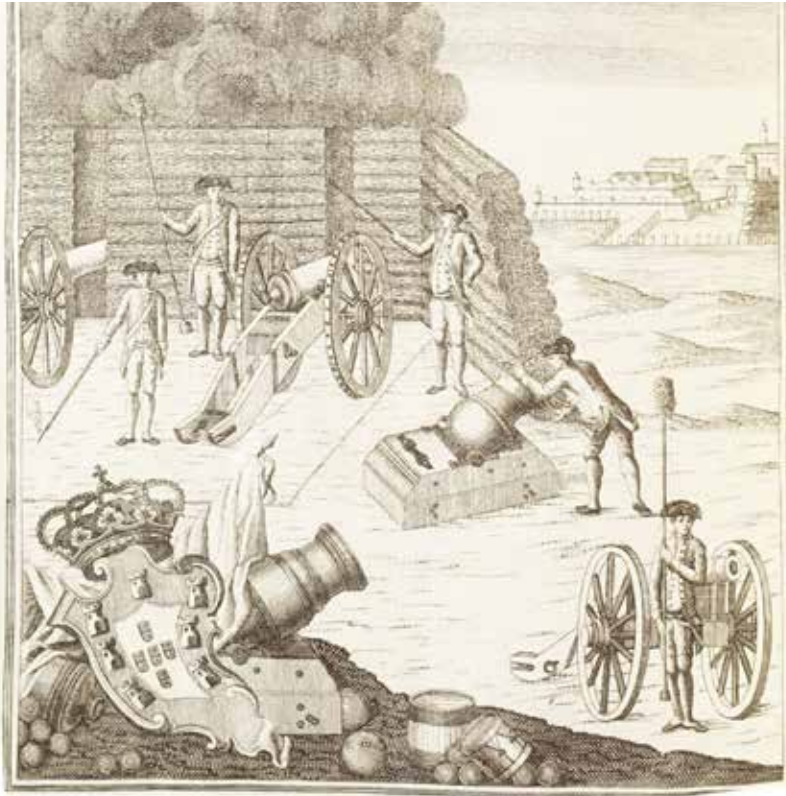


RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 493
MILITARY

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NOVEMBER 15, 2023

SPECIAL LIST 493 *MILITARY*

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
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All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
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SPECIAL LIST 493

MILITARY

Regulations for a Military Academy

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

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

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

OCLC attributes the work to Fernando Errázuriz and Diego Portales.

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

Skirmishes in the War for the Restoration of Portuguese Independence

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes an engagement during the war for the restoration of Portuguese independence (the Restauração) that occurred on July 24, 1642,

as well as events leading up to that engagement and subsequent events near Olivença, Badajoz and Elvas on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier.

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

* Arouca A82. Cruz, *Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A colecção da Biblioteca Nacional, I* (all published) 63. Innocência XVIII, 183. Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 163. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1181. Trindade *Restauração* 146. Palha 3129. Azevedo-Samodães 2686. Ameal 937. Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976), which cites five other titles by this author. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not in Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700* in the Library of the British Museum. OCLC: 460968515 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 165467462 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase cites a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in poor condition) and another, from the collection of the Visconde da Trindade, in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra ("aparado"). Not located in Jisc.

*Survey of the the Island of São Miguel in the Azores
With Suggestions for Commercial Improvements*

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

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

The large folding lithographs include a military and hydrographic map of the Island of São Miguel (38.6 x 61 cm.); a plan of the Valle das Furnas on the same island (36 x 47.5 cm.); and a plan of the hot springs in the Valle das Furnas (36.7 x 45.8 cm.). The first was prepared by Lieutenant Colonel José Carlos de Figueiredo in 1824, while the two plans were prepared by the authors in 1825.

Mousinho de Albuquerque (1792-1846), became a colonel in the army engineering corps, Provador da Casa da Moeda (where he lectured on physics and chemistry), Governor of Madeira, Inspector of Public Works, deputy in various legislatures, and

minister in several constitutional governments. An active proponent of the liberal cause, he died at Torres Vedras of a bullet wound in the Lutas da Patuleia. A member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, his textbook *Curso elementar de física e química* (5 volumes, Lisbon 1824) is said to be the first such complete work in Portuguese, while *Ideas sobre o estabelecimento da instrução publica* (Paris 1823) was a comprehensive plan for university reform.

* Innocência V, 323. Canto, *Biblioteca açoriana* 1811. Canto, *Inventario* 72. Not in Afonso, *Bibliografia geral dos Açores*. OCLC: 27968704 (University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, Harvard Business School, Newberry Library, Washington University in St. Louis, Bibliothèque central du Museum national d'histoire naturelle, Bibliothèque inter-universitaire Sainte-Geneviève, Universitätsbibliothek Kassel); 458858015 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 504308498 (British Library); 1062277713 (Internet resource digitized from British Library copy). Porbase locates seven copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three in the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and one each in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc repeats British Library only.

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

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

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

The *Memoria* describes and defends Alorna's actions, to the extent of crediting him with preserving the Portuguese monarchy by providing the royal family sufficient time to flee to Brazil. It was probably written by, or at the behest of, Alorna's sister, D. Leonor de Almeida, 4.^a Marquesa de Alorna (1750-1839). A highly regarded poet and patron of the arts, the Marquesa successfully petitioned for the restoration of her brother's honor

(and his property). Pages 17-26 print the text of the judicial decision, dated Lisbon, August 16, 1823, reversing Alorna's conviction.

* Innocência VI, 181: "documento de que ainda não vi mais que dous ou tres exemplares." Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* I, 38. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. On Gabe de Massarellos, see Innocência VI, 409. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 245944499 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 300655764 (digitized). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Conduct of the Marquês de Alorna in the Peninsular War

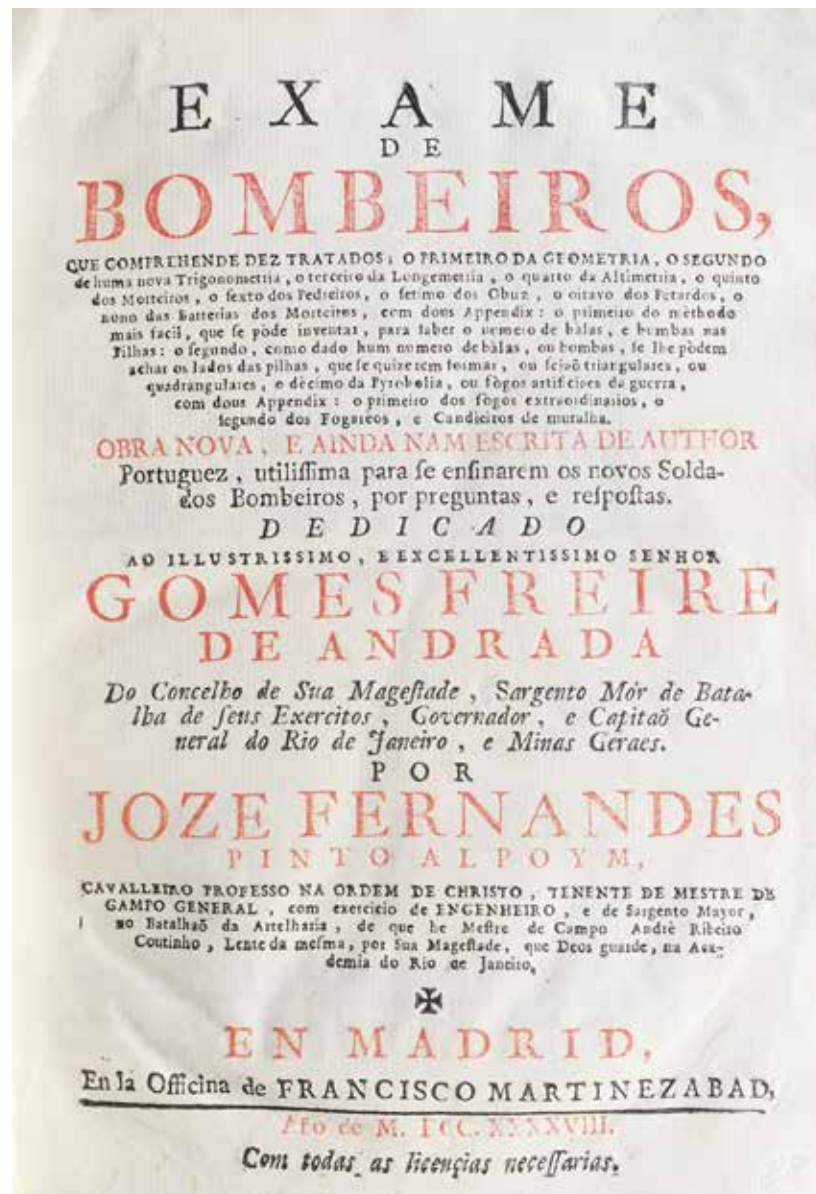
*5. [ALORNA, Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 3º Marques de]. *Memoria justificativa do Marquez d'Alorna*. Hamburg: Na Typographia de F.H. Nestler, (1823). Large 4°, contemporary plain peach wrappers (rebacked; very minor insect damage), contemporary paper label on front cover Wood-engraved vignette on title page. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of Anibal Fernandes Thomaz. 26 pp.

\$600.00

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

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Provenance: Aníbal Fernandes Thomáz [or Aníbal Fernandes Tomás], 1849-1911. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomaz was born in Figueirada-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates, Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved



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and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.

* Innocência VI, 181: “documento de que ainda não vi mais que dous ou tres exemplares.” Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* I, 38. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. On Gabe de Massarellos, see Innocência VI, 409. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 300655764 (eBook); 245944499 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

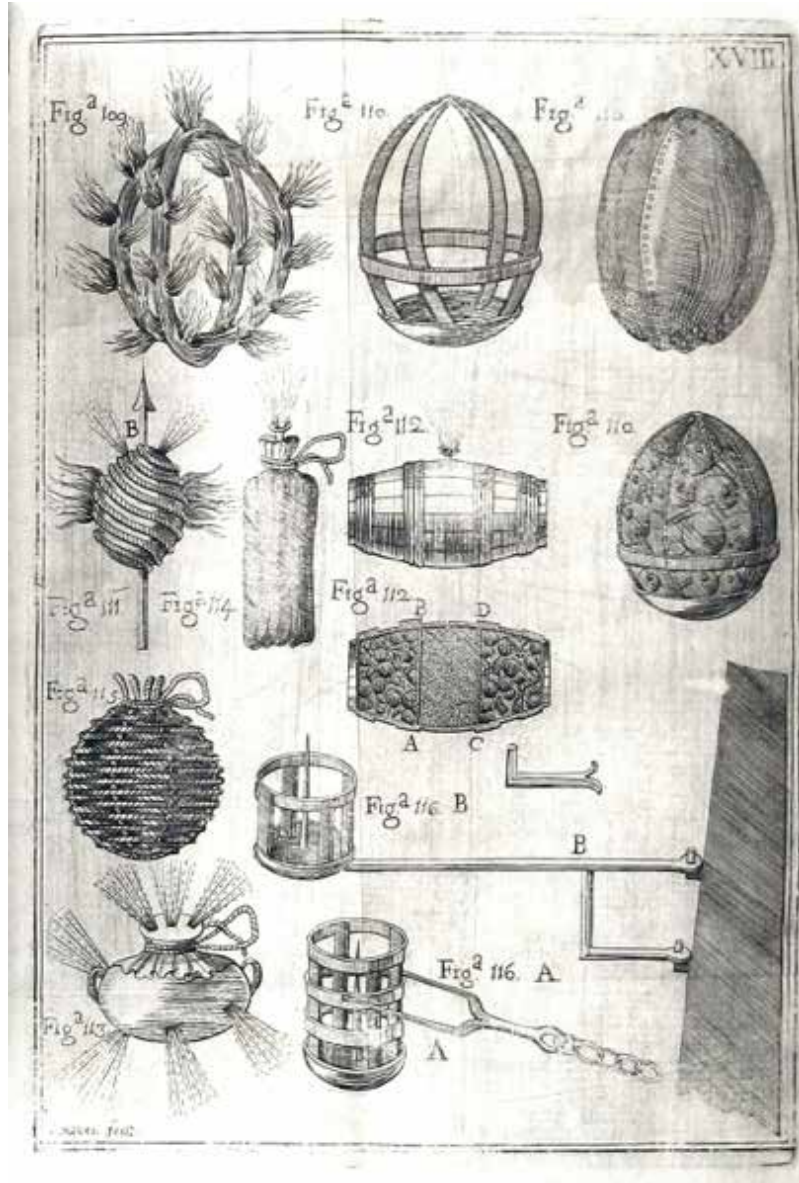
Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal and the Reflection of this Movement in Brazil: Second Book on Military Engineering Written in Brazil and Second Such Book Written by a Brazilian, Dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade—With 20 Folding Engraved Plates

6. ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de. *Exame de bombeiros, que comprehende dez tratados* Madrid: En la Oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, 1748. 4°, contemporary sheep (chafed, upper joint cracking), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (upper compartment defective), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (slightly defective), text-block edges sprinkled. Title page in red and black. Engraved allegorical vignette on f. *3r. Engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade laid in: trimmed, with small piece missing from frame at lower edge, and with traces of glue on verso. Plate XVI somewhat browned, plate XVIII dampstained. In good condition. Lithograph bookplate: “EMMANVEL” in a circle around a five-pointed star. Engraved portrait, (20 ll.), 444 pp. [i.e., 442; pagination skips from 372 to 375], 20 folding engraved plates and 1 folding table. \$4,000.00

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

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

Borba de Moraes devotes three pages to unraveling the “veritable bibliographic puzzle” of the printing of this work, and to dispelling the myth that it and/or Alpoim’s



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

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

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 25-7: “famous and rare”; *Período colonial* 9-10. Alden & Landis 748/2. Sacramento Blake IV, 422. Innocência IV, 326. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 505. Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* I, 58-9. Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* 499-500. Bosch 194 (cf. 187). Mindlin, *Highlights* 384. Indiana University, Lilly Library, *Brazil* 48. Not in Rodrigues. On Olivarius Cor, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, 171, n° 499 (under Chaves); on Olivarius Cor, see I, 180-185 (this work not listed). NUC: DLC-P4, ICN. OCLC: 35175211 (Catholic University-Oliveira Lima Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Brown University); 18678333 (Arizona Historical Society, University of Michigan, University of Mississippi); 79814401 (John Carter Brown Library); 257680375 (Universität Göttingen); 433371703 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase lists a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy there with the imprint “Lisboa: Imp. Regia 174?” Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Porbase.

Study of Portugal's Defenses Just Before the Peninsular War

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

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

This painstakingly thorough work, published just before the French invasion of Portugal in 1807, includes a discussion of the lines of defense of Portugal, province by province (pp. 86-96). Freire de Andrade also discusses how to select soldiers, how to keep the army from disrupting civilian life, and how to disband the army. He bases many of

his suggestions on the Swiss model. Martins de Carvalho comments, "Ainda hoje é tido em grande apreço este *Ensaio* ... de todas as organizações do exército publicadas, planos e projectos apresentados, etc. é este, talvez, o trabalho mais completo que temos visto."

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

* Innocência III, 150: calling for only xii, 406 pp. Almirante p. 334: calling for 406 pp. (without mention of the preliminary leaves). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 80-83. Not in *Ticknor Catalog. Grande enciclopedia XI*, 833-36. NUC: DLC-P4, ICN. OCLC: 20768811 (Princeton University Library, Yale University, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Washington University in St. Louis, University of Denver, University of New Mexico, UCLA, UC-Santa Barbara, British Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 248864731 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.

Hierarchies Aboard Ship

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

\$600.00

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

* Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII*, 2284. Not in Innocência. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Lapa, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

The Other King of Poland Calls in Foreign Troops

9. AUGUSTUS III, King of Poland 1734-1763. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto, e carta circular escrita aos Senadores, Deputados, Officiaes da Coroa, Palatinos, Starostes, e Nobresa do Reyno de Polonia, Gram Ducado de Lithuania, e mais provincias annexas pelo Serenissimo Principe, e Senhor Augusto III, Rey eleyto de Polonia, &c &c. Traduzido da lingua latina na portugueza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1834 [sic, for 1734]. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 2. Light soiling and crease on final page. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp.

\$350.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this manifesto by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who was elected as king of Poland a few weeks after Stanislaw Leszyzynski was elected with the support of son-in-law Louis XV of France. Augustus III had the support of Russia and of Emperor Charles VI, his uncle by marriage. In this document dated at Dresden, 17 November 1733, he explains to the nobles of Poland that he will be assuring the peace and happiness of Poland by marching into the country at the head of an army, which will, he assures them, not be living off the land. Augustus does not mention the fact that troops were Russians and Saxons, who captured Warsaw and then Danzig, forcing Stanislaw to flee the country.

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. After the death of King Augustus II of Poland in February 1733, the War of the Polish Succession broke out (1733-1738), with the Bourbons (France and Spain) supporting Stanislaw, and jockeying for position with the Habsburgs and Russia, who supported Augustus III.

The war ended with Augustus III on the throne of Poland (1734-1763), although he spent barely 3 years of his reign in Poland. Elsewhere in Europe the Habsburgs and Bourbons played musical thrones. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine and the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily.

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

* Innocência IV, 349. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 623. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 45857199 (Newberry Library, New York Public Library); 84188959 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

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

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

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

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

* Innocência VI, 160; XVII, 15: does not mention the 7 leaves following p. 291. *Almirante* p. 236: without collation. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 128: without mention of the 4 ll. for notes. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 774050514 (Boston Public Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

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

11. [AZEVEDO, Mathias José Diaz]. *Na gloriosa, e faustissima aclamação da Rainha Nossa Senhora. Ode*. N.p.: n.pr., (1777). 4°, disbound. Caption title. A few pin-point wormholes, touching 1 letter of text. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.). \$100.00

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

Mathias José Dias Azedo (1758-1821) joined the Portuguese army in 1780 and rose through the ranks to become lieutenant-general by 1813. For many years he taught at the Academia Real de Fortificação, for whose students he wrote *Compendio militar*, 1796, a handbook on military tactics. It was notable for its use of the system of orthography

COMPENDIO
MILITAR,

ESCRITO SEGUNDO A DOCTRINA
dos melhores Autores para instrusaõ dos
Discipulos

D'ACADEMIA REAL

FORTIFICASAÕ, ARTILHERIA, E DEZENHO,
E OFERECIDO

AO SERENISSIMO SENHOR

D. JOAÕ,

PRINCIPE DO BRAZIL;

FOR

MATHIAS JOZÉ DIAS AZEDO,

*Carvaleiro profeso na Ordem de S. Bento d'Arvis, Sar-
gento mor d'Infantaria com exercicio no Real Corpo
d'Engenheiros, e Lente da dita Academia.*

TERCEIRA PARTE,

Que trata dos Elementos de Tatica.



LISBOA,

Na REGIA TYPOGRAFIA SILVIANA,

ANNO DE 1796.

Impreso por ordem de Sua Magestade.

dictated by pronunciation that had been espoused by Verney and Theodoro de Almeida (e.g. *instrusao* for *instrucção*). Contemporaries praised his knowledge of literature and science as well as the military arts, but Innocência knew of only a few published works: the *Compendio militar*, this poem, and *Hymeneo*, a poem on an aristocratic marriage that was set to music by Jeronimo Francisco Lima.

* Innocência VI, 160. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies at the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Important Eyewitness Account of the Siege of Porto

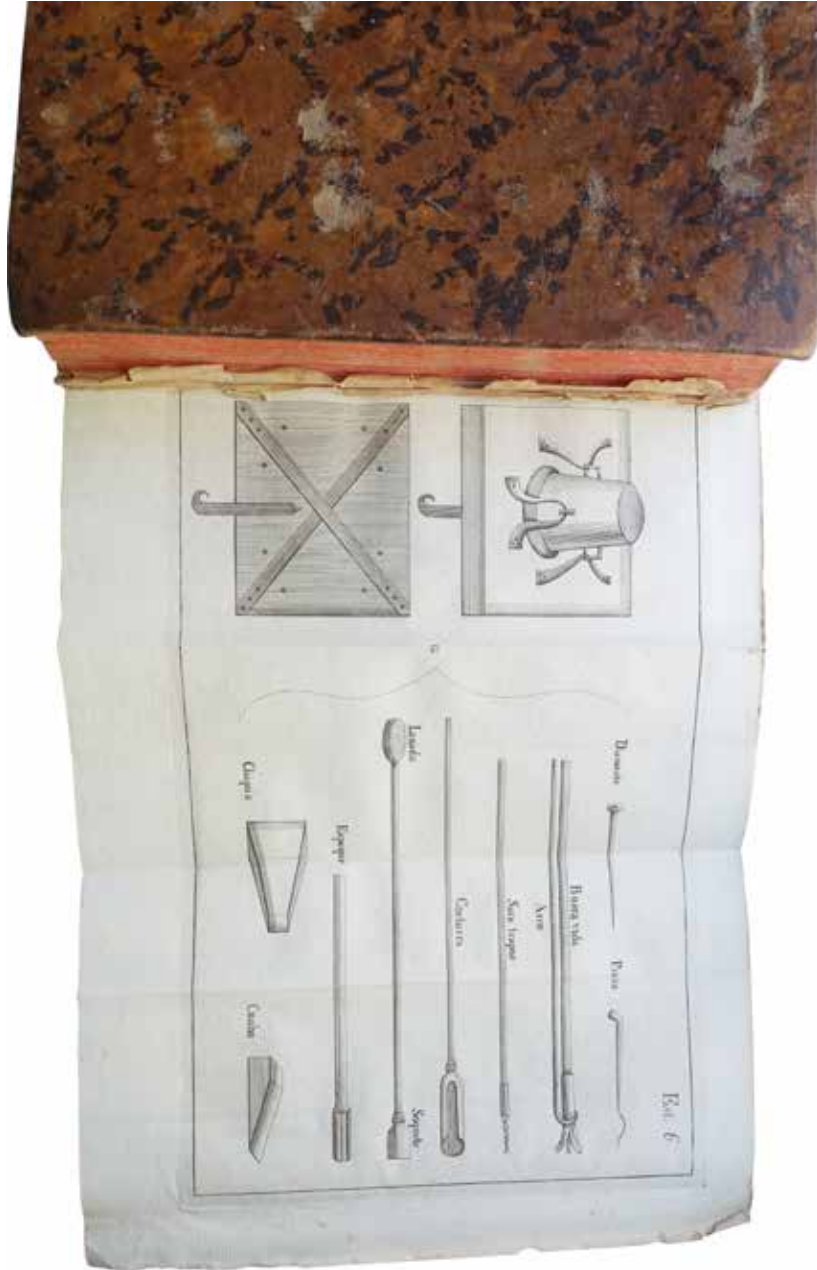
***12. BADCOCK, Lovell.** *Rough Leaves from a Journal Kept in Spain and Portugal, During the Years 1832, 1833 & 1834*. London: Richard Bentley, 1835. 8°, half calf (somewhat worn). Occasional very slight foxing. In very good condition. xi, 407 pp. \$375.00

FIRST EDITION. Macaulay called this work "one of the best accounts of the civil war; unlike the British officers in Dom Pedro's service, he had no personal grievances to embitter his style" (*They Went to Portugal* p. 330). It is well written, with a wealth of concrete detail about conditions in Portugal and Spain at that time. Badcock (1786-1861), who had served earlier in Montevideo, then in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular Wars, was sent to Portugal as part of an English military mission dispatched to study the situation in Portugal at the beginning of the civil war between D. Pedro and D. Miguel. One of Badcock's duties was to learn the movements of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontier and to determine, if possible, the intentions of the Spanish. His description of his travels in Spain covers pp. 19-131; most of the rest of the volume gives a detailed eyewitness account of the siege of Porto. In 1840 he assumed the surname Lovell; the DNB lists him under Lovell, Sir Benjamin Lovell Badcock. Eventually he attained the rank of Major General.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892), 104. Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* pp. 268-71: refers to the author as Sir Benjamin Badcock. Foulché-Delbosc 327. Not in Duarte de Sousa.

*With an Overview of Portuguese Arts
Including Architecture, Music and Equitation*

13. BALBI, Adrien. *Essai statistique sur le royaume de Portugal et d'Algarve, comparé aux autres états de l'Europe, et suivi d'un coup d'oeil sur l'état actuel des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts parmi les portugais des deux hémisphères ...* 2 volumes. Paris: Chez Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. 8°, contemporary plain wrappers reinforced with printer's waste (much insect damage to covers, three of which are detached, rear cover to volume II missing; spines defective and printed spine labels severely chipped). Woodcut-engraved vignette on each title page of a dock with a barrel, bundle, anchor, Hermes's caduceus (symbol of commerce), and distant ship. Some worming, mostly marginal but with loss of 3-4 letters per



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page in a few quires of volume I. Uncut and partly unopened. Overall in good condition. lii, 480 pp., 8 folding tables; (2 ll.), 272, ccclxviii pp.

2 volumes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed account (heavily documented, and with statistical tables) of Portugal's geography, climate, population, government, military, trade, manufacturing, foreign exchange, transportation, ecclesiastical divisions, educational and literary institutions, and topography: an invaluable resource for the study of Portuguese history and economics at this period. Trade with Africa, Brazil, India, Asia, the Azores and Madeira is described at I:413-431, with tables giving a breakdown of imports and exports and their value. On II:235-72, in a series of tables, Balbi evaluates the strength of Portugal vs. other European countries.

The nearly 400-page appendix to volume II is a fascinating overview of Portuguese literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving, lithography, music, drama, dance, calligraphy, typography, fencing and equitation (II:clxxiii-cxxxvii). It includes biographies of important literary figures (in itself no mean feat, thirty years before Innocência; many of those listed are Brazilians; II:i-clxxiii) and a summary of works published in Portugal, by year, from 1801 to 1819 (II:ccxli-cclxii).

Adrien (i.e., Adriano) Balbi (Venice, 1782-Pádua, 1848) was an Italian Geographer and statistician. In 1820 he visited Portugal, collecting materials for this and other publications. Balbi also published *Variétés politico-statistiques sur la monarchie portugaise*, Paris 1822.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 67-8: calling for 8 folding tables in volume I; "much information about Brazil, especially its commerce with Portugal." Sabin 2857: without mention of the tables. Not in Kress. Not in Palha (which cites another work by the author: 2756, the *Variétés*).

Portuguese Strongholds in Africa

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

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

* Cf. Innocência I, 384: the Portuguese edition (same printer and year), calling for only 3 "plantas." NUC: DLC, InU, CtY, PHi. Porbase locates the work at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (2 copies at each). Jisc locates copies at British Library, Glasgow University, Manchester University, and Sheffield University.

*15. **BANHA, Theotônio.** *Apontamentos para a historia da Legião Portuguesa ao serviço de Napoleão I, mandada sair de Portugal em 1808* Lisbon: Arquimedes Livros, 2006. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 146 pp., (1 l. errata), illustrations, 1 color plate. One of 80 copies. ISBN: 972-8917-18-X. \$30.00

Facsimile reprint of the scarce Lisbon 1863 edition.

* See Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) for other works by this author.

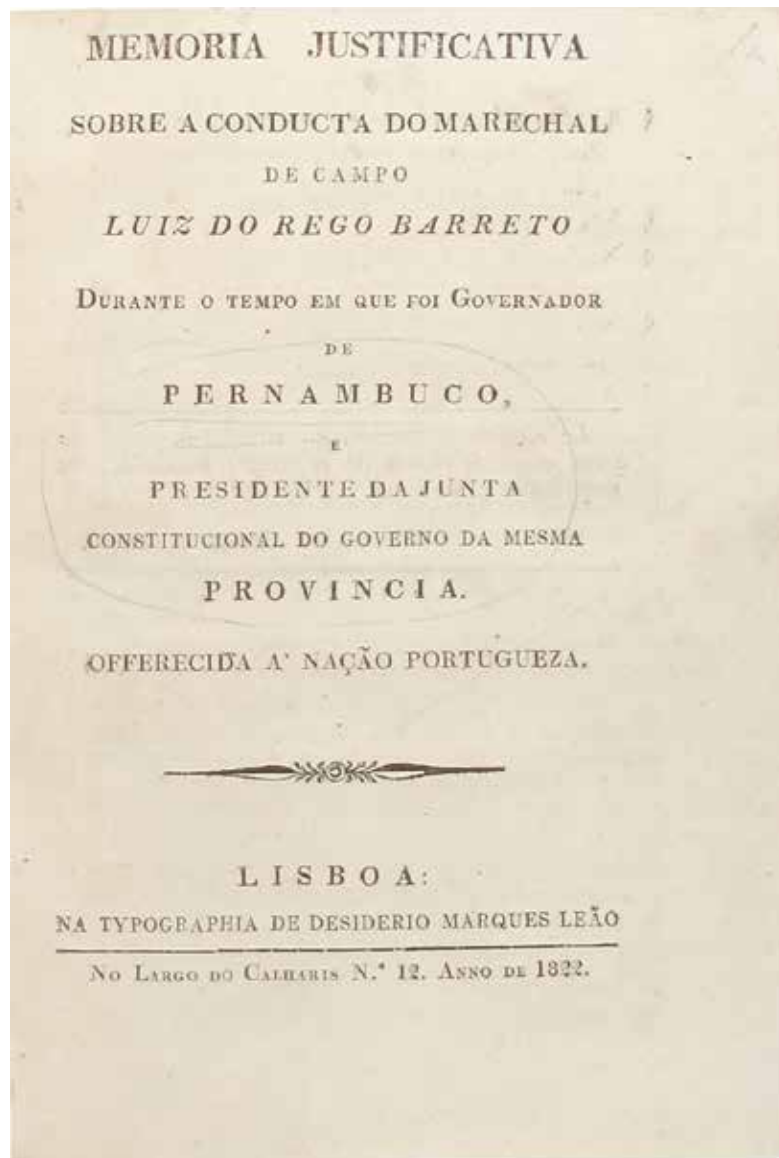
*Last Royal Governor of Pernambuco Describes the State of the Province
When He Assumed Power, and Justifies His Administration*

16. **BARRETO, Luiz do Rego, 1º Visconde de Geraz-do-Lima.** *Memória justificativa sobre a conducta do Marechal de Campo Luiz do Rego Barreto durante o tempo em que foi Governador de Pernambuco e Presidente da Junta Constitucional do governo da mesma provincia offerecida à Nação Portuguesa.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Desidério Marques Leão, 1822. 4°, later morocco, gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, author and short title in second compartment, date at foot. A few stains. In very good condition. 148 pp., (2 ll.), portrait of Rego Barreto tipped in. \$1,500.00

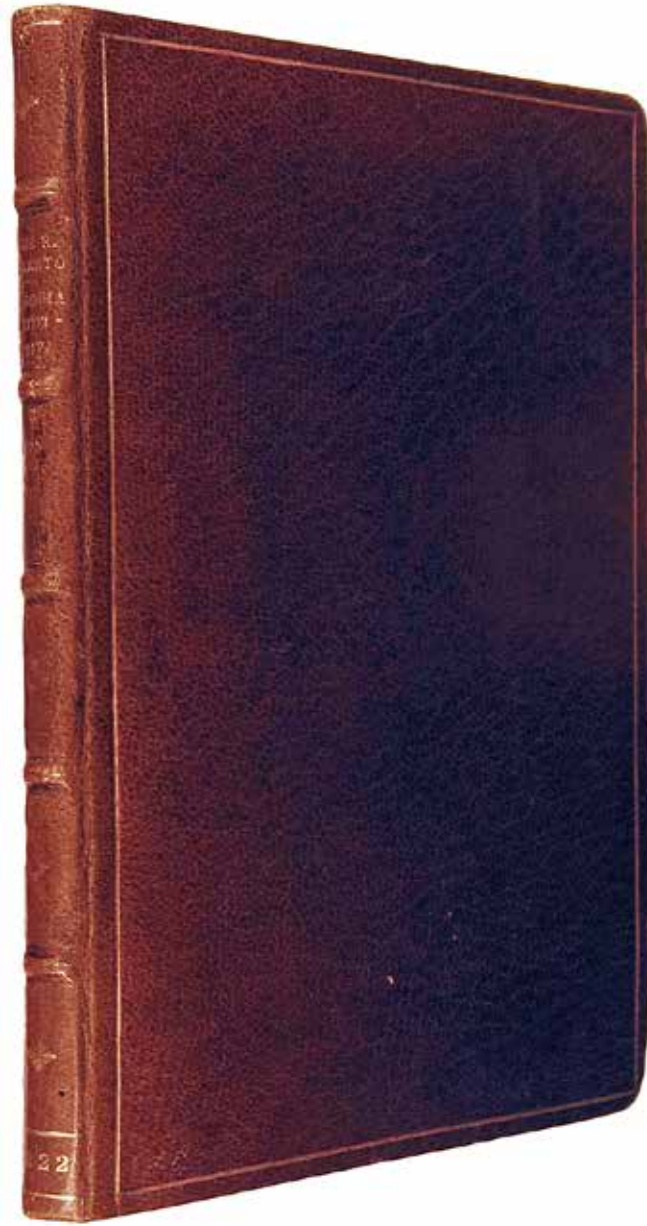
FIRST EDITION. Rego Barreto begins by describing the state in which he found Pernambuco, and proceeds to narrate the principal events in his government: repression of corrupt officials, public works, militia reform, events of the "Rodeador," the insurrection of November 1820, return of the prisoners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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 81: "This is a rare pamphlet which Rodrigues did not own, and which is not in Sacramento Blake." Innocência I, 195: giving the author as Antonio Manoel do Rego Abranches, a Lisbon lawyer. Sabin 68930. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 163. Bosch 333. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 822/9. On Rego Barreto, see *Grande enciclopédia* XII, 341-2. NUC: MH, RPJCB, DCU-IA.



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Item 16

Biography of a Military Reformer

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Barros Pasos describes the high points of the career of General Juan de Dios Rivera, who fought during the War of Independence and was Chile's minister of War and the Navy in 1823-1824, under General Ramón Freire. In that position he revamped the administration of the military hospital so the soldiers would be treated better (numerous details on pp. 8-10) and forbade the *castigo de palos* for soldiers. In early 1823 he was dispatched as governor to the ever-restless province of Concepción: "Bastará a nuestro intento mencionar en globo los inmensos beneficios que a los esfuerzos inteligentes, patrióticos e infatigables del jeneral Rivera, deben las artes, la ilustracion, la moral, las costumbres, la industria agrícola y la milicia de la provincia de Concepcion."

Not mentioned here is the fact that in the Chilean presidential election of 1829 (following the adoption of the Chilean Constitution of 1828), Juan de Dios Rivera ran against a field of 9 candidates, losing to Francisco Antonio Pinto and coming in sixth, with 2.7% of the votes. He died on June 21, 1843. Rivera is not to be confused with the silversmith and engraver of the same name (Cuzco, 1760-Buenos Aires, 1843) who designed the coat of arms of Argentina.

* Briseño I, 37. OCLC: 19911665 (Harvard University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

One of Frederick the Great's Greatest Military Opponents

18. [BECATTINI, Francesco]. *Vida de Ernesto Gedeão, Barão de Laudon, Conde do Sacro-Romano Imperio ... vertida da lingua hespanhola na portugueza, com huma bem historiadada descripção de Belgrado; por Fr. Manoel de Figueiredo* Lisbon: Na Off. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, twentieth-century (third quarter) antique sheep (wear to outer joints), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt author and short title, other compartments decorated in blind, gilt fillets. Very small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Occasional minor marginal soiling. Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. vi pp., (1 blank l.), 310 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

First edition in Portuguese of this biography of the Austrian field marshal Gideon Ernst, Freiherr von Laudon (1717-1790), one of Frederick the Great of Prussia's greatest military opponents; it was translated from the Spanish, which was in turn translated from Italian. Born in then Swedish Livonia, which after the Great Northern War had been ceded to Russia according to the 1721 Treaty of Nystad, he was sent to the Imperial Russian Army as a cadet in 1732. During the War of the Polish Succession he took part

in the 1734 Siege of Danzig led by Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von Münnich, he marched against French troops up to the Rhine in 1735 and back to the Dnieper River into the Turkish campaign. Dissatisfied with his prospects and the conditions in the Russian Army, Laudon finally resigned in 1741 and sought military employment elsewhere. At Vienna he was made a captain in the *Freikorps* of Franz von der Trenck, and fought in the War of the Austrian Succession. His next active service, still under Trenck, was in the Silesian mountains in 1745, greatly distinguishing himself as a leader of light troops. He was present also at the Battle of Soor. Having reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, he was promoted colonel at the behest of Chancellor Wenzel Anton Kaunitz and distinguished himself repeatedly. In 1757 he fought in Bohemia and Saxony under Field Marshal Maximilian Ulysses Browne and became a *Generalfeldwachtmeister* (major-general of cavalry) as well as a knight of the newly founded Maria Theresa Military Order. This was followed by other brilliant actions, and additional honors, including being created a Baron the Austrian nobility as well as that of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the War of the Bavarian Succession, and finally in the Austro-Turkish War of 1787-1791, where though old and broken in health, Laudon was commander-in-chief in fact as well as in name, and in 1789 he won a last brilliant success by capturing Belgrade in three weeks.

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

* Innocêncio V, 431. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 2003. For one of the Spanish translations, see Palau 363075: Vida y hechos de Ernesto Gedeon, Varon de Laudon, Feld Mariscal y supremo comandante de los exercitos regio-cesarios, Madrid: Joseph de Urrutia, 1790. On Becattini, see Dizionario biografico degli italiani VII, 394-400. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 22317367 (noting the first blank leaf: Princeton University Library, British Library). Porbase locates seven copies (without noting the blank leaves): six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two in poor condition), and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched), locates only the copies cited in Porbase.

Travel in Sweden

19. BERGMAN, Carl Johan. *Gotland och Wisby i Taflor. Tjugo originalteckningar af P.A. Säve, lithografierade i Em. Bärentzens & Comp. Lithografiska Institut i Köpenhamn, jemte en Karta öfver Gotland och Plan af Wisby, samt beskriofande text af* Stockholm: Albert Bonniers Förlag, 1858. Oblong folio, publisher's brown quarter cloth, brown paper boards blocked in gilt and blind (extremities worn, spine foot defective, somewhat shaken). Text heavily foxed, the plates very clean and with only scattered light foxing. One plate loose. Overall in good condition. Early ownership signature on flyleaf of Anna da Silva Bergstrom. (1 l.), 62 pp., (1 l.), 20 tinted lithographic plates, 1 tinted map. Text in two columns. \$650.00

FIRST EDITION; another appeared in 1875 and a third in 1975. A series of lithographic plates, probably a guidebook and/or souvenir, of Gotland Island with its capital



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Visby, a popular tourist destination off the east coast of Sweden. Includes some views of ruined castles and fortifications

* NUC: DLC, CtY. OCLC: 47942475 (Cornell University, Yale University, University of Texas-Austin); 488039807 (Danish National Library, Statsbiblioteket Aarhus Denmark); 465015990 (Danish National Library); 556905297 (British Library); 465767789 (Det Kongelige Bibliotek Denmark); 491802703 (Paris-BSG Bib. Nordique); 185242489 (National Library of Sweden). Jisc locates a copy each at British Library, Society of Antiquaries-London, and Oxford University.

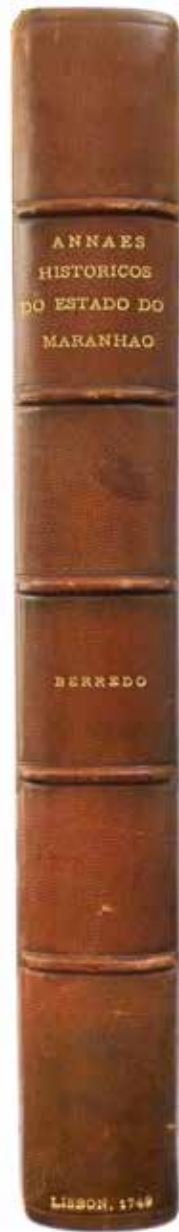
*Fundamental Source on the History of the Estado de Maranhão,
Which Originally Encompassed the Entire North of Brazil
From Amazonia to Ceará*

*20. **BERREDO, Bernardo Pereira de.** *Annaes historicos do Estado do Maranhão* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1749. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), modern quarter morocco over cloth (slight wear to hinges), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, gilt date at foot. Title page in red and black. Large woodcut initials. In fine condition, except for moderate soiling on the title-page. Overall in very good condition. (13 ll.), 710 pp. Pages 247 and 275 misnumbered 147 and 175, respectively. \$18,000.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this fundamental source on the history of Maranhão. Varnhagen called it "um dos mais preciosos livros que ácerca de nossa historia possuimos" (*História geral* II, 874) and Borba de Moraes comments, "This first edition is rare and much sought after, as it is a classic on Maranhão." The author covers the military, political and religious events in Maranhão from its discovery until 1718, the year he became its governor. The Estado do Maranhão originally encompassed the entire north of Brazil, from Amazonia to Ceará. The *Annaes* is an especially important source for the colonization of Maranhão, for the Dutch in Brazil, and for the *bandeirantes*—especially the expedition of Antônio Raposo Tavares, who left São Paulo in 1648, traveled to Paraguay and via the Guaporé, Mamoré, Madeira and Amazon Rivers to Gurupá in Pará, arriving there in 1651.

Early sections of the book describes Vicente Yanes Pinçon (Vicente Yáñez Pinzón) and the navigation of the Amazon (which he called *Mar Doce*). The navigation of other rivers, such as the Pindaré, is described over the course of pp. 6-15. This includes details on the navigation of the Pindaré river, which was difficult in the winter and impractical in the summer because of the lack of water (p. 11).

A riveting, sympathetic, and detailed description of the *France Équinoxiale* of Daniel de la Touche, Seigneur de la Ravardière, and Admiral François de Razilly (spelled "Racily" in this work) occupies pp. 48-71. It describes how their expedition of three ships left the Port of Cancale (Brittany) with missionaries and "*homens de mar, e guerra*" on March 19, 1612. However, the ships encountered such rough seas (which the author attributes to the devil) that they were forced to dock in England at Falmouth, then Dartmouth, and then Plymouth in order to repair the ships. The French were well received in those ports and the ships were repaired. They then travelled on April 23, experiencing good wind, around England's Lizard Point (Cornwall), reaching the Canary Islands on May 7th. Technical coordinates are given regarding the ships' navigation around Africa, past the Río de Ouro, where they encountered a fishing boat from Bayonne, to Cabo de Barbas,



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NOUVEAUX
VOYAGES
AUX
INDES OCCIDENTALES ;

Contenant une Relation des differens Peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appellé vulgairement le Mississipi ; leur Religion ; leur gouvernement ; leurs mœurs ; leurs guerres & leur commerce.

Par M. BOSSU,
Capitaine dans les Troupes de la Marine.

PREMIERE PARTIE.



A PARIS,
Chez LE JAY, Libraire, Quay de Gèvres,
au Grand Corneille.

M. DCC. LXVIII.
Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

Cape Verde, and the Coast of Guiné. On June 13th, they were beneath the *Equinoctial*, which they passed through without issue "*felicidade pouco ordinaria na navegação*" (p. 58), encountering then three great Portuguese ships that were returning from Eastern India.

On June 23rd, they "discovered" Ilha de Fernao de Noronha (p. 58), where they met a Portuguese man with 17 or 18 *Tapuyas* (indigenous Brazilians from Pernambuco, who did not speak the *tupi* language). The French stayed on the island until July 8th. On July 11th, they reached Brazil, and on July 24th, they discovered Serra de Ibiapaba in north-eastern Brazil. They encountered another French ship on July 26th, but were suspicious of the crew because of the prevalence of French pirates in the region (p. 60). They then prepared entry to the island of Maranhão (p. 61), which they eventually brought under French control. The French lost control of Maranhão to the Portuguese in 1615 (see also *Grande Enciclopédia*, pp. 232-233).

Pereira de Berredo, Governor of Maranhão from 1718 to 1722, was vehemently anti-Jesuit. Born circa 1680, he died in Lisbon in 1748 while preparing this book for the press.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 103. Alden & Landis 749/25: citing copies at DLC, InU, MnU, OCL, RPJCB, the British Library and Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale. Mindlin, *Highlights* 162: "Berredo is one of the classic chroniclers from the north of Brazil. He describes Maranhão and the Amazon." Innocência I, 382-3; VIII, 396-7. J.H. Rodrigues, *Domínio holandês* 159: "Berredo é fonte clássica da história do Maranhão ... Sobre a invasão e expulsão dos holandeses deve ser consultado." Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 3941 (this edition), 3275 (Maranhão, 1849) and 3750 (Florence, 1905). Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 62. Streit III, 1260. Palau 218678. Sabin 4967. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3369: "important." Palha 4262. JCB II, i, 915. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 749/1. Bosch 196. Rodrigues 388. Azevedo-Samodães 2396. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* (1930) 218: at £45. Cf. Boxer, *The Golden Age of Brazil* pp. 287-9: "classic."

Important Source on Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida

21. BOSSU, Jean Bernard. *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales; contenant une Relation de differens peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississippi; leur religion; leur gouvernement; leurs moeurs; leurs guerres et leur commerce. 2 parts in 1 volume.* Paris: Chez Le Jay, 1768. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), rebacked in olive-green morocco, spine with gilt bands in six compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of James Franck Bright. xx [a7 a cancel], 224 pp.; (2 ll.), 264 pp.; with 4 engravings.

2 parts in 1 volume. \$1,250.00

FIRST EDITION, of primary interest for Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida. Jean Bernard Bossu (1720-1792), a captain in the French navy, was the first to write about eighteenth-century Louisiana in detail and based on personal experience. He provided the French public with the earliest trustworthy description of the people and conditions in the colony. The work is actually a collection of 21 letters he wrote during his first two voyages to the country, in 1751-57 and 1757-62. Bossu traveled as far north as Fort de Chartres, just south of Saint Louis. He spent time with the Natchez, Arkansas, Koakias (Cherokees?), Alabama, Choctaw, Illinois and Atakapa tribes, providing substantial



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information on their habits in religion, warfare, social customs (e.g., punishment for adultery), hunting, and more. He also comments on Santo Domingo, mining, syphilis, Havana, New Orleans, Hernando de Soto, El Dorado, the Sieur de La Salle, Granada, Jamaica, Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile, and the Fountain of Youth. Occasionally he ranges even further afield, describing the skeletons of elephants (i.e., mastodons) found in the Ohio Valley in 1735 (p. 206). At second hand, he reports on events in Canada such as the capture by Montcalm of Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario and New Fort Oswego in 1756. In Book II, Lettre XXI, Bossu speculates that the Indians reached America via a land bridge from Tartary, referring to the works of Diodorus Siculus, Peter Martyr, Lafitau, Lescarbot, and Bering. In the course of his travels Bossu was shipwrecked, had a close escape from a crocodile, and ran afoul of English corsairs several times.

The four engravings by Gabriel de Saint Aubin all show Indians; among them are a gruesome decapitation and an Indian who stands on an overturned chest full of coins.

The first edition of this work is distinguished from the second edition, with the same imprint and date, by its lack of the words "second edition" on the title. Howes notes, "For comments too critical of the ministry, Bossu was imprisoned and his book banned for awhile in France; this probably accounts for the scarcity of the first edition, of which Sabin found no record." The *Nouveaux voyages* was soon translated to English, Dutch, German, and Russian.

