzenberg, who had been paralyzed for eight years. The prince asked Pope Pius VII whether he should continue to attempt cures; the pope replied that he should not do so in public, so the prince announced to specific sufferers that he would be praying for them at a certain time.

The prince rapidly developed a cult following which spread across the Atlantic in 1824, when he cured Mrs. Ann Mattingly of Washington, D.C., of a tumor. In a recent scholarly study, Nancy L. Schultz argues that the widely publicized Mattingly cure was a
polarizing event that led to a rise in anti-Catholicism in the United States. (The Mattingly
cure apparently happened too late to be mentioned in the present volume.)

The author of this work gives a short biography of the prince, copies a sample of a
form letter the prince sent out when praying for sick people, and describes the cure of
Princess Mathilde in 1821. He goes on to comment on many others the prince has cured
in Germany, France, England, and Ireland (pp. 10-19). At the end is the prince’s letter to
the pope and the pope’s reply.

The author’s introduction condemns the errors of Protestants and lists famous men
who converted to Catholicism on their deathbeds (pp. iii-xi). America is mentioned briefly
in this section: it is reported that many Protestants there (among them many Lutherans)
recently converted to Catholicism.

As best we can tell from OCLC, the work was originally published in Dublin,
1823, by William Battersby. Our title closely corresponds to the title given in OCLC for
the second edition, also Dublin, 1823: The Life and Miracles of His Serene Highness Very
Reverend Prince Alex. de Hohenlohe, canon of the noble chapter of Olmutz, vicariat, counsellor
of the See of Bamberg, and Knight of Malta: giving a general account of the most conspicuous
miracles wrought by God in Europe, through the prayers of His Very Reverend and Serene High-
ness; containing also a confutation of the calumniators of the Prince. A letter from His Holiness,
Pope Pius VII to the Prince on the said miracles, with suitable reflections; and a preface, giving
an account of some late extraordinary conversions in Europe and America. The whole collected
from unquestionable authorities.

This edition not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal; see 3905 for the
1824 edition (listed without collation). Not located in Innocencio. See Nancy L. Schultz,
Mrs. Mattingly’s Miracle (2011). Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates this edition at the
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and an 1824 edition by the same printer, with the same
collation, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

20. BERNARDES, Diogo. O Lyma de Diogo Bernardes. Em qual se
contém as suas Eglogas, e Cartas. Derigido por elle ao Excellence Principe,
e Serenissimo Senhor Dom Alvaro D’Allemcastro, Duque d’Aveiro &c.
Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1761. 12°, contemporary
speckled sheep (slight rubbing, single tiny round wormhole in spine),
spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in five compartments, crimson
leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter,
text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title page. A very
good copy. Old (nineteenth-century?) paper tag with ink manuscript
number (shelfmark?) at head of spine. Old ink inscription “Joze Pedro”
in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (6 ll.), 275, (1) pp.
$400.00

Third edition. The “Cartas” are all in verse, and addressed to Francisco de Sá de
Miranda, D. Antonio Ferreira, Pero de Andrade Caminha, Fr. Agostinho da Cruz (the
author’s brother), and others. There is also a sonnet by Fr. Agostinho da Cruz to the
author on the third preliminary leaf recto.

Bernardes (ca. 1530?-ca. 1605?) was born to a distinguished family of Ponte da
Barca on the river Lima, and often sang the praises of the Lima. In 1578 he was chosen
as the official poet of the ill-fated expedition of D. Sebastião that ended with the battle of Alcacer Kebrir, he was captured, and imprisoned until 1581. *Varías rimas ao bom Jesus, e a Virgem…*, written during his captivity, was his first published work, appearing in 1594, followed in 1596 by both *O Lyma* and *Rimas varias, flores do Lima*. He wrote in the new style of Italian hendecasyllables, of which “none was a more talented or truer poet than Diogo Bernardes…. If, read in the mass, his poems produce the impression of a cloying sweetness, it must be remembered that never before had Portuguese poetry risen to so harmonious a music” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 145, 147).


Third edition.


**BOUND WITH:**


Sixth edition.


---

**Important Poems by Bocage Written While a Member of the Nova Arcadia**

### 22. BOCAGE, Manoel Maria [l’Hedoux] de Barbosa du. *Idylos marítimos, recitados na Academia de Bellas Letras de Lisboa, pelo socio ….*

Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1791. 8⁰, mid-twentieth-century tree sheep (minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands
in five compartments (middle compartment double, or almost double the size of the others), crimson leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, date in gilt at foot, plain gilt borders on covers, numerous blank leaves added by binding, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page with lyre, arrows in quiver, and laurel wreath. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Light stain in bottom half of text, becoming heavier in final two leaves, but never affecting legibility. Overall a good copy. Bookplate of Aulo-Gélio with color floral motif. 13 pp.

FIRST EDITION, rare, of these significant early poems (“Tritão”, pp. [3]-8, and “Glaura, ou a Nereida”, pp. 9-13), with references to India and Goa. All of the early publications of original works by Bocage are rare. An author search in Porbase came up with 252 “hits”; of these, only sixteen were original works published in the author’s lifetime, and of these, the majority were hack work produced after his release from prison in 1799. The earliest, a single item, is from 1790; there is another from 1791, and two are from 1794. The present title is cited only in the third edition, 1825. These two poems also appear in the first volume of Bocage’s Rimas, but with significant variations. Inocêncio referred to Bocage as “reputado pelo consenso universal como um dos nossos melhores poetas, e depois de Camões o mais popular e celebrado de todos.” (VI, 45).

Barbosa du Bocage (Setúbal, 1765-Lisbon, 1805), an accomplished Arcadian poet (known as Amano Sadino) with strong romantic tendencies, wrote a great deal of occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. Beckford thought Bocage a powerful genius. His mother, whose death when he was ten years old marked him, came from a French family, her father having been a French naval officer who eventually wound up in the service of Portugal. The poet joined an infantry regiment at age 14, then switched to the navy, departed for India in 1786, and passed several years there. At Damão he deserted, and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to Portugal. In 1790 he joined the Academia de Bellas Letras, or Nova Arcadia, but left it three years later. Although they were once friends and fellow Arcadians, José Agostinho de Macedo and Bocage became bitter enemies. Bocage made other enemies among the Nova Arcadia, some of whom denounced him to the police chief Pina Manique. Tried and imprisoned in 1797 on the basis of the anti-monarchical and anti-Catholic tone of his poems, when he was released he spent the rest of his life mostly doing translations, at which he was quite skilled.


*Rimas de Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage, dedicadas á amizade. Tomo II. Quarta Edição*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1813.

*Poesias dedicadas á Ill.ma e Ex.ma Senhora Condessa de Oyenhausen, por Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage. Tomo III. Terceira Edição*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1806

*Verdadeiras ineditas, Obras poeticas de Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage. Tomo IV. E 1.º das suas Obras Posthumas. 3.ª Edição*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1835


8°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear), flat spines with gilt fillets and dark green leather lettering pieces, gilt letter and numbers, 2 x 4.2 cm. oblong crimson morocco lettering pieces on front covers with gilt borders and “CLUB // LISBONENSE” in gilt lettering on front covers, text block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages of volume I and V. Woodcut design with publisher’s monogram at center on title pages of volume II and III. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpieces. A good to very good set. (2 ll.), 351 pp.; (4 ll.), 168 (i.e., 368) pp.; 303 pp. (2 ll.); x, 292 pp.; xv, (1), 313, (1) pp. 5 volumes $800.00

The bibliography of Bocage is most complicated, and (we think) yet to be written. We have been told that the consummate investigator and Bocage expert Daniel Pires has been working on it. All of these relatively early volumes are rare in any form.

Volume IV contains a publisher’s preface (pp. iii-viii). Volume V contains a preface signed by Nuno Alvares Pereira Pato Moniz (pp. iii-xv).

Apparent Unpublished Manuscript

24. BORJA, Victor Profirio [or Porfirio] de, trans. M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre. *Medêa Tragedia de Longepierre. Traduzida em verso Portuguez.* Manuscript on paper. Ca. 1820? 4°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (faint circular stain on front cover; minor wear at corners, occasionally elsewhere; single tiny round wormhole near head of spine, covers a bit warped), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering piece, covers with rich gilt borders and small gilt stylized wheel or floral vignette at center, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Ornaments and rules. Very attractive and clean. Internally in fine condition. Overall very good to fine. Stamp and stamped accession number of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim on front free endleaf verso. (5, 1 blank), 38, (no. 39 [otherwise blank], 1 blank) ll. $2,000.00

Manuscript copy of a five-act tragedy in rhymed verse. The translator, Victor Profirio de Borja, was a Portuguese actor who emigrated to Brazil in the early nineteenth century. Around 1815 he attempted to establish a rival to the Real Teatro São João (founded in 1813), buying land for the purpose of building a theater in Rua Lavradio, Rio de Janeiro. He acted in Rio de Janeiro in the 1820s. It is not known if this translation of Medêa was staged in Rio de Janeiro at the time. According to Sacramento Blake, Borja published a small folio volume in Rio de Janeiro in 1824 titled *Plano para a edificação de um teatro público.* He is considered a Brazilian by virtue of having been in Brazil and sworn allegiance to the 1824 Brazilian constitution.

The first leaf contains a dedication to an “amigo”, including twelve lines of verse referring to the dedicatee in the familiar tense, signed by Borja. Apparently there was a leaf preceding this, presumably with the name of the dedicatee, which has been removed.

Longepierre’s *Médée* was first published in 1694 and performed that year at the Théâtre de la rue des Fossés Saint-Germain, Paris. It is based somewhat, despite Longepierre’s denials, on Corneille’s version which had been published in 1639. With the exception of alterations to Act IV, in which the character Aegeus is eliminated and Medea’s reason for vengeance toward Jason is developed, the two versions are rather similar. In the preface Longepierre directly answers the accusation that he copied this work from Corneille. He says he is going back to the style of the ancients for drama: modern, frivolous style is inappropriate for tragedy. If his *Medea* is similar to Corneille’s, it’s because both of them use Seneca’s *Medea* as their starting point. He admires Corneille, he says, but this isn’t based on Corneille’s work.

When Borja wrote his translation in the early nineteenth century, the Longepierre version was more popular than that of Corneille. Acted only sixteen times until 1728, the revival of the Longepierre play was greatly enhanced through the acting abilities of Mlle. Balicour in the leading role. It remained in the repertory for 90 years, being produced 146 times, and was also parodied by Donique and Riccoboni in Italian, *La Méchante femme*, October 29, 1728, at the Theatre Italien. Both La Harpe and Voltaire (with reservations) preferred this version to Corneille’s.

M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre (1659-1721), was a tutor to French princes and considered the finest booklover of his generation. His Greek was sufficient to publish translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus. Greatly interested in theater, he wrote *Parallèle de Corneille et Racine*, 1686. In addition to *Médée*, he composed *Sésostris* (1694) and *Electre* (1702).
See Sacramento Blake, VII, 382, giving the name as Victor Porphirio de Borja. Significant parts of the above are based on research provided by Gordon Hollis, and we thank him for permission to use same.
25. BOXER, C.R. *The Christian Century in Japan, 1549-1650*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, and London: Cambridge University Press [printed at the Vail-Ballou Press, Binghamton, New York], 1951. Large 8°, publisher’s black cloth with orange lettering on spine and orange Gion-mamori crest on front cover (corners somewhat bumped), in dust jacket (very slight fraying) with same crest on front cover. Rear inner hinge beginning to crack. A good to very good copy in a very good dust jacket. xv, 535 pp., frontispiece portrait of St. Francis Xavier, 8 ll. plates with images on both sides, full-page map in text, large folding map. $110.00

FIRST EDITION of this classic, pioneering work.

* West 108.

Valuable Bibliographical Essay


First and only separate edition of this extremely important bibliographical essay.

* West 142.

27. BOXER, C.R. *Macau na época da Restauração. (Macau Three Hundred Years Ago)*. Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1942. Folio (35.3 x 25.6 cm.), original printed wrappers (foot of spine somewhat defective, a few short tears, some foxing and soiling to covers). Title page in green and black. Green decorative initials. One of 475 copies (there were also 25 copies on “Dutch Cream Wooven” paper numbered 1 to 25). Main body of text in two columns, in English and Portuguese. Some illustrations in text. A good to very good copy; internally fine. (1 l.), 231 pp., 28 plates (2 folding views). $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Important work.

* West 82.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

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

30. [BRITO, José Sanches de]. *Tempo presente maquina aerostatica, ou novidades de cada dia. Trazidas pela mesma maquina tanto de Portugal com do redondo da terra, e mesmo do comprimento. Em sincoenta e seis folhetos, que fazem quatro volumes. Primeiro Tomo e Primeiro Prologo*. [All published]. 2 issues in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1806. 8°, antique mottled sheep, flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with double ruled borders in blind, period marbled endleaves. A very good to fine, uncut, partially unopened copy. 12 pp., 2 blank ll., 22 pp., 1 blank l., pp. [23]-40, 1 blank l., pp. [41]-150. 2 issues in 1 volume.  $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; apparently all published of this humorous weekly newspaper or magazine. Following the Prologo of 12 pp. and 2 blank ll. begins the main body of the work, with its own title page: *Tempo presente maquina aerostatica noticia universal à novidades de cada dia trazidas pela mesma Máquina tanto de Portugal como do mais resto do mundo. Dadas todas as Semanas nos olhos de quem os tiver, e não os tendo aos ouvides de quem ouvir tendo quem lhas lêa. Pelo author do Piolho Viajante. Tom. I.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1806.

The author was a capitão-tenente in the Portuguese navy. He died before 1817. His four-volume *Piolho Viajante*, referred to on the second title page, was originally published in 1804, and had a second edition in 1826. It was extremely popular in its day.

siblings OCLC: 119 (with somewhat incorrect title, and without collection, date or printer); XIII, 193 (title given still differs from our copy, but corresponds to the title page for the main body of the work given above; still without collation; printer and date

*Con licencia de la Santísima Trinidad, del Rey y Ordeación. En Lisboa, En la oficina de Pedro Frundtz. Ano de 1616.*

**Item 31**
Written for the Benefit of Spanish Nuns

31. Cáceres y Sotomayor, Antonio de, O.P., ed. Paraphrasis de los Psalmos de David: reduzidos al phrasis, y modos de hablar de la lengua Española, en el sentido que los dixo el Propheta segun que los entienden los Sanctos. Dedication to D. Felipe III and prologue by Fray Luis González, O.P. Lisbon: En la officina de Pedro Crasbeeck, 1616. Folio (27.4 x 19.6 cm.), contemporary sheep (rubbing, scraping, and other wear, especially to upper outer corner of front cover), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, black leather lettering piece (somewhat defective), gilt letter. Large oval woodcut of Christ on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Several woodcut tailpieces and typographical dividers. Typographical headpiece. Small repair to title page. Occasional light dampstains. Minor worming in lower outer margins of leaves 126-59, never affecting text. Light toning. Overall a good to very good copy. Six-line contemporary ink inscription, and another of four lines, dated 1722, on recto of front free endleaf. Old ink notation at top of front pastedown endleaf. Early (contemporary?) ink marginalia. Bookplate of Alfonso Cassuto. His small, discrete armorial blindstamp in blank portion of title page. (6), 304, (5) ll. Leaf E1 signed “B” in error. Leaves 87, 115, 144, 163, 200, 254-255, and 258 misprinted as 78, 119, 134, 164, 100, 253-254, and 250, respectively. $900.00

First and only edition thus of a work written for the benefit of seventeenth-century Spanish nuns. Cáceres y Sotomayor was inspired to write this work by a nun who heard him preach on a psalm, and admitted that she was very jealous of monks, who had enough education to understand the words of the psalms that were sung throughout services every day: “que uno de los mayores desconsuelos que sentia su spiritu en el continuo exercicio del coro, era dezir, y cantar siempre lo mismo sin entendello mas un dia que otro, y que tenia grande invidia a los Religiosos, pareciendole que de necessidad avian de medrar mucho en la devocion y en el spiritu: pues entienden lo que cantan” (¶6r). In Spain at this period it was strictly forbidden to translate the Bible: “lo qual esta con mil razones prohibido, y dello avemos de huyr con todo cuidado” (¶6v). Cáceres y Sotomayor wrote this work specifically for such nuns, giving the Latin text followed by a lengthy paraphrase and explication, line by line and sometimes word by word. The taxation statement on the verso of the title page, the licenses on the recto of the following leaf, and the king’s Alvará on the verso granting Fray Luís Gonzalves (i.e., Gonzalez?) a ten-year privilege for this book, are all in Portuguese. The colophon, dated 2 January 1616, is in Spanish.

Fr. Antonio de Cáceres y Sotomayor was a native of Cáceres, in Estremadura, Spain. He entered the Dominican Order and became Archbishop of Astorga, a member of the King’s council, and confessor to King Felipe III. He died in 1615, and the book was brought to press by the Dominican Fr. Luis Gonzalez (or Gonçalves?), who edited it and provided some preliminary matter, including a dedication to the king, which Cáceres y Sotomayor had planned, and a preface to the reader, explaining in more detail how he came to publish the work.

Curiously, Felipe III of Spain, who ruled in Portugal as Filipe II, is referred to on the title page and elsewhere in this book printed in Lisbon as Felipe III.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of poems in two parts, “Expoemas” (1980-84) and “Intraduções” (1979-93). In a “deseanc,” Campos claims he had not published for 15 years, the last work being an anthology of 30 years of poetry, Viva vaia. “Expoemas” has 13 compositions with richly colored illustrations silkscreened by Omar Guedes to a more rustic homemade “minicontralivropoema,” xerographically published in 1990. In this period, Augusto de Campos experimented with various media formats: videotext, holograms, neon, laser, clip-poems, computer graphics; everything but a book.

The second part, ‘Intraduções’, has 50 poems.

Augusto de Campos (born São Paulo, 1931), poet, translator, literary critic, essayist and musician, together with his brother Haroldo de Campos and Décio Pignatari, founded in 1952 the “Grupo Noigandres,” Brazil’s concrete poetry movement. “Plano-Piloto Para Poesia Concreta,” co-authored with Haroldo de Campos and Décio Pignatari, appeared in number 4 (1958) of the concrete poetry review *Noigandres*.

* OCLC: 31137768.

---


FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of this heavily annotated essay, with significant references to Ezra Pound, followed by the author’s translation of Mayakovsky’s “A Sier-gei lessiënlin” (pp. 46-50). Together with his brother Augusto de Campos and Décio Pignatari, Haroldo de Campos founded in 1952 the “Grupo Noigandres,” Brazil’s concrete poetry movement. “Plano-Piloto Para Poesia Concreta,” co-authored with Augusto de Campos and Décio Pignatari, appeared in number 4 (1958) of the concrete poetry review *Noigandres*. In 1992 he was awarded the Prêmio Jabuti as literary personality of the year; in 1999 he won the Prêmio Jabuti for poetry. Haroldo de Campos is considered the most baroque of the Brazilian concrete poets. His poetry is integrally linked to the movement. He was personally close to João Cabral de Melo Neto and Oswald de Andrade, and corresponded with Ezra Pound and Octavio Paz.

Provenance: [Ernesto Geraldes] de melo e Castro (b. 1932), textile engineer, poet, essayist and critic, was one of the leaders of the literary vanguard in Portugal dur-
ing the second half of the twentieth century, especially during the 1960s. See Fernando J.B. Martinho in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 118; Ana Hatherly in Biblos, I, 1062-3; and Dicionário cronologico de autores portugueses, VI, 121-4.


34. CARVALHO, Francisco de Assis de. Instruções sobre o modo de preparar, e conservar accidentalmente os diferentes exemplares zoologicos, que houverem de ser conduzidos das possessões portuguezas ultramarinas até a sua definitiva preparação. Feita por ordem da Academia R. das Sciencias. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia, 1836. 8°, contemporary blue-grey wrappers (small stains to wrappers). Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Very small, light stain to title page. Uncut and mostly unopened. A fine copy. (1 l.), 83 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Gives instructions for the preliminary preservation of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, turtles, insects, etc., before they are sent to Lisbon for more permanent preservation. Carvalho sets out which parts should be studied (e.g., the teeth, the relative size of the internal organs) and how to do the preliminary work: removing and cleaning the skin, cleaning and preserving teeth and bones, storing important organs. The index gives Latin and Portuguese names for a wide variety of animals, organized by region. Minas Geraes is given the longest section (pp. 70-8), and the rest of Brazil is given several more pages (pp. 78-83). There are also references to animals found in Angola and Goa.

Carvalho was a professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the Academia Real das Sciencias in Lisbon.


35. CARVALHO, Henrique Augusto Dias de. A Lunda, ou os Estados do Muatiânya, dominios da soberania de Portugal. Lisbon: Adolpho, Modesto & C.ª, 1890. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (soiled, a bit frayed, spine with vertical crack). Browning (mostly light). Uncut. A good copy in need of binding. Oval stamp of Ministerio do Fomento on front cover and title page. (4 ll.), 422 pp., (1 blank l.). $40.00

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

36. CARVALHO, João Jorge de, Gaticanea, ou cruelissima guerra entre os caes, e os gatos, decidida em huma sanguinolenta batalha na grande praça da Real Villa de Mafra. 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1781. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled reddish-brown. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [i]. Woodcut headpieces at the beginning of each of the four cantos. Woodcut tailpieces at the ends of cantos II and III. Second folding plate neatly reinforced at inner margin without loss. A very good copy. Later ink signature of Augusto Cândido da Costa Lima (?) on title page. (2 ll.), xi, 126 pp., (1 l. with directions to the binder for placing of the plates), 3 plates (2 folding). $900.00

FIRST EDITION of this allegorical attack on the extravagances of the author’s time, which appeared again in 1816 and 1828. The Gaticanea, a verse description in four cantos of a mock epic battle in the Portuguese town of Mafra between cats and dogs (symbolizing women and men), is modeled on the Batrachomyomachia (Battle of Frogs and Mice) wrongly attributed to Homer.

The first of the three interesting plates shows Fame crowning the victorious dog, whose collar reads “Maluco” (“insane person”). The folding plate facing p. 1 shows a dog and cat fighting in a kitchen, while a man and woman struggle to separate them; this plate is signed by [Manuel da Silva] Godinho (see Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal I, 317-9). The second folding plate shows the battle of a large number of cats and dogs in front of the Igreja e Mosteiro de Mafra, rendered in fine architectural detail. Mafra (also known as the Portuguese Escorial) was completed in 1730, and when this work was published, was an Augustinian house.

The final leaf, blank on the recto and with directions for placement of the plates on the verso, is absent in most copies.

* Innocência III, 389-390 (giving incomplete collation); X, 283; XI, 294. Palha 1018. Not in Welsh or Greentree Catalogue. OCLC: 559487539 (British Library); 19911658 (New York Public Library, Yale University, Houghton Library, Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Indiana University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of California-Berkeley, Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek); 248761991 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussicher Kulturbesitz); 31739594 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 433300473 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 457303972 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates 2 copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian Biblioteca Geral da Arte. Copac repeats British Library only.

BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in eight cantos of *versos hendecasyllabos soltos*. It has the peculiarity of using an unconventional system of orthography, based on pronunciation, conforming in part to the theories of Verney expounded in the *Verdadeiro metodo de estudar* more than forty years earlier.

P. Francisco de Paula Figueiredo (Aveiro 1768-Porto 1803) was a secular priest with a Bachelor’s degree in Canon Law from the University of Coimbra. After completing his studies ca. 1793, he established himself in Porto, where he became renowned for his sacred oratory. In addition to the present poem he was responsible for several brief poetical works and a volume of sermons.

* Innocencio III, 23; IX, 356. OCLC: 5180063 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, Library of Congress, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Cleveland Public Library, University of Michigan, Indiana University, Purdue University, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, Washington University in St. Louis; it is unclear if some of these may be digital copies), 560454286 (British Library); 731466970 (Museumsgeellschaft Zürich). Porbase locates four copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian Biblioteca Geral de Arte, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas.

Excellent edition, the best and most complete, of this monumental history of Portuguese expansion overseas. Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500-1559) was recognized very early as an authoritative source; Diogo do Couto, another highly regarded historian of the Portuguese East, wrote, “This man (Castanheda) travelled about in India for nearly ten years, visiting most of the places there, and even reaching as far as the Moluccas. He described the things of that time very diligently ….” (translation from King Manuel). Aside from visiting the relevant sites, Lopes de Castanheda consulted documents and inscriptions, and spoke to many of those who took part in the Portuguese expansion. The *História*, originally published in 8 books (Coimbra, 1551-61), represents twenty years of painstaking labor after he returned to Portugal around 1538. The ninth book, included with the rest of the work for the first time in volume four of this collection (pp. [525]–77; 593–4), was originally published at the Hague, edited by Father C. Wessels, s.J., in 1929. Lach points out, “It is remarkable, when we recollect that no previous writer had prepared a comprehensive narrative of the genesis of the Portuguese empire, that Castanheda was able, largely through his personal enterprise, to provide his own generation and posterity with a factual record, if not a brilliant narrative, of the Asiatic activities of the Portuguese … And more than this, he was able through his personal observations to give greater substance to his account by describing in some detail the peculiar customs and techniques followed in India and thereby to make more explicit the cultural problems of Europeans in the East” (I, 188-89). Pages [595]–681 of volume IV comprise a valuable index of names and places.

The *História* was translated into more European languages than any other contemporary work on the subject, appearing in French, Spanish, English, Italian and German.


---

**Fundamental Work on the Portuguese Discoveries**

38. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de. *História do descobrimento, e conquista da Índia pelos portuguezes feita por Fernão Lopez de Castanheda;*
fielmente reimpressa por Francisco José dos Santos Marrócos, professor Regio de filosofia racional e moral em Lisboa. 2 volumes in 1 (Liv. I, Tom. I and Liv. I, Tom. II only; all published of this edition). Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1797. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (much wear to binding, especially at foot of spine, portions of outer covers, and corners of rear cover; considerable worm damage to outer covers), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Engraved Portuguese royal arms in upper two-fifths of volume I, p. [iv]. Very small woodcut vignettes of a crown on title pages. Occasional light to middling mud stains, affecting mostly the verso of the front free endleaf, the half title of volume I, the blank verso of the final leaf of volume II and the rear free endleaf recto. Otherwise, on the whole a clean crisp copy internally. Overall a good copy. Old ink shelf mark in upper outer corner of half title verso of volume I. xxv pp., (1 l. errata), 216 pp.; xi, 252 pp., (1 l.).

Third edition in Portuguese of the first book of Lopes de Castanheda’s monumental history of Portuguese expansion overseas, dealing with the years 1497 to 1505. In the first edition, published in 1551, credit for the discovery of India is given to D. João II, while in the second Portuguese edition, published in 1554, it is given to D. Manuel. The second Portuguese edition also included minor additions that brought the number of chapters to 97 from the original 95. The present edition follows that of 1554.

Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500-1559) was recognized very early as an authoritative source; Diogo do Couto, another highly regarded historian of the Portuguese East, wrote, “This man (Castanheda) travelled about in India for nearly ten years, visiting most of the places there, and even reaching as far as the Moluccas. He described the things of that time very diligently ….” (translation from King Manuel 72). Aside from visiting the relevant sites, Lopes de Castanheda consulted documents and inscriptions, and interviewed many who took part in the Portuguese expansion. The Historia, originally published in 8 books (Coimbra, 1551-61), represents twenty years of painstaking labor after he returned to Portugal around 1538. Lach points out, “It is remarkable, when we recollect that no previous writer had prepared a comprehensive narrative of the genesis of the Portuguese empire, that Castanheda was able, largely through his personal enterprise, to provide his own generation and posterity with a factual record, if not a brilliant narrative, of the Asiatic activities of the Portuguese …. And more than this, he was able through his personal observations to give greater substance to his account by describing in some detail the peculiar customs and techniques followed in India and thereby to make more explicit the cultural problems of Europeans in the East” (I, 188-89).

The Historia was translated into more European languages than any other contemporary work on the subject, appearing in French, Spanish, English, Italian and German.

copies], Cleveland Public Library, John Carter Brown Library, University of Newcastle);
633129353 and 633129385 (both University of Munich). Porbase locates four copies, all
in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Copac only repeats the
Newcastle location.

Early, Rare Camiliana

39. [CASTELO BRANCO, Camilo]. Maria! Não me Mates, que sou tua
mi! Meditação sobre o espantoso crime acontecido em Lisboa! Uma filha que
mata e despedaça sua mãe, mandada imprimir por um mendigo, que foi lançado
fora do seu convento, e anda pedindo esmolas pelas portas. Oferecida aos paes
de familias, e áquelles que acreditam em Deus. Porto: Typ. do Ecco, 1848.
8°, contemporary (or slightly later) quarter cloth over marbled boards
(minor wear), original [?] plain wrappers bound in. Wood-engraved
[3] and [5]. Some browning. A good to very good copy. Small paper tag
(4 x 2.3 cm.) printed in blue of Antonio Cezar Barroca of Porto in upper
outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Bookplate printed in brown
with monogram of same [?] on shield beneath an eagle. Unidentified
stamp (“S” above two books lying on their sides) in upper outer corner
of front free endleaf verso. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of one of Camilo Castelo Branco’s earliest works, of considerable
rarity. Camilo wrote this story overnight, based on newspaper accounts of the matricide
of an old, impoverished woman. The text was printed immediately, and its successful
sale saved Camilo from bankruptcy.

On the novelist, playwright, poet and polemical writer Camilo [Ferreira Botelho]
Castelo Branco (1825-1890, created 1.º Visconde de Correia Botelho in 1885), the most
prolific author in the Portuguese language, see Bell,
Portuguese Literature , pp. 295-9,
et passim; Saraiya & Lopes,
História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed.), pp. 813-32, et passim; José-Augusto França in Machado, ed.,
Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp.
112-5; Aníbal de Castro in Biblios, I, 864-79; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses,
II, 112-8: “O nosso maior prosador do século XIX e porventura também o nosso maior
ficcionista de todos os tempos, Camilo Castelo Branco é possivelmente o mais lido dos
escritores portugueses ....”

* Manuel dos Santos, Revista bibliográfica camiliana 86. Innocência, Aditamentos, p.
90; for Camilo Castelo Branco, see also II, 15–6; VII, 109; IX, 7; XVIII, 20, 26, 27, 34, 35, 46,
47, 53, 55, 303. Almeida Marques 478. OCLC: only a microform copy; a reprint, and several
other later editions are cited. Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.
MARIA! NÃO ME MATE, QUE SOU TUA MÃI!

MEDITAÇÃO SOBRE O ESPANTOSO CRIME ACONTECIDO EM LISBOA:

UMA FELHA

QUE

MATA E DESPEDACA SUA MÃI

Mandada imprimir por um mendigo, que foi lançado fora do seu convento, e ainda pedindo esmolas pelas portas.

OFFEREIDA

Aos pais de famílias, e aquelles que acreditam em Deus.

FORTO:

Typ. do Ecco, rua do Bomjardim n.º 649.

1848.

Item 39
Demonstration of Mnemonic Techniques—Apparently Unrecorded

40. CASTILHO [de] Barreto e Noronha, José Feliciano de. Programma de uma sessão mnemonica para o dia 10 de Abril de 1836 em Lisboa na Sala do Colegio dos Nobres. [Colophon]: Lisbon: Na Typ. Patriotica de Carlos José da Silva e Comp., 1836. Large folio (39.4 x 25.2 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Folded once horizontally. Water and mud stained without impairing legibility. A somewhat less than good copy, but still serviceable. (2 ll.). Text on most of the first, all of the second, and most of the third page in three columns. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this apparently unrecorded program describing Castilho’s mnemonic techniques. More than half of the second and third pages consist of extracts from newspapers describing Castilho’s mnemonic activities. Most are in French, from the Propagateur of western Flanders, the Courrier de l’Escant of Tournay, the Eclaireur of Namur, the Messager of Gand, the Feuille of Saint-Omer, the Courrier du Nord of Valenciennes, and Le Vigilant de Seine et Oise of Versailles. There are also one each in English and Dutch, from the Times of London and Der Vaderlander, respectively. Beginning toward the end of the third page, and occupying a good part of the final one is an extensive list of newspapers that have reported on Castilho’s lectures about memory. In addition to the Times, the Morning Herald (three issues), the Morning Post (two issues), and Gent’s Magazine are listed for London. Two Parisian newspapers are listed, six from Brussels, one each from Geneva and Lausanne, and fifty-one more cities and towns from throughout France and Belgium are mentioned, a few being represented by more than one newspaper. The program declares that during the civil war in Portugal, the proceeds from Castilho’s lectures were donated to the liberal cause of D. Maria II, in the struggle against her absolutist uncle D. Miguel.

José Feliciano de Castilho de Barreto e Noronha (Lisbon, 1810–Rio de Janeiro, 1879) was the younger brother of the blind poet, literary critic and historian António Feliciano de Castilho, 1º Visconde de Castilho, as well as the journalist and author Alexandre Magno de Castilho, and uncle of the author Júlio de Castilho. Journalist, playwright, poet, literary critic and historian, political activist, physician and lawyer, he wrote three books on the subject of mnemonics, all in French, all published originally in 1831. He also held a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Rostock. After spending the years 1830 to early 1834 in exile, he returned to Lisbon, devoting himself to journalism, founding or co-founding and editing several newspapers. From 1839 to 1842 he took up a diplomatic post in Hamburg, where he published Traité du Consulat. In 1843 he became director of the Biblioteca Nacional, serving until 1847, and was president of a commission charged with reforming the Archivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. He also served as a deputy to the Côrtes several times. After 1847 he spent most of his life in Brazil, where he practiced law while continuing to pursue his literary, theatrical and journalistic interests, returning a number of times to Portugal.

* Not located in Innocêncio; for José Feliciano de Castilho de Barreto e Noronha, see IV, 316-22; XII, 314-8, 414. See also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 63-5; Grande enciclopédia VI, 216-217. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
   FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work. 9 volumes. $350.00

42. CASTRO, E. [reneto M. [anuel] de Melo e. *filula folha de sangue*. n.pl.: n.pr., 1962. 4° (20 x 20 cm.), original printed self covers (front cover with layered strips). A very good copy. (9 ll.). $60.00
   FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concrete poetry. On the back cover, above the author’s name, appears the statement “objecto poemático de efeito progressivo.” The progressive aspect is that the leaves, each 20 cm. wide, are progressively taller: the first being 2 cm., the second 4 cm., the third 6 cm., the fourth 8 cm., the fifth 10 cm., the sixth 12 cm., the seventh 14 cm., the eighth 16 cm., while the ninth (the rear cover) is 20 cm. tall.
   E[reneto] M[anuel Geraldes] de Melo e Castro (b. Covilhã, 1932), textile engineer, poet, essayist and critic, was one of the leaders of the literary vanguard in Portugal during the second half of the twentieth century.

43. CASTRO, E. [reneto M. [anuel] de Melo e. *Mudo mudando*. Porto: Tip. da Coop. do Povo Portuense, for the Author, (1962). 4° (15.8 x 18.2 cm.), plain black wrappers with red-on-white printed paper label (3.7 x 7.5 cm.) on front cover, stapled. Small smudge in blank portion of label. Overall a very good to fine copy. (1 blank l., 9 ll.), 1 plate. $30.00
   FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The plate contains a reproduction of a photograph by João Bentes Pimenta. Selected by Notícias do Bloqueio, and dedicated to Egídio Gonçalves, João Rui de Sousa, José Gomes Ferreira, and Gastão Cruz.

FIRST EDITION. The front cover and the plate are by Manuel Baptista.


---


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these two exhibition catalogues, combining art, photography, and concrete poetry. Photographs in the first are by the concrete poet and artist Ana Hatherly.

E[rnesto M[anuel Geraldes] de Melo e Castro (b. Covilhã, 1932), textile engineer, poet, essayist and critic, was one of the leaders of the literary vanguard in Portugal during the second half of the twentieth century.

46. CASTRO, Joze [or José] Pereira Sanches e [or de]. Observações sobre o contrato de Colonia na Madeira. Funchal: Typographia do “Clamor Publico”, 1856. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (a few small stains and very small tear near foot of spine). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Printed on bluish paper. A few small, light dampstains. A very good to fine copy. 12 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
The author also published a collection of his Sentenças, Lisbon 1860. He was a judge at Funchal and later in the Açores, and died in 1869 (according to Innocência) or 1896 (according to Porbase; we think this is a typo). We could not find any reference to the date or place of his birth.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this novella. Yvette K. Centeno was born in Lisbon, 1940, of German-Polish ancestry. She spent part of her childhood in Buenos Aires. After a course in German studies at Coimbra University, she took a master’s degree at the Faculdade de Letras, Lisboa, with a thesis about Robert Musil. In 1978 she received her doctorate in German Philology from the same institution, with a thesis on Goethe’s Faust. Director of the ACARTE service (Serviço de Animação, Criação, Artística e Educação pela Arte) of the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and professor at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, she has collaborated in Colóquio / Letras, Jornal de Letras, Cadernos de Literatura, Cronos, Persona, the Diário de notícias, as well as other newspapers and reviews. Among others, she has translated Goethe, Stendhal, Brecht, and Celan into Portuguese, and has written about Camões and Fernando Pessoa. She has a significant body of fiction and poetry.

48. **COMPANHIA GERAL DA AGRICULTURA DAS VINHAS DO ALTO DOURO.** Resposta da Direcção da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro ao Exm.º Snr. Governador Civil do Distrito de Villa Real sobre as 15 arguições feitas á mesma Companhia por algumas Camaras e Authoridades da Demarcação. Porto: Imprensa de Alvares Ribeiro, [1848?]. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine defective and split at head; light waterstain at upper margin of front wrapper). Typographical vignettes at corners of border, as well as at center right and left of border on front wrapper. Typographical vignette on title page. Single small round wormhole, occasionally touching a letter of text but never causing any illegibility. A good copy. Contemporary ink manuscript correction on p. 13. 41 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro defends its monopoly, attempting to beat back efforts at reform.

The Companhia, also known as the Real Companhia Velha, exercised a virtual monopoly of the Port wine trade for over 100 years. The company had been founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit the British influence on the Port wine trade. It gained something of a monopoly until its exclusive privileges were extinguished in 1865. During the more than a century of preponderance there were a number of attempts to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. OCLC: 269750843 (University of California-Davis; gives date as [1849]). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

49. **[COMPANHIA GERAL DA AGRICULTURA DAS VINHAS DO ALTO DOURO].** Tradução de hum requerimento dirigido ao Governo de S.M.B. por alguns negociantes Inglezes da Cidade do Porto contra a Companhia Geral do Alto Douro; e observações de hum curioso sobre a materia. Porto: Na Typ. de Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro & Filhos, 1825. 8°, stitched. Publisher’s monogram on title page. Occasional small stains and slight toning. A good to very good copy. 39 pp. Pages 5-12 in two columns, with original English text beside the Portuguese translation. $400.00

FIRST EDITION. On p. 12 appear the names of the fifteen individual Port wine merchants and firms signatory to the petition, including Offley Forrester Webber & C.º, Cambell Taylor & C.º, Cockbuns Wauchope & C.º, John Bell & C.º, James Woodhouse, Geo. Sandeman & C.º, and T.G. Smith. The “Observação geral” in the original Portuguese occupies pp. 13-39. It refutes point by point the petition of the British Port wine merchants, who had complained about the monopolistic practices of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, also known as the Real Companhia Velha.

* Goldsmiths’ Kress 24527. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 14. OCLC: 51798754 (University of California-Davis, British Library); online and microfilm copies also cited. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as a single copy of a second edition, printed the same year, at the same institution. Copac repeats British Library, also citing online and microfilm copies.
50. COSTA, Claudio Adriano da. *Do contrabando dos cereaes em Portugal, por C.A. da Costa. (Setembro.)* 1854. Lisbon: Typographia de José Baptista Mornado, 1855. 8°, disbound. Typographical vignette on title page. A very good copy. 63 pp., 3 folding tables, numerous additional tables in text. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author gathers and presents impressive statistics relating to cultivation and trade in wheat, barley, oats, rye, and corn to buttress his argument that the government should allow free trade in grains from Spain to neighboring Portuguese provinces. He concludes that only smugglers gain from the high duties, while free trade would result in lower prices, which would prove generally beneficial.

Claudio Adriano da Costa (1799-1866), a native of Lisbon, was a businessman and sometime newspaper editor and proprietor who published a number of works on political and economic subjects. He was the son of José Ignacio da Costa, who had been Ministro dos Negocios da Fazenda in 1821.

* Inocêncio II, 75-6 (without collation, and wrongly attributing publication to the Imprensa Nacional); on the author see also IX, 71. OCLC: 82995002 (a microform copy at the European Register of Microform and Digital Masters). Porbase locates a single hard copy and a microfilm copy, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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

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

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

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

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

BOUND WITH:

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

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


52. [COUTO, António Maria do]. Assim vai o mundo. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joaquim Rodrigues d’Andrade, 1811. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (a bit frayed; spine gone). Small typographical vignette on title page. Minor worming at inner blank margin, never affecting text. Uncut and mostly unopened. A good copy. Two old blue-on-white tickets on front wrapper. 39 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This brief novella or long short story, the “pulp fiction” of its day, is set in Asia, apparently Persia.

The author, a native of Lisbon (1778-1843), was a teacher of Greek. Due to his liberal sympathies, he was fired in 1828, only to be reinstated in 1833. In 1840 he became rector of the Liceu Nacional de Lisboa, a post he held until death. He wrote a number of political pamphlets, translations, and works of popular fiction such as the present one.

* Innocéncio I, 198 (with slightly incorrect title, incorrect publisher, and without collation); VIII, 243. See also Grande enciclopédia VII, 957-8. OCLC: 318200559 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library of the University of Toronto). Porbase locates a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
DÉCADA QUARTA DA ASIA,
DOS FEITOS QUE OS PORTUGUESES FIZERAM NA CONQUISTA E DESCOBIMENTO DAS TERRAS E MARES DO ORIENTE; EM QUANTO GOVERNAVÃO A ÍNDIA. Lopo Vaz de Ísio Pauço, e parte de Nuno da Cunha.

Composta por mandado do seu actual Monarcha de Espanha, por Felicíssimo R. v. de Porregal o primeiro deste nome.
POR DIÓGO DO COVOTO GUARDA MOR, DA TORRE DO TONTO DO ESTADO DA ÍNDIA.

Com licença da Santa Inquisição e Ordem.
EM LISBOA.
Impresso por Pedro Crasbecck, no Collegio de Sant'Agostinho. Anno MDCII.º
53. **COUTO, Diogo do.** *Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de São Payo, & parte de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Felipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Guarda Mór da torre do tombo do estado da India.* Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de Santo Agostinho, 1602. Folio (28 x 19 cm.), contemporary sheep (rather worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, remains of lettering piece, double-ruled borders in blind on covers, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Light dampstains and toning. Small wormhole in first four leaves, mostly in blank portions, but touching a few letters of the third leaf without affecting legibility. Tiny round wormhole in blank margin of final two leaves. Overall a good to very good copy. Early scored ink inscription of Livraria do Colégio de Évora somewhat later old inscription “Da Livraria do Conv.to de N. Smr.” de Jesus de Lx.””, and old faded library stamp on title page. (12), 207 ll. Main text in two columns. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a major early work on Asia: “as a pioneer Orientalist, Diogo do Couto ranks with João de Barros” (Boxer p. 17). Continuing Barros’ history (*Decades* I-III appeared 1552-63), Couto wrote *Decades* IV through XII. This fourth *Decade* covers the years 1526-36. Barros had left copious material for a volume to follow his third *Decade*; his manuscript was edited by João Baptista Lavanha and published in Madrid, 1615, with the title *Quarta decada da Asia de João de Barros*. Although Barros’s fourth *Decade* covers the same ground as Couto’s it is an entirely different work.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616) spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 196). Couto’s manuscripts of the *Decades* suffered at the hands of enemies and the elements; one was on a ship captured by the English, another two were stolen, one vanished, and one lay unpublished until 1788. The fourth *Decade* was the only one that was published immediately upon its completion.

There is a variant issue with a somewhat different title page, which reads: *Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de sam Payo, & parte de tempo de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do muito catholico e invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Chronista e guarda mór da torre do tombo do estado da India.* The verso of the title page of the present copy is blank, while the variant contains a “Carta de su Ma- // gestade pera Diogo do Couto / / Chronista & guarda mór da torre do Tombo do esta- // do da India.” The rest of both issues appear to be from the same setting of type, except the the present copy contains the signature ¶2, while this signature is absent from the variant.

* Arroca C712 (a variant issue). Barbosa Machado I, 648 (apparently the present issue). Innocêncio II, 153 & IX, 122-4: without collation (the present issue). Pinto de Matos
PROBLEMA DE ARCHITECTURA CIVIL
A SABER:
Porque razão os edifícios antigos tinham, e tem mais duração do que os modernos? E estes porque raramente se movem quando treme.
DEMONSTRADO POR
MATHIAS AYRES RAMOS
DA SILVA DE EÇA,
Provedor que foi da Casa de Moeda dalla Corte, e Author das Reflexões Sobre a Morte dos homens.
OBRÁ POSTHUMA
Dividida em duas partes com um index de alguns termos, de que na mesma se faz menção,
DADA À LUZ POR SEU FILHO
MANOEL IGNACIO RAMOS
DA SILVA DE EÇA.
PARTE I.

LISBOA
NA OFFICINA DE MIGUEL RODRIGUES
Impressor do Eminentíssimo Senhor Cardinal Patriarca
ANNO M.DCC.LXX.
Com licença da Real Mesa Censoria.
(1970) pp. 225-8 (the present issue). Bibliotheca Boxeriana 176 (issue points not determinable, but from the Lilly Library cataloguing of the Boxer copy, he had the present issue). Europe Informed p. 54 (title given is that of the present issue). Figanière 908 (the present issue). Palha 4149 (the present issue). JFB C663 (insufficient information in the Catalog, but from MNCat appears to be the present issue). Streit IV, 667. Greenlee Catalogue I, 376 (the present issue). Monteverde 461 (the present issue). Azevedo-Samodães 335 (the other issue). Ameel 235 (the other issue). Avila Perez 591 (issue points not determinable). Palha 4149 (the present issue). Brunet I, 669 (with short title and without collation; issue points not determinable). Cordier Sinica, III, 2308; Japonica, col. 33 (both with short title and without collation; issue points not determinable). Salvá 3272 (the present issue). Heredia 3267 (the Salvá copy). See also Boxer, Three Historians of Portuguese Asia, pp. 12-22; Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 195-8, and Diogo do Couto, passim. NUC: NN, IU, MH, CuU. Porbase locates five copies, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of the other issue, lacking the final leaf, with three leaves mutilated, cut down and with serious worming; another of the present issue, lacking the final leaf, cut down, with serious worming and with major repairs; a third of the present issue with serious worming; the fourth copy, the other issue, apparently in good condition or better), and one copy in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (cut down and in poor condition; appears to be the other issue).

54. COUTO, Diogo do. [Sexta decada da Asia …] [Lisbon: por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1612 or 1614]. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), eighteenth-century mottled sheep (wear to one corner, some worm damage to spine, small defect to foot of spine, split of ca. 6 cm. to front joint at foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled. Numerous woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some light dampstains and repairs to margins, never affecting text. In two instances repairs enter small sections of text, in one case obscuring a few letters, but never affecting legibility. A good copy, albeit incomplete. Old stamp in upper margin of leaf 1 recto (slightly cropped). Old (contemporary?) ink inscription across same blank margin. Two eighteenth-century ink notations, one scored (presumably shelf locations) on front free endleaf recto. Numerous old ink “x” marks in margins, presumably marking specific passages of interest to an early reader. 236 ll. Lacks title page and 3 preliminary leaves. Leaf Q2 incorrectly signed Q3. Leaves 93 and 95 with running head “Livro Quinto”. Leaf 94 with “Capitolo VI”. Text in 2 columns.

FIRST EDITION. Manuel Severim de Faria in his “Vida” of Couto says that a large part of the edition was destroyed in a fire at the printer’s house. Innocéncio points out that more copies escaped the flames than Severim de Faria would have us think, but that the title page appears to have suffered. Boxer, Three Historians of Portuguese Asia, p. 15, states that while the story of destruction by fire may be an exaggeration, the volume was “evidently suppressed in some way, since none of the existing copies have the obligatory civil and ecclesiastical licenses, and only a very few are recorded with a title-page which was issued subsequently, and is variously given as 1612 or 1614.” According to
Europe Informed, there are copies with the title page dated 1612, and others dated 1614; moreover, the New York Public Library copy has the title page of the *Quinta decada*, with “Quinta” scored and “Sexta” supplied in manuscript. (Based on their online catalogue description, the New York Public Library copy does not have any of the three preliminary leaves following the title page.)

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616), spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 196). In addition to the fire and possible censorship which affected the present text, Couto’s manuscripts of other *Decades* also suffered at the hands of enemies and the elements; one was on a ship captured by the English, another two were stolen, one vanished, and one lay unpublished until 1788.

The present volume begins in 1545 with the fleet of Dom João de Castro departing Lisbon to take up his post in Goa as thirteenth Governor of India (he was later named fourth Viceroy). It continues with accounts of the governments of Garcia de Sá and Jorge Cabral, ending with the reign of the fifth Viceroy and sixteenth Governor of India Dom Afonso de Noronha, who ruled from 1550 to 1554. In addition to much on the exploits of the Portuguese in India, including the heroic lifting of the siege of Diu by Dom João de Castro, there are significant sections on Tidore and the Maluku Islands, Malacca, Burma, Siam, Ceylon, Aden, Mascate (Oman), and Ormuz. There is also mention of the Cape of Good Hope and Moçambique during the voyage of the fleet taking Dom Afonso de Noronha from Lisbon to Goa. The death of Luís Figueira and the loss of his ship to Turks in the Red Sea is related in Chapter III of Book 9 (ll. 161 verso-162 verso). Chapters XIV and XV of Book 9 (ll. 182 verso-185 verso) deal with the voyage of Dom Antão de Noronha from Goa, into the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, entering the Euphrates as far as Basra. Additional events at Basra are mentioned in various subsequent chapters. The shipwreck of the galleon *São João* off the Cape of Good Hope and heroic, arduous trek overland in East Africa is related in Chapters XXI and XXII of Book 9 (ll. 195 verso-201 verso). Chapter XVII of Book 10 mentions the shipwreck of the *São Bento* off the coast of East Africa.

Arouca C714 (gives the date as 1614): “são raríssimos os exemplares com frontispício.” Barbosa Machado I, 648 (gives the date as 1614). Inocêncio II, 154 (giving the date as 1614) & IX, 122-4: without collation. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 225-8 (calling for only a title page, dated 1612, and 226 ll.). *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 178 (no title page or preliminary leaves). *Europe Informed* p. 54 (gives date of 1612, but states that some copies have a title page dated 1614, differing in some other respects from the earlier title page). Figanière 908 (title page dated 1614): “os poucos exemplares d’esta Decada, que escaparam ao incendio em que se consumiu grande parte da edicão, andam sem folha de rosto …”). JFB C663 (no specific information about the copy in the *Catalogue*, but we have been informed that the title page, mounted and re-margined, is dated 1612, and that there are no preliminary leaves). Monteverde 461 (giving the date as 1612, but with the title page in photographic copy, and without any preliminary leaves). Azevedo-Samodães 335 (title page provided in photographic facsimile, dated 1612; without any preliminary leaves). Ameal 235 (title page provided in photographic facsimile, dated 1612; without any preliminary leaves). Avila Perez 591 (title page provided in photographic facsimile, dated 1612; without any preliminary leaves).Brunet I, 669 (without collation, giving the place of printing as Madrid, and the date as 1614, probably having seen a copy with a
title page supplied and adapted from Lavanha’s edition of Barros’ fourth Decada. Cordier, *Sinica*, III, 2308; *Japonica*, col. 33 (both without collation, giving the date as 1614, and quoting Figanière). Salvá 3272 (giving the date as 1612, but with title page in old manuscript facsimile, and without any preliminary leaves). Heredia 3267 (the Salvá copy). Streit IV, 667. This volume not in *Greene Catalogue* or Palha. See also Boxer, *Three Historians of Portuguese Asia* pp. 12-22; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 195-8, and Diogo do Couto, *Passim*.

Porbase locates four copies, one at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of these appears to be complete and in reasonable condition, while the other two lack the title page, and one of those lacking the title page also has the three following preliminary leaves in manuscript facsimile, and has significant worming; this last copy is described as a variant, and appears to have the same “points” as our copy). This volume not in Hollis or Orbis. Copac locates the British Library copy only, with their catalogue note “Published without titlepage or preliminary matter. Prefixed to this copy is an engraved titlepage, probably that of the 1615 edition of the fourth decade of João de Barros’ ‘Asia,’ from which the panel containing title and imprint has been cut out.”

55. COUTO, Diogo do. *Observações sobre as principaes causas da decadência dos Portuguezes na Asia, escritas por … em forma de dialogo, com o título de Soldado Pratico, publicadas de ordem da Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa, por Antonio Caetano do Amaral …*. Lisbon: Na Offic, da Acad. Real das Ciencias, 1790. Tall 8°, nineteenth-century (end of first quarter or beginning of second quarter?) quarter black sheep over marbled boards (slight binding wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Ciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Light browning. A very good to fine copy. Oval blue-and-white paper tag at head of spine. [iii]–xiv pp., (1 l.), 161, 110 pp. Lacks the blank leaf before title page, as usual. Only once since beginning to take note of such things in 1969 have we ever seen a copy with this initial blank leaf present. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The first dialogue is entitled, “Dialogo do soldado pratico, que trata dos enganos, e desenganos, da India”; it is between a former governor of India and a veteran soldier from the same province. The second part, “Dialogo do soldado pratico portuguez … entre hum governador novamente eleito, e hum soldado antigo,” is divided into chapters whose subjects include ships and pilots, Portuguese bureaucrats in India, expenses, the king’s lack of money in India, Ceylon, pepper, the fleet’s expenses, viceroys, the harm China does to Portuguese India (pp. 96-8), and the reason so many Portuguese ships are lost at sea.

The text is based on a manuscript then at the Academia das Ciencias—Innocêncio noted that it should be corrected by comparison with a more accurate manuscript at the Biblioteca Pública of Evora.

Of this and Couto’s other posthumous works, Boxer comments, “None of them [his other works] were printed until long after his death. Like Barros, he was more admired and quoted than read and studied. The most popular of his posthumous works, the
Didálogo do soldado prático was printed in 1790 and copies of the original stock were still on sale at the publisher’s repository over a century later, when Professor Edgar Prestage bought the last one” (Three Historians of Portuguese Asia, p. 22). A new edition, edited by M. Rodrigues Lapa from a manuscript (partly holograph) at the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, was printed in 1936.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616), spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of João de Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 196).


Número um, Setembro 1983 [all published]. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—A COMPLETE RUN of this concrete poetry review. On p. 3 is an editorial stating the principles of the magazine and mentioning the establishment of the Cooperativa Sal da Terra, for the end of furthering cultural production. It is signed (in print) by the founders: António Castilho, António Folgado, Jaqueline González, José-Alberto Marques, José Carlos González, Manuel Costa Leite, Paulo Sucena, Pedro Monteiro, Vasco da Costa Marques, and Vítor Eugénio Lambert. On pp. [38]-39 appear “Estatutos da ‘Sal da Terra’ – Cooperativa de Produção Artística Cooperativa de Responsabilidade Limitada.”

Included in the volume are poems by Luis Pignatelli (“Chrstalografias,” pp. 3-9), José Carlos Gonzalez, Eufrázio Filipe, Fernando Fernandes, José-Alberto Marques (“Festórias,” pp. [16]-19), Manuel Maria, João Rui de Sousa (“Algumas asserções sobre o real,” pp. [24]-25), Luís Veiga, João Vieira, and Luís Veiga Leitão. There are also essays or prose poems by Apeles Espanca (“Buñuel, o permanente,” pp. [12]-13), Wanda Ramos (“Nomear o insólito,” pp. [28]-[30]), and Alexandre Vargas (“Satélite / Selenita (nos cornos de lua),” pp. [32]-33). Finally, on p. 37 appears an advertisement by José-Alberto Marques, poeta, announcing the opening of an office on the first of September,
and offering his services at baptisms (modalidade quadra), marriages (modalidade quadra), declarations of love (modalidade soneto), ends of terms (modalidade verso branco), silver, golden, and diamond anniversaries (modalidade quadra), divorces (modalidade rima de pé quadrado), epitaphs (modalidade quintilha e alexandrinos), and finally stating that he offers concerts of poems for poets with their books in the press.

* Rocha, Revistas literárias do século XX em Portugal, p. 674.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of one of the author’s earlier works. Poet, essayist, literary critic and translator, born in Sintra, 1935, Liberto [da Fonseca Ribeiro da] Cruz, who also wrote under the pseudonym Álvaro Neto, was professor at French universities from 1967 to 1988. He also served as cultural attaché at the Portuguese embassy in Paris from 1975 to 1988. In 1961 he founded the literary review Sibila, and from 1964 to 1966 edited the series "Poesia e Ensaio" for Ulisseia. From 1965 to 1966 he was literary critic for the Jornal de Letras e Artes. At least ten volumes of his poetry have been published, including Jornal de campanha (1986), which was awarded the Prémio de Poesia da Cidade de Lisboa. He has also had at least six volumes of essays published.

* See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 157; Fernando J.B. Martinho in Bíblos, 1, 1407-8; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 329-30. OCLC: 14400174 (seven locations). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, of this humorous dialogue between the poet Constancio and his colleague Emilio, who is consulted about the composition of a comedy.

* Not located in Innocêncio. OCLC: 80924583. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. WorldCat cites a single copy, at the Harvard College Library. Not located in Copac.
59. **Diccionario universal das moedas** assim metalicas, como ficticias, imaginarias, ou de conta; e das fructos, conchas, & c. que se conhecem na Europa, Asia, Africa, e America ... recopilado por ***. Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), flat spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece (defective, about half gone), text-block edges sprinkled red. Tables in text. Small worm trace in lower inner margins of final 17 leaves and continuing into rear endleaves, just touching a few letters of text but never affecting legibility. Overall a good copy. Old ink signature on title page. (1 l.), 375, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION, published as the second part of *Tratado das partidas dobradas* (Lisbon, 1792). It begins with a long essay on the money of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, and on other materials used as money, such as shells or fruits. Pages 117-280 comprise the actual dictionary, an alphabetical listing of coins currently in use and imaginary money; for each is given the place where it is used, and its approximate value in Portuguese réis. In this section, under the heading *moedas de Portugal*, are lists of the various coins used in each Portuguese colony, including Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Brazil (pp. 187-209). Following the dictionary are tables for conversion of European currencies, and weights normally used for various commodities such as diamonds and precious stones, gold, charcoal, lime and salt. The final section deals with conversion of weights to the system used in Paris and Lisbon.


---

**First Book on Architecture by a Brazilian**

60. **EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de.** *Problema de architectura civil, a saber: porque razão os edificios antigos têm, e tem mais duração do que os modernos? E estes porque razão rezistem menos ao movimento da terra quando treme ....* 2 parts bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1770. 4°, late twentieth-century tan mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author and title in second compartment from head, date in gilt at foot, covers with triple border in blind, text-block edges sprinkled red from a contemporary binding. Printed on thick paper of excellent quality. Overall a good to very good copy. Oval purple stamps of the Escola Industrial Marquez de Pombal, Alcantara, with Portuguese royal arms at center, approximately 4 x 3 cm., in upper outer portion of part 1 title page, recto of following leaf (stamped again, faintly, below in outer margin), p. 25, p. 37, faintly in outer portion of part 2
title page just above imprint, faintly in upper outer portion of p. 257 of part 2. (1 l.), 250 pp., (2 blank ll.); (1 l. with divisional title), 391 pp. 2 parts bound in 1 volume. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE of this work on materials and methods of building. Given the mention of earthquakes in the subtitle, Silva de Eça might very well have been inspired by the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. The second issue, with a title page dated Lisbon 1777, did not have the lengthy subtitle on ancient and modern buildings, had no divisional title for part 2, and included 3 preliminary leaves with a dedication. There is also a third issue dated 1778.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. His Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, Lisbon 1752, is one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose. Silva de Eça’s sister, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, was Brazil’s first female novelist.

Provenance: One of the oldest secondary schools in Portugal, the Escola Industrial Marquês de Pombal in Alcântara was inaugurated in 1884. Initially called the Escola de Desenho Industrial Marque de Pombal, and since the late 1970s the Escola Secundária Marquês de Pombal, it has held an important place in the history of technological and mechanical education in Portugal. A number of distinguished architects and engineers are among its alumni.


Defense of the Ultimate Royal Governor of Pernambuco

61. Elogio historico de Luiz do Rego Barreto por G.X.S. Coimbra: na Imprensa da Universidade, 1822. 4°, later purple pebbled wrappers, with contemporary decorated wrappers bound in. Woodcut Brazilian-Portuguese royal arms on title page. Occasional minor soiling and a few small, light stains. Overall a very good copy. 67 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting pamphlet concerning the controversial and last colonial governor of Pernambuco. Having distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, Luiz do Rego Barreto (1777-1840) went to Brazil in 1816 and was dispatched the following year to Pernambuco, which at the time was in armed rebellion against the central government in Rio de Janeiro. Rego Barreto calmed the insurrection and established a new legal order, but was toppled by his political enemies in 1821. When he returned to Portugal he was called upon to defend his actions in Pernambuco; a Memoria justificativa was drawn up on his behalf (see Borba de Moraes II, 555). Continuing his defense, this
Elogio supports its praise of Rego Barreto with 32 pages of notes and documents, including accounts of the revolution in Goyanna, contemporary newspaper stories, letters from Pernambuco and a letter of 8 December 1821 to the “Soberano Congreso” in Lisbon from passengers on a ship recently arrived from Pernambuco. Rego Barreto was eventually created first Visconde de Geraz-do-Lima.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocêncio included the work of this Brazilian mulatto author in the addenda to the fourth volume of his great biographical-bibliographical dictionary, rather than in the main body of the text, because, he said, Santa Anna Esbarra’s poetry was so mediocre. Sacramento Blake countered that perhaps this was due to racial prejudice. Borba de Moraes, in his Bibliografia brasileira do período colonial, somewhat bemused by this polemic, agreed with Innocêncio that Esbarra’s poetry was indeed mediocre, but granted that “a poesia de Esbarra é caracteristica da época e representativa da poesia laudatória do século XVIII.” It must also be noted (as Blake did) that Innocêncio included a considerable number of mediocre poets in the main body of his work.

Little is known about Esbarra except that he was a Brazilian of mixed race who lived for some time in Lisbon, and wrote poetry. His place of birth in Brazil is not known, nor are his dates of birth and death.

Charcoal More Profitable than Gold


**First and Only Edition.** According to the author, the modern history of mining in Portugal began in 1801 when D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho became Presidente do Erário and José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva returned from his metallurgical travels in Europe. In January of 1802, a new law was passed regarding the administration of the iron mines and factories. This survey of developments from 1801 is something of a litany of obstacles and difficulties. Political intrigues, the French invasion, and removal of key personnel to Brazil were among the most significant. Poor roads and rivers which were not navigable hindered exploitation of the richest mines, located in the interior. The folding table gives figures for the mining of coal, iron, charcoal, gold, lead, and antimony. Only the mining of charcoal and gold turned a profit; the profit for charcoal greatly exceeded that for gold.

Born in Hesse, Germany in 1777, Eschwege was one of several German mineralogists and engineers brought to Portugal in 1802 to help develop the mineral resources of Portugal and Brazil. He spent the years 1807-23 in Brazil as director of gold mines and curator of the royal mineralogical cabinet. While in Brazil he established its first steelworks and undertook several scientific expeditions into the interior of Minas Geraes. His observations were later published in several important works, including *Journal von Brasilien* (Weimar, 1818), *Brasilien die Neue Welt* (Braunschweig, 1830), *Beiträge zur Gebirgskunde Brasiliens* (Berlin, 1832) and *Pluto Brasiliensis* (Berlin, 1833). Eschwege returned to Portugal in 1824 when D. João VI appointed him Intendente Geral das Minas e Metais, a post he held until 1829, when he chose to return to Germany rather than serve under D. Miguel. He resumed his former position in 1835, and ended his royal service as an engineer supervising the renovation of various palaces. Eschwege died in Kassel, Germany in 1855.


64. EUCLID. *Elementos de Euclides dos seis primeiros livros, do undecimo, e duodecimo da versão latina de Federico Commandino, adicionados e illustrados por Roberto Simson, professor de mathematica na Academia de Glasgow*. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1792. 8°, contemporary tree sheep, flat spine gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpieces at beginning
of each book. Woocut tailpieces. Small woodcut initial. Small worm trace in rear endleaves; single tiny round hole in lower blank margin from p. 341 to end, with a second tiny round hole appearing in final folding plate, none of these affecting text. A very good to fine copy. “José de Freitas // T.S.C.” stamped in gilt on front cover. Blue bookplate with lithograph double-headed eagle of Manuel [Rodrigues Pereira da] Silva. viii, 437, (1) pp., 20 folding engraved plates with geometrical designs. $400.00

Second Edition in Portuguese of this translation of Euclid’s Elements. It had originally been published Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. Another, earlier translation, by Father Manoel de Campos, had appeared in 1735. The present Portuguese translation was made by Father João [Giovanni?] Angelo Brunelli, a secular priest, native of Bologna who had assisted in the demarcations between Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America after the 1750 treaty, and afterwards taught at the Collegio dos Nobres.


FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro. Noções elementares d’ontologia. Paris: Rey et Gravier and J.P. Aillaud, 1836. 8°, original printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Occasional mild foxing and a few small stains. Uncut. Overall a very good copy. (3 ll.), 35 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. The author was trained in Aristotelian philosophy. The sheets from the main text of the present work were included in the author’s Noções elementares de philosofia geral … Paris 1839.

A native of Lisbon, Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846) served as a diplomat in France and Germany, then went to Rio de Janeiro in 1810. He served D. João VI there and in Lisbon, where, after D. João’s return, he was Secretario d’Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros until early 1823. It was Pinheiro Ferreira who first advised D. João to give Portugal a constitution.

* Innocência VII, 264; on the author and his works, see pp. 259-70. Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França 293: giving a slightly different transcription of the title, and stating that this is an offprint from the author’s Noções elementares de philosofia geral … [a book which only appeared in 1839]. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
66. FIGUEIREDO, Jaime de, ed. Modernos poetas caboverdianos, antologia. Praia: Imprensa Nacional for Edições Henriquinas, Achamento de Cabo Verde, 1961. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some very light dampstaining). Light browning and occasional minor foxing. Overall a good to very good, mostly unopened copy. xli, 197 pp., (1 l.), errata slip. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this anthology of poetry by Cape Verdean authors. The substantial introduction by the painter and public functionary Jaime de Figueiredo (Praia 1905-1974) includes a list of the poets selected by date of birth (p. xxxv), and a bibliography (pp. xxxvii-xli). The poets included are Jorge Barbosa, Manuel Lopes, Osvaldo Alcântara, Pedro Corsino Azevedo, António Nunes, Aguinaldo Fonseca, Guilherme Rocheteau, Nuno Miranda, Arnaldo França, Tomaz Martins, Yolanda Morazzo, Ovídio Martins, Virgínio Nobre de Melo, Gabriel Mariano, Terência Anahory, Corsino Fortes, Jorge Pedro Barbosa, Onésimo Silveira, João Vário, and António Mendes Cardozo. Moser & Ferreira, New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa 2236.