* Howgego I, 138 (B138). Sabin 6465. JCB (iii) I, 1611. Howes B626. Streeter 15187. Clark, *Old South* II, 5. Field 156. Rader 408. Monaghan 261. Hubach p. 13. Storm, *De Graff* 361. Eberstadt 131:84. Siebert 677. Leclerc I, 185. Cf. Servies, *Florida* 491: the English edition of 1771.

*Care and Feeding of a Garrison
Whose Mission was to Fend Off Pirates near the Yucatán*

22. BUCARELI Y URSÚA [Hinostrosa Lasso de la Vega], Fr. D. Antonio Maria, Viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779). *Reglamento provisional para el prest, vestuario, gratificaciones, hospitalidad, recluta, disciplina y total gobierno de la tropa que debe guarnecer el Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla de Tris en la Laguna de Término, dispuesto, en virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de mil setecientos setenta y tres, por* Mexico: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1774. Folio (31 x 20.5 cm.), recent navy Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson Oasis lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, antique marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink numbers "158", "175", and "187" at upper right corner of title page and each divisional title. (1 l.), 32, 23, 15 pp. []³, B-S². \$2,600.00

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



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are positions and salaries of all personnel and regulations for clothing, horses, weapons, a hospital, and a chapel.

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

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

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

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

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

* Medina, *Mexico* 5674. Palau 36497. Sabin 68885. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 20385026 (University of California-Berkeley, Newberry Library, with 1 p.l., 32, 23, 15 pp.); 55283635 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 32, 23, 15 pp.); 651259688 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 228720975 (Huntington Library, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 55281978 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for 32 pp.); 458945694 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 32 pp.); also digitized and microform copies. Rebiun locates a copy of a work with the same title at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, but gives the date as "s.n., 1791, 12 de Noviembre". Not located in CCPBE. Jisc locates only a microfiche copy at the National Library of Scotland.

General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops

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

First Chilean edition? Bulnes, the commander-in-chief of the Chilean army in Peru, encourages his soldiers to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of Chile's independence and announces that ships are waiting to bear the triumphant army home. The Chileans

decisively defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839, but it was not until August 25 that General Gamarra assumed the presidency of Peru, decreed that the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was dissolved, and reunited North and South Peru.

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

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55252417 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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

24. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *Viva Chile. Looor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungai. Parte oficial ... [text begins:] Señor. Por mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por la que tuve la honra de dirigir á V.S. la víspera de mi movimiento de Campo San Miguel sobre el enemigo* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1839. Large folio (43.5 x 27 cm.), unbound. Elaborate typographical border. Woodcut arms of Chile at head of text. Text in 2 columns separated by typographical ornament. Minor soiling. Foldlines with a few small holes, touching a few letters of text without loss. In very good condition. Early ink "6" in upper margin. (2 ll.) \$500.00

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

* Briseño III, 430-431, no. 2711: "impresión lujosa, aunque en papel corriente." OCLC: 55280064 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

25. CABREIRA, Frederico Leão. *Biographia ou noticia historica do muito illustre e distincto General Portuguez Barão da Batalha, fallecido em Pariz a 12 de Novembro de 1868. Coordenada e escripta por seu primo co-irmão, cunhado e constante amigo o Conselheiro General de Brigada* Lisbon: Typographia Franco-Portugueza [on rear wrapper: Lallemand Frères, Foudeurs-Imprimeurs], 1869. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (some light foxing). Very light foxing. In very good condition. Five line

Fol. L.

FILIPPE
SEGUNDO REY
 DE ESPAÑA.
AL SERENISIMO
 Principe su nieto esclarecido don
 Filipe de Austria.

LVIS CABRERA DE CORDOVA
Criado de su Magestad Católica, i del Rey don Filipe
Tercero nuestro Señor.

SITARON en su principio los hombres en compañía, para con ser varde, i senorear todo lo criado, i puz su ella ser el pado de las fieras i iudam. Ciudades, dixerlas congregaciones, i las vijas, ó las Principales en la comunidad i lei natural demanera, que su libertad de conciencia en voel castigo del diluvio general. Acercandose a la mayor perfeccion con vno i doctrina, igualando todas las familias debaxo de vna cabeza i derecho, eligieron Monarcas con alore de Rey i Reyon el pueblo q dio al mismo en beneficio i en gobierno. Su iudicio suprema i perpetua, vicaria de Dios en lo temporal, mantiene los que recibio en turola por eleccion o sucesion, como dando las determinaciones conforme a la naturaleza de la verdad dispuestas, debaro de opinion de justicia constituidas. De aqui nacieron las buenas leyes, i de su administracion libre, sabio consejo, prudente resolucion, pedia execucion

A la poudencia civil i militar. Deseò esta soberana dignidad el menos ambicioso i mas desinteresado, porque la voluntad del Resnar es tan fuerte, poderosa, rebemete, como bienavenurana al mandar, i ser el que anere mas superior al que solo puede executar lo que anerevio, salidito naturalmente. Siendo acciones correspondientes, con vino fegerar la materia (alpreo a los Filisofos) mas violècia que tiene claramente el bien de lo que parece forçado en su obediencia. Fueron Reyes por naturaleza Socrates i Platon i por Fortuna los Emperadores Vitelio i Neron i por Fortuna i Naturaleza Alejandro Macedonio, i Octaviano Cesar Augusto mas por Fortuna que Naturaleza Galva. Emperador mas por Naturaleza que Fortuna Cipsoo i Nabal. Cò elecciones continuas algunas Monarquias, i la fuerza de la Amigredad, contra las discordias que armò la ambicion, aprobò sabamente las elecciones, siguiendo en buen Principio a otro, encaminados para ser

A tuio

ink manuscript non-authorial presentation inscription on verso of title page to Joaquim António d'Araujo. 30 pp., (1 blank l.) \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Sebastião Francisco Severo Drago Valente de Brito Correia de Lacerda Green Cabreira, first and only Barão de Nossa Senhora da Vitória da Batalha, (Faro, 1809-Paris, 1868) was an army general, governor of Abrantes and the Torre de São Julião da Barra and deputado do conselho da Rainha D. Maria II de Portugal. He was the son of general Sebastião Drago Valente de Brito Cabreira and D. Maria Amélia Alves Pinheiro Correia de Lacerda Green.

Frederico Leão Cabreira de Brito e Alvelos Drago Valente (Villa Real de Santo António, Algarve, 1800-Lisbon, 1880),] later 2.º Barão de Faro and 1.º Visconde de Faro, was a general officer, governor of Valença and Portuguese colonial administrator in India and Timor, parliamentary deputy to several legislatures. He was military secretary to the Duque de Saldanha during the civil wars of 1846-1847.

* Innocêncio *Aditamentos*, p. 162; for more on the author, see III, 100; IX, 402-3. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

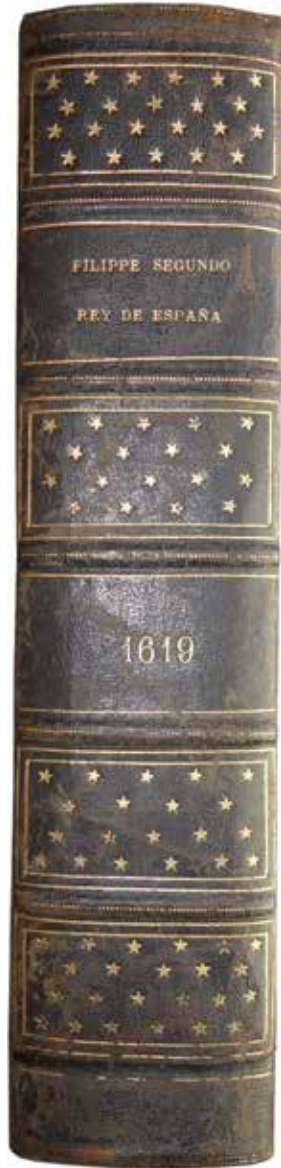
*Book 12, Chapter XI treats of the
Discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate*

26. CABRERA DE CORDOVA, Luis. *Filipe Segundo, Rey de España.* [Colophon] Madrid: Por Luis Sanchez, inpresor del Rey NS, 1619. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), late nineteenth-century half morocco over marbled boards (some wear), marbled endleaves, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt title in second from head, gilt year in fourth from head. Engraved title-page by P. Perret, dated 1619 (see below). Woodcut initials and vignettes. In very good condition. Oval stamp of José Maria Nepomuceno on verso of title-page. (4 ll., including the engraved title-page), 1176 [i.e., 1182] pp., (30 ll.). Quire X contains a total of 11 leaves; X5-7 are added between pp. 328 and 329; these three leaves are foliated 329*, 330*, and 331*; the text follows uninterrupted.

\$9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the voluminous first part of the history of Philip II's reign, to the year 1583. Wagner notes, "This book was much used by all later Spanish historians. Lib. 13 [*sic*; i.e., 12], Chapter XI treats of the discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate" (*Spanish Southwest* 25). After complaining about the work's orthography and other literary defects, Palau states that "Aparte estos defectos literarios, es libro de interés bibliográfico y difícil de hallar completo y en buen estado." Salvá also comments on the difficulty of obtaining complete copies in decent condition.

A second part of Cabrera's work dealt with the stormy events in Aragon after the downfall of the king's minister, Antonio Perez. It was suggested that the text should be



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revised by Argensola, but Cabrera preferred to leave the second part unpublished. Two and a half centuries later, it appeared under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works in Madrid, 1876, after being revised and augmented from manuscript data found in the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

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

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

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

* Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 25. Alden & Landis 619/31. Palau 38917. Perez Pastor 1586. Salvá 2850: "La mayor parte de los ejemplares se encuentran faltos del fróntis grabado por Perret, y son poquísimos los que están bien tratados." Heredia 7162. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* C15. HSA p. 81 (describing an imperfect copy). JCB *STC List of Additions*, p. 25. Maggs *Spanish Books* (1927) 119. Quaritch *Bibliotheca Hispana* (1895) 231. Nepomuceno 350 (presumably this copy). On Perret, see Soares, *Historia da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 417-24; also Garcia Vega, *El grabado del libro español* II, 270-1 (with biographical details and bibliographical references) and 352, n° 2330 (this work).

No Public Gatherings, No Gatherings of Armed Men

27. CAMPINO, Enrique. *Bando. El Señor D. Enrique Campino coronel de los ejércitos de la Patria Capitan General de la Provincia de Santiago &c. [text begins:] Considerando: 1° Que la crisis en que se halla la República es en sumo grado violenta* N.p.: n.pr., dated 26 January 1827. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Short marginal tear. Fine condition. Broadside. \$800.00

With the aim of preserving the peace after a military coup, Colonel Campino orders that no public gatherings be held "con el objeto de hacer peticiones, ú otro acto semejante" and that there be no gatherings of armed men. Penalties will be imposed "segun la calidad de la persona que lo cometa y enormidad del delito."

The *Sublevacion de Campino* (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

* Briseño III, 57, no. 335. OCLC: 78556984 (John Carter Brown Library); 55246655 and 55250167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Colonel Campino Justifies His Military Coup

28. CAMPINO, Enrique. *El Coronel D. Enrique Campino a los pueblos de su mando. [text begins:] Conciudadanos: Un movimiento militar á que las circunstancias críticas ha obligado al ejército que guarnece la capital* N.p.: n.pr., (1827). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Overall in fine condition. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Colonel Campino, who had just been named president by a military coup, assures his fellow citizens that "jamás me habria puesto á la cabeza de la fuerza armada, si aun remotamente hubiese creido que al mas mínimo de los ciudadanos se iba de inferir el mas pequeño mal."

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* Briseño III, 117-8, no. 710: gives a transcription of the whole document and dates it to 1827, but describes it as an 8°. OCLC: 55278621 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription in a
Privately Printed Work on the Peninsular War*

***29. CARVALHO, Francisco Augusto Martins de.** *Guerra Peninsular: notas, episodios e extractos curiosos.* Coimbra: Typographia Auxiliari d'Escritorio, 1910. 8°, somewhat later burgundy half sheep over decorated paper boards (some minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author-short title in second compartment from head, initials "E.R." in gilt at foot of spine, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition. Author's signed and dated five-line presentation inscription in ink in upper portion of half title: "Á Redacção do Journal de // Noticias // Off. // F.A. Martins de Carvalho // Coimbra 12 de Março 1910". Pictorial bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. 97 pp., (1 l.), thin errata slip bound in at the end. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the Peninsular War. Privately printed: on the title page is stated "(Este livro não se expõe á venda)".

Martins de Carvalho (1844-1921) was an infantry brigadier general in the Portuguese army, serving in Moçambique (1894-1895), and India (1895-1897). He was editor and owner of the periodical *Conimbricense* from 1898 to 1907, and wrote the important *Dicionário bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891; second edition in 2 volumes only up to the letter "M", 1976-1979), along with some 20 of so other books and articles on military subjects as well as the history of Coimbra.

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

* Innocência, *Aditamentos*, p. 135. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 467. OCLC: 225448112 (University of Toronto Institute of Technology, University of Toronto-Robarts Library, University of Victoria Libraries, King's College London); 500154906 (British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc adds two more at Oxford University.

Military Law

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

Second edition of a work first printed in Lisbon, 1783, and again in Bahia, 1815 and Lisbon, 1819. It covers the procedures for court-martials and how they relate to

civil trials, including acceptable proof and interrogation. The author was Auditor for the Aveiras regiment.

* Innocência II, 34: calling for 210 pp. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar* (1976) I, 329: calling for (7), 210 pp. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 320238129 (University of California, University of California—Los Angeles); 1080065448 (internet resource—Galician Digital); 862858725 (internet resource—computer file). Not located in Melvyl.

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

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

Battle of Praia Bay Off Terceira in the Azores

32. [CASTELO, Joaquim Bernardo de Melo Nogueira do]. *Segunda impressão accrescentada com mais doze cartas, e a copia de toda a correspondencia, que tem apparecido em diferentes jornaes, relativamente á Estampa Junta, do Circuito da Ilha Terceira, assim como a resposta a uma das ditas cartas por meio de documentos.* [colophon] Lisbon: Typographia de Manoel de J. Coelho, 1843. 8°, marbled wrappers (worn). Caption title. In very good condition. Ink stamp by caption title, "H A". 39 pp. [pp. 17-8 misbound after 20, and pp. 21-2 after 24], 1 lithograph folding map showing military districts of Terceira. \$600.00

Apparently the true second edition, greatly expanded from the first, as opposed to the so-called second edition of 1846, also greatly expanded from the first. This pamphlet concerns the the Battle of Praia Bay, fought by the coast of Terceira Island in the Azores on August 11, 1829, between Portuguese loyalists and a Miguelista fleet as part of the Portuguese civil war between the liberals, in the names of D. Pedro, former King of Portugal, at the time still reigning as Emperor D. Pedro I of Brazil and his daughter D. Maria II, in whose favor D. Pedro had relinquished his rights to the Portuguese throne, versus the absolutist forces of his younger brother, D. Miguel I. The liberals were victorious. Joaquim Bernardo de Melo Nogueira do Castelo, a cavalry lieutenant colonial,

fought in the battle. The Miguelistas under command of José António Azevedo e Lemos attempted to disembark troops on Terceira island, but were defeated by loyalist troops under command of the 7.º Conde de Vila Flor (later 1.º Marquês de Vila Flor and still later 1.º Duque da Terceira), who controlled a dozen small forts and artillery batteries along five kilometers of coast. The defeat of the absolutists in this battle was decisive for the affirmation and posterior victory of liberalism in Portugal. After the war, the municipality of Praia was renamed Praia da Vitória.

* This edition not in Innocência; see XII, 26-7 (giving a somewhat different title for the first edition, without providing a date of publication, calling the 1846 edition the second, wrongly dating a third of 1853, and stating that despite the fact that there were three editions, very few copies appear of any due to the fact that very few were printed). This edition not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834*, which cites the same editions as Innocência. This edition not in Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* (citing the same three editions as Innocência). This edition not in Canto, *Inventario* (citing editions of 1835 and 1846). No edition in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and four more of an 1846 edition with identical title. No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy of this edition cited by Porbase, and the four copies of the 1846 edition cited by Porbase.

Military Tribunals, by a Native of Bahia

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

FIRST EDITION thus; possibly a second edition, with extensive additional documents, of the author's *Voto separado do ... membro divergente da primeira secção da comissão de exame da legislação do exercito*, Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Pinheiro & Cª, which has no title page but is dated 1866 at the end, and has only 52 pp. (according to Innocência) rather than the present work's (4 ll.), 140 pp. Discussed are military tribunals, suggesting changes from the system instituted by Schaumburg-Lippe in the eighteenth century.

José Antonio de Magalhães Castro (1814-1896), a native of Bahia, was a respected politician and bureaucrat. Early in his career he was charged with prosecuting those who had led a separatist movement in 1837, and did it with such impartiality that he displeased neither the winners nor the losers. He prosecuted those engaged in the slave trade, lobbied against measures such as paper money, and was responsible for revising the penal code as well as the process for military tribunals.

* Sacramento Blake IV, 298-300 (calls for only 107 pp.). Innocência XII, 228-30: giving the collation as vi, 88, vii pp. [i.e., lacking several supplementary documents]. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 683360237 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched)

All Aspects of Cavalry Training

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

3 parts in 2 volumes. \$600.00

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

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

Leader of the Austrian Army Reports to His Queen

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

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

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

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

The War of the Austrian Succession began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins' Ear (which began in

1739), King George's War in North America (1744-1748), and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

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

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

Beginning of the Austro-Turkish War

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

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 349: identifying the author (i.e., translator?) as Mascarenhas. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 661, 770. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 557. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 60768473 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 78008294 (Princeton University); 433230141 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a three copies (in 2 separate records), all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Largest, Heaviest Grolier Club Exhibition Catalogue Ever?

37. CHEEK, Richard. *Playing Soldier: The Books and Toys that Prepared Children for War, 1871-1918.* New York: The Grolier Club, 2018. Very large 4° (31.2 x 25 cm.), red cloth, gilt, with dust jacket. Profusely illustrated, mostly in color. As new. 471, (1) pp. ISBN: 978-1-60583-076-6. \$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Designed by Julia Sedykh, weighing in at approximately 7 lbs., this is in all probability the largest, heaviest Grolier Club exhibition catalogue ever issued. The exhibition, on view from September 12, 2018 to October 27, 2018, displays an explosion of color. Books, toys and games from Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States of America are featured. There were 1,200 copies printed.

Finances in the Patria Vieja

38. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos [sic] que ha tenido la Tesoreria General de Santiago en el mes de Junio de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.p.r., dated 1 July 1814. Oblong folio (17 x 26.2 cm), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. 8.2 x 2.4 cm. rectangular piece cut from blank left margin. In good to very good condition. Broadside.

\$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparaiso."

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

* Briseño I, 140 (without mention of the misspelling of "Gastos" in the title). Medina *Santiago de Chile* 81 (giving dimensions as 14 x 22 cm.). OCLC: 55284195? (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Mutiny in Rancagua

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lengthy description of a mutiny of infantry in Rancagua on April 3, 1830, with names, places, times, and who said what to whom. The most prominent figures seem to have been the local governor Ramon Tagle and infantry

sergeant José Solís. The *Breve repulsion* was written to refute Francisco Angel Ramirez's *Un Chileno Constitucional, a sus conciudadanos*, issued April 20, 1830.

* Silva Castro 388. Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in *NUC*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Finances in the Patria Vieja

40. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814*. [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 June 1814. Oblong folio (19.9 x 28.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In very good condition. Broadside. \$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated, and money returned from Rancagua for buying material for the army. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, as well as payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "nuestro Teniente de Valparaiso."

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

* Briseño I, 140. Not in Medina *Santiago de Chile*. OCLC: 82664887 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Finances in the Patria Vieja

41. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería [sic] General de Santiago en el mes de Febrero de 1814*. [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 28 February 1814. Oblong folio (21.5 x 26.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Two columns. Foldlines. Small tear in blank margin. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("120-121"). Broadside. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparayso."

The account is signed in print by Santiago Ascacibar Murube.

Neither Medina nor Briseño note the misspelling of the word "Tesorería" in the title.

* Briseño I, 140. Cf. Medina *Santiago de Chile* 70 (14 x 21 cm.; surely a different edition). OCLC: 55284195 and 55284137 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

With Autograph Signatures of Chile's Junta Gubernativa

42. [CHILE]. **La Exma. Junta Gubernativa &c.** [Text begins:] *Atendiendo á los meritos y servicios de [added in manuscript: l] Ayudante maior segundo del Batallon N. 7. de Infanteria de Linea Dn. Juan Fernandez* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 15 February 1823. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Foldlines. In very good to fine condition. Substantial portions in manuscript; three autograph signatures; early filing note on blank verso. Broadside. \$1,500.00

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

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Latest on Activities of the Quillota Mutineers

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

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

* Briseño III, 285-6 (no. 1768). OCLC: 55277531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Soothing the Residents of Concepción

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The government assures the residents of the province of Concepción that it is reimbursing as quickly as possible those whom certain junior army officers had robbed. To those living in occupied provinces, it also points out the

120 ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GASTOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERIA GENERAL 121
DE SANTIAGO EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1814.

| ENTRADA. | | GASTOS. | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | P ^{ta} . B ^s . | | P ^{ta} . R ^s . |
| La Caja de Manca | 28. 773, 41 | Salidas de Tropas Veteranas, y Milicias | 92. 245, 91 |
| La Renta de Aduana | 45. 545, 2 | Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra | 19. 181, 0 |
| La de Tabacos | 33. 080, . | Salidas de Hacienda y Justicia | 4. 317, 5 |
| Quintos de Oro, plata, cobre, y mal de Minería | 2. 828, 71 | Gastos salarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda | 833, 4 |
| Rentados por Dismos | 9. 334, 91 | Salidas y gastos de Temporalidades | 281, 54 |
| Id. de Bula | 2. 000, . | Asignaciones de Ceros, y otros gastos de los Re- tiro de Vacantes | 3. 030, 2 |
| Por cuenta de Donativos gratuitos | 878, . | A los Insalidos Militares y vueltas de otros | 920, 61 |
| Donativos de Insalidos Montepios, Gran Cruz, y Hospitalidad | 1. 601, 2 | Remolinos al Exterminacion 97. 477 24 de libras sus grades desde Teles | 59. 177, 51 |
| Por retencion de sueldos | 683, 31 | Para el Canal de Maipo | 4. 000, . |
| Impuesto sobre Jercos | 233, 4 | Gastos del Banco de Indias | 2. 313, 44 |
| Pertenencias Linceas | 925, 31 | Otros varios pagos | 2. 095, 21 |
| Otros varios entradas | 2. 352, 41 | Gastos de Febrero | 131. 211, 51 |
| Estimada de Febrero | 196. 041, 6 | En poder de otros, Tesoro de Valos raps | 11. 137, . |
| Existencia en la ca Esoro segun su Estado | 28. 428, 71 | En losos cuentas a los Tropas | 12. 091, . |
| Total | 196. 240, 21 | En Casas electas | 2. 251, 21 |
| | | Total | 196. 240, 21 |

Tesoreria General de Santiago de Chile 28 de Febrero de 1814.
Santiago Domingo Alvarez.

Item 41

benefits for trade, government and defense that will result from being free of Spain, and urges the residents to join the fight for independence. Events in Mexico and Buenos Aires are referred to briefly. Printed at the end: "Sala del gobierno en el quartel general de Talca y Nobiembre 8 de 1813. Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eysaguirre—Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos—Mariano Egaña secretario."

* Medina, *Santiago de Chile* 51. Briseño I, 265. OCLC: 54158303 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

45. COSTA, José Maria Couceiro da. *Carta ao Ex.mo Sr. José Estevão de Moraes Sarmento, Digno Par do Reino, General de Brigada, e Illustrissimo Director do Real Collegio Militar.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1903. Large 8°, original white printed wrappers (lower outer edges of front wrapper frayed with a few short tears). Light browning. Uncut and partially unopened. In good condition. 41 pp. \$40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

José Estêvão de Morais Sarmento (1843-1930), was a Portuguese army officer, retiring with the rank of General in 1919. Active in politics, he belonged to the Partido Regenerador, serving as Minister of War in 1896. From 1898 to 1904 he was Director of the Colégio Militar, which he had frequented from 1854 to 1861. An author and journalist, he founded the *Diário Popular* and was director of the *Revista Militar*.

Couceiro da Costa (Fataunços, São Pedro do Sul, 1830-Lisbon, 1911), had risen to the rank of Brigadier General at the time of his death. Son of the Barão do Paço de Couceiro, he completed his course work at the Colégio Militar in 1847. In 1856 he entered the army engineering corps, while in 1857 he began teaching at the Colégio Militar. In addition to having published several books, he wrote for the newspaper *Diário popular*, and the review *Portugal Militar*.

* Not located in Innocência; for the author, see XIII, 91. See also *Grande enciclopédia* VII, 931-2 Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Defending Lisbon During the Peninsular War

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1774-1841) argues that the plan for defending Lisbon during the Peninsular War was a Portuguese initiative. Neves Costa, a native

of Carnide, was an officer in the engineering corps of the Portuguese army, eventually rising to the rank of colonel.

* Innocência V, 42-3; on the author see also XIII, 100; *Aditamentos*, p. 247. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) pp. 184-5. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II*, 367. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 129. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc cites British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Battle of Lys / Ypres / Flanders

47. COSTA, Manuel de Oliveira Gomes da. *Soldados de Portugal! Alocução proferida na recista passada pelo General Gomes da Costa, a todas as forças da Província de Macau, em 9 de Abril de 1923, 5.º aniversário da Batalha de Lys. Publicação ordenada pelo Governo da Colónia par distribuir pelos quartéis.* Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1923. Small 4°, original gray printed wrappers (faded, minor stain). Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Old paper shelf tag with faint gray border and serrated edges in corner of front wrapper extending slightly over spine and into rear wrapper. Small circular purple stamp above imprint on front wrapper of Rafael Maila [?] Rudio [?] of Estremoz, Portugal. Early manuscript laid in gives brief bibliographical information and confirms that the work was printed by the government of the colony of Macau for distribution in the barracks. 14 pp., (1 blank l.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Battle of the Lys (also known as the Fourth Battle of Ypres or the Third Battle of Flanders), 7-29 April 1918, was one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by Portuguese forces. The 2nd Portuguese Division, some 20,000 men under General Gomes da Costa, lost about 300 officers and 7,000 enlisted men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoner in the German offensive.

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

* OCLC: 222586926 (King's College London); 559142652 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc repeats the same two locations as OCLC only. KVK (51 databases searched) cites the copy listed by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) adds a copy in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and repeats British Library.

Critique of an Eyewitness Account of the Failed Attempt to Invade Terceira

48. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim de Almeida Moura]. *O ataque da Villa da Praia na Ilha Terceira em 11 de Agosto de 1829 no primeiro dos quadros historicos da liberdade portuguesa e a Memoria Historica do Coronel de Engenheiros Euzebio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado sobre a victoria da Villa da Praia ou a gloria do Batalhão de Voluntarios da Rainha a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, reivindicada por um capitão do mesmo batalhão.* Lisbon: Typographia do Director, n.d. (during or after 1835). 8°, original pink printed wrappers. In fine condition. 64 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A critique of Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado's *Memoria historica de todo o acontecido no dia eternamente fausto 11 de Agosto de 1829*, Lisbon 1829, an eyewitness account of the unsuccessful attack on Terceira by the Miguelistas.

The author (1799 [or 1801?]-1861), a native of Porto, earned a law degree from Coimbra Universit. Juiz da Relação in Lisbon, deputy to the Côrtes in various legislatures, he became one of the most prominent Portuguese freemasons, serving as Grão-Mestre do Grande Oriente de Portugal from 1853 to 1861. During the civil war known as the "Lutas Liberais" between the absolutist adherents of D. Miguel I and the liberals on behalf of D. Pedro I of Brazil (IV of Portugal) and his Daughter, D. Maria II, he was severely wounded and lost a leg fighting on the liberal side.

* Innocência, IV, 381-2: without collation; for the author see also XIII, 19. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 170. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 500. Canto, *Ensaio bibliográfico ... relativas aos successos políticos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834* (1892), 685: 64 pp. Not in Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana*; see items 1646-9 for other works by this author, and (for the same works) Canto, *Inventario* 1480-3. OCLC: not located. For the work by Furtado, see 57766585 (Newberry Library, Northwestern University Library, University of Kansas Rare Books); 82534748 (no location given). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Compass for Military Use

49. COUTINHO, Martinho da França Pereira. *Memoria sobre o compasso pyramidal de reduccão oferecido para o Gabinete de Desenho do Archivo Militar pelo seu inventor* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1871. 8°, original tan printed wrappers (a few tiny nicks). Diagrams and illustrations in text. Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. 23 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sketches show what appears to be a type of compass, apparently intended for military use.

The author, an artillery officer (1821-1884), born at the Quinta dos Soidos, near Santarem, was a son of the Marquês de Soidos.

* See Innocência XVII, 5, where this work is mentioned without collation or imprint. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 503. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

By a Leading Brazilian Figure of the Enlightenment in Portugal

*50. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Collecção de alguns Manuscritos, curiosos do Exm^o Bispo d'Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se têmham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos N^{os} do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico demominado Mnemozine Luzitana, nos N^{os} 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo fôram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conservavam manuscriptos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa.* 2 works in 1 volume. London: Impressor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8^o, contemporary tree sheep (minor worm damage to spine, covers; front free endleaf), flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red, gold silk ribbon place marker with red stripe. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Occasional contemporary ink corrections to text. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). The errata leaf is bound after the second work.

2 works in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

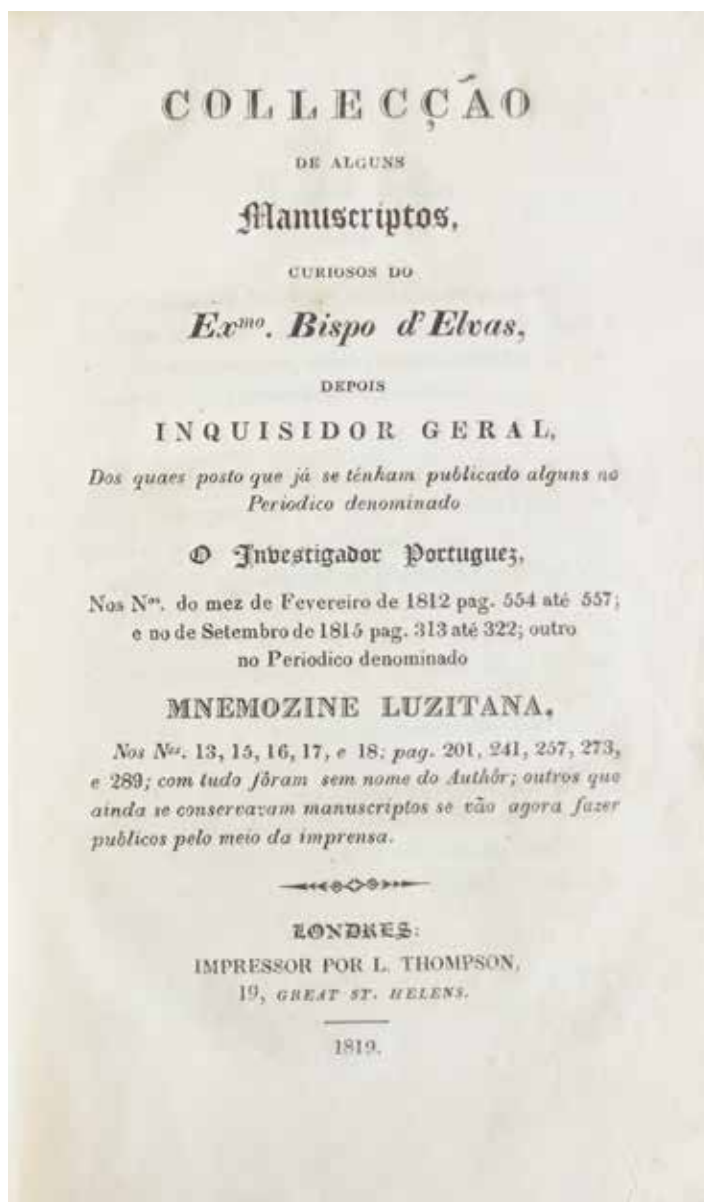
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 555529516 (12 locations, most of which appear to be digital copies, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; hard copies probably at Sterling Memorial Library-Yale, University of California-Berkeley, British Library); 433946474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 2241872. Porbase locates three copies (without mention of the errata leaf): two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.

BOUND WITH:



Item 50

COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Cópia da Proposta feita ao Bispo de Pernambuco, D. José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho, e da resposta que elle deo á dita proposta, &c.*. [Lisbon?: Imprensa Régia?, 1819?]. 4°, 33 pp., (1 blank l.). A-D⁴, E². Caption title. Internally in fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first part (pp. 1-15) deals with the question of maritime booty. The second part (pp. 16-33) includes a copy of a letter which had appeared in the *Investigador Portuguez*, no. 86, August 1816, on the Southern limits of Brazil. Azeredo Coutinho argues in favor of Portuguese rights to the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, and gives a history of the subject.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 234: "It is rare"; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência, XIII, 22 (Brito Aranha postulates that the work was printed in Lisbon by the Imprensa Régia, 1819). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 465403215 (University of Wisconsin-Madison); 497325269 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

*Interesting Essays—Including One on the Boundries of Brazil
Another on Lighter than Air Balloons
The Peninsular War and Du guay-Trouin*

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

1. An analysis of the "Ordenação do livro 3^o titulo 85";
 2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
 3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
 4. Letters to the editors of the *Investigador Portuguez*, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
 5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
 6. "Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas."
- Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro and a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of the late



Item 51

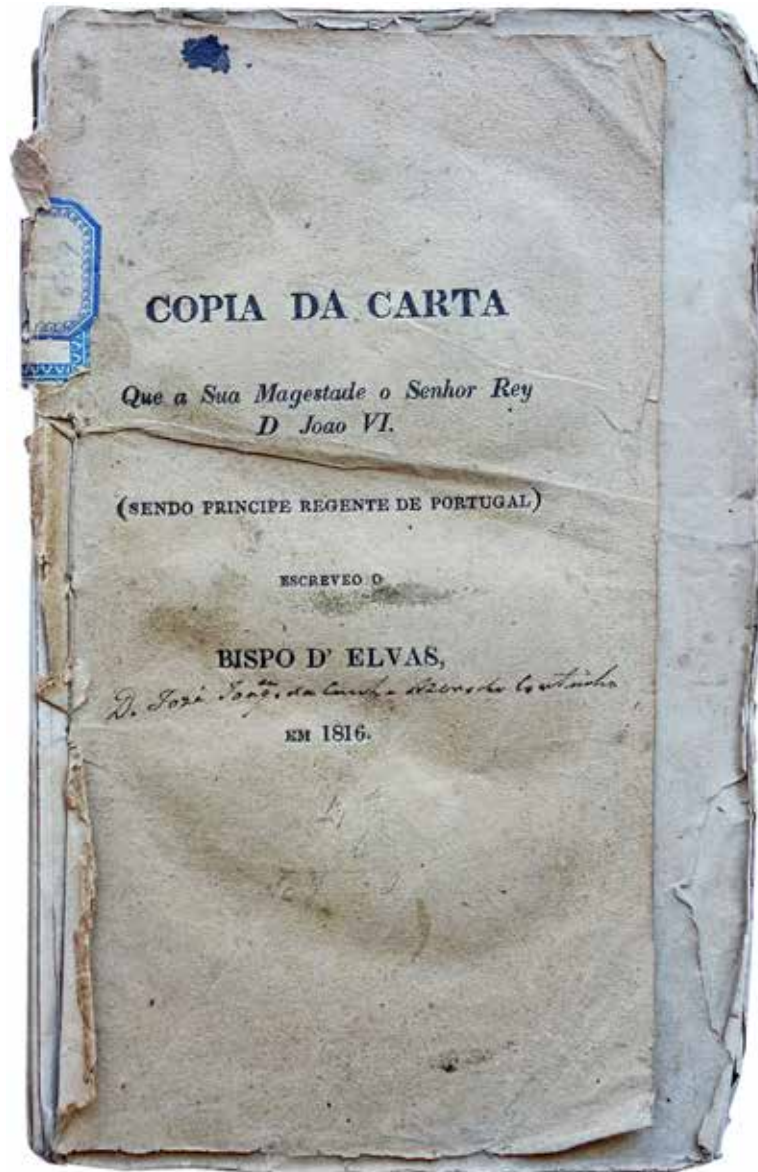
eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 23549780; 497320584; 433946474; 22418724. Jisc lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.

*Possessions of the Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Santiago in
Portugal's Overseas Territories—In Original Printed Wrappers!*

*52. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Cópia da carta que a Sua Magestade o Senhor Rey D. João VI (sendo Príncipe Regente de Portugal) escreveu o Bispo d'Elvas em 1816*. London: Impresso por W. Flint, 1817. 12°, original printed wrappers (spine mostly gone), in a red morocco folding box by Carlos Guerreiro, signed in blind in lower right-hand corner of rear cover, spine gilt in five compartments, green morocco lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments lettered in gilt, place and date gilt near foot, covers with gilt tooled borders, front cover with short author-title lettered in gilt and small gilt tooled vignette below, inner dentelles gilt, marbled inner walls. Uncut. Some soiling to outer edge of title page, and a small piece gone. Overall in very good condition. Two defective paper tickets at spine. “D. José Joaquin da Cunha Azeredo Coutinho” in contemporary ink manuscript on front printed wrapper. Contemporary ink manuscript rubric in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 136 pp. An errata leaf occasionally found with this book is not present. \$4,000,00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. During the French invasion of Portugal Azeredo Coutinho arranged the printing of a *Commentario para a intelligencia das Bulas ...*, in which he defended the belief that the sovereignty and dominion of the overseas conquests belonged to the Kings of Portugal and not to the Orders of Christ, Aviz or Santiago. This was not in accordance with the dogma of the “Meza da Consciencia e Ordens.” The “Meza” obtained a “Carta Regia from D. João, the Prince Regent ordering Azeredo Coutinho to be reprimanded “mui sizuda e severamente.” This was done. However, Azeredo Coutinho did not yield and wrote this letter to the Prince Regent, in which he defends and reinforces his opinion about the possessions of the Orders, and repeats the account of the services he rendered during his civil career in Pernambuco and Elvas at

*Item 52*

the time of the French invasion. He includes copies of several documents, and on p. 114 publishes a copy of the "Bulla de Incorporação dos Mestrados de Christo, Santiago e Aviz com os Reynos de Portugal."

This work is interesting for the light it sheds on the biography of the author, and for the study of the intricate question of the possessions of the Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Santiago in Portugal's overseas territories.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro and a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and "the greatest reactionary of his time" (Borba). He served as Archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, Bishop of Pernambuco and Inquisitor General in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 233: with long description; calling for only 136 pp.; *Período colonial*, p. 110 (also calling for only 136 pp.). Innocência IV, 386 (without mention of an errata leaf). Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Rodrigues 773 (without mention of an errata leaf). Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 44502995 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library [acquired from us in 2009], Newberry Library [acquired from us in 1988], Duke University Library); 1063406451 (British Library-internet resource); 778247025 (British Library-internet resource). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc cites copies at British Library and Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Josiah.

Only a Single Copy Located

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

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; we have located only a single copy, at Senate House Library of the University of London. In the midst of the Crimean War, the author condemns Russian hypocrisy and urges the British, French, and their neighbors to wage war in order to secure peace, lest the Russians take over all Europe. He discusses at length the reasons for overcoming old rivalries and creating an alliance that can defeat the Russians. The rhetoric has a very Cold War or even present-day flavor: "Toque a rebate nos campos, erga-se a Europa! Ah! estão os Russos!" (p. 69). The Crimean War (1853-1856) was part of a long-running battle to gain control over the enfeebled Ottoman Empire.

* OCLC: 1001202335 (Senate House Library-University of London). Cited by Porbase without any location. Jisc locates a single copy, at Senate House Library. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only the record in Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

How Can Portugal Remain Free Amid the Chaos of Europe?

54. [CRUZ, Manuel dos Sanctos]. *A Europa sem véo, ultimatum aos Gabinetes; ou Nenhuma politica, senão as garantias de facto; a politica das nacionalidades. Escrito para os povos por Hum Amigo do Povo*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa da Rua dos Fanqueiros, 1834. 4°, original lime-green printed wrappers (darkened, edges nicked, missing a few small pieces at edges); crude stitching on spine holds in manuscript leaves (see below). Decorative rules on title page and elsewhere; a few wood-engraved ornaments. Wrappers with wood-engraved borders of cornucopias and fleurs-de-lis. Wood-engraved vignette of a rural scene on front cover, lyre with laurel branches on rear cover. Uncut. Internally crisp and clean. The two manuscript pages are nicked at the outer edges (without loss), and folded vertically to prevent further damage. Overall in good condition. Early inscription on final flyleaf: "Comprado em Lisboa no Mez de Outubro de 1834. // S.A.M. dos S.C." 100 pp.; lacking leaves B1 and B4 (pp. 9-10 and 15-16), whose text is supplied in a small, tidy hand on early manuscript leaves bound into the volume. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In "Europe Unveiled," the author notes that his country is free, but that its location in Europe makes that freedom precarious: "Somos livres, Portuguezes: sim, nós somos livres; mas nós estamos na Europa, onde a liberdade vacilla, e nós somos solidarios com essa liberdade: nós temos a fundar hum futuro; nós não queremos a liberdade de hum dia, e cumpre pensar." He then discusses the nations of Europe in their moral and political aspects. Under the political heading, he makes substantial comments on Russia (pp. 27-32), Prussia, Austria, and the German Confederation (pp. 32-36), France (pp. 36-40), England (pp. 41-47), Spain (pp. 48-55), and Portugal (pp. 55-56). Then he moves on to alliances between European powers and the consequences for liberty (pp. 57-61). The second part of the book, beginning on p. 69, applies this political knowledge to the current situation in Portugal, with sections on literary societies (pp. 71-79), a *directorio pratico* for organizing political action (pp. 79-89), and organizations that will promote national defense, particularly a national guard (pp. 89-100). Benjamin Franklin and Jean-Jacques Rousseau are mentioned with admiration in passing (p. 3).

Manuel dos Sanctos Cruz (1792-1853) was a respected physician in his native Santarém, in Lisbon, and in Placencia. As a deputy to the Côrtes in 1837, he gained a reputation for extreme populism. This is the earliest of his political works, all of which were published anonymously. Other works include *Teremos nós outra Constituição em Portugal, ou reintegrar-se-ha a guerra civil?* (Lisbon, 1836) and *Projecto de Constituição politica, apresentado ás Côrtes em 1837* (Lisbon, 1837). Sanctos Cruz's collected works were published posthumously in five volumes, Lisbon, 1854. Innocência comments, "Apesar de muito elogiadas, e da fama de que sempre gosára o auctor, como medico e poeta, creio que a maior parte da edição existe ainda por vender."

* Innocência VI, 104. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 203. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892), n.º 952. *Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 141. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 51731896 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Kansas); 904037239 is digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy. Porbase locates three copies (one in "mau estado") at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two more at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica de Portugal; same title, without date at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two copies) and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Funding the War of the Restauração

55. **CUNHA, Dom Rodrigo da, Archbishop of Lisbon.** [Begins] *Dom Rodrigo da Cunha por merce de Deos, & da S. See Apostolica Metropolitano Acrbispo de Lisboa do Conselho de Estado de sua Magestade, &c. Fazemos sabe que nos temos mandado passar hum Edital* [Colophon] Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, Impressor del Rey, 1641. Folio (29.7 x 19.7 cm.), disbound Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Small light dampstain at lower inner corners. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "208-209" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.) \$400.00

On contributions toward expenses for the War of the Restauração. Dated 15 November 1641, this early tract is from the first year D. João IV's reign.

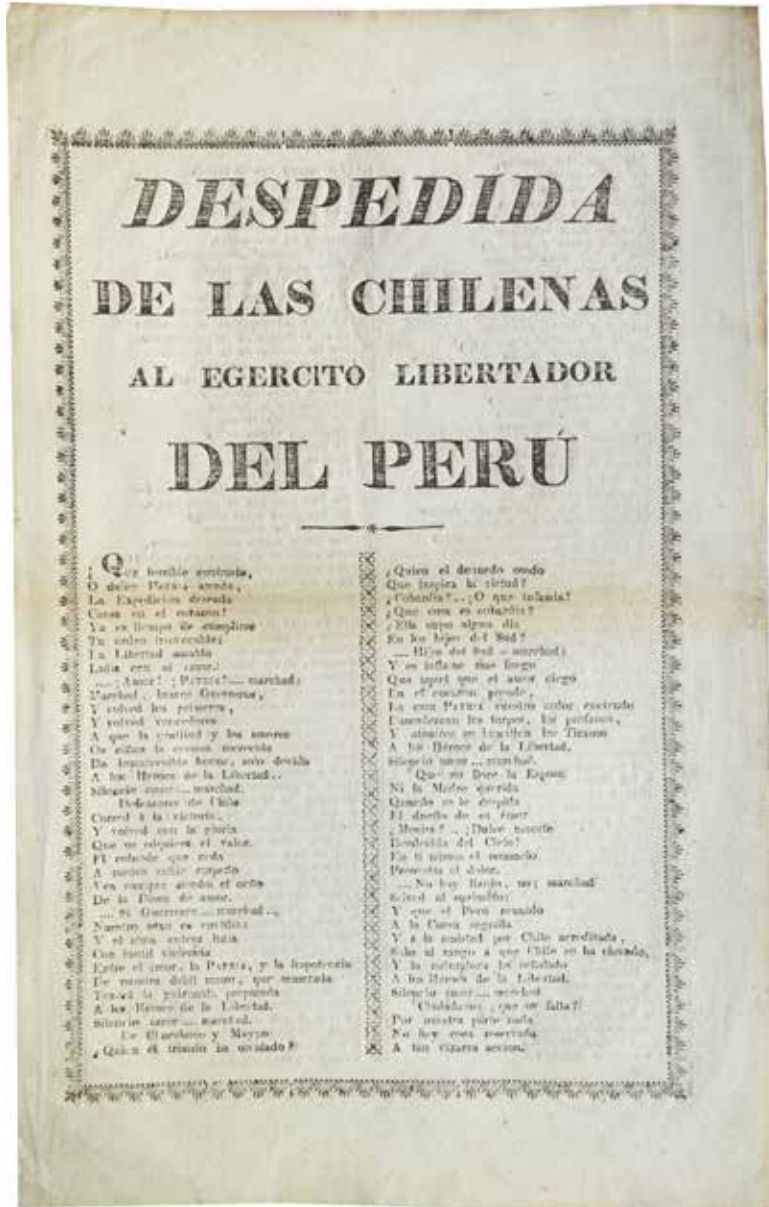
* Arouca C792. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. OCLC: 922099840 (Biblioteca Nacional de España).

Go, Ye Heroes

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

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

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



Item 56

*Orders of Chivalry,**With Emphasis on the "Estado da Índia," by a Native of Macau*

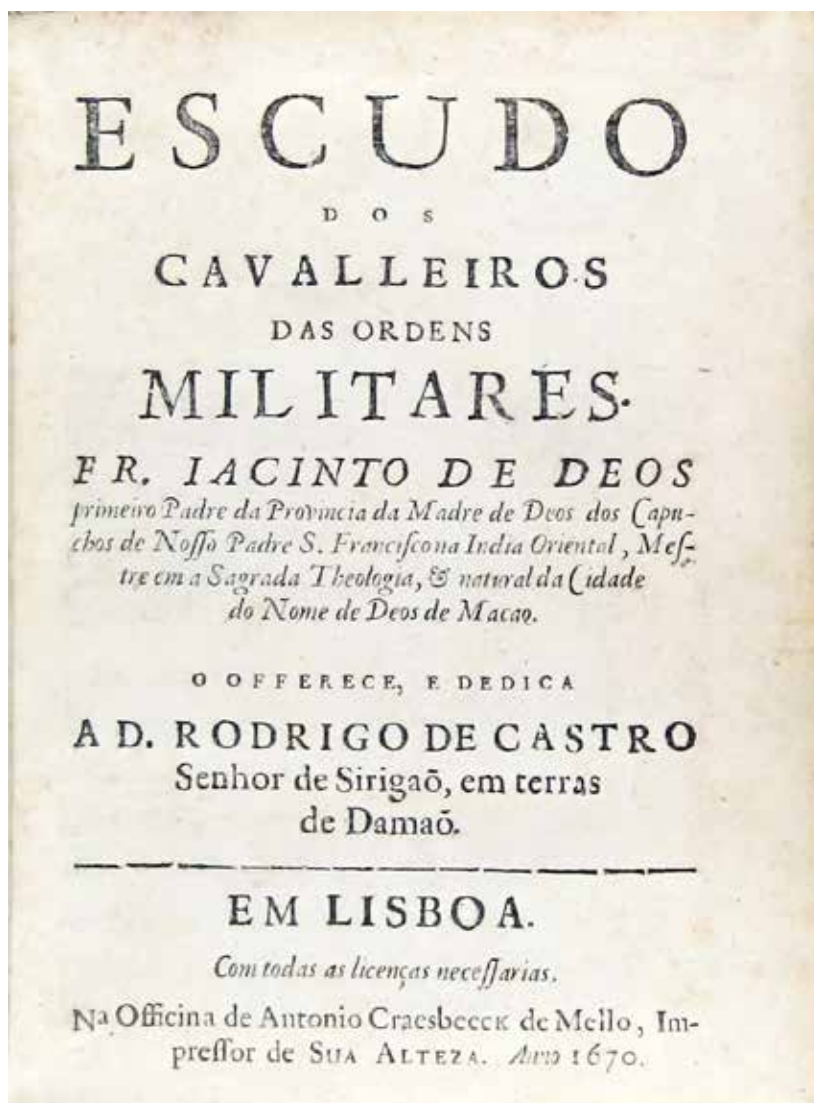
57. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. *Escudo dos cavalleiros das ordens militares.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1670. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties gone, small hole in spine near head), vertical manuscript title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large elegant woodcut initial on recto of second leaf. Smaller woodcut initial on p. 1. In fine condition. (12 ll.), 307 pp. \$8,000.00

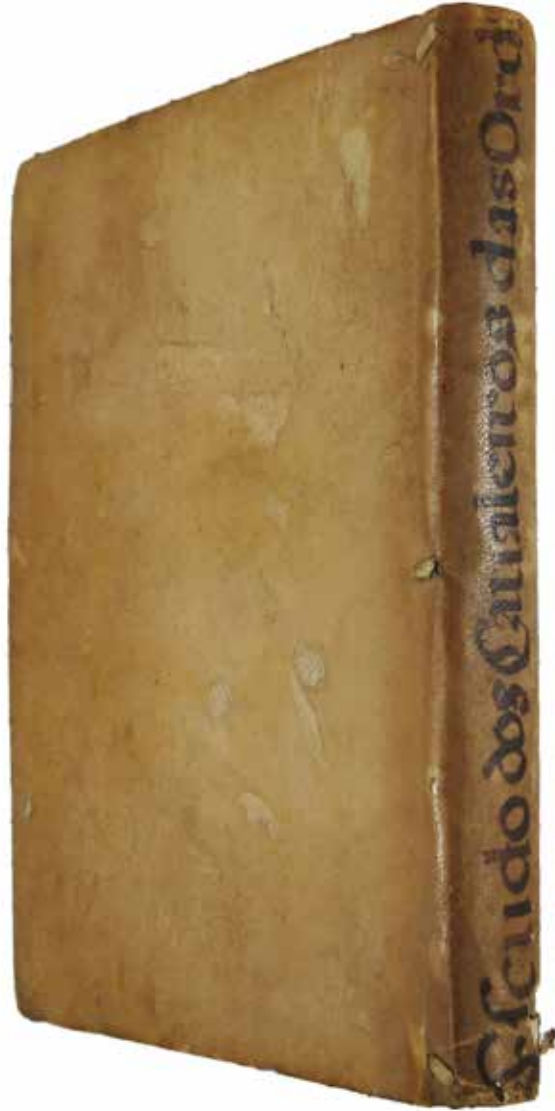
FIRST EDITION. In this work Fr. Jacinto de Deus treats 61 military orders, including the Orders of Santiago, Malta, Aviz, Christ, the Templars, etc. There is even a brief section (pp. 192-4) devoted to **King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table!** He gives accounts of their foundation, their jurisdiction,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

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

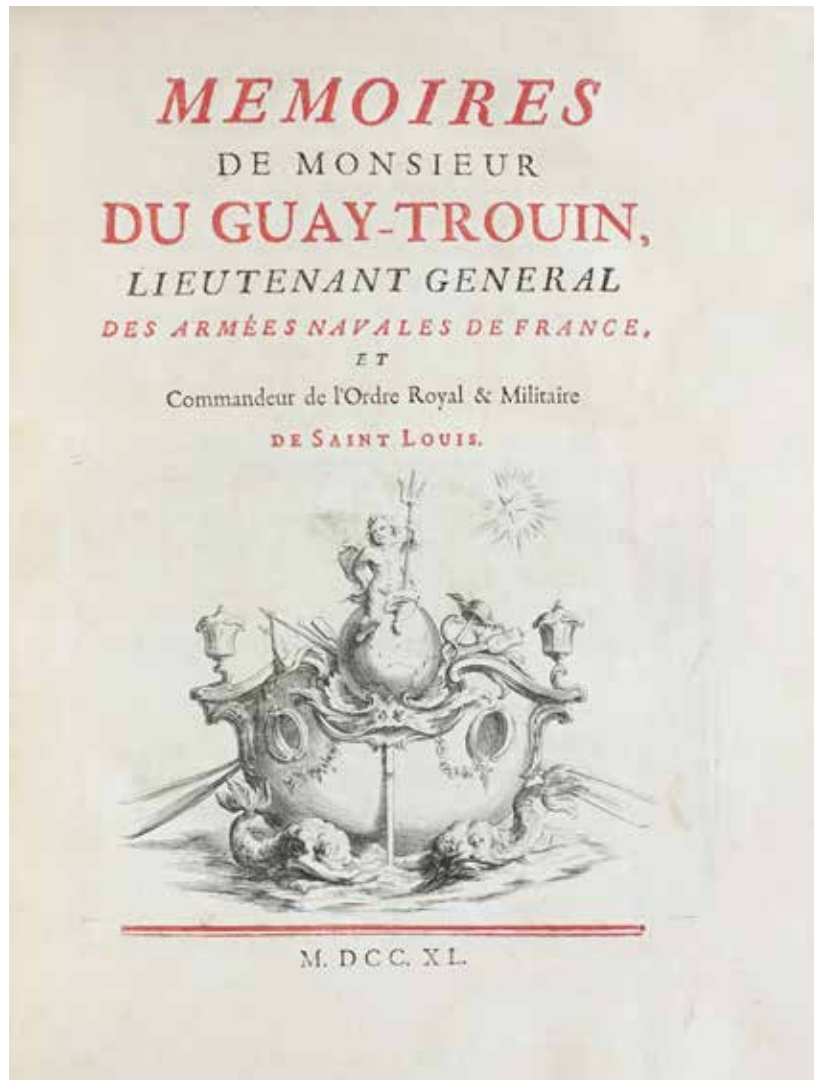
In the present copy, on the verso of the fourth unnumbered leaf is a final three-line taxation statement dated 27 March 1670. According to Porbase, one of the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal is a variant which does not contain this taxation statement.

* Arouca D17. Innocência III, 238. Barbosa Machado II, 463. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 31. *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 205. Figanieri 1508. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 242. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* J1. Azambuja 730. Monteverde 2065. Avila Perez 2318. Not in Gonçalves, Scholberg, Palha, HSA, or *Ticknor Catalogue*. For other works by the author, see Cordier, *Indosinica* III, 1952-3, Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 490-4 and Azevedo-Samodães 1045. NUC: DLC, InU, CtY. OCLC: 47175538 (Yale University, Indiana University [C.R. Boxer copy at Lilly Library], Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht, European Register of Microform and Digital Masters, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky); 560536002 (British Library); also a 2002 reprint. Porbase locates four copies: one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one described as having binding in "Mau estado", another with leaves "perfuradas", and the third in "mau estado" overall and binding in "muito mau estado"). Jisc repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis.





Item 57

*Item 58*

*Autobiography of a Famous Corsair,
Including His Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro*

- 58. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René.** *Memoires de Monsieur Du Guay-Trouin, lieutenant general des armées navales de France, et commandeur de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire de Saint Louis.* (Paris?): [colophon:] C.F.S. ... [sic], 1740. Large 4°, recent navy full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in 7 compartments, title gilt in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged (for an older binding). Title page printed in red and black, with large engraved allegorical vignette. Engraved headpiece and initial. Printed on thick paper of high quality. Occasional very slight browning, small piece clipped from front free endpaper. Crisp, with ample margins. Fine condition. Engraved frontispiece, (2 ll.), xl, 284 pp., 6 engraved plates [5 of them folding]. \$3,000.00

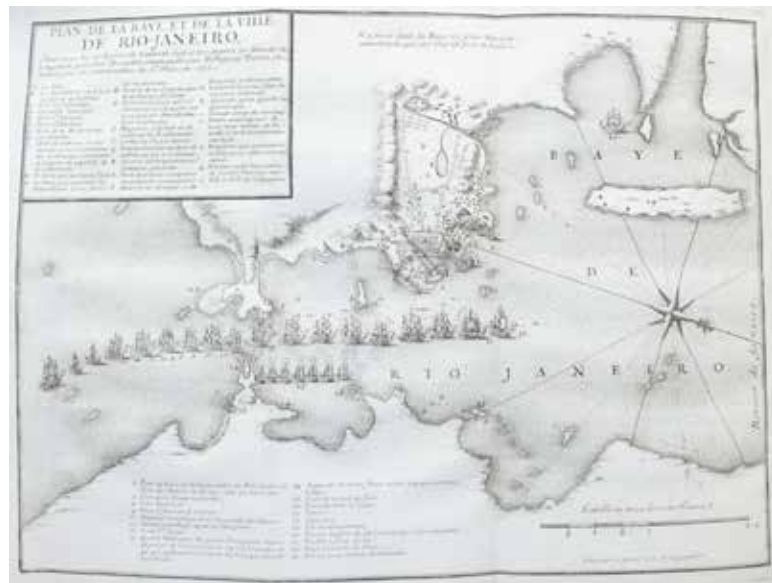
First authorized edition of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Although Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death (in 1736), the *Memoires* appeared in an unauthorized edition of Amsterdam, 1730. While this authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author's youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury, it was edited from the author's corrected manuscript by P.F. Godart de Beauchamps-Barbier, with additions by the author's nephew, Luc de La Garde-Jazier. Borba terms this edition "the most sought after one, not only because of its especial beauty, but also because it contains the definitive text."

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin's *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches' treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 157-200; pp. 273-84 contain a list of all officers and men participating in the Brazil expedition.

The *Memoires* is a splendid example of French book making, finely printed on thick paper. The highly accomplished engravings, by J.P. Le Bas and A. Coquart, include a portrait of the author, a view of a French man-of-war with parts labeled, four large folding views of naval engagements, and a folding plan of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity in 1711, with Duguay-Trouin's ships attacking. The vignette on the title page shows a putto with a trident perched on a globe that rests on a galley; beneath the galley are two sea monsters. Page 1 has a vignette of Neptune holding his trident, surrounded by minions with naval accoutrements.

This 1740 edition was followed in the same year by quarto and octavo editions published in Amsterdam by Pierre Mortier, who had earlier published the unauthorized 1730 edition. Borba de Moraes had seen later editions of 1741, 1746, 1748, 1756, 1769, and 1773, each with the author's portrait, five plates and a map.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 272-3: "magnificently printed." Alden & Landis 740/92. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) pp. 150-1. Brunet II, 1780. Polak 2855. Garraux p. 91. Raeders 150. Cohen-De Ricci I, 334-5. *Oliveira Lima Catalogue* I, 465. Bosch 186. Not in Rodrigues, which lists only the 1756 edition, or in Sabin, which lists (as n° 29098) only the 8° edition of 1740. See also Mindlin, Highlights 171 (describing the 1730 edition): "The number of editions is surprising The most important is the edition in

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quarto, from 1740" Not in JCB. Not in JFB (1994); cf. D309, the Amsterdam, 1740 edition. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Cf. Le Neprou de Carfort, *Duguay-Trouin: Sa maison natale, sa sepulture, les manuscrits de ses Memoires: Documents inédits* (St. Brieuc & Paris, 1912). NUC: InU, DCU-IA, NN, CtY, MB. Jisc locates three copies of the edition published in 1740 chez Pierre Mortier.

Biography of Navarre Native Who Fought in the Peninsular War

59. ESPOZ Y MINA, Francisco. *Vida do General Mina por elle mesmo escripta, e publicada ultimamente em Inglaterra. Segunda edição.* Lisbon: Typografia de Desiderio Marques Leão, 1827. 8°, lower blue-gray wrapper present. Uncut. In fine condition. (3 ll.), 40 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$200.00

Second edition in Portuguese, second issue [?], following an edition of Lisbon?, 1819, and another, with the same collation and by the same printer as the present work, dated 1826, of this abridgment of Mina's autobiography. An edition (labeled as the third) was printed by A.L. de Oliveira in 1827, and another (labeled as the fourth) by Nova Impressão Silviana in 1827.

Mina, a native of Navarre, served in the Spanish military during the Peninsular War. The complete memoirs were first published in five volumes, Madrid 1851-52.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 4054; cf. 3581 for an edition of 1819, without imprint but with the same collation. Not located in NUC. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which has the Lisbon, 1826 edition (715784616, at Biblioteca Nacional de España) and a digital copy of the Lisbon, 1827 fourth edition (715784616, at Euskal Memoria Digitala). Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

And If Elected, We Will Not Serve

60. EYZAGUIRRE, Agustin de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña. *Señores Diputados.* [text begins:] *La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, [1823]. Folio (31.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light browning at fold, light marginal stains on last 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. 8 pp.

\$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial overview of the state of Chile after the War of Independence, including the state of the public treasury, foreign affairs, the navy, and the army. The signers were the members of the Junta de Gobierno (Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, Fernando Errázuriz, plus its secretary, Mariano Egaña), who after O'Higgins abdicated on January 28, 1823, were given control of the government until General Ramón Freire arrived in Santiago in late March. In this document written

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS.

La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta angusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen; y jamás Gobierno alguno se vió en circunstancias de desealarla con tan ardiente empeño como la Junta Gubernativa en la crisis actual. Vosotros vais, señores, á restablecer la Nacion, que desgracias que no era facil preveer amagan reducir á la nada. Seis años de un gobierno coronado en todas sus empresas con sucesos felices, respetado entre los extraños, y temido al menos en nuestro territorio, habian dado al Directorio pasado todo el poder de hacer bien. Al ímpetu de las armas, y á la exaltacion de pasiones que acompaña los primeros momentos de toda revolucion, habia sucedido la calma de la paz. El pueblo conocia, que sus derechos no consistian en el uso de un poder ilimitado, y ejercido necesariamente que podia precipitarlo en la anarquía; y que su sólida felicidad estaba en el orden y en establecerse instituciones garantas, que bajo el imperio de las Leyes le defendiesen de la arbitrariedad. Pero por una desventura que acompaña al lado de las Naciones, faltó tino para hacer el bien al Gobierno que mejor pudo hacerlo. El descontento público rompió la barrera de la opresion, y agitadas las pasiones en este impetuoso choque contra el anterior gobierno, amagan males, que si no se evitan antes del término en que lleguen á ser irreparables, sumiran á la Patria en el sepulcro, llevandole tras sí el recuerdo de doce años de gloria y de sacrificios perdidos. A vosotros, pues, Padres del Pueblo se encarga alejar la confusion, la desorganizacion, el deshonor de la Patria. Este es el precio y el grande objeto con que sois llamados. La Junta no teme decirlo. Chile nunca se vió en crisis mas peligrosa. Nuestra revolucion presenta vicisitudes en que aun se han cometido todos los errores é inadvertencias de que es capaz el espíritu humano; mas en un Gobierno siempre concentrado, y en la estrecha union de todos sus hijos, oponia la Patria un dique á las desgracias que iban á inundarla. Hoy por la primera vez amenaza el grito de *desmision*, y esta voz mas que á los oidos debe hacer el corazon de los Patriotas. La prudencia, un generoso desprendimiento de intereses subalternos que nada son delante del bien general del Estado, y los principios de la mas exacta igualdad y justicia, evitarán los desordenes, las divisiones que van á hacer á los pueblos maldecir la hora en que salieron de su tranquila esclavitud.

Luego se cumplirán dos meses á que el voto de nuestros conciudadanos nos llama á encargarnos de la Administración pública, y no ha pasado un dia de este corto período, que no haya sido señalado con alguna circunstancia que agrabase la amargura de nuestro

two months later, they describe the disagreements among factions in various parts of the country (Concepción, Coquimbo, Chiloé, Quillota, and Valdivia are mentioned) and conclude by stating that Chile needs to be run by a single leader—and that none of them feels qualified to do it! “La razon, la experiencia, y la opinion pública están de acuerdo en que á uno solo debe confiarse el poder egecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros nos consideramos capaces de llevar al termino el triunfo del orden” (p. 8).

* Briseño III, 391, no. 2459: giving the date as March 1823. OCLC: 81199667 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258223 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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

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

2 volumes. \$600.00

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

The *Noticias* includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities

in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the *carreira da Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled "Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief

references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, “Cafraria” (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

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

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

The *Noticias* ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

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

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

* Innocêncio VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 137. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Jisc repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—
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62. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal, offerecidas a ElRey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declarãose as grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, riquezas, & forças militares por már, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o pesente. E se referem varios Elogios de Principes, & Varoens illustres Portugueses.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655. Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear; neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments,

citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x 6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text. Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text. Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25 (followed by upside-down "4"). \$2,800.00

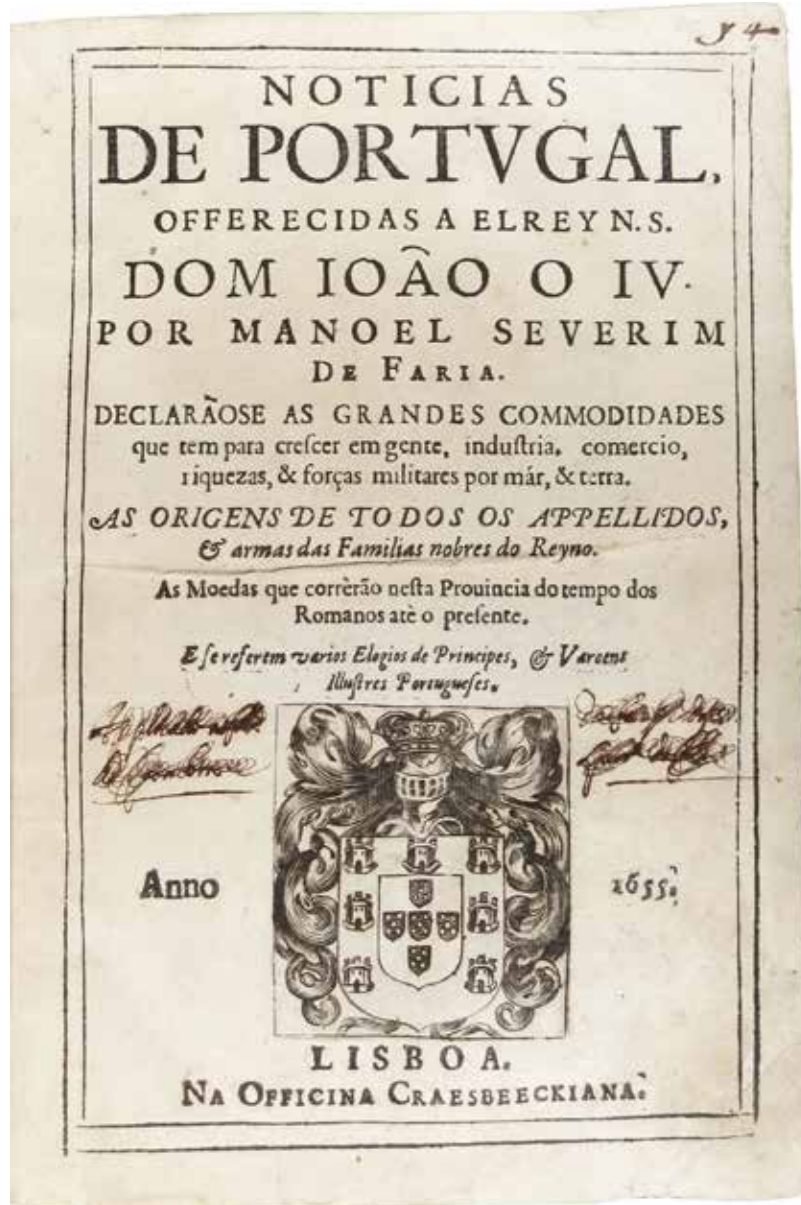
FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going back to the Roman times, (5) the universities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

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

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

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

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected



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

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

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

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

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

* Arouca F24 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa). Innocência I, 108; VI, 107. Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 266-7. Brunet II, 1183. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 137. Monteverde 5018. Azevedo-Samodães 3169. Avila Perez 7194. Not in Coimbra *Reservados*. Not in Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Palha; cf. 2745 for the 1740 edition. Porbase lists only a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (as well as a microfilm copy in the same institution). Jisc locates a single copy of the present edition, at Chetham’s Library, the 1740 edition at Oxford University and British Library, the 1791 edition at Senate House Libraries-University of London, and the 2003 edition at Birmingham University. This edition not in the British Library Online Catalogue, which cites editions of 1740 and 2003. Not in Hollis, which cites editions of 1740, 1791 and 2003.



Item 63

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

63. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego. *Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru ... contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y sucesos* 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll. *2 volumes in 1.* \$35,000.00

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

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

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Cañete, and aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters, diaries, and official documents. "No history of that period compares with it in the copiousness of its details" (Prescott, *Conquest of Peru* [1865] II, 474).

* Palau 89549. Sabin 24133. Alden & Landis 571/10. BL *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 76. *Catálogo colectivo* F214. Medina, *BHA* 214. Escudero 649-50. Gallardo 2182. JCB I, i,

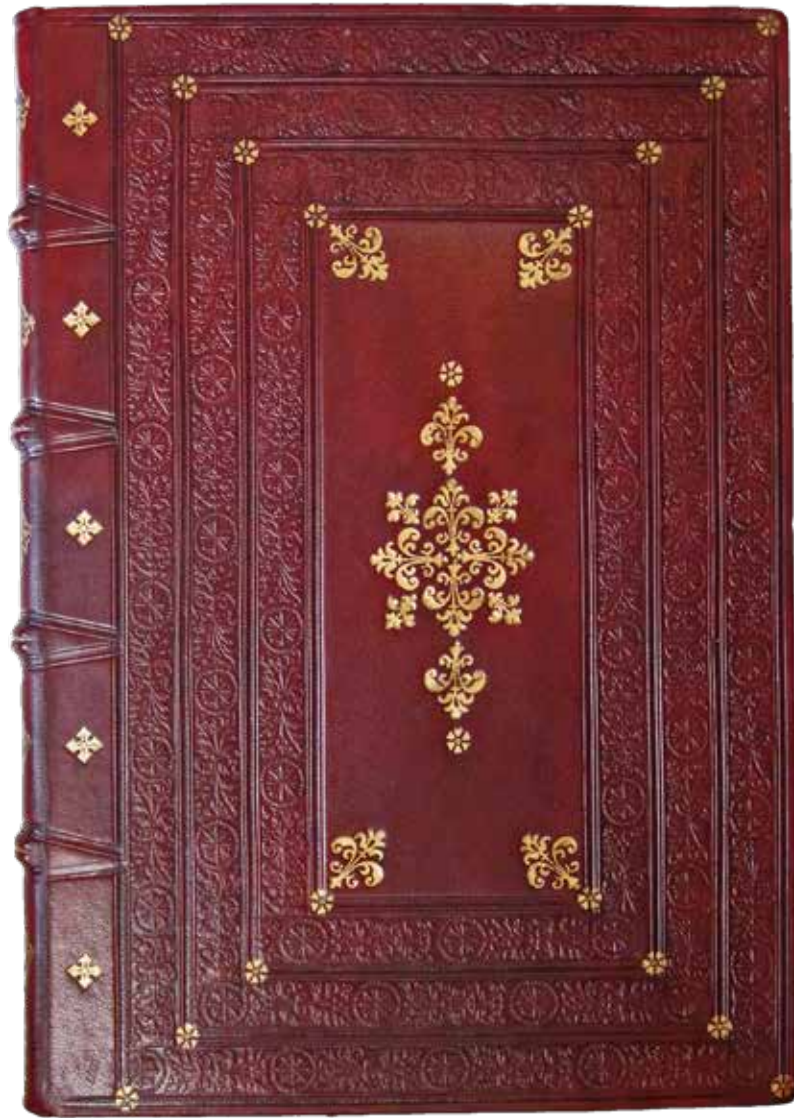
244-5. JFB F52. HSA p. 200. Salvá 3317. Heredia 3426. Simón Díaz X, n° 512. Cf. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 166620307 (Yale University Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, University of Glasgow Library); 804206549 (Universidad de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 461975557 (University of Alberta); 496579810 (British Library Reference Collections); 69356021 (Universiteit Leiden); 629900181 (Universidad de Valladolid); 457906175 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 954852800 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma, Vittorio Emanuele II); 801066539 (Paris-Mazarine); 919732001 (Universidad de Valencia); digitized copies include 434005201, 760614445, 760670635, 911175008; 928252984. Melvyl cites copies at Berkeley and CRL. KVK (51 databases searched) locates one copy at Hochschulbibliothekszenrum North Rhine-Westphalia (with OCLC accession number 801066539, although OCLC does not list HBZ copy); one copy at Biblioteca regionale universitaria-Catania; and repeats Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Yet More on Coimbra Students Fighting D. Miguel

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

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

* Innocência IX, 254-55; Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugueses* (1979) II, 148-53. Porbase cites this as a separate work, listing two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa, ONLY, and giving the same collation as the present copy, but incorrectly recording the place of publication as [Lisboa]. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: Not located; lists only 904038202 (digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy). Not in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Jisc.



Item 63

More on Coimbra Students Fighting D. Miguel

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

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

* Not in Innocência; see IX, 254 for the *Apologia* and related *Collecção dos documentos*. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1976) I, 15-6 (saying that the work had been attributed to José Victorino Freire Cardoso da Fonseca, a fifth-year law student; cf. Innocência XIII, 339-40, where the present work is not listed in the entry for Fonseca); see also Martins de Carvalho *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979) II, 148-53. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists only 904037359, digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy. Porbase cites three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Coimbra Students Fight D. Miguel

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

FIRST EDITION of this account of the actions of Coimbra University's "Corpo Academico," students who fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitucional against the Miguelistas. Innocência and Martins de Carvalho call for two additional sections (see references), but Porbase lists the three sections as three separate works.

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

* Innocência IX, 254: attributing the work to Fernandes da Silva Ferrão, and calling for 33 pp., plus 19 pp. of documents, 12 pp. list of members of the Corpo dos Academicos,

and 15 pp. with an extract from the Camara dos Deputados session of 16 March 1827; "muito raramente se encontram exemplares." Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* II, 148-53: calling for the same sections following the *Apologia* as Innocência does. However, Porbase cites these as separate works. Hollis lists this work and not the *Collecção*. NUC: MH (calling for 33 pp. only). Not located in Jisc.

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

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

FIRST EDITION of the author's protest against his dismissal from the post of Director of the Real Collegio Militar. It includes documents related to Cunha Fidié's service against Brazilian independence fighters in Piauí in 1823 (pp. 5-6 and Documentos 3-5 and 40-42, pp. 35-39 and 113-6). He defeated the Brazilian troops at the Battle of Genipapo. According to Borba de Moraes, some regional historians in Brazil refer to the struggle for independence in Piauí and Maranhão as "a guerra do Fidié."

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

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 308. Innocência III, 393 (giving the date as "184-", and without collation); *Aditamentos* p. 201 (giving the correct date and collation). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 169. OCLC: 58042675 (University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library); 558145890 (British Library). Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Free Trade an Antidote to War

68. FIGANIÈRE, Frederico Francisco de la, later Visconde de Figanière. *A guerra e o commercio livre, ensaio.* Lisbon: Typ. do Panorama, 1854. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (spine chipped). Slight damp-staining to upper margin. Uncut and partly unopened. Overall in fine condition. 33 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author favors free trade as the best antidote to war. In a final section he writes on the application of the principles of free trade to Portugal.

The author was a native of New York (1827-Paris, 1908), son of Joaquim Cesar de Figanière e Morão, Portuguese Minister to Washington, and his second wife, Catarina (Catherine?) Stuart Gifillan, a United States citizen. The future Vicount Figanière was married in 1848 to Miss Josephine Hunt, daughter of General James Hunt of the United States Army and his wife Elizabeth Innis Vail. The author had served as principal aide to the Visconde de Lavradio when Lavradio was Minister to Great Britain. The Visconde de Lavradio was absent for long periods, during which Figanière took charge of the Ministry. He followed his father in the diplomatic service, later representing Portugal as Minister to Russia and England. The author of various works of fiction, poetry, essays and historical works, his *Catálogo dos manuscritos portugueses existentes no Museu Britânico* is still considered a useful guide. He wrote in English, French and Portuguese. The title of Visconde de Figanière was granted by D. Luís I in 1870.

* Innocencio III, 99. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 295 (without collation). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979) II, 169. On the author, see also *Grande enciclopédia*, XI, 279-80. Not located in NUC.

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

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter relating the third Marques de Távora's victories against the King of Soonda, who had been advised that the new viceroy was busy and was too short of forces to avenge any insults, and acted accordingly. The viceroy gathered a small fleet and set out to make the King regret his actions, capturing the forts of Piro and Corvem and the Praça de Ximpim. The *Relação* closes by relating with

approval that the viceroy allowed the spoils of war to be divided among his troops and ordered captured artillery pieces to be transported to Mozambique. Eyewitness details abound, including comments on the construction of the fortresses and a note that the enemy hid their casualties so the Portuguese would not know how much damage they had caused. The author states on the final page that this account was copied from a letter.

Francisco de Assis de Távora, third Marquês de Távora, was appointed Viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in India in September of the same year. The charming and cultured Marquês and his wife returned to Lisbon in 1754, where discontent with the regime of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, (later Conde de Oeiras, and still later Marquês de Pombal), apparently led them to become involved in the plot to assassinate D. José I. They and the other Távora conspirators were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle in 1759.

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

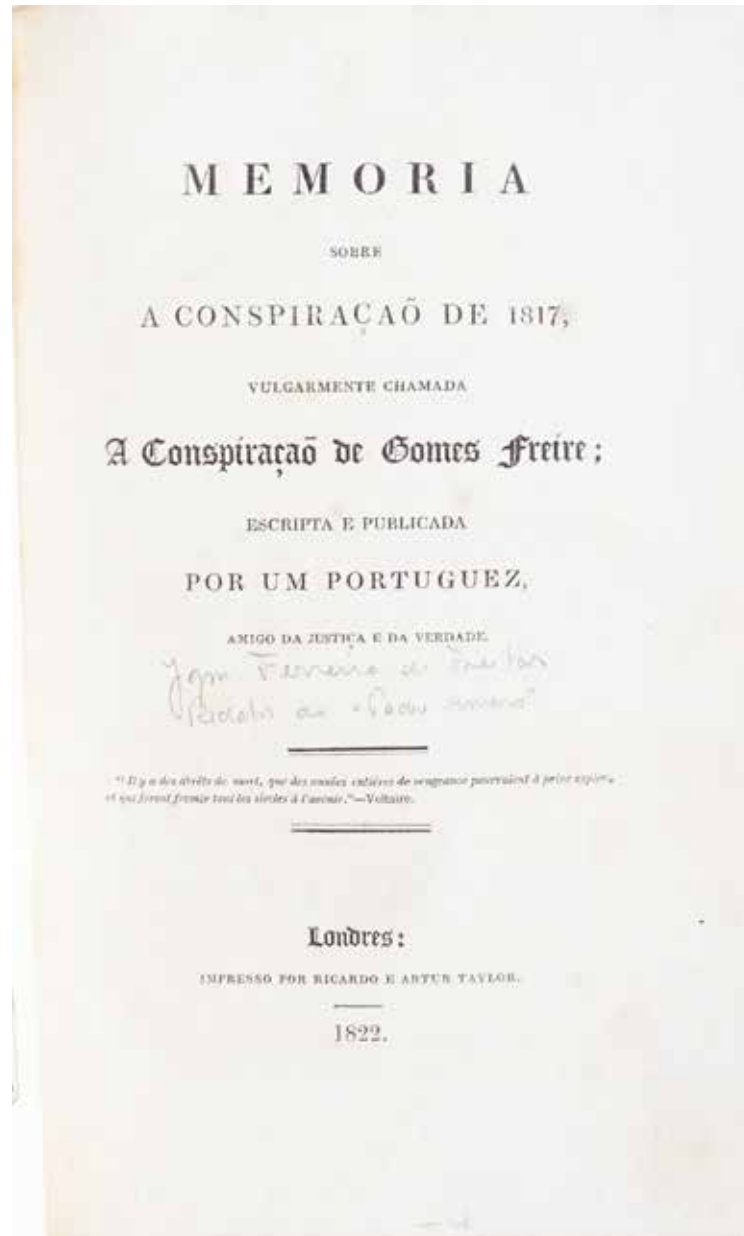
* Innocência II, 264: giving no biographical information, and noting that the author's name may be a pseudonym. Gonçalves 1092. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 186. Coimbra, *Catálogo de miscelâneas* 7142, 7910. JFB (1994) F117. Pope, *India in Portuguese Literature*, pp. 191-2 (with incomplete transcription of title, and incorrectly giving the date of publication as 1743). Not in Scholberg. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila Perez or Monteverde. Author not in Barbosa Machado. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 5896570 (Princeton University, Newberry Library, University of Hawaii); 62406849 (University of Minnesota). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

***70. FRANÇA, José-Augusto.** *Museu militar: pintura e escultura.* Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimientos Portugueses, 1996. Folio (30 x 23.1 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 149, (3) pp., profuse high-quality color illustrations. ISBN: 972-8325-07-X. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

José-Augusto [Rodrigues] França (Tomar, 1922-Jarzé-Villages, 2021) was one of Portugal's most distinguished art and cultural historians, as well as an important critic, literary figure, and intellectual. He was a leader in the introduction of surrealism to Portugal. After a long absence, he returned to writing fiction; between 2002 and 2010 he produced eight new novels or novellas and three collections of stories.

* See Álvaro Manuel Machado, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 201-2; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 203-6; and Fernando J.B. Martinho in *Biblos*, II, 677-8.



Item 72

Use and Care of Firearms

71. FRANCE, **Ministère de la Guerre**. *Règlement sur l'instruction du tir, approuvé par le Ministre de la Guerre le 11 Novembre 1882*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1883. 16°, publisher's green cloth (some spotting), spine and front cover gilt. Many tables, diagrams, and illustrations in text. Occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition. Small square beige paper ticket with red printing and border of "Augusto Ferin // Livreiro // Encadernador // Rua Nova do Almada // n.70 a 74_Lisboa" in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2 ll.), xiv, 466 pp., (1 l. errata), 19 lithographic folding plates (3 in color). \$180.00

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

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

Fine Copy in Contemporary Morocco

72. [FREITAS, Joaquim Ferreira de]. *Memoria sobre a conspiração de 1817, vulgarmente chamada a conspiração de Gomes Freire; escripta e publicada por um Portuguez, amigo da justiça e da verdade*. London: Impresso por Ricardo e Artur Taylor, 1822. 8°, contemporary morocco (very slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text block edges marbled to match. Scattered light foxing. In fine condition. Wood-engraved frontispiece, 284 pp., (2 ll.), with 1 wood-engraved plate and diagrams in text. \$2,000.00

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

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

* Innocência IV, 78-79: without collation, and calling for only 1 plate. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 31: without collation, but calling for 2 plates. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 206. This edition not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*,



Item 72

which lists that of Lisbon 1822. *Greenlee Catalogue I*, 519: calling for 284 pp., frontispiece and diagrams. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 180. NUC: DLC, CaBVaU, MH; calling for x, 281 pp. with diagrams. OCLC: 13037247 (eight locations, but we think that at least one is an online copy); 560498643 (British Library); 457924242 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 165785012 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library, and adds two copies, both at Oxford University.

***73. FUENTE, Francisco de la.** *D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, Conde da Feira, 1769-1827: o organizador da luta contra Napoleão, Secretário do Governo da Regência para a Guerra, Negócios Estrangeiros e Marinha.* Translation (presumably from the English) and *Apresentação* by Manuel Amaral. Parede: Tribuna da História, 2011. Coleção História Militar. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 317 pp., (1 l. advt.), footnotes (to the “Apresentação”), endnotes (pp. 265-98), bibliography, analytical index. ISBN: 978-972-8219-23-7. \$50.00

The author, a native of Cuba, originally wrote this work in English as a doctoral thesis at Florida State University, Tallahassee, in 1980.

Key Eyewitness Account

74. FURTADO, Euzébio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro. *Memória histórica de todo o acontecido no dia eternamente fausto 11 de Agosto de 1829, em que se ganhou a victoria da Villa da Praia, para servir de refutação e resposta á Carta do Chronista mor do Reino, João Bernardo da Rocha, escripta de Londres e inserta no Nacional n. 210* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1835. 8°, early blue stamped floral boards (rubbed, wear to corners, small defect to spine at head, larger defect at foot), marbled endleaves, text block edges tinted yellow. In very good condition. Fine internally. Inscribed by the author to the Barão de Cacilhas on title page 74 pp., (1 l. errata), 5 fldg. tables. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author was an eyewitness to the unsuccessful attack on Terceira by the Miguelistas: he was, in fact, in charge of the island's fortifications. This is an important account.

Euzébio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado (Luanda, 1777-Lisbon, 1861) was a Portuguese army officer, eventually rising to the rank of Brigadier, exercising the functions of commander-in-chief of the army's engineers. He fought on the liberal side during the 1828-1834 Portuguese civil war.

Provenance: Romão José Soares, 1.º Barão de Cacilhas (Évora, 1787-Lisbon, 1844), army officer who fought in the Peninsular War. He rose from lieutenant in 1809 to captain, promoted for bravery during the battle of Pamplona in 1813. By 1820 he was a



major. In 1828 he took part in the revolt against D. Miguel, commanding a battalion which was defeated, retreating to Galicia with his soldiers. Emigrating to England, he took part in the initial unsuccessful attempt to invade the Island of Terceira under general Saldanha, after which he sought refuge in France. For his part in the battle of Ponte Ferreira he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and decorated with the Order of the Torre-e-Espada. Shortly afterwards promoted to full colonel, he took part in the expedition under the Duque de Terceira which invaded the Algarve, marching on Lisbon from the South. He took part in the defense of Lisbon in July 1833, and fought under Marshall Saldanha in the battles of Pernes and Almoester. Already a general in 1835 he was governor of Elvas, later governor of arms for the Alentejo. See *Nobreza de Portugal e do Brasil*, II, 457.

* Innocência II, 246. Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* 709. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892) 162. Canto, *Inventario* 1893. NUC: MH. OCLC: 1103305282 (Internet resource-digitized from the Harvard University copy); 82790463 (University of Kansas Rare Books, Harvard College Library); 559416614 (British Library); 1085696842 (Internet resource-British Library copy digitized); 757327441 (Universite du Quebec a Montreal); 458907111 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

Key Naval Action at Terceira in the Azores – By a Native of Luanda

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

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

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

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

* Innocência II, 246. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico: catalogo das obras nacionaes e estrangeira relatioas aos successos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834* (1892), 162. Canto, *Bibliotheca*

Açoriana, I, 101, n.º 709. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 213. OCLC: 82790463 (Harvard University, University of Kansas); 757327441 (University of Quebec-Montreal); 632537280 (Universitätsbibliothek München); 458907111 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 559416614 (British Library). Porbase locates eight copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of them incomplete) plus one each at the Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo, the Museu de Alberto Sampaio, and the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical. Jisc repeats British Library only.

***76. GALIAS, Jorge Sales.** *A descolonização da Guiné-Bissau e o movimento dos capitães. Preface by Carlos de Matos Gomes.* Lisbon: Colibri, 2016. Coleção Memórias de Guerra e Revolução, 10. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 374 pp., (1 l.), viii pp. color plates, footnotes, illustrations, tables, and facsimiles of documents in text, bibliography. ISBN: 978-989-689-570-9. \$40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Praising a General Soon to be Murdered by Mutinous Militia

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

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

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

João Nogueira Gandra (Porto 1788-1858) was a Commendador da Ordem de Christo and received a medal during the Peninsular War. He served as librarian at the Biblioteca Publica do Porto. During his lifetime he published a number of poems. He also served

as editor of the *Borboleta Constitucional*, 1821-1822, and collaborated on the *Chronica Constitucional* and other periodicals in the 1830s.

* Innocência X, 321; on the author, see also III, 426 and *Aditamentos* 203. Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 67. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 221. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 149. OCLC: 77944721 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 606363891 (British Library); 433392253 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (one with only 8 pp.). Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Mocking the Military Methods of Schaumburg-Lippe?

78. [GANZÊAS, Gonçalo Jivisdivo, pseudonym?] *Copia da segunda carta, que um amigo militar, escreveu a outro, em que acaba de lhe dar noticia [sic] dos ultimos Eiszercicios [sic], que fez parte do Eiszercito de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, em o Campo do Serrexão, e dentro do intrinxeiramento de Rio Frio.* Lisbon: Na Oficina de Caietano Ferreira da Costa, 1768. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Map (mostly typeset) on p. 4. Somewhat browned. In good condition. Remains of old paper tag in upper inner corner of title page, without loss. Old ink foliation (429-426) in upper outer corners of rectos of each leaf. 16 pp. \$375.00

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

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

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

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

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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976), I, 445. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 5908, 6804. Not in Innocência or Fonseca,

LIBRO DE
INSTRUMENTOS
 NUEVOS DE GEOMETRIA
 muy necesarios para medir distancias, y
 alturas, sin que interuengan numeros,
 como se demuestra en la
 practica.

*DEMAS DESTO SE PONEN
 otros tratados, como es vno, de conducir aguas, y otro vna
 question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas
 demostraciones curiosas.*

POR ANDRES DE CESPEDES
 Cosmographo mayor del Rey
 nuestro Señor

DIRIGIDO AL SERENISSIMO
 Señor Archiduque Alberto, Conde de Flandes,
 Duque de Brabante, &c.

*este libro es de J.^{no} de Juan de la Cuesta
 V^{no} de uoluntad*



CON PRIVILEGIO:

En Madrid, Por Iuan de la Cuesta.

Año. M. DC VI.

Pseudónimos. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 177511129 (Princeton University). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

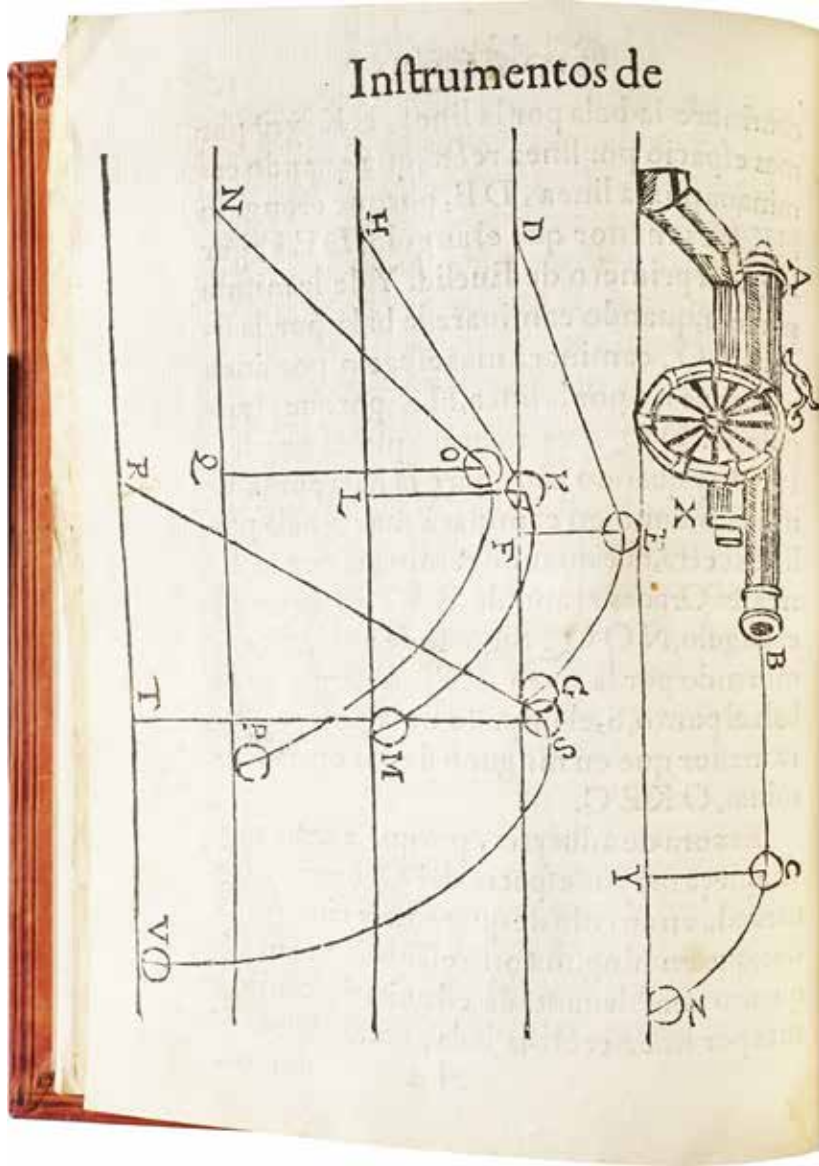
*Advice on Using Navigational Instruments,
Finding the Range for Artillery, and Employing Water Channels*

79. [GARCIA] DE CESPEDES, **Andres**. *Libro de instrumentos nuevos de geometria muy necessarios para medir distancias, y alturas, sin que intervengan numeros, como se demuestra en la practica. De mas desto se ponen otros tratados, com es uno, de conducir aguas, y otro una question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas demostraciones curiosas*. Madrid: Por Juan de la Cuesta, 1606. Small 4°, recent tan antique calf, covers elaborately decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in blind with raised bands in six compartments, blind-stamped inner dentelles, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green from an earlier binding. Numerous interesting woodcut mathematical diagrams. Woodcut factotum initials; woodcut headpiece on recto of first numbered leaf. One diagram cropped at outer margin with loss of about .5 cm., due to the fact that the diagram is substantially larger than the page; two other diagrams just touched, for the same reason: this problem is almost inevitable. Very minor light spotting. In very good to fine condition. Contemporary inscription on title page: "Este libro es de P[ed]ro de Fuentes Pintor, Vno [i.e., 'vecino?'] de Vallid [i.e., 'Valladolid?']." Old small ownership stamp on title-page and verso of final leaf. (4), 68 leaves; ¶⁴, A-R⁴. \$10,000.00

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

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

* Palau 98620. Picatoste y Rodriguez 313. Ensayo de bibliografia marítima española 1240. Simón Díaz VIII-3846. Frank Streeter 220. Goldsmith, Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum G61. Perez Pastor 935. NUC: NN, CU. OCLC: 559011472 (British Library); 637199798 (Eth-Bibliothek Zurich); 55275677 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 257713091 (Herzog August Bibliothek); 66353427 (Universiteit Leiden). CCPBE locates sixteen copies, three of which are incomplete. Rebiun locates two copies, at Universitat de Barcelona and Universidad de Sevilla. Jisc locates copies at the British Library and the Middle Temple Library.