Baroque Portuguese and Brazilian Verse in Manuscript

The compiler of this manuscript volume brings together a significant representation of seventeenth-century and early eighteenth-century poetry from the Iberian Peninsula. This intriguing collection of Baroque Portuguese poetry also gives a fascinating view of what life was like at that time: what events were noteworthy and what interested people.
It has many records of current events in poetry form. The compiler of this volume has a somewhat idiosyncratic way of writing Portuguese, so it is sometimes difficult to locate the titles of the poems in other works because of variants in spelling. On the other hand, these variants form part of the interest of the present volume. In other instances we think some of the poems may be unpublished. The following gives an idea of the contents:

For Fr. António das Chagas, or António da Fonseca Soares (1631-1682), see Innocência I, 110-111; also Maria de Lourdes Belchior Pontes, Bibliografia de António da Fonseca Soares (Frei António das Chagas). Many of his poetic works written before his conversion are printed in Fenix Renascida, Volume IV, pp. 356-372, and Volume V, pp. 72-136. Some are in Spanish, without his name, stated as anonymous. A sonnet to a goldfinch by António da Fonseca Soares appears on p. 332. Pages 62-69 contain poems by Padre Frei António das Chagas, including Decimas: “Piedozos senhor já entendo” [authorship unconfirmed] “Da culpa aborto animado,” “Se desmaias em me ver,” pp. 64-5, is attributed by the compiler to Padre Frei António das Chagas, but is actually by António Serrão de Castro (or Crasto), a crístio-novo accused by the Inquisition and imprisoned for 10 years. For António Serrão de Crasto (1610-1684), see Innocência I, 267: poems by António Serrão de Crasto appear anonymously in Fenix Renascida, Volume IV, pp. 151-251.

For D. Luis de Menezes, 3.º Conde da Ericeira (1632-1690), see Inocêncio V, 307-8. Pages 105–106 have 3 sonnets by the 3.º Conde da Ericeira, on the topic of the death and burial of fidalgos da Corte. Page 404 has an ABC made by the Conde da Ericeira “para aprender seu filho D. Francisco José Xavier de Menezes.”

For Gregório de Mattos Guerra (Salvador de Bahia 1636-Recife 1695), author of satirical poetry, grossly overlooked by Barbosa according to Inocêncio, see Inocêncio III, 165. Gregorio de Mattos is widely considered the best Brazilian baroque poet. On p. 89 is a poem by Gregório de Mattos, “Esse farol do Ceo luzida.” The compiler has changed a few words of the verses and does not cite the original author. The anonymous poem on p. 274, “a um livreiro que havia comido um canteiro de alfaces,” is by Gregório de Mattos. On p. 415 is a sonnet to Jorge Mendes Nobre, a crístio novo, on the subject of a 1703 Acto da Fé. The anonymous author of this sonnet is Gregório de Mattos. The sonnet begins, “Não quistesestes seguir a fé de Abrahão.” (See below for a poem by Tomás Pinto Brandão on the same subject.)

For Tomás Pinto Brandão (1664-1743), see Inocêncio VII, 354. The sonnet on the whale that appeared in the Tejo can be found on p. 148; pp. 148-56 in this manuscript contain a romance and eleven decimas on the same subject by the same author. These poems appeared in Pinto Renascido published Lisbon: Officina da Musica, 1732, pp. 201-6. Page 78 has a poem “Caminhante que vás tão descuidado,” in oitavas, author unknown, but the first verse is suspiciously similar to Tomás Pinto Brandão’s “Caminhante que vás tão de corrida.” On p. 229 are a series of “Silvas” by Tomás Pinto Brandão written on occasion of the bulls running in the Terreiro do Paço, Lisbon, 27 July 1723. Pages 214-8 contain a Romance by Thomas Pinto Brandão to Jorge Mendes Nobre of an incident related to 1703: “Romance, Feito por Thomas Pinto Brandão ao licenciado Jorge Mendes Nobre, que sahio no Acto da Fé que se celebrou no anno de 1703.” Following on pp. 218-25 is a “Resposta” in verse by Jorge Mendes Nobre to Thomas Pinto Brandão and the verse “Contraresposta” by Thomas Pinto Brandão to Jorge Mendes Nobre. By the tone of these poetic letters, it is difficult to tell if they are veridical or invented by Thomas Pinto Brandão. Decimas by Tomas Pinto Brandão to Padre Bartholomeu Lourenço on the subject’s activities as an aviation precursor appear on p. 435. According to the Grande Enciclopedia, XXI, 829, Pinto Brandão wrote journalistic compositions that were sold by the blind, about crimes, scandals, festivities, and public ceremonies. A curious aspect of this volume is that at the end the compiler has added printed works of Pinto Brandão, in slightly smaller 4º format, re-margined with the same paper as the rest of the volume. The first of these has been removed, accounting for the skip from 468 to 475 in the pagination of the volume. The second, paginated 475 to 486 in this volume, and pp. 31-41, with a final page blank in the printed work, has the caption title Descrição de Mafra por Thomaz Pinto Brandam. Romance em el. At the foot of p. 41 is “FIM.” Next, on pp. 487 to 494 in this volume, and pp. 43-49, with a final page blank in the printed work, begins
with the caption title Segunda Jornada a Mafra por outro caminho, e pelo mesmo Thomaz Pinto Brandam. Romance em el. At the foot of p. 49 of the printed work is the colophon: Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica, 1729. On pp. 493 to 502 of this volume, corresponding to pp. 51-58 on the printed pages, begins with the caption title Jornada terceira a Mafra, por outros caminhos, e alguns atalhos; do mesmo teimoso Thomaz Pinto Brandam. Romance. At the foot of p. 58 is the colophon: Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica, 1730. Finally, pp. 503 to 510 of this volume, corresponding to pp. [1]-8 on the printed pages, begins beneath a large woodcut depicting a scaffold with three disembodied heads with a caption title Pratica de tres cabeças em tres discursos, Romance de Thomas Pinto Brandam. At the foot of p. 8 is the colophon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, without place or date, but no doubt Lisbon, ca. 1730.

On p. 87 is a Portuguese translation of a very famous anonymous seventeenth-century Spanish mystic poem, “No me mueve, mi Dios, para quererte.”

On p. 89 is a poem by Jerónimo Baía (1620/30–1688), although not cited by name in this volume, “Só vos conhece, amor, quem se conhece.” The compiler gives this sonnet the heading “Huma Alma Fallando Com Deos.”

Pages 92-4 have 3 sonnets on the topic of the Lisbon earthquake of November 19, 1724.

Page 104 contains a sonnet, in the form of dialogue, celebrating the election of Padre Benedetto XIII into the Dominican order.

Page 107 contains the infamous sonnet by Luís de Camões, “Alma minha gentil que te partiste.” Page 130 has the poem by Camões, “Que levas Cruel Morte?”, although he is not cited as the author.

Pages 112-129 have poems and songs on the topic of the palavras da consagração “Hoc est enim corpus meum.”

There are several poems by an António de Araujo, whom we have not been able to identify: persons of this name all have dates incompatible with the present author. On p. 180 is a poem by António de Araujo about someone pretending to be nobility, but not of noble birth. A poem by António de Araujo written for a priest in honor of his birthday appears on p. 188, while a poem by him written to help a woman read is on p. 190.

There are “Avisos” by Padre Frei Gaspar da Encarcação (1685-1752) on p. 207. He was the tutor to the three “Meninos de Palhavã,” illegitimate sons of D. João V by three different mothers, two of whom were nuns from the convent of Odivelas. Pages 424-433 contain poems involving the nuns of Odivelas. There is a note written in the margin of p. 424 referring to an event which took place in August of 1753. Pages 429-33 contain verses referring to the “Delicia que as Freyras de Odivellas fizerão à El-Rel ….”

Several poems relate to Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, de facto ruler of the Hapsburg domains, later Holy Roman Empress by virtue of her marriage to the Duke of Lorraine and Emperor Francis I. The War of the Austrian Succession had begun in 1740, and would continue until 1748. This volume includes an anonymous sonnet on the war between the Queen of Hungary (Maria Theresa) and the French (p. 285), a sonnet on the declaration of war by the King of Prussia against the Queen of Hungary (p. 333), and sonnets regarding the King of France and the war against the Queen of Hungary. Maria Teresa was the niece of the Portuguese Queen Maria Ana de Austria, wife of D. João V.

Page 322 contains a romance attributed to the Conde de Tarouca.

Page 326 has a poem by D. Alvaro de Luna (1388/1390-1453).

Pages 359-367 contain the anonymous “Carta de D. Inez de Castro para o Principe Dom Pedro”, romance, dated 1741.

Page 424 contains a decima, on the “entrega da nova colonia”.

Pages 439-43 contain a romance by Caetano Manuel de Barros about the arrival in Goa of the ill-fated Marquês de Tavora, then Viceroy of the Estado da India.
Floresta do Parnasso,
que contém em si várias obras em verso, humas sagradas, outeras profanas,
collegidas de varios Autores por hum curioso Anônimo.
Anno 1724.
68. FLOREZ, Henrique. Clave Historial, con que se abre la puerta a la historia eclesiastica, y politica, chronologia de los Papas, y Emperadores, Reyes de España, Italia y Francia, con los origen des de todas las Monarquias. Concilios, Hereges, Santos, Escritores y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo. Septima Edicion. Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1771. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (very small piece missing from upper joint at head of spine; other minor wear to extremities; single small round wormhole near head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, pink silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges rouged. Fine allegorical engraving on title-page. Engraved plate showing family tree of early Roman emperors from Julius Caesar to Nero. Woodcut head– and tailpieces, woodcut initials. A very good copy. Internally fine. (40), 440 pp., 1 engraved plate.


---


First (and only?) Edition in Portuguese of A Word or two on Port Wine!, published in 1843 and reprinted in 1844, of which eight editions were rapidly exhausted. The work appeared again in English in 1848. This was the first step in Forrester’s endeavours to obtain a reform of the abuses practiced in Portugal in the making and treatment of port wine, remodeling the peculiar legislation by which the trade was regulated. To these abuses and to the restrictions enforced by the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, which held a monopoly created in 1755, Forrester attributed the depression in the port wine trade. The taxation on export imposed by this body was exceedingly heavy, while an artificial scarcity was created by the arbitrary limitation of both the quantity and quality allowed to be exported. The author of the pamphlet was easily identified and bitterly attacked by the persons interested. The inhabitants of the
wine country, however, supported him warmly, and he received addresses of thanks from 102 parishes of the Upper Douro.

Joseph James Forrester, Baron de Forrester in Portugal (1809–1861), born at Hull of Scotch parentage, was a merchant and wine shipper. In 1831 he went to Oporto to join his uncle, James Forrester, partner in the house of Offley, Forrester, & Webber. He early devoted himself to the interests of his adopted country. A laborious survey of the Douro, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, was one of the principal occupations of the first twelve years of his residence. The result was the publication in 1848 of a remarkable map of the river from Vilvestre on the Spanish frontier to its mouth at St. João da Foz, produced on a scale of 4 inches to the Portuguese league. Its merit was universally recognized, commendatory resolutions were voted by the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other public bodies. Its adoption as a national work by the Portuguese government gave it the stamp of official approbation. The map was supplemented by a geological survey and by a separate map of the port wine districts, reprinted in England in 1852 by order of a select committee of the House of Commons.

Innocencio IV, 379 (without collation); XIII, 17 (stating in error that the work contains 33 pp.). Goldsmiths’-Kress 33707.9. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 24. Simon, Vinaria 115. Unzelman p. 62. On the author, see Grande enciclopédia, XXI, 216-7. OCLC: online copies only (with 32 pp.). Porbase locates a single copy (with 32 pp.) in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy in the same institution, identical in all other respects, dated 1884 [a cataloguing misprint for 1844?]. Copac cites online copies only.

Medical Practice is Not Futile!

70. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, possible author]. Reposta ao filosofo solitario, em abono da verdade, por hum amigo dos homens.

WITH:

Reposta segunda ao filosofo solitario, por hum amigo dos homens: na qual se mostra que toda a sua obra não he mais que huma simples traduçao; e se apontão os defeitos della, com hum dialogo no fim do mesmo solitario com a alma do cattrua D. Felix. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1787. 4°, contemporary stitching (final gathering of first part becoming loose). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title-pages (from two different cuts). Woodcut initial letter and headpiece on p. 3 of both parts. Title-page of second part with light to moderate waterstaining at inner margin, continuing to a much lesser degree in following leaves. Uncut and unopened. Overall very good to fine copies. 56; 45 pp., (1 l. with sonnet).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these salvos in a lengthy literary battle that began with the publication of the three-volume O Filosofo Solitario, Lisbon 1786-87. The Filosofo solitario was in large part a translation of Philosophie de la nature, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard
Delisle (called “Delisle de Sales”). Like many contemporary French works, Delisle’s was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only *O Filosofo Solitario* but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously. In the first part the author points out that everything written about the anatomy of man in *O Filosofo Solitario* is incorrect. In the *Reposta segunda* the author attacks two assertions of the *Filosofo*: that solitude is better than society and that medicine is futile—an idea that would have particularly enraged Mello Franco, given his profession. He also quotes at length from de Sales, to prove that the *Filosofo* is a plagiarist. The *Reposta* and *Reposta segunda* appeared just after Mello Franco’s *Reino da estupidez* began circulating in manuscript, and shortly before his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos* appeared in 1790.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.


*Unrecorded [-] Variant Issue, With Twenty Preliminary Leaves, All of Which Contain Text*

71. GALHEGOS, Manoel de. *Gigantomachia*. Lisbon: Pedro Crasbeeck, 1626 [i.e., 1628]. 4°, eighteenth-century cat’s paw sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Engraved architectural title page with arms of the dedicatee, D. António de Menezes, within arch at top. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Typographical headpieces. A very good to fine copy. Old oval stamp of the library of the monastery of Alcobaça on blank verso of title page. Circular red-on-white monogramed bookplate with serrated edges of Ricardo Heredia, with his three-line ink inscription at top of recto,
stating among other things that the book was purchased in Madrid, 1870. Engraved armorial bookplate of A. Canovas del Castillo on verso of front free endleaf. Bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. (20), 86 [i.e., 85] ll. Pagination skips from 2 to 4, but text and signatures follow. Leaf 17 incorrectly numbered 16. Leaf L3 incorrectly signed L2. $4,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Spanish heroic poem in octaves, divided into five parts, modeled after the late classical Latin work on a theme from Greek mythology by Claudius Claudianus (Claudine). It is preceded by a Spanish prose prelude which includes references to Camões (ll. 1-9), and followed by a Spanish verse "Anaxarete de Manuel de Gallego a Don Antonio de Menezes" (ll. 70-86), another theme from Greek mythology. The work was praised by the author's friend, Lope de Vega, in his Laurel de Apolo.

The preliminaries, in addition to licenses (in Portuguese) and a brief dedication, contain an anthology of 23 poems in various forms and meters, 18 in Spanish, 1 in Portuguese, and 4 in Latin. The only poem in Portuguese is a sonnet by Dr. Gabriel Pereira de Castro, author of the Ulisseia (see Barbosa Machado, II, 317-20). Perhaps the most noteworthy authors are D. Francisco [Childe] Rolim de Moura, who supplies a sonnet in Spanish, and D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, who contributes a Spanish poem of 28 lines—one of his earliest appearances in print, if not his earliest. While the title page is dated 1626, the licenses and dedication are dated 1628.

In this copy, the nineteenth preliminary leaf (signed +3) has on the recto the first 22 lines of the poem "Incogniti, ad autorem, hexametram" with the catchword "Dum." The verso is blank. The recto of the twentieth leaf has the final 11 lines of the poem, beginning "Dum tu dulce;" and ends with the catchword "Gl." (for "Gigantomachia," on f. 1).

Galhegos (1597-1665), whose name appears on the title page in its Castilianized form, "Gallegos", was a native of Lisbon. After the death of his wife, he became a secular priest. His Templo da memoria, Lisbon 1635, was also praised by Lope de Vega. He produced as well some journalism, and wrote for the theater.

Provenance: The Alcobaça library, one of the most important monastic libraries in Portugal, was partially dispersed with the dissolution of the holdings of religious orders in 1838. Many of the older manuscripts went to the Biblioteca Nacional, and a nucleus of printed books exists in the library of the Assembleia da República in the Palácio de São Bento. Ricardo Heredia y Livermore, Conde de Benavahís (1831-1896; title granted by King Alfonso II of Spain in 1875), parliamentary deputy in 1865 and 1866, and senator in 1876, was one of twelve children of the wealthy Malaga industrialist Manuel Augustín Heredia (1786-1846). In 1872 Ricardo Heredia acquired the entire library (4070 items), or almost the entire library formed by Vicente Salvá (1780-1849) and his son Pedro Salvá y Mallen (d. 1860), one of the best Spanish libraries ever assembled. Heredia added to the Salvá collection, eventually selling his library in four sales held in Paris between 1891 and 1894, consisting of 8,304 lots. Antonio Canovas del Castillo (1828-1897), Spanish politician and historian, was six times Prime Minister of Spain. He was a principal author of the Spanish constitution of 1876 and was also a distinguished bibliophile.


Monteverde 2555 (with only 18 and 1 blank preliminary leaves). Azevedo-Samodães 1334 (with only 18 and 1 blank preliminary leaves). Avila Perez 3148 (with only 18 and 1 blank preliminary leaves). See also Bell, Portuguese Literature, p. 258; Saraiva & Lopes, Portuguese Literature, p. 258; Saraiva & Lopes,

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The subject of this funeral oration, Manoel Caetano de Sousa (1658-1734), was a *clérigo regular theatino*, a founding member of the Academia Real da História and its first director. He was also a member of various other academies of his day. According to Innocêncio he published nearly 300 works, most of them in Latin. D. Francisco Xavier de Meneses, Marquês de Ericeira, an intimate friend, wrote a *Catálogo* of his writings, both printed and manuscript. Manoel Caetano de Sousa was the elder brother of António Caetano de Sousa, author of the monumental *História genealógica da Casa Real Portuguesa*.

Filipe José da Gama (1713-before 1779), was also a member of the Academia Real da História and various other academies. He wrote a number of similar funeral eulogies, including one for D. Fr. Bartholomeu do Pimar, first bishop of Grão Pard, published in 1734.

The volume includes on pp. 125-32 a “Romance endecasyllabo,” by Braz Joseph Rebello Leite.


73. **[GARRETT, João Baptista da Silva Leitão Almeida, 1º Visconde de Almeida Garrett, ed.]** *O Precursor.* (London): [colophon:] por C.S. Bingham, 27 September 1831. 4°, unbound, but spine reinforced with strip of early paper (not affecting text). Good to very good. “João Garret” added in contemporary manuscript under title; same hand added date in margin at upper right. 8 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this little-known initial issue of a short-lived periodical written by Almeida Garrett in London, after he fled the rule of D. Miguel during the Lutas Liberaes. He returned to Portugal in 1832, marching on Porto with the Bravos de Mindelo.
led by D. Pedro IV. The present issue is a vehement appeal to all Portuguese to follow the lead of D. Pedro, the Duke of Bragança (formerly D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and before that D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil) against his brother the absolutist D. Miguel. It documents the gathering of troops in the Açores under the Conde de Vila Flor and gives a list of officers who had been taken prisoner, as well as a breakdown of the numbers of soldiers of various types (artillery of the line, caçadores, infantry, etc.) taken prisoner (1277) and of the “Força da columna expedicionaria constitucional” (1500).

The Visconde de Almeida Garrett (1799-1854) was a man of great talent and far-reaching interests: “As journalist, founder and editor of several short-lived newspapers, as a stylist and master of prose, his country’s chief lyric poet in the first half of the nineteenth century … and greatest dramatist since the sixteenth; as politician and one of the most eloquent of all Portugal’s orators, an enthusiastic if unscientific folklorist, a novelist, critic, diplomatist, soldier, jurist and judge, Almeida Garrett played many parts and with success” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 288-89).

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico*, p. 292 (refers to the present issue as the first, followed by the one of 4 October, with 4 pp. numbered pp. 9-12, and of 11 October with 4 pp. numbered 13-16, which is inexplicably said to have been the fourth issue). This issue not in Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portugueses do século XIX*, which cites a single copy of an issue of 4 October 1831 ONLY, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. See Inocência, XVII, 304, and XVIII, 10, both giving the title of this periodical, with the place and date of London, 1831, but without any additional information, and giving identical cross references to the articles on Almeida Garrett in III, 309, and X, 180; however, we have not been able to locate anything pertaining to the present work in those places. Not located in OCLC. This issue not in Porbase, which cites the same issue as Rafael & Santos ONLY in a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.


First and apparently Only Edition in French of this short story. It was originally published in Portuguese in 2000.

The author was awarded the Grande Prémio de Romance e Novela da A.P.E. for 1996, and twice awarded the Prémio de Ficção by the PEN Clube. Her writing has also been awarded the Prémio Fernando Namora, the Prize for Criticism by the International Association of Literary Critics, and the Grande Prémio de Conto Camilo Castelo Branco. Teolinda [Maria de Castilho] Gersão was born in Coimbra, 1940, grew up in Moçambique, studied at Coimbra, Tübingen and Berlin, and has been a professor on the faculty of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa. She has written at least a dozen volumes of fiction and has been translated into eight languages.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

* See Isabel Allegre de Magalhães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 220–2; Ana Teresa Diogo in *Biblos* II, 819-22; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, VI, 627-9.
75. **GERSÃO, Teolinda.** *Histórias de ver e andar, contos.* Lisbon: Publicações Dom Quixote, 2002. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A fine copy. Author’s signed six-line presentation inscription on half title to Luís [Manuel] Monteiro Baptista. 190 pp., (1 l.). $40.00


Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

See Isabel Allegro de Magalhães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa,* pp. 220-2; Ana Teresa Diogo in *Biblos II,* 819-22; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses,* VI, 627-9.

76. **GERSÃO, Teolinda.** *Os teclados, narrativa.* Lisbon: Publicações Dom Quixote, 1999. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A fine copy. Author’s signed and dated (Lx, 1999) ten-line presentation inscription on recto of initial blank leaf to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista. 95 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). $40.00

FIRST EDITION of this novela. A second edition appeared in 2001. This book was awarded the Prize for Criticism by the International Association of Literary Critics.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

See Isabel Allegro de Magalhães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa,* pp. 220-2; Ana Teresa Diogo in *Biblos II,* 819-22; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses,* VI, 627-9.

77. **GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder).** *Carta aos medicos portuguezes sobre a elephantiase noticiando-lhes hum novo remedio para a cura desta enfermidade.* Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (small split at head of spine), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A fine copy. 10 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work, an elaboration of the author’s work on elephantiasis published earlier the same year, *Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiase em Portugal.* Elephantiasis is a tropical disease that involves extreme thickening of the skin and underlying tissues; it is usually caused by a parasitic tapeworm. In the *Memoria Gomes discusses whether elephantiasis is contagious, and considers possible causes ranging from heredity to environmental factors. At the end he proposes a hospital (the Hospital de S. Lazaro) that will be devoted to the treatment of victims of the disease, with a subscription list and estimated expenses. The present Carta is dated 15 August...
1821. The final leaf, blank on its recto, contains on its verso a list of six earlier works by Gomes, their dates and prices.

Gomes (1768-1823) was one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. As a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.


78. GOMES, P. João Pinto. *Breve relação de huma terrível perseguição contra a Santa Religião Catholica, e seus operarios, succedida no Imperio da China na Corte de Pekin, em 1805. Composta por testemunha ocular. Com huma breve noticia das cousas mais notaveis daquelle famoso Imperio.* Porto: Typ. de Vasconcellos, 1839. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Three woodcut tailpiece vignettes, including one at the end depicting an angel with trumpet and the word “FIM.” Small repair about the size of half a thumbprint at top of title page, affecting but not obscuring the letters “elaç” in “Relação”. A few light waterstains. Overall a good copy. Small rectangular brown-on-beige printed paper binder’s ticket of Frederico d’Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31 (ao Chiado) in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. 76 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author was a missionary in Beijing for seventeen years and eyewitness to the persecutions of the religious in China. At the end of the narrative is a brief description of Macau (pp. 71-5).

* Innocência X, 333 (the only copy seen had been in the possession of Jorge César Figaníere, who had acquired it after the completion of his *Bibliographia historica portugueza*). Cordier, Sinica II, 844-5. Gomes, *Bibliographia macaense* 710. On the Lisbon binder/finisher Frederico d’Almeida, see Matias Lima, Encadernadores portugueses, pp. 19–23. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54263785 (Yale University, Cornell University Library); 81615452 (Yale University). Porbase locates a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. While OCLC refers twice to this work at Yale, in the Sterling Memorial Library, Orbis refers to one copy only, at the Yale Divinity School Library. Not located in Hollis.

* Pires, Dicionário das revistas literárias portuguesas do século XX pp. 166-7; Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX II, i, 244-6. Rocha, Revistas literárias do século XX em Portugal, pp. 499-501, 663. Not located in ULS. OCLC: 6897826.

80. GUERREIRO, João Tavares de Vellez. Jornada, que Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho … Fez de Goa até chegar a dita Cidade no anno de 1718 … Lisbon: Officina da Musica, 1732. 8°, contemporary sheep (joints weak, some worming at head and foot of spine, later endleaves at front), spine gilt with raised bands in four compartments (worn and somewhat defective), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Text within double-rule border, woodcut headpieces and initials. Marginal stain in early leaves, front free endpaper gone. A special thick-paper, very good copy. Bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. (8 ll.), 427 pp. Leaf Cc4 incorrectly signed Cc3. The first edition of the Jornada was printed xylographically at Macau in 1718. This second edition was the first printed in Portugal. It has a dedication by the Catalan printer Jayme de la Te y Sagau to the Duke of Cadaval, one of Portugal’s richest and most powerful noblemen.

The author, a Portuguese naval officer serving as capitão de Mar e Guerra in India, describes the journey on which he accompanied the Governor of Macao from Goa to Macao. Having passed through India and the Malay Peninsula, they endured a hazardous voyage along the coast of Indochina (pp. 403-14) and China. Along the way they became embroiled with the Buginese adventurer Raja Kechil in a civil war in Johore. The Jornada includes comments on trade relations between the interior of India and Portugal and England.

With the “Resumen de la genealogia de las ilustres Casas de Saavedra, y Guevara”

81. GUEVARA, Antonio de. Epistolas familiares de Don Antonio de Guevara, Obispo de Mondoñedo, Predicador, y Chronista, y del Consejo de Emperador, y Rey nuestro señor. Primera y segunda parte …. Madrid: por Matheo de Espinosa y Arteaga [for Juan de Calatayud y Montenegro], 1668 [first part] and 1666 [divisional title of second part]. 4°, late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century tree sheep (“pasta Española”; some wear, especially to corners, joints; rubbing), flat spine gilt with burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled pastedown endleaves (free endleaves gone). Large woodcut printer’s device on title page and divisional title. Large engraved coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Don Martin de Saavedra Ladron de Guevara, lord of the houses of Saavedra, Narvaez, and Guevara, and Conde de Tahalu, etc., signed by Marcus Orozco as engraver and designer, on recto of fourth leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece of basket with fruits and flowers on p. 464 at end of first part. Woodcut initials. Text in two columns. Considerable browning. Head and foot of title page, many running heads, some page numbers, letters of signatures, as well as some sidenotes shaved. On the whole a less than good but still solid copy. Old blue oval stamp “De Don Julian // Simón Ardisana [?]” at inner blank margin of title page. (6, 10 ll.), 705 [i.e., 703] pp. Page 501 misnumbered 481; 572-92 misnumbered 578-98; 597-604 misnumbered 603-610; 671 misnumbered 666; 700-1 misnumbered 702-3; p. 703 misnumbered 705. $600.00

Some critics consider this the author’s best work, apparently first published in Valladolid, 1539, and frequently reprinted. A series of essays usually in epistolary form, with title and style taken from Cicero, it was translated into Italian, French, English, Dutch and German. There are multiple sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions in these languages. Among the subjects are the ancient art of writing and its characteristics, qualifications of a warrior, instructions to knights, benefits and disadvantages of medical care, privileges of old age, the proper attitude of husbands and wives towards one another, disputes with the Jews of Naples on the mystery of the Trinity, Plutarch’s epistle to Trajan, whores, and much more. The letters express the author’s views on society, morality, theology, politics, love and fidelity, history and scripture.

The final 10 preliminary leaves, ¶-¶4, ¶¶2, contain a “Resumen de la genealogia de las ilustres Casas de Saavedra, y Guevara.” Of the 31 copies mentioned in the online Spanish CCPBE, only one at Toledo (Biblioteca de Castilla-La Mancha / Biblioteca Pública del Estado) appears to have these leaves. REBIUN refers to a copy in the Biblioteca de Catalunya which contains them. Palau includes them in his collation, but they are not mentioned in any other source we have consulted.

The printer’s device is the same as that used by Juan de la Cuesta, and which had belonged to P. Madrigal.

A didactic, ascetic, and learned writer of distinguished ancestry brought up at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, Fray Antonio de Guevara (1480?–1545) exercised
considerable influence on Spanish prose of the sixteenth century, and is acknowledged as one of the leading prose stylists before Cervantes. He entered the Franciscan Order in 1504, returned as Court Preacher in 1521, and was appointed Royal Chronicler to Charles V in 1526. He accompanied the king on trips to Italy and other parts of Europe, as well as to Tunis in 1535. Much influenced by Cicero’s rhetoric and biblical imagery, Guevara attained a European reputation, especially in France and Italy, for his Libro áureo de Marco Aurelio. Printed anonymously and without permission in Seville in 1528, it received at least 25 editions within the next 100 years, and was translated into French, Italian, English and Latin. It was augmented as Libro llamado relox de príncipes, appearing in Valladolid, 1529. This authorized version had 16 editions.

* Palau 110229. Simón Díaz, XI, 367, no. 3055. Vindel, Marcas 513. This edition not in Gallardo. This edition not in Goldsmith. This edition not in HSA. This edition not in Tinknor Catalogue. OCLC: 25891000 (Emory University and University of California-Berkeley); 83861137 (no location given); 3643074 (University of Arizona). The online CCPBE locates 31 copies in Spanish libraries, at least a dozen of which are seriously incomplete, some in very poor condition. Copac locates a copy at the University of London.


Second edition (or third?), nicely printed by Ibarra, of this work inspired by the Moralia of Plutarch. The first edition was published in Brussels, 1680, and there is an edition (probably a variant issue) of Brussels, 1686. There are also editions of Madrid, 1779 and 1787 (apparently two different editions or issues of this year) and an edition of Cordoba, 2000.

* Salvà 3909: “... su lenguaje elegante y castizo no se resiente en nada del mal gusto de que adolece el do los escritores de fines del siglo XVII.” Heredia 4252. Palau 115667. See Luis Manuel García-Barrio, El hombre practico de Francisco Gutierrez de los Rios: edicion y estudio (doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1978). OCLC: 24616366 (Newberry Library, University of West Florida, University of Southern California, National Library of Scotland); 25893919 (Princeton University Library, University of Michigan, University of California-San Diego, University of Southern California, University of California-Berkeley, Cambridge University); 319725270 (National Library of Scotland); 49359964 (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne; “mixed form”); 645275690 (Universidad de Valladolid, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca); 457505909 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). CCPBE (many locations).
83. **HORTA, Maria Teresa.** *Cidadelas submersas, 65 poemas.* Extra-texto e capa de Manuel Baptista. Covilhã: Livraria Nacional (printed in Fundão: Tipografia do Jornal do Fundão), 1961. Coleção Pedras Brancas, 3. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good to fine copy. 65 pp., (3 ll.), 1 plate. $80.00

   **FIRST and ONLY EDITION** of one of the author’s earliest works. Journalist and author of a number of volumes of poetry and fiction, Maria Teresa [de Mascarenhas] Horta (b. Lisbon, 1937), is perhaps best known as one of the “Três Marias.” Along with Maria Velho da Costa and Maria Isabel Barreno, she published the sensational feminist manifesto *Novas cartas portuguesas* in 1972—one of the last books to have been suppressed under the Salazar dictatorship. She formed part of the group “Poesia 61.”

   ✴ For Maria Teresa Horta, see José Augusto Seabra in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 245-6; Graça Abranches in *Biblos*, II, 1097-1100; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, VI, 428-30. OCLC: 33169801 (microfilm copies); 14390606 (online version). Porbase locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian Centro Cultural Paris. Not located in Copac.


   **First Edition** in Portuguese of *Geschichte der Juden in Portugal*, originally published in Leipzig, 1867. This is a critical version of a pioneering and still useful text.

85. [**LAMB, Frederick James, later Baron Beauvale and third Viscount Melbourne.**] *Observations on the Papers Lately Submitted to Parliament upon the Subject of the Affairs of Portugal.* London: Edward Bull, 1830. 8°, disbound, text-block edges marbled. A good to very good copy. 46 pp., (1 l. advt.). $100.00

   **FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** The author was British ambassador to Portugal from 28 December 1827 until 1831. In 1828, without his government’s permission, he used a British force in Portugal to attempt to defeat D. Miguel. The Wellington ministry endorsed his actions but decided to recall the troops. Lamb felt that the decision to recall the troops was a great mistake. There is a lengthy discussion of the Carta Constitucional and the
role of Sir Charles Stuart, as well as the relations between D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and his brother, D. Miguel.


---

86. **LEAL, José Augusto Corrêa.** *Hymno patriotico constitucional.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1821. 8°, unbound (stitching gone). Small typographical vignette on title page. Some minor soiling and light browning to title page and final leaf. Overall a very good copy. 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this liberal hymn in favor of the proposed first Portuguese constitution, which was at the time in draft form; the final version was approved in 1822. The author’s name appears on p. [3]. On p. 9, verse 30, it is mentioned that Madeira and the Açores had adhered to the new constitution, and in verse 31 on the same page it is said that Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco and Maranhão are on board. Conspicuously absent is any mention of favorable reaction on the part of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, or Minas Gerais. The unfavorable reaction of many of the Brazilian delegates to the constitutional Côrtes was one of the major causes of Brazilian Independence.

A native of Porto, the author (1794-1861) was “Sub-director graduado da secretaria da Camara dos Deputados.”