Item 2

- *80. **GASPAR, Diogo, and Isabel Cristina Ferreira Fernandes, eds.** *Guerra e paz: a Ordem de Santiago em Portugal*. Lisbon: Colibri / Museu da Presidência da República, and Palmela: Município, 2015. Large 4° (23 x 22.8 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 184 pp., much illustration in color, bibliography. One of 500 copies. ISBN: 978-989-689-533-4.
\$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Texts by Carlos de Ayala Martínez, Carlos Filipe Afonso, Feliciano Novoa Portela, Fernanda Olival, Francisco Carromeu, Isabel Cristina Ferreira Fernandes, João Luís Inglês Fontes, Joaquim M.F. Boiça, José António Falcão, Luís Adão da Fonseca, Luís Filipe Oliveira, Maria Cristina Pimenta, Maria Teresa Lopes Pereira, Paula Pinto Costa, Paulo Jorge Estrea, Philippe Josserand, and Vítor Serrão. There are 6 main sections, each with several essays (totaling 17), 1: "Origens da Ordem de Santiago"; 2: "Combater em nome de Deus"; 3: "A religiosidade dos freires"; 4: "Gestão de bens e poderes"; 5: "Os conventos de Palmela"; and 6: "A incorporação na Coroa".

Illustrated Infantry Manual

81. **GAYA, Louis de.** *Traité des armes, de machines de guerre, des feux d'artifice, des enseignes & des instrumens militaires anciens & modernes; avec la maniere dont on s'en sert presentement dans les armées, tant françoises qu'etrangeres* [Paris]: Chez Sebastien Cramoisy, 1678. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (minor wear), gilt spine with raised bands in five compartments, title stamped in second compartment from head (worn at head and foot, joints starting). Some light browning; printing flaw on A10 with loss of 3-4 words. In very good condition. Added woodcut title, (3 ll.), 172 pp. [pagination skips 145-6, repeats pp. 161-2], 19 woodcut plates [n° 14 frayed at edge]. \$950.00

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

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

Little is known of Louis de Gaya, Sieur de Gaya, other than that he was a captain of

a regiment in Champagne. Gaya also published *L'Art de la guerre* (Paris, 1677) and two works on French genealogy and local history.

The collation agrees with that given in OCLC.

* Thimm p. 111. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of French Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* G253. NUC: MH (calling for 4 p.l., 172 pp., an unspecified number of plates, and an added, engraved title page), MiU, MnU, ICN, MB, CtY.

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

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

3 works in 1 volume. \$450.00

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

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

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 433396067 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 457689260 (Bibliothèque nationale de France: giving a collation of only vi, 112 pp.); 257543783 (Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel); 466307066 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 474909279 (no location given); 257543783 (Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

BELLECHAUME, A.[uguste] P.[oubeau] de. *A Monseigneur le Maréchal de Villars Duc et Pair, Mareschal de France. Sur la Campagne de M.DCCXII. Ode.* [Paris: n.pr., 1713]. 12°, 10 pp. Caption title. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece vignette on p. 9. In very good condition.

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

AND BOUND WITH:

GAYOT DE PITAVALE, François. *Histoire des combats d'Almenar et de Pennalva, des batailles de Saragosse, de Vilaviciosa, et du siège de Gironne.* Paris: Chez Claude Jombert, 1712. 12°, (1 l.), 102 pp., (1 l.). Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. [1]. Old circular armorial stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title page. In very good condition.

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

The copy in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, examined digitally, has been compared to the present copy. It contains five preliminary leaves following the title page. In the present volume, these leaves are bound after the title page of the first work (see the second paragraph of the description of the first work, above).

* OCLC: 763232513 (Bibliothèque nationale de France: calling for vi, 102 pp.; listed as an internet resource); 466311958 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 186879379 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire-Université de Fribourg, National Library of Sweden, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 246289800 (calling for [4 ll.], 102 pp.: Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt / Zentrale, Sächsische Landesbibliothek-Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden); 461325127 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Porbase.

Beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear

83. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declaração de guerra, feita pelo Serenissimo Principe Jorze II rey da Gram Bretanha contra o Serenissimo Principe Filippe V Rey de Hespanha, &c. Traduzida da lingua ingleza por J.F.M.M. Lisboa* Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1739. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 7 pp.

\$500.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Citing Spanish depredations on British shipping and British subjects, and the fact that Spain has not paid reparations as promised, King George II declares war against King Philip V of Spain. He also decrees that anyone aiding Spain will be considered a legitimate prize: "mandamus aos nossos proprios subditos, e advertimos a todas as outras pessoas, de qualquer Naçam que sejam, nam

transportem, nem conduzam alguns soldados, armas, munições, pólvora, ou qualquer outra cousa de contrabando a nenhum dos Territorios, Terras, Colonias, ou Paizes do dito Rey de Hespanha" (p. 7).

This is the beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear, which lasted until 1748, although from 1742 onward it became subsumed into the larger wider conflict involving most of the European powers known as the War of the Austrian Succession. One of the first actions was the British capture, on 22 November 1739, of Porto Bello, a silver-exporting town on the coast of Panama in an attempt to damage Spain's finances and weaken its naval capabilities. The poorly defended port was attacked by six ships of the line under Vice Admiral Edward Vernon who captured it within twenty-four hours. The British occupied the town for three weeks before withdrawing, having destroyed its fortifications, port and warehouses. Porto Bello's economy was severely damaged, and did not recover until the building of the Panama Canal more than a century later.

In Britain the victory was greeted with much celebration, and in 1740, at a dinner in honour of Vernon in London, the song "Rule Britannia" was performed in public for the first time. Portobello Road in London is named after this victory and more medals were awarded than for any other event in the eighteenth century. The conquest of a port in Spain's American empire was widely considered a foregone conclusion by many Patriot Whigs and opposition Tories who pressed a reluctant Walpole to launch larger naval expeditions to the Gulf of Mexico.

The success of the Porto Bello operation led the British in September 1740 to send a squadron under Commodore George Anson to attack Spain's possessions in the Pacific. Before they even reached the Pacific many members of the expedition had died from disease, and they were in no shape to launch any sort of attack. Anson reassembled his force in the Juan Fernández Islands, allowing them to recuperate before he moved up the Chilean coast, raiding the small town of Paíta. However he reached Acapulco too late to intercept the yearly Manila galleon, which had been one of the principal objectives of the expedition. He retreated across the Pacific, running into a storm which forced him to dock for repairs in Canton. After this he made a final attempt to intercept the Manila galleon the following year. This he did on 20 June 1743 off Cape Espiritu Santo capturing more than a million gold coins.

Anson then sailed home, eventually arriving back in London more than three and a half years after he had set out, having circumnavigated the globe in the process. Less than a tenth of the force had survived the expedition, but Anson's achievements helped establish his name and wealth in Britain, which led to his later appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1740 the inhabitants of Georgia launched an overland attack on St. Augustine in Florida, supported by a British naval blockade, but were repelled. The British forces led by James Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, besieged St. Augustine for over a month before retreating, abandoning their artillery in the process. The failure of the Royal Navy blockade to prevent supplies reaching the settlement was a crucial factor in the collapse of the siege. Oglethorpe then began preparing Georgia for an anticipated Spanish assault.

The largest action of the war was a major amphibious attack launched by the British under Admiral Edward Vernon in March, 1741 against Cartagena de Indias, one of Spain's principal gold-trading ports in their colony of New Granada (today Colombia). Vernon's expedition was hampered by inefficient organisation, his rivalry with the commander of his land forces, and the logistical problems of mounting and maintaining a major trans-Atlantic expedition. The strong fortifications in Cartagena and the able strategy of Spanish Commander Blas de Lezo were decisive in repelling the attack, with heavy losses on the British side. In addition to the unfamiliar tropical climate, Vernon's men succumbed in large numbers to virulent tropical disease,

primarily yellow fever. News of the defeat at Cartagena was a significant factor in the downfall of the British Prime Minister Robert Walpole.

The war involved privateering by both sides. Anson captured a valuable Manila galleon but this was more than offset by the Spanish privateering attacks on the British transatlantic triangular trade route. They seized hundreds of British ships, operating with virtual impunity in the West Indies; they were also active in European waters. The Spanish convoys proved almost unstoppable and so, during the Austrian phase of the war, the British attacked poorly protected French merchantmen instead. The declaration was issued 19 October (new style 20 October) 1739. According to translated imprint on p. 7, the original was printed in London by John Baskett.

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

* Innocência IV, 350 (giving slightly different transcription of title). Palau 69384. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 687. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 558. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books* 739/1. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 666, 775. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. On Mascarenhas see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 54986812 (Yale University, Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library); 69677315 (Newberry Library, Harvard Law School Library); 81174018 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

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

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

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

George Robert Gleig (1796-1888), a native of Stirling, Scotland, son of the Bishop of Brechin, joined the army in 1812 and was soon dispatched to Wellington's command in Spain. In pursuit of Marshal Soult's forces, Gleig saw action at the siege of Bayonne, at Orthez, and at Toulouse. Soon after he was sent off to America, where he fought at Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans. After the final defeat of Napoleon he completed his studies at Oxford, was ordained, and married; his writing helped support his eight children. *The Subaltern* was his first success, published in serialized form and then rushed

to print in 1825, with a revised edition the following year. In his long and prolific literary career Gleig produced 50-odd books, including a four-volume *History of India*, 1830-35. Macaulay described Gleig's *Memoirs of the Life of the Right Honourable Warren Hastings* as "the worst book ever written" and opined that Gleig suffered from Furor Biographicus, by which biographers are transformed into hagiographers.

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

* Innocêncio I, 182; XIX, 237 ("curioso e interessante para o conhecimento dos successos dos ultimos annos da guerra peninsular"). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 4159: giving the author as "Gleig" and calling for only 283 pp. Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 81: listing the author as "Gleight," and citing only a "new edition," Edinburgh and London, 1845. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 279 (without noting the preliminary pp.). Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 127. On Gleig, see the article by Douglas M. Peers in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online). OCLC: 79562009 (British Library, Cambridge University, National Library of Scotland); 328084177 (National Library of Scotland). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats OCLC locations and adds Oxford University. VVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

***85. GONÇALVES, Vasco.** *Acerca da doutrina militar para Portugal e as suas forças armadas.* Coimbra: Centelha, 1979. Coleção Actualidade Nacional. Estudos, 7. Small 8°, original printed wrappers (very minor soiling to covers). Overall in very good to fine condition. Internally as new. Author's signed and dated presentation inscription on otherwise blank p. [2]: "Para Urbano Tavares Rodrigues, // Companheiro da luta pela libertação // social e cultural de um povo, // na qual se acompanha todos os // dias, de corpo inteiro, // com um abraço de muita estima // e afecção pelo escritor militante, // Vasco Gonçalves // 12 Novembro 1979". 76 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: none. \$50.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese. A Spanish translation was published in La Paz, Bolivia, 1980.

General Vasco [dos Santos] Gonçalves (Sintra, 1921-Lisbon, 2005) was a Portuguese army officer in the Engineering Corps who took part in the Carnation Revolution of 25 April 1974 and later served as Prime Minister from 18 July 1974 to 19 September 1975. As an officer, Gonçalves served in Portuguese Goa, and spent part of his military career in the Portuguese overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique. In 1973 he joined the Armed Forces Movement and was involved in the planning of the overthrow of the Estado Novo regime. Gonçalves's tenure as Prime Minister of Portugal was marked by political turmoil and instability. Early in March 1975, Gonçalves's leadership was challenged by a right-wing coup attempt which ultimately failed. Emboldened by this, the Prime Minister proceeded to nationalize all Portuguese-owned capital in the banking, insurance, petrochemical, fertilizer, tobacco, cement, and wood pulp sectors of the economy, as well as the Portuguese iron and steel company, major breweries, large shipping lines, most public transport, two of the three principal shipyards, core companies

PROFECIA POLITICA,

*Verificada en lo que està sucediendo à los
Portugueses por su ciega aficion à
los Ingleses:*

Hecha luego despues del Terremoto del
año de mil setecientos cinquenta
y cinco.

Augurium ratio est & conjectura futuri.
Ovid. Trist. Lib. 1. Eleg. 8.

Año de



1762.

CON LICENCIA DEL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR:

En Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Gaceta.

of the Companhia União Fabril (CUF) conglomerate, radio and TV networks (except that of the Roman Catholic Church), and important companies in the glass, mining, fishing, and agricultural sectors. In April 1975, the Socialist Party and its allies gained a majority in the provisional constituent assembly; they quickly denounced Gonçalves, whom they accused of left-wing extremism, and they began a series of campaigns of civil disobedience against Gonçalves' government. On August 18, Gonçalves delivered an impassioned speech decrying his political opponents. The tone of this speech raised doubts about his sanity and two weeks later, amid a growing threat of civil war, President Francisco da Costa Gomes dismissed him. His dismissal was met with heavy opposition from the radical Portuguese left, most notably from the Portuguese Communist Party, which organized mass demonstrations in Lisbon in September 1975. While remaining independent throughout his life, Gonçalves identified as a Marxist.

Provenance: Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (Lisbon, 1923-Lisbon 2013) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners, and eventually became a militant communist. He was a 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, and recipient of many literary prizes. 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, all of whom were discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis. See Machado, *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 422-3; Cristina Robalo Cordeiro in *Biblos*, IV, 909-13; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 296-8; Jacinto Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed.), I, 203; II, 509; III, 954; *Actualização*, pp. 681-2.

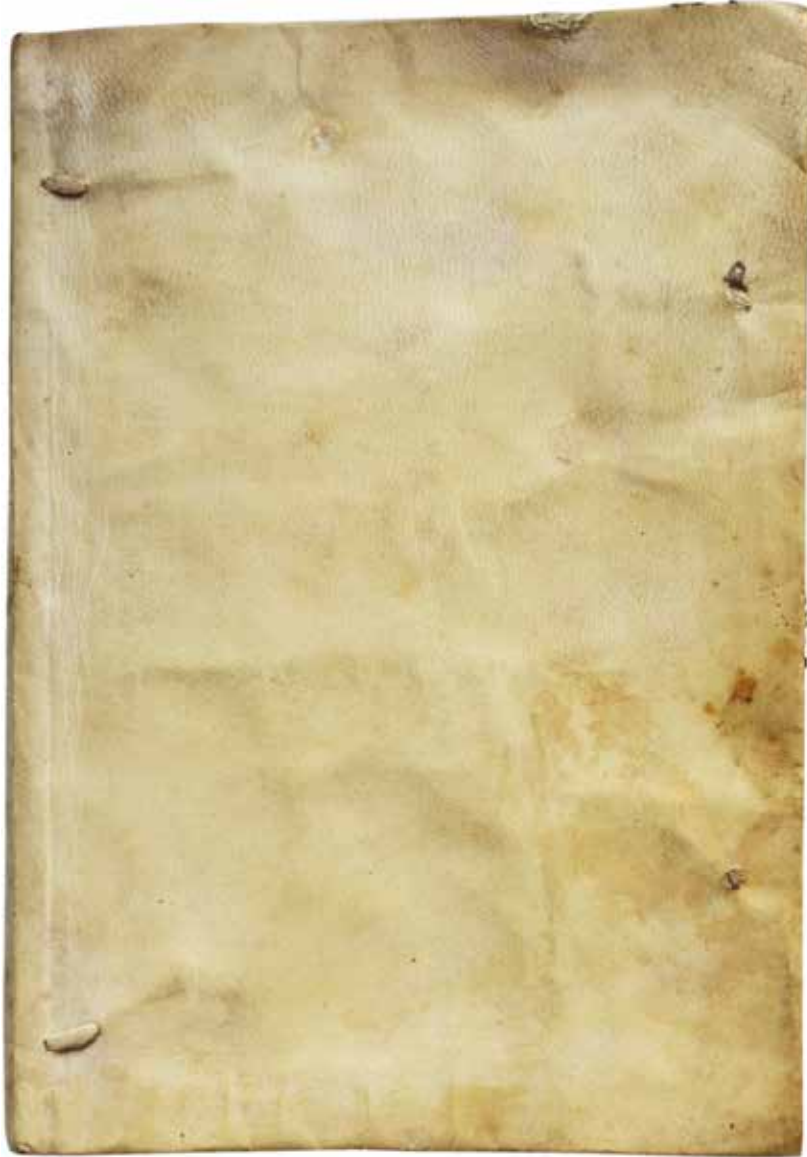
* See *Grande enciclopédia, Actualização*, V, 511-2.

***Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy with
Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines***

86. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecia politica, verificada en lo que està sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega aficion a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco.* Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. 4^o, later limp vellum. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut tailpieces. Some foxing. In very good condition. Small heraldic booktag on front free endleaf recto, with motto "Et nunc et semper." (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$3,850.00

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

In 1762 the same sheets were issued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separandose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar à Portugal. Siguese à este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor*



Item 86

de la pérdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderías, diamantes, &c. Other editions (with the title *Profecía política*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 (“reimpreso del exemplar de Madrid”). Although many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

During the Peninsular War the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecía política*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and a Portuguese translation of Lisbon, 1808 (for which see Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Diccionario bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115). These editions are also rare.

* Palau 238351. Duarte de Sousa I, 547. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the *Discurso*). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CtY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU; the *Discurso* is not listed. Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Jisc locates copies at University of London-ULRLS, National Library of Scotland.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines*

*87. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecía política, verificada en lo que está sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega afición a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. Small 4°, later orange wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut tailpieces. Soiling and repairs to title page. Upper third of leaf D3 gone with text supplied in old ink manuscript on substitute paper neatly supplied. In less than good condition. (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$400.00

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

In 1762 the same sheets were issued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso político sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separandose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar à Portugal. Siguese à este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la pérdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderías, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title *Profecía política*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 (“reimpreso del exemplar de Madrid”). Although many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

During the Peninsular War the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecía política*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and a Portuguese translation of Lisbon, 1808 (for which see Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Diccionario bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115). These editions are also rare.

* Palau 238351. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the *Discurso*). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CtY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU; the *Discurso* is not listed.

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

88. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecia politica, verificada no que está succedendo aos Portuguezes pela sua céga afeição aos Inglezes: escrita depois do terremoto do anno de 1755, e publicada por ordem superior no anno de 1762, em Madrid. Traduzida do hespanhol*. Lisbon: Na Typografia Rollandiana, 1808. 12°, nineteenth-century black quarter calf, spine later covered with marbled paper (light wear, upper hinge cracked). Printed on bluish paper. Clean horizontal tear through C4, without loss; some light browning. In good condition. Small rectangular binder's ticket (black on brown paper) of "Julio Augusto Ribeiro // Encadernador // Rua dos Retrozeiros, 138 // Lisboa" in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 188 pp., (2 ll. advertisement). \$500.00

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

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

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

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2817. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115. Palau 238355a.; cf. 238351 for the first edition. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 808 / 34. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC: DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU. OCLC: 491239877 (Université de Poitiers, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 42602010 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, University of Texas Libraries); 68663530 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Universiteit Utrecht). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates two copies at the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited by Porbase.

Relief Efforts after the Devastation of the French Invasion

89. [GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament]. *Report of the Committee, Appointed to Direct the Distribution of the Grant, Voted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom ... for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Districts of Portugal, Laid Waste by the Enemy in the Year 1810. / [facing page:] Conta publicada pela Comissão encarregada de dirigir a distribuição do donativo* [Lisbon]: Na Impressão Regia, after 26 July 1813. 4°, contemporary crimson half straight-grained morocco over decorated boards, flat spine gilt (with some pinpoint wormholes), gilt tooling to leather of boards at edges of paper, text block edges tinted yellow. Overall in fine condition. Internally very fine, clean and crisp. 111 pp., 14 tables [paginated 114-27; 10 of the tables large and folding]; text in English and Portuguese on facing pages, tables also in both languages. \$750.00

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

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular I*, 278 (this bilingual edition) and III, 180 (an English edition ordered printed by the House of Commons in 1814, with only 31 pp.): calling for "127 pág. e 14 mappas." Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 126. Duarte de Sousa, II, 186. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 20853.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 7. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 558781872 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc cites only one hard copy, repeating British Library.

Victory over the Turks

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

First and Only Edition in Portuguese.

* Not located in Innocência. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79923363 (Van Pelt Library-University of Pennsylvania; Houghton Library-Harvard University). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Victories over the Turks

91. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. *Prodigios do valor inauditos, executados pelas armas imperiaes, & auxiliares em Ungria, desde quatorze de Julyo, até vinte de Agosto do anno presente de 1685. Ganhando as quatro insignes vitorias da tomada da cidade de Esseck, sua assolação pelo fogo, & da sua celebrada ponte, liberdade da cidade de Estrigonia, do sitio nella posto por o Seraskier, ou Generalissimo Turco, com a derrota, & ruina da melhor parte do seu exercito, & o expugnavel da grande fortaleza de Neuheusel, chave da Christandade.... publicouse em a Corte de Madrid em Terça feira 18 de Setembro deste anno de 1685 e se divulga nesta de Lisboa em o 1 de Outubro do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1685. 4°, mid twentieth-century green wrappers. Typographical bar above imprint on title page. Small marginal dampstain in final quire. In good condition. 31 pp. \$350.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese.

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 249693390 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. French Union Catalogue locates a single copy. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copy at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the one indicated by the French Union Catalogue.

*Includes a Map of the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek, Croatia)
Under Attack by the Imperial Army*

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

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

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

Two commanders of the Imperial Army are mentioned: Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and Louis of Baden-Baden, Elector of Bavaria and Margrave.

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

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

* Arouca R327. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 7200. Palha 4088. Not in Innocêncio, who lists numerous other *relações* on the activities of the Liga Sagrada (cf. XVIII, 242-3). Not located in Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*. On the engraver, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, 243-4; this work is not mentioned. NUC: MH. OCLC: 62503783 (Houghton Library); 80290219 (Houghton Library); 164847390 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 78959228 (location not cited). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Jisc.

Influential Work on Military Tactics

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

Third edition of this influential work on military tactics, respected for its broad European view. The first edition appeared in London, 1772, another in London and Liege, 1773. There are a number of subsequent editions, including a facsimile reprint of the first edition, which appeared in 2004. The Paris, 1804 edition bears the author's name. Volume I defines "tactics" and devotes a section each to infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics, with plates showing maneuvers for all three. (Artillery is discussed on pp. 231-72—its composition, number, movements, execution—illustrated by one plate of the disposition of artillery in the field.) A substantial part of volume II is devoted to the need for a military training school and what should be taught there, as well as principles

for gathering subsistence for an army. The plates in volume II show battle arrays for various terrains and situations.

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

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

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

Colonel Mélac Destroys Speyer

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

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

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

are mentioned briefly. The author bitterly accused the French of learning how to kill and destroy from their allies, the Turks.

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

After the death without issue in 1685 of Charles II, Elector Palatine, Louis XIV of France claimed that the title should pass to the Duchess of Orléans, Charles's sister and Louis's sister-in-law. The dispute over the succession provided the pretext for the French invasion of the Palatinate in 1688, which began the Nine Years' War (1688-1697). Also known as the War of the Grand Alliance, the War of the Palatine Succession, or the War of the League of Augsburg, this conflict pitted Louis XIV of France against a coalition of England, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy.

* Not located in Palau. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 504211399 and 771836009 (both at British Library); 433419936 and 433329786 (both at Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCPBE locates copies at Biblioteca de Cataluña-Barcelona, and Biblioteca Nacional de España. Rebiun repeats Biblioteca de Cataluña only. Jisc repeats British Library.

***95. HENRIQUES, Mendo Castro, and António Rosas Leitão.** *La Lys, 1918: os soldados desconhecidos*. Lisbon: Prefácio, 2001. Batalhas de Portugal. Small folio (26.9 x 21.3 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 96 pp., profusely illustrated, a few illustrations in color. ISBN: 972-8563-49-3. \$36.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Maria Theresa's Victories in the War of the Austrian Succession

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

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. The compiler apologizes for the delay in printing these accounts, and mentions that he is beginning his account at 28 April. Among the battles and skirmishes mentioned are the second taking of Munich (1742), the Battle of Czaslau (Czaslau, 1742), and the battles of Frauenberg and Hispersberg. Pages 1-6 include a translation of 2 letters of the Austrian field-marshal Ludwig Andreas Khevenhüller, Graf von Aichelberg-Frankenburg, who died in Vienna in January 1744. Other

reports mention Prince Charles of Lorraine and field-marshal Johann Georg Christian, Fürst von Lobkowitz.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 898, 1238. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).

Presentation Copy

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

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

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

Capture of Dieuze (Lorraine) in the Thirty Years' War

98. HÔPITAL, François de l', comte du Hallier, later duc de Rosnay. *Relaçam de todas as cousas memoraveis em a tomada de Diusa em Lorena pello senhor de Hallier, General del Rey Christianissimo conforme a copia impresa em Paris a 16 de Agosto de 1642.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 24 October 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather

lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper ticket with shelfmark 1729 in upper outer corner of first leaf recto, covering last letter of the caption title. (6 ll.) \$700.00

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

In 1635, Hallier was named a marshal of France.

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

* Arouca R233 (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora). Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 166. Palha 3248. Azambuja 2112. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 233. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 6078. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Trindade or *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 80828906 (Houghton Library); 165687361 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Treatment of Wounds Caused by Firearms,
Drawing on the Author's Experience in Guipuzcoa and Navarre*

99. IBARROLA, Paulo Antonio. *Memoria em que se prova que as feridas de pelouro, ou de armas de fogo são por si innocentes, e simples a sua cura ... tirada de Castelhana em linguagem, e augmentada com algumas notas por Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Procopio Correa da Silva, 1800. 8°, later rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Uncut and unopened. Slight staining to first and last few leaves. In good condition. (4 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.) \$250.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this work on the treatment of wounds caused by firearms, first published in Spanish, Madrid, 1796. Ibarrola drew extensively on his experiences in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, in the Basque region.

This Portuguese edition was translated and annotated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (Castello Branco, Portugal, 1752-Bahia, 1829) and one of the foremost physicians of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his activities as a promulgator of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to Junot, he spent most

of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Médico-Cirúrgica. A second edition of this *Memoria* appeared in Lisbon, 1820.

* Sacramento Blake VI, 117. Innocência VI, 16. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 228. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 227-8. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto*. For the Madrid, 1796 edition, see Wellcome III, 325, and Aguilar Piñal IV, 3557. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2230; for the 1820 edition, see 3594. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On Henriques de Paiva, see Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira*. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 14863191 (National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine). Porbase cites this and an 1819 edition without location or collation. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) lists only the records cited in Porbase.

Maratha vs. Mughal vs. Portuguese

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

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

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

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

Descriptive Brochure for an Early Historical Panorama

101. [JAL, Auguste]. *Panorama d'Alger, peint par M. Charles Langlois, chef de bataillon au Corps Royal d'État Major, officier de la Légion-d'Honneur, auteur du Panorama de Navarin. Rue des Marais-Saint-Martin, n° 40, près la Rue Lancrè.* Paris: Imprimerie Selligue, 1833. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (lightly foxed), stapled. Wood-engraved ornament on title page of various devices, including a divider (artist's tools?). Light foxing. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. \$600.00

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

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

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

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

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

* See John Zarobell, *Empire of Landscape: Space and Ideology in French Colonial Algeria* (2010), and François Robichon et al., *Jean Charles Langlois 1789-1870, Le Spectacle de l'histoire, Exhibition Catalogue, Paris / Caen, 2005*. OCLC: 432419957 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 312494925 (Getty Research Institute); 470293695 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Catalogue collectif de France locates a single copy at the Institut de France, Paris. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates five copies, repeating that

cited in the Catalogue collectif de France and adding Bibliothèque nationale de France, Polish National Library, Biblioteca civica de Gregoriana-Crescentino, and Biblioteca Nacional de España. Not located in Watsonline.

*Military Man Tours the Basque Region and Elsewhere in Spain;
Influenced Wollstonecraft*

*102. [JARDINE, Alexander]. *Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c. By an English Officer*. 2 volumes. London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1788. Large 8°, early nineteenth-century half calf over marbled boards (joints weak; head and foot of volume II spine defective; other binding wear), spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson and dark green lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges marbled. Some very light browning and occasional mild foxing. Minor worming in blank lower margin of 74 leaves of volume I, never affecting text. In good condition. xv, 496; vii, 528 pp. 2 volumes. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. The work appeared again printed in Dublin, 1789. A "second, corrected" edition appeared in London, 1790, by the same publisher as the present work, with xv, 487; vii, 528 pp. There are as well editions of London, 1793 and London, 1794. The text was also translated into German and published in Leipzig, 1790.

Alexander Jardine (1745-1799), army officer and author, was the illegitimate son of Sir Alexander Jardine, fourth baronet (1712-1790), also an army officer. He eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, served as counsel in La Coruña from 1779 to 1795, and died in Portugal. Stationed in Gibraltar, in 1771 Jardine was appointed as a representative of the English government to Sultan Mohammed Ibn Abdallah. The letters touch on his time in Morocco (volume I, pp. 1-189), where he visited Tetuan, Larache, Meknes, and traveled into the Atlas Mountains.

The rest of the first volume deals with France, mostly with Paris, and with general observations on the French character, language, literature, the arts, government, education, the military, religion, industry, agriculture, etc. There are brief passages relating to Orleans, Tours, Angoulême, Bordeaux, and some places in between. Jardine's active military career ended in 1776, when he became a British agent in Spain, gathering intelligence for four years in sometimes dangerous conditions. His time in Spain is dealt with in volume II, pp. 1-400; the principal theme of these pages is Spanish government and society, there is also a defense of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes. He traveled to Fuenterrabía, then from San Sebastián, Vergara, Bilbao, Ribadeo, El Ferrol, Santiago de Compostela to La Coruña. Also visited and commented on are Santander, Cádiz, the Sierra Morena, Cordoba, Aranjuez, El Escorial, and Madrid. Portugal is treated on pp. 401-504 of the second volume, while Jersey is dealt with in the final pages. Having entered Portugal from Galicia, Jardine draws a favorable comparison with Spain. He traveled to Braga and Porto, then went on to Lisbon. As with the other sections, the pages on Portugal deal mainly with the author's observations on just about every possible aspect of Portuguese life.

The *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* notes, "[The book's] larger theme is government and society, but it is notable for its defense of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes." The *Letters* were read by

Mary Wollstonecraft, who reviewed the book in the *Analytical* in 1789. The influence of Jardine's ideas on sexual equality can be seen in Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, 1792. See Chernock, *Men and the Making of Modern British Feminism*, p. 21.

* ESTC T87008. Foulché-Delbosc 181A. Palau 123184. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes*, pp. 118-127, 157, 251, *et passim*. See also Polt, *Jovellanos and His English Sources*, pp. 11-13, *et passim*. For more on Jardine and this book, see the article on him in DNB. Not in Duarte de Sousa.

Military Engineer Visits England, France, Belgium

103. LAGO, Antonio Bernardino Pereira do. *Cinco Annos d'emigração na Inglaterra, na Belgica e na França*. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 8°, early boards (worn), speckled paper spine (cracked and chipping) with manuscript paper label. Minor stains, but overall in very good condition. Seven-line pencil note in an early hand on p. 201 about the glory days of July. 286 pp.; (1 l.), 287-555 pp., (1 l. errata). Pagination and quire signatures are continuous.

2 volumes in 1. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Written as a series of letters to his wife, the *Cinco annos de emigração* describes the author's travels to England (Falmouth, Plymouth, Exeter, Windsor, Bath, and Bristol; London, pp. 33-90 and pp. 300-428), Belgium (Brussels, Bruges, Waterloo), and France (Paris, pp. 99-244). As one might expect of a military engineer, he is particularly interested in arsenals, mines, hospitals, transportation, gas lighting, public health, etc.

Antonio Bernardino Pereira do Lago (Torres Novas, date unknown-Lisbon 1847) was a military engineer and a member of the Comissão de Liquidação da Dívida aos Militares, created in 1834. He also published *Estatística historica-geographica da provincia do Maranhão*, Lisbon, 1822, and *Carta da costa da provincia do Maranhão*, 1823 (?).

* Innocêncio I, 97. OCLC: 40885397 (Catholic University-Oliveira Lima Library, British Library); 457425991 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 698980001 and 698980007 (Universitätsbibliothek Freiburg, listing the 2 parts separately). Porbase locates four copies: three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc repeats British Library.

***104. [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. In good to very good condition. 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.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico* (2nd ed., 1892), 1184. Halkett & Laing IV, 222. Not in Duarte de Sousa. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Rise and Fall of a General Opposed to Napoleon, Exiled to America

105. LAPIERRE DE CHATEAUNEUF, Agricol Hippolyte de. *Histoire du Général Moreau, surnommé le Grand Capitaine; avec les particularités les plus secrètes de son procès, de son retour d'Amérique, sa mort, etc.* Paris: Chez L.-G. Michaud (de l'Imprimerie d'Abel Lanoe), 1814. Large 8°, disbound. Three stab-holes near gutter. Light foxing. In good condition. Early blue stamp in blank portion of title page: "Bibliotheca Marquez de Pombal Queluz." (2 ll.), 11, 174 pp., (1 l. advertisement). Page 160 is misnumbered as 161. \$50.00

Fourth edition? The work was originally published in 1801, and again in 1802 and 1804. The chapters on Moreau's American exile and his death must have been added for this edition.

Jean Victor Marie Moreau (1763-1813) rose to the rank of general during the French Revolution, commanding the Army of the Rhine-and-Moselle (pp. 1-45). Dismissed in 1797 after accusations that he had conspired with General Pichegru against the revolutionary government (pp. 44-65), he was reinstated in 1799 as commander of the Army of Italy and then the Army of the Rhine. Moreau assisted Napoleon in the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire 1799 (pp. 66-69), but he and his wife were known to encourage those discontented with Napoleon's rise to power. On Napoleon's orders, Moreau was tried and sentenced to exile in America (pp. 94-136). He and his wife lived in New York and New Jersey from 1805 to 1813 (pp. 137-141). President James Madison offered him the command of United States troops during the War of 1812, but Moreau chose to return to Europe and advise Swedish and Russian leaders on defeating Napoleon. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Dresden on August 17, 1813, and buried in St. Petersburg.

This volume also includes an essay by General Mathieu Dumas on retreats (at which Moreau was particularly adept) and an excerpt from Voltaire on the Retreat of the Ten Thousand (401-399 B.C.) and Suvarov's 1799 retreat through the Alps.

Agricol Hippolyte de Lapierre de Châteauneuf (1766-1842) was a historian, novelist and playwright.

Provenance: The first Marques de Pombal (1699-1782), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, was the *de facto* head of government under D. José I of Portugal. The current Marques de Pombal is the ninth.

* NUC: MH, CtY. Jisc cites copies at British Library, Cambridge University, Manchester University, National Library of Scotland, and Nottingham University.

MEMORIA

SOBRE EL ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA
GUERRA, Y LA NECESIDAD DE CONCLUIRLA.

POR que algunos espíritus pusilánimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores sobre la actual situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les daremos una idea verdadera, y extractada de las mismas providencias del Gobierno puestas en execucion: y antes de proceder á ellas, es preciso tener presente, primero: que ningun Pueblo de los revolucionados debe hacer mayores esfuerzos para sostener su sistema que el de Chile. Ninguno, por estúpido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos unicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad política, y que con el suplicio ó destierro de los principales Patriotas, habria concluido nuestra revolucion. Nada menos: la opresion debria ser extraordinariamente doble por dos principios. Primero porque para sujetar un Reyno, de mas de 600 leguas de largo, todo bien poblado de hombres robustos, y de un mismo caracter, inflamados ya del inextinguible fuego de la libertad, eran precisas tropas y guarniciones muy numerosas, á que no puede ocurrir

Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

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

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

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

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

* Medina, *Santiago de Chile* 73. Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 54192376 (Yale University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

- 107.** LECOMTE, Ferdinand. *Guerre du Danemark en 1864, esquisse politique et militaire ... avec 4 cartes.* Paris: Ch. Tanera, Librairie pour l'Art Militaire, les Sciences et les Arts, 1864. Large 8°, late twentieth-century black half calf, gilt rules at edges of leather (spine missing). Light browning. In good condition. 543 pp. (1 l.), 4 folding maps. \$20.00

FIRST EDITION.

A discussion of the causes and progress of the Second Schleswig War, between Denmark and Prussia (February to October, 1864), followed by transcriptions of many relevant documents. The maps show Denmark, Dannewerk, Düppel, and the siege of Düppel.

* NUC: MH, CtY. Jisc locates actual copies at British Library and University College London.

108. LEMOS, [Carlos Henrique Pereira] Viana [Dias] de. *Duas crises, 1961 e 1974: um olhar de um oficial do exército português.* Chamusca: Cosmos, 2009. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 156 pp., (1 l.), 16 ll. plates, printed on both sides, some images in color, 2 facsimile documents in text. ISBN: 978-972-762-322-8. \$40.00

Second edition, revised and augmented. First published 1977. Colonel [Carlos Henrique Pereira] Viana [Dias] de Lemos was an army officer who served in Angola, and held various important posts prior to April 1974.

Lima, June 1821: It Ain't Over 'Til It's Over

109. [LIMA PRINTING]. *Suplemento al Triunfo de la Nacion, Numero 34.* Lima: Imprenta de Rio, June 9, 1821. Folio (28.5 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Ends of 5 lines of text missing on verso. Soiled. Not even a reading copy. (1 l.) \$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On June 7, 1821, as the Ayuntamiento anticipates the end of the armistice, it begs the viceroy to stop fighting, and to stop letting his soldiers forage among them. "En contorno de veinticinco leguas no reyna sino la mas espantosa devastacion. Los ganados, las sementeras, los frutos, todo ha perecido por el furor del soldado. ...El soldado debe mantenerse, per sin perjuicio del ciudadano."

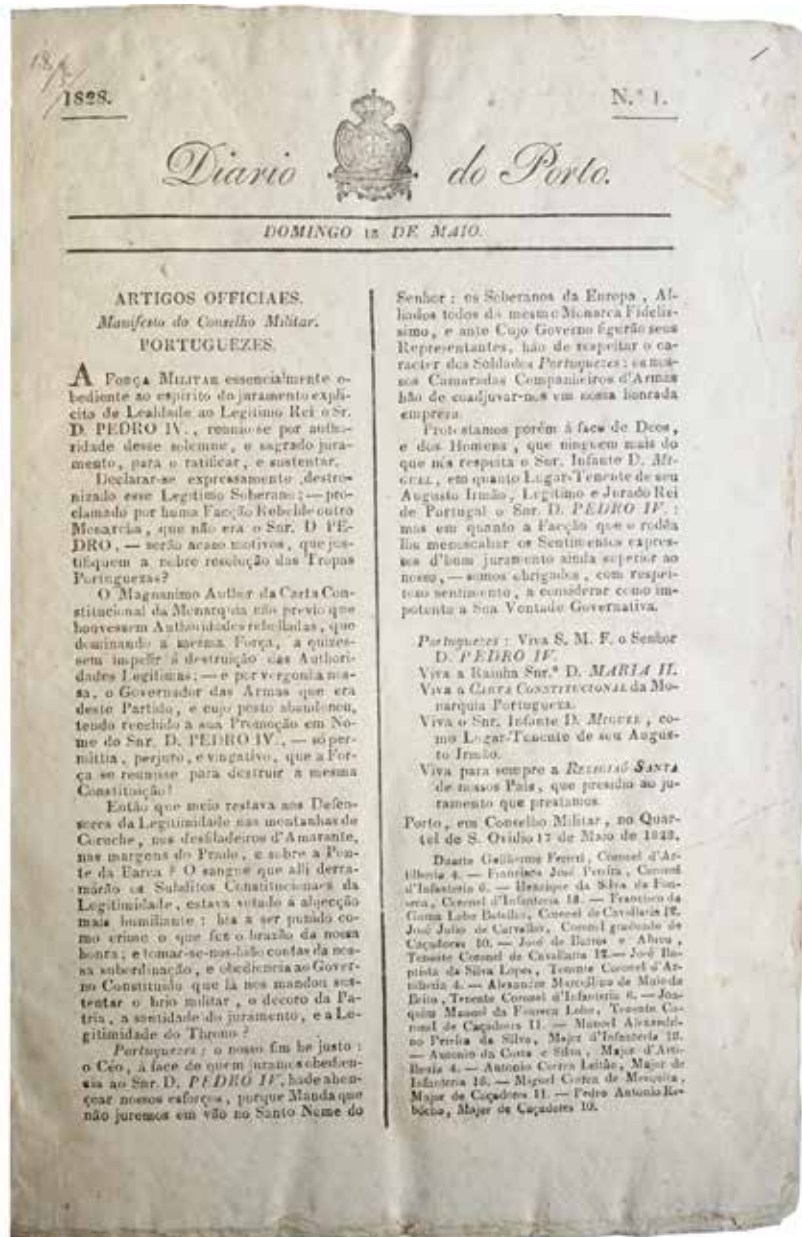
The viceroy replies a day later that he will not accept peace without honor and notes that he is not ready to admit defeat, "Aun suponiendo toda esa preponerancia que V.E. dá actualmente á las fuerzas del general San Martin, debe V.E., saber, que la guerra es un juego donde se aventura mas ó menos segun la pasion de los jugadores."

* Medina, *Peru* 3617. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Daily Eyewitness Reports of the French Invaders

110. [LISBON]. *Gazeta de Lisboa com privilegio do governo.* No. 28, 2.º Suplemento (July 23, 1808), No. 29 (July 27, 1808), No. 29, 1.º Suplemento (July 30, 1808), No. 30 (August 6, 1808), No. 30, 1.º Suplemento (August 15, 1808). 5 issues. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1808. 8°, disbound. Woodcut imperial arms of Napoleon on mastheads. Minor stains and soiling. Very good condition. (2 ll.), (2 ll.), (2 ll.), (4 ll.), (2 ll.). 5 issues. \$100.00

The *Gazeta de Lisboa* was the principal Portuguese periodical for political news from 1715 to 1820. In the present issues, published while Junot (to whom Napoleon granted the title Duque de Abrantès) was in control of Lisbon and much of Portugal, the focus is on military activities of the French and Portuguese as well as noteworthy legal and



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cultural events in and around Lisbon. This was just prior to the defeat of the French by Wellington in the Battles of Roliça (17 August 1808) and Vimeiro (21 August 1808). The controversial Convention of Sintra was signed on 30 August, allowing Junot to retire with all troops, baggage and arms, conveyed by the British Royal Navy back to France. Some attention is also given to events of political and economic significance in Holland, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and Westphalia.

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II*, 73. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*; see pp. 260-1 for other issues. Cf. Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do séc. XIX*, 2425-8 (the *Gazeta* for 1823, 1865, 1885, 1898).

Reports on Battles Between Liberals and Absolutists

111. [LUTAS LIBERAIS]. *Diário do Porto*. Nos. 1-8 (18-26 May 1828), apparently a complete run. 52 issues in 1 volume. Porto: [Impr. na Rua de Santo Antonio n° 80], 1828. Folio (33 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary quarter cloth with patterned paper sides (joints weak, cloth wormed, some wear to sides). Uncut. Internally in fine condition; overall very good. Issued daily, each issue usually consisting of 2 leaves. This set has two different issues numbered 7, each of 1 leaf. 52 issues in 1 volume.

52 issues in 1 volume. \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently a COMPLETE RUN of this rare liberal paper summarizing government decrees and reports on the battles between the liberals and the absolutists. After the appearance of n° 8 (26 May 1828), the *Diário do Porto* was continued as the *Gazeta Oficial*, with the old numbering of the issues for the first two issues of the *Gazeta*. Subsequent issues were numbered consecutively starting with n° 3.

* Rafael and Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do século XIX*, I, 1667 and 2535. Universidade de Coimbra, *Publicações periódicas portuguesas* 807 and 1110. Silva Pereira, *Jornalismo português* p. 24. Not in Innocêncio. Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliográfico ... 1828-34* (1892). Not located in *Grande enciclopédia*. Not located in *Union List of Serials*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 236049483 (Harvard University); 793692792 (digitized from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, three at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

Gazeta Oficial. Porto, 1828. Nos. 9-10 [i.e., 1-2] and 3-30 (27 May-2 July 1828), with the additional issues for 10 [i.e., 2], 5 (2 extra issues), 10, 13, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29 (2 extra issues), and an unnumbered broadside following n° 5. A complete run. Fine and uncut.

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



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Thirty-Two Works, 1821-1824

112. [MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *O escudo, ou jornal de instrução politica.* Issues 1-5, plus 2 supplements, a complete run. 32 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: na Impressão Liberal, 1823. 4°, contemporary sheep (covers scraped, other minor wear), flat spine gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece (partly defective), edges sprinkled blue-green. Internally fine, overall very good to fine. 96 pp. 32 works in 1 volume. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN of this philosophical discourse on topics such as political and royal power, anarchism, rights, liberty, the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, and religious reform.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: "Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). Macedo's high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer's poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage's satirical poem *Pena de Taliao* was provoked by Macedo: "Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho"

* Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do séc. XIX*, 1974. Innocência IV, 196. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 3 at the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, and 1 at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

[[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *A tripa virada. Periodico Semanal.* Lisbon: na Officina da Horrorosa Conspiração [1823]. 4°, 36 pp. 3 numbers.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Refers with considerable satisfaction to the coup d'état of June 3, 1823, by which D. João VI abolished the liberal Constitution of 1822 and dissolved the Cortes, returning Portugal to an absolutist monarchy.

* Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do séc. XIX*, 5038. Innocência IV, 196. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 400. OCLC: 5523502 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Indiana University, University of Kansas, Harvard University); 763057122 (internet resource at Google, but not digitized). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (12) and the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto (8). Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Tripa por uma vez. Livro primeiro, e ultimo.* Lisbon: na Officina da Horrorosa Conspiração, 1823. 4º, 67 pp. 1 issue.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A continuation of the previous work, with most of the venom directed at the pretensions of the Cortes. The situation in Brazil is discussed on pp. 32-7.