* Not located in Innocêncio; for the author, see XII, 245-6. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XIV, 778 (also failing to mention the present work). Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

---

**Important Early Study of the Portuguese Language**

87. **LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de.** *Origem da lingoa portuguesa.* Lisbon: Pedro Crasbeeck, 1606. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (a bit shrunk, ties gone, covers soiled), spine with vertical manuscript title, yapped edges, text block edges gaufered. Woodcut initials. Cancel slips pasted on A6v, F3v, F4v, F5v and F6v (page numbers), but not on ¶2v (title of prefatory poem), as is present on another copy. Repair of about 7 x 4 cm at inner margin of title page, affecting two words of the three-line imprint (“Em” before “Lisboa” and “Impresso” before “por Pedro Crasbeeck”), and touching the letter “A” in “Anno”. Occasional small, light stains and minor soiling. Overall still a good copy. Bookplate of Alfonso Cassuto. Printed paper ticket of Manuel Ferreira, Alfarrabista, Porto in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Old ink inscription of J.F.[?]
Borges on title page. Embossed stamp of Alfonso Cassuto on title page, leaf 1 recto and leaf 78 verso of the Orthographia. Old ink signature in lower margin of leaf 78 verso of the Orthographia. Various old ink inscriptions, some lightly scored but still plainly legible, on ¶2r. Old ink inscription “Manoel dos Santos Pra. [Pereira?] de Menezes” below the neo-Latin poem on ¶2v. Engraved bookplate of Freitas Simões pasted upside-down on rear free endleaf recto, over some old ink notations. Description of the present volume cut from Manuel Ferreira catalogue of ca. 1975-1980 is tipped in before rear pastedown endleaf. (4 ll.), 150 pp., (1 blank l.); bound with an imperfect copy of the first edition of the author’s Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon 1576), with 78 ll., lacking the 4 preliminary ll.

$1,800.00

Very rare FIRST EDITION of this early study of the Portuguese language, with discussion of the earliest spoken and written languages in the Peninsula, the development of Portuguese from Latin, words borrowed from Greek, Arabic, French, Italian, German, Hebrew, Syriac and Gothic, words and phrases that are distinctively Portuguese, and why Portuguese is less familiar than Spanish to other Europeans. An interesting section covers “De alguns vocabulos que usão os plebeios, ou idiotas que os homens polidos não devem usar” (pp. 115-7).

Beginning with Fernão de Oliveira’s Portuguese grammar of 1536, the sixteenth century and early seventeenth centuries saw the publication of numerous works on the origin and orthography of Portuguese. Many of these were written and published in reaction to the hispanization of the language during the Babylonian Captivity (1580-1640).

Duarte Nunes de Leão had earlier published the Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), an imperfect copy of which, lacking the four preliminary leaves, is bound with the present volume. Both works were collected and reprinted in a combined edition of Lisbon, 1784, and later editions; both, in fact, are still in print.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (and is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). His many other published works include the Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his Leis extravagantes, Lisbon, 1569), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).


88. [LIMA]. Honores Patrios consagrados a la tierna memoria del Señor Don Vicente Morales y Duarez, Presidente del augusto Congreso de Córtés, por el Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital de Lima, en VII. de Noviembre de 1812. 2
works in 1 volume. Lima: Imprenta de los Huerfanos, 1812. 4°, modern cloth, spine with vertical title in gilt (minor wear). Overall very good. Bookplate of Rubén J. Dussaut. lli pp., (1 blank l.), with engraved portrait of Duarez (signed in Lima by Marcelo Cabello) tipped to verso of title-page.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Morales y Duarez (1757-1812), who is eulogized in this Lima imprint with a selection of poetry and speeches, was a native of Lima, a creole and a jurist. He was elected deputy to the 1812 Cortes de Cadiz and served as vice president. During the constitutional debates he argued for the equality of Americans and Spaniards and for better treatment of Indians. In March 1812, Morales y Duarez was sworn in as president of the Cortes, but he died of apoplexy the following month. The eulogy describes his career in Peru (pp. 1-26) and in Spain (pp. 27-51).

* Medina Lima 2754. Palau 115978: listing this and the Oración together, as here. OCLC: 4394913 (Yale University, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Stony Brook University), 472263811 (Danish National Library).

BOUND WITH:


* Medina, Lima 2801.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Despite being dedicated to Santa Anna, this volume contains poems of practically every type, on a wide variety of subjects, including some in very free style—even burlesque. The preliminaries, in addition to the dedication and licenses, contain an anthology of Baroque poems, including 11 sonnets and 2 decimas by the Antonio Lopes de Castilho, Francisco de Sousa e Almeida (3), Gaspar Pinheiro da Camara Manoel, José Gomes de Menezes, “J.T.D.M.,” Marcos José Monteiro da Veiga Coelho (2), Paulo Nogueira de Andrade, Pedro de Azevedo Tojal, Jacinto Narciso da Rosa, and the author. The first 66 pages of the main text consist of 65 sonnets. These are followed by decimas, another sonnet, oytavas, liras, quintilhas, redondilhas, epigramas, and romances. Finally, from p. 213 to the end is a combination of prose and verse titled “Sonhava o cego, que via. Pois que he o que via o Cego?”

Alexandre António de Lima (1699-1760), a native of Lisbon, was a member of the Academia dos Ocultos and the Academia dos Aplicados. He is said to have written some of the pieces included in later editions of António José da Silva’s Teatro cómico português.


Caring for Widows, Orphans, Captives Held for Ransom, the Sick, Prisoners Condemned to Execution, and the Dead; With the Order of the March for the All Saints’ Day Procession in Lisbon

90. LISBON. SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA. Compromisso da Misericordia de Lisboa. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joseph da Silva da Natividade,
1745. Folio (29.4 x 21 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep (minor wear), flat spine richly gilt, outer dentelles richly gilt, marbled endleaves, green silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut of the Virgin on title page within typographical border. Woodcut initial. A fine to very fine copy. (2), 42 ll. $2,800.00

The Santa Casa da Misericordia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericordia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The present statutes are a revealing glimpse into gender and class divisions in mid-eighteenth century Portugal. The Santa Casa’s administrators (thirty to sixty Irmãos) tackled duties that would today be the province of lawyers, accountants, hospital administrators, prison chaplains and chaperones.

For example: the Irmãos must meet stringent standards, including that neither they (nor their wives, if married) have Jewish or Moorish blood, that they have a good reputation, be at least 25 years of age, not be manual laborers, have enough money to live without a salary and not be tempted by the money they administer, and that they can read and write. Grounds for dismissal include telling secrets learned in the course of their duties or marrying an orphan girl from the Santa Casa without permission. There are special provisions for determining whether to accept bequests (ch. 28).

Since it was routine for the Irmãos to receive cash via letters from India and elsewhere, in settlement of wills or as dowries or as payment of ransom (ff. 18v, 21r, etc.), the statutes provide stringent rules for how money is to be reported and handled. There are stipulations about providing ransoms for captives of the Turks or Moors (ch. 32).

Several pages are devoted to the procedures for allowing girls and women to live under the supervision of the Casa. Wealthy orphan girls must be between ages 13 and 20 (“por este ser o tempo de maior perigo”), must provide their own support, can bring only one maid and a companion under age 10. Married women are only allowed to live there with their husband’s consent. Visitors are strictly limited and supervised (ff. 21r-22v). Orphans who are not wealthy are permitted to apply for a dowry from the Misericordia’s funds (f. 30r).

The Mordomo da Botica is given extensive guidelines for feeding, clothing, and treating the sick (ff. 24v-25v).

One of the Casa da Misericordia’s functions was to make certain that every Christian received a proper burial. The statutes also include instructions for burial, according to class: the poor and the ordinary, the better quality, and the Irmãos themselves, for whom elaborate rituals and regalia are prescribed (ff. 35v-37r). The Misericordia also accompanied criminals condemned to death; again, elaborate rituals are prescribed (ff. 37r-38v).

The Compromissso is particularly interesting for the chapters on the “Procissão das Endoenças” (the procession of the sick) and the procession for All Saints’ Day (November 1), which set out the order of the participants, their banners and dress. We have seen illustrations of such processions, but few descriptions such as this of who walks where, carrying what, and why.

91. LOUREIRO, Manoel José Gomes. *Memorias dos estabelecimentos portuguezes a l’este do Cabo da Boa Esperança*. Lisbon: Na Typographia de Filipphe Nery, 1835. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (a bit frayed; spine chipping and split). Uncut. Old ink doodling in margins of p. 283. Overall a very good to fine copy. [1 blank l.], [iii]-vii, 469 pp., (1 p. errata, 1 l. errata), 4 folding tables. $275.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The bulk of this work deals with Goa and Portuguese India, including government, trade, judicial system, the mint, the arsenal, the hospital, the decline in population, treaties with Great Britain, and sale of tobacco and opium. Pages 234-29 are on Timor, and pp. 282-94 and 398-99 on trade and factories in Mozambique.

Gomes Loureiro served in the Portuguese government of Mozambique (1798) and Goa (beginning in 1801). A 15-page section on Macau printed in 1836 by Viuva Silva e Filhos sometimes appears with the *Memorias*.


92. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Carta Quarta, escrita ao senhor Pedro Alexandre Cavroé, Mestre de Moveis*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4°, disbound. Dampstained. Title page and final leaf backed and reinforced at inner margin. A reading copy. Contemporary ink manuscript inscription on title page. 19 pp. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On the long feud between the liberal Cavroé and the conservative Macedo, see H. Bernstein, “Pedro Alexandre Cavroé (1766-1844), Master Artisan, Writer, Architect, and Artist of Portugal and Brazil,” *Arquivos do Centro Cultural Portugues* XIII (1978): 175-8.

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 Lusiadas* should have been written.

* Innocêncio IV, 201.

93. MACHADO, Júlio César. *Os teatros de Lisboa. Ilustrações de Bordallo Pinheiro*. Lisbon: Livraria Editora de Mattos Moreira & C.ª, 1875. 8°, contemporary quarter pebbled cloth over marbled boards (slight wear to corners), flat spine with gilt lettering, peach-colored endleaves, text-
special list 165  81

block edges sprinkled. A very good copy. 236 pp., profusely illustrated with pen-and-ink caricatures. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. Gives biographical information and anecdotes about the actors who performed at the São Carlos, D. Maria II, and Trindade theaters in Lisbon; accompanied by numerous sketches of the actors by Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro, perhaps the greatest of all Portuguese caricaturists.


94. MAGALHÃES, Felix Pereira de. Discursos do Senhor Felix Pereira de Magalhães, deputado às Cortes pela província de Traz-os-Montes sobre o comércio e agricultura dos vinhos do Douro pronunciado na sessões da Camara dos Deputados de 2, 3, e 5 de Setembro de 1842 publicados e offerecidos á nação Portugueza e especialmente aos lavradores do Douro por alguns amigos dos intereses materiaes do paiz. Lisbon: na Imprensa Nacional, 1842. 8°, original violet printed wrappers (detached; short tear at inner margin of front wrapper). Lithograph border with grape motif and large vignette of grapes on a vine on front wrapper. A good copy. Old circular armorial stamp in lower margin of p. 56 of Henrique Cezar. 56 pp. $180.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of three speeches defending the history, actions and rights of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, also known as the Real Companhia Velha, which exercised a virtual monopoly of the Port wine trade for over 100 years. The company had been founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit the British influence on the Port wine trade. It gained something of a monopoly until its exclusive privileges were extinguished in 1865.

Felix Pereira de Magalhães (1794-1878), a native of Chaves, fought in the Peninsular War and afterwards received a degree in law at Coimbra University. A liberal, he defended the 1820 revolution and the right to trial by jury. Active in the Sociedade Patriótica Portuense, he opposed the absolutist movement of the Conde de Amarante. Serving in the constitutionalist army from 1828, upon the return of the liberals to Porto he became an administrator of the Companhia do Alto Douro. In 1834 he wrote a pamphlet upholding the rights of D. Maria II. After the restoration of the Carta Constitucional in 1842, he was elected deputy for Trás-os-Montes. In 1846 he became president of the Board of Directors of the Banco de Portugal. Elevated to peer of the realm in 1845, he became Minister of Justice in the government of the Conde de Tomar.

95. MANTUA, João Bento de Medeiros. *Sincera refutação que aos dolosos dois folhetos, que por parte da Ilha Terceira sobre o governo de todas as dos Açores se distribuireão na sessão de 8 do corrente mez de Novembro faz o deputado da Ilha de S. Miguel, João Bento de Medeiros Mantua. Em 10 do mesmo mez.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1821. 4°, stitched. Small typographical vignette on title page. Light dampstains in upper outer corners of some leaves. A very good to fine copy. 27 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this reply to a work by Francisco Affonso. It advocates administrative separation of the island of São Miguel from the central government of the Açores at Angra.

Father João Bento de Medeiros Mantua, a native of the island of São Miguel in the Açores, was a former Franciscan who became a secular priest. He received a degree in canon law from Coimbra University in 1803 and represented São Miguel in the Constitutional Côrtes of 1821.


96. MARTINS, José V. de Pina. *Sá de Miranda e a cultura do renascimento. Volume I* [all published]: *Bibliografia.* Lisbon: (the author? colophon: printed “Nas Oficinas Gráficas da Livraria Cruz, Braga, Portugal, Sexta-Feira, 15 de Outubro de 1971 sob a orientação técnica de Félix Ribeiro”), 1972. Folio (31.6 x 22.7 cm.). A fine copy. Blue bookplate with lithograph double-headed eagle of Manueíl [Rodrigues Pereira da] Silva. Frontispiece portrait, 506 pp., (2 ll.), 27 ll. plates (1 folding), printed on 40 sides. Number 63 of 99 copies of a “Tiragem Especial” on “grand papier ‘Nil candidius’ Offset” of 125 grs., numbered typographically and signed by the author on the verso of the half title, with justification statement tipped onto front free endleaf recto. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, in a special LIMITED printing of 99 copies, signed by the author, of which this is number 63. This is a monumental, indispensable bibliography by one of the great investigators and bibliophiles of his day. José Vitorino de Pina Martins (1920-2010) was also one of the leading authorities on the history of humanism.

97. MARTINS, [José Vitorino] de Pina, and Miguel Mark Hytlodev, pseud. [i.e., José Vitorino de Pina Martins]. *Utopia III: Relato em diálogo sobre o modo de vida, educação, usos, costumes em finais do século XX do povo cujas leis e civilização descreveu fielmente nos inícios do século XVI o insigne Thomas More.* Na Urbe de Ulisses, Terra de Rafael Hytlodev (i.e., Lisbon): Editorial Verbo, 1998. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xiii, 565 pp., (3 ll.), 1 color plate. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. “A publicação de *Utopia III*, em 1998, foi, sem dúvida, um dos acontecimentos mais significativos da actualidade literária portuguesa …”—Artur Anselmo, in *Livros e mentalidades* (2002), p. 175. For many years the author (1920-2010), was a leading figure in Portuguese culture, education, and intellectual life. President of the Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, head of the Education Department at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, chief of Gulbenkian’s Portuguese Cultural Center in Paris, and “professor jubilado” of the University of Lisbon, the longtime admirer of Pico della Mirandola, Erasmus, and Thomas More produced a work of major significance. The academic writings of Pina Martins constitute a huge and impressive mass. As a young man he also wrote poetry and other less serious works under various pseudonyms.

98. MELLO [or Melo], Francisco de Pina de Sá e de. *Arte poetica.* 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1765. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (a few pinpoint wormholes on covers, slight wear, recased with recent endleaves), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges marbled. Woodcut vignette on title page. A good to very good copy. (3 ll.), 64 pp., (1 l.). 4 works in 1 volume. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this *Arte poetica* in verse. It is usually encountered bound with the three works which follow. That they belong together is demonstrated in the licenses and censura statements (including a Censura “Do ordinario” by Diogo Barbosa Machado). The final leaf contains on its recto additional licenses, one of which is signed by a Craesbeck, and a few lines of errata; the verso is blank. There appear to be copies which contain an extra collective title page at the beginning, *Obras em verso.* Francisco de Pina e Mello (1695-1773), who rarely used the “de Sá” part of his name which appears on the title pages of the present four volumes, was born and died at Montemor-o-Velho. Coming from a family of the lower nobility, he studied at Coimbra but never took a degree, reading what interested him, being particularly influenced by the Baroque. A trip to France in 1753 put him in contact with pre-romantic French authors. He ran afoul of the Marquês de Pombal, was imprisoned, and spent his final years engrossed in literary theory. A member of the Real Academia de História, the Academia dos Aplicados, and the Academia dos Ocultos, he was something of a contradiction as a poet: bucolic and very much influenced by Gongorism, condemned by the *árchadas* (Correa Garção and Cruz e Silva considered him to be marginal, “o corvo do Mondego”), but finally defending Neoclassicism. In short, he is representative of the contradictions of the confused pre-romantic aesthetics of the period in a synthesis of Gongorism with

* Innocêncio III, 35; on the author, see pp. 33-6.

BOUND WITH:

**MELLO [or Melo], Francisco de Pina de Sá e de.** *Palacio do sol, ou panegyrico gratulatorio que ao muito alto, poderoso Rei da Gran-Bretanha, de Escocia, de Irlanda; &c. &c. &c. e a toda a Nação Britanica dedicou … pelo magnifico soccorro, que derão a Lisboa na calamidade do Terremoto.* Lisbon: Na. Offic. de Joam Antonio da Costa, 1765. 4°, 35 pp., (2 ll.). Woodcut vignette on title page. Ink stain of about 5 cm. to fore-edge, seeping ever so slightly, at most about .4 cm. into outer margin. A good copy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The final two leaves contain a “Cathalogo das obras impressas do mesmo author, as quaes se acharão na loja de Antonio da Silva da Costa, mercador de Livros, na rua Augusta, na travessa de S. Nicolão.”

* Innocêncio III, 35.

AND BOUND WITH:

**MELLO [or Melo], Francisco de Pina de Sá e de.** *Palacio do destino, ou epithalamio nas felicissimas nupcias do Ill.mo, e Ex.mo Senhor Henrique Joseph Maria Adam de Carvalho e Mello, e da Ill.ma e Ex.ma Senhora D. Maria Antonia de Menezes.* Lisbon: Na. Offic. de Joam Antonio da Costa, 1765. 4°, (8 ll.), 34 pp., (1 l.). Ink stain of about 5 cm. to fore-edge, seeping ever so slightly, at most about .4 cm. into outer margin. A good copy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The poem is dedicated to Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal), and includes a flowery six-page address to him beginning on the second leaf recto. The first two pages of the main text contain an “Argumento do epithalamio.” The poem celebrates the marriage of Pombal’s eldest son: an obvious attempt by the author to ingratiate himself with the powerful minister who had had him imprisoned in 1762. The final leaf contains a “Cathalogo de algumas obras deste autor, as quaes se achão de Antonio da Sylva da Costa mercador de livros na rua Augusta, na travessa de S. Nicolão.” Several works which would have been offensive to Pombal, defending the educational program of the Jesuits against the proposed reforms of Verney, are described as “suprimida pelo author.” Pina e Mello’s *Gruta das parcas*, a poetical work favorable to the Duque de Aveiro, is not even mentioned.

* Innocêncio III, 35 (without mention of the final leaf).

AND BOUND WITH:

**MELLO [or Melo], Francisco de Pina de Sá e de, trans.** *Tradução do *Oedipus* de Sophocles .* … Lisbon: Ná. Offic. de Joam Antonio da Costa, 1765. 4°, 140 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page. Ink stain of about 5 cm. to fore-edge, seeping ever so slightly, at most about .4 cm. into outer margin of the first 16 leaves. A good copy.

First Edition in Portuguese of Sophocles’ *Oedipus at Colonus*. Pina e Mello states in an “Advertencia” that he has substituted the high priest of Jupiter for the chorus in the original Greek because, in essence, it was more in accord with the Portuguese theater of the day.
CARTA DE GUÍA DE CASADOS, Y AVISOS PARA PALACIO. 

VERSION CASTELLANA del Idioma Portugués.

DEDICADA AL SEÑOR DON JUAN

Brunela de Orelano, del Consejo de su Magestad, su Secretario de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Estado, y Secretario de la Reina nuestra Señora.

CON LICENCIA.

En Madrid: Por Blas de Villanueva, Impresor de Libros, vive en la Calle Angosta de S. Bernardo. Año 1724.

A costa de Vicente de Senosiain, Mercader de Libros. Vende en su casa a la subida de la Red de S. Luis.

Item 99
99. [MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de]. Carta de guía de casados, y avisos para palacio. Version Castellana del idioma Portugués. Madrid: Por Blás de Villanueva, Impresor de Libros, a costa de Vicente de Senobain, Mercader de Libros, 1724. 8°, contemporary limp vellum, ties present (renewed), yapped edges, horizontal manuscript title on spine (a bit faded), text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page within typographical border, with small Maltese cross above title. Engraved coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Don Juan Bautista de Orendayn in upper half of leaf ¶2 recto. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 1, repeated on p. 187. Divisional title with the same typographical border and Maltese cross on p. [183]. Large woodcut tailpiece with basket and floral arrangement on p. 286. Light to middling stains, mostly restricted to upper outer portions of first 30 or so leaves. Overall a very good copy. Bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. Later purple pencil manuscript signature of Manuel Francisco on front free endleaf recto. (36 ll.), 286 pp., (1 blank l.). $2,800.00

First Edition in Spanish, rare, of one of the best and most important works of Portuguese prose ever written. The Portuguese text of this superbly written courtesy book first appeared in 1651, with many subsequent editions in Portuguese. Immediately recognized as a classic of Portuguese prose, it was the author’s first publication in the Portuguese language: he had already established himself as one of the greatest Spanish writers. The “unrivalled Carta de Guía de Casados” brought “freshness and originality to the theme”—Bell, Portuguese Literature, p. 253. A second edition in Spanish appeared in 1766, and a Spanish translation by Ana Díaz Aguilar was published in 1922. An English edition appeared in 1697. According to Bell, “No literary figure in Portugal of the seventeenth century, few in the Peninsula, can rank with Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-66), the leading lyric poet and prose writer of his time.” Dom Francisco not only led a romantic and adventurous life but established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers.

Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello began his career as a man of action, as well as an author, at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, and took part in the campaign against rebellious Catalonia (1640). In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João’s rival for a lady’s affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions.

On p. [183] is a divisional title for what we believe to be the first and only edition in Spanish of Luis de Aureu [sic] de Mello’s Avisos para palacio, which occupies the remainder of the volume. Originally published as Avizos pera o paço in Lisbon, 1659 (rare), this
important and interesting courtesy book appears never to have been published again in Portuguese, and we do not think that it was published in any other language with the exception of Spanish. This Spanish edition is very little known. Luís de Abre de Mello, a native of Vila Viçosa, died at Lisbon, 1663.


100. MENDES, José Manuel. *Prelúdio de Outono: ritmos e luas*. Preface by Lúcio Caraveiro da Silva Braga: Conselho Cultural da Universidade do Minho, 1998. 8º, original printed wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s signed and dated (Lx Março 99) eight-line presentation inscription on title page to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista. Envelope tipped in of the Associação Portuguesa de Escritores containing José Manuel Mendes’ 10.2 x 14.3 cm. card with ten-line message (presumably to Monteiro Baptista, addressed as “Sr. Dr., meu prezado Amigo”), signed and dated Lx, 30 Março 99. 154 pp., (1 l.). One of 750 copies. $65.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION. The author’s *Ombro, arma!* (1978; 5th ed. 1998) was described as “… um dos romances portugueses mais significativos sobre o drama da guerra colonial e de uma geração nela perdida ou por ela estigmatizada.”—Machado, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 311; see also pp. 310-1. Professor and lawyer, Communist Party deputy to the Assembleia da República (1989–1991), and president of the Associação Portuguesa de Escritores, José Manuel Mendes has published at least 8 volumes of poetry. One was originally issued in French; another, *Presságios do sul* [1993], received the Grande Prémio de Literatura ITF in 1995 and was subsequently published in Louvain in a bilingual Portuguese-French edition, and again in Belgium in 1997. He has also published a collection of short stories, a collection of essays, and several other works.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.
Bahian Author Invents Ladder for Firemen


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work describing the invention of a ladder for use in fighting fires. The author, a native of Bahia, was motivated by having witnessed a fire in Lisbon in 1787 in which nineteen people died due to the lack of an apparatus able
to evacuate them from the upper floors of the burning building. Mendes’ “expanding and contracting machine” was the answer. He describes the ladder in detail, with careful instructions for its proper use. The engraving reveals that this invention was based on good mechanical principles.

From p. 23 to the end is “Tentativas, ou ensaios em que tem entrado o Autor …,” devoted to eleven other inventions Mendes was working on. They are useful machines such as water pumps for wells, a plow and machine for sowing seeds, improvements to urban illumination, burning wood more efficiently for cooking and heating, and several apparatuses for shipbuilding. This essay also appeared separately.

Oliveira Mendes (born 1748, according to Borba de Moraes, and said to be still alive in 1814) was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He had a law degree from Coimbra University, and worked as a lawyer for the Casa da Supplicação.


102. MENDONÇA, Manoel Teixeira Cabral de. O guarda-livros moderno ou curso completo de instruções elementares sobre as operações do commercio, tanto em mercadorias como em banco … Segunda edição mais correcta, e augmentada pelo mesmo author. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (volume I) and Na Typographia de José Baptista Morando (volume II), 1823-1835. Oblong 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear to corners; slight scraping and scuffing to covers, spines), flat spines with gilt fillets and each with two crimson morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page of volume I. Some light browning and light dampstains. Overall in very good condition. Ink ownership inscription dated 1868 on title page of volume I. Contemporary (?) ink signature [illeg.] Machado in lower blank margin of final page of volume I. 377, (3) pp.; 115, 280 pp. [pp. (277)-280, containing the “Índice das Materias que contém este Livro” is bound between the first and second sections of volume II]. Lacks the folding table in volume I with exchange rates for various European currencies.

Second edition. The first volume deals with the history of commerce and the benefits to be derived by studying all its branches, the second with the most advanced bookkeeping techniques. The second part of the second volume is filled with models. There was a
supplement to the first editions issued in 1818, which was apparently incorporated into
these second, revised and augmented editions.

The second edition of volume II seems to be especially scarce. Neither NUC or
Innocêncio cite the second edition of volume II.

* Innocêncio VI, 118 (without mention of the folding table in the 1823 edition of
volume I, and not citing the 1835 edition of volume II) and XVI, 341 (only describing
the 1815-1816 edition). Not in London, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Historical
Accounting Literature. Cf Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 21212.102 for a set of the first editions,
1815-1816. OCLC: 65196656 (St. John’s University; with the folding table, but with only
377 pp., and without the second volume). Porbase cites only the present edition of
volume I, and the first edition of volume II (2 copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de
Portugal). Copac cites only an electronic reproduction of the 1815-1816 edition, made
from the Kress copy.

103. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. Ordens instructivas,
e econômicas para o primeiro regimento de infantaria, da Cidade do Porto,
sendo chefe deste corpo .... Porto: Na Typ. de Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro,
1799. 12°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette of a crown on title page.
Typographical headpiece on p. [1]. Some toning. A good to very good
old ink manuscript pagination in upper outer corners of all pages,
from 305 to 450. (5 ll.), 136 pp. Lacking the half title. $300.00

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

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

104. NEGREIROS, Antonio Thomás de. Exposição sobre a apprenhensão
de uma carga de agoa-ardente descarrregada em Villa do Conde de bordo do
Patacho Augusto, Capitão José de Oliveira e Sousa. Porto: Imprensa Alva-
res Ribeiro, 1837. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers (minor soiling and
stains). Small woodcut of floral basket on title page. A very good to
fine copy. 12 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the seizure of a contraband cargo of
French spirits that smugglers were attempting to bring into Portugal at Vila do Conde.
At the time of publication, the author was a clerk at the Porto Customs House. He had written *Tratado de operações de banco*, Bahia 1817, a rare work for potential bankers.

Negreiros was born in Porto in 1786, and visited or lived in Bahia at some time, to judge from his introduction to the work printed there. In 1859 he was working as Administrador da Caixa Filial do Banco de Portugal in Oporto.

* The present work not in Innocência; for the author, see I, 282; VIII, 314. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

105. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Considerações políticas e comerciais sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, later quarter blue pebbled cloth over marbled boards (some wear), flat spine with gilt letter. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine. Overall a good to very good copy. 420 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION. Focuses with historical perspective on the commerce and politics of the Cape Verde Islands, São Thomé and Príncipe, Angola, Moçambique and Goa. The author (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writings were primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce.


106. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Petição documentada, e dirigida a ElRei Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1823. 4°, contemporary blue paste wrappers (very slight wear). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A fine copy. 28 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this letter dealing with matters pertaining to the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, also known as the Real Companhia Velha, which exercised a virtual monopoly of the Port wine trade for over 100 years. The company had been founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit the British influence on the Port wine trade. It gained something of a monopoly until its exclusive privileges were extinguished in 1865.

The author (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce.

107. O’NEILL, Henrique, Visconde de Santa Monica. Ten autograph letters, signed, to the Condessa de Rio Maior on the education of her son at the University of Coimbra. Mostly Coimbra, April 1853 to July 1855. 8° (ranging from 19 x 12.5 cm. to 21.5 x 14 cm.), Some foldlines. Fine. 20 ll. with 15 pp. of text. $600.00

These 10 letters are reports by a leading Portuguese pedagogue on the academic progress of D. Antonio José de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1836-1891), later fourth Conde and first Marques de Rio Maior. D. Antonio was studying law at the University of Coimbra. The letters, dating from April 1853 to July 1855, include comments on D. Antonio’s studies and the results of his exams. Several times O’Neill reports that the Conde de Rio Maior had joined his son in Coimbra. We assume that these letters were sent to the Condessa de Rio Maior, who is always addressed as “Illm’ Exm’ Senhora” or “Vª Ex”.

D. Antonio was the firstborn son of the third Conde de Rio Maior, João Maria de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1811-1872), a prominent figure in the Lutas Liberaes and in politics. In 1854 he served briefly as civil governor of Coimbra. His wife, D. Isabel Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos, daughter of the Conde de Vila Real and waiting-woman to D. Maria II, was a prominent figure in her own right, known for her charitable works. The Rio Maior library (the Casa da Anunciada) was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. Most of it was dispersed not long after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974.

Henrique O’Neill (1821-1889), descendant of an Irish family that arrived in Portugal during the eighteenth century, was a distinguished and literate man. After receiving his degree in law from Coimbra he taught Portuguese at Göttingen, then returned to Lisbon to enter the judiciary. O’Neill counted among his acquaintances Herculano and Castilho, and belonged to the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa and the Instituto de Coimbra. In 1873 he became perceptor of D. Carlos and D. Afonso, the sons of D. Luis I, and reader of Maria Pia of Savoy, D. Luis’s consort. For these services he was named Visconde de Santa Monica.

* On O’Neill, see Innocêncio X, 291 and Aditamentos p. 184. See also Grande enciclopédia XXVII, 228 on O’Neill, and XXV, 747-8 on the Condes de Rio Maior.

108. OLIVARES, Gregorio de. Cupido prostrado, amor profano desvanecido, mostra-se a real existencia do amor, & sua maravilhosa comunicação a toda a natureza creada…. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. Folio (30.2 x 21.3 cm.), contemporary sheep (some wear; lacks rear free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Woodcut headpiece, 4-line woodcut initial, and engraved arms of the Infante D. Francisco, Grão Prior do Crato, 7º Duque de Beja (the royal arms of Portugal with a ducal coronet) on recto of leaf following the title page. Woodcut headpiece and 6-line woodcut initial on recto
of leaf **ij. Typographical headpieces and dividers. Woodcut head-
piece and 11-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Additional large woodcut
initials and large woodcut tailpieces. Title page and following leaf
reinforced at inner margins. Discoloration at lower outer corners of
first 9 leaves. About a third of the leaves with significant browning.
Minor worming in blank margins of final 63 leaves, never affecting
text. Overall a near good to good copy. Stamp and accession number
of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim in lower blank margin of half
title. (12 ll.), 683 (i.e. 680) pp., (34 ll.). Pagination skips from 574 to
578, without any loss of text; collation by signatures is correct. Page
15 incorrectly numbered “11”. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This treatise on love in its Christian / religious and its
profane aspects is replete with classical, biblical and later references.
The dedicatee, D. Francisco de Bragança (1691-1742), third son of D. Pedro II and
his second wife, D. Maria Sofia of Neuburg, was a somewhat infamous character who
broke completely with the royal family in 1715. Might this be a reason for the rarity of
the present work?

Included in the preliminary matter are several Baroque poems. Jeronymo Osorio de
Castro, a fidalgo attached to the royal house and knight of the Order of Christ provides
a sonnet and a decima in praise of D. Francisco. The Rev. Antonio Pessoa de Andrade,
conigo at the Cathedral of Guarda and Comissario do Santo Officio, wrote a neo-Latin
epigram and two decimas. Dr. Francisco Duram Mexia, Ouvidor do Crato, composed a
sonnet in praise of the author.

The Monteverde copy had on one of its endleaves a note by J.L. Monteverde: “Ignoro
a razão por que foi omitida esta obra no Dic. bibliographico de Innoc. vindo lá incluidas
tantas outras bem inferiores. Julga digna de ter-se, até em pontos de linguagem.”

* Barbosa Machado II, 418. Not located in Innocêncio. Monteverde 3821 (collation
agrees with our copy). OCLC: 23631238 (online copies only); 564286694 (online copy
only). Porbase locates only two copies, in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (with two
additional leaves of errata in the preliminaries not recorded in any other copy) and the
Faculdade de Letras, Universidade do Porto. Not located in Copac.

---

First Book on Card-Playing by a Brazilian

109. [OLIVEIRA, Antonio Rodrigues Veloso de]. Tratado do jogo do
voltarete, com as leis geraes do jogo. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo
Ferreira, 1794. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (some minor wear), flat
spine with horizontal manuscript lettering, covers with reddish tint.
Typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p.
1. A thick-paper copy. Title page very slightly soiled. Occasional light
dampstains in upper outer corners of about 45 leaves. A very good copy
overall. Pasted down endleaves apparently taken from a manuscript list.
vi-i pp., (1 p. Advertencia), 304 pp. Pages iii-vii and final unnumbered page (Advertencia) are misbound after title page; they are meant to come at the end, but are sometimes bound as in the present copy.

$900.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing voltarete, a Brazilian form of ombre, a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was an ancestor of whist and bridge. The Tratado proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen more editions appeared during the nineteenth century.


$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Paixão (born 1853 in Minas Geraes), was twice governor of the state of Goyaz, and also served as Director das Obras Militares in Minas Geraes, and as its representative in the national legislature.

Blake lists what seems to be the same work, but with a difference in the title: Miscellanea. Lyricos. Facetos. Quadros. Turbilhões, Porto Alegre 1885. According to Blake, the collation is xii, 203 pp.

* Blake VII, 141. Author not in Menezes, Dicionário de literatura brasileira, or Jê. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Two Unusual Angra Imprints

111. [D. PEDRO I, Emperor of Brazil, later Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and D. Pedro, Duque de Bragança]. *Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza, decretada e dada pelo Rei de Portugal e Algarves D. Pedro, Imperador do Brasil aos 29 de abril de 1826*. 2 works bound in 1 volume. Angra: Na Imprensa do Governo, 1830. 8°, late twentieth-century sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments, ruled gilt border on covers, machine marbled endleaves, contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. A bit of minor soiling to title page. Overall a very good copy, uncut at outer and lower edges. Contemporary ink doodling on wrappers. 32 pp. 2 works bound in 1 volume. $1,200.00

Rare edition of the *Carta Constitucional* printed in the Açores. The Portuguese *Carta Constitucional*, the second Portuguese constitution, was a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history. It was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated as ruler of Portugal in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsey, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, remaining the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824 Brazilian constitution, also in large part written by D. Pedro, it was the rallying point of the liberal cause that eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, and the ascension to the throne of D. Pedro’s daughter as D. Maria II. Finally, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted on February 10, 1842, and remained the Portuguese constitution until the fall of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838.

* Canto 404. Not in Innocêncio. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy with this title and imprint, but giving 96 pp. for the collation, at the Universidade dos Açores, leading us to believe that in reality the same two titles are bound together as is the case for the present copy, as well as another copy, with 32 pp., at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. This edition not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:


Rare and significant collection of laws printed in the Açores. The final decree (n° 34) is incomplete, as issued; according to Canto, the publisher promised further issues.

* Canto 404. Porbase locates this title at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa; there is probably another copy at the Universidade dos Açores (see above). OCLC: 84447843 (Harvard College Library). Not located in Copac.
Sixteen Poetical Works Bound Together
Including One By Alvarenga Peixoto,
Four by Joaquim José Lisboa, a Native of Vila Rica,
and One, Unknown to Borba de Moraes, by the Bahia Native
Manoel Ferreira de Araujo Guimarães

112. [PEIXOTO, Ignacio José de Alvarenga]. Epistolas a Marilia. 16 works in 1 volume. Bahia: Na Impressão da Viuva Serva, 1831. 8°, early [?] twentieth-century quarter green pebbled cloth over marbled boards (slight wear; discoloration to cloth), maroon leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Typographical “bigotte” on title page. Fine condition internally. Overall very good. 52 pp. $4,000.00
FIRST EDITION [?]. OCLC attributes this work to Alvarenga Peixoto. Born in Rio de Janeiro, Alvarenga Peixoto (1744-1793), whose Arcadian name was Eureste Fenicio, became one of the principal poets of what is generally known as the “School of Minas.” He had settled in Minas with his wife after receiving a law degree from Coimbra, but was accused of participation in the Inconfidencia Mineira (the republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence) and exiled to Ambaca, Angola, where he died of a tropical fever. Since so few of his poems survive, it is difficult to assess his work. Goldberg (p. 62) describes him as a predecessor of the Romanticists, and Putnam (p. 87) thinks he had real poetic talent, but that his association with palace life lent an artificial quality to his writings.

Not in Borba de Moraes (1983) or Período colonial. This work not in Sacramento Blake; cf. III, 272-3. On Alvarenga Peixoto, see Wilson Martins, História da inteligência brasileira I, 499-503; Stern, Dictionary of Brazilian Literature p. 238; Putnam, Marvelous Journey p. 87; Goldberg, Brazilian Literature p. 62; and Bandeira, Brief History of Brazilian Literature pp. 57-8. OCLC: 15705709 (Tulane University, Universidade de São Paulo). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

BOUND NEXT-TO-LAST IN A VOLUME OF 16 POETICAL WORKS, WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION


AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Soyé (1760-1831) was born in Madrid, but taken to Lisbon by his parents while very young. After they died, he became the protégé of João de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, later first Conde de Rio-Maior, who saw that he was taught painting and engraving as well as the humanities. Soyé joined the Franciscan Order and studied at Coimbra, then obtained a breve de secularização, and in 1802 was sent to France by D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho to buy books for the newly formed Biblioteca Pública in Lisbon. While there he wrote several poems in praise of Napoleon, which made it impossible for him to return to Portugal after the Bourbon restoration. He spent the rest of his life in Rio de Janeiro, where he became a naturalized Brazilian and was eventually appointed secretary of the Academia das Bellas-Artes.

* Imprensa Nacional* p. 155, giving only the first word of the title and no location. Innocencio V, 317; on the author see also V, 316-9, and XVI, 64-5. Sacramento Blake V, 458; on the author, see also V, 456-9. OCLC: 503994140 (British Library-West Yorkshire); 75325195 (British Library-St. Pancras). Porbase locates a single copy (the Souza da Camara copy) in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library-St. Pancras only.

AND BOUND WITH:


First and only edition in Portuguese. The translator, João Augusto da Cunha [de Almeida Mexia] Feyo (1786-1824), was a native of Abrantes, where he held a morgadio (entailed estate). He is said to have been an almost inseparable friend of José Agostinho de Macedo.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST EDITION. The poem was reprinted in the *Investigador portuguez*, May 1813, *Jornal de Coimbra*, n.º IX, and in the *Bibliotheca familiar e recreativa*, VIII, (1842), n.º 22.

The author (Carnide, 1778-United States of America, 1855), received a bachelor’s degree in Mathematics and Philosophy from Coimbra University and became cosmog-
raper for the comarca of Santarem in 1802. That same year he published Breve tractado analytico do movimento eliptico dos planetas, making known ideas of Laplace which had previously been almost completely ignored in Portugal. In 1821 he was elected to the Constitutional Côrtes, where he distinguished himself in espousing liberal opinions.

The dedicatee, Henrique Xavier Baeta (Salvaterra, 1776-Olivais, 1854), a distinguished Portuguese physician, after receiving a degree in philosophy at Coimbra University was unable to continue with his medical studies at Coimbra due to sympathies with the French Revolution. He fled Portugal in 1797. Completing his medical degree at Edinburgh, he was greatly influenced by Erasmus Darwin, with whom he established a strong friendship. His medical dissertation at Edinburgh University, on malaria, dedicated to Erasmus Darwin, was published in Edinburgh in 1800. The same year, he published in London Comparative View of the Theorie and Practice of Drs. Culler, Brown and Darvin in the Treatment of Fever and of Acute Rheumatism. Later in the 1800 he moved to Lisbon, where he set up medical practice. In 1821 he was elected to the Portuguese Constitutional Côrtes, gaining fame as one of the most vociferous and effective liberal orators. From 1831 to 1833 he was imprisoned by the absolutists; with the victory of the liberals in 1833 he was again elected to the Côrtes, being named “Recebedor da Fazenda,” a post he occupied until 1836, when he retired for political reasons to his farm at Olivais. Baeta also wrote Resumo da systema de medicina, e traducaçao da materia medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin com varias notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta .... Lisbon 1806; Extracto das cartas de Maria Wollstonecraft, relativas a Suécia, Noruega e Dinamarca e uma breve noticia da sua vida, also published in Lisbon, 1806, and Memória sôbre a febre epidémica contagiosa que grassou em Lisboa desde Outubro de 1810 até Agôsto de 1811, Lisbon 1812.


** AND BOUND WITH: **
Carta de Heloise a Abailard. pp. 3-33 only. Lacking all before p. 3, including the title page.

** AND BOUND WITH: **
POPE, Alexander. Epistola de Heloiza a Abaylard, composta no idioma inglez por Pope, e traduzida em versos portuguezes por ** Mos. Lisbon: Na Typographia de Galhardo, 1834. 8º, 32 pp. Fine condition internally.

* This edition not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A traducaçao em Portugal; cf. 4329 for an edition of Collection de epistolas eroticas e philosophicas, Paris: Aillaud, 1834, which included an “Epistola de Heloise a Abeilard [trad. de J.(osé) da F.(onseca)].” This edition not located in OCLC, which cites one of Porto, 1835, and the Collection de epistolas eroticas e philosophicas, Paris: Aillaud, 1834. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites an edition of London, 1801, translated by José Nicolau de Massuelos, and the Porto 1835 edition, translated by Henrique Ernesto de Almeida Coutinho, both in single copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates only the Porto 1835 edition, in a single copy at Cambridge University. See Innocencio III, 183 for the Porto 1835 edition; also V, 82 for the London 1801 edition, and a reprint of Lisbon: António Marques da Silva, 1833; and IV, 229 for an edition of Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Nunes Esteves, 1822, with the translation doubtfully attributed to José Anastasio da Cunha; and I, 133, for an edition of Lisbon: Na Typ. Lacerdina, 1820, translated from the French translation of Mercier by António Feliciano de Castilho, which may have been reprinted in 16º format, Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Nunes Esteves, 1826.
AND BOUND WITH:


According to Innocência, the imprint is false: the book was first published in Coimbra with a false Paris: A. Bobée, 1822 imprint. Innocência also cites a false Paris: A. Bobée,
1826 imprint, actually published in Lisbon, in 16º, with vi, 42 pp. The heterodox poems in epistolary form on the subject of religion gave rise to a substantial polemic.

José Anastasio (or Anastacio) da Cunha (1744-1787), an important Portuguese mathematician, was also a poet. He was condemned by the Inquisition in an auto-da-fé of 1778.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems related to the Peninsular War, composed by a native of Vila Rica, Minas Gerais. 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.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the Brazilian author’s first published work.


AND BOUND WITH:

**LISBOA, Joaquim José.** *Jonino de Aonia, lyras a ella oferecidas por ….*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1808. 8º, 15, (1) pp. Woodcut
vignette on title page of trumpets, lyre, laurel wreath, etc. Fine condition internally.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


**AND BOUND WITH:**


FIRST EDITION.


**AND BOUND WITH:**


FIRST [*?] and only [*?] EDITION. Innocêncio refers vaguely to an earlier edition, but we think it is a ghost. The author of these verses about the Sintra hills (1746-1827) was a member of the law faculty at Coimbra University, deputy of the Coimbra Inquisition, rector of the Collegio Real dos Nobres, and from 1810 to 1820 was a member of the Regency which nominally ruled Portugal while the royal family was in Rio de Janeiro. He was also a member of the Academia Real das Sciences de Lisboa. He wrote several works of poetry, law, and translations.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

**[SERRA, José Dionísio da].** *Epíceio na sentida morte do Ill.mo e Excel. mo Senhor D. Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho, Conde de Linhares, Conselheiro de
Estado, Ministro e secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros e da Guerra …. Offerecido ao Ill.mo e Excel.mo Senhor D. Domingos Antonio de Souza Coutinho, Conde de Funchal, do Conselho de S.A.R., Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros e da Guerra …. Por J.D. da S. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1813. 8º, 40 pp. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Fine condition internally.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s first published work. Serra (1772-1836), an army officer and politician who wrote several similar works, was a supporter of the constitutional regime established in 1820, and went into exile upon the assumption of absolute power by D. Miguel in 1828. He joined the liberals in the Açores in 1831, holding important military posts there through 1832 and then joining the liberal army which lifted the siege of Porto. He held the post of Inspector Geral dos Quartéis from that time until his death.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Innocência VIII, 186 (citing an edition of Porto 1822, without giving publisher or collation); XX, 238, stating that the book was never printed in Porto, giving the correct publisher and collation of 86 pp. + an errata leaf, not present in our copy, and not mentioned anywhere else. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, Dicionario de pseudonymos, iniciaes e obras anonomas. OCLC: 65260149 (Newberry Library); 249349214 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other in the biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

GUIMARÃES, Manoel Ferreira de Araujo. Epithalamio nos felices desposorios do Ill.mo, e Ex.mo Senhor D. Fernando Antonio de Almeida e Silva Sanches Baiemna Jacques Ferinha de Sousa e Vasconcelos, trinchantes da Casa Real … com … D. Francisca de Paula de Saldanha e Oliveira e Daun, filha dos … Senhores Condes de Rio-Mayor, ofrecio aos dignissimos consortes por …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. 8º, 14 pp., (1 blank l.). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Second leaf to end slightly shaved at upper margin, just touching the page numbers. Still, a very good copy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (Bahia, 1777-Rio de Janeiro, 1838), was educated and later taught at the Academia Real da Marinha in Lisbon. He also taught
at the Brazilian naval academy and served as an officer in the Portuguese and Brazilian navies. In 1823 he was a deputy to the Brazilian constitutional assembly. Besides poetry, he wrote a number of didactic works in the fields of science and mathematics.


113. **Perez (or Paez) De Valenzuela y Castillejo, Juan.**

*Nuevo estilo y formulario de escribir cartas missivas, y responder a ellas en todos generos, y especies de correspondencia a lo moderno. Antes impresso en la ciudad de Orihuela, y aora añadido con varias curiosidades. Decimaqut Impression.* Madrid: en la Imprenta de Don Gabriél Ramirez, frente de la Trinidad, a expensas de D. Pedro Joseph Alonso y Padilla, Librero de Camara del Rey, 1761. 8°, contemporary limp vellum, vertical manuscript title on spine. Woodcut publisher’s device with “Padilla” at base on title page. Typographical headpieces and tailpiece. Woodcut tailpieces and initial. Light toning to title page and some other leaves. Overall a very good to fine copy. Contemporary ink inscription scored on front free endleaf recto. Tiny later ink signature on verso of final leaf. (4 ll.), 72 pp., (7 ll.), 192 [i.e., 202] pp., (11 ll.). In the section ending with p. 192, pp. 59 through 202 are incorrectly numbered 49 through 192; signatures are correct. $300.00

Popular manual on letter writing in Spanish, including a section on mail delivery within Spain. Apparently first published in Córdoba, 1630, there are numerous editions, all of which appear to be rare.

† Palau 196516. OCLC: A title search resulted in 44 “hits”, but none for this edition. CCPBE locates only two copies of the present edition, one in an unnamed private collection in Castilla y León, and the other at the Seminario Diocesano de Girona, Archivo y Biblioteca (a title search resulted in 31 “hits”). Rebiun locates a single copy of the present edition at Universitat de Girona (a title search resulted in 19 “hits”). This edition not located in Copac, which lists five other editions, one location each.
114. PIAMONTE, Monte Real [pseud.?]. *Guia de contadores e invençam nova de contas, pela qual cada hum com só conhecer os numeros, pederà fazer qualquer genero de contas facilmente sem ajuda de tinta, & penna. Composto por Monte Real Piamonte. Acrescentado novamente a redução de todas as moedas, pezos, & medidas estrangeiras, às deste Reyno. E huma taboada, com as quatro espécies de contas, & suas provas, & acrescentado nesta ultima impressão*. Coimbra: Na Offic. de Jozè Antunes da Sylva, Impres. da Univ., 1734. 12°, contemporary vellum (worn and soiled, but still sound). Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Mathematical tables and notation. Relatively light staining to upper quarter of title page, diminishing in next three leaves. Overall a good to very good copy of a book that is rare in all editions, and very difficult to obtain complete and in decent condition. Old (contemporary?) doodling on front free endleaf recto and verso and rear free endleaf verso. [108 ll.]. A-II2. $400.00

Rare work on arithmetic, mathematics, foreign exchange, exchange rates and weights and measures, replete with mathematical tables and notations.

※ This edition not in Innocência, who mentions only two versions of an edition of Évora 1683; see III, 168 and 441. This edition not in Kress; see Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 1 and Goldsmiths’-Kress Library of Economic Literature 2530.3-0 suppl, for the Évora 1683 edition. Not located in OCLC. COPAC cites only the Évora 1683 copy at the University of London. KVK cites a Spanish Edition of Alcalá 1613 at the Austrian National Library, and (via Porbase) Portuguese editions of Évora 1683, Coimbra 1721, and an eighteenth–century edition without date, place of printing or publisher, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as the present edition (without collation), at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Lisboa, and also (via the online catalogue of the Biblioteca Nacional de España) another copy of the Coimbra 1721 edition. The online CCPBE cites only a single copy of the Lisbon 1698 edition at the Biblioteca Pública Episcopal del Seminari de Barcelona.

A Lovely Set

115. PINTO, Fr. Heitor. *Imagem da vida Christam, ordenada per dialogos como membros de sua composiçam…. Nova edição*. Edited by Antonio Manoel do Rego Abranches. 2 volumes bound in 3 parts. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1843. 8°, contemporary tree sheep, flat spines gilt with two crimson leather lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter and numbers, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled.
A fine set. xiv pp., (1 l.), 497 pp., (1 l.); ix, (6, 1 blank), 462 pp.; (1 l.), pp. [465]-797.  
2 volumes bound in 3 parts.  $900.00

Classic work, one of the best selling Portuguese books of the sixteenth century and one of the most important books ever written in Portuguese. Bell describes the Imagem at length: "It is impossible to read a page of these dialogues and not be struck by the extraordinary fascination of their style. It is concise and direct without ever losing its harmony. Perhaps its best testimonial is that its magic survives the innumerable quotations .... The work contains much ingenious thought, charming descriptions, and elaborate similes ...." (p. 237). Completed in the same year that saw the publication of the Lusiadas, the Imagem is the culmination of the humanistic movement in Portugal, and brilliantly combines classical learning and Renaissance erudition with the medieval Christian tradition.

The contents are as follows:
Volume I: Dialogo da verdadeyra philosophia; Dialogo da religion; Dialogo da justiça; Dialogo da tribulaçam; Dialogo da vida solitaria; Diaîro da lembrança da morte; Armas da Coimbra; Sumario d’hum sermam ... em dia da Ascensão.
Volume II: Dialogo da tranquillidade da vida; Dialogo da discreta ignorancia; Dialogo da verdadeyra amizade.
Volume II, part 2: Dialogo das causas; Dialogo das verdadeyros e falsos bens.

Inocêncio says that the present edition "deve merecer apreço pela sua exactidão, como preparada e dirigida pelo habil bibliophilo dr. Rego Abranches, de quem é o pequeno prologo que a precede." The first part was published originally in 1563. There were editions of 1565, 1567, 1572, and a number of others. The second part was first published in 1572; it also saw a number of subsequent editions in the sixteenth century. The work was translated into Spanish, French, Italian, and Latin at relatively early dates, and went through various editions in each of these languages. It is still reprinted from time to time in Portugal.

Frei Heitor Pinto (1528?-1584?) was one of the three greatest Portuguese mystic writers of the sixteenth century—perhaps the greatest, ranking with D. Fr. Amadaor Arraiz and Fr. Thomé de Jesus. Born in all probability at Covilhã, he professed at the Convento dos Jeronimos at Belem in 1543 and received his doctorate in theology from Siguença. Because of his proficiency in oriental languages and his knowledge of the Bible (he wrote learned commentaries on several books of the Bible), a Chair of Holy Scripture was created for him at Coimbra in 1576. A strong supporter of the Prior of Crato, Pinto was requested by King Philip to attend the Court in Madrid, was prevented from teaching, and was sent to the monastery of Silla near to Toledo. Philip excluded him from the amnesty granted in 1581 and Pinto died in exile, some say poisoned on orders from the Spanish king.

116. PINTO, Fr. Heitor. *Segunda parte dos dialogs da imagem da vida Christian. O primeiro he da tranquillidade da vida. O segundo da discreta ignorancia. O terceiro da verdadeira amizade. O quarto das causas. O quinto dos verdadeiros & falsos bés.* Lisbon: A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas, Mercadores de livros [colophon]: Per Balthesar Ribeyro, 1591. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (two small holes of about 1.5 x 1 cm. along upper joint, near head of spine and a bit below center; other minor binding wear; lacks rear free endleaf), vertical calligraphic manuscript author’s name on spine, yapped edges, leather thongs present, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initials. Light toning. Small wormhole in front free endleaf, blank portion of title page and blank margin of following leaf, never affecting text. Worm trace in lower outer margins of leaves 245-68, occasionally just touching a letter of text, but never affecting legibility. Overall a good to very good copy. Bookplate of Victor d’Avila Perez. Old ink signature of Dom Francisco Lobo on front free endleaf recto, and signed in ink in the same hand on title page D. Francisco Lobo da Silveira. (8), 372 ll. $3,000.00

Apparently the third edition of this second part of a classic work, one of the best-selling Portuguese books of the sixteenth century and one of the most important books ever written in Portuguese. Bell describes the *Imagem* at length: “It is impossible to read a page of these dialogues and not be struck by the extraordinary fascination of their style. It is concise and direct without ever losing its harmony. Perhaps its best testimonial is that its magic survives the innumerable quotations … The work contains much ingenious thought, charming descriptions, and elaborate similes …” (p. 237). Completed in the same year that saw the publication of the *Lusiadas*, the *Imagem* is the culmination of the humanistic movement in Portugal, and brilliantly combines classical learning and Renaissance erudition with the medieval Christian tradition.

The first part was published originally in 1563. There were editions of 1565, 1567, 1572, and a number of others. The second part was first published in 1572; a revised edition appeared in 1575. The first part saw a number of subsequent editions in the sixteenth century, and the second part appeared at least once more, in 1593. The two parts were published for the first time in a single volume in 1681, and there was an 1843 edition of the two parts in three volumes. The work was translated into Spanish, French, Italian, and Latin at relatively early dates, and went through various editions in each of these languages. It is still reprinted from time to time in Portugal. All the sixteenth-century editions are rare.

Fr. Heitor Pinto (1528?-1584?) was one of the three greatest Portuguese mystic writers of the sixteenth century—perhaps the greatest, ranking with D. Fr. Amadora Arraiz and Fr. Thomé de Jesus. Born in all probability at Covilhã, he professed at the Convento dos Jeronimos at Belem in 1543, and received his doctorate in theology from Siguença. Because of his proficiency in oriental languages and his knowledge of the Bible (he wrote learned commentaries on several books of the Bible), a Chair of Holy Scripture was created for him at Coimbra in 1576. A strong supporter of the Prior of Crato, Pinto was requested by
King Philip to attend the Court in Madrid, was prevented from teaching, and was sent to the monastery of Silla near Toledo. Philip excluded him from the amnesty granted in 1581 and Pinto died in exile, some say poisoned on orders from the Spanish king.

Provenance: José António Francisco Lobo da Silveira Queresma, (1698-1773) was 1º marquês de Alvito, 10º barão de Alvito and 3º conde de Oriola. If the ownership signatures are not his, they may be by one of his relatives.

Victor Marat d’Avila Perez was a great bibliophile whose library was one of the dozen or so most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. The catalogue contains 8,962 lots, sold in six parts by Arnaldo Henrique de Oliveira, probably with a total of 30 sessions, the first part beginning 30 October 1939, with the final part beginning 29 April 1940.


**French Attack Salé and Larache**

117. [PIRATES]. *Relação dos grandes progressos que a armada franceza tem feito nas costas de Barbaria, commandada por D. Luiz Duchafault, chefe da dita esquadra, e a tomada de dous navios dinamarquezes, que hão em socorro dos Mouros; e outras noticias mais.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut of ship in a rough sea on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 2. A very good copy. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about an ill-fated French expedition against Barbary pirates in northern Morocco in 1765. The French fleet under Louis-Charles de Besné, comte du Chaffault, bombarded Salé and were then scattered by a storm. Regrouped and reinforced, they sailed to Larache, formerly a Portuguese possession, which they fired on, causing the city to be evacuated. Over the course of the expedition Chaffault lost about 300 men, of whom 30 or 40 were officers.

French Merchants Hire Neapolitan Ships to Attack Salé and Algiers

118. [PIRATES]. Verdadeira noticia da grande esquadra que do Reino de Napoles sahio em corso contra Mouros de Argel, e de Salé, a cuja esquadra se ajuntarão varios navios armados em guerra que fizerão apparelhar os comerciantes de Marselha … Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut of eagle on title page. Light dampstains, mostly at inner margins. A good to very good copy. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about an action against Barbary pirates. In less than a year Marseilles merchants had lost five ships and several fishing boats to attacks by pirates from North Africa. The city hired and fitted out four ships from the Neapolitan Court, together with two frigates and five other warships. A xebec with heavily armed Moors and an Algerian merchant ship were soon captured and summary justice meted out.


119. [POMBAL, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1º Marquês de, probable author]. Relação abbreviada da republica, que os religiosos Jesuitas das Provincias de Portugal, e Hespanha, estabelecerão nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchias, e da Guerra, que nelles tem movido, e sustentado contra os Exercitos Hespanhoes, e Portuguezes; Formada pelos registos da Secretarias dos dous respectivos Principaes Commissarios, e Plenipotenciarios; e por outros Documentos authenticos. N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., 1757. 8°, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century. A clean, crisp, very good copy. (1 l.), 85 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Deals with events in South America relating to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and with Jesuit resistance in the Missions of Paraguay. It was written by or at the instigation of the Marques de Pombal. Pages 59-66 contain the “Copia das instruçoens, que os padres, que governão os Indios, lhe derão quando marcharão para o exercito, escritas na lingua Guarani, e della traduzidas fielmente na mesma forma, em que forão achadas aos referidos Indios.” Pages 67-72 contain the “Copia da carta que o povo ou antes o cura da aldea de S. Francisco Xavier escreveo em 5 de Fevereiro de 1756, ao chamado Corregedor que Capitania a gente da mesmo aldea no Exercito da Rebelião, escrita na lingua Guarani, e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.” Pages 72-9 consist of the “Copia da carta sediciosa e fraudulenta, que se fingio ser escrita pelos Casiques das aldeas Rebeldes ao Governador de Buenos Ayres: sendo que he inverosimil, que se mandasse ao dito Governador, e que o mais natural he que se compoz debaixo daquelle
pretexto para se espalhar entre os Indios, ao fim de lhe fazer criveis os enganos, que nella se contém, escrita na lingua Guarani; e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.”

Pages 80–5 contain the “Copia da Convenção celebrada entre Gomes Freire de Andrada, e os Cassiques para a suspensão de armas.”


**120. PORTALEGRE, Portugal (Diocese).** *Prima synodus dioecesana ab illustriorissimo, & reverendissimo dño D. Alvaro Pirez de Castro et Noronha episcoo Portalegren. Celebrata diebus 20. 21. 22. maii anno Domini 1714. Clemente XI. feliciter regnante.* Rome: Ex Typographia Rev. Cam. Apost. apud Zinghium, & Monaldum, 1719. Large 4" (23.4 x 17.9 cm.), contemporary stiff vellum (slight wear at corners, some soiling and staining to covers), spine with slightly raised bands in seven compartments, horizontal manuscript lettering in second through fifth compartments from head, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved vignette by Anton Fritz on title page (7 x 11 cm.) depicting two putti holding up an oval portrait of Pope Clement XI. Numerous large elegant woodcut initials. Several fine woodcut tailpieces. Overall a very good to fine copy. Internally fine to very fine. (10 ll.), 272 pp., (2 ll.), 2 finely engraved plates by Anton Fritz (1 folding). Text mostly in Latin, with some Italian. a4, b6, A-Z4, 2A-2K4, 2L6. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nicely printed work. Treatment of heretics, witches and blasphemers was brought up early in the synod (pp. 3-7). Most attention was given to the building and treatment of churches and their furnishings, including the use of a church as a sanctuary (pp 78-84), and to burials and funerals (pp. 84-91). An “Appendix ad Synodum Dioecesanam Portalegren. Studio, et opera admodum r. d. de Aurelli de Britto ... elaboratus” occupies pp. [185]-272. Among the circular letters printed at the end, the topics discussed most extensively were proper procedure for confessions (pp. 214-17) and the qualifications for witnesses at a marriage (pp. 259-270).

D. Álvaro Pires de Castro e Noronha (1669-1737), Bishop of Portalegre, was a son of the second Marques de Cascais, descended from some of the most illustrious nobility of the Iberian Peninsula. He was nominated bishop of Portalegre in 1711 and held this, his first diocesan synod, in 1714.

Ernesto Soares says of the engraver Anton Fritz: “Ignoramos quem seja, todavia as suas estampas revelam um artista conhecedor da arte.” The fine engraved folding plate (27 x 37 cm.) depicts the meeting of the diocesan synod in the Cathedral of Portalegre in 1714. The other engraved plate is a fine three-quarter portrait of the new bishop of Portalegre, with his coat-of-arms beneath.

Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one without giving any collation, the other collating as our copy but without mention of the plates), and one copy at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas (giving an obviously incorrect collation and calling for an engraving of the “author” by “António Fernandes”, but with no mention of the folding plate). Copac repeats British Library only. CCPBE locates copies at the Seminario Diocesano de Girona and Biblioteca Pública del Estado Bartolomé J. Gallardo en Badajoz. Not located in Melvyl.

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this epistolary novel. Journalist, “cronista,” novelist and essayist, the author was born in Lisbon in 1937, son of the writer and journalist Artur Portela. This is his seventh novel; he has published at least six other volumes of fiction, 12 volumes of “cronicas,” four of drama, six volumes of literary and art history and criticism, and four volumes of interviews.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

* See Álvaro Manuel Machado, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 389; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, VI, 453-5; and Ernesto Rodrigues in *Biblos*, IV, 339.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interview of Agustina Bessa-Luís by Artur Portela. In the presentation inscription, Bessa-Luís refers to her photograph on the book’s front cover, which was not of her choosing and which she apparently disliked. Born in 1922 in Vila Meã, Amarante, [Maria] Agustina [Ferreira Teixeira] Bessa-Luís is one of the most important Portuguese novelists ever, winner of numerous prestigious literary awards.

* On Bessa-Luís, see Álvaro Manuel Machado, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 60-2; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 208-10; Álvaro Manuel Machado, in *Biblos*, I, 656-60. OCLC: 144707661; 17550528.

123. PORTO, Portugal. Câmara Municipal. *Documentos relativos às obras topográficas do Sr. José James Forrester sobre o paiz vinhateiro do Alto-Douro e o Rio Douro, mandados publicar, pela Exm.ª Camara Municipal da Invicta Cidade do Porto, em sessão extraordinaria em 8 d’Abril de 1848*. Porto: Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1848. 8°, original blue illustrated wrappers (small ink blotch in blank portion of front wrapper; slight
fraying to upper outer corner of same). Large wood-engraved arms of
the city of Porto on front wrapper and first preliminary printed leaf
recto. Smaller version of same on final printed page. A very good copy.
(1 blank l., 2 ll.), 11, (1) pp., (1 blank l.). $160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this expression of thanks and recognition by the city
council of Porto to Joseph James Forrester for his work in mapping the upper Douro. Page
1 contains a short discourse on the merits of Forrester’s map of the Douro by President
of the Council (i.e., Mayor of Porto) António Vieira de Magalhães, dated 13 December
1842. Page 2 contains extracts from an act of the Council proposed by Vereador (Coun-
cilman) Köpke praising Forrester and extolling the merits of his work. Page 3 and part
of p. 4 contain a reply by Forrester dated 19 December 1842 discussing his map, saying
it is ready to be engraved, etc., but also with a lot of fluff one would expect in such a
discourse. The remainder of p. 4 contains a second reply by Forrester dated 15 Febru-
ary 1843, saying that he has sent his map to an eminent London engraver. The top half
of p. 5 contains a brief letter from Vieira de Magalhães to Forrester dated 13 April 1843
requesting to visit and inspect some of his work. The bottom half of p. 5 and all of p. 6
contain a resolution of the Porto City Council about the map of the Rio Douro by For-
rester dated 19 April 1843. Pages 7-8 contain a representation by the Porto City Council to
the deputies of the Portuguese Côrtes (National Assembly) dated 26 April 1843 praising
Forrester and his cartographical work in the Douro and recommending that his rights to
the work be recognized (by a sort of copyright or patent?). Finally, pp. 9-11 contain an
“Acta da Vereação extraordinaria da Exm.ª Camara municipal, para apresentação dos
trabalhos topographicos, do cidadão Britannico José James Forrester, sobre o Rio Douro.”
This final act is dated 8 April 1848.

Joseph James Forrester, Baron de Forrester in Portugal (1809–1861), merchant and
wine shipper, was born at Hull 27 May 1809 of Scottish parentage. He went to Oporto
in 1831 to join his uncle, James Forrester, partner in the house of Offley, Forrester, &
Webber. He early devoted himself to the interests of his adopted country, and one of the
principal occupations of the first twelve years of his residence was a laborious survey
of the Douro, with a view to the improvement of its navigation. The result was the pub-
lication in 1848 of a remarkable map of the river from Vila Nova de Cerveira to its mouth at St. João da Foz on a scale of 4 inches to the Portuguese league. Its merit
was universally recognized: commendatory resolutions were voted by the Municipal
Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other public bodies. Its
adoption as a national work by the Portuguese government gave it the stamp of official
approbation. It was supplemented by a geological survey and by a separate map of the
port wine districts, reprinted in England in 1852 by order of a select committee of the
House of Commons.

1850*. OCLC: 80689858 (University of California-Davis); 45092199 (California State
University at Fresno). Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de
Portugal, the other in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.
Not located in Copac.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Proposed reforms to the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, also known as the Real Companhia Velha, which exercised a virtual monopoly of the Port wine trade for over 100 years. The company had been founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit the British influence on the Port wine trade. It gained something of a monopoly until its exclusive privileges were extinguished in 1865. During the more than a century of preponderance there were a number of attempts to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes. This pamphlet proposes the abolition of the three key exclusive privileges of the company, over the production and distribution of aguardentes (brandies, bagaços and bagaceiras), the consumption of wine in Brazil, and the provision of wine to taverns in Porto and its surrounding districts. The commission’s petition is dated 12 October 1821, and is signed in print at the end by Manoel Alves da Cruz as President, Joaquim da Costa Lima e Cunha, Antonio Ribeiro Braga, Francisco José de Barros Lima, Christiano Nicolau Copke, Arnaldo Van Zeller, Antonio Maya, Joaquim José de Figueiredo, Antonio Manoel dos Santos, José Henriques Soares, and Manoel Joaquim Maya as commissioners, and José Mendes Braga as Secretary. The extinction of the Companhias do Gram-Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, and Paraíba is mentioned on p. 5.