* Innocência IV, 196. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 400. Cf. Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do séc. XIX*, 5037. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates multiple copies in 4 locations (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, Universidade dos Açores, Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas). Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Sandoval nu e cru.* Lisbon: na Officina da Horrorosa Conspiração, 1823. 4º, 40 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo attacks Candido de Almeida y Sandoval, who had fled Portugal after being accused of abusing freedom of the press by his virulent attacks on the government. When he returned in 1823, he established a periodical, *O Oraculo*, in which he espoused ideas that were too liberal for the absolutist regime, and also attacked Macedo, who here retaliated with characteristic venom. (On Almeida y Sandoval, see Innocência II, 26.)

* Innocência IV, 203. OCLC: 20344459 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, British Library); 752658877 (British Library, listing it under Candido de Almeida y Sandoval); 680095087 (internet resource at HathiTrust and 3 other locations, from the Indiana University copy). Porbase lists 3 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Universidade dos Açores, Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats the British Library.

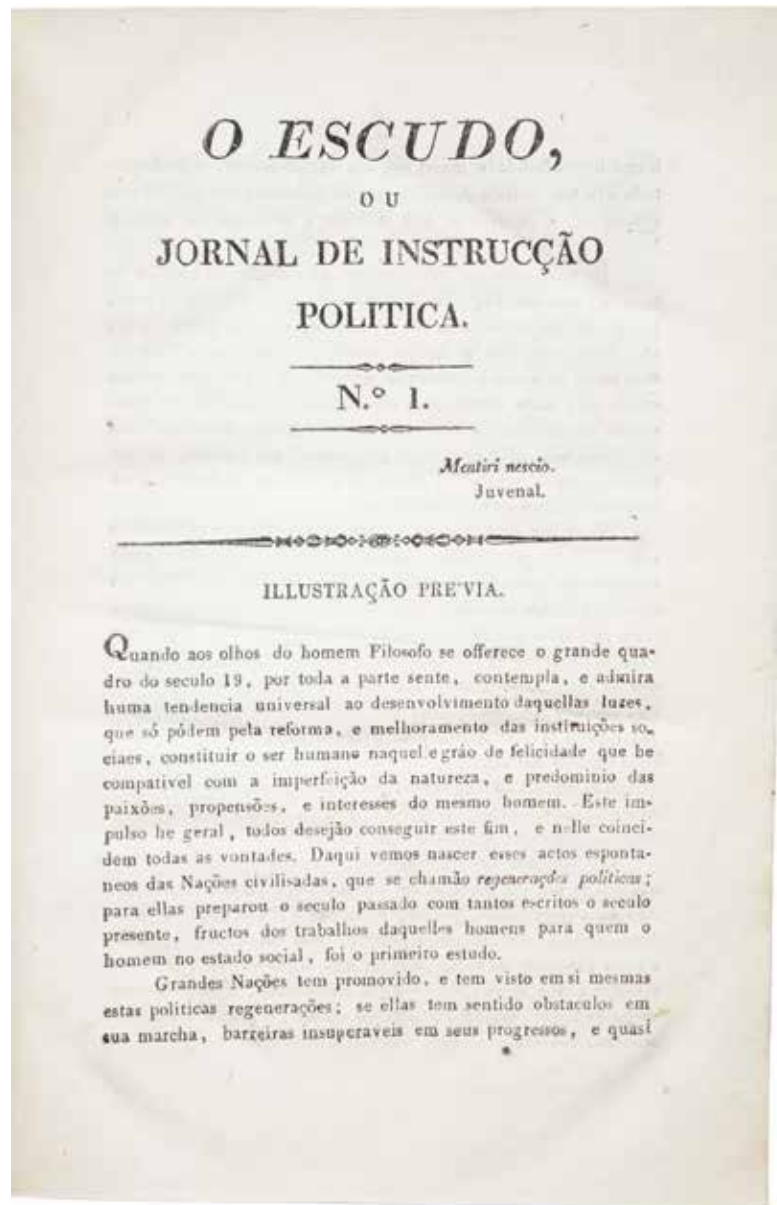
AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Refutação metódica das chamadas bases da Constituição Política da Monarquia Portuguesa, traduzidas de Francez, e Castelhana por cem homens que se ajuntavão na casa da Livraria das Necessidades, a cada hum dos quaes a nação dava 4\$800 rs. diários para a deitarem a perder. Dedicada, offerece, e consagra aos senhores fanqueiros, e bacalhoeiros, capelistas, quinquilheiros de Lisboa, e seus suburbios, e termo, hum Cura d'Aldea.* Lisbon: Impressão da Rua Romoza N° 42, 1824. 4º, 55 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedication (pp. 3-40) is sarcastically addressed to the gentlemen who support the Portuguese Constitution. Macedo's comments on the foundations of the Portuguese constitution (pp. 41-54) are brief and savage, e.g.: "Baze 1. A Constituição Política da Nação Portuguesa deve manter a liberdade, segurança, e propriedade de todo o Cidadão. *Mentira.* Desterrarão, encarcerarão, roubarão, e cardarão de muitos e diversos modos aquelles Cidadãos que lhes não fazião conta."

* Innocência IV, 196. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Universidade dos Açores, Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:



[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Bazes eternas da Constituição Política, achadas na cartilha do mestre Ignacio pelo sacristão do Padre Cura D'Aldea. Dedicadas aos senhores cathedraticos da universidade, seu oppositores, doutores simplices, estudantes, e bedeis; assim como a todos os senhores officiaes, e curiosos de cartas constitucionaes*. Lisbon: Impressão da Rua Romoza N° 42, 1824. 4°, 48 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A further attack on the Constitution.

* Innocência IV, 197. OCLC: 78507898 (University of Kansas, Harvard University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 64773632 (Newberry Library); 719404832 (e-book). Porbase locates 9 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *O pão da Cruz, dedicado, e descarregado em todos os senhores da segunda legislatura pelo thesoureiro do Padre Cura D'Aldea*. Lisbon: Impressão da Rua Romoza N° 42, 1824. 4°, 53, (1) pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On the question of amnesty for those considered traitors under the present regime.

* Innocência IV, 197. OCLC: 33826005 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, University of Kansas); 222252243 and 222268830 (both University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 609449257 (internet resource at HathiTrust and 3 other locations, from the Indiana University copy). Porbase locates 6 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Universidade dos Açores and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Carta do enxota cães da Sé ao thesoureiro d'aldea, ou amalgamento do pão do enxota com o pão da Cruz*. Lisbon: Impressão da Rua Romoza N° 42, 1824. 4°, 37 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Focuses on the status of Brazil. The last Portuguese troops there surrendered in November 1823, but Portugal did not recognize Brazil's independence until May 1825, more than a year after this essay appeared.

* Innocência IV, 197. OCLC: 27010172 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Indiana University, University of Notre Dame, University of Kansas, Harvard University); 222252243 (University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 798078503 (internet resource at HathiTrust and 4 other locations, from the Indiana University copy). Porbase locates 7 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at the Universidade Nova Lisboa, the Universidade dos Açores, and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Carta escrita ao Senhor Redactor da Gazeta Universal, pelo veterano, fôra de serviço, Ex-Redactor do Jornal Encyclopedico de Lisboa, &c.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Impressão de Alcobia, 1821. 4°, 7 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo slams freedom of the press and the *Gazeta Universal* in particular: "Nenhuma cousa, Senhor Redactor, se deve temer tanto, no

estado civil, como a Anarquia; se a não ha felizmente no Governo, encontra se á cara descoberta na Typografia.”

* Innocência IV, 202. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates 8 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 2 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and 1 at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Manifesto á nação, ou ultimas palavras impressas de José Agostinho de Macedo.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 7 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo didn't die until 1831: this work merely announces that he has written his "last words" for publication, as of May 1822. Macedo is feeling very sorry for himself: "Por que razão este homem, que todo se votou a honra dos Portuguezes, he o mais insultado, vilipendiado, desprezado, e perseguido dos mesmos Portuguezes?" (p. 2). He reports that he has just burned the manuscript of the (unpublished) third volume of his history of Africa, and bitterly insists that when he dies, all that will be found in his home will be his brief of secularization and the letter naming him *pregador* of the royal chapel. According to Innocência, this work caused quite a stir in Portugal, both among those who loved Macedo and those who hated him. Macedo's self-imposed moratorium lasted 3 or 4 months and spawned a large number of pamphlets favoring and attacking Macedo.

* Innocência IV, 202. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates 6 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

NEVES, António Pinto da Fonseca. *Resposta ao manifesto que o peccador convertido José Agostinho de Macedo, fez a Nação Portuguesa.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Officina das Filhas de Lino da Silva Godinho, 1822. 4°, 8 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this response to Macedo's *Manifesto*. Fonseca Neves laments that Macedo burned his manuscript: "não tiverão a sorte que mereção: melhor fôra que pela mão do carrasco fossem alguns delles queimados publicamente"—and asks if Macedo won't also please burn Neves' poem *Os Burros* (p. 6). A sonnet by the author ends the essay.

Antonio Pinto da Fonseca Neves (Porto, 1784-Lisbon, 1836) was convicted of taking part in the conspiracy of Gomes Freire in 1817 and sentenced to ten years exile in Mozambique, which was later changed to serving with the army at Montevideo. Back in Lisbon by 1821, he soon suffered more persecution for his liberal ideas, being confined for a considerable time in the Castelo de São Jorge. Finally released in 1833, he returned in 1836 to serve as governor of the Castelo, but died the same year. He published a volume of *Obras poeticas*, Lisbon, 1822, and several short works, including two in which he argued with José Agostinho de Macedo.

* Innocência I, 237; on the author, see also VIII, 286. OCLC: 60749890 (Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Carta aos Srs. anonymos do Porto.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Officina da Horrorosa Conspiração, 1823. 4º, 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo attacks Freemasons in Porto.

* Innocência IV, 203. Not in Ferrer Benimeli, *Bibliografia de la Masoneria*. OCLC: 64773997 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas); 79902040 (Harvard University). Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at the Universidade dos Açores, Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Huma palavra só sobre o Padre por hum homem que nunca lhe fallou.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4º, 10 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed with the initials "C.S.D.F."; but Innocência had seen a manuscript of this work in Macedo's own hand. Macedo had sworn in May 1822 (see *Manifesto* bound in this volume) that he would publish no more. Here he pays himself some anonymous compliments and condemns the attacks of the *Gazeta Universal*.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 33826003 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Indiana University, Harvard University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 7 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Mais meia palavra sobre o Padre.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4º, 10 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed with the initials "C.S.D.F."; but Innocência had seen a manuscript of this work in Macedo's own hand. Macedo had sworn in May 1822 (see *Manifesto* bound in this volume) that he would publish no more. Here he anonymously comforts himself for the abuse he has received, and urges himself to take up his pen again.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 51774797 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Harvard University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 7 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Universidade dos Açores and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Hum quarto de palavra sobre o Padre, ou vergalho de mariolas.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4º, 14 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed with the initials "C.S.D.F."; but Innocência had seen a manuscript of this work in Macedo's own hand. Macedo had sworn in May 1822 (see *Manifesto* bound in this volume) that he would publish no more. This letter, dated September 27, 1822, was provoked by a pamphlet entitled *Sova no Padre José Agostinho de Macedo em resposta á sua ultima carta ao redactor Lopes, pelo Censor Lusitano Senior* [Nuno Alvares Pereira Pato Moniz] (copy bound later in this volume).

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 51774840 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Harvard University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher

Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 6 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Ultimo quarto de palavra sobre o Padre.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed with the initials "C.S.D.F."; but Innocência had seen a manuscript of this work in Macedo's own hand. Macedo had sworn in May 1822 (see *Manifesto* bound in this volume) that he would publish no more. In this letter signed October 11, 1822, he attacks freedom of the press—specifically as applied to periodicals such as *Astro* and *Campeão de Lisboa* that have been attacking him.

*Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 51774853 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Harvard University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 5 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Mais duas palavras juntas ao ouvido do Padre para Alvoio da Sova Senior.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 14 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another salvo in the battle over Macedo's May 1822 *Manifesto* (included earlier in this volume). This one is dated (p. 11) September 27, 1822, and signed in print "O Toca la Gaita" ("Harmonica-player").

* Not located in Innocência. "Toca la Gaita" is not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos* or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC (attributing it to Macedo): 51774885 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Carta ao Senhor Anão dos Assobios.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 10 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Dated November 22, 1822, Macedo (who published under the pseudonym Anão dos Assobios, or Whistling Dwarf) writes yet again in his own defense, attacking the liberal government.

* Innocência IV, 203. OCLC: 64773856 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates 5 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Proposta dirigida ao Rmo. P.M. Dor. Fr. José de S. Narciso, religioso eremita de S. Paulo da Congregação da Serra d'Ossa, meio Conego que havia de ser da Bahia, com dignidade reservatoria de borla, banda, e mên, todo de côr atirante a róxo, e actual encommendado com auxilio do braço secular na Igreja de S. Nicolão de Lisboa, &c., &c., &c.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 4 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, published under one of Macedo's pseudonyms, Anão dos Assobios (Whistling Dwarf). Macedo blasts P. José de São Narciso, who had been named a canon in Bahia.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 51763350 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, Harvard University). Porbase locates 8 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Segunda gaitada do Anão dos Assobios.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 8 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo, again under his Anão dos Assobios pseudonym, sets out ten "whistles" against P. José de São Narciso, who had replied to his previous attack. Includes mentions of the Church in Brazil.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 52983420 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 80823719 and 84318066 (both Harvard University). Porbase locates 6 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Gaitada terceira ao P. Fr. José da Encommendação.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1821 [sic]. 4°, 5 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo, again under his Anão dos Assobios pseudonym, again with discussion of Church positions in Brazil, mentioning Pará.

* Innocência IV, 202 (without mention of the final leaf). OCLC: 52983390 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Harvard University). Porbase locates 5 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, Universidade dos Açores, Universidade de Coimbra, and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Gaitada quarta e ultima ao Rmo. Fr. José da Encommenda [sic].* [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 8 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo, again under his Anão dos Assobios pseudonym, again with discussion of Church positions in Brazil, mentioning Rio de Janeiro and Pará.

* Innocência IV, 203. OCLC: 52983366 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library); 222262233 (University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare

Book Library); 78721016 (Harvard University). Porbase locates 6 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Symphonia de cochicho, com corno-inglez obrigado, ou o Anão dos Assobios ao P. Medrões Teimoso*. [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo, again under his Anão dos Assobios pseudonym, replies to another pamphlet on Church matters.

* Innocência IV, 203. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[ARAÚJO, José Narciso Pereira de Carvalho]. *Resposta á proposta do Anão dos Assobios*. [Colophon]: Lisbon: na Typografia Patriotica, 1822. 4°, 8 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On Church matters, with mention of Rio de Janeiro and Pará. Macedo had been publishing under the pseudonym Anão dos Assobios. Signed by Araujo in print on p. 7.

* Not located in Innocência. OCLC: 57178269 (Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 236098618 (Harvard University). Porbase locates 6 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Carta ao senhor redactor do Diario do Governo*. Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 4°, 14 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an anti-Constitutional diatribe, with mention of Metternich in Vienna and the state of Holland, France, and Spain.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 222249769 University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Harvard University); 64773932 (Newberry Library); 719410330 (internet resource from HathiTrust, 4 locations, from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates 5 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Carta ao sr. redactor do Patriota*. [Colophon] Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1821. 4°, 7 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, focusing on the state of the national treasury and Portuguese workers.

* Innocência IV, 202. OCLC: 53080084 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Harvard University). Porbase locates 3 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 1 each at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[**MONIZ, Nuno Alvares Pereira Pato**]. *Sova no Padre José Agostinho de Macedo em resposta á sua ultima carta ao redactor Lopes, pelo Censor Lusitano Senior*. Lisbon: na Impressão de João Baptista Marando, 1822. 4º, 15 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. One of many works written after Macedo published his *Manifesto á nação, ou ultimas palavras impressas* in May, 1822 (bound earlier in this volume); Macedo replied with *Mais um quarto de palavra sobre o Padre* (a copy of which is also bound in this volume). Moniz chides Macedo for taking up his pen when he had promised not to, and for skewering so many of his fellow citizens.

Pato Moniz (Lisbon, near the Arco do Cego, 1781-1827? Ilha do Fogo, Cabo Verde), studied the humanities and devoted himself to literary pursuits from an early age. An intimate friend of Bocage, who was a major influence, like Bocage he became a ferocious literary and ideological enemy of José Agostinho de Macedo, whom he skewered as the mock hero of the comic poem *Agostinheida*. Pato Moniz is a transitional figure between *arcadismo* and romanticism. The son of a minor nobleman, he eventually sold his inheritance and lived by his pen, writing for the theater and editing political and literary newspapers. After the establishment of freedom of the press in Portugal in 1820 he wrote the first political newspaper, *Portuguez constitucional*, which began in September that year and continued on a daily basis for more than two years, with the exception of interruptions when the author was employed editing the *Diário das Côrtes*. A Freemason, he was secretary of the Grande Oriente Lusitano. He was elected from Setúbal to the Côrtes of 1822-1823. Advocating ever more radical measures, immediately following the Villa-franca coup he was sent South of the Tejo and then deported to the Ilha do Fogo in Cabo Verde, where he is said to have died under harsh conditions, probably in 1827.

* Innocência VI, 310. OCLC: 82687624 (Harvard University); also lists *Sova segunda*, Lisbon: na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822, with 7 pp. (222287425, at University of Toronto only). Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one with both parts (15, 7 pp.) and another with only this part. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[**MORANDO, João Baptista**]. *Carta ao muito reverendo Padre José Agostinho de Macedo sobre os constitucionaes e liberaes, e alguma cousa sobre os pedreiros-livres por Hum Liberal e Constitucional*. With *Segunda carta* Lisboa: na Impressão de João Baptista Morando, 1822. 4º, 12 pp., 14 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the Freemasons and Portuguese liberals, lacking a third part issued in 1822 by the same printer.

* Not located in Innocência. Not in Ferrer Benimeli, *Bibliografia de la Masoneria*. OCLC: 222248510 (University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, 3 parts); 79966857 (Harvard University, part 1 only); 719404812 (internet resource, HathiTrust digitized from the Harvard copy, 3 locations); 79056795 (Harvard, part 2 only, with only pp. 3-14); 222288640 (Toronto, part 3). Porbase lists all 3 parts in 3 locations (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto with 3 each, Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II with 2). Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Carta primeira [segunda, terceira & quarta], escripta ao Senhor Pedro Alexandre Cavoé, mestre examinando do Officio de*

Carpinteiro de Moveis. N^{os} 1-4 [of 7]. Lisbon: na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4^o, 23; 21 pp. (1 blank l.); 26 pp., (1 blank l.); 19 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with nos. 1-4 (of 7), part of a long-running quarrel between Cavroé and Macedo. The series includes discussions of freedom of the press and Cavroé's role in the Peninsular War.

Cavroé (1766-1844) was born in Lisbon, the son of a French carpenter. He played a part with the liberal and constitutional forces during the first half of the nineteenth century in Portugal and Brazil. Although overshadowed by such men as Alexandre Herculano and Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, Cavroé was a lively and prolific writer as well as an active workingman and artisan. Thus while he wrote plays, sonnets, odes, a social history of the Portuguese guilds from 1620 to 1834, and polemical pamphlets, he also designed and engraved lithographs, acted as an architect of royal, government and private buildings, and was a cabinet and furniture maker.

* Innocência IV, 201. On the Macedo/Cavroé feud, 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. OCLC: 22202194 (Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Harvard University, University of California-Berkeley, University of Kansas); 848562887 (internet resource at University of Ontario Institute of Technology). Porbase locates numbers 1-7 only in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with a few copies of separate issues. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[**FURTADO DE MENDONÇA, D. Luís António Carlos**]. *Elencho dos erros, paradoxos, e absurdos que contém a obra intitulado O Cidadão Lusitano oferecido á mocidade portugueza.* Lisbon: na Typog. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4^o, iii, 13 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this bibliographically confusing work. Innocência calls for 116 pp., and notes that through p. 46 it was printed at by Galhardo, but the rest was by a different printer, following the events of June 1823. Our copy has iii pp., followed by 13 pp., ending with a few lines of text on p. 13, rest of the page and the following page blank. Porbase lists a copy with the same collation as ours plus 4 other copies that run to 116 pp. OCLC lists 4 copies with 16 pp. The disruption in publication may have been due to the volatile political situation in Portugal.

Furtado de Mendonça attacks what he considers a multitude of errors in Innocência António de Miranda's *Cidadão Lusitano*, Lisbon, 1822. The first 2 editions quickly sold out, and Miranda's extremely liberal stance was attacked by José Agostinho de Macedo and others. After the 1822 constitution had been revoked in June 1823, the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha, published a pastoral letter condemning on pain of excommunication the reading of *Cidadão Lusitano*, and it went on the papal Index in 1824.

Luiz Antonio Carlos Furtado de Mendonça (d. 1832) was a native of Rio de Janeiro, son of Antonio Carlos Furtado de Mendonça, who was successively governor of Goyaz, Minas Geraes, and Santa Catharina. He received his doctorate in canon law from the University of Coimbra and served as dean of Braga. While he was with D. João VI in Brazil he was nominated archbishop of Braga, but died before he could take up the position.

* Innocência V, 247. OCLC: 51760979 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Newberry Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Kansas, calling for only 16 pp.). Porbase locates 3 copies with [4], 116 pp. at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, another with iii, 13 pp. at Universidade Católica

Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and 2 more with iii, 116 pp. at Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

[**ESTRADA, José Possidónio**]. *Problema resolvido, se os corpos regulares devem totalmente supprimir-se, ou conservarem-se alguns para memoria. Obra que poderá talvez servir de complemento ao folheto intitulado—Memorias para as Cortes Luzitanas, etc., ja que o seu Autor assim o quiz deixar correr. Conclue com outro Problema a respeito das Promoções para a tropa. He este o verdadeiro remedio para se-curarem as inquietações da Nação.* Lisbon: na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4°, 30 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the military *Corpos Regulares* (infantry?) should be abolished, because they are not only unnecessary to Church and State, but disruptive to both.

* Innocência XIII, 175 (not at V, 75 as erroneously stated in the index). Martinho da Fonseca, *Subsidios para um dicionario de pseudonymos* p. 250. OCLC: 6812069 (Vanderbilt University, Universitaet Goettingen). 50828858 (Newberry Library, Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Defending the Governor-General of Bahia
Against Charges of Conspiring to Create an Independent Brazil*

113. [**MACEDO, José Agostinho de**]. *Reflexões imparciaes sobre as causas da detenção do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo D. Marcos de Noronha, Setimo Conde dos Arcos, Marechal de Campo dos Exercitos Nacionaes e Reaes, Grão Cruz da Ordem de Avis, &c. &c. &c.* Lisbon: na Typografia Maignense, 1821. 4°, disbound. Light soiling at top of half title and final page, but overall in good to very good condition. 24 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION; a second, enlarged edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1822. The Conde dos Arcos, Governor-General of Bahia from 1810-1818, returned to Portugal only to be imprisoned by the Portuguese Cortes on suspicion that he had conspired against the state. In Macedo's impassioned defense of the imprisoned Conde he emphasizes the role of the Junta da Bahia, which had sent a letter claiming that the Conde and Luís do Rego Barreto were planning to create an independent Brazil. Ten days after the pamphlet went to press, the Córtes decided that the charges were baseless, made by the Conde's enemies, and released him.

The author is José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831), a prolific writer of prose and verse best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: "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). His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical

status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

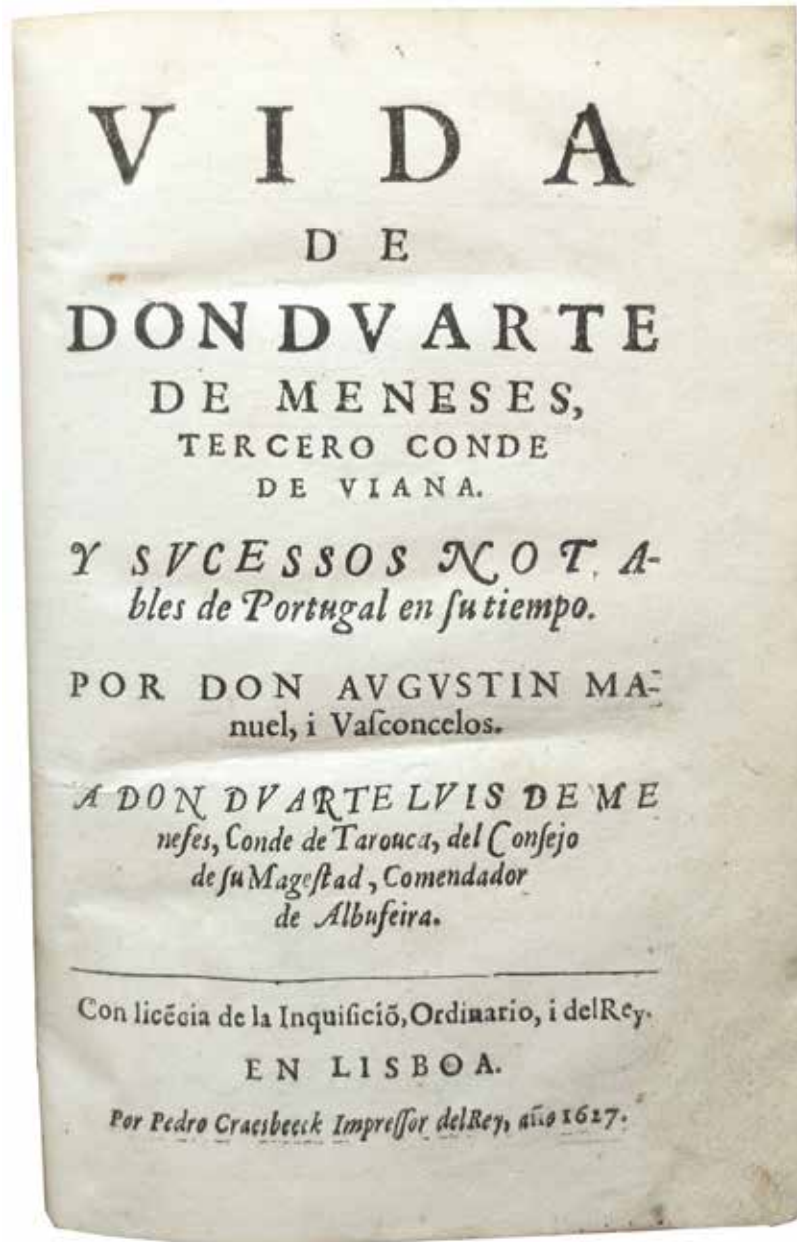
One of the most important and controversial literary, political and religious figures of his age, Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer's poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Macedo's provoked Barbosa du Bocage's satirical poem *Pena de Taliao*: "Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho"

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 703. Innocência IV, 202; XII, 203. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 413. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/15. Not in Palha. On Macedo, see also António Mega Ferreira, *Macedo: uma biografia da infância* (2011); António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. NUC: ICN, DCU-IA. OCLC: 3428517 (Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, John Carter Brown Library, Vanderbilt University, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 254526356 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 759785039 (internet resource). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Universidade Biblioteca João Paulo II-Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc.

114. [MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. *Relação das operações militares da expedição que debaixo do commando do chefe de esquadra da Armada Real José Joaquim da Roza Coelho foi mandada aos Açores para bater os rebeldes acoutados na Ilha Terceira. As quaes operações se notão desde o dia 17 de Maio de 1829, até 16 d'Agosto do dito anno, em que a esquadra, e tropas se dissolverão, e separarão.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de João Nunes Esteves, 1829. 4^o, disbound. Typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut floral vignette on p. viii. Brownstain on final 7 leaves, small at first but becoming increasingly larger, not obscuring text. Barely in good condition. Two ink signatures in blank portions of title page, one contemporary, the other later. viii, 35 pp., (1 l. errata). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this relation of the Miguelistas' ill-fated expedition to Terceira to quell the adherents of D. Maria II. The author of the pamphlet is anonymous, but Innocência is very definite in his attribution of the vitriolic "advertencia" at the beginning to the great polymath and champion of the Miguelistas, P. José Agostinho de Macedo. According to Ernesto do Canto, Father Macedo wrote the advertencia and edited the volume, using documents furnished by Coronel Lemos. Rosa Coelho is heartily censured.

* Innocência IV, 210. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892) 1344 (without mention of the final leaf). Canto, *Inventario* 1376. Not in Canto *Biblioteca açoriana*; but see the note to 1573. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 904040031 (Internet resource-digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy); 46896052 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Northwestern University Library, University of Kansas Rare Books, University of New Mexico); 78539959 (no location given).



Item 115

Portuguese in North Africa

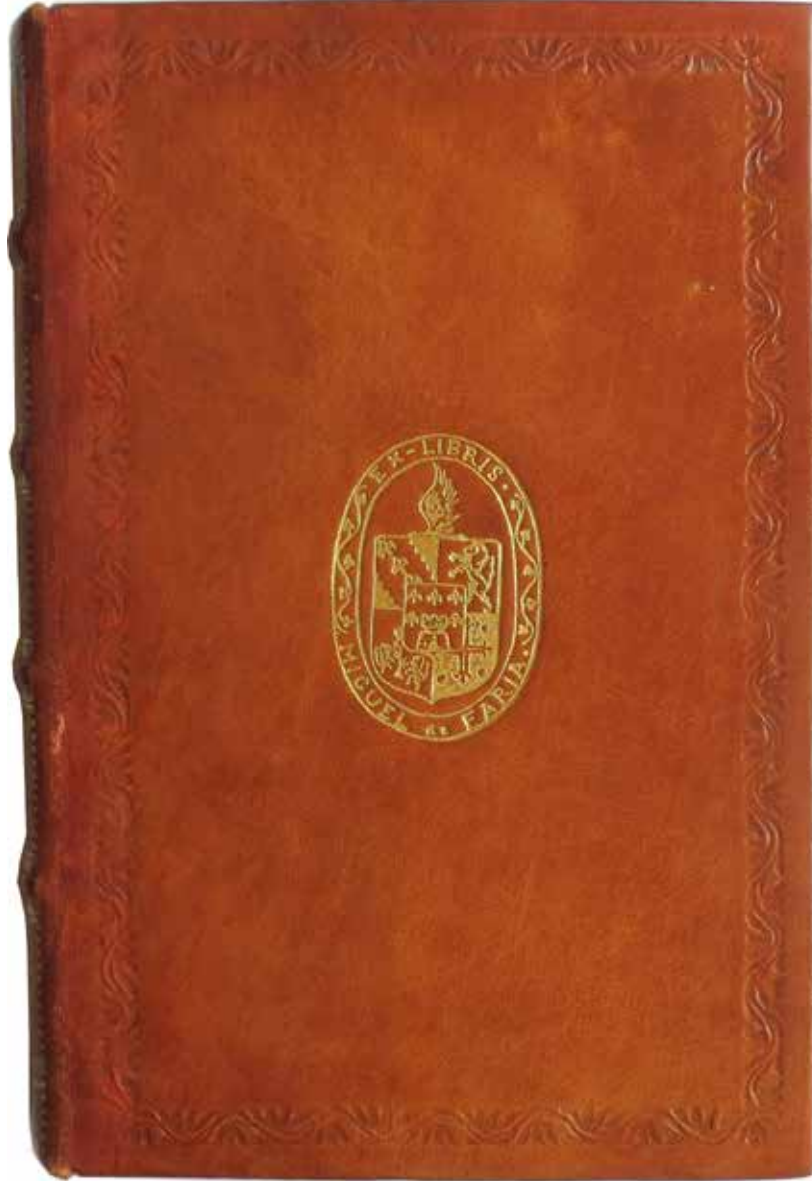
*115. **MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin.** *Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercero Conde de Viana, y sucessos notables de Portugal en su tiempo* Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, mid-twentieth-century polished sheep by Fausto Fernandes (only the slightest wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands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

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

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

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

* Arouca V28. Innocência I, 18. Barbosa Machado I, 68. Antonio I, 136. Pinto de Mattos p. 607. Garcia Perez p. 560. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII*, 896 ("Mutilado"). Salvá 3469. Heredia 7652. Azambuja 2638. Monteverde 5462. Azevedo-Samodães 3435. Not in HSA or Palha (which cites 2 other works by the author). For the bookplate of Miguel de Faria, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*, 1150. On the binder Fausto Fernandes, see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, p. 100. NUC: DLC-P4, WU, ICN, MH, NBU, NjP.



Item 115

*A Dialogue on the Status of Catalonia,
Poland, the Ukraine, Italy, Switzerland, and Turkey*

116. MARGNE, — [pseudonym of Salvador José Mañer]. *Systema politico da Europa, dialogo entre hum francez, e hum alemam, sobre as disposiçoens, e interesses dos principes na presente guerra, por Monsieur Margne, traduzida da lingua hespanhola na Portugueza por Luiz Joseph Correa.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1734. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page, large woodcut vignette on p. 54, woodcut headpiece and initial. Title page soiled, some scattered light soiling and stains. In good condition. 54 pp. \$200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese. The work was originally published Spanish, Madrid, 1734 and, according to Palau, was reprinted in 1737 and 1740. It discusses in depth the situation in Poland, mentions the Ukraine, discusses various points of contention in Italy, the Balkans, including the status of Belgrade, and Switzerland. Turkish and even Persian influences are mentioned in connection with the situation in Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, and Turkey of course comes into play in the Balkans. Conflicts in Catalonia are also mentioned. A continuation, entitled *El arbitro suizo entre el francés y el alemán*, also appeared Madrid, 1734.

Salvador José Mañer (1676-1751) was born in Cádiz and spent some years as a merchant in Caracas before returning to Spain. He then pursued a career as a journalist and author, writing under various pseudonyms.

* Innocência I, 116: noting that the translator was actually Antonio Corrêa de Lemos, father of Luiz Joseph Correa. Palau 151541. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 626. Cf. Aguilar Piñal V, 2677: the Madrid, 1734 edition, and noting that Margne is a pseudonym of Salvador José Mañer. NUC: DLC; also the Madrid, 1734 edition at NNC and MiU. OCLC: 62750828 (Library of Congress, Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

Maria Theresa Fights for Her Imperial Inheritance

117. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Carta circular, que a muito alta, e muito poderosa Senhora Maria Theresa, por graça de Deos Rainha de Hungria, Bohemia, Dalmacia, Croacia, e Esclovonía; Archiduqueza de Austria, Gran Duqueza da Toscana, Duqueza de Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Brabante, Limburgo, Luxemburgo, de Milam, Mantua, Parma, e Placencia, Marqueza de Moravia, da Alta, e baixa Lusacia, e de Marquezado do Sacro Romano Imperio; Condessa de Habsburgo, de Flandres, Bueldres, Gorizia, e Tyrol, &c. &c. Escreveo em 21 de Janeiro deste anno á Emperatriz da Russia, ao Emperador dos Turcos, aos Reys da Gram Bretanha, e Sardenha, aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas, e a diversos Principes, e Estados do imperio Germanico. Traduzida da lingua Aleman na portugueza segundo a copia, da que recebeu*

a Republica de Hollanda. Por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1742. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and 8-line initial on p. 3. Light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. Single old manuscript ink annotation in outer margin of p. 5. 8 pp. \$150.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this open letter to the rulers of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Sardinia, the Dutch Estates General, and diverse states of the Austrian Empire, from Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Parma. In spite of Salic law, Emperor Charles VI, persuaded the states within his dominion to agree to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, by which his daughter Maria Theresa was allowed to succeed him. Here she uses the title Queen of Hungary but not Empress, and declares that she wants her husband Francis Stephen to be elevated to emperor, strictly by legal means. She comments bitterly on attempts to subvert the succession by France, Spain, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia and asks for the support of her fellow rulers.

The War of the Austrian Succession began to percolate in 1740 with the death of Emperor Charles VI, and began full blast in 1742. It included several localized conflicts which began in 1738: the War of Jenkins' Ear, King George's War in North America, and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

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

* Innocência IV, 350. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 742*. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 668, 777. On the author see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 63191355 (Newberry Library); 165521118 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase cites three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Maria Theresa of Austria Declares War on Louis XV of France

118. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declaração de guerra pela muito alta, e muito poderosa Senhora Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, & contra o muito Augusto Rey Christianissimo de França, e Navarra Luiz XV. Impressa, e publicada na Corte de Vienna na lingua Germanica, traduzida na franceza, e ultimamente em portuguez por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 11 pp. \$200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, was de facto ruler of the Hapsburg domains and Holy Roman Empress by

virtue of her marriage to Emperor Francis I. Here she declares war on King Louis XV of France, enumerating the many offenses of the French and ordering that French subjects leave her territories, that her own subjects not trade with them and not allow any material useful in war to be shipped from the empire, and that those traveling be prepared to show their passports. The punishment for infringing some of these provisions is death.

France had entered the War of the Austrian Succession in 1743, siding with Prussia against the Austrians, British, and Dutch. The war began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins' Ear (which began in 1739), King George's War in North America (1744-1748), and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

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

* Innocêncio IV, 351 (giving slightly different transcription of title). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 764. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 559. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 672. On the translator see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 26998582 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 165545793 (Bayerisches Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Maria Theresa of Austria Appeals to Silesians

119. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator?]. *Manifesto da Muito Alta, e Muito Poderosa Senhora Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, para fazer publicas ao mundo as justas razoes, que a móvem a restaurar os Estados da Silesia Alta, e Baixa, e Condado de Glatz, revindicando-os ao Rey de Prussia, a quem os tinha cedido por meyo das suas armas. Traduzido na lingua portugueza, e dado a luz em obsequio do Partido Luso-Austriaco.* Lisbon: Na Ofic. de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1745. 4^o, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. \$400.00

First or second edition (or issue) in Portuguese; another appeared the same year with a similar title, but it included an attribution to J.F.M.M. (José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas) as the translator. Innocêncio transcribes the end of the title of that work as "para fazer publicas as justas razões que a movem a restaurar os estados da Silesia, etc. Datado de 20 de Dezembro de 1744. Traduzido na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M." Our version has the date at the end of the text only, and has no mention of Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas.

In this manifesto, Maria Theresa of Austria condemns King Frederick the Great, who had in 1740 invaded Silesia (modern southwestern Poland, on the border with the Czech Republic) and annexed it to Prussia, taking advantage of the death of Emperor Charles VI and the dispute over whether Maria Theresa should succeed her father as ruler of the

Empire. The First Silesian War (1740-1742) ended with the Peace of Breslau (Wrocław), by which Prussia kept most of Silesia. Maria Theresa here announces that Frederick has violated the treaty by allying himself with Bavaria; she therefore encourages residents of Silesia to return their allegiance to Austria.

The second Silesian War (1744-1745), like the first, was part of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748); it ended with the Treaty of Dresden a year after this decree. By the Treaty, Frederick of Prussia recognized the right of Francis, Maria Theresa's husband, to succeed as Holy Roman Emperor.

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

* OCLC: The present edition or issue not in OCLC; cf. 27521998 (the variant edition or issue described by Innocência [full title not given in OCLC; information obtained via the online catalogues of the respective libraries: Newberry Library, Houghton Library]). This issue or edition not located in Porbase, which cites two copies of the edition or issue with the initials J.F.M.M., both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Partisan Leader Promises Clemency and Severe Punishments

120. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto da Serenissima Sra. Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, Archiduqueza de Austria, &c. Mandado publicar, e divulgar pelas Províncias, que França domina, fronteiras ao Imperio, por Joam Daniel, Baram de Mentzel, Coronel dos Hussares em serviço da mesma Senhora, nas linguas alemã, e franceza. Traduzida fielmente no idioma portuguez por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound. Maltese cross on title page. Five-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. In the name of Maria Theresa, Johann Daniel, Baron of Mentzel, commander of a regiment of hussars and musketeers, announces that the queen in her clemency has decreed there will be no reprisals upon inhabitants of territories the French have just been driven out of: Alsace, Burgundy, Franche-Comte, Lorraine, and the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The decree ends with the warning that if any inhabitants pick up arms, they will be punished with fire and sword, and will have their noses and ears chopped off.

Johann Daniel von Menzel (b. 1698) was a favorite of Maria Theresa of Austria, traveling for her twice to visit Nader Shah of Persia. He is said to have accumulated 3 million florins while commanding one of the partisan armies that nominally worked for Maria Theresa, but in fact killed and plundered almost indiscriminately. He died in 1744 following a drunken party, after having dared the French to shoot at him. (They did.)

The War of the Austrian Succession began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins' Ear (which began in 1739), King George's War in North America (1744-1748), and two Silesian wars, finally

ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

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

* Innocência IV, 350. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 751. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 669. On Mentzel, see Eduard Vehse, *Memoirs of the Court and Aristocracy of Austria*, II, 152-3. OCLC: 28357953 (Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Brigham Young University, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library); 746968782 and 165505752 are Internet resources. Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Ophthalmitis in the Military

121. MARQUES, José António. *Aperçu historique de l'ophthalmie militaire portugaise, suivi de considérations sur la voie d'introduction de cette maladie et de sa diffusion dans l'armée, ainsi que d'une note sur un nouveau traitement des granulations. Mémoire présenté au Congrès ophthalmologique, réuni à Bruxelles, le 13 septembre 1857.* Brussels: Typographie et Lithographie de J. Vanbuggenhoudt, 1857. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine chipped, especially at head and foot). Uncut and partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. Author's signed four-line presentation inscription to Sr. Deslandes on half-title. Small oblong blue-on-white paper ticket with shelfmark [?] "1354" in upper inner corner of front wrapper recto. 63 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION of this paper presented at the Congrès Ophthalmologique which met in Brussels, 13 September 1857. It was later translated into Portuguese and published in Lisbon, 1859 in an anthology titled *Resultados de uma comissão militar na Inglaterra, França, Belgica, Países Baixos*. Ophthalmia or ophthalmitis (conjunctivitis?) was particularly prevalent among sailors.

The author, a native of Lisbon (1822-1884), received his medical degree from the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa. In recognition of the present paper, he was awarded an honorary medical degree by the University of Brussels—the first time that institution conferred such a distinction. He worked as a physician-surgeon at the Escola Médica-Cirúrgica de Lisboa, was chief of health services for the Ministry of War, and was a corresponding member of the Academia Real de Ciências de Lisboa. In addition to writing several books, articles and pamphlets, he served as editor of the journal *Escolhiaste medico*, and collaborated in the *Jornal dos facultativos militares*.

Provenance: Probably Venâncio Augusto Deslandes (1829-1909), physician and administrator of the Imprensa Nacional, parliamentary deputy, etc., author of *Documentos para a história da tipografia portuguesa nos séculos XVI e XVII*. See *Grande enciclopédia*, VIII, 755.

* Innocência IV, 242-3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa* II, 265-6. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979)

II, 456. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*, which lists four other works by this author, as well as works translated by him. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa*, p. 386; on the author, see also pp. 385, 416, 417, 489. See as well *Grande enciclopédia*, XVI, 397-8. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 17781078 (University of Miami, National Library of Medicine, Wellcome Library, Bibliothèque Central du Service de Santé des Armées); 492845160 (repeats Bibliothèque Central du Service de Santé des Armées). Porbase cites this title, without location or collation, giving the publication data as "[s.l., s.n. 1860]". Jisc repeats the Wellcome Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Académie Médecine-Paris.

***122. MARTINS, António Domingos Pinto.** *Manual de esgrima para uso do exercito*. Illustrations by M. Gustavo Bordalo Pinheiro. Lisbon: Arquimedes Livros, 2006. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. (2 ll.), 142 pp., (1 l.). One of 90 copies. ISBN: 972-8917-13-9. \$20.00

Facsimile reprint of the first edition, Lisbon: António Maria Pereira, 1895.

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

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

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

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

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by

Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade.

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

* Innocência IV, 346. Barbosa Machado II, 855. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 554. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 72, 374, 1952. OCLC: 807613932 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 22324701 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 252773420 and 250252373 (both Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates 6 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 2 in the Arquivo Nacional. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

Swedish Plot an Invasion of Great Britain

124. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor and translator]. *Cartas que se escreverão, o Conde de Gyllenberg, os Barões de Gortz, & Sparr, Ministros de Suecia, & os seus Secretarios, tomadas na Corte de Londres, nas quaes se contem o designio da premeditada rebelião nos Estados delRey da Grãa Bretanha, sustentada pelas forças de Suecia; impressas na Corte de Londres por ordem de Sua Magestade Britanica nas linguas Franceza, & Ingleza, & fielmente traduzidas no idioma português por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4^o, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Cut close at upper margin, but never touching printing. Good to very good condition. 44 pp. \$400.00

First edition in Portuguese of these letters plotting to overthrow George I of Great Britain and put in his place the “Old Pretender.” The letters date between September 1716 and February 1717; the correspondents are the Swedish ambassador to Great Britain, Count Carl Gyllenberg, the Baron de Spaar, Swedish ambassador to France, and the Baron de Gortz, close friend and confidant of Charles XII of Sweden, based in The Hague. The writers discuss in detail the raising of troops, money, and transportation for an invasion of Great Britain. These negotiations with the Jacobites were part of a plot by Charles, embroiled in the Great Northern War (1700-1721), to establish an ally on the British throne.

Soon after these letters were made public, Great Britain declared war on Sweden. The letters were published in London in French and English, at George I’s orders, as *Letters ... Relating to a Design to Raise a Rebellion on His Majesty’s Dominions, to be Supported by a Force from Sweden*, 1717. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas translated them to Portuguese.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry

captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 488. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 759, 1208. On the author see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 54155349 (Yale University, Newberry Library). Porbase lists six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one lacking pp. 41-4, two others described as in poor condition). Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis.

Details of the Spring 1743 Campaign in the War of the Austrian Succession

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

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 350 (slightly different transcription of title). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 749 (slightly different transcription of title). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portuges* (1979) II, 559. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 895, 1014, 1222. Palha 4111 (slightly different transcription of title, but Hollis gives the title exactly as in our copy). OCLC: does not give the complete title, but transcribes it as in the present copy as far as it goes: 28314445 (Newberry Library, Brigham Young University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library); 165495615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (giving the title exactly as in the present copy). Not located in Jisc.

Battle of Petrovaradin: Austrians Decisively Defeat a Larger Ottoman Force

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

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

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 343-53. Barbosa Machado II, 853. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 313. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 554. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 71, 368, 1950. Palha 4093. Ameal 1001. NUC: MH (Palha copy), CtY. OCLC: 807612330 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 22324716 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, McMaster University). Porbase locates two copies at the Arquivo Nacional and seven (plus a microfilm) at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Austrian Battles in Italy During the War of the Polish Succession

127. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Epanaphora bellica, em que se referem os gloriosos progressos das Armas Imperiaes na Italia, por noticias mais imparciaes, e mais seguras. Oferecida ao Senhor Pedro Lopes de Azevedo Pinheiro Pereira de Sá, Moço Fidalgo da Caça Real ... por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1735. 4°, disbound. Ornamental woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut factotum

initials. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. In good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 70 pp., (1 blank l.). \$350.00

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

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

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 349. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 557. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 892, 995, 7804. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 60767816 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library). Porbase locates one copy at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and four at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Expulsion of the Old Pretender from France and
Destruction of the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk*

128. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. *Extracto dos artigos da Triple Aliança, concluída entre as duas coroas, de França, e Gran Bretanha, & os estados geraes das provincias unidas na Corte de Haya no mez de Janeyro de 1717. Fielmente traduzidos da lingua ingleza no idioma portuguez, & conferidos com outra copia impressa em italiano, por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, laid in later plain wrappers. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece with lilies of France and seven-line initial

on p. 3. Small woodcut tailpiece. Light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. \$400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese, translated from English: it is not clear whether this is a condensed version or not, although the addition of a summary to Article IV suggests it is.