* Goldsmiths’Kress 23489.11. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 13. OCLC: 297119946 (University of California-Davis); also online and microfilm copies. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists online copies only.

125. PORTUGAL. Banco de Portugal. Memoria descriptiva e documentada do Banco de Portugal em virtude de resolução unanime da sua assemblea em 31 de Janeiro de 1851. Lisbon: Typographia da Empreza do Estandarte, 1851. 8°, original pink printed wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. Thick typographical designed border on front wrapper, which contains a different small typographical vignette. A fine to very fine copy. Contemporary 2-line ink presentation inscription in upper blank margin of front wrapper. (2 ll.), 194 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

An Epic Poem Which Does Honor to the Spanish Language—Lope de Vega


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This epic poem in Spanish on the life of Christ, from conception to being handed over by Judas, was praised by Lope de Vega:

“Y con sus rimas triples á Poboas
Que honró la lengua castellana tanto”

The work also won the applause of Manuel Faria y Sousa. On leaves 175 verso and 176 recto (Canto 20), the author treats the Battle of Lepanto (1571), in which the Holy League decisively defeated the Ottoman Empire. He planned to continue the poem, but it appears that this object was never achieved.

D. Manuel das Povoás was a native of Lisbon, born c. 1564. He was a canon of the Lisbon Cathedral, and died in that city in 1625.

The Salvá catalogue says that this work has three preliminary leaves; Palau, who cites no other copy, follows Salvá in calling for three preliminary leaves. However, all copies actually located (the Houghton Library / Palha copy, the Hispanic Society of America / Jerez copy, and the three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal) all have the same collation as our copy, with two preliminary leaves. Moreover, all other bibliographies and catalogues which give collations (Inocêncio, Pinto de Matos, Garcia Peres, Palha and Sucena, agree that there are but two preliminary leaves. One can speculate that either Salvá mistakenly cited three leaves when really intending to record three printed pages, or that the Salvá copy contained a license leaf from Castile or Aragon not present in any other known copy, and not required for the book to be complete.

* Arouca P238 (collation agrees with our copy). Barbosa Machado III, 346–7 (with incorrect publication date of 1613). Innocêncio VI, 88–9 (giving the same collation as our copy). Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 514–5 (giving same collation as our copy). Garcia Peres p. 472 (giving incorrect collation of ii, 235 ll., the 235 probably being a typographical error for 253, the correct number of leaves). Nicolau Antonio I, 270. Palau 234406 (gives an additional preliminary leaf, after the Salvá–Heredia copy, the only copy cited). Salvá 889. Heredia 2085. HSA p. 437 (the Jerez copy; this copy was examined at the HSA; the collation agrees with our copy). Jerez p. 82. Palha 833 (with [2], 253 ll., the same as our copy). Sucena 920 (collation same as our copy). Not in any other of the dozen or so most important Portuguese auction catalogues since the Sir Gubián sale in 1867. Not in Coimbra, Reservados. Not in Gallardo. Not in Ticknor Catalogue. Not in Orbis, Melvyl, LC online catalogue, Ariadna or BLPC. Porbase cites 3 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (all examined personally, all with the same collation as our copy, all in condition inferior to our copy), but none in any other Portuguese libraries. Hollis cites a copy at the Houghton Library (presumably the Palha copy). OCLC: 459597149 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 433606015 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78767846 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Copac adds a copy at the British Library. Porbase locates three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (collation also agrees with our copy). Not located in CCPE. Not located in Rebiun.
VITA CHRISTI
DE MANOEL DAS
POVOAS, CANONIGO
de la Santa Iglesia de
Lisboa.

Con las licencias necesarias, y Privilegio.

En Lisboa, En la oficina de Pedro Crasbeeck.
Año de M.DCXIII.
Esta tassado a 320. reis en papel.

Item 126
127. PRESTAGE, Edgar. Frei Domingos do Rosário: diplomata e político (1595-1662). Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1926. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some soiling to spine, covers near spine, and upper margin of front cover). Uncut and largely unopened. Overall a very good copy. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 73 pp., (1 l.), footnotes. Number 89 of 125 copies, “numerados e rubricados” [on special paper?]. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

128. Prisma: revista de filosofia, ciência e arte. 12 numbers, a complete run. 12 numbers bound in 2 volumes. Porto: Imprensa Moderna, 1936-1941. 4°, contemporary tan quarter mottled sheep over decorated boards (some binding wear, especially to heads and feet of spines, corners), flat spines sparingly gilt with two crimson leather lettering pieces per volume, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Numerous illustrations in text. A good to very good copy. 270; 202; 189, (1); 72; 60 pp. 12 numbers bound in 2 volumes. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—A COMPLETE RUN. The first series (July 1936-July 1937), whose title on the verso of the front wrapper is Revista trimestral de filosofia, ciência e arte, contains numbers 1 through 4. The second “ano” (February-December 1938) consists of numbers 1 through 3. The third “ano” (February-December 1939) also consists of numbers 1 through 3. The fourth and fifth “anos” each consist of a single number (July 1940 and April 1941, respectively).

Directed by Aarão de Lacerda, who also directed the reviews Dionisos and Museu, the present magazine contains similar articles. Much attention is paid to music and the plastic arts, as well as to applied arts such as ceramics. Among the principal collaborators were Aarão de Lacerda, Adolfo Casais Monteiro, Alberto de Serpa, Alberto Pinheiro Torres, Alfredo Guimarães, Américo Pires de Lima, João Cabral do Nascimento, Camilo Pessanha, the Conde de Aurora, Delfim Santos, Fausto José, Fernando de Pamplona, Henrique de Campos Ferreira Lima, João de Castro Osório, Luís Cardim, Pedro Homem de Mello, and Sant’Ana Dionísio.

A poem by Longfellow appeared in the first number, translated by Luiz Cardim, in memory of Leonardo Coimbra (p. [29]). There is also a funeral oration for Leonardo Coimbra by Sant’Anna Dionísio (pp. [30]-4). Aarão de Lacerda provides an essay on Joaquim de Vasconcelos (pp. [43]-8). There is a sonnet by João Cabral do Nascimento (p. [49]), as well as a poem by Fausto José (p. [57]), and three poems by Alberto de Serpa (pp. [90]-2).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this multifaceted attack on the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, often referred to as the Real Companhia Velha. On pp. 80-3 the anonymous author attacks the Company’s exclusive rights in Brazil. The company had been founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit the British influence on the Port wine trade. It gained something of a monopoly until its exclusive privileges were extinguished in 1865. During its century of preponderance there were a number of attempts to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.


An Offended Bishop Suspends Services at a Church in Porto


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


22 numbers in 2 volumes. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN. Prometeu was edited by Kol d’Alvarenga and Fernando de Araújo Lima; after October 1947 (Volume III), Amorim de Carvalho became editor. It was published as a reply to those who, “pobre de inteligência e de moralidade,” usurped the directorship of Portucale. Kol d’Alvarenga and Amorim de Carvalho were expelled from Portucale, beginning with the second number of the second series, April 1946.

Contributors included Abel Salazar, Almada Negreiros, Aquilino Ribeiro, Delfim Santos, Diogo de Macedo, Kol d’Alvarenga, Amorim de Carvalho, João de Barros, Sant’Anna Dionísio, Júlio Brandão, Fidelino de Figueiredo, Manuel Bandeira, and others. Nos. 5/6 of Volume III (1949/1950) were published in homage to Guerra Junqueiro. Manu-
scripts of Miguel de Unamuno (Volume I, nos. 1/2), Silva Pinto and Teixeira de Queiros (Volume II, no. 3) were published, as were unpublished correspondence of Domingos António Sequeira (Volume II, no. 5), Augusto Gil (Volume II, no. 6), Fialho de Almeida and Joaquim de Araújo (Volume II, nos. 3/4), Silva Pinto (Volume II, no. 2), Stefan Zweig and Fernando de Araújo Lima (Volume II, nos. 5/6), and Tagore (Volume II, no. 1). Included was violent criticism of Miguel Torga and João Gaspar Simões. Reproductions appeared of the art of Abel Salazar, Agostinho Salgado, Almada Negreiros, Anjos Teixeira, António Carneiro, Attila Mendly, Cruz Caldas, Domingos Sequeira, Joaquim Lopes, Juan Avalos, Melo Júnior, Moreno Carbonero and Soares dos Reis.

* Pires, Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX (1941–1974), ii, i, 384-6. Rocha, Revistas literárias do século XX p. 658. ULS: CU, NN; partial runs at IU (volume II) and OKU (volume I and part of volume II). NUC: adding NCU, INU, MH.

White Slavery in Pernambuco

132. [PROSTITUTION]. Ao Publico. As asseverações inexactas, as calumnias mesmo mais inacreditaveis, que, em menoscabo dos Portuguezes que desta Cidade requererão medidas para fazer punir os traficantes de escravatura branca .... [colophon:] Pernambuco: Typ. Nacional, 1855. 8°, early plain pink wrappers, upper detached, tattered. Uncut and partially unopened. Minor soiling at edges of first leaf. Overall good to very good. (1 l.), 26 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Urges the government to deal quickly and decisively with the problem of white slavery. Several government officials in Pernambuco had been accused of being involved in the traffic.

Another issue exists with the same setting of type, but bearing the printed signature of Antonio Bernardo Coutinho at the end.

* Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos, Tancredo de Paiva or Lapa. Not located in Sacramento Blake or Innocência.

133. RASTEIRO, Joaquim. Inicios da Renascença em Portugal. Quinta e Palacio da Bacalhoa em Azeitão. Monographia historico-artística. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1895-1898. Folio, original printed wrappers for text volume (some foxing; diagonal crease to front wrapper) and original illustrated wrappers (minor soiling and foxing) for atlas volume. A good set. 97 pp. [quire 5 erroneously signed as 4]; 6 tinted lithographs and 48 chromolithographs, including 1 folding. 2 volumes. $200.00

FIRST EDITION of this study of the Quinta da Bacalhoa, near Setúbal, particularly of its azulejos, which are illustrated in 48 of the 54 plates in the atlas volume. The Quinta
is a small palace built in 1480 for the Infanta Brites, possibly by Sansovino, who spent 6
years in Portugal at about this time. In 1528, after the property was acquired by the son
of Afonso de Albuquerque (first Viceroy of India), gardens were added that included a
pavilion with azulejos. The Quinta’s azulejo of Susanna and the Elders, dated 1565 (see
plate 44), is the earliest dated tile picture in Portugal.

Rasteiro’s study was done soon after the Quinta was inherited by the Conde de
Mesquitela, who began to take care of it after years of neglect. In the 1970s it was pur-
chased by Americans, who continued to maintain it, and began to produce a high-quality
California-style wine made from a mixture of Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot grapes,
aged in oak. Around the turn of the present century ownership passed back into Portu-
guese hands. In 1996, the Quinta was declared a Monumento Nacional by the Instituto
Português do Património Arquitectónico.

\* Innocência XVII, 352; XX, 386. Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 219. NUC: DLC, CU,
DCU-IA, MH-FA; text only at CTY and NN; plates only at PBm.

134. [REAL TEATRO SÃO CARLOS, Lisbon]. No faustíssimo dia dos
felizes annos da Serenissima Senhora D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, Princeza
do Brasil, lhe oferecem humildemente os empresarios do Real Teatro de S.
Carlos, os seguintes versos, recitados por José Felix da Costa, primeiro actor do
8°, contemporary marbled wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms
on title page. A fine copy. 6 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this poem recited by the opera singer and actor
José Felix da Costa in celebration of the fiftieth birthday of D. Maria Francisca Benedicta
(1746-1829), Princess of Brazil, daughter of D. José I, widow (and aunt) of D. Maria I’s
eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Principe do Brasil (d. 1788).

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

Gomes Freire de Andrade Leads a Luso–Brazilian Expedition from
Colonia do Sacramento to Victory over the Indians
of the Jesuit Missions of Paraguay

135. Relaçaõ verdadeira, em que se dam a ler as victorias dos Portuguezes
contra os Gentios, e levantados, alcançadas por Gomes Freire de Andrade,
nas terras visinhas da Nova Colonia; e Estados das Indias de Hespanha.
Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Large
SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This rare pamphlet refers to the campaign by Gomes Freire
de Andrade against the Indians of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay. It is cited by Southey
and Varnhagen, and according to Borba de Moraes is one of the best Portuguese sources for the study of the campaign that inspired the poem *O Uruguay*, by José Basílio da Gama. Barreto differs from Borba in his opinion of this work, saying that it is full of errors, that it tends to glorify the chief of the expedition at the expense of objectivity, and that its only merit is literary or as an historical artifact.


First and only Edition in Portuguese of this translation of an account of a miraculous apparition of a cross in the parish of Migné (in the Indré department of central France), as reported to the Bishop of Poitiers.


137. *Private Letters of the Barão de Rendufe to a Fellow Diplomat, the Visconde de Carreira—Apparent unpubli shed*  

Collection of 16 autograph letters, all but 3 signed. 1829-1846. 4° and 8°, unbound. Foldlines. Very fine. 16 letters, a total of 60 pages on 31 leaves. The final three letters lack at least one leaf each. $1,800.00

Collection of 16 letters from the Barão (later Conde) de Rendufe, a high-ranking diplomat, to the Visconde (later Conde) de Carreira, a friend and contemporary in a similar position, with frank comments on the Portuguese scene during the Lutas Liberaes and their
aftermath, 1829-1846. Rendufe provides witty, energetic eyewitness accounts of military
actions, debates in the Portuguese parliament, a society wedding, and much more.
By 1829, when the first letter of this collection was written, Simão da Silva Ferraz
de Lima e Castro (1795-1857), Barão de Rendufe, was a rising star in the Portuguese
diplomatic corps, due to his dramatic actions during the battles between liberals and
conservatives. In 1823, as corregedor for the Rossio neighborhood of Lisbon, Silva Ferraz
supported D. Miguel in the Vilafrancada movement to overturn the Constitution of 1820.
As a reward he was named intendant-general of police in Lisbon. Soon, however, his
habit of mitigating the punishment of liberals earned him the enmity of D. Miguel and
his mother, D. Carlota Joaquina.
In the Abrilada of 1824, when D. Miguel as commander-in-chief rebelled against D.
João VI, Silva Ferraz suffered a mock execution and was thrown into prison after refusing
to provide information on discussions between D. João and foreign powers. Upon D.
João’s return, Silva Ferraz was named to the Conselho da Fazenda and elevated to
the rank of Barão de Rendufe. Resigning from the police, he began his diplomatic career
with a post to the Netherlands.
After D. Miguel usurped the crown in 1828, Rendufe traveled throughout Europe
seeking support for D. Maria II. Two of the letters in this collection, written in London in
1829, are from this period.
Rendufe eventually sailed to the Azores to join the expeditionary force that D. Pedro
was gathering to reinstate D. Maria II. The army landed at Mindelo, near Porto, in 1832.
Porto was besieged by D. Miguel’s forces for a year, during which time Rendufe was
dispatched once again to gather support for D. Maria from other European nations. Seven
letters in the collection date from this period, offering insights into the organization of
the expeditionary force and a frank look at those who were in charge.
After D. Miguel was sent into exile, Rendufe was elected deputy to the Cortes. Three letters from Lisbon, dated 1834-1836, describe events in the capital and elsewhere in Portugal.
Rendufe continued to ascend the diplomatic ranks. From February 1842 to November
1845 he served as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844)
was also Portuguese representative to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose duke had
married D. Maria II in 1836. He negotiated treaties of commerce and navigation with
Prussia in 1844 and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. When the Maria
da Fonte movement broke out in April 1846, Rendufe was sent as minister plenipotentiary
to Madrid, where he negotiated a treaty whereby the Spanish and English intervened
to prevent D. Maria II from being deposed. A letter written in July 1846 from Madrid
discusses uprisings in Vila Viçosa, Beira Alta, Minho, and Belém.
Rendufe’s last diplomatic assignment was as Portuguese minister in Paris. Having
retired in 1848, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman the following year. In 1852
he was elevated to the rank of Conde de Rendufe.
Rendufe’s correspondent was Luiz de António Abreu e Lima (1787-1871), 1º Visconde
and 1º Conde de Carreira. After serving in the army Abreu e Lima entered the diplomatic
corps, with stints in London, Russia, and the Netherlands. D. Miguel dismissed him in
1828, but Abreu e Lima explained to the Dutch that he represented D. Maria, not D.
Miguel. The queen’s government in exile in the Azores sent him in 1830 as the queen’s
minister plenipotentiary in London. Abreu e Lima was named Visconde de Carreira by
D. Maria in 1834. He was later tutor and chamberlain to the eldest sons of D. Maria II
and D. Fernando II, the future kings of Portugal D. Pedro V and D. Luiz I. D. Luiz named
him Conde de Carreira in 1862, in thanks for negotiating details of D. Luiz’s marriage to
D. Maria Pia de Saboia, princess of Sardinia and Piedmont.
The collection comprises 16 letters, of which the last 3 are incomplete. The contents
are as follow.
1. London, 8 June 1829. (4º, 1 l. text, 1 l. with address). Reports the news from the Azores (S. Miguel), mentions the involvement of Spain and other powers in the Lutas Liberaes.

2. London, 11 August 1829. (4º, 1 l.). Mentions that the Duke of Cumberland (fifth son of King George III, and eventually senior male-line descendent, who became King of Hanover in 1837) is gaining adherents.

3. Angra (Azores), 25 April 1832. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions the blockade, the expeditionary force, and the Hymno Constitucional.

4. Ponta Delgada (Azores), 15 May 1832. (4º, 3 ll.). Complains of bad communication, mentions Mousinho (de Albuquerque) and the military situation in Terceira, and discusses at some length the organization of the Exercito Libertador. [The army landed near Porto in July.]

5. Porto, 21 July 1832. (4º, 2 ll.). A summary of the army’s actions, with frank comments about various participants; mentions the Miguelistas in Braga, and Tras-os-Montes.

6. Falmouth, 23 August 1832. (4º, 1 l.). Mentions a steamship that will be leaving soon, D. Miguel’s navy, and Portuguese emigrants.

7. Porto, 20 September 1832. (8º, 2 ll.). Mentions Almeida Garrett, the Visconde de Santa Marta, artillery, and forays. [This was during the siege of Porto by D. Miguel’s army, which began in July 1832 and lasted about a year.]

8. Porto, 3 February 1833. (8º, 4 ll.). Mentions Lamego, Penafiel, a bombardment, and an attempt to persuade the Spanish government to refrain from a certain action. Several British names appear: Badcoc, Parker, Stratford, Canning.


10. Lisbon, 15 November 1834. (4º, 2 ll.). A lively account of a 2-day parliamentary debate, with reports of who said what to whom, and mention of Leonel Tavarez and the Duque de Palmella. [By this point D. Pedro had died, D. Maria II assumed the throne, and the Duke of Palmella was her prime minister.]

11. Lisbon, 23 April 1836. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions his sources of information, events in Valença, D. Maria II calling a Conselho d’Estado (a certain minister is condemned as a traidor and o diabo a quarto), Freire, and Carvalho.

12. Lisbon, 16 July 1836. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions an attack on King Louis Philippe of France, the travels of D. Maria II and her consort, Carvalho choosing his cabinet, and the actions of the Camara Municipal.

13. Madrid, 8 July 1846. (8º, 2 ll.). Mentions revolts in Vila Viçosa, Beira Alta, Minho, and Belém. [This became known as the Maria da Fonte movement.]

14. Paris, 22 August [no year]. (4º, 2 ll., LACKING at least 1 leaf at the end). Mentions the queen and Luis de Camara, Paraly-Barbosa, Francisco; includes anecdotes about a wedding.

15. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 1 ll.). Mentions Aguiar as an enemy of the Duque de Palmella, Mousinho (de Albuquerque), the Marquês de Saldanha, the Conde de Villa Real and the Conde de Rio Maior.

16. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions the replacement of the Amelio from Fayal, Terceira, S. Miguel, 3 divisions of the army, the retreat from France, and General Saraiva.

* See Grande enciclopédia XXV, 104-5 for Rendufe and VI, 14-15 for Carreira.
138. **RENTE, Adolpho Alves.** *Methodo para Aprender a tocar Bandolim sem auxilio da musica e do mestre.* Lisbon: Livraria Romero, 1904. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (slightly faded at spine; very small tear of about 1.2 cm.). Diagrams of the parts of the mandolin, the frets, and the fingering for several pieces. Light browning. Overall very good. 20 pp., (errata inside rear wrapper). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes a diagram of the parts of the Brazilian mandolin, a diagram of the frets, and fingering for Gounod’s *Ave Maria* and two excerpts from the opera *Cavalleria Rusticana* (music by Pietro Mascagni, libretto by Giovanni Targioni-Tozetti and Guido Menasci). The ledger lines and treble staff typical of music written for plucked instruments are never utilized or pictured in the “Methodo,” which uses a form of tablature. As opposed to the familiar American system of alphabetic musical identification, the Portuguese use “fixed do” solfège.

Not located in OCLC. Portbase locates 2 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No other copies located in KVK (44 databases searched). Not located in Copac.

139. **RIBEIRO, Bernardim.** *Menina e moça ou saudades de Bernardim Ribeyro…* Antonio Luiz Guadalupe, ed. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Gonsalves, 1785. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (head of spine slightly defective; worm trail of about 2 cm. on upper cover near lower outer corner; very slight wear to corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments and gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges rouged. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and small initial on p. 1. Two smaller woodcut initials on second leaf recto and verso. Minor worming in lower outer margin of first 54 leaves and in leaves H7-8, II. Pinpoint wormhole in upper portion of same first 54 leaves, touching a few letters of text but never affecting legibility, joined by another similar trace in preliminaries and first leaf of text only. Inevitable light browning. Burn mark in leaf C1 affecting a few words of text. Overall in good condition. Bookplates of Luis Mallo and João G. de Sousa. (4 ll.), 358 pp. $400.00

This classic Portuguese novella with poetry appended to the prose, probably written between 1530 and 1540, was first published in Ferrara by Abraham Usque in 1554 under title *Hystoria de menina e moça*. There are two other sixteenth-century editions, Évora 1557-8 and Lisbon 1559, as well as one of Lisbon: Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645. It was reprinted in Ribeiro’s *Obras*, Lisbon 1852, and there have been a number of twentieth- and twenty-first century editions. In the present volume “Egloga I [-V]” occupy pp. 268-353. The final pages contain a “Romance”.

Twelve poems by Bernardim Ribeiro were included in the *Cancioneiro geral* of Garcia
de Resende. Little is known for certain about his life. He was probably born in Torrão, in the Alentejo (1482?), and died in Lisbon (1552?). The editor, a Lisbon jurist, provides a prologue (second preliminary leaf verso to third preliminary leaf verso), and a sonnet to Manoel da Sylva Mascarenhas.

* Innocêncio X, 358; see also pp. 356-9; VIII, 379; Fonseca, *Aditamento*, p. 85. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 536-7. See Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 132-9 et passim; Hugh Chishold in *Enciclopédia Britânica* (11th ed.), XXIII, 284; Helder Macedo in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 416-9; José Augusto Cardoso Bernardes in Biblos, IV, 781-7. OCLC: 23643371 (University of Michigan); 433632720 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 433632712 (also Biblioteca Nacional de España); 646247583 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 165735406 (ebook, at five locations). Porbase (which calls for only 6 preliminary pp.) locates a total of eight copies, four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one seriously incomplete, lacking the title page and four other leaves, another in “mau estado”), one each in the Biblioteca Geral de Arte of the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Faculdade de Letras of the Universidade do Porto, and two in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. This edition not in Copac, which lists several fairly recent editions. Hollis locates a copy in the Houghton Library. Orbis lists six editions, 1975 through 2008.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet. Cunha Rivara defends the *comunidades das aldeas*, an ancient form of collective land ownership that was prevalent in the state of Goa. He gives extensive excerpts (in Portuguese translation) of writers who dealt with similar situations in British India, and cites Portuguese laws as early as 1526.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Contains an appendix: Freitas, Jordão de “O Cavaleiro de Oliveira (Apontamentos Bio-bibliographicos).”

142. RODRIGUES, António [Augusto] Gonçalves. O protestante lusitano: estudo biografico e critico sobre o Cavaleiro de Oliveira. MDCCII-MDCCCLXXXIII. Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 1950. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (slight soiling). Uncut and mostly unopened. Internally very fine. Overall a very good to fine copy. xv, 401 pp., (2 ll.), 7 ll. plates, printed on both sides, 4 full-page illustrations in text, title page in red and black, footnotes, bibliography, index of names. Offprint of the review Biblos, volume XXVI. $60.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. Excellent study by a noted scholar for whom the subject was a lifetime’s interest. There is a curious justification statement on the recto of the third leaf: “Deste livro destinam-se ao mercado quatrocentos e vinte exemplares, vinte dos quais em Papel Leorne, numerados 31 a 50, e quatrocentos em papel vulgar, numerados de 201 a 600.” The present copy, on “papel vulgar” of excellent quality, is numbered 137. From this we conclude that the present copy was “hors de commerce”; less conclusively, we guess that there were a total of 600 copies. This work includes a useful bibliography of the Cavaleiro de Oliveira’s writings.

Francisco Xavier de Oliveira, also known as Cavaleiro de Oliveira (Lisbon, 1702-Hackney, 1783), took up a position as secretary to the Conde de Tarouca, who was then Minister Plenipotenciary to Vienna. For reasons not completely clear (but probably a clash of personalities over the Conde’s disapproval of Oliveira’s personal life), he left the Conde’s service and went to Holland in 1740, where he began writing in order to make a living. Four years later he moved to England, where he converted from Catholicism to Protestantism. After the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 he wrote several works suggesting that the earthquake might be blamed on the prevalence of Catholicism in Portugal. He was condemned by the Inquisition and in 1761 was burned in effigy in Lisbon. One of the most vehement critics of the Inquisition, he died of natural causes in Hackney twenty-odd years later.

143. RODRIGUES, A. A. Gonçalves. A tradução em Portugal. Tentativa de resenha cronológica das traduções impressas em língua portuguesa excluído o Brasil, de 1495 a 1950…. 5 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional (volume I); Ministério da Educação / ICALP (volume II); and ISLA,

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS. A remarkable, massive, pioneering work, and obviously a labor of love. Nevertheless, as one would expect of such an outstanding initial effort, numerous additional titles remain to be described. Each volume includes indexes of authors, publishers, and translators. In the first volume, the author lists 4,369 titles from 1495 through 1834. The second volume contains 2,759 titles from 1835 through 1850. The third volume lists over 4,500 titles from 1851 to 1870. The fourth volume lists over 10,600 titles from 1871 to 1900. The fifth volume lists over 3,000 titles from 1901 to 1930. No additional volumes have been published.

Provenance: João Paulo de Abreu e Lima (1922-2009), designer (of books, bookplates, medals and stamps), graphic arts professional, scenographer, miniaturist, illuminator, heraldry authority, essayist, historian and author.

144. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. *As aves da madrugada, novelas*. 5.ª edição, revista, com um estudo de Óscar Lopes. Mem Martins: Publicações Europa-América, (1990?). Colecção Século XX, 312. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s eight-line signed presentation inscription on half title to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 175, (1) pp., (2 ll. advt.).

Fifth edition, revised, of a collection of stories which first appeared in 1959. They constitute part of the second phase of the author’s fiction, characterized by an amplification of the erotic combined with an increased political conscience. The preface by Óscar Lopes, which occupies pp. 11-25, originally appeared in the second edition, published in 1966.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously
they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


First and apparently ONLY EDITION of this short story. The photograph on the title page shows only the eyes, eyebrows, and bridge of the nose (presumably of the author). The first two full-page photographs are of a much younger Urbano Tavares Rodrigues; the third is a typical narrow, curving street of Évora.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

146. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. *Os campos da promessa*. [Évora]: Ataegina—Associação de Produções Culturais, 1998. Tall 12°, original printed wrappers with dust jacket. A fine copy. Author’s nineteen-line signed and undated (but giving New Year’s wishes for 1999; the colophon states that the book was printed in November 1998) presentation inscription on title page to Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 71, (1) pp. $75.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this historical novella about Vasco da Gama, set in the Alentejo.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this novella. It is one of the more significant works of the third phase of the author’s fiction, marked by a more explicit manifestation of revolutionary and post-revolutionary ideological conflicts.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universi-
dade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


148. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. *O eterno efêmero*, romance. Lisbon: Publicações Dom Quixote, 2005. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s ten-line signed (with the author’s rubric) and dated (17-2-2006) presentation inscription on half title to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. Author’s card (8.4 x 12 cm.) tipped in, also dated 17-2-2006 and signed with Rodrigues’ rubric, with a further thirteen-line message beginning “Meu Querido Monteiro Baptista,” about the book and their friendship. 140 pp., (2 blank ll.). $80.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this novella. It falls into the third phase of the author’s fiction, marked by a more explicit manifestation of revolutionary and post-revolutionary ideological conflicts.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this novella. Chronologically, this book falls into the third phase of the author’s fiction, marked by a more explicit manifestation of revolutionary and post-revolutionary ideological conflicts, but it seems to fall back somewhat to his second phase, characterized by an amplification of the erotic combined with an increased political conscience.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


150. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. As horas e desoras: Aquilino, Teixeira–Gomes, Redo, Namora, Cardoso Pires, Saramago e outros mais. Lisbon: Edições Colibri, 1993. Autores Portugueses, 1. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (very slight soiling). A very good copy. Author’s eleven-line signed (with the author’s rubrication) and dated (Abril ‘94) presentation inscription on half title to Luís [Manuel] Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 154 pp., (2 ll.), footnotes. $60.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of these essays, which were awarded the Prémio Jacinto Prado Coelho (ensaio) by the Associação Internacional de Críticos Literários. Among the authors treated are Aquilino Ribeiro, Teixeira–Gomes, Redo, Fernando Namora, Cardoso Pires, and Saramago.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by
existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


151. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. M. Teixeira-Gomes: o discurso do desejo. Lisbon: Edições 70, 1983. Coleção Signos, 41. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s eleven-line signed (with his rubrication) and dated (Dez. [?] 1996) presentation inscription on title page to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 442 pp., (1 l.), 8 ll. plates, with 16 pp. of images, additional illustrations, tables, and facsimiles of manuscripts in text, substantial footnotes and bibliography, index of names. $75.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of these essays. Teixeira-Gomes was one of the author’s central interests, about whom he had written much previously. He states here that the present work does not reproduce or repeat anything written before.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


152. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. Margem da ausência. Photographs by Fernando Curado Matos and Carlos Melo Santos. Porto: Edições
Asa, 1998. Large 8°, publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. A fine copy. Author’s ten-line signed (with his rubrication) and dated (Outubro 1998) presentation inscription on title page to Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. [3]-75 pp., (1 l.), 32 full-page photographs and 1 double-page photograph, all of excellent quality. $40.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this photographic essay in poetic prose. The photographs are of isolated beaches, rocky coastlines, and inland just beyond the sea.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


153. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. O mito de Don Juan e outros ensaios. 2.ª Edição, Ampliada. Cacém: Edições Ró, 1981. Coleção Ensaios, 1. 8°, original printed wrappers (some wear; small light dampstain at head of spine; split of about 3 cm. of front wrapper at foot of spine). A good copy. Author’s seven-line signed presentation inscription on half title to Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 237 pp., (1 l.), footnotes. $30.00

Second edition, expanded, of these essays that were first published in 1960. In addition to the title essay, topics include Castro Alves, Fernando Pessoa, Mário Sá-Carneiro, Lenin and literature, antifascist literature, and fascist sub-literature.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício
and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


Fifth edition, revised, of one of the author’s early works of fiction. The present collection of stories, first published in 1957, was awarded the Prémio Ricardo Malheiros by the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1958.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


Fifth edition of the author’s first book of fiction, originally published in 1952. It contains the preface to the fourth edition, “Perfil de Urbano Tavares Rodrigues” by Fernando Namora (pp. 11-2), the text of which was originally read in 1974 at the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, as well as the preface to the third edition, “Retorno à porta dos limites” by Armando Ventura Ferreira (pp. 13-8).

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


Third edition of a text originally published in 1964. These stories constitute part of the second phase of the author’s fiction, characterized by an amplification of the erotic combined with an increased political conscience.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


Third edition; first published in 1971. This is the author’s only play, featuring an invasion of planet Earth by extraterrestrial beings. It examines the reactions of the bourgeoisie in the face of an extreme situation. It seems to fit into what is considered the second phase of Rodrigues’ fictional writing, characterized by an amplification of the erotic combined with an increased political conscience.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


158. RODRIGUES, Urbano Tavares. Tradição e ruptura: ensaios. Lisbon: Editorial Presença, 1994. Biblioteca de Textos Universitários, 135. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s eight-line signed (with his rubrication) and dated (Dez. 1994) presentation inscription on half title to Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 170 pp., (1 blank l.), footnotes. $50.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of these essays. Among the authors and topics covered are Roger Vailland, the social portrait in Flaubert, Italo Calvino, D.H. Lawrence, the Portuguese language, the myth of Paris in Portuguese literature, Victor Hugo, Gomes Leal, António Patrício, Teixeira-Gomes, José Régio, Luandino Vieira, Pepe-teia, French existentialism and its influence on Portuguese literature, French influence on contemporary Portuguese fiction, and Marguerite Duras.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many
literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


Third edition of these stories, first published in 1986, awarded the Prémio da Crítica do Centro Português da Associação Internacional dos Críticos Literários. This book is part of the third phase of the author’s fiction, marked by a more explicit manifestation of revolutionary and post-revolutionary ideological conflicts.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

*Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.*


publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. A fine copy. Author’s seven-line signed (with his rubrication) presentation inscription on title page to Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista, a close friend. 91, (4, 1 blank) pp., profusely illustrated with lovely color photographs. $75.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this photographic essay in poetic prose, with photographs by Cardoso and text by Rodrigues.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners. Widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, he is the winner of many literary prizes and a militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, authors discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


161. ROMANO, José. 29, ou honra e gloria: comedia drama de costumes militares em tres actos e quatro quadros, oferecido e dedicado a Sua Magestade El-Rei o Senhor Dom Pedro V. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Economica de J.J. Fontes, 1862. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering and numbering in second and third compartments from head, and at foot. Small wood-engraved vignette on title page. Lower edges somewhat frayed; about half of upper edges slightly shaved. Overall a good copy. 76 pp. Lacks pp. 27-30, 51-4. $50.00

Brazilian Edition of a work apparently first published in Lisbon, 1858, and again in Lisbon, 1875. Inocêncio also records an edition of Rio de Janeiro, 1859.

José [Filipe Ovidio] Romano (1825-1887) was a distinguished musician who played first trumpet at the Teatro São Carlos in Lisbon. He began his career as a dramatic writer with Um quadro da vida contemporânea, performed in the Teatro D. Maria. This is one of his major works.

See Inocêncio XIII, 189; for other editions, see V, 117. See also Sousa Bastos, Dicionario do teatro portuguez, pp. 245-6. Not located in OCLC, which locates a single copy of the 1858 edition (36168824), an ebook of the same edition (680084550), and microform copies of the 1875 edition (44190899). This edition not located in Porbase (which lists only a single copy of the Lisbon 1858 edition in the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa). No edition located in Copac.

First and apparently ONLY EDITION.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


First and apparently ONLY EDITION.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.


First Edition, very rare; it appeared again in Coimbra, 1692 and Rio de Janeiro, 1924. The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sáa (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Blake describes him as “orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira.” Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and Portugal—in Portugal he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. Although his works are often reprinted, they are rare in first editions; none is listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Montevede list only one work each.

165. **SALGADO, Vicente.** *Memorias ecclesiasticas do Reino do Algarve offerecidas ao ... Bispo de Beja ...*. Volume I (all published). 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1786. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. Overall in very good to fine condition. Brief contemporary ink inscription [shelf mark?] on front pastedown endleaf. (16 ll.), 316 pp., (1 l. errata). 3 works in 1 volume. $1,800.00


**BOUND WITH:**

**SALGADO, Vicente.** *Origem, e progresso das linguas orientaes na Congrega-ção da Terceira Ordem de Portugal ...*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 8°, 93 pp. [i.e., 94 pp., including p. 48 bis]. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. Overall in very good to fine condition. First and only edition of this survey of Franciscans in Portugal who studied Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and the languages of Africa and Asia as early as the fifteenth century. The author specifically mentions missionaries who worked in the Congo from 1484 to the early seventeenth century (pp. 10-22), and the program of study inaugurated under D. José I in 1759 (pp. 53-73).

Salgado (1732-1802), a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748, was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

**SALGADO, Vicente.** *Conjecturas sobre huma medalha de bronze com carac-teres desconhecidos e com os Latinos Vetto, achada no lugar da Troya defronte da Villa de Setuval*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1784. 8°, 72 pp. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. Overall in very good to fine condition.

166. SAMPAIO, Albino Forjaz de. *Subsídios para a História do Teatro Português. Teatro de Cordel (Catálogo da Coleção do autor)*. Publicado por ordem da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1920 [1922 on front wrapper]. 8°, original printed wrappers (slight defect at foot of spine; minor fading; tiny round hole at lower margin of front wrapper, continuing through first 7 leaves; corners of rear wrapper dog-eared). Logo of Academia das Ciências de Lisboa on front wrapper and title-page. Some inevitable browning, but not brittle. A very good copy. 108 pp., (1 l. errata), 12 plates. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this indispensable reference work. It lists 533 titles, some in more than one edition. There is an interesting introduction (pp. [9]–19), a list of “Loas,” several useful indexes (authors, translators, adapters, and pseudonyms; theaters; printers and publishers; chronological), as well as a bibliography.

† Anselmo, *Bibliografia das bibliografias portuguesas* 554.

167. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *De l’introduction des procédés relatifs à la fabrication des étoffes de soie dans la Péninsule hispanique sous la domination des arabes; recherches précédées d’un examen sur la question de savoir si ces procédés y étaient ou non connus avant le IXe siècle de notre ère*. Paris: Maulde et Renou, 1838. 8°, unbound with burgundy paper spine. A good copy. 64 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses trade in silk and attempts at silk production in various parts of the Iberian Peninsula, including Portugal, Valencia, Murcia, etc., from ancient times until the 1820s, with some emphasis on the efforts of the Arabs.

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

† Innocêncio V, 435-8. Not in Kress (which appears to have only the eBook). OCLC: 21721865 (eBook on Demand); 458944557 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Copac locates copies at the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

FIRST EDITION of one of the Nobel laureate’s more important and better novels.

* See Carlos Reis in Machado, ed., *Diccionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 440–2; also Carlos Reis in *Biblos*, IV, 1147–51; and *Diccionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 236–40.

---


FIRST EDITION of one of the Nobel Prize-winning author’s more important works. The author’s signed presentation inscription is dated “13 Nov. 86”; according to the publisher’s statement on the verso of the initial leaf, the book was printed in October 1986.

* See Carlos Reis in Machado, ed., *Diccionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 440–2; also Carlos Reis in *Biblos*, IV, 1147–51; and *Diccionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 236–40.

---

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS in book form of the author’s most important work. Some parts had appeared in the Revista litteraria do Porto. The first volume of these narrative poems on events in Portuguese history includes trovas about the tragic loves of Madalena de Vilhena and Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, which were sources of inspiration for Almeida Garrett in writing Frei Luís de Sousa.

Romantic poet, playwright, and author of fiction, Morais Sarmento (Bóbeda, Chaves, 1807-Chaves, 1870), was also a pioneer of the humorous folhetim. He was a deputy to the Côrtes from 1837 to 1838.

Provenance: Our best guess as to the initials stamped in gilt on the spine is that they belong to Francisco de Paula e Sousa Villas-Boas. See Innocência III, 27; IX, 358.

* Innocência III, 214-5 (calling for only 3 lithograph plates in the first volume). See Camilo Castelo Branco, “Inácio Pizarro de Morais Sarmento,” in Espoços de apreciações literárias (Porto, 1865), which also appears in Camilo’s Obras completas, XVI (Porto 1993), 1237-44; Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 442-3; J.J. Dias Marques in Bíbios, IV, 1154-6; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 54-5. Porbase locates the first volume only, in two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this short story issued for Christmas 1961.


*O* *HYSSOPE.*

**POÊMA HERÓI-COMÍCO**

De Antonio Diniz da Cruz e Sylva.

— — Ruas em que dêem venem
Quid vetis?

— — Riquíssim a aí
Fortis et melius magnum pluviosum sectus.

Hes. lib. Soc. 66.

*EM LONDRES*;

No Ano de 1807.

*Item 172*
SILVA, Antonio Diniz da Cruz e. *O Hyssope, poema heroi-comico.* London (i.e., Paris): n.pr., 1802. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear, joints cracking), spine richly gilt (head and foot slightly chopped), crimson leather lettering piece (slightly rubbed), gilt letter, edges of covers milled, text-block edges sprinkled. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut tailpieces. Faint dampstaining to lower margin. Contemporary owner’s signature on title-page. iv, 115 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION, rare, of this famous burlesque poem on the use of gallicisms. Permission to print it in Portugal having been refused, it was printed instead in Paris, with a false imprint of London (so noted in the preface to the Paris, 1817 edition). This 1802 edition was forbidden to circulate in Portugal by an edict of 18 April 1803 issued by Pina Manique, Chief of Police in Lisbon, on the authority of Minister D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho; anyone who did not turn in his copy was subject to a 10-year exile in Africa. The second edition, Lisbon, 1808, was forbidden to be sold or circulated in September 1808, after the expulsion of the French, and is also rare. The third and fourth editions were printed in Paris, 1817 and 1821; Martins de Carvalho lists 24 editions by the early twentieth century.

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

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

173. [SILVA, Antonio Diniz da Cruz e]. Odes pindaricas posthumas de Elpino Nonacriense. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1801. 16º, contemporary crimson morocco (very small hole to upper joint near head of spine), flat spine gilt, black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt borders and elaborate gilt design on edges, inner dentelles gilt, paste-decorated endleaves, red silk ribbon place marker, all text-block edges gilt. A very fine copy. Bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. 258 pp., (1 l.). Page 6 incorrectly numbered “9”. $5,000.00

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

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

Of humble origins (his father was a carpenter who abandoned the family to emigrate to Brazil, while his mother supported them working as a seamstress), Cruz e Silva (Lisbon 1731-Rio de Janeiro 1799) studied law at Coimbra. He co-founded the Arcadia Ulyssiponense in 1756 and, while serving as a military judge, developed a formidable reputation as a lyric poet and satirist. Most of Cruz e Silva’s poems remained unpublished until after his death. In July 1790 Cruz e Silva was sent again to Brazil to assist in trying the leaders of the Republican conspiracy in Minas, in which Tomás António Gonzaga, Claudio Manuel da Costa, Manuel Inácio da Silva Alvarenga and other men of letters were involved, and in December 1792 he became chancellor of the Relação in Rio. Six years later he was named councillor of the Conselho Ultramarino, but did not live to return home.
174. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes. *Fabulas de Phedro, escravo forro de Augusto Cesar, traduzidas em verso dramatico; augmentadas com cinco fabulas que não vem em outras muitas edições; e ilustradas com varias notas.* Lisbon: João Rodrigues Neves, 1805. 8°, later (second quarter nineteenth century) tree sheep (some wear to corners; other minor wear), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Full-page woodcut frontispiece (depicting Aesop, Phaedrus and Augustus, or Moraes Soares, Phaedrus, and Augustus?). Total of 106 approximately half-page woodcuts in text, for the prologue to each book and each fable. Foxing and browning, mostly light to middling, but occasionally heavier, due to paper quality. A good to very good copy, considering condition relative to the few other copies we have seen over the years. Black-on-blue rectangular printed paper ticket of Livraria de João Pereira da Silva, 117-Rua dos Retrozeiros-119, Lisboa in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (4 ll., including woodcut frontispiece), x, 378 pp. Text on facing pages in Latin and Portuguese. $350.00

Second edition. Innocêncio had not seen a copy of the first edition, and dated it tentatively to 1786; it is actually of Lisbon, 1785. This work contains the fables of Aesop, translated by Phaedrus into Latin verse, with a Portuguese verse translation on the facing page and extensive footnotes. Moraes Soares says that most of the notes were taken from an edition of the fables done in Paris, 1776, and that he has added some notes of his own. He also includes five fables found by Marquard Gude, a professor at Utrecht, also from the Paris 1776 edition. The translator shows a good understanding of the original, and his work is respected by scholars more for its accuracy than for its poetic style.

Moraes Soares (1727-ca. 1800) was physician to Queen Maria I and wrote a work on smallpox inoculation. We also have a comprehensive work on the history of medical education by him in manuscript, which remains unpublished.

Special List 165
175. SOARES, Rodrigo de Moraes. *Duas palavras a'cerca do opusculo intitulado contrabando de cereaies em Portugal publicado por Claudio Adriano da Costa*. Lisbon: Typographia do Jornal do Commercio, 1855. 8°, Tables in text. A very good copy. 44 pp. $100.00

First and Only Edition. This pamphlet refutes the arguments of Claudio Adriano da Costa, published earlier the same year, that the government should allow free trade in grains from Spain to neighboring Portuguese provinces. Essentially this was an argument between merchants, who benefited from lower food prices, and landowners, who wished to keep the prices of their agricultural commodities as high as possible.

Rodrigo de Moraes Soares (1811-1881), born in the hamlet of Torre, parochia de S. Martinho de Evedello, near Chaves, was a surgeon and public functionary in the Ministry of Public Works, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, who served as a deputy to the Cortes. He founded and contributed to the *Archivo rural*, one of the most important serial publications relating to agriculture ever published in Portugal, and was responsible for several other works on agriculture and finance.

* Innocêncio XVIII, 287; on the author, see also I, 303 and VII, 177. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

176. SOLORZANO PEREIRA, Juan de. *Obras varias posthumas .... Contienen una recopilacion de diversos Tratados, Memorias, Papeles eruditos, y algunos Escritos en causas Fiscales, y todos llenos de mucha enseñanza y erudicion. Corregidas e enmendadas en estas edicion por el Licenc.do D. Francisco Maria Vallarna ....* Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1776. Folio (37 x 24 cm.), contemporary vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript author and title on spine. Large woodcut printer’s monogram and vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Woodcut initials and woodcut factotum initials. Footnotes. Text in two columns. Occasional light dampstains. Overall a very good to fine copy. Contemporary ink inscription on front free endleaf recto. (8 ll.), 339 pp. Pages 173, 269, 282, 291, and 337 misnumbered 373, 169, 582, 191, and 737, respectively. Signature “T” omitted, as issued: text and pagination follow. $800.00

Second edition of this collection of eight works by a leading Spanish legal authority, some of which pertain to laws governing Spanish conquest and settlement in America. All except two had been published previous to the first collected edition, which appeared simultaneously in Saragossa and Madrid, 1676, with slightly different title pages.

Perhaps the most important work in this collection is the “Discurso, y alegacion en derecho, sobre la culpa que resulta contra el General D. Juan de Benavides Becan, y Almirante D. Juan de Leoz ... en razon de aver desamparado la flota de su cargo, que el ano de 1628 venia a estos Reinos de la Provincia de Nueva España ... en manos del Cossario Olandes, en el Puerto, y Baia de Matanzas ...” (pp. 245-334). Its account of the capture of a Spanish silver fleet by the Dutch admiral Piet Heyn at Matanzas, Cuba in
1628 makes it one of the crucial sources for the history of the war between the Spanish and the Dutch. The “Discurso” had been published separately at Madrid, 1631, and in that edition is extremely rare.

In one of the works not published separately, Solorzano Pereira discusses whether officials in the Chancellaria de Valladolid had the right to brand the faces of some gypsies accused of theft (pp. 335-9). The other work not published separately, “Papel politico, con lugares de buenas letras, sobre la variedad de los dictamenes de los hombres, assi en el fuzgar, como en el Discurrir acerca de qualquier cosa” (pp. 201-8), discusses how men come to disagree, with copious quotations from classical authors.

Solorzano Pereira was a Spanish jurist who for a time lived in Lima, where he was a member of the Senate. After his return to Spain he became legal advisor to the Council of the Indies. His De jure Indiarum or Politica Indiana, first published in Madrid, 1629, is a major source on all aspects of Indian life.

Souza, António de, O.P. Verdadero origen del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en los Reynos de Portugal, contra la fabulosa historia de su falso Nuncio: escrito en Latin en el año de 1628 por el M.R.P. Fr. Antonio de Sousa, del Orden de Predicadores, Maestro de Sagrada Teologia, y Consejero en el de la Suprema y General Inquisicion de dicho Reyno. Traducido y añadido con varias notas y un discurso, por el Dr. D. Josef Marcos Hernandez, abogado de los Reales Consejos, y del Colegio de esta Corte. Madrid: en la Oficina de Aznar, 1789. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear to extremities and slight rubbing, gilding a bit faded), flat spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut headpiece on p. 33. Final 8 leaves just touched at outer edges by scorching (the final 4 affected slightly more, and the rear free endleaves ever so slightly more). Small repair to title page affecting the word “Oficina” in the imprint, but not obscuring legibility. Small, skillful repair to final leaf. Overall a good to very good copy. Small, later ink inscription on p. 279. (2 ll.), 279, (5) pp.

$900.00
Beginning on p. 166, and continuing to p. 275, is his “Discurso sobre la vida del falso Nuncio de Portugal, Alonso Perez de Saavedra.” It is a critique of a book published the previous year in Madrid, Vida del Falso Nuncio de Portugal Alonso Perez de Saavedra, escrita por él mismo, á instancia del Eminentísimo Señor Don Gaspar de Quiroga, Arzobispo de Toledo, y Cardenal de la Santa Iglesia de Roma: Y la del fingido Obispo Griego Francisco Camacho, publicada por Don Juan Bernardino Roxo, Capellan mayor de los Reales Exércitos, en que se refieren sus rares y graciosos hechos. There is also an undated edition said to be of ca. 1739. This is an autobiographical memoir (genuine? fictitious?) of an ingenious rogue of low origins who passed himself off as the Papal Nuncio to the Portuguese court. He claims to have established the Inquisition in that kingdom in 1539. The original manuscript, in the Library of the Escorial, dates to the reign of King Philip II (1556-1598).

178. [SOUZA, Affonso Botelho de Sampaio e]. Resumo Abreviado das Principaes Crises por que tem passado a lavoura dos vinhos do Douro…. Porto: Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1860. Large 8°, contemporary morocco, covers gilt- and blind-tooled; upper cover has royal crown and initials of D. Fernando II (“D.F.II.”) in central medallion, surrounded by stars within a panel; lower cover has gilt-tooled floral and bee ornaments in center medallion, surrounded by stars within a panel (very slight wear to corners of lower cover, but overall in excellent condition). All edges gilt. Pastedowns and endleaves of white paper with moiré effect (hinges going, some soiling to lower pastedown). Overall in fine condition. Binding with initials of D. Ferdinand II, King of Portugal. Ink signature on title page of Antonio R. Passos [?], “Agronomo”; shorter variations of the same signature on pp. 15 and 36. The binding, unsigned and without any binder’s ticket, can possibly be assigned to J. Neunez,
a French binder-finisher who is said to have worked for D. Pedro V. and other members of the royal family in Lisbon, where he died sometime during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. 36 pp. $1,600.00

First and Only Edition of this work on vineyards in the Douro region, whose most famous product is Port wine, but which also produces some excellent table wines, as well as a semisweet Muscatel-type fortified wine that its producers claim is the “true,” unadulterated Port wine. The volume begins with an annotated history of wine production that casts a brief look at the early eighteenth century but focuses on the period after 1756, when the Marques de Pombal established the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro to guarantee the quality of the wine, to set pricing, and to regulate which Port wines could be exported. The history focuses on regulations regarding wine production. After this overview, Sousa presents a petition on behalf of the wine-producers of the Douro that advocates a position somewhere between the government control established under the Marques the Pombal and the laissez-faire policies advocated by Adam Smith. The final sections set out statutes for the Associação Legal dos Povos do Douro and guidelines for a bank that would exclusively serve the interests of the wine-growers in the Douro region.

Sousa’s name appears at the end of sections on pp. 9, 21, 27 and 36. He served in the Peninsular Wars and in the Portuguese legislature during the 1850s and 1860s. Innocêncio does not list this work, but does mention one on a similar topic: A legislação do Douro ao alcance de todas as inteligencias, Porto, 1864.

Provenance: D. Ferdinand II (1816-1885), né Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, consort of D. Maria II, was king of Portugal from the birth of their son in 1837 until D. Maria’s death in 1853. From 1853 to 1855 he was regent for his son, D. Pedro V. His greatest legacy is the rebuilding of the Palacio Nacional da Pena near Sintra, which he transformed from monastic ruins into a fantastic summer palace in a romantic style reminiscent of Ludwig II of Bavaria’s Neuschwanstein. He shared an interest in architecture and gardening with his second wife, actress and singer Elise Hensler, created Condessa d’Edla just prior to their morganatic marriage by Ernst II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.


179. SOUZA, Antonio Muniz de. Maximas e pensamentos praticados por Antonio Moniz de Souza, o homem da natureza, natural da provincia de Sergipe d’El-Rei, em suas viagens pelos sertões do Brasil desde 1812 até 1840. Publicados por um seu amigo. Nictheroy: Typographia Nictheroyense de M.G. de S. Rego, 1843. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers (some stains and soiling; spine defective at head and foot). Large wood-engraved laurel wreath on title page. A very good to fine copy: (4 ll.), 56 pp., (1 l.). $500.00

First and Only Edition of this curious work, part travel advice, part courtesy book. The author was born in Sergipe, 1790, and died after 1840. He was a farmer, and besides this work wrote Viagem e observações de um brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro, 1834, and in
all likelihood, according to Sacramento Blake, the manuscript "Descobertas curiosas que nos reinos vegetal, animal e mineral por sitios e sertões varios das brazilicas provincias de Bahia, Sergipe e Alagôas fez o capitão Antonio Moniz de Souza e Oliveira," dated 1824, which was donated to the Instituto Histórico e Geographico Brasileiro in 1846 by Colonel Ignacio Accioli de Cerqueira e Silva.


180. SPAIN, Constitution, 1812. Discurso preliminar del proyecto de Constitucion Politica de la Monarquia Española presentado a Las Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias por su Comision de Constitucion. Valladolid: En la Imprenta de Cermaño, (1812?). 4°, disbound. Small hole in lower inner margin of final three leaves, touching a few letters of text, but never affecting legibility. Slight soiling to title page. Overall a good copy. 82 pp. $900.00

This Spanish Constitution of 1812 is one of the critical documents in the constitutional history of the western world. Acting as the first constituent Cortes in their country’s history, 105 deputies (48 of whom were substitutes) framed a charter destined to serve long after as a cause and a banner for which men fought and died. The term “liberal” was added to the European political lexicon in order to describe the dominant faction in the Cortes, and the document produced was indeed liberal, even revolutionary.

Many of the delegates to the Cortes were from the New World. The influence of this work on Latin American independence movements, as well as on political thought in Latin America to the present day, was of course profound. The influence of the Constitution can also be seen, however, in the Portuguese constitution of 1822, the Brazilian constitution of 1824, and in constitutions of Italy, Greece, and even France. It should also be noted that this was the first written constitution to apply to much of the territory presently part of the United States: Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California.

The present preliminary discussion of the 1812 Constitution is signed and dated in print at the end, on p. 82, Cádiz, 24 December 1811 by Diego Muñoz Torrero as President of the Commission, and by José de Espiga, Joaquin Fernandez de Leyva, Antonio Oliveros, Vicente Morales Duarez, Antonio Joaquin Perez, Agustin de Arguelles, Mariano Mendiola, Francisco de Sales Rodriguez de la Bárcena, Alonso Cañedo, Pedro Maria Ric, Andres Jáuregui, Francisco Gutierrez de la Huerta, and Evaristo Perez de Castro as Secretary to the Commission.

There are two divisional titles. The first, on p. [37], reads: Continuacion de Proyecto de Constitucion Politica de la Monarquia Española. Presentado a las Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias por su Comision de Constitucion. Contiene la parte relativa a la Potestad Judicial. The second, on p. [63], reads: Continuacion y conclusion del Proyecto de Constitucion Politica de la Monarquia Española. Presentado a las Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias por su Comision de Constitucion. Contiene la parte relativa al gobierno interior de las provincias y de los pueblos, á la observancia de la Constitucion, y modo de proceder para hacer variasiones en ella. The initial part of the Discurso, which terminates on p. 35, is dated Cádiz, 17 August 1811. The first continuation is dated Cádiz, 6 November 1811 (p. 61). In all probability this Valladolid
reprint of the original Cádiz 1811 edition appeared early in 1812. The final version of the constitution was promulgated in Cádiz, 19 March 1812.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


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

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


183. STOCKLER, Antonio Nicolao de Moura, supposed author [i.e., Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler, 1º Barão da Villa da Praia]. *Carta ao Ill.mo Senhor … sobre o N.º 2.º do folheto intitolado Voz da verdade provada por documentos escrita por ….* Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers (small defect to spine). Typographical headpieces. A fine copy. 44 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this polemical pamphlet dealing with political events in the Açores in 1821. According to Innocência, the purported author, Antonio
Nicolao de Moura Stockler, first lieutenant of artillery, whose name appears on the title page, was the seventeen-year-old son of the true author, Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler, 1º Barão da Villa da Praia. The elder Stockler was a lieutenant-general in the Portuguese army and a well-known mathematician; he was later appointed governor general of the Azores. Stockler had followed the royal family to Brazil 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. A catalogue of his writings, both published and in manuscript, appears on pp. 35-6.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet. The author protests against the central government of the Açores in Angra, demonstrating the decadence of the islands of Fayal and Pico.

Innocêncio; see XVIII, 294 for mention of a Roque Taveira who seemed to be a native of Trás-os-Montes, and had provided a Memoria on the agriculture of that province to the Academia Real das Sciencias in 1788. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

185. TENGARRINHA, José. Da liberdade mitificada à liberdade subvertida: uma exploração no interior da repressão à imprensa periódica de 1820 a 1828. Lisbon: Edições Colibri, 1993. Colibri História, 2. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good copy. Author’s signed and dated (20-7-93) four-line presentation inscription on half title to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista. 193 pp., (1 blank l.), substantial footnotes and bibliography. $60.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.
186. TENGARRINHA, José. *Estudos de história contemporânea de Portugal*. Lisbon: Editorial Caminho, 1983. Coleção Universitária, 7. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. A very good to fine copy. Author’s signed and dated (14-1-84) five-line presentation inscription on half title to [Luís Manuel] Monteiro Baptista. 275 pp., (1 l. advt., 1 blank l.). $50.00

First and apparently only edition. The book includes nine essays, mostly dealing with nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history.

Provenance: Luís Manuel Monteiro Baptista (1926-2009), distinguished Portuguese physician and Communist Party militant, published a number of articles in scientific journals.

187. THOMAZ [or Thomás] de Aquino, Fr. *Elogios dos reverendissimos padres DD. abbades geraes da Congregação Benedictina do Reyno de Portugal e Principado do Brazil*. Porto: Na Offic. de Francisco Mendes Lima, 1767. 4°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (some wear to corners, head and foot of spine; small piece of leather [about 3 x 4 cm.] gone from lower inner corner of rear cover), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpieces. Large woodcut factotum. Single small round wormhole in outer margin throughout, becoming a bit larger in about 100 leaves, but never affecting the text. Otherwise a clean, crisp copy. Overall in good to very good condition. Ink signature of António José Araujo Gomes, dated 1768, in upper blank margin of title page. A few old notes in the same hand on front free endleaf recto. A few ink annotations in text, apparently in the same hand, dated 1768 through 1770. Eight-pointed white paper label with blue border near head of spine, with [shelfmark?] “3464” added. (16 ll.), 456 pp. $1,600.00

First and only edition. The final chapter (pp. 448-52) contains a “Noticia da Provincia do Brazil.” A monastery was established in Bahia, and a list of abbots is given, the first having served beginning in 1584. Innocêncio deemed the work “indispensavel para completar a collecção das nossas chronicas das Ordens regulares.”

The author entered the Benedictine Order in 1737 and later became abbot of the monastery of São Bento de Victoria, Porto. Born in Lisbon, 1720, and said to have died between 1767 and 1770, he was the brother of Francisco Xavier de Oliveira, better known as the “Cavaleiro de Oliveira,” an exiled Enlightenment author and one of the few significant Portuguese converts to Protestantism.

Vicious Attack on the Jesuits, with Mentions of China and Japan

188. [TOSETTI, Urbano, possible author. Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, possible trans.]. Reflexões de hum Portuguez sobre o Memorial apresentado pelos Padres Jesuïtas à Santidade do Papa Clemente XIII, felizmente reinante, expostas em huma carte escrita na lingua Italiana a hum amigo em Roma, e traduzidas fielmente na Portugueza. N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., 1759. 8°, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century. Small woodcut vignette on title page. A clean, crisp, very good copy. 216 pp. $400.00

First and only edition in Portuguese of this translation of Riflessioni di un Portoghese sopra il Memoriale presentato da’ pp. gesuiti alla Santita di PP. Clemente XIII felicemente regnante, attributed to Urbano Tosetti and published in Lisbon (i.e., Paris?), 1758. It contains the memorial presented to the Pope by the general of the Jesuits, dated 31 July 1758, annotated heavily and vituperatively, with frequent references to Jesuit activities—particularly commercial activities—in China, Japan and in the Americas.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 703. Rodrigues 1304. Innocêncio II, 131. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. OCLC: 37692503 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Universidade de São Paulo); 43362978 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidade de Salamanca); 50382980 (British Library); 433318705 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 257865295 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 252991118 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut-Berlin). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library.

189. Tratado do jogo do cassino. Lisbon: Typographia do Futuro, 1861. 16°, contemporary pink plain wrappers. A fine copy. 20 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the card game Cassino, an Italian fishing card game for 2 to 5 players. It was very popular in America after Italian immigration in the nineteenth century.

* Not located in NUC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.
Portuguese Treaty With Barbary Pirate State of Tripoli

190. [TREATY]. Tractado de paz e amizade entre o muito alto e porderoso Senhor Dom João Principe Regente de Portugal e o Illustrissimo Senhor Jusef Bax Carmanyaly, Regente, e Governador de Tripoli, assignado em Tripoli em 14 de Maio de M.DCC.XCIX. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. Folio (31.6 x 22 cm.), stitched Large woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. A very good to fine, uncut copy. 15 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. A 4º edition of 25 pp. appeared the same year, by the same printer; no priority is given. A folio edition of 8 pp. with a caption title and colophon, by the same printer, is also cited.

In this treaty, negotiated by Donald Campbell, commander of the Portuguese naval ship Affonso de Albuquerque, Portugal essentially gained the same rights as Great Britain in Tripoli. The treaty sets maximum import duties of 3% to be paid by Portuguese merchants trading in Tripoli. Portuguese ships are to be free from interference by corsairs or naval vessels from Tripoli. Shipwrecks of both nations upon the coasts of the other shall be well treated, and shall not be subject to enslavement. Corsair activity on the part of ships from Tripoli against Portuguese ships is prohibited. Ships from Tunis, Algiers, Tetuan, Salé or any other place at war with Portugal are forbidden to sell captured Portuguese goods in Tripoli. Rights and immunities of the Portuguese consul in Tripoli are specified. Portuguese subjects are given protection against forced conversion to Islam. Portugal is granted most-favored-nation status. Portuguese goods are to be free from any tribute. Any offenses by corsairs from Tripoli against Portuguese paquetes, correios maritimos, or other ships are to be severely punished. The treaty was ratified at Queluz on August 1, 1799, with Luiz Pinto de Sousa signing on behalf of the Prince Regent.

Yusuf (ibn Ali) Karamanli, Caramanli or Qaramanli or al-Qaramanli (most commonly Yusuf Karamanli) (1766-1838) was the best-known Pasha (reigned 1795-1832) of the Karamanli dynasty (1711-1835) at Tripolitania (present-day Libya). The main source of revenue for the Tripolitanian state was through corsair activity. It was this same Yusuf who in 1801 demanded a tribute of $225,000 from United States President Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, confident in the ability of the new United States Navy to protect American shipping, refused the Pasha’s demands, leading the Pasha to unofficially declare war in May 1801 by chopping down the flagpole before the American consulate. The U.S. Navy successfully blockaded Tripoli’s harbors in 1803. After some initial military successes, most notably the capture of the USS Philadelphia, the pasha soon found himself threatened with invasion by American ground forces following the Battle of Derna and the reinstatement of his deposed brother, Hamet Karamanli, recruited by the American army officer William Eaton. He signed a treaty ending the war on June 10, 1805.

* This edition not in Imprensa Nacional; cf. 545 for the 25 pp. 4º edition. No edition located in Innocêncio. This edition not in JFB; cf. P442 (we have it on good authority that this is the 25 pp. 4º edition; the blurb incorrectly states that the Prince Regent D. João was living in Brazil at the time, when he was actually living at Queluz, outside of Lisbon; he did not arrive in Brazil until 1808). OCLC: 22325394 (Princeton University Library); cf. 32239985 (Library of Congress, University of Michigan, Newberry Library, Peace Palace Library-The Hague; a 4º edition of 25 pp., 21 cm. tall); and 22324070 (Princeton University Library; a folio edition of 8 pp., 31 cm. tall, with caption title and colophon). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of the 4º edition with 25 pp. in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac.
191. VANDELLI, Alexandre António. *Resumo da arte da distillação*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1813. 8°, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small blank portion of upper outer margins of final two leaves clipped, not affecting any text. Title page a bit soiled. Some small, light stains, occasionally a bit heavier, but never affecting legibility. Overall in good condition. 82 pp. $600.00

*First and only edition*, rare. On the verso of the title page is a statement by José Accursio das Neves that the Real Junta do Commercia, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação had paid for the printing, and that the work was to be distributed gratis. This might explain why so few copies have been preserved.

There are references to the manufacture of liquor from sugar cane in Brazil, its transportation to Portugal, its possible sale to Russia, and defects in the Brazilian product (pp. 9, 10, 11, 30). There is also a discussion of a variety of tropical fruits used for producing liquors in Brazil, such as *jaboticaba*, *tucum*, *cajú*, *cacau*, *jenipapo*, *geritiba*, *cambuci*, *laranjas* and *ananazu*, as well as beers distilled in Brazil from corn and rice (p. 55). Distillates made from cashews from India are also mentioned (p. 54), and in a note on the following page is stated that “J.B. d’Andrada” produced an excellent *água-ardente* made from *camarinhas* and presented it to the Prince Regent in 1805. Scotch whiskey is noted, as is a distillate from figs made on the Island of “Ferro” (i.e., El Hierro, one of the Canary Islands). Fig distillate is also mentioned as being produced on the Island of “Scio” and in the Algarve. There are also a number of references to the production of the favorite Portuguese grape distillate, *bagaço* or *bagaceira*, in various parts of the country. In the final section of “Notas” (pp. [59]-82), ten different Portuguese *comarcas* are analyzed: Villa Viçosa, Elvas, Penafiel, Moncorvo, Bragança, Alcobaça, Miranda, Coimbra, and Ourem. For each there is a brief statement regarding quality of grapes and types of wine, followed by an evaluation of the *água-ardente*, and finally a description of the vinegar produced.

Alexandre António Vandelli (Lisbon, 1784–Rio de Janeiro, 1859), was the son of the distinguished Italian-born botanist Domingos Vandelli. He served as guarda-mór of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, Intendente Geral das Minas e Metas, and was a member of the commission for the reform of weights and measures. He left Portugal for political reasons in 1834, entering the service of the Brazilian Empire.


First and only edition. The author (Lisbon, 1923–Lisbon 2006), is referred to by Maria de Fátima Marinha in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 487-9, as “the greatest exponent of Portuguese surrealism.” The portrait is by João Rodrigues.