The Triple Alliance united Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in an attempt to curb the growing power of Spain. In this treaty, Louis XV (represented by his regent, the Duke of Orléans), George I, and the States General agree not to harbor rebels from their allies: specifically, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766), the "Old Pretender," is to be told he must retire from France to somewhere beyond the Alps. The British and French agree that the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk, which had been constructed from 1714 to 1716 with the labor of 30,000 men, will be destroyed. (Dunkirk was a likely base for a French invasion of England.) The treaty also specifies how many infantry and cavalry each nation will send should the other go to war.

In 1718, when Emperor Charles VI joined the alliance after the end of the Austro-Turkish War, open hostilities broke out. The War of the Quadruple Alliance (1718-1720) saw King Philip V of Spain (winner of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714) attempting to retake Spanish territories in Italy and to claim the French throne.

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

* Innocêncio IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 489. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1209. OCLC: 60562233 (Yale University, Newberry Library); 433384526 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 794820391 (Harvard College Library, online version at the HathiTrust). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Early Description of the Battle of Petrovaradin

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

\$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief preliminary description of the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, at which the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718. This account, based on preliminary reports that reached Portugal, gives only the outline of maneuvers during the battle, estimating losses to be

50,000 on the Turkish side, 4,000 on the Austrian side. Later in 1716 Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas published a much more complete account of the battle, *Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relação individual da famosa batalha de Peter-varadin*.

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 345; XVIII, 243. Barbosa Machado II, 853. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 372, 1951. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 313. Palha 4094. Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979). Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. NUC:MH. OCLC: 22324766 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin); 560859343 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies plus a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the copy at the British Library.

*Peace Treaty Between the Portuguese and the King of Canará,
On India's Malabar Coast*

130. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relação dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da Índia, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General, do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os successos desde o anno de 1713 referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente.* Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece with Portuguese royal arms at center on p. 20. Some soiling and stains; small hole in leaf C2 with loss of 2 letters. In good condition. Old foliation in ink manuscript, 113-122, at upper outer corners of each leaf recto. 20 pp. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas published four separate works on events in India from 1713 to 1716. The first, according to Innocência, was merely a reprint of a work by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. The third and fourth were described

on their respective title pages as "Parte 3^a" and "Parte 4^a." This *Relaçam*, the second of the series, includes a reprint of the peace treaty signed in Goa, 19 February 1714, between the Portuguese and the King of Canará (a large territory on India's Malabar coast). Aside from its articles on military and commercial matters, this treaty establishes separate courts for Christians and provides that the subjects of the King of Canará are not to be allowed to buy Christian children or to take the children or wives of Portuguese soldiers in payment for debts. On the other hand, it is promised that Christian missionaries will not engage in forcible conversions, take away orphans or kill cattle.

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

* Innocência IV, 343; XII, 337. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 262. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 553. Not located in Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*. Gonçalves, *Síntese bibliográfica de Goa* II, 1623. Scholberg GA10: all 4 parts; cf. EA16: third part. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 361, 7107, 7944. Not in Palha, which lists the third part only (4167). Azevedo-Samodães 1321: all 4 parts. Ameal 1023: the second part only. Monteverde 2525: parts 1, 2 and 3 only. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 4541176 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota, Princeton University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Lethbridge). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Anti-French Propaganda

131. [MASSÉNA, Andrea, Prince of Essling, purported author]. *Despacho de Massena para Napoleão. Este interessante papel achou-se na correspondencia de Massena, que o General Foix lavava para França, quando foi destroçado pelos Hespanhoes no Reino de Aragão. Traduzido de huma gazeta de Gibraltar.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor stains. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$200.00

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

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 299. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 171. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 46986730 (Yale University, Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Victory at Ameixial

132. MATTOS, Andre Rodrigues de. *Triunfo das armas portuguesas, deduzido de varios versos do insigne poeta Luis de Camoens glosados, & reduzidos ao intento por ... dedicado ao Excellentissimo Senhor D. Luis de Sousa e Vasconcellos, Conde de Castel-Melhor* Lisbon: na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1663. 4^o, disbound. Woodcut initials. Minor stains and soiling. In good condition. Early ink note and doodle in margin of title-page verso. (8 ll.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with 2 parts: the first 39 stanzas, the second 16, all stanzas 8 lines. These seem to be a pastiche of lines from Camões' works, with the locations cited at the right. The work is dedicated to D. Luís de Sousa e Vasconcellos, Conde de Castel-Melhor, who was *escrivão da puridade* (a sort of private secretary) to D. Afonso VI. The date of the licenses (July 1663) suggest that this work was composed soon after the Portuguese victory at the Battle of Ameixial on June 8, 1663.

André Rodrigues de Matos (1638-1698), Portuguese man of letters, a native of Lisbon, belonged to the Academies of the Generosos and the Singulares. His translation of Tasso's *O Godfredo, ou Hierusalem Libertada*, Lisbon 1682, is an important contribution to Portuguese literature. He is said to have committed suicide at Campo Grande.

* Arouca M176. Barbosa Machado I, 171. Innocência 1, 68-70 (remarks that he had been able to view the copy belonging to Senhor Figanière). Barbosa Machado I, 171. Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 547. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 480. Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 483. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1327. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* V, 6321. Visconde da Trindade 293. Misericórdia Lisboa, *Impressas século XVII*, p. 93, item 137. Palha 1860. Azevedo-Samodães 2871. Avila Perez 6711. See also Manuel Ferro in *Biblos*, III, 541-2; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 451. OCLC: 248314182 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, with [8] Bl.). Porbase locates 2 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition) and another at the Universidade de Coimbra (the Trindade copy).

Reports of Troop Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentines

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

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

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

134. MELLO, Antonio Joaquim de. *Biographia de João do Rego Barros pelo Commendador ... mandada publicar pelo Exm. Sr. Dr. Alexandre José Barbosa Lima, Governador do Estado de Pernambuco.* Recife: Typ. de Manoel Figueiroa de Faria & Filho, 1896. 4°, contemporary grayish-brown half morocco over marbled boards (light wear), smooth spine with short author-title lettered gilt, decorated endleaves. In good to very good condition. Black on gold ticket of Livraria Brandão, Recife tipped on to lower inner corner of front pastedown endleaf. 248 pp. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION. João do Rego Barros, a native of Pernambuco (died 1670) fought for 30 years against the Dutch in Pernambuco, rising to the rank of capitão-mor and served as governor of the Capitania da Paraíba from 1663-1667.

* NUC: DLC, NcD, IU, TxU.

First Edition of the Aula Política

Second of the Política Militar, the First of which is Almost Unobtainable

135. MELLO, D. Francisco Manoel de. *Aula política, curia militar: Epistola declamatoria ao Serenissimo Principe D. Theodozio: & Política militar....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Mathias Pereyra da Sylva & João Antunes Pedrozo, 1720. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small hole in rear cover), yapped edges, manuscript short title on spine, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, with small woodcut of a floral basket. Woodcut initials. Numerous typographical headpieces and dividers. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 243. Occasional pinpoint wormholes in upper blank margins, never affecting text. Clean and crisp. Overall in very good condition. Old ink rubric on title page. (10 ll.), 243 pp. \$1,250.00

FIRST EDITION of the *Aula política*, probably completed in 1653; it deals with the system of Councils and Councillors used by the Spanish court. Beginning on p. 133 is the second edition of the *Política militar* (pp. 133-239), described by Prestage as "um tratado claro e practico, fructo da leitura e da experiencia ... na guerra terrestre e maritima, sendo porisso uma valiosa contribuição para a historia da arte militar" (*D. Francisco Manuel de Mello*, pp. 101-2). The *Política militar*, originally published in Madrid, 1638 and extremely rare in that edition, was Manuel de Mello's first prose work. 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." The *Aula Política* is in Portuguese; the *Política militar* is in Spanish.

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 Catalunya (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.

* Innocência II, 442: calling for 8 rather than 10 preliminary leaves. Barbosa Machado II, 186. Almirante, *Bibliografia militar de España*, p. 498. Forjaz de Sampaio, *Historia da literatura portuguesa ilustrada* III, 167: with illustration of the title page. Gracia Peres p. 366; see also pp. 364-8. Pinto de Matos, p. 373; see also pp. 370-4. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5. Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, esboço biographico*, pp. 101-2, 257, 584. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 494. Not in Palha. Azevedo-Samodães 2042. NUC: WaPS, DCU-IA, MH, MB, WU, ICN.

What's Going Wrong in the Military School?

136. MELLO, Luís José de. *Causas da excentricidade dos resultados da Escola do Exército no anno lectivo de 1848-1849, por* Lisbon: Typographia do Jardim das Damas, 1849. Large 8°, early plain pink wrappers (lightly soiled). Light marginal stains. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper tag, white with blue border and manuscript ink "48" [shelfmark?] on front wrapper. 29 pp., (1 l. errata). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, an alumnus of the Escola do Exército, seeks to explain recent erratic results at the school by analyzing the strengths and flaws of the school's professors and courses.

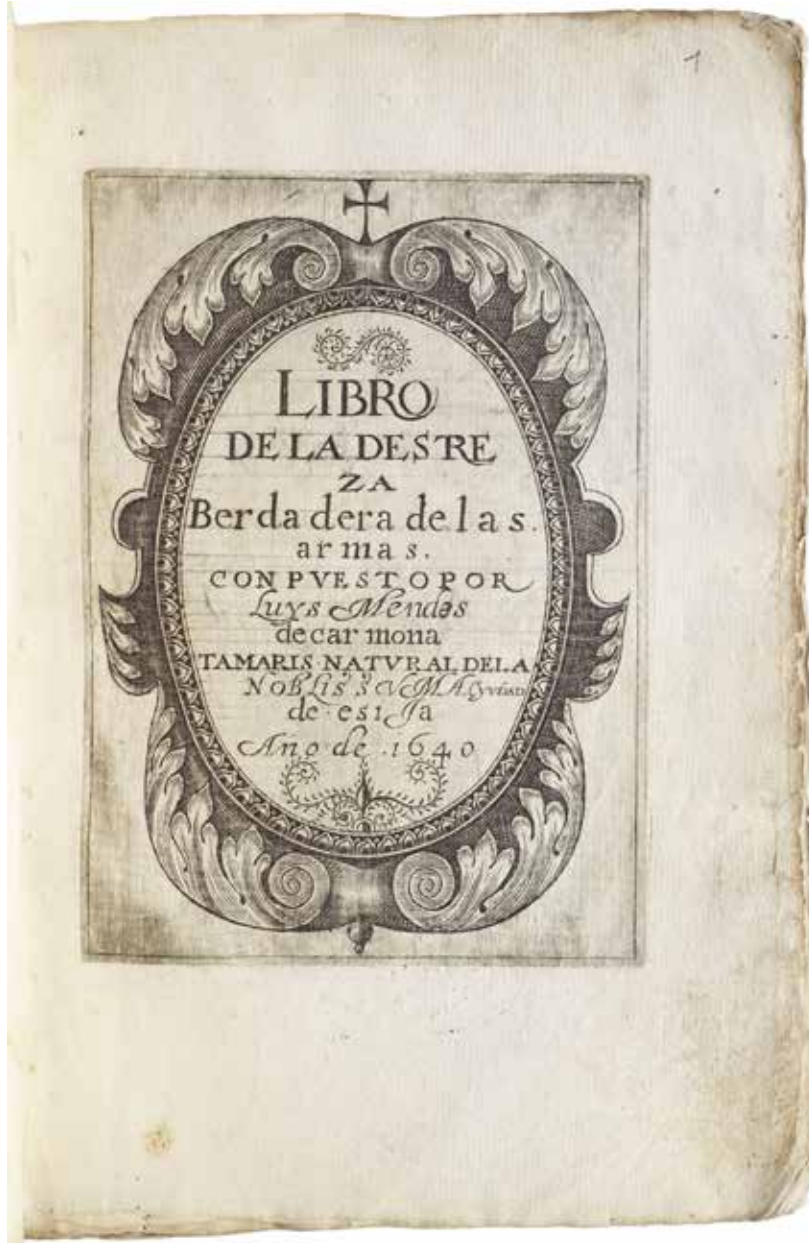
Luís José de Mello was born in Bardés, Portuguese India, and graduated with honors from the Escola Polytechnica and the Escola do Exército in Lisbon. As a captain of infantry, he returned to India to teach at the newly established Aula de Física, Química, e História Natural. He died at Goa in 1858.

* Innocência XVI, 42. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 499. Costa, *Dicionário de literatura goesa*, II, 272. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Praise for the Portuguese Military

137. MENDES, António Joaquim [i.e., José Agostinho de Macedo]. *As valorosas tropas portuguezas na sua triunfante reversão à capital. [text begins:] O Juiz do Povo em nome dos honrados Habitantes de Lisboa* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, disbound. Caption title. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$280.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Congratulatory message, published at a time when the French threat had evaporated, in which Portuguese forces are ranked above other European armies and their exploits are compared favorably with other signal events in



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Portugal's past. Although it is signed by Mendes as *Juiz do Povo*, Innocêncio notes, "affirma-se que este discurso fôra escripto por José Agostinho, a rogos do mesmo juiz do povo."

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

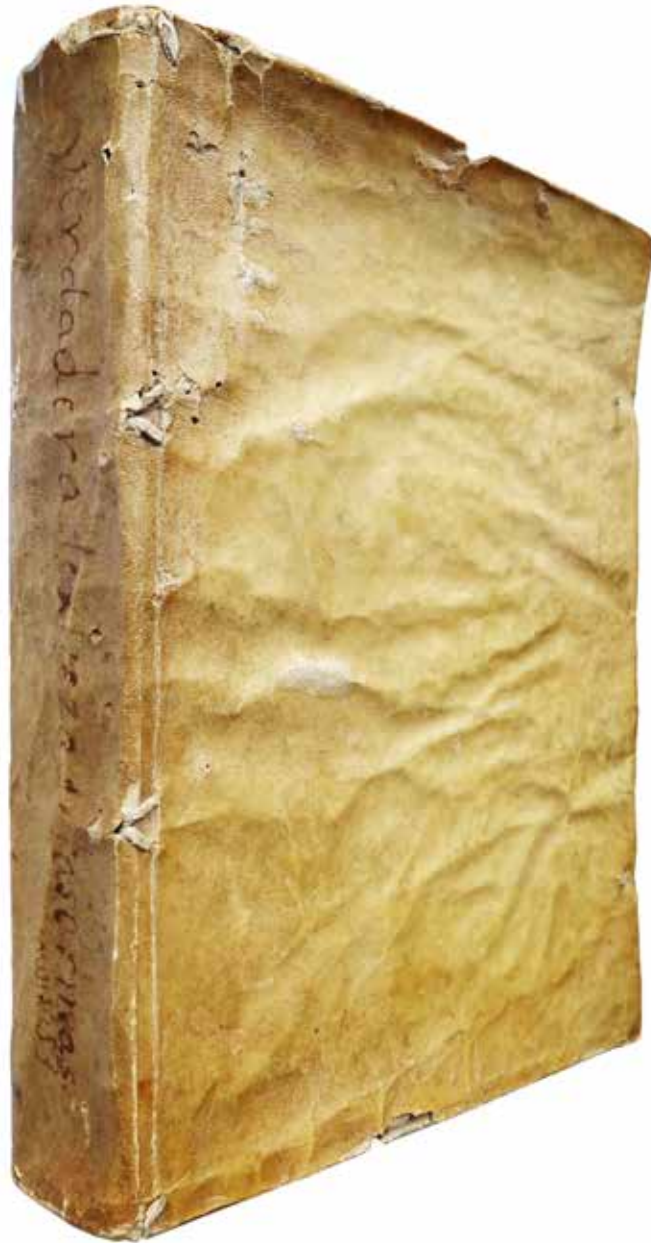
* Innocêncio IV, 195. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* IV, 17. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 411. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 175. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. OCLC: 21144840 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 79068544 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates eight copies, seven in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

Important, Unpublished Seventeenth-Century Spanish Fencing Manuscript—Bound With the Author's Working Drafts: A Fascinating Mess

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

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

The substantial corrections and annotations suggest that it is in the hand of the author, and was perhaps being prepared for publication: the opening leaves include a



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De la ymaginacion

29

Con movimiento vveniso. adber
 tiendo que si se saliere por su ym
 finita izquierda adese en la prim
 era accion y movimiento ^{que si se re-} con el
 pie ys quierdo. y en abiendo lo a
 sentado. pasara con mucha presu
 tesa el pie derecho y lo pondra delan
 te de el pie y quierdo y vendra a es
 tar en buena posura de pie = y con su pie ^{por medio de} y con su pie ^{por medio de}
 y si se saliere por el otro lado de su ^{lado de su}
 ym finita izquierda adese en la prime
 ra accion que si se re = con el pie a re
 ho del ante. y en abiendo lo sentado
 pasara con presesa el pie ys quier
 do circuleandolo. y lo pondra de tras
 del pie derecho = y si se saliere ^{que si se re =} y si se saliere ^{que si se re =}
 ue de salir. atras. con moviemen
 to contrario por la linea que seña
 la la letra F. La qual salida a
 deser con el pie ys quierdo y en
 abiendo lo sentado. ocupara con
 el pie derecho el lugar obagio que
 de lo el pie ys quierdo y vendra a
 quedar el cuerpo en angulo como
 devado. que es la buena posura de
 pie apartando se de los quatro extremos ^{de alguno de los}

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dedication to the Conde de Peñaflor and sonnets addressed to the author (among them several by other fencing masters and another by a physician). The pagination is erratic, and some leaves of the preliminary drafts appear to have been lost (as noted above) or perhaps even discarded intentionally after revision. The total of 245 leaves approximately corresponds to that given by Palau and Leguina.

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

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

Provenance: The manuscript described by Palau is noted as having appeared in the Edouard de Beaumont sale (Paris, 6 June 1888), "en aquel Catálogo fué descrito por primera vez." It later sold for 3500 frs. in Paris in 1936. Our manuscript evidently passed through the French book trade: several pencilled notes in French appear on the recto of the front flyleaf, and the words "Vente de Beaumont 1888" are penciled on the front pastedown.

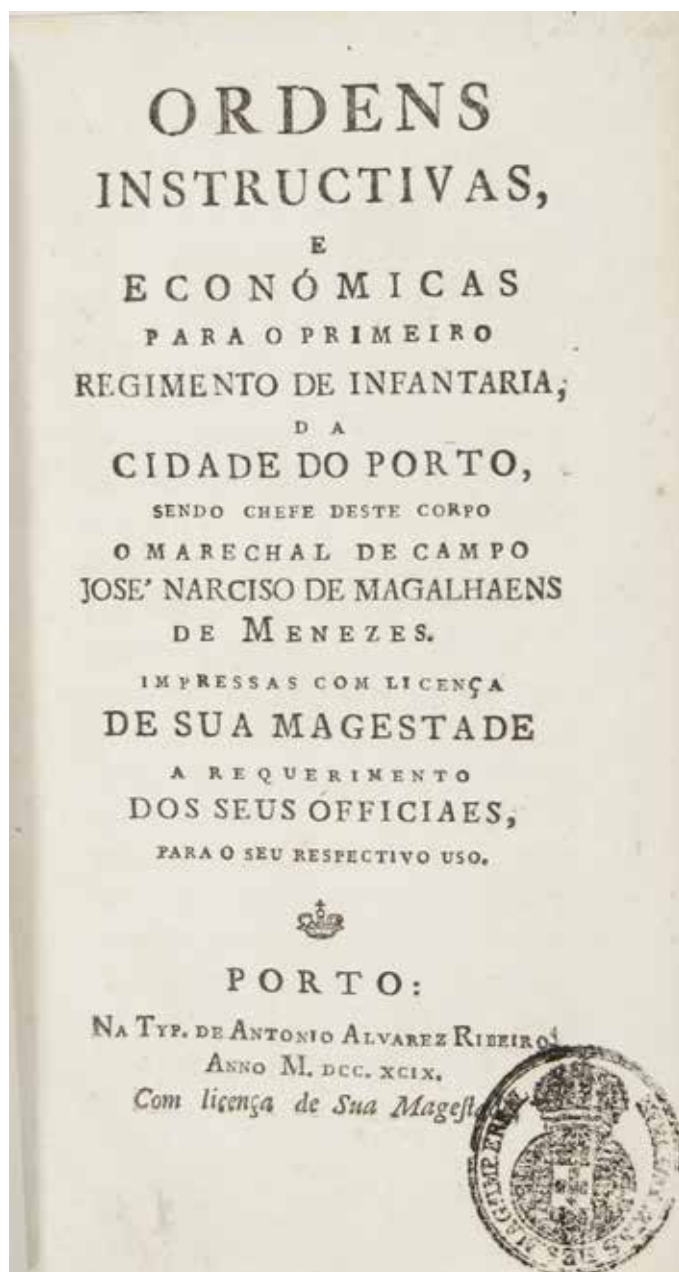
* Palau 163091n: apparently describing this manuscript ("autógrafo del autor"), with 240 ll. and an engraved title-page, portrait, and coat of arms; he cites the author's name as Luis Méndez de Carmona Tamariz. Leguina 117: apparently describing the same manuscript, with 240 ll. Thimm p. 46: citing the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

Emperor of Brazil's Copy

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

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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 531. Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in



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the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with an errata leaf not in the present copy, and not in a previous copy we handled which also came from the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

Portuguese Army Just Before the Peninsular War

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

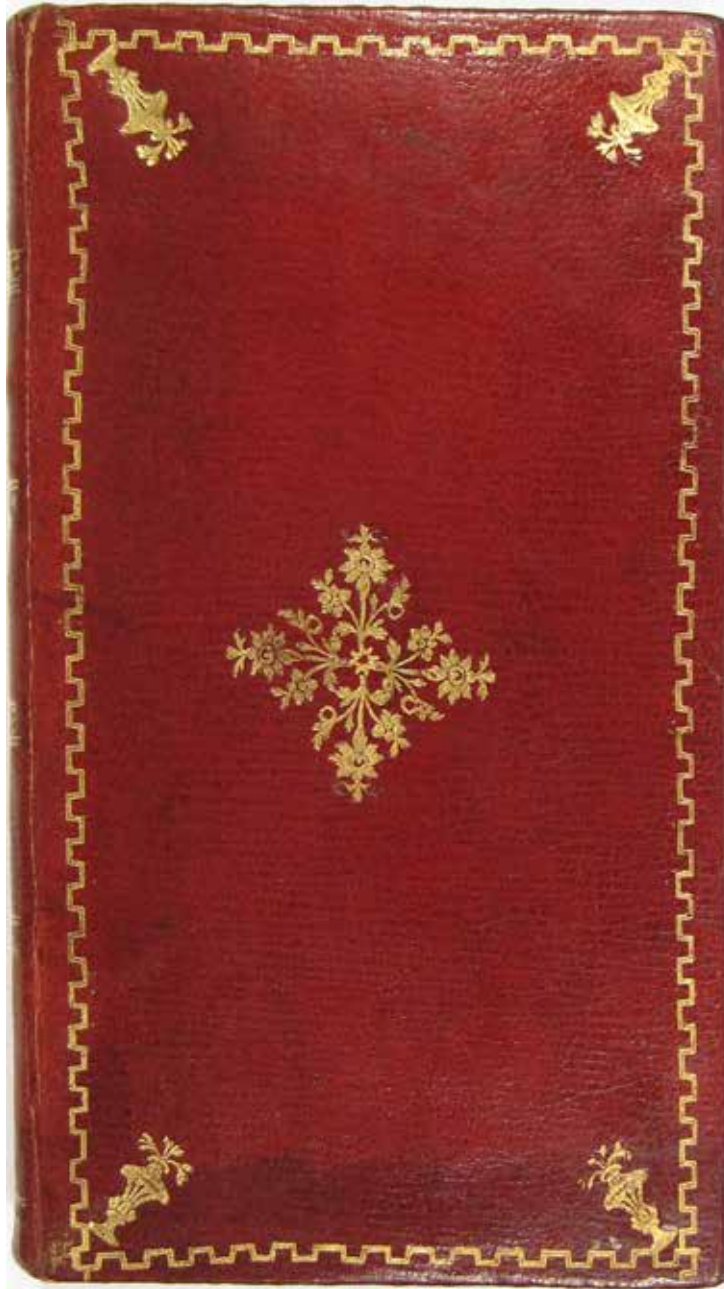
FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with comments on the recruiting, provisioning, arming, training, fitness, and discipline of soldiers: an interesting look at the Portuguese army shortly before the Peninsular War. The author (d. 1810) was at this time a field marshal in Porto; later he was named governor of Pará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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 531. Not located in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with an errata leaf not in the present copy, and not present in a previous copy we handled which came from the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil). Not located in Jisc.

Prussian Siege of French-Held Kassel Is Lifted

141. MESQUITA, Antonio Ferreira de. *Relação da batalha que houve em os estados de Cassel, e victoria alcançada pelas Tropas Francezas, commandadas pelo Marechal Duque de Broglie. Contra o exercito Hanoveriano, e seus aliados, commandado pelo Principe Fernando de Brunsvik. E outros progressos. Offerecida ao Senhor João Venancio Pereira, da Cunha, Coelho, Henriques* Lisbon: Na Officina de Jozé Filippe, 1761. 4°, disbound. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Browned, splitting at fold. Upper outer corner wormed and chipped, without loss of text. Short tear in margin of one leaf, not touching text. In good condition, if just barely. 16 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Details of events in Germany during the Seven Years' War. In March 1761, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a Prussian field-marshal, led an Anglo-German army that successfully repelled the French invasion of Hanover. His attempt to capture Kassel (Cassel), which was in French hands, failed when the Duke of Broglie's forces inflicted heavy casualties at the Battle of Grünberg (March 21, 1761,



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mentioned here on p. 11). The account also includes many details of troop movements, leaders, garrisons, skirmishes, and casualties.

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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 535 (without collation): "Deve ser livro raro pois apenas o vimos citade uma única vez" Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1073. Not located in Innocência. OCLC: 27522001 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 165455321 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies and a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Abuse of Power in Maranhão

142. MESQUITA, Luiz Manoel de. *Conta a Sua Magestade o Senhor D. João VI do orgulhoso, despotico, e tiranno procedimento de João Bento de Brito, Coronel, e Commandante Geral da Villa de Cachias.* Lisbon: Imprensa Liberal, 1822. 4°, stitched, traces of early wrappers. Woodcut laurel wreath enclosing name of publisher on title page. In fine condition. 27 pp.

\$1,500.00

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 567-8. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 536. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 822/35. Not in Innocência. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 83556196 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

MEMORIA

O SEA

RELACION HISTÓRICA

DE LA NUEVA ORGANIZACION

DE LOS REGIMIENTOS PROVINCIALES

*desde el año de 1823, reformas y mejoras
que se han hecho, y servicios que desde
dicha época han prestado,*

ESCRITA

por la seccion central establecida en la secretaría de la
Inspeccion general del arma.



MADRID 1830.
IMPRESA DE DON MIGUEL DE BURGOS.

Wages of Retired Military Officers Who Served in the Americas

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

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

* Palau 255786, calling [in error?] for a title page followed by 26 pp., without citing any copy. Not located in Medina Mexico or Sabin. OCLC: 19830241 (Huntington Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, Indiana University, University of Texas-Austin); 651380271 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico). Not located in Jisc. This edition not located in CCPBE (which lists the Madrid 1816 edition at two locations, and an undated Madrid: Imprenta Real edition at three locations). Hollis lists an incomplete copy of the Madrid 1816 edition. Library of Congress Online Catalog lists the Madrid 1816 edition. Orbis lists a microform copy of the Madrid 1816 edition. Not located in Josiah.

*How to Strengthen Spain's Provincial Regiments
Including the "Purification" of Politically Suspect Soldiers*

144. [MILITARY]. *Memoria o sea relacion histórica de la nueva organizacion de los regimientos provinciales desde el año de 1823, reformas y mejoras que se han hecho, y servicios que desde dicha época han prestado, escrita por la Seccion Central establecida en la Secretaría de la Inspeccion General del Arma.* Madrid: Imprenta de Don Miguel de Burgos, 1830. 4°, contemporary red morocco (minor wear at extremities), covers with gilt roll-tooled border and fillets, spine heavily gilt, green lettering-piece with title, all edges gilt. Small stain along inner margin of title-page, otherwise clean and crisp. In fine condition. (1 l.), 55 pp., (1 p. [first table]), 5 additional tables [3 folding] on 4 ll. \$2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report on the reorganization and strengthening of Spain's provincial regiments from 1823 to 1830. Alarmed by the sorry state into which the military had fallen since the Peninsular War and by its ineffectuality at protecting Ferdinand VII during the revolution of 1820, the Spanish government resolved to restore public order through military strength. The *Memoria* offers a chronological account of the reforms instituted by the Conde de San Román, inspector general of the militia. Described are the "purification" of politically suspect persons and incompetents from the officer ranks; the retraining of officers in standard procedures; the formation of special Guardia Real divisions to protect the king; the procedures followed in instituting a (very unpopular) draft; the mechanisms established to ensure financial accountability;

and the provisioning of units with new uniforms and equipment. The report closes with a summary of the military actions throughout Spain in which the provincial regiments were engaged between 1824 and 1830, including the Catalan uprising of 1828. Supplementing the report are six tables, broken down by region, listing expenditures made and provisions distributed.

* Not in Palau. Not in Almirante. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 433938535 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by OCLC. CCPBE locates a copy each at Biblioteca Central Militar and Biblioteca del Senado.

Military Instructions, Plus Music for Cornet

145. [MILITARY]. *Reglamento de tactica elementar para o ensino e exercicio da infantaria. Anno de 1841.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1847. 16° (in 8s), disbound, stitching loosening. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Diagrams in text. Final section of 22 pp. is music. First leaf tearing at gutter. Light browning. In good condition. Old blue-bordered oval paper tag with manuscript shelfmark in ink ("14"). 114 pp., 5 plates with diagrams, (1 l. errata), 22 pp., (1 blank l.). \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? We have found no other copy of this or any other edition of the work. It offers extensive, densely printed instructions for light infantry, with five diagrams and 22 pages of music (*toques de corneta*).

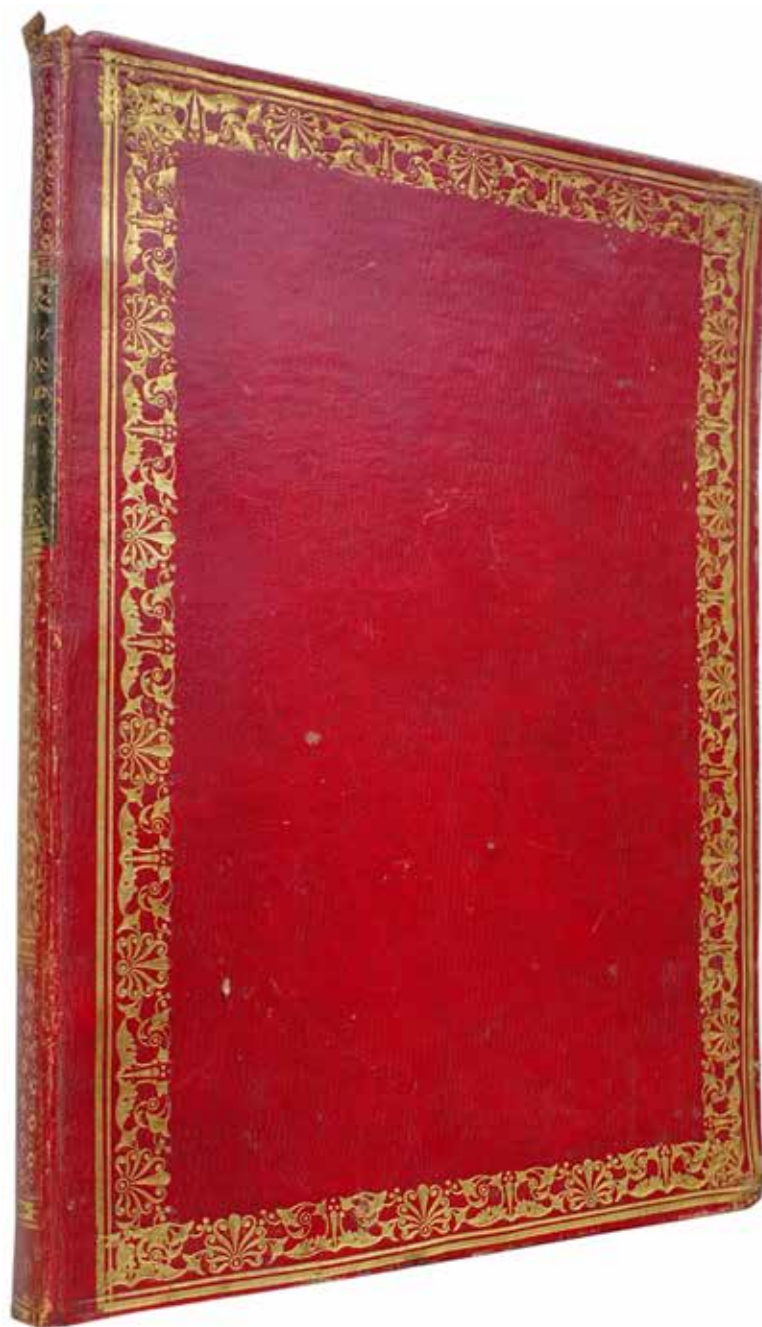
* Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Administering Military Hospitals in Mexico
Including Monterey in Alta California, and La Paz in Baja California*

146. [MILITARY HOSPITAL]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion Central. Mesa 2a. El Exmo. Presidente interino de la República Mexicana se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue. "El Presidente interino de la República Mexicana, á los habitantes de ella, sabed: Que usando de la facultad con que está autorizado el Supremo Gobierno para reglamentar los Hospitales militares, he decretado el siguiente Reglamento de los Hospitales Militares de la Republica Mexicana* Issued at Mexico: , February 11, 1837. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title with typographical rule. In very fine condition. (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST EDITION? Includes provisions for the administrative staff of Mexican military hospitals (first and second class), including Monterey in Alta California, and La Paz in Baja California, and their salaries, the number of the nursing staff and their salaries, and regular inspections.

* OCLC: 205013419 (Huntington Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-San Diego, Bio Medical Library-University of Minnesota, DeGolyer



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DISCURSOS HISTORICOS
DE LA VIDA, Y
MVERTE DE DON ANTONIO DE
ZVNIGA, COMENDADOR DE RIBERA
del Consejo de Guerra de su Magestad, y su Capitan
General del Reyno de Portugal.

*Por Martin Afonso de Miranda, criado del Rey N.S.
y natural de Lisboa.*

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



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

Library-Southern Methodist University); 702652612 (Yale University, National Library of Medicine); cf. 956514524 (a similar work printed the same year in Zacatecas, consisting of a single sheet, 44 x 32 cm., at University of California-San Diego).

With Leaf 14 in a Variant State

*147. **MIRANDA, Martim Afonso.** *Discursos historicos de la vida, y muerte de Don Antonio de Zuniga* Lisbon: Antonio Alvarez, 1618. Small 4°, late eighteenth-century tree sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered in gilt, gilt armorial supralibros of Miguel de Faria on covers added mid-twentieth-century, text block edges rouged. Woodcut arms on title-page, woodcut initial letters, woodcut printer's device on H7v. Waterstains; nevertheless in fine condition. Armorial bookplate of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria (see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas*, 1150; the supralibros conforms to 1149). (8), 63, (1 blank) leaves. Leaf 14 wrongly numbered 12; leaf 59 wrongly numbered 58. \$1,900.00

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

Miranda, a soldier before entering the service of the dukes of Bragança, published several collections of dialogues on moral and philosophical subjects. The *Discursos* is his only published work in Spanish.

* Arouca M397. Innocência VI, 152: calling for viii, 63 pp. Barbosa Machado III, 434. Antonio II, 90. Palau 172173. Pinto de Mattos p. 402. Palha 4370. Garcia Peres, p. 386. Monteverde 3576. On Miranda, see Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 262. Not in Almirante. Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979). Not in HSA, *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: MH. OCLC: 81503912 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 457942538 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 33541758 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 02976097 (Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon-Valladolid); 63483250 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (only one with leaf 14 correctly numbered; both with worming; one shaved, affecting the text). Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Not located in Rebiun. CCPBE locates only two copies: Universidad de Oviedo, and Biblioteca Valenciana.



Item 147

Spiritual Guide for Soldiers

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

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

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

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

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

* Innocência IV, 235: without collation. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 48: without collation, and giving the date as 1760. Fernandes Thomaz (1912) 3416: collating as the present copy. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 565: same collation. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 516. NUC: DLC, ICN (same collation). OCLC: 64201954 (Brown University Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library, British Library). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Jisc repeats British Library only.

Dowager Princess of Brazil, Noted for Founding Military Hospital

149. [MORATO, Francisco Manuel Trigoso de Aragão]. *Elogio historico da Princeza D. Maria Francisca Benedicta. Escripto em fevereiro de 1834*. Paris: Paul Renouard, 1836. Large 8°, stitched. Printed throughout on very pale pink paper. Typographical ornament on title page. Wood-engraved tailpiece ("Finis"). Small piece missing at spine (1.5 x 1 cm.), affecting margin only. Edges curling. In good condition. 14 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Maria Francisca Benedicta (b. 1746) was the youngest child of D. José I (d. 1777) and the widow and aunt of D. Maria I's eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Príncipe do Brasil. In 1788 her husband D. José died of smallpox at age 27, without issue. His wife, styled the dowager princess of Brazil, lived until 1829.

Rather than founding convents or churches, in the tradition of most dowagers, D. Maria Francisca Benedita founded a military hospital, the Asilo de Inválidos Militares de Runa (in Torres Vedras). The hospital was dedicated in 1827, on the dowager princess's eighty-first birthday. Today it is a home for retired military personnel, the Centro de Apoio Social de Runa. In this brief biography, D. Maria Francisca Benedita's widowhood and good works occupy pp. 6-14.

Trigoso de Aragão Morato (Lisbon, 1777-1838), a member of the faculty in canon law at the University of Coimbra, had a distinguished career as vice president of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, president of the Córtes, secretary of state, and counselor of state.

* Innocência II, 459. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 319977895 (University of Kansas; University of California-Los Angeles, digitized as 863661693); 959054525 (Fundação de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional described as having the same collation but the date [193-] is probably a cataloguing error. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Parade-Ground Directions for the Portuguese Army

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare resumé of Marshal Beresford's instructions to the Portuguese army on parade-ground maneuvers. The 2 folding plates show the troops in formation and direct movements of the various sections. The author was a lieutenant in the Regiment of Voluntários Reais das Milícias de Lisboa Oriental. He appears to have been posted to the secretariat of the general staff of Marshal Bersford's headquarters. Porbase cites eight titles printed by António Nunes dos Santos, ranging from 1809 to 1822. Three deal with Ordens do dia by Beresford ranging from 1809 to

1815, one is an *Ordem do dia* by the Ministério do Exército dated 1809, while one is an *Almanak militar* printed in 1809. The other three appear to be *literatura de cordel*, an *Auto* and a *Farsa*, dated 1820 and a *Testamento* dated 1822.

Provenance: The first Conde de Bomfim, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in *Tras-os-Montes* a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez's oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (n° 770).

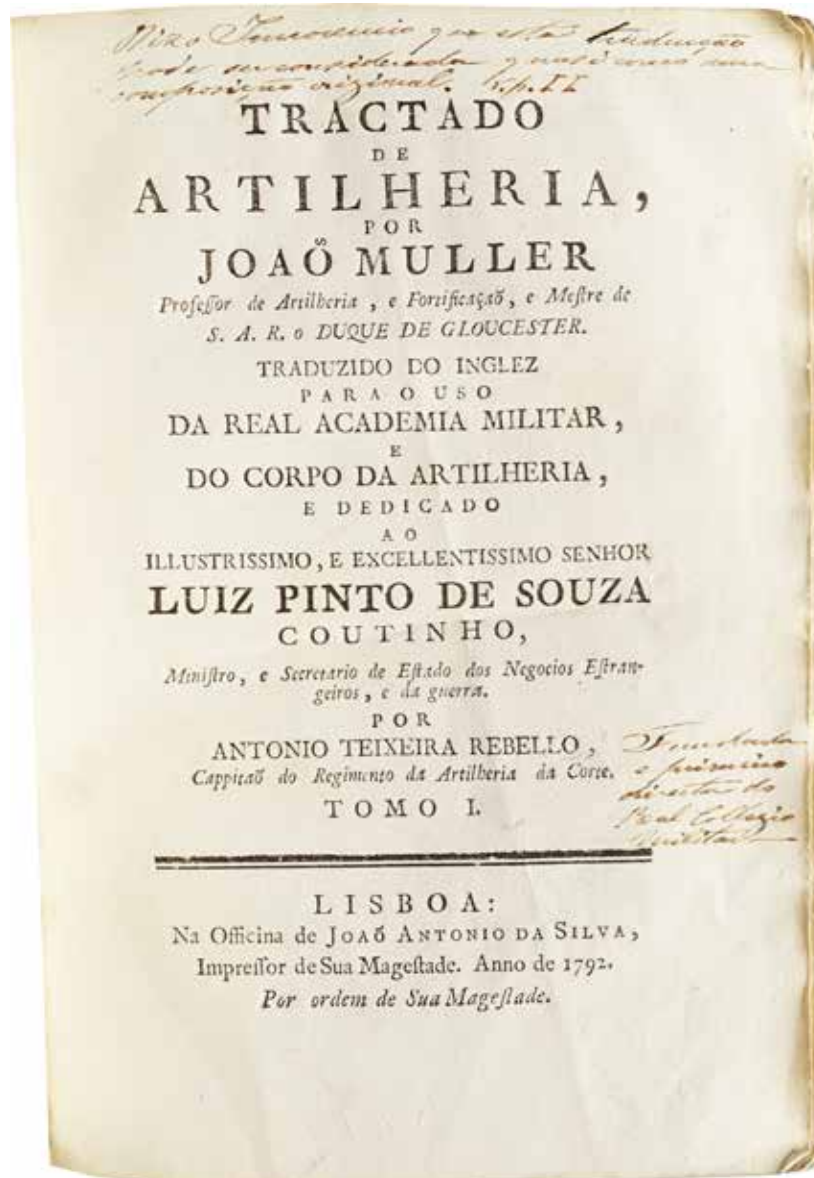
* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 575. Not in Innocência or Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not located in *NUC*. Not located in *OCLC*. Not located in *Porbase*. Not located in *Jisc*. Not located in *KVK* (51 databases searched).

151. [MOZAMBIQUE. Machado, Anibal]. *Districto de Moçambique. Relatório do Governador, 1908-1909.* Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1910. 8°, original printed wrappers (browned, chipped, hinge going, lower wrapper partly defective). Black and white illustrations in the text. Stains and soiling. In less than good condition. 77 pp., (1 l.), partly unopened, 3 black and white plates. \$50.00

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

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

* OCLC: 145358161, listed as part of a series (1907-1916) at Stanford and University of Florida; and 183200819, part of a series with 1906-7 and 1908-9 at Universitat



Item 152

Senckenberg. Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (without mention of the 3 plates).

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

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

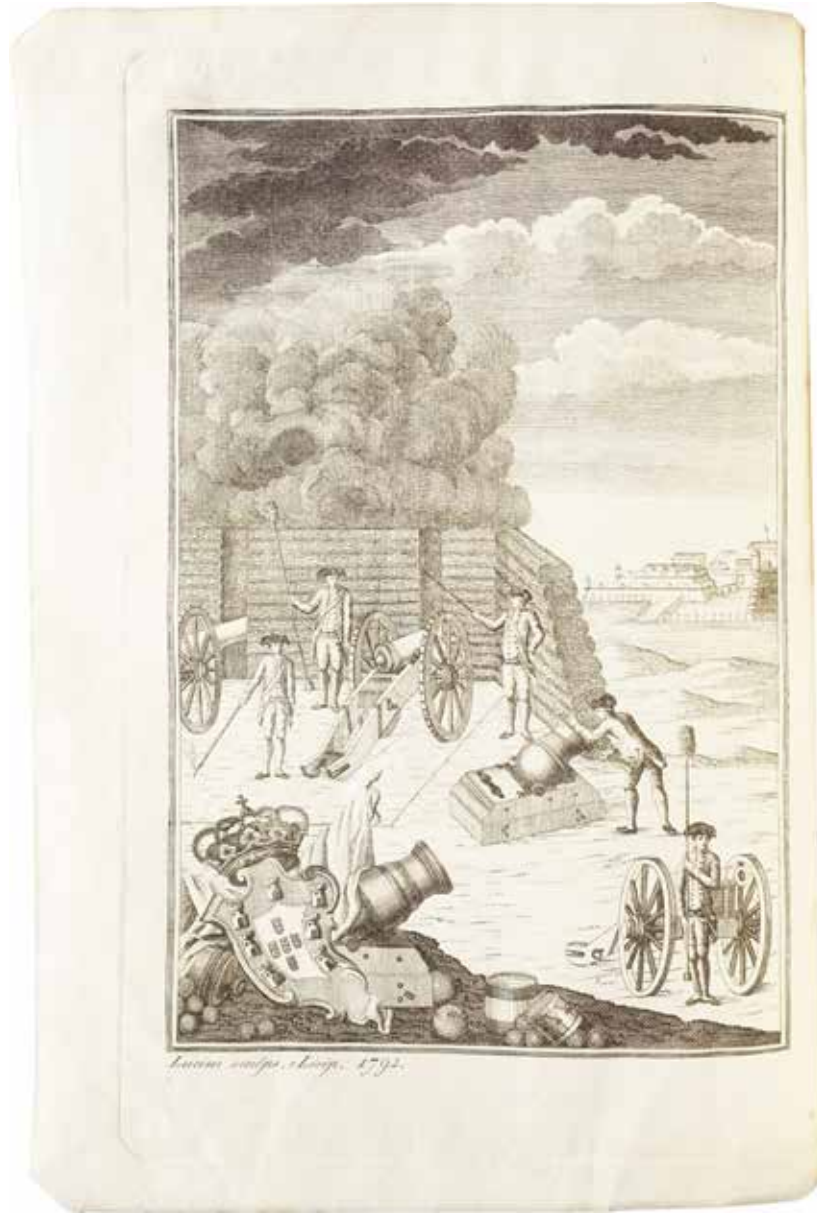
First and Only Edition in Portuguese of Muller's *A treatise of artillery* (London 1757). Innocêncio states that Teixeira Rebello, the translator, made so many corrections and additions that this is in effect an original work. He has also added a substantial "Diccionario de termos respectivos á artilheria"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

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

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

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

* Innocêncio I, 280. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 586. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 834754293 and 834754342 (volumes I and II, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates two sets, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



Item 152

Masaniello Leads Creation of Independent Neapolitan Republic

153. [NAPLES]. *Relaçam verdadeira do alevantamento de Napoles, e de Sicilia, com a copia dos capitulos acordados entre o Visorey, & Povo de Napoles.* [Lisbon]: [colophon] por D.[omingos] Lopes Roza, 1647?. 4°, later plain grey wrappers (minor soiling), old manuscript title on front cover, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Four-line woodcut initial. A bit rubbed on final page. In very good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. (6 ll.). \$900.00

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

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

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

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

Provenance: 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 in six volumes contains 8,962 lots, sold in six parts with Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira as expert, probably with a total of 30 sessions, the first part beginning 30 October 1939, with the final part beginning 29 April 1940.

* Arouca R395. *Exposição bibliografica da Restauração 1229*. HSA p. 456. Avila Perez 6312 (the present copy). Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palha. Not in Almirante; cf. p. 706. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Trindade. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 69665025 (Newberry Library); 165429146 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, all "aparado." Not located in Jisc.

Looking Back on Napoleon

154. [NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French, pseudonym; i.e., Jacob Frédéric Lullin de Châteaueux]. *Manifesto de Napoleon, manuscripto vindo da Ilha de Santa Helena, por hum modo desconhecido. Copiado do*

Investigador Portuguez em Londres, desde o Numero de Julho de 1817 incluso, ao de Fevereiro de 1818. 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressão de João Nunes Esteves, 1822. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Publisher's monogram within woodcut laurel wreath on title page. Occasional light foxing and browning. In very good to fine condition. Booktag of Fernando Alves Barata pasted over bookplate of A. Cid. Initials "M.C." in gilt at foot of spine. 111 pp. [quire C of 4 rather than 8 ll., but text follows]. 3 works in 1 volume.

3 works in 1 volume. \$450.00

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

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 3794*, and also noting the 1820 edition (3660). This edition not in Innocêncio, who cites the Lisbon, 1820 edition (XVI, 97). Cf. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II*, 255: a 1-leaf [?] work printed in Lisbon, 1824 with the title *Manifesto de Napoleon vindo de Santa Helena por um modo desconhecido*. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 44 cites an 8° edition of 1820 with 165 pp. and another with a slightly different title printed by João Nunes Esteves, 1829, with 110 pp. Not located in NUC, which cites only the fourth edition, Lisbon 1835, at DLC-P4. OCLC: this edition not located; cf. 958958858 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian) for the Lisbon, 1820 edition. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites three copies of the 1820 edition, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No Portuguese located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

D.B.A.C.C., ed. *Revista actual da Europa, accommodada ao estado actual de Portugal.* Lisbon: João Nunes Esteves, 1827. 8°, 40 pp.

The *Revista* advocates constitutional government.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

AND BOUND WITH:

ESPOZ Y MINA, Francisco. *Vida do General Mina, por elle mesmo escrita, e publicada ultimamente em Inglaterra. Quarta Edição.* Lisbon: Na Nova Impressão Silviana, 1827. 8°, (2 ll.), 36 pp.

Espoz y Mina's autobiography was published in two bilingual Spanish-English editions (or issues) in London, 1825. The author (1781-1836), a native of Idocin, Navarre, was authorized in 1810 by the Junta de Aragon to lead the *guerrilleros* fighting against the French. By 1812 he was named commander-in-chief of Upper Aragon by the Junta at Cadiz, and in 1813-1814 he served with distinction under the Duke of Wellington. He led

an uprising against Ferdinand VII in 1823 and fled to England, where he published these memoirs. Later he returned to lead troops for the regent D. Cristina against the Carlists.

* Not in Palau, who lists London, 1825 editions (issues?), and notes a Paris, 1825 translation into French (83021-2). NUC: LU, NcU, CtY, CU-B. This edition not in OCLC, which locates a single copy of the first edition in Portuguese, 1826, in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and an e-book of another 1827 Portuguese edition. Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No Portuguese edition located in Copac.

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

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

* Innocência XVIII, 165 (giving a slightly different title, and calling for only 48 pp.). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 116 (referring also to a 1790 edition with identical collation and publisher, which is probably a ghost; the present edition contains an authorization to print dated 15 October 1799 on the recto of the second leaf, Porbase refers to an Álvara of 5 September 1799, which is also mentioned in the authorization, and nowhere else is a 1790 edition cited). Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 247301204 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, collating as this copy); 500255386 (British Library, calling for [4], 48 pp.). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 53 pp., in poor condition. Not located in Jisc.

Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

156. [NECOCHEA, Mariano]. *A Inocencia contra La Calumnia. [text begins:] [S]i el hombre indiferente á su reputacion es indigno de la sociedad, cual [missing 2-3 letters] el título, que merece el vil detractor* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, [1826]. Folio (29 x 18.9 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Error in printing: 1-4 letters lost at left side of each line, on recto. Clean and crisp. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Like Ramón Estomba (whom he mentions in a footnote), Necochea was mistakenly accused of taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow

Bolívar. In October, after 56 days in prison, he was released without having been allowed to defend himself, and was told to leave Peru. "Por lo demas si la Patria nada tiene que agradecerme, yo jamas faltaré á la gratitud debida á cualesquiera servicios particulares que el Libertador me haya hecho."

Mariano Necochea (1792-1849), a native of Buenos Aires who fought in the wars of independence of Argentina, Chile, and Peru, fought at the Battle of Chacabuco (1817) and under Simón Bolívar at the Battle of Junín (1824). The false accusation he rebuts here occurred shortly after he was named director of the Casa de Moneda in Peru. After serving in Montevideo and Chile, he returned to Peru for the final decade of his life.

* Briseño I, 173. OCLC: 55271028 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Key Document Declaring D. Miguel King of Portugal,
Bound with Twenty-Seven Administrative Law Documents
From the Early Years of the Reign of D. Maria II, 1837-1839 and 1843*

157. [NEVES, José Accurcio das]. *Assento dos Tres Estados do Reino, juntos em Cortes na Cidade de Lisboa, feito a onze de Julho de 1828*. [Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828]. Folio (29.5 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary quarter straight-grained crimson morocco over marbled boards (defects at head and foot of spine and nearby joints; some wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and title ("MISCELLA"), text-block edges sprinkled red. Caption title. In very good condition. Internally fine, as are all the other items bound in this volume, except for the final few items, which contain small, very light dampstains and occasional light foxing, and are thus in very good condition internally. 12 pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this important document justifying the reign of D. Miguel and the exclusion of D. Pedro and the future D. Maria II from the Portuguese throne. There is also a quarto edition, with a proper title page, bearing the imprint Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828, of 31 pp. The two editions may have been issued simultaneously. The text, attributed to José Accurcio das Neves, was also reprinted in *Supplemento aos Tractados e Convenções*, XXV, 72, edited by Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker, and in Clemente José dos Santos, *História das Côrtes Geraes*, IV, 789.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892), 684. Innocência I, 309 (citing both the folio and quarto editions, and saying that he possessed a large-paper copy of the quarto, but without giving collations for either); IV, 183 (giving the correct collation for the present edition): states that Neves had spoken of having composed this text, and having sent it to D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, who at the time was *corregedor* on the Island of Terceira in the Azores. OCLC: This edition not located in OCLC; cf. 645478224 (the quarto edition, at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites seven copies of the quarto edition: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with only the first leaf) and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. No edition located in Jisc, which cites two replies to this work, both at British Library and Oxford University.

BOUND WITH:

Relatorio e contas apresentadas á Camara dos Senhores Deputados em sessão ordinaria de 1839 pelo Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino, e interinamente encarregado dos Negocios Ecclesiasticos e de Justiça. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1839. Folio, ix, 57,(1), 27 pp. Numerous tables in text. All pages within double-ruled border, except for the unnumbered page at the end of the 57-page section.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relatorio do Ministerio do Reino. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 15 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Synopse das providencias expedidas pelo Ministerio do Reino ácerca da segurança publica. Desde Dezembro de 1837 até presente. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 20 pp., 1 large folding table.

AND BOUND WITH:

Synopse das providencias dadas até 31 de Dezembro de 1838 pela 1.º repartição do Ministerio do Reino sobre o recrutamento ordenado pelo decreto de 25 de Novembro de 1836. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Signed in print at the end: Barão de Telheiras. Folio, [2] pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Synopse das providencias expedidas pelo Ministerio do Reino ácerca d'Administração Publica. Desde Janeiro de 1837 até ao presente. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 16 pp. Signed in print at the end: Barão de Telheiras.

AND BOUND WITH:

Synopse das providencias expedidas pelo Ministerio do Reino ácerca da Guarda Nacional, Pensões, e outros objectos. Desde Fevereiro de 1837 até ao presente. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 5 pp. Signed in print at the end: Barão de Telheiras.

AND BOUND WITH:

Achando-me, ainda que interinamente, encarregado do Ministerio da Marinha, é do meu dever expôr ao Corpo Legislativo o estado actual desta Repartição [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, [3] pp., 3 very large folding tables. Signed in print at the end: Sá da Bandeira.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relatorio do Ministerio da Guerra. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 11 pp. Signed in print at the end: Conde de Bonfim.

AND BOUND WITH:

Desde que em 24 de Fevereiro de 1837, teve a honra de apresentar ás Côrtes Constituintes o Relatório [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 6 pp. Signed in print at the end: Sá da Bandeira.

AND BOUND WITH:

Proposta. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional, [1843]. Caption title. Folio, [2] pp. Signed in print at the end: Silvestre Pinheiro-Ferreira.

The following summary and projects appear to be based on Pinheiro Ferreira's proposal for a sweeping and systematic implementation of new fundamental laws based on the Carta Constitucional.

AND BOUND WITH:

Summarios do systema de leis organicas da Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 14 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Regulamentar da Formação do cadastro territorial e pessoal. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 20 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica do registro do Estado Civil dos cidadãos. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 11 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Regulamentar das garantias constitucionais e da responsabilidade dos funcionarios publicos. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 14 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica e Regulamentar das promoções e recompensas. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 14 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica e Regulamentar do Governo Superior do Estado. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 16 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica dos Governos Territoriaes. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, [4] pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica do Poder Judicial. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 16 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica e Regulamentar da administração da justiça. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 26 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei d'organização provisoria dos tribunais de justiça. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, broadside.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica da Força Armada de Terra e de Mar. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 18 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica dos negocios da Fazenda Publica. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional.
Caption title. Folio, 17, (3) pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica dos negocios de Economia Publica. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional.
Caption title. Folio, 33 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica da Instrucção e Educação Publica. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 16 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Regulamentar do processo da discussão e votação nas Camaras Legislativas. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 12 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica e Regulamentar das Eleições. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 20 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

Projecto de lei Organica das relações civis do clero da Igreja Lusitana. [Colophon]: Na Imprensa Nacional. Caption title. Folio, 6 pp.

158. NEVILL, Ralph. *British Military Prints*. London: Connoisseur Publishing, 1909. Folio, contemporary burgundy half morocco (upper joint beginning to crack and chipped), spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Complete with 24 color plates and 122 halftone reproductions. Some foxing. In good condition. Portrait. lii, 72, xxviii pages, with 24 color plates of illustrations. \$100.00

A collection of prints, 24 in color, that feature the military costumes of Great Britain and "pleasantly recall long past days when enormous importance was attached to the details of military ceremonial and costume." Includes prints of military costumes dating from the eighteenth century.

Wartime Experiences of the Conde de Bomfim

159. [NOBRE, José Fernandes Viegas Gama]. *O Conde de Bomfim. Notícia dos seus principaes feitos por G.N.* Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1860. 8°, disbound. Lithograph portrait by Michellis. Some foxing, mostly to the portrait and title page. In good to very good condition. Frontispiece portrait, 75 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this biography of José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (Elvas, 1787-Lisbon, 1862), 1.º Barão (1835) and from 1838 1.º Conde do Bomfim (the family's preferred spelling; often given as Bonfim by others), Portuguese statesman and political figure, a military and political hero, from his involvement in the Peninsular War to 1860. During the Peninsular War he served under Gomes Freire de Andrade participating in the battles of Roliça (17 de Agosto de 1808) and Vimeiro (21 de Agosto de 1808). To the end of the Peninsular War he entered into numerous other actions, displaying much energy and courage. He led forces against absolutist uprisings from 1821 to 1823. During the civil wars of 1828-1834 he sided with the liberals against the absolutists, rising from colonel to Brigadier General, exercising the functions of Adjutant-General and chief of the General Staff of the Army of Liberation. On September 9, 1837 Bonfim was appointed Minister of War and interim Foreign Minister and Minister of Marine in the second government of Sá de Bandeira. On September 26, 1839 he assumed the leadership of the government as Prime Minister, and provided the first period of relative stability by presiding over the eleventh government, a coalition which succeeded in remaining in office for nearly two years, until 1841. After the coup d'état of 1842, which brought the Costa Cabral government to power, the Count of Bom fim became its most implacable opponent. In 1846 Bomfim, his two eldest sons and various political associates were exiled to Moçâmedes in southern Angola. They were repatriated to Portugal in the British frigate HMS *Terrible* in 1847. His rank and honours restored, after 1851 he was appointed head of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, and on his death in Lisbon in 1862 was accorded a state funeral.

José Fernandes Viegas Gama Nobre (Venda de Maria, Coimbra, 1816-Lisbon, 1880), was an artillery Major with a knighthood in the Order of Avis. This appears to be his only publication.

* See *Grande enciclopédia*, XVIII, 804; Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais*, pp. 112, 405. Soares & Campos Ferreira Lima, *Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa* 3345A. OCLC: 28931270 (Library of Congress, Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 431712160 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 793705028 (digitized)

from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and a link to a digitized copy via EROMM.

Hurricane in Martinique Destroys French Warships

160. *Noticia de hum lastimoso sucesso [sic] acontecido na Ilha da Martinica, este anno de 1757.* [Colophon] Lisbon : Na Offic. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4°, unbound. Caption title. Browned, splitting at fold, brownstained in lower outer blank corner. Uncut. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Describes a hurricane that left the buildings and farms of Martinique in ruins, and killed many inhabitants. Several French warships were damaged or destroyed, and it is noted in passing that attacks by the English (then involved in the Seven Years' War against France) had increased, since French ships could no longer defend the island.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 757/7*. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1558. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Sabin. NUC: MH, MB, NN, NCH, RPJCB. OCLC: 41022247 (Hamilton College Library, New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, John Carter Brown Library); 166594464 (Houghton Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, Cambridge University); 253589311 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates five copies plus a microfilm, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats Cambridge University only.

Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

161. NUNES, José Antonio. *Noticias del Peru recibidas por la siguiente carta. [text begins:] Señora Doña Manuela Benavides ... Primera ocasion que se me presenta la oportunidad de escribirle, y la aprovecho con el mayor gusto para decirle que desde que pisé el Perú no he tenido un dolor de cabeza....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Colocolo, dated 20 December 1838. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small brownstain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$200.00

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

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

- 162. OLIVEIRA, ___ Dias d'.** *Carta aos soldados (sobre o desterro dos soldados de infantaria 18)*. Lisbon: Livraria Central de Gomes de Carvalho Editor, 1903. Large 8°, original pale green illustrated wrappers with photograph of author (light browning, fore-edge chipped). Brownded. Overall in good condition. 12 pp. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at Faculdade de Letras-Universidade do Porto. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Spaniards Reconquer Algerian Port

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

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

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

Rules of a Portuguese Order of Chivalry:

An Exceptionally Fine Copy of an Early & Important Portuguese Text

- 164. [ORDER OF AVIS].** *Regra & statutos da hordem adujs*. [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy morocco with gilt panels and filigree ornament, facing flyleaves blue moiré, all edges gilt. In a recent navy morocco slipcase with dark blue moiré sides. Full-page woodcut of St. Benedict

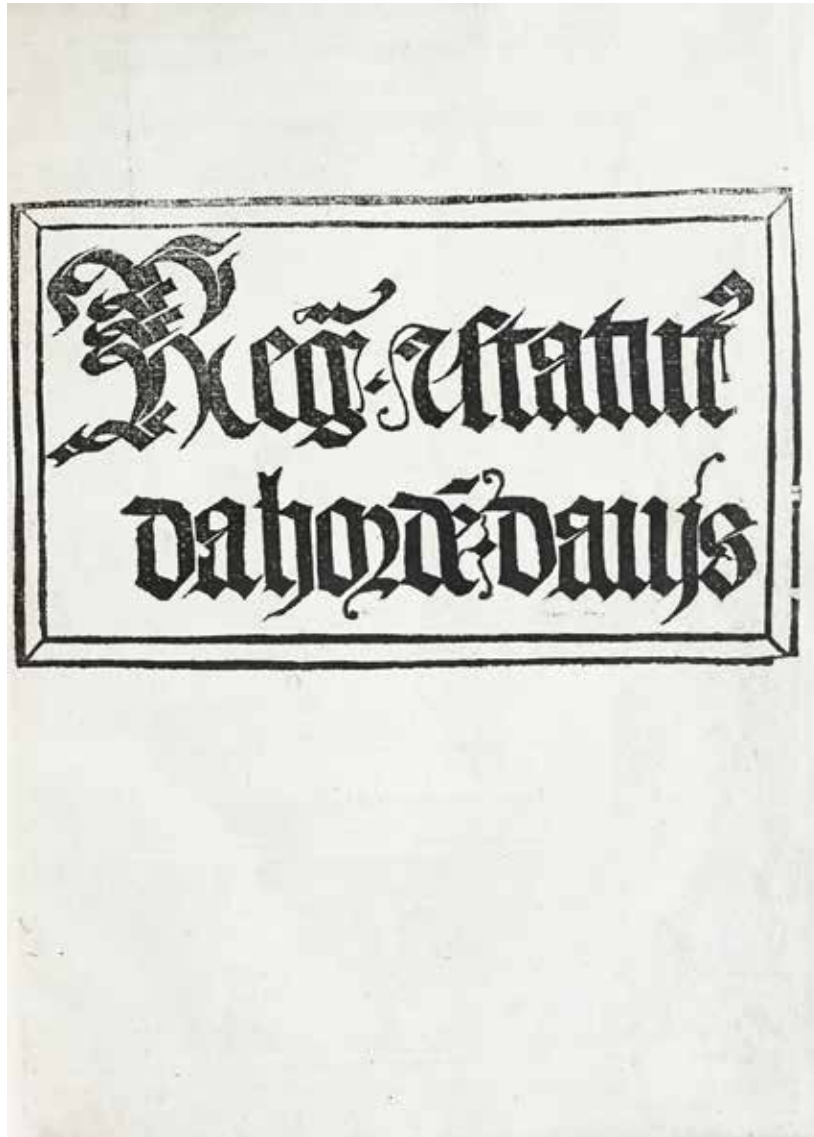
**CARTA ESCRITA DE VN SOLDADO DE
Oran a vn Conseyro de su Magestad, en respuesta de una
suya de 20. de Julio de 1622.**

Aunque lo que V. S. me manda, que le dé razón de las entradas en Africa del señor don Juan Manrique de Cardenas, y de su justificación, y la policía con q̄ gobierna estas plazas, era mas propio de vn eloquente Cortesano, que de vn soldado nacido y criado en medio de los exercitos. Con todo esto hallándome en la plaza de V. S. por las mercedes recibidas en esta Corte, es fuerza que obedezca, diciendo. Que yo me llamo Juan Manrique de Cardenas, y me he criado en las plazas a 4. de Abril. El señor Duque de Maspeda su hermano que en su Magestad dese hacer grandes mercedes, por los servicios continuos de siete años en Oran, siendo terror de la Africa, en quien se vieron iguales, la prudencia en el gouerno, y el valor militar con los enemigos le dexó advertido de que los Aduares de Abra (que estas plazas con Mollaga, plaza Turquesca) auian quebrantado el seguro, matando soldados, y tres renegados, que se boluian a vnir con nuestra fiesta y sagrada Religion. Y reconociendo obligacion de repararlos, y darlos escorta, hasta llegar a estas plazas, no solo no lo hizieron, pero los boluieron a Tremecen, donde los empalazon, en que se mostraron quebrantadores de la paz, como tambien en que atiendo de tener por la ley del seguro el numero de tiendas señaladas en el, y las demás q̄ recogiesen debajo de su amparo, fueren todas de guerra, no solo no auian cumplido este capitulo, pero auian juntado consigo otros tantos Aduares de guerra. Por lo qual el señor Duque por trez uandos los auia condenado, y declarado por traydores quebrantadores de la paz, y personas que auian incurrido en la Magestad. Y q̄ assi, si queria ser temido de los Barbaros, y q̄ su Magestad (Dios le guarde) justise feruido, y sus plazas respetadas, hiziese la primer jornada, a castigar estos Arabes, porque no lo podía hazer su Exzellenzia por falta de tiempo.

El señor don Juan Manrique obedeciendo el orden del señor Duque su hermano, como tan justificado y caminiente al seruido de Dios y de su Magestad, puso la jornada en execucion, saliendo de Oran a 28. de Abril, al anochecer, con 700. infantes, y 200. cauallos. Caminó toda la noche guiado de los adalies praticos en la tierra, llevando consigo las espas (q̄ auian vendido sus naturales, como gente infel) para que reconociesen los Aduares, y tiendas de Abra, sobre que yua. Y assí al amanecer, atiendo hecho alto vn poco antes, para reparar la gente cansada de auer caminado diez leguas aquella noche) dio sobre ellos de manera, que cautiuó trezientos y diez y cinco mil cabeças de ganado, haciendo el rago grande en los que se pudieron en defensa. Boluio con la presa a Oran, sin perder vn hombre (cosa mas de Dios que de la fortuna.) Y pocos dias se embiando por el Africa semejante victoria, de manera que los mismos Moros de Mollaga y Tremecen no se hallauan asegurados dentro de sus muros.

Llegó con la presa a Oran, mandola vender en publica almoneda, como es ordinario en esta tierra, y ocose de parte setenta mil reales, los quales mandó reparir en toda la caualteria y infanteria, que se hallaron en la jornada, y rebien sus vestidos, quedando solo con el que traia. Considere V. S. vnos soldados pobres, que en seys años no han recebido sino de quatro a cinco pagas, viendo se socorridos con tan gran liberalidad del señor don Juan, si le querran bien.

A ocho de Mayo corrieron quatrocientos cauallos Arabes la tierra, Salio el señor don Juan con seyscientos infantes, y ciento y cinquenta cauallos en busca del enemigo. Estaua tan lexos, que no los pudo alcanzar. Durmo fuera de la muralla emboscado, discutiendo en que le parecia imposible, que el dia siguiente los Arabes vienes de auerse visto libres del General de Oran, no boluiesen a hazer alguna presa dentro de las fuertes, antes que la gente desta plaza los pudiese seguir. Corrió pasado la fortuna a sus pensamientos, que al amanecer los Arabes inadvertidos boluieron a cunrar la tierra, y llegando cerca de la parte donde el señor don Juan estava emboscado, boluieron la grapa huyendo a tienda suelta. El señor don Juan los siguió seys leguas, matando muchos dellos, y cautiuando nueve, Y si a los cauallos no les saltara el alio,



Item 164

within woodcut border (putti and twining vines), xylographic title, 2 woodcut emblems of the Order of Aviz, woodcut initials (2 historiated). Gothic letter (Campos 1:105G and 4:122G), 2 columns. Washed and expertly re-sized; nevertheless, in exceptionally fine condition. (5), LIII [i.e., LXIII], (5) ll. Appears to lack preliminary blank, presumably canceled, as in all recorded copies. \$200,000.00

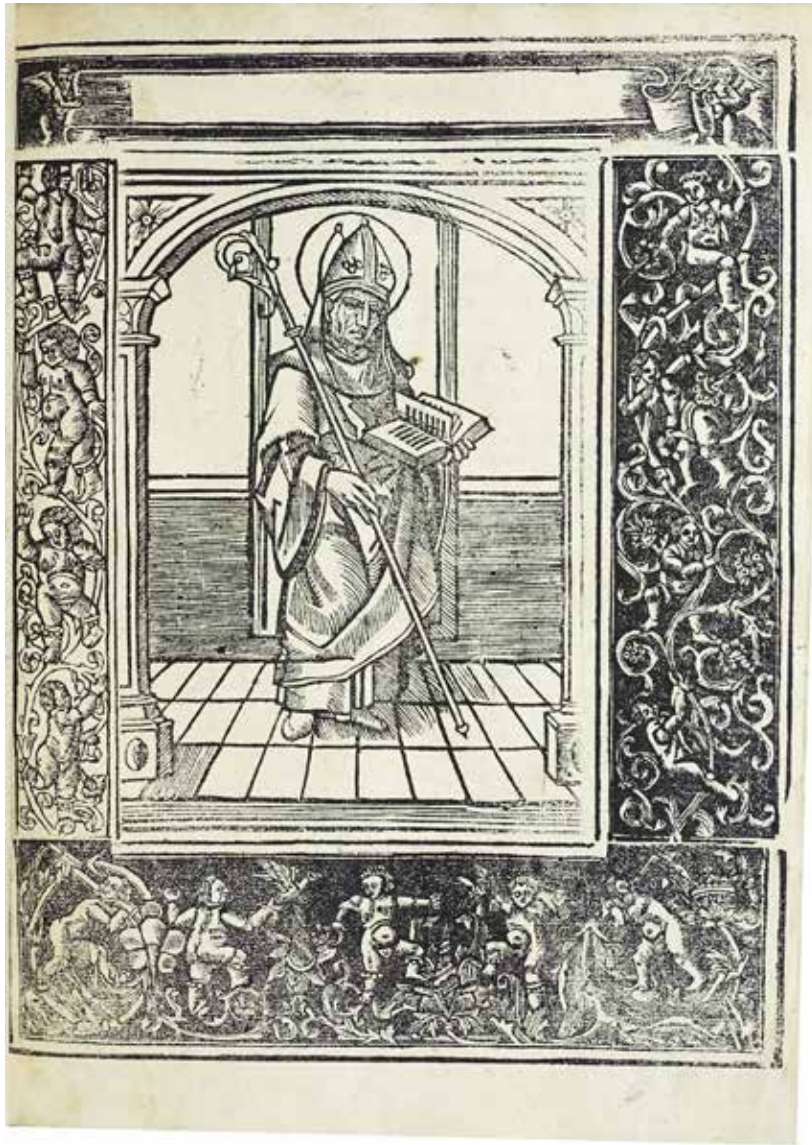
FIRST EDITION of the Rule for the crusading Order of Aviz (the equivalent of the Order of Calatrava in Spain), and one of the earliest and most important books in the Portuguese language. This is the first book printed in Almeirim, probably produced at a time when the Court was in residence there. Only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

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

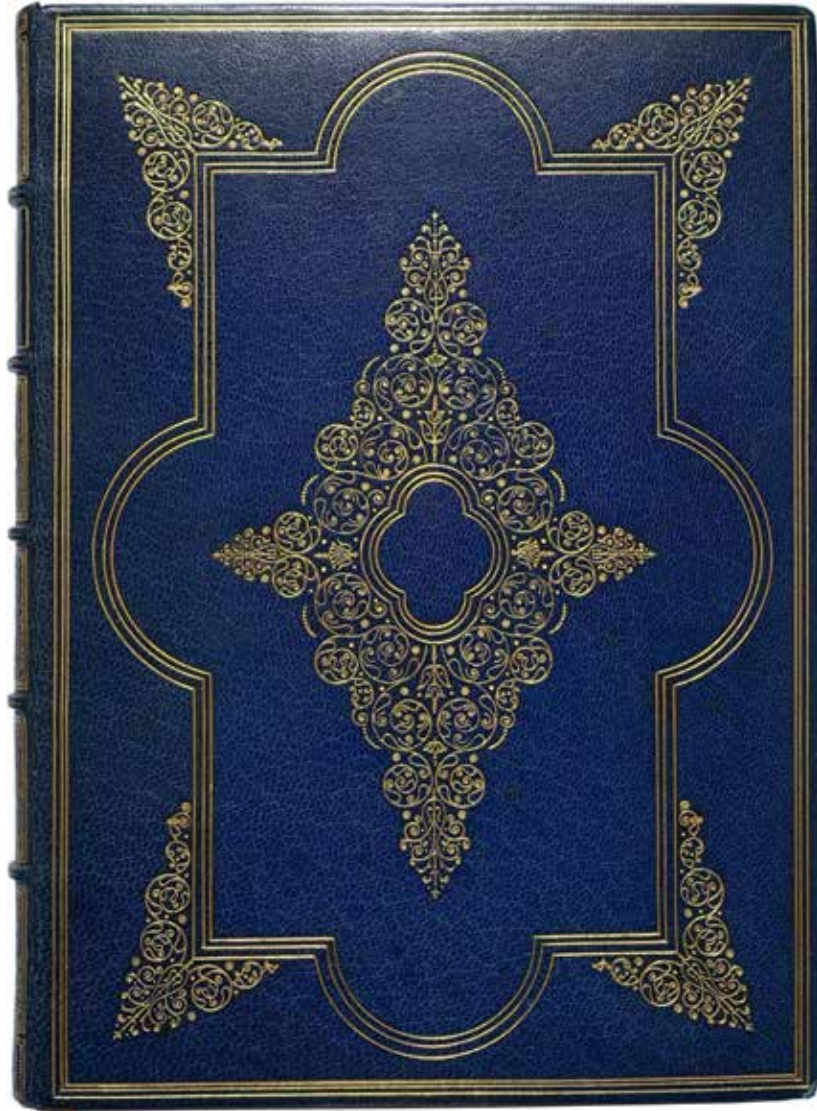
Herman de Campos is recorded as a printer in Portugal between 1509 and 1518. Only 12 works are known from his press: one at Setúbal, ten at Lisbon, and this lone production at Almeirim. The only sources of information on him are his colophons, from which it appears that he came from Germany, possibly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

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

* King Manuel 17. Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* P1. Jüsten, *Incunábulo e post-incunábulo portugueses* 54. Anselmo 439. Innocência VII, 60-1. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 527-8. Figanière 1525. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 227. *BM Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966) p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, I, Tipografia portuguesa* 884. Palha 2589. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 536. *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada* 142. Maggs, *Seventy-Five Spanish Books* (Catalogue 589, 1933) 15: listed at £275. Not in Adams. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*. Not in *Livros quincentistas portugueses da Biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* or Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in *Catálogo colectivo*. NUC: MH. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; however, there is an incomplete copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal).



Item 164



Item 164

Regulations for One of Portugal's Most Important Military Orders

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

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

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

* Innocêncio II, 132. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 241. Ameal 778. Avila-Perez 2263. Souza da Camara 1000. NUC: DLC, WU, MH, InU, TxU. OCLC: 78489498 (Getty Research Institute, University of California-Berkeley Law, College of the Holy Cross); 600784972 (Universitätsbibliothek Basel); 253074402 and 836227938 (Staatsbibliothek Berlin); 236097283 (Harvard University).

Infantry and Cavalry Tactics

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

FIRST EDITION, published while the author was a cadet in the infantry regiment of Penamacôr. Oliveira da Costa states that there was no elementary treatise on

tactics available in Portuguese at this time; he aimed to fill that gap with the *Tractado*, a compendium from the works of many authors (most of them French, including Bottée, Le Blond, Maizeroy, Scionville and Bardet de Villeneuve). The plates, none of which is signed, show infantry and cavalry movements in various types of terrain. Martins de Carvalho cites an edition (or issue?) of 1807.

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

* Innocência V, 311; XVI, 55: without collation. Almirante p. 573 cites the work with a shorter form of the author's name (Luis de Oliveira da Costa) and a slightly different title (*Tratado de tactica geral*), and was uncertain of the date of publication, citing it as "1801 (?)." Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 201 (calling for only 15 plates). *Grande enciclopédia* II, 76. NUC: MiU.

French and Spanish Battle for Perpignan in 1642

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

\$650.00

First and only Portuguese Edition. The colophon states that this is a reprint of the Pamplona, 1642 edition printed "a costa da Iuan Veret." The *Relacion* consists of "Copia de vna letra, que don Diego Osorio de Vargas escriuiò de Perpiñan a don Alonso de Guzman Saavedra, y Quintanilla, sargento de Vallecas" (p. 2-8) dated 10 February 1642, with prefatory note on p. [1]. The French besieged and captured Perpignan in 1642, during the Thirty Years' War; the city was formally ceded by Spain to France by the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. The area ceded is sometimes called Northern Catalonia (Catalunya del Nord, French Catalonia).

* Arouca R424 (citing a copy in the Biblioteca da Ajuda only). Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 185. Innocência XVIII, 186. Palau 258268; without mention of the Pamplona edition. Palha 3240. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not in Trindade or *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *Alitteratura hespanhola em Portugal*. NUC: MH. OCLC: 68192769 (Newberry Library); 83847736 (Houghton Library); see 213467041 for the Pamplona edition (University of Illinois). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Neither the Lisbon nor the Pamplona edition located in the online CCPBE.

168. PALMEIRIM, A.[ugusto] X.[avier]. *Alguns factos militares portugueses no século XVIII pelo general* Lisbon: Typographia Universal de Thomaz Quintino Antunes, Impressor da Casa Real, 1873. Large 8°, stitched. Some foxing. Minor fraying, foxing and soiling to title page. Overall in good condition. 131 pp., (2 ll.). \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this text, which appears to have been taken from an anonymous, undated manuscript which seems to have been translated from English, attributed to Simon Fraeser by Palmeirim.

Augusto Xavier Palmeirim (1808-1890), general of division, peer of the realm and parliamentary deputy, had a long and distinguished career.

* Martinho da Fonseca, *Aditamentos ao Dicionário bibliográfico português do Innocência Francisco da Silva*, p. 82; Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 206. For more on General Palmeirim, see Innocência I, 312; VIII, 349. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XX, 117-8.

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

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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), pp. 205-6. This work not in Innocência; on the author, see I, 312 and VIII, 349, and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 82. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 499315943 (University of Kansas, British Library, Oxford University). Jisc repeats the British Library and Oxford University. Not located in Hollis, which cites Luz Soriano's reply. Not located in Orbis.

No Other Copy Located

170. [PENINSULAR WAR]. *Exercito de terra.* [continues in caption title on p. 3:] *Extracto do codigo dos delictos, e penas para as tropas da República, em 11 de novembro de 1796 (12 brumaire an 5), e de alguns Decretos Imperiaes actualmente em vigor.* N.p.: n.pr., [after 21 December 1808]. 8°, contemporary plain blue wrappers (spine a bit worn; other minor defects), 1.7 x 8 cm. white paper strip on front cover with contemporary inscription

“Codigo dos Delictos e Penas do Exr. Frances // em 1792.” In very good condition. 32 pp. \$300.00

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

* Not in Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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

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

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

* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II*, 385. Palau 193834: giving the imprint as Gerona, Imprenta Real, 1809, but with the title in Portuguese. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 64685462 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Food and Transportation for the Portuguese and British Armies

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

2 works in 1 volume. \$500.00

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

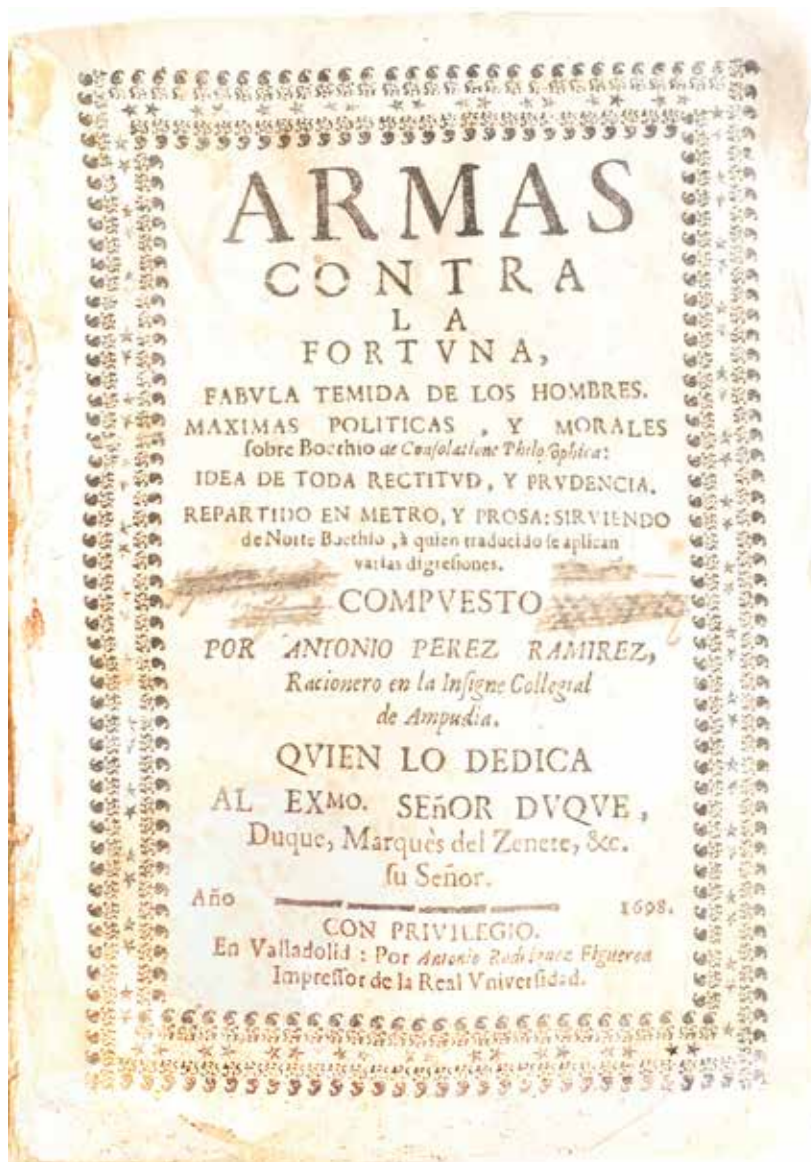
* Innocência XVIII, 168: calling for 125 pp. and 24 *modelos*. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular III*, 151, without collation. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 228. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. NUC: ICN, DLC-P4. OCLC: 7280391 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

Regulação do fornecimento dos transportes para serviço dos exercitos portuguez e inglez. (Lisbon:) Na Impressão Regia, 1812. (1 l.), 114 pp., (7 ll.), 1 folding table. Portuguese and English on facing pages. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some light browning. Three lines of old (contemporary?) ink manuscript additions on p. 109. A good to very good copy.

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

* Innocência XVIII, 167: calling for 114 pp., 7 *modelos*. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular III*, 150: calling for 114 pp., 7 *modelos*. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 227. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 22857318 (Newberry Library, University of New Mexico, Universidade de São Paulo). Not located in Porbase, which cites only a single copy of an 1841 work of 24 pp., with a similar title. Copac locates a single copy, in British Library.



Item 174

***173. PERALADA, Biblioteca del Palacio.** *Exposición de libros-documentos-grabados de arte e historia militar de las siglos XV al XIX. Dedicada a las Fuerzas del Ejército de Guarnición en Figueras con motivo de las ferias y fiestas de la Santa Cruz. Patrocinada por el excelentísimo Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Figueras y celebrada en su Salón de Actos, Mayo 1951.* Peralada: Biblioteca del Palacio, 1951. Small 4°, original illustrated wrappers (minor soiling to wrappers). Uncut and unopened. In very good condition overall; fine internally. 77 pp., (1 l.), illustration in text facing title page. \$100.00

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

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

With a Six-Page Dedication to the Duque del Zenate

174. PEREZ RAMIREZ, Antonio. *Armas contra la fortuna, fabula temida de los hombres. Maximas politicas, y morales sobre Boethio de Consolatione Philosophica: idea de toda rectitud, y prudencia. Repartido en metro, y prosa: sirviendo de Norte Boethio, à quien traducido se aplican varitas digresions.* Valladolid: Por Antonio Rodriguez Figueroa, Impresor de la Real Universidad, 1698. 4°, mid-eighteenth-century limp vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript title and decoration on spine, endleaves using "papel sellado" of 20 [? illegible] dated 1747. Title page with quadruple typographical border. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Some light browning and faint dampstains to title page. Overall in very good condition. Old (contemporary?) inscriptions on title page scored. Old manuscript annotation on p. 3. (10 ll.), 583, (1) pp., (6 ll.). \$2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this critical translation and interpretation, with much weighty commentary, mostly in prose, but including some verse, of the first book of Boethius's *De consolatione philosophica*. The book is dedicated to D. Juan de Dios Silva Mendoza Haro Guzman Roxas Sandoval de la Vega y Luna, Duque and Marques del Zenate, etc. The author provides six preliminary pages of dedication.

* Alcocer 1030. Palau 222220. Not located in HSA. Not located in Salvá or Heredia. Not located in Gallardo. OCLC: 434012659 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca, Universidad de Valencia, Universidad de Valladolid); 1035376123 (internet resource-Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon). The online CCPBE locates eight copies in seven other Spanish libraries. Jisc locates a single copy, in the British Library. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.



Item 174

*Royalist Newspaper Published in Callao,
Only Months Before the Battle of Ayacucho*

175. [PERU]. *Triunfo del Callao*. Nos. [1], 2, 3, 33 and 36 only. 5 issues. Callao: Various printers (see below), 1824. Folio (29.4 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Three small round wormholes, touching a few letters of text, but not affecting legibility. In good to very good condition. Small stamp ("36DE#56A") in lower margin of first page of second issue. 2; 4; [4]; 3, (1); 4 pp. 5 issues. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS [?] of this weekly royalist newspaper. Beginning with the second issue, the title becomes *El Triunfo del Callao*. The initial issue attacks Bolívar as a dictator; additional references to him occur in the second issue. The newspaper includes government decrees and lists of prisoners of war in the fortress of Callao, by name, country and/or rank.

The issues are dated 1 March (n° 1, n.pr.), 9 and 16 March (nos. 2-3, Lima: Imprenta de San Jacinto; and 6 and 27 October (nos. 33 and 36, Imprenta de la Division de la Costa de Lima, por D. José Masias). The final defeat of the royalists in Peru was at the Battle of Ayacucho in December 1824.

* Cf. Medina *Lima* 3794, describing the first four numbers only, and stating that he had seen number 11, dated 5 May, with 4 pp. OCLC: 44410880 (New York Public Library, Columbia University, Yale University, Harvard University, and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, citing 46 issues from 1 March 1824 to 5 January 1825, but without stating which issues are held by which institution.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Spanish King Explains Declaration of War vs. the Holy Roman Emperor

176. PHILIP V, King of Spain (1700-1746). [*José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator*]. *Manifesto, ou noticia Das razoes que obrigarão a Sua Magestade Catholica a fazer guerra ao Emperador dos Romanos mandada Ao Conde de Montijo seu Embayxador na Corte Britanica. Tradusida da lingua castelhana na Portugueza*. Lisboa Occidental: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1733. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$200.00

First Edition in Portuguese. The King of Spain explains why he is declaring war against the Holy Roman Emperor, mentioning the Emperor's actions against Stanislaw, elected king of Poland in 1733, as well as insults to himself and to his son, Carlos I, Duke of Parma (the future Carlos III of Spain). Philip V had been disappointed in his hopes that Great Britain would mediate the dispute, and in other diplomatic overtures.

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. After the death of Augustus II, King of Poland, Stanislaw Leszyzynski hoped to become king again, as he had been from 1704 to 1709 with the backing of Charles XII of Sweden. Stanislaw, with the backing this time of the Bourbons of France (he was the son-in-law of Louis XV) and Spain,

was elected king in 1733. His rule was opposed by the Habsburgs, Russia, and Saxony, who supported Augustus III.

Most of the battles of the War of the Polish Succession were fought outside Poland. The war ended with Augustus III on the throne of Poland, and the Habsburgs and Bourbons playing musical thrones elsewhere. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine, the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily. Charles Emmanuel III left Lombardy, which he had won in battle, but remained king of Sardinia and was given Langhe, Tortona, and Novara.

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

* Innocêncio IV, 348: identifying the author as Mascarenhas. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 615. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 654, 765. OCLC: 60768676 (Newberry Library); 612529008 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Autograph Signature of President Francisco Antonio Pinto

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

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

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC; for similar broadsides issued by the president from 1826-1827, see 55300159, 55300002, 55257423. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Firepower

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

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

* Not located in NUC. Not in British Library Integrated Catalogue. Not in Hollis. Not in Merlyn. Not in Center for Research Libraries Online Catalogue. Not in Melvyl.

Funding the War of the Restauração

179. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656]. [Begins] *Sua Magestade, que Deos guarde, usando mais do amor de pay, que da soberania de Rey, no continuo cuidado, com que zela o amparo, conservação, & defensão de seus Vassallos, vendo pouco que se obrava, co, as contribuições, & perdidos meos necessarios pera a conservação, & defensão delles, que em Cortes se lhe offerecerão, & que alguns povos se descontentavão dos meos, que à principio se propuserão, tendo resente quam precisa, & apertadamente esta a necessidade, pedindo remedio prompto, & efficaz, para que o inimigo não cobre forças, & animo, vendo tanto descuido, nos meos da defensão, pera qual he precisamente necessario dinheiro prompto, para hum exercito* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 7 September 1641.. Folio (30.4 x 20.7 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "248-249" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (1 l., 1 blank l.). \$400.00

On wartime expenses.

* Arouca A227. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 71. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*.

Soldiers Who Commit Crimes Should be Punished

180. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656].
 [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber a vos Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este Alvarà virem ... a largueza dos privilegios de foro que se passaram aos soldados do Ouvidor Geral dagente de guerra, & mais Ouvidores conhecendo, & advocando rodas as causas civeis, & crimes dos ditos soldados* Lisbon: n.pr., dated in print 14 June 1642, 5 July and 8 July 1642.. Folio (28.3 x 19.2 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "202-203" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. Old ink manuscript "Soldados" in upper blank margin of first leaf recto. (2 ll.). \$300.00

Withdraws privileges of soldiers who have committed crimes.

* Arouca A198. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 65. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. Not located in OCLC.

No More Mules

181. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656].
 [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber a vos esta minha ley virem, que tendo consideração aos danos, que resultão contra meu serviço, & utilidade commua de meus vassallos em se usar de mullas, & machos, com que se tem empedido o uso de cavalos* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 2 and 11 December 1642.. Folio (28.8 x 20 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript inscription of 2 line in upper blank margin of first leaf recto, regarding content of this law. Old ink manuscript foliation "242-243" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.). \$400.00

Prohibits the creation of mules.

* Arouca L95. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. OCLC: 504604812 (British Library).

Gun Control Legislation

182. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656].
 [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber aos que este alvará de ley virem que avendo provido a Ordenação com o remedio necessario para se evitarem os danos que cada dia se expriment◊o do azo das pistolas, & do pouco temor das Justiças com que se ampar◊o omiziados em casas particulares....* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 23 February and 12 March 1647. Folio (31 x 21 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Small triangular piece missing from blank upper outer corner of first leaf without any loss. In good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "232-233" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.). \$550.00

Gun control measure against the use of pistols.

* Arouca A218. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. Not located in OCLC.

Punishments for Crimes Committed by the Military

183. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656].
 [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber aos que este Alvara virem, que por quanto a experiencia tem mostrado, que os delitos, & crimes que se cometem pella gente de guerra, que esta alistada nas fronteiras das Provincias deste Reyno, não são castigados com a demonstração, que he necessario* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 20 January and 6 February 1649.. Folio (30.4 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Some stains in upper inner blank margin of first leaf. In good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "220-221" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll., printed on the recto of the first and verso of the second leaf only). \$300.00

Alvará dealing with crimes of military.

* Arouca A223 (calling for a single leaf only). Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 72 (calling for 2 pp.). Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. Not located in OCLC.

Military Justice

184. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656]. [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber a vos que este meu Alvará virem, que sendome presentes os grandes excessos que se cometem por os Ministros, Cabos, & soldados pagos da milicia* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 23 September and 7 October 1653. Folio (31 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Light spotting and dampstains. In good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "277-278" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.) \$200.00

On the relationship between military and judicial officials.

* Arouca A243. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. Not located in OCLC.

Law Encouraging Breeding of Mares

185. [PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656]. [Begins] *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal Faço saber a vos que esta minha ley virem, que por a experiencia ter mostrado os grandes inconvenientes que se seguem, assi nesta Cidade, como nas demais, & Villas, & llugares do Reyno de reservarem as Egoas infant's, que nnellas ha pera montadas servirem a pessoas particulares, & se diminue muito a criação dos cavallos ginetes* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 4 August, 31 July and 23 August 1655. Folio (30.7 x 19.3 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation "286-287" in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.) \$600.00

Prohibits the use of young mares for riding in order encourage breeding.

* Arouca L124. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. OCLC: 922117857 (Biblioteca Nacional de España).

Military Service in Angola

186. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este meu Alvará em forma de Ley virem que por se reconhecer que a causa principal porque não ha muitas pessoas que queirão hir servirme voluntariamente ao Reyno de Angola* N.p.: n.pr., dated in Lisbon, 9 October 1716. Folio

(29 x 19.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. The two leaves detached. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$500.00

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

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Taxing Chocolate and Sweets to Pay for Soldiers

187. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Eu El-Rey faço saber aos que este meu Alvará em fôrma de Ley virem, que havendo por outro de dezaseis de Novembro do anno passado dado fôrma para que os assucares, que se achavão nestes Reynos* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 31 January 1721. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; six-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (1 l.) \$400.00

Imported chocolate, molasses, and sweets are to be included in the provisions of the *alvará* of 16 November 1720, which laid a tax on imported sugar to help pay for "tropas necessarias para a defença dos referidos Reynos."

* Not located in OCLC.

Sets Military Taxes To Be Paid by Businessmen

188. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Declaração, e Ampliação virem: Que em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios me foram presentes: Por huma parte as desigualdades inevitaveis na Derrama* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated 12 November 1774. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), recent black and white marbled wrappers, text block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Large woodcut initial. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$175.00

Pursuant to *alvarás* of 26 September and 30 October 1772, the tax and contribution of the businessmen in the Praça de Lisboa for the military is abolished, but other contributions in those *alvarás* are still to be made. Apparently the military tax was regarded as a severe strain by the merchants, many of whom were avoiding payment. Special provisions are made for the stockholders of the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão, Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba, and Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro (pp. 4-5).

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

*189. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber ao que o pesente [sic] Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que sendo muito conveniente ao Bem do Meu Real Serviço, que tudo quanto respeita á boa ordem, e regularidade da Disciplina Militar, Economia, e Regulamento das Minhas Forças tanto de Terra, como de Mar ...* Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 1 April 1808. Folio (29.3 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (4 ll.), final page blank. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Establishes the Conselho Supremo Militar, e de Justiça. The present edition contains the typographical error misspelling "presente" as "pesente".

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.

* Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro*, II, no. 4. Not in Valle Cabral. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 83556171 (John Carter Brown Library, calling for [4] pp.); 82571136 (John Carter Brown Library, calling for [8] pp.). Not located in Porbase.

Establishes the Real Archivo Militar at Rio de Janeiro

190. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Decreto. Sendo-me presente a grande vantagem, de que será ao Meu Real Serviço* 2 works in 1 volume. Rio de Janeiro: [Na Impressão Regia], (signed) 7 April 1808. Folio (28.7 x 20.2 cm.), late twentieth-century marbled wrappers, rectangular (2.4 x 5 cm.) off-white paper label on front cover, with "Regimento // do // Archivo Militar // Rio, 1808" in ink manuscript on front cover. In very good condition. Broadside.

2 works in 1 volume. \$800.00

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

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

BOUND WITH:

Regimento do Archivo Militar. Tendo S.A.R. o Príncipe Regente N.S. mandado organizar [Rio de Janeiro: colophon] Na Impressão Regia

1801

FU O PRINCIPE REGENTE Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem : Que sendo muito conveniente ao Bem do Meu Real Serviço, que tudo quanto respeita á boa ordem, e regularidade da Disciplina Militar, Economia, e Regulamento das Minhas

Forças tanto de Terra, como de Mar, se mantenha no melhor estado ; por que delle depende a energia, e conservação das mesmas Forças, que segurarão a tranquillidade, e defeza dos Meus Estados : E sendo muitos os Negocios desta natureza, que por Minhas Leis, e Ordens são da competencia dos Conselhos de Guerra, do Almirantado, e do Ultramar na parte Militar sómente, onde senão podem decidir, por Me achar residindo nesta Capital, os quaes não podem estar demorados sem manifesto detrimento do interesse público, e prejuizo dos Meus Fieis Vassallos, que tem a honra de servir-Me nos Meus Exercitos, e Armadas : E devendo outrosim dar-se providencias mais adaptadas ás actuaes circumstancias para a boa Administração da Justiça Criminal no Conselho de Justiça, que se fórma nos Conselhos de Guerra, e do Almirantado, a fim de que se terminem os Processos quanto antes, e com a regularidade, e exactidão, que convem : Para obviar, e remover estes, e outros inconvenientes : Sou Servido Determinar o seguinte.

I. Haverá nesta Cidade hum Conselho Supremo Militar, que entenderá em todas as materias, que pertencião ao Conselho de Guerra, e ao do Ultramar na parte Militar sómente ; que se comporá dos Officiaes Generaes do Meu Exercito, e Armada Real, que já são Conselheiros de Guerra, e do Almirantado, e
que

(signed) 7 April 1808. Folio (28.7 x 20.2 cm.), (1 l., printed on both sides). In very good condition.

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

* Valle Cabral 27. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro* II, no. 7. Not in Rodrigues. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Bosch.

Limits Service of Volunteer Soldiers in Brazil to Eight Years

191. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Decreto. Dezejando promover por todos os meios de brandura, e moderação o Recrutamento necessario para levar ao seu estado completo os regimentos de Linha do Meu Exercito nos Dominios do Brazil: Sou Servido, que da data deste em diante todo aquelle, que alistar voluntariamente Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 13 May 1808. Folio (29.1 x 20.1 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on first two pages only. \$800.00

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

* Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro*, II, no. 18. Not in Valle Cabral. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 82890205 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase.

192. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826; titular Emperor of Brazil, 1825-1826]. *Decreto. Havendo ordenado por decreto de nove de maio deste anno a extincção das repartições do Chefe do Estado Maior General, e Secretario Militar* N.p. [Lisbon?]: , (1824). Large 4° (23.6 x 18.5 cm.), contemporary red half calf over red paper-covered boards (only the slightest wear to corners; small defect to rear cover at lower outer corner), gilt spine, marbled endleaves. Wide margined (large paper copy?). In very good condition. 15 pp. \$100.00

Collects decrees regarding the behavior and duties of employees of the Ministry of War, reorganized in 1823. On p. [3] is the caption title "Plano de organização, e regimento da Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios da Guerra". Signed in print on p. 12 by the Conde de

Sub-Serra. On p. [13] is the caption title "Instrucções que Sua Magestade manda que se observem no governo interior da Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios da Guerran" Signed in print on p. 15 by the Conde de Sub-Serra. Dated in print 1 June 1824 on pp. 12 and 15.
* Not located in *NUC*.

Establishes a National Guard in Portugal

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

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

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

* This edition not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar Português*; cf. II, 5, for an edition of the same year, described as a 16°, of 30 pp., printed Lisbon: Imp. Silviana. Not located in *NUC*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).

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

194. [PORTUGAL. Royal Mint, Lisbon]. *A certidão abaixo foi recebida pelo Commissario em Chefe dos Exercitos Britanicos em Portugal, em reposta a huma Carta respectiva ao valor dos Duros Hespanhoes.* [text begins:] *Antonio Silverio de Miranda, Knight of the Order of Christ, Treasurer of the Royal Stipends, & Superintendent of the Royal Mint &c.* N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 13 October 1808. Folio (28.5 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In very good to fine condition. Ink manuscript foliation ("240") in



upper outer corner recto. Broadside. Text in English and Portuguese, in facing columns. \$300.00

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

* Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 database searched).

*First Edition of Portugal's First Army Regulations
Substantially Annotated in Contemporary and Early Hands*

195. [PORTUGAL. Secretario de Estado]. *Regimentos em que se dá nova forma a cavallaria, & infantaria, com augmento de soldos para todos os cabos, officiaes, & soldados; & disposição para o governo dos exercitos assim na campanha, como nas praças. Em que se comprehendem tambem os exercitos uteis, com as suas vozes para todos os soldados, & granadeyros, sirviço por brigada, modo de acampar, & tomar as guardas, & ordens geraes para os sargentos mayores. Mandados imprimir pelo Secretario de Estado por ordem de S. Magestade*. Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1708. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (very worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments (surface abraded, somewhat defective at head and foot; other wear at corners, edges of covers). Text block edges sprinkled red. A sound binding, but one that looks as if it's gone to war and back. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, typographical headpiece, woodcut initials. Some small, light dampstains, mostly in lower margin. Overall in good condition; internally very good. Copy of a royal decree of 22 de Março 1710 (?) in an early hand, in ink manuscript, on 2 front free endleaves. Substantive ink manuscript marginal notes and underlining in the same hand through most of the volume. Blank leaf following p. 188 and 2 rear endleaves are covered in ink manuscript notes (an early but probably a different hand). 15, 188 pp., (1 l.), 140 pp. \$2,000.00

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

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



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1753, and 1797. They remained in effect until the reforms of the Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe in the 1760s.

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

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

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

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

Europe After the Napoleonic Wars

196. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *L'Europe après d'Aix-la-Chapelle, faisant suite au Congrès de Vienne.* Paris: Chez F. Béchét Ainé, 1819. 8°, contemporary tree calf (wear at corners, head and foot of spine; other minor wear), smooth spine gilt with olive morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves and edges. Very occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink inscription "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half-title. xxvii, 378 pp. \$300.00

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

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak

of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon's favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and State equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt's fifty or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are *Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique* (1817), *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

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

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

Mutiny at Quillota; Portales Imprisoned

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

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

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

* Briseño III, 321 (no. 2025). OCLC: 55250099 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



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President Praises Loyal Soldiers Helping Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Prieto addresses the army and the local militia, praising their loyalty and entrusting "á vuestro valor y á vuestras virtudes" the defense of the nation against the traitorous mutineers at Quillota. Prieto was a Chilean military and political figure. He was twice President of Chile between 1831 and 1841.

* Briseño III, 327 (no. 2070). OCLC: 55251929 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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

199. RAPHAEL de Jesus, Fr. *Castrioto Lusitano Parte I* [all published] ... *Empresa, a Restauração de Pernambuco e das Capitánias confinantes ...* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1679. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (recased, later endleaves; rubbed, extremities worn, one joint starting to crack), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt on black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title page signed by Clemente Billingue, with portrait of "Castrioto Lusitano" flanked by 3 allegorical figures, 2 putti, and a coat of arms, all in an elaborate architectural frame (see below). Title-page slightly soiled, otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (9 ll.), 701, (1) pp., (23 ll.). \$6000.00

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

The engraved title page has an fine half-length oval portrait of João Fernandes Vieyra in elaborately chased armor, wearing the Ordem de Cristo; a rectangle below holds his name, and running around the frame are the Latin words "Patrarunt nomen illi." Allegorical figures in niches surround him. Above the portrait, the figure of Fortitudo hefts a Doric column; putti to either side bear a sword and a trumpet, representing martial valor and fame. To the left of the portrait, Fidelitas carries a book and the scales usually

associated with Justice. To the right, Liberalitas holds a book and raises a hand in greeting. At the foot of the page is Fernandes Vieyra's coat of arms, in an elaborate frame. The engraving is signed by Clemente Billingue ("Clemente Billingue Invenit e fes."), whose dates Soares estimates as ca. 1660 to after 1716. Soares considers him proficient but not inspired: "um artista operoso, correcto por vezes nos delineamentos, mas desprezando quási por completo as expressões das suas figuras ... um abridor de profissão e nunca um artista entusiasta pela sua arte."

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

* Arouca J17. Borba de Moraes (1983)I, 427. Barbosa Machado III, 632-3. Innocência VII, 48; XVIII, 155. Pinto de Matos, p. 331. Sabin 36088. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 224. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 49. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração* 687. Mindlin, *Highlights* 116. Visconde de Trindade, *Restauração* 327. Soares, *Dicionário*, II, 26. J.H. Rodrigues, *Domínio holandês* 215. J.C. Rodrigues 2025. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 679/2. Bosch 142. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* R20. Palha 4259. Azembuja 1253. Monteverde 2947. Azevedo-Samodães 1632. Ameal 1222. Avila Perez 3822. Boxer, *Dutch in Brazil* (1957) pp. 64-5, 244n., 270-1, 273, 276, 299. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Elementos bibliográficos para a história das guerras chamadas da Restauração*. Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, no. 319; on Billingue, pp. 127-31. Barry Taylor, "Allegorical Title Pages in Seventeenth-Century Spain and Portugal," *Pruebas de imprenta, Estudios sobre la cultura editorial del libro en la España moderna 7 contemporánea*, ed. Gabriel Sánchez Espinosa, pp. 67-82, especially p. 76.

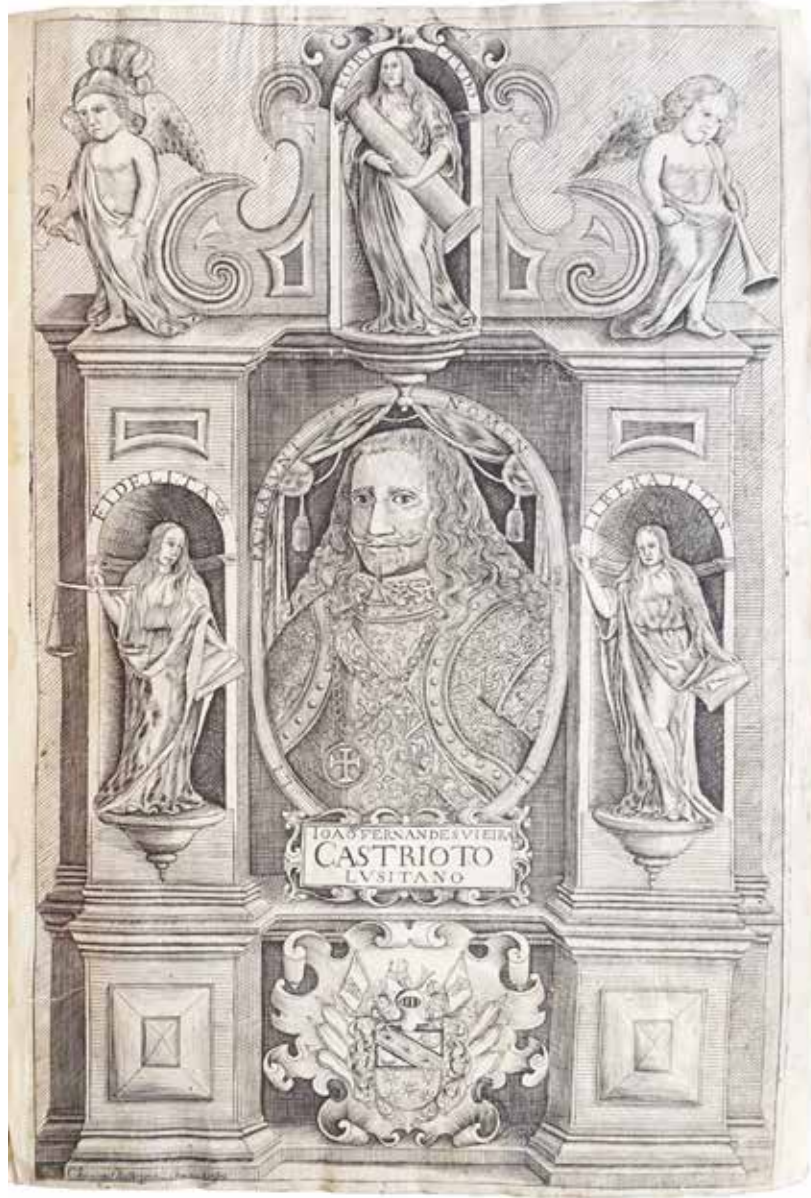
***200. RAPOSO, Maria Antonieta Gomes.** *A invasão da Etiópia em 1935 vista pela diplomacia portuguesa*. Lisbon: Colibri, 2003. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 148 pp., (1 l., 5 ll. illustrations, 24 ll. documents, 1 l.), map in text. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-772-427-2. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Catalogue of Collection of Royal Armor Founded in 1564

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

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



Item 199

*Private Letters of the Barão de Rendufe to a Fellow Diplomat,
The Visconde de Carreira: Apparently Unpublished*

***202. RENDUFE, Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão and later Conde de.** Collection of 16 autograph letters, all but 3 signed, to Luiz de António Abreu e Lima (1787-1871), 1° Visconde and 1° Conde de Carreira. On paper, in Portuguese. 1829-1846. 4° and 8°, unbound. Written in ink, in a small, even, legible hand. Foldlines. Very fine. 16 letters, a total of 60 pages of text 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 absolutists. 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) he 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. There he negotiated a treaty whereby the Spanish and English



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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), 1° Visconde and 1° 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:

1. London, 8 June 1829. (4°, 1 l. text, 1 l. with address and remains of wax seal). 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. (4°, 1 l.). Mentions that the Duke of Cumberland (fifth son of King George III, and eventually senior male-line descendant, who became King of Hanover in 1837) is gaining adherents.

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

4. Ponta Delgada (Azores), 15 May 1832. (4°, 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. (4°, 2 ll.). A summary of the army's actions, with frank comments about various participants; mentions Trás-os-Montes and the Miguelistas in Braga.

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

7. Porto, 20 September 1832. (8°, 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 started in July 1832 and lasted about a year.]

8. Porto, 3 February 1833. (8°, 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.

9. N.p., 11 May 1833. (8°, 2 ll.). Mentions chronic shortages of gunpowder and troops, and the use of artillery.

10. Lisbon, 15 November 1834. (4°, 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. (4°, 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 quatro*), Freire, and Carvalho.

12. Lisbon, 16 July 1836. (4°, 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 Câmara Municipal.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE:

13. Madrid, 8 July 1846. (8°, 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]. (4°, 2 ll., LACKING at least 1 leaf at the end). Mentions the queen and Luis de Camara, Paraly-Barbosa, Francisco; includes anecdotes about someone's wedding.

15. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4°, 11.). Mentions Aguiar as an enemy of the Duque de Palmella, Mo[u]zinho (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. (4°, 2 ll.). Mentions the departure of the *Amélia* 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.

Portuguese Diplomat Describes the Prussian Army

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

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

* Innocência VII, 285 (without mention of the two unnumbered supplementary leaves, which contain an index and errata, respectively). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 347-8. On José Maria Delorme Colaço, see Innocência V, 33; XIII, 93; see also *Grande enciclopédia* VIII, 527-8. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 504305897 (British Library); 753199102 (British Library Reference Collections)

Portuguese Galleons in the Harbor at Cadiz

***204. [RESTAURAÇÃO].** *Copia de una carta que escreveu un cavallero andalus a otro residente en Madrid.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, a custa de Lourenço de Queiros livreiro do Estado de Bragança, 1641. 4°, modern decorated wrappers. Typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Minor stains. Small rectangular white paper

HISTORIA DA ORDEM
DO
HOSPITAL, HOJE DE MALTA,
E
DOS SENHORES GRÃO-PROIORES DELLA
EM PORTUGAL:

*Fundada sobre os Documentos, que podem supprir, confirmar, ou
emendar o pouco, incerto, ou falso, que della se acha im-
presso; servindo incidentalmente a outros muitos as-
sumptos, com geral utilidade.*

POR

JOSE' ANASTASIO DE FIGUEIREDO RIBEIRO.

PARTE I.

Até a morte do Senhor Rei D. Sancho II.



LISBOA. M.DCCXCIII.

NA OFFICINA DE SENÃO THADDEO FERREIRA.

*Com Licença da Real Mesa da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame
e Censura dos Livros.*

ticket with blue border and serrated edges, containing ink manuscript notation "COPIA // 1641" and check mark in red. (4 ll.). \$350.00

FIRST EDITION? In this letter dated 20 September 1641, the anonymous supposedly Andalusian author describes nine Portuguese galleons in the harbor at Cadiz and their commander. He goes on to discuss the war between Spain and Portugal, with sympathy for the Portuguese cause, referring to Dom Antonio Tello de Menezes, former Viceroy of India, as commander of a victorious Portuguese fleet at Dunkirk.

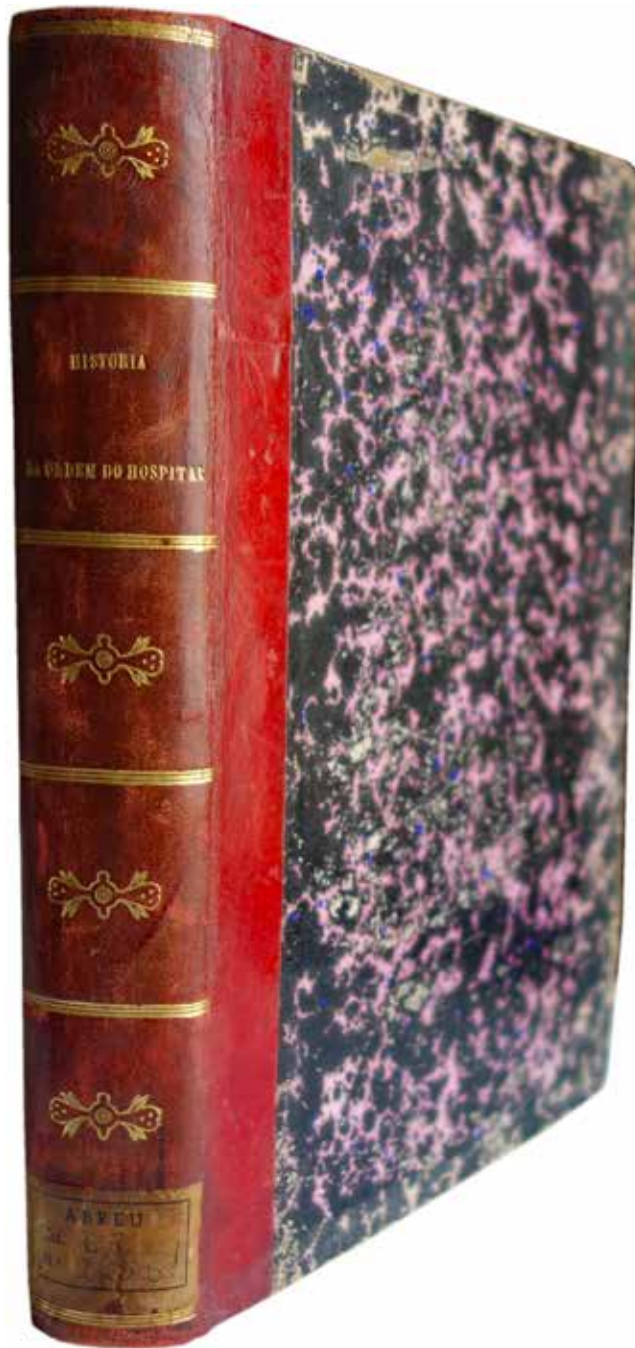
* Arouca C195. Palau 61188. Innocência XVIII, 179. Fonseca, Elementos bibliográficos para a história das guerras chamadas da Restauração (1640-1688) 11. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar português (1976) I, 447 (calling in error for 10 pp.). Perição de Faria, Trindade 48: "raro." Palha 2988. Monte Verde 1795. Not in Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração. Not in Sousa Viterbo, A literatura hespanhola em Portugal. NUC: MH. OCLC: This edition not located; cf. 803344491 (Biblioteca de Catalunya: with the imprint Em Lisboa: Na officina de Lourenço de Anueres: A custa de Lourenço de Quéiròs liureiro do estado de Bragança, giving the publication date as 1760). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Knights of Malta in Portugal in Portugal During the Middle Ages

*205. RIBEIRO, José Anastasio de Figueiredo. *Historia da ordem do Hospital, hoje de Malta, dos Senhores Grão-Priores della em Portugal: fundada sobre os documentos, que pôdem supprir, confirmar, ou emendar o pouco, incerto, ou falso, que della se acha impresso; servindo incidentemente a outros muitos assumptos, con geral utilidade.... Parte I* [all published of this first edition]. *Até a morte do Senhor Rei D. Sancho II*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century quarter crimson sheep over marbled boards, smooth spine gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Engraved arms of the Portuguese branch of the Order on title page. Wide-margined. In very good condition. Illustrated bookplate of Fernando de Abreu. Following the final printed page are four extra leaves of manuscripts titled "Lembranças que não deixarão de interessar à Ordem do Hospital colhidas pelo Padre João Pereira Gomes Praga". xv, (1), 418 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. This volume takes to the mid-thirteenth century (with considerable documentation) the history in Portugal of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, after 1309-10 also called the Knights of Rhodes and, after its transference to the island of Malta in 1529, usually referred to as the Knights of Malta. A revised, amplified version, in three volumes, appeared in 1800.

* Innocência IV, 233: without collation. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 298: also without collation. Figanière 1510. Castello Melhor 1213. Fernandes Thomaz 2003. Monte Verde 2408. NUC: DLC, CLU (collating as our copy). OCLC: 12824084 (University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library); 560455256 (British Library); 794289517 (Sovereign Military Order of Malta); 632931230 (Universitätsbibliothek München); 77820267 (Princeton University). Porbase locates five copies: a single copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in "mau estado"). Jisc cites British Library only.



Item 205

Rochambeau in the American Revolution

- 206. RICE, Howard C., and Anne S.K. Brown, editors and translators.** *The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783.* 2 volumes. Princeton: Princeton University Press, and Providence: Brown University Press, 1972. Large 4° (30.5 x 25.5 cm.), publisher's cloth with dust jacket, in slipcase. Text in 1, 2, or 3 columns. In very good to fine condition. xxviii, 351 pp.; v, (1), 362 pp., with illustrations in color and black and white, including many maps, some folding. ISBN: 0691046107. 2 volumes. \$250.00

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

- 207. RODRIGUES, J.[osé] C.[arlos].** *Bibliotheca Brasiliense: catalogo annotado dos livros sobre o Brasil e de alguns autographos e manuscriptos pertencentes a J.C. Rodrigues Parte I Descobrimento da America: Brasil Colonial 1492-1822 [all published].* Mansfield Center, CT: Martino Publishing, 1999. 4°, navy blue publisher's cloth. As new. vi, 680 pp. ISBN: 1-57898-198-0. \$45.00

Facsimile reprint of the original 1907 edition.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 972 (for the original edition).

Eyewitness to the Second Siege of Diu, in Portuguese India

- 208. RODRIGUES, Miguel.** *Carta de Miguel Rodrigues a El Rei D. Joao 3° sobre os successos do Cerco de Dio etc. [Colophon]* Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1837. Large 8°, early blue wrappers. Caption title. Typographical rule. Minor soiling on final blank verso. In very good condition. 11 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Miguel Rodrigues was a soldier in India. During the second siege of Diu, in 1546, Rodrigues maintained a force of thirty soldiers at his own expense. This letter to D. João III, dated November 24, 1546, was copied from a document at the Arquivo Nacional due to the diligence of João Carlos Feo Cardoso de Castello-Branco. It includes descriptions of the fortifications, the shortage of munitions and money, and the actions of the Portuguese leader João de Mascarenhas. The besiegers were routed after seven months by the arrival of a Portuguese fleet under D. João de Castro.

Innocência believed that only 300 copies of this work were printed.

* Innocência VI, 247. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 247 (giving the date of publication as 1839), stating that some believe Miguel Rodrigues to be Miguel Rodrigues Coutinho, who restricted the liberty of Camões due to non-payment of a debt. OCLC: 23171347 (University of Chicago). Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

É L É M E N S
 D E
 P Y R O T E C H N I E,
 D I V I S É S
 E N C I N Q P A R T I E S,

La première contenant le traité des matières, etc. ;
 la deuxième, les feux de terre, d'air et d'eau ;
 la troisième, les feux d'aérostation : la qua-
 trième, les feux de théâtre ; la cinquième, les
 feux de guerre :

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Un vocabulaire des termes compris dans cet
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A P A R I S,

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 théâtre de la République, n°. 51.
 MACIMEZ, libraire, quai des Augustins, n°. 73.

A N D I X. (1 8 0 2.)

Nicely Bound Volume in Fine Condition

209. ROLDAN HERVAS, José Manuel. *Hispania y el ejército romano. Contribucion a la historia social de la España antigua.* Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca, 1974. Acta Salamanticensia iussu Senatus Universitatis edita, Filosofia y Letras 76. Large 8°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. Frontispiece, 538 pp. ISBN: 84-600-6015-2. \$200.00

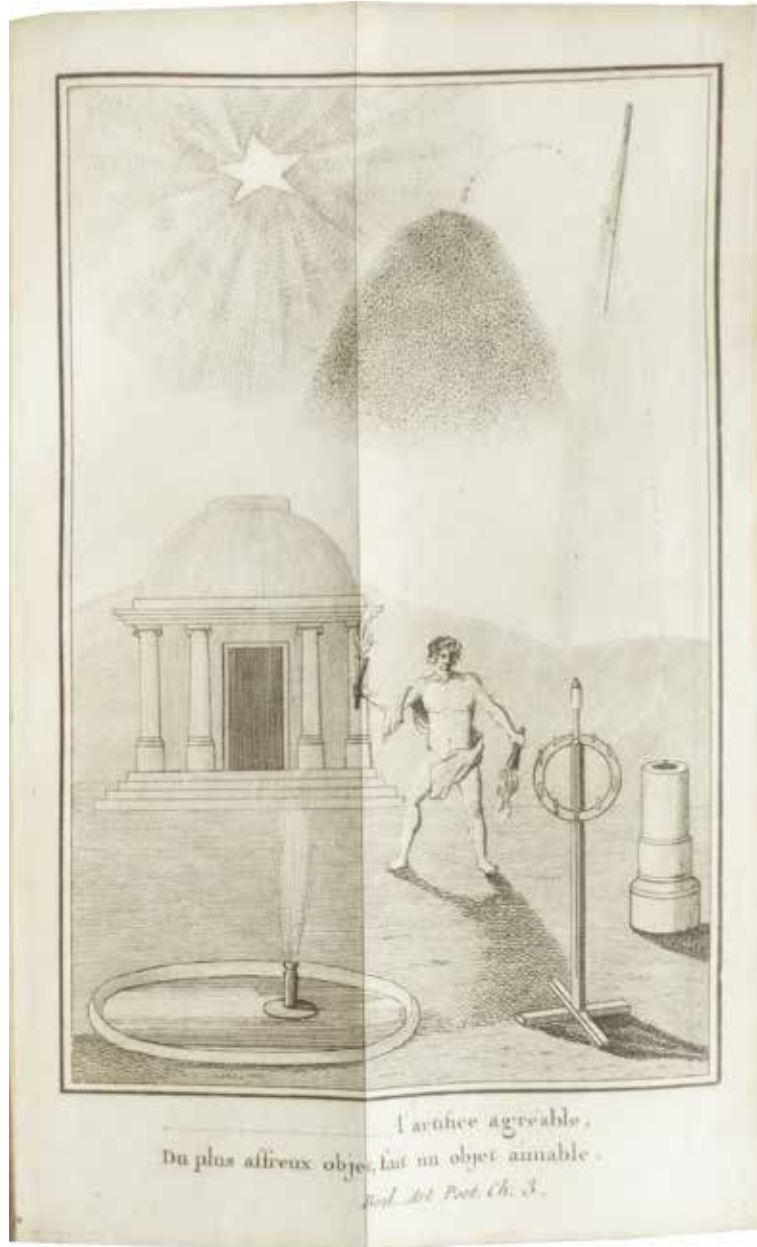
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Interesting study of where Spanish soldiers were stationed, organized by Roman provinces. One appendix contains maps showing where the troops were stationed at various times, and another quotes the inscriptions used by the author in researching this work. The useful indexes (p.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

First Major Treatise on Fireworks in More than Half a Century

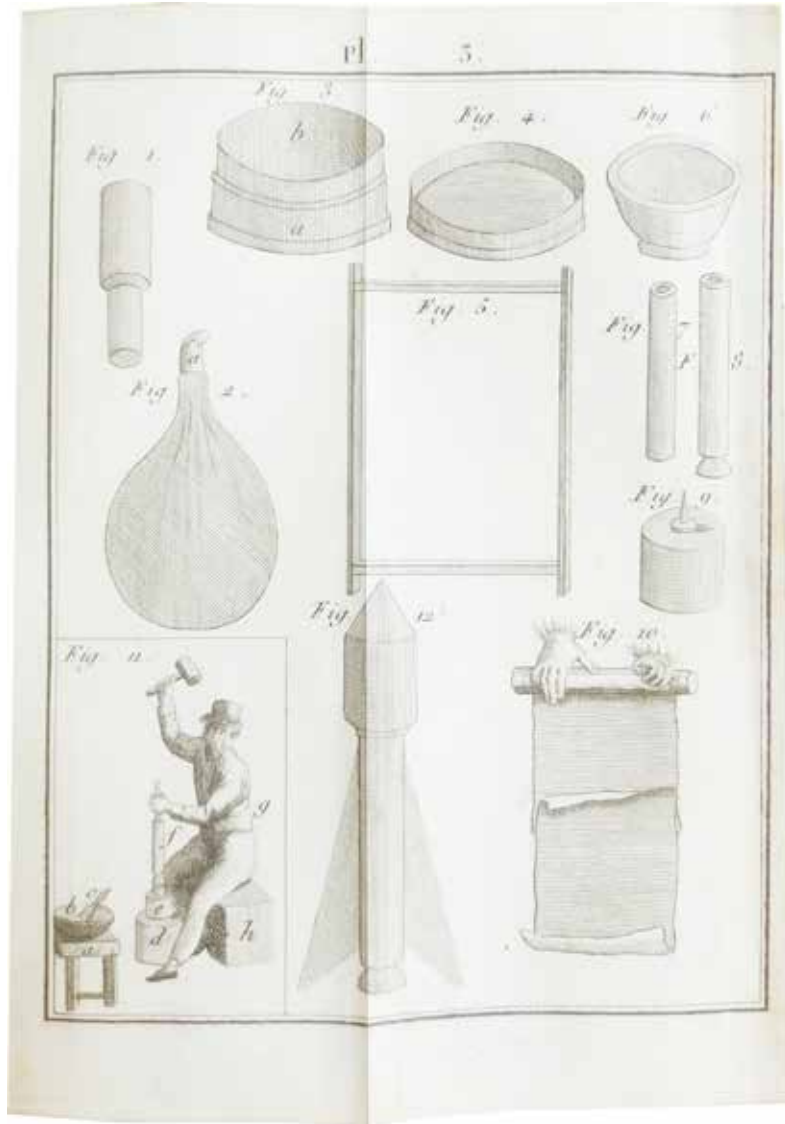
***210. RUGGIERI, Claude F[ortuné].** *Éléments de pyrotechnie, divisés en cinq parties. La première contenant le traité des matières, etc.; la deuxième, les feux de terre, d'air et d'eau; la troisième, les feux d'aërostation; la quatrième, les feux de théâtre; la cinquième, les feux de guerre: avec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

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

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3° conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira



Item 210



Item 210

Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º conde and 1º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Philip, *Firework Books*, R060.1. NUC: MiU, CtY, PU-S. OCLC: 18140134 (calling for xxiii, 390, 3 pp., [25] leaves of plates: Smithsonian Institution, Brown University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 601997863 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning; Universität Bern); 493320956 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning); 458815332 (also calling for xxiii pp. at the beginning; Bibliothèque nationale de France). Jisc locates a single copy, at National Library of Scotland.

*Why the Dutch Shouldn't Mind
If the French Invade the Austrian Netherlands*

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

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

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

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocência identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal

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

* Innocência IV, 351. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal 770*. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 559. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 674, 781. OCLC: 612503640 (Houghton Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 612503662 (Houghton Library); 60640869 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

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

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

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

* Palau 295756. Cf. Leguina 185: the editions of 1902 and 1904. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 228299795 (New York Public Library); 433193367 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Jisc, which lists the 1902 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only this edition, in a single copy at Biblioteca sportiva nazionale-Roma.

Earliest Work in Portuguese on the Knights of Malta

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

Tomo Primeiro [all published]. \$2,800.00

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

The present copy, and another sold by us in 2004 had the engraved emblem on the title page signed by de Rochefort and dated 1736; in another, sold by us in 2012, this



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

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

* Barbosa Machado III, 41-2. Innocência V, 202 (calling for only xvi preliminary pp., and without mention of the engraved frontispiece). Figanière 1515. Palha 2593. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 559 (calling for the frontispiece). Nepomuceno 1600. Fernandes Thomaz 4609 (with only 30 preliminary pages). Monteverde 4783. Azevedo Samodães 3006. Ameal 2115 (the Azevedo Samodães copy). Ávila Perez 6943 (probably the Azevedo Samodães / Ameal copy). On Vieira Lusitano (Francisco Vieira de Matos), one of the greatest Portuguese painters and engravers, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*, II, 631-50 (without mentioning the engraving herein; however, see I, 215-6, 648a in the article on Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie); also Pamplona *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses*, V, 361-4. On Gabriel M. Roussou, see Soares, II, 541-2. On G.F.L. Debrie, see Soares, I, 205-38. On Pedro Massar de Rochefort, see Soares, II, 530-6, especially n° 1748. On João de Abreu Gorjão, see Pamplona, *op. cit.*, III, 82-3. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas*, 357. OCLC: 433507292 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 434056285 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 457696755 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 794289636 (Sovereign Military Order of Malta-Rome); 300193679 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 27414554 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholica University of America, New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library). Porbase, citing five copies in the BN, Lisboa, and one each in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, gives a collation of (26), 408 pp. Hollis cites two copies, and gives the same collation as ours. Library of Congress Online Catalogue cites a copy which appears to lack the map, but otherwise has the same collation as ours. Catnyp cites a copy with the same collation as ours. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in BLPC.



Item 213



Item 213

A Paeon to Historical Research

214. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *Lettre A. M. Mielle, officier de l'Université de France, ancien professeur a la Faculté de Leyde, et membre de l'Institut Historique, sur son projet de l'Histoire Religieuse et Littéraire des Ordres Monastiques et Militaires* Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de A. Pinard, 1835. Large 8°, stitched. Some dampstains, light browning. Title page has small nicks at fore-edge and lower corner. In good condition. 24 pp. \$400.00

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

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

Santarém published further thoughts on this subject in *Notes additionnelles de M. le Vicomte de Santarem a la lettre qu'il adressa a M. le Baron Mielle le 24 avril 1835*, Paris, 1836 (21 pp.).

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

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

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

Important Manuscripts in Portuguese Libraries

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

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

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

* Innocência V, 436. Not in Palha. NUC: DCU-IA. OCLC: 458944568 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 51731105 (Getty Research Institute, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 904039291 (digitized from the Oliveira Lima Library copy). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Rules for Rowdy Knights

216. [SANTIAGO, Orden de]. *Regla de la Orden de la Caballeria de Santiago, con notas sobre algunos de sus capítulos, y un apéndice de varios documentos, que conducen para su inteligencia y observancia, y mayor ilustracion suya, y de las antigüedades de la Orden* Madrid: En la Imprenta de Sancha, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (very minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, short-title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut symbol of the Order of Santiago on title page. Occasional light browning and minimal foxing. In very good to fine condition. xvi, 223 pp. \$500.00

First edition of the present version of these rules, or constitution, governing the practice of the order of chivalry constituted by the Knights of Santiago. The statutes (pp. 1-46) are followed by lengthy "Notas para la mejor inteligencia de la Regla de la Orden de Santiago" (pp. 47-93), and then by an appendix with documents relating to the statutes and to the Orden de Santiago (pp. 95-223). The early rules cover such expected topics as welcoming guests, prayers, meals, clothing, wives, property, and the infirmary. But the knights seem to have been an obstreperous bunch, and the last thirty of seventy-one rules deal with a startling variety of misdemeanors and more serious crimes. There are

rules regarding theft (Cap. XLI), making false testimony (Cap. XLV), murdering fellow members (Cap. XLVII) or non-members (Cap. XLVIII), committing arson or sacrilege (Cap. XLIX), killing in course of defending the Order's property (Cap. L), striking a fellow member (Cap. LI), publicizing a fellow member's sins (Cap. LIII), disparaging a fellow member (Cap. LV) or insulting him (Cap. LIX) or insulting his lineage (Cap. LXI), contradicting the grand master (Cap. LXVIII), and much more.

The notes are quite detailed and scholarly, e.g., n° 33 (pp. 77-9), which lists changes made to *Capítulo XXIV*, on acceptable clothing. The documents in the appendix range from Pope Alexander III's confirmation of the order in 1175, translated to Spanish, to rites for accepting a man into the order, for burying members, and for celebrating a *capítulo general*. Biographies of all 39 of the grand masters of the Orden de Santiago from 1170 to ca. 1500 are given on pp. 119-48.

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

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

* Palau 253985. Not in Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. OCLC: 418753567 (Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon); 22262765 (University of California-Berkeley); 312910063 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 877273772 (National Library of Scotland); 3972154 (University of Alabama-Birmingham, University of Miami, Rice University-Fondren Library); 613468420 (University of Haifa); 23642950 (Princeton University, University of Michigan, University of British Columbia); 645320519 (e-book from the University of Michigan copy); 258361679 (no location given). CCPBE and Rebiun provide numerous locations. Jisc repeats National Library of Scotland and adds University of London.

*Rare Poem Celebrating Portuguese Defense of Évora
During the Wars of the Restauração*

217. SÃO FRANCISCO, João de, O.F.M. *Poema heroico vitorioso successo, e gloriosa vitoria do exercito de Portugal, sobre a hostilidade da Cidade de Evora nesta anno de 1663. A El-Rey Nosso Senho D. Affonso VI* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1663. 4°, disbound. Six-line woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Short tears (5 and 4 cm.) repaired with paper on first 2 leaves, partially obscuring a few letters on A2. Light stains and soiling. In near good to good condition. (21 ll.). Title page, followed by 10 leaves signed A2-11, followed by another 10 unsigned leaves. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this patriotic poem in 116 stanzas of eight lines each (oitavas), celebrating the victory of twenty-year-old D. Afonso VI at the Battle of Ameixial on June 8, 1663. In Spain it is usually called the Battle of Estremoz. This was one of the major battles of the Portuguese Restauração, which finally ended in 1668. The Spanish had overrun southern Portugal under the leadership of D. Juan de Austria, natural son of Philip IV of Spain. The Portuguese, reinforced by English troops and led by Schomberg,

inflicted heavy casualties, forced the Spanish to retreat across the border to Badajoz, and forced the Spanish garrison at Evora to surrender soon after.

The author was a Franciscan, a native of Lisbon from the Algarve who professed at a tender age in Setúbal in 1639. He was *mestre de philosophia e theologia* for his Order and *guardião* in various religious houses, and held other important positions. In 1663 he was briefly held captive in Algiers. He died in 1675.

* Arouca S204. Innocência III, 377 (giving the date of publication, in error, as 1666, without collation, alluding to a copy owned by Figanière; says that the author wrote in a cultured style using correct language); X, 259 (correcting the date of publication); XVIII, 214-5 (giving incorrect collation of 38 unnumbered pp.). Barbosa Machado II, 661-2. Palau 290558: without collation and citing no copy for sale; only mentioning a copy said to have been seen by Almirante in Berlin. Pinto de Mattos (1878) p. 519: calling the work, along with two other works by the author, of "alguma estimação", and rare. Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa, *Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração* 1387 (calling for only 40 unnumbered pp.). Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 439. Visconde de Trindade *Restauração* 300 (calling for 44 unnumbered pp. with the final leaf blank): "obra rara". Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 6320. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário* (1891), p. 130. Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, *Catálogo das obras impressas no século XVII, Tipografia portuguesa*, 261-2. Palha 3086. Azambuja 2329. OCLC: 561665984 (British Library); 248316692 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 2620247 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one wormed, another "Aparado à cabeça e no pé"). Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin copies.

Governor Justifies His Actions During the Army's Revolt in 1870-1871

218. SÃO JANUÁRIO, Januário Correia de Almeida, 1º Visconde and Barão de, later 1º Conde de. *Duas palavras acerca da ultima revolta do exercito do Estado da India. Pelo ex-governador geral Visconde de S. Januario.* Bombay: Impresso na Typographia de "Economist Steam Press", 1872. 4º, contemporary dark blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (worn at head and foot of spine; corners; other binding wear, but still sound), smooth spine with short title gilt lettered and gilt fillets, blue endleaves. Title page with some browning. Occasional light spotting. In good to very good condition. Faint stamp above title. Five line penciled note at foot of p. 62, dated 14-v-1930. (2 ll.), 62 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the former Governor of Portuguese India's justification of his actions during the revolt of the army in 1870-1871. The supporting documents begin on p. 20.

Januário Correia de Almeida (1827-1901), Visconde, Barão and later Conde de São Januário, was governor of India from 1870-1871; he also served as governor of Cabo Verde and of Macau and Timor, as minister plenipotentiary in China, Japan and Siam, and later to the republics of South America. He was a deputy to various sessions of the Cortes, serving as Minister of War in the government of José Luciano de Castro in 1886. In 1887 he was elevated to Conselheiro de Estado. A corresponding member of the Academia

Real de Ciências, he was also a founding member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and its first president.

* Innocência X, 119. Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 189. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 2458. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India GA31. On the author, see Grande enciclopédia, XXVII, 471-2. Not in Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907). Not located in NUC.

Destruction and Reconstruction of Roads, Railroads, and Docks

219. [SAPPERS' MANUAL]. *Manual do sapador de infantaria e cavallaria.* [Parts I—V]. 5 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1894. 8°, contemporary quarter navy blue morocco over marbled boards (boards, head and foot of spine rubbed, some wear to corners), smooth spine with gilt bands and title. Small royal Portuguese arms on title pages. Text and some plates browned. In good condition. Contemporary ink inscriptions, all in the same hand: "Gonçalves" in upper outer corners of second leaves of parts I, II, III and IV, as well as in upper outer corners of p. [5] of part II, title page of part IV, and p. [5] of part V. Inscription in part I, p. 65: "João Lopes Gonçalves // Sarg° da Infant^a 3 [?]" Inscription on blank verso of final unnumbered leaf in part V: "João Lopes Gonçalves // 2 [?] sargento da infant[aria] // Aluno da escola central [?] de // sargentos d'infantaria // 2° [?] anno". 65 pp., (1 l.), 31 lithographic plates (12 folding) with 97 images; 28 pp., (1 l.), 3 lithographic plates (2 folding) with 15 images; 49 pp., (1 l.), 18 lithographic plates (4 folding) with 86 images; 34 pp., (1 l.), 12 lithographic plates (2 folding) with 36 images; 13 pp., (1 l.), 4 folding lithographic plates with 17 images. *5 parts in 1 volume.* \$360.00

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

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 447 (describing the work as a 16°; calling for only 3 plates in part I and without mention of the final unnumbered leaf; no text given for part V). Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (51 databases searched) and The European Library (72 databases searched) cite only Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Military Tenets of a Grandson of a British Monarch

***220. SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu.** *Direcções, que ham de servir para os Senhores Coroneis,*

Tenentes Coroneis, e Majores dos Regimentos de Infantaria dos Exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima ... Traduzidas do original de S. A. na lingua portugueza por D. Joaquim de Noronha 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressas na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. 8°, contemporary