* Porbase locates only a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.
Important Modernist Author’s Only Published Book

193. VAZ, Gil, pseud. [i.e., Manuel de Sousa Mendes Pinheiro, 1898-1977]. Altar. Illustrations by Antonio de Brederode Amorim. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Libanio da Silva, for the Author, 1923. Large 4° (27 x 20.2 cm.), original printed wrappers (a bit soiled; paper flaw of about 4 cm. on rear wrapper). Printed in red and black throughout. Inverted triangular vignette in red on title page. Same vignette in black, with title in red, on front wrapper. Overall a very good copy; internally fine. Author’s signed and dated presentation inscription in upper portion of half title: “Ao Armando Mattos com // muita amizade. // Foz 6/9/1923 Gil Vaz”. Lithograph pictorial bookplate of Armando de Mattos on front wrapper verso. Illustrated lithograph bookplate of Alfredo Ribeiro dos Santos (larger version) on verso of title page. [31 ll.], including 3 full-page illustrations.

$500.00

These poems are the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the modernist author’s only book. While there is no limitation statement, we think this nicely printed work must have had a very small edition; it is certainly rare. Although he only published one book, Manuel de Sousa Mendes Pinheiro has a vast output dispersed in various magazines, newspapers and literary reviews, such as Ilustração portuguesa, Athena, Contemporânea (of whose third series he was the editor), A revista da Solução Editora, Presença, and the “Suplemento literário” of Diário de Lisboa. He was a friend of Fernando Pessoa. The soneto-epicédio that appeared in the July 1936 issue of Presença is considered by a number of critics to be the best of its kind in the Portuguese language.

The illustrations appear to have been influenced by Aubrey Beardsley, the Aesthetic and Art Nouveau movements.

Provenance: Armando [Manuel de Lemos] de Matos (1889-1953), author and educator. From 1934 to 1945 he was director of the Biblioteca and Museus Municipais de Gaia, a post he resigned to accept that of professor of the History of Art and Artistic Archeology at the Escola de Belas-Artes do Porto. See Grande enciclopédia XVI, 594-5. The physician Alfredo Ribeiro dos Santos was a distinguished book collector, author of A Renescença Portuguesa: um movimento cultural portuense (1990), and História literária do Porto através das suas publicações periódicas (2009). Born in Porto, 1917, from an early age he mixed with artists and intellectuals such as Sant’Ana Dionísio, José Marinho, and Agostinho da Silva. He also took part in clandestine and semi-clandestine movements against the Salazar regime such as the Movimento de Unidade Anti-Fascista (1942-1949) and the Movimento de Unidade Democrática (MUD), supporting Norton de Matos and Humberto Delgado. He participated in a number of significant demonstrations such as the one that took place at the funeral of Abel Salazar.

* Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 538. See also Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais de escritores portugueses, p. 115. Not located in OCLC: cf. 697126562, listing an eBook version (erroneously attributing the authorship to Guerra Junqueiro, who at times used the pseudonym “Gil Vaz, Comendador”). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
194. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J., supposed author [actual author: P. Manuel da Costa, S.J.]. Arte de furtar, espelho de enganos, teatro de verdades, mostrador de horas minguadas, gazúa geral dos Reynos de Portugal. Offerecida a EIRey nosso senhor D. João IV. Para que a emende. Amsterdam: Na Officina Elvizeriana, 1652 [i.e., Lisbon: João Baptista Lerzo, between 1743 and 1744]. 4°, contemporary sheep (minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Title page in red and black. Very slight worming in ten leaves, from M1 through N2, touching a few letters of text, but never affecting legibility. Overall a good to very good copy. Relatively recent comments, in a neat hand in pencil, filling the front pastedown endleaf and almost filling the front free endleaf recto. (12 ll.), 512 pp. [i.e., 508 pp.; skips from p. 192 to p. 197, as in all copies; collation by signatures is correct]. Extra-illustrated with an engraved frontispiece portrait of Vieira, one of several which were sometimes added to this work. No portrait is required. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this monument of Baroque prose, a moralizing and often amusing satirical literary obra prima on the noble art of lying and thieving of all kinds, private and official, civil and military. Today it is firmly attributed to the Jesuit Father Manuel da Costa (1601-1667). Possibly the most readable Portuguese work of the seventeenth century, it is an emblematic literary text of the Restauração, and the highest point of the Portuguese literature of customs from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. Completed in 1652, in the lifetime of D. João IV, and dedicated to the king by the author, it was only published almost a century later. The book was an immediate success. There have been many subsequent editions, including three more with the false imprint Amsterdam: Na Officina de Martinho Schagen, 1744, but in reality by the same Lisbon printer as the present edition, probably actually printed in 1744 or 1745. Like the present edition it was printed without proper licenses or privileges. Quite a few editions have been published in recent years. With few exceptions, Vieira’s name continued to appear on the title page, probably due mainly to its promise of editorial success.

Almost immediately upon publication, the attribution of authorship to Father António Vieira on the title page was disputed. The names of Thomé Pinheiro da Veiga, João Pinto Ribeiro, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, António da Silva e Sousa, António de Sousa de Macedo, and D. Francisco Manuel de Melo were put forth. Only in 1940 did the Jesuit researcher Father Francisco Rodrigues propose the name of the relatively obscure Jesuit Manuel da Costa, presenting documentary evidence at the Congresso do Mundo Português held in Lisbon in July of that year and publishing the following year O autor da Arte de Furtar: resolução de um antigo problema. Several critics refused to accept that this could be true, but the authorship of Costa was convincingly confirmed by J. Pereira Gomes, S.J., “O autor da Arte de Furtar” in Brotêria, LXXV, n.° 4, October 1962, and “Manuel da Costa, autor da Arte de Furtar”, Colóquio n.° 34, June 1965, pp. 42-45. Further confirmation appeared in Arte de Furtar. Edição crítica, com introdução e notas de Roger Bismut, Lisbon, 1991. The
The authorship of Manuel da Costa is now generally accepted, though brief texts by another author or authors may have been inserted at the time of publication.

The *Arte de furtar* was prohibited by the Spanish Inquisition in 1755 and was listed in the *Indices expurgatorios* ... published in Madrid, 1790. Curiously, it was never prohibited by the Inquisition in Portugal.

The engraved portrait of Father António Vieira present in this copy appears to be slightly different from any described in Henrique de Campos Ferreira Lima, *Dicionário de iconografia portugesa*; cf. 3437-A for one which is very similar, but with some small differences.

*Innocêncio I, 306-8; VIII, 329-31, XXII, 433-7. HSA p. 41. Palha 396. Pinto de Mat- 
tos (1970), p. 617. This edition not in Azevedo Samodães; cf. 3509 note. See also Maria Lu- 
isa Cusati, "Introduzione bibliografica all’*Arte de Furtar*", AION-SR (Annali Istituto 
Universitario Orientale, Napoli, Sezione Romania), 1983-1, pp. 215-251; “O apógrafo 
de Furtar e da sua primeira tradução*, in Actas do I Congresso da Associação Internacional 
de Lusitanistas, Poitiers, 1988, pp. 275-283; “Un problema de bibliografia testuale: l’*Arte 
de Furtar e l’ultima volontà dell’Autore*, Studi in memoria di Erilde Melillo Reali Napoli, 
(Lus. 55): a proposito dell’*Arte de Furtar*, AION-SR, XXXVIII, 1, (1996), pp. 89-105. Bell, 
*Portuguese Literature*, pp. 264-5. Zulmira Santos in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura 
portugesa*, pp. 150-1. Luís da Silva Pereira in *Biblos*, I, 409-10; João Francisco Marques, op. 
2. NUC: NN, MH, DCL-IA, RPJC, ICN, OCLC: 80135745 (University of Pennsylvania, 
supplied by us); 57645434 (Cambridge University Library; Universiteit van Amsterdam-
Centrale Bibliotheek, National Library of Israel); 46188591 (Niedersächsische Staats- und 
Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 504890264 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, 
both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one copy lacks the title page and is shaved, 
affecting the text; both copies have portraits of Vieira, but they are different ones, and 
neither is the same portrait as the one in our copy). Copac repeats British Library and 
Cambridge University, adding University College London.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Tightly reasoned attack, supported by statistical analysis, on abuses and restrictions enforced by the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. It is signed in print on p. 25 by Manoel Pereira de Carvalho, President, Antonio dos Santos Silva, Luiz Ramos Borges Pinto, and Miguel Cardozo da Silva.

The Companhia, also known as the Real Companhia Velha, was founded in 1756 in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. The Companhia officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine. Before the Companhia was finally
dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

PROVENANCE INDEX

Aguilar, Bernardo de Lemos Teixeira d’ (author’s signed presentation inscription) 1
Alcobaça, Monastery of 71
Almeida, Frederico d’ (binder) 78
Almeida, Pedro Ramos de (author’s signed presentation inscription)
3, 4
Amaral, Manuel Augusto d’ (author’s signature) 5
Amorim, Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de 24, 108
Ardisana [?], Julian Simon 81
Aulo-Gélio 22
Ausseil, Louis 87
Avila Perez, Victor d’ 116
Baptista, Luís Manuel Monteiro (presentation inscription to) 3, 4, 74,
75, 76, 100, 121, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154,
155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 185, 186
Barata, António (presentation inscription to) 168, 169
Barata, Zélia 168, 169
Barroca, Antonio Cezar 39
Bessa-Luís, Augustina (author’s signed presentation inscription) 122
Bonet, Georgette (presentation inscription to) 74, 121, 162, 163
Borges, J.F. [?] 87
Campos, Haroldo de (author’s signed presentation inscription) 33
Cassuto, Alfonso 31, 87
Castillo, A. Canovas del 71
Castro, E.M. de Melo e (presentation inscription to) 33
Centeno, Y.K. (author’s signed presentation inscription) 47
Cezar, Henrique 69, 94
Dussaut, Rubén J. 88
Escola Industrial Marquez de Pombal, Alcantara, 60
Evora, Livraria do Collegio de 53
F.P.S. 170
Ferdinand II, King of Portugal 1837-1853 178
Francisco, Manuel 99
Freitas, José de 64
Garção, José Caetano Mazziotti Salema 67
Gersão, Teolinda (author’s signed presentation inscription) 74, 75, 76
Gomes, António José Araujo 187
Guio, Donato 82
Heredia, Ricardo 71
Iriarte [?], Rita (presentation inscription to) 47
Jozé, P. 6
Lima [?], Augusto Cândido da Costa 36
Lima, João Paulo Abreu e (presentation inscription to) 143
Livraria Silva (bookseller), Faro 44
Machado 102
Mallo, Luís 139
Mattos, Armando (presentation inscription to, and bookplate) 193
Mendes, José Manuel (author’s signed presentation inscription) 100
Menezes, Manoel dos Santos Pra. [Pereira?] de 87
Minhistro do Fomento 35
Morgado de Vª Cova 8
N. Senhora de Jesus de Lisboa, Convento de 53
Neunez, J. (binder), Lisbon 178
Nunes, Anotonio 87
Oliveira [?], Joaquim Ribeiro de 110
Passos [?], Antonio R. 178
Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil 103
Pedro, Jozé 20
Pessoa, Joaquim 71, 80, 99, 126, 173
Petrus Homo, Fr. 87
Pinto, Vieira 2
Portela, Artur (author’s signed presentation inscription) 121
Rodrigues, A.A. Gonçalves (author’s signed presentation inscriptions) 143
Rodrigues, Urbano Tavares (author’s signed presentation inscription) 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
Sá, Fernando Vieira de (author’s signed presentation inscription) 162, 163
Samuel (presentation inscription) 122
Santa Cruz de Coimbra, Livraria de 87
Santos, Alfredo Ribeiro dos 193
São Teotonio de Vianna, Livraria de 87
Saramago, José (author’s signed presentation inscription) 168, 169
Silva, Livraria de João Pereira da (bookseller), Lisbon 174
Silva, Manuel [Rodrigues Pereira da] 64, 96
Silveira, D. Francisco Lobo da 116
Simões, Freitas 87
Sousa, João G. de 139
Spinola, General António de (author card) 181
Tegarrinha, José (author’s signed presentation inscription) 185, 186
V.B. 170
Vaz, Gil (author’s signature) 193
SUBJECT INDEX

Abelard and Heloise 112
Academia Real da História 72
Accounting 102, 114
Aesop 174
Africa 14, 26, 35, 38, 54, 66, 91, 105, 117, 118, 165, 181, 190
African authors 66
African literature 66
Afro-Brazilian author 62
Agriculture 1, 17, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 175, 178, 195
Aguardente 104, 191
Alagôas 179
Albuquerque, Afonso de 37, 38
Albuquerque, Francisco de 37, 38
Alcobaça 191
Alcohol 104
Alentejo 144, 145, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
Algarve 165
Algeria 117, 118
Algiers 118
Alicante imprint 14
Aliens 157
Allegory 36
Almeida, Augusto Gil Fialho de 131
Almeida, Francisco de Sousa e 89
Almshouses 90
Alvarenga, Kol d’ 131
Alves, [Antonio Frederico de] Castro 153
America 14
American Indians 119, 135, 188
Amsterdam imprint (spurious) 194
Andrade, Gomes Freire de 119, 188
Andrade, Paulo Nogueira de 89
Angola 34, 35, 59, 105
Angra 95, 184
Angra do Heroísmo imprint 111
Anne, St. 89
Anthology 67
Anti-Christ 13
Anti-Semitism 84
Antimony 63
Antônio da Fonseca Soares 67
Antunes, Manuel 79
Arabian Sea 54
Arabic 87, 165
Arabs 117, 118, 165, 167
Araujo, Antônio de 67
Araújo, Joaquim de 131
Architecture 36, 60, 120, 133
Aristotle 65
Arithmetic 114
Arizona 180
Art 43, 44, 45, 93, 128, 131, 133, 174, 193
Art Nouveau 193
Asia 14, 27, 37, 38, 52, 55, 105
Atlantic Ocean 14
Ausonius, Decimius Magnus 112
Author’s signature 5
Auto da fé 13, 67
Autobiographical works 4, 177
Avalos, Juan 131
Ave Maria 138
Aviation 5, 67
Azores 5, 73, 86, 95, 111, 137, 139, 183, 184
Azores author 7, 13
Azulejos 133
Bagaceira 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 191, 195
Bagaço 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 191, 195
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahia</td>
<td>86, 179, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia imprint</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia native</td>
<td>51, 101, 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baia, Jerónimo</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banco de Portugal</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandeira, Manuel</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandolim</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bao Zhang</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>50, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baroque literature</td>
<td>67, 108, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baroque poetry</td>
<td>89, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barreto, Antonio Moniz</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barreto, Luiz do Rego, Visconde de Geraz do Lima</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barros, Caetano Manuel de</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barros, Francisco Xavier Monteiro de</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batrachomyomachia</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belchior, Maria de Lourdes</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedictines</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudez, José Manuel</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessa-Luís, Augustina</td>
<td>79, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible</td>
<td>13, 31, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographies</td>
<td>26, 66, 96, 141, 142, 143, 166, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblioteca Cosmos</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographies</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthdays</td>
<td>67, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishoprics</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bissau</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black author</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blasphemy</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeping</td>
<td>102, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany Bay</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botelho, Fernanda</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bragança</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandão, Júlio</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandão, Tomás Pinto</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandy</td>
<td>1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>11, 16, 24, 34, 37, 38, 48, 49, 51, 56, 59, 61, 67, 70, 77, 85, 86, 110, 119, 124, 132, 135, 179, 182, 187, 188, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian author</td>
<td>2, 51, 60, 70, 101, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian independence</td>
<td>11, 61, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian literature</td>
<td>32, 33, 56, 60, 62, 67, 110, 112, 161, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>119, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullfighting</td>
<td>17, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burials</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlesque poetry</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>15, 66, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verdean authors</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verdean literature</td>
<td>15, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabral, Artur deSacadura</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabral, Pedro Alvares</td>
<td>37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cachaça</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadaval, Duque de</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldas, Cruz</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calligraphy</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvino, Italo</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarinhas</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caminha, Pero de Andrade</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camões, Luis de</td>
<td>67, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Islands</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane sugar</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canon law</td>
<td>90, 120, 130, 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>14, 37, 38, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card games</td>
<td>109, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardoso, António Homem</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caribbean 176
Caricatures 93, 128
Carmanaly, Jusef Bax 190
Carneiro, António 131
Carneiro, Diogo Gomes 2
Carta Constitucional 85
Cartography 123
Carvalho, Máximo 3
Cashews 191
Casino 189
Cast list 10
Castilho, Antonio Lopes de 89
Castro (or Crasto), António Ser-
rão de 67
Castro, D. João de 173
Castro, Ines de 13, 67
Catalan 80
Catholic Church 2, 8, 13, 19, 25,
31, 72, 78, 90, 108, 120, 165,
177, 187, 188
Cats 36
Cavalleria Rusticana 138
Cavroé, Pedro Alexandre 92
Censorship 70, 185
Ceramic tiles 133
Cereals 50, 175
Ceylon 53, 54, 55
Chagas, Fr. António das 67
Chapbook 13
Charcoal 63
Charitable institutions 90, 130
Chemistry 191
China 7, 14, 27, 37, 53, 54, 55, 78,
80, 91, 188
Chivalry 81
Christina Queen of Sweden 13
Christmas 171
Chromolithographs 133
Cinatti, Ruy 79
Cintra 112
Cistercians 13
Cithralia 12
Cittern 12
Civil law 176
Civil war 29
Coal 63
Coat-of-arms 120
Cochim 38
Coelho, Jacinto do Prado 79
Coelho, Marcos José Monteiro da
Veiga 89
Coimbra 115, 191
Coimbra imprint 37, 61, 64, 136,
164, 173, 114
Coimbra, Leonardo 128
Coimbra University 107, 173
Coinage 59, 91
Colonia do Sacramento 135
Colonialism 181
Comedy 10, 166
Commerce 1, 14, 16, 46, 48, 49,
50, 59, 69, 80, 94, 102, 105, 106,
118, 123, 124, 129, 175, 178,
190, 195
Communist Party 3, 4
Companhia Geral da Agricultura
das Vinhas do Alto Douro 1,
48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124,
129, 178, 195
Concrete poetry 32, 33, 42, 43,
44, 45, 56
Confession 120
Congo 165
Constitution of 1812 88
Constitutionalism 9
Constitutions 9, 85, 86, 88, 111, 180
Contraband 50, 104, 175
Contracts 46
Corn 50, 175
Correspondence 20, 81, 106, 107,
113
Cortes de Cadiz 88
Costa, Claudio Adriano da 175
Costa, Manuel da 194
Subject Index

170

Elvas 191
Emphysema 51
Encarnação, Padre Frei Gaspar da 67
English 2, 97
Enlightenment 141
Entomology 34
Epic poetry 36, 126
Erotic fiction 144, 147, 149, 156
Ets 99
Eulogies 88, 88
Évora 145
Exchange rates 114
Exhibition catalogues 45
Existentialism 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
Extraterrestrials 157
Fables 71, 174
Fabrics 167
Factories 91
Fantasy 157
Fascism 153
Fayal 184
Ferreira, Antonio 13, 20
Festivities 120, 134
Feyo, João Augusto da Cunha [de Almeida Mexia] 112
Fiction 2, 39, 47, 52, 74, 75, 76, 79, 121, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 156, 159, 168, 169, 170, 171, 177
Figs 191
Figueiredo, Francisco de Paula 36
Finance 125
Fine printing 68, 82
Firefighting 101
Fish 34
Flaubert, Gustave 158
Florida 180
Foreign exchange 114

Courtesy 113
Courtesy books 81, 82, 99, 179
Coutinho, Carlos Viegas Gago 5
Coutinho, Manuel de Sousa 170
Craesbeeck imprint 31, 126
Crasto, António Serrão de 13
Cruz, Fr. Agostinho da 20
Cuba 176
Cunha, José Anastasio da 112
Cyprus 71
Dão 13
Death 115
Decrees 111
Dedication copy 5
Delgado, Humberto 3
Democritus 13
Dermatology 77
Deslisle de Sales, Isoard 70
Dialogues 58, 97, 116, 122
Dictionaries 59
Didactic literature 174
Diplomacy 85, 127, 137, 182, 190
Discoveries 37, 53, 54
Distillation 191
Dogs 36
Dominicans 13, 31, 177
Douro Region 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Drama 10, 24, 58, 93, 98, 157, 161, 166
du Chaffault, Louis-Charles de Besné, comte 117
Duras, Marguerite 158
Dutch 176
Earthquakes 60, 67
Ecclesiastical history 130
Ecclesiastical property 17
Echevarria, Fernando 79
Economics 14, 17, 41, 46, 59, 91, 105, 125, 167, 175
Education 64, 67, 82, 97, 102, 103, 107, 162, 173
Elephantiasis 77
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forrester, Joseph James</td>
<td>1, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>19, 117, 136, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Xavier, St.</td>
<td>25, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciscans</td>
<td>8, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of the seas</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freire, Natércia</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French literature</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>115, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogs</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funchal imprint</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral orations</td>
<td>13, 72, 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funerals</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furtado, Bruno de</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gama, José Basilio da</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gama, Vasco da</td>
<td>37, 38, 146, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>109, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games</td>
<td>109, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardens</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gems</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy</td>
<td>68, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>53, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giants</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow, University of</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>22, 23, 34, 38, 53, 54, 59, 67, 80, 91, 105, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>59, 63, 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Age literature</td>
<td>81, 126, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomes Leal, António</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gounod</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>50, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>7, 16, 19, 29, 73, 80, 85, 137, 140, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>36, 59, 71, 87, 98, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarani language</td>
<td>119, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guedes, Fernando</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guerra, Gregório de Mattos</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidebooks</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guimarães, Manoel Ferreira de Araujo</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiné</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatherly, Ana</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helder, Herberto</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraclitus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraldry</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heretics</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpetology</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heyn, Piet</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Land</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Roman Emperors</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homem, Fr. Manuel, O.P.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo, Victor</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanism</td>
<td>115, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humor</td>
<td>13, 30, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibarra printing</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichthyology</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrated books</td>
<td>12, 25, 27, 36, 43, 44, 56, 57, 64, 68, 79, 83, 88, 93, 96, 97, 101, 120, 133, 142, 143, 145, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 166, 170, 174, 192, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>14, 22, 23, 34, 37, 38, 53, 54, 80, 105, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indochina</td>
<td>53, 54, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquisition</td>
<td>13, 67, 70, 84, 142, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscribed copies</td>
<td>3, 4, 5, 33, 47, 74, 75, 76, 100, 121, 122, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 169, 185, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
172

SUBJECT INDEX

Interior design 120
Interviews 122
Inventions 101
Ireland 19
Iron 63
Italian 87
Italian literature 2
Japan 14, 25, 27, 53, 188
Jerusalem 168
Jesuits 13, 119, 135, 164, 188, 194
Jesus Christ 168
Jesus, Eduino de 79
Jewels 59
Jews 59, 67, 81, 84
João IV, King of Portugal 27
João V, King of Portugal 67
João VI, King of Portugal 9, 95, 183, 184
Journalism 39
Judiciary 91
Junqueiro, Abilio Manuel Guerra 131
Justice 115
Kim, Tomás 79
Knights 81
Labor 46
Landlords 17
Larache 117
Latin 34, 71, 87, 174
Latin America 119, 176, 180, 188
Latin American independence 88
Laws 46, 51, 90, 97, 111, 130, 140, 176
Lawrence, D.H. 158
Lead 63
Lenin, Vladimir 153
Lepeanto, Battle of 126
Leprosy 77
Leslie, George 2
Letter writing 113
Liars 194
Liberalism 9
Liberals vs. conservatives 9, 11, 73, 85, 86, 92, 111, 137, 182, 183
Libretto 10
Libya 190
Lima 88
Lima imprint 88
Lima native 88
Lima River 20, 21
Lima, Fernando de Araújo 131
Linguistics 26, 87, 143, 165
Linhares, Rodrigo de Souza
Coutinho 1º Conde de 112
Lisboa, Joaquim José 112
Lisbon 67, 90, 93
Lisbon imprint 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 63, 71, 72, 77, 80, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 125, 126, 129, 133, 134, 135, 139, 165, 174, 183, 184, 188, 189, 190, 191, 194
Literary criticism 66, 79, 97, 141, 142, 150, 151, 153, 158
Literary history 79, 96, 115, 116, 141, 142, 150, 151, 153, 158
Literary reviews 56, 79, 128, 131
London imprint 29, 73, 85, 182, 172
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth 128
Lopes, Joaquim 131
Love 81, 108
Lunda 35
Lutas Liberaes 9, 11, 73, 85, 86, 92, 111, 137, 182, 183
Macau 7, 27, 55, 78, 80, 91
Macedo, Diogo de 131
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>46, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid imprint</td>
<td>68, 81, 82, 99,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113, 176, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafra</td>
<td>36, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>30, 56, 79, 128,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail delivery</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>54, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandolin</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manners</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoel, Gaspar Pinheiro</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da Camara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuals</td>
<td>12, 59, 113, 114,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>24, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranhão</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria da Fonte movement</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria II, Queen of Portugal</td>
<td>85, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Theresa of Austria</td>
<td>(1717-1780) Queen of Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime history</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime law</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>6, 81, 99, 112, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins, António Coimbra</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massacres</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanzas</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>64, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matos, Fernando Curado</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matricide</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayakovsky, Vladimir</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>70, 77, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>14, 117, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mello, António Joaquim</td>
<td>de Mesquita e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mello Júnior, Moreno</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendly, Attila</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendonça, André</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furtado de</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes, Maria de Lara</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes, José Gomes de</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>163, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Ages</td>
<td>28, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migne</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel I, King of Portugal</td>
<td>73, 85, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>29, 81, 85, 91, 103, 117, 118, 137, 161, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Geraes</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Geraes author</td>
<td>70, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miracle cures</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miracles</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miranda</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miranda, Francisco de Sá</td>
<td>de 20, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>25, 78, 119, 165,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mnemonics</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernism</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moluccas</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moncorvo</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopolies</td>
<td>1, 48, 49, 69, 94,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106, 123, 124, 129,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>178, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moors</td>
<td>90, 117, 118, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morality</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More, Sir Thomas</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourão-Ferreira, David</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>37, 38, 53, 54, 59,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muatiânvua</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murcia</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>10, 12, 86, 128, 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical instruments</td>
<td>12, 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical manuals</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mythology</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nascimento, João Cabral</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namora, Fernando</td>
<td>150, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>81, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleonic Wars</td>
<td>88, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>119, 135, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval</td>
<td>16, 26, 117, 118, 137, 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation</td>
<td>5, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negreiros, José Sobral de Almada</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neo-realism</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Christians</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters</td>
<td>117, 118, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nictheroy imprint</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobel laureate</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobility</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobre, Jorge Mendes</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nogueira, Ricardo Raimundo</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noronha, Alvaro Pires de Castro e 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Goa imprint</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novellas</td>
<td>52, 76, 139, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 156, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novels</td>
<td>2, 121, 168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nueva, Juan de la</td>
<td>37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numismatics</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>50, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ódiveelas</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenbach, Jacques</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Testament</td>
<td>13, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ombre</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opera</td>
<td>10, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oporto</td>
<td>1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orations</td>
<td>72, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ormuz</td>
<td>37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornithology</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>36, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ourem</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pará</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>119, 135, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris imprint</td>
<td>65, 167, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parody</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrício, António</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil (and Pedro IV, King of Portugal)</td>
<td>18, 73, 85, 111, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penafiel</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peniche</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular War</td>
<td>16, 88, 103, 112, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepetela</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira, António Vaz</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira, Duarte Pacheco</td>
<td>37, 38, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>30, 56, 73, 79, 92, 128, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
<td>61, 86, 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco imprint</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persecution of Catholics</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>53, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian author</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pessoa, Fernando</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaedrus</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>65, 70, 97, 115, 116, 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>43, 45, 145, 152, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picaresque novel</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pico</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIDE</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pignatari, Décio</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinheiro, Rafael Bordallo</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates</td>
<td>7, 117, 118, 176, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pires, José Cardoso</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pius VII, Pope</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plutarch</td>
<td>81, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetic theory</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poitiers 136
Political science 8
Pombal, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, Marquês de 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 119, 123, 124, 129, 172, 178, 188, 195
Ponta Delgada 137
Ponta Delgada imprint 5
Ponta Delgada native 13
Pope, Alexander 112
Popes 68
Port wine 1, 48, 49, 69, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Portalegre 120
Portents 136
Porto 1, 48, 49, 58, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 130, 137, 178, 195
Porto Alegre imprint 110
Porto imprint 1, 12, 39, 48, 49, 58, 69, 103, 104, 123, 124, 130, 178, 195
Portrait 88
Portugal 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 111, 119, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 133, 137, 139, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 168, 169, 185, 186, 193
Principe 105
Press 185
Privateers 117, 118
Prostitution 81, 132
Protestants 2, 19, 141, 142
Psalms 13, 31
Quental, Berolameu do 13
Quinta de Bacalhoa 133
Ransom of captives 90
Ready-reckoners 114
Real estate 140
Real Theatro de S. Carlos 134
Red Sea 54
Redo 150
Régo, José 158
Reis, Alberto Ramires dos 79
Reis, Antonio Soares dos 131
Religious history 187
Portugal, José Blanc de 79
Portuguese India 55, 59, 91, 140
Portuguese language 87, 143, 158
Postal history 113
Presentation copies 1, 3, 4, 33, 47, 74, 75, 76, 100, 121, 122, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 168, 169, 185, 186, 193
Principe 105
Print 185
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renaissance</td>
<td>96, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendufe, Simão da Silva Ferraz</td>
<td>96, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Lima and Castro Barão and Later Conde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptiles</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restauração</td>
<td>27, 127, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>56, 79, 128, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolution</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolution of 1820</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribeiro, Aquilino</td>
<td>131, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinucci, Giovanni Battista</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro imprint</td>
<td>10, 11, 16, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro native</td>
<td>2, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Maior, Isabel Botelho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourão e Vasconcelos, Conde de</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Maior, João Maria de Saldanha Oliveira</td>
<td>107, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Sousa, Conde de</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Secco, Joaquim José de Azevedo, 1º Visconde do</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigues, Urbano Tavares</td>
<td>79, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>59, 68, 81, 165, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome imprint</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa, Jacinto Narciso da</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosário, Fr. Domingos do</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>50, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sá-Carneiro, Mario</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saavedra y Guevarra family</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salazar, Abel</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale</td>
<td>117, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salgado, Agostinho</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancha, Antonio</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Casa da Misericordia</td>
<td>90, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santarem</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santo Domingo</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, Carlos Melo</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, Delfim</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Miguel</td>
<td>95, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo author</td>
<td>60, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Thomé</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saramago, José</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satire</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaumbourg (or Schomburg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippe, Wilhelm Friedrich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernst, Graf zu.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schillingsfürst, Prince Alexander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopold Franz Emmerich von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Minas</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzenberg, Matilde von</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science fiction</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific inventions</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch whiskey</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequeira, Domingos António</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergipe</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sermons</td>
<td>13, 72, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpa, Alberto de</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serra, José Dionísio da</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sertão</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Reductions</td>
<td>119, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipwrecks</td>
<td>26, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short stories</td>
<td>39, 52, 74, 75, 145, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>37, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed presentation copies</td>
<td>3, 4, 15, 33, 47, 74, 75, 100, 121, 122, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 185, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simões, João Gaspar</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simson, Robert</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skepticism</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin diseases</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slavery 117, 132
Smuggling 50, 104, 175
Soledade, Manuel da 112
Sophocles 98
Sousa, Manoel Caetano de 72
South America 16, 119, 180, 188
Soyé, Luis Rafael 112
Spain 14, 16, 29, 50, 68, 81, 88, 113, 119, 137, 167, 175, 176, 180, 188
Spanish literature 71, 81, 82, 126, 177
Spanish poetry 126
Sri Lanka 55
Stuart, Sir Charles 182
Surrealism 79, 192
Swindlers 194
Symbolism 36
Synods 120
Syriac 87, 165
Tagore 131
Tagus River 67
Tavora, Francisco de Assis de, 3º Marquês de Tavora and Viceroy of India 67
Taxation 17
Taxidermy 34
Te y Sagáu, Jayme de la 80
Teatro de cordel 166
Teixeira-Gomes, Manuel 150, 151, 158
Teixeira, Pedro Anjos 131
Telles, Fr. Bernardo 13
Terceira 95, 137, 184
Texas 180
Textbook 51
Textiles 167
Thailand 54
Theater 24, 58, 79, 93, 98, 134, 157, 161, 166
Thieves 194
Tidore 54
Timor 91
Titans 71
Tobacco 91
Tojal, Pedro de Azevedo 89
Torga, Miguel 131
Trade 14, 50, 80, 91, 105, 118, 175
Tragedy 24, 98
Trajan 81
Translations 143
Tras-os-Montes 195
Travel 25, 26, 28, 35, 37, 53, 54, 80, 179
Treaties 190
Trinity 81
Tripoli 190
Tropical diseases 77
Trovas 170
True crime 39
Tunis 118
Turks 90, 190
Unamuno, Miguel de 131
United States 16, 180
Uruguay 135
Utopia 97
Vailland, Roger 158
Valencia 167
Valladolid 176
Valladolid imprint 180
Venice 14
Verney, Luis Antonio 36
Viana, António Manuel Couto 79
Vieira, João Fernandes 173
Vieira, Luandino 158
Vieira, P. António, S.J. 13
Vila do Conde 104
Vila Flor, António José de Sousa Manuel de Meneses Severim Noronha, 7º Conde and 1º Marquês, also 1º Duque da Terceira 73
Vila Rica native 112
Vilhena, Madalena de 170
Villa Viçosa 191
Vinegar 191
Viniculture 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Virgin Mary 81
Voltarete 109
War of the Austrian Succession 67
Weights and measures 59, 114
Welfare 90
Whales 67
Wheat 50, 175
Whist 109
White slavery 132
Wine 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 191, 195
Wine industry 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Wine making 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Wine trade 1, 48, 49, 69, 94, 106, 123, 124, 129, 178, 195
Witches 120
Women 13, 36, 45, 83, 90, 99, 107, 132
Women authors 13
Zoology 34
Zweig, Stefan 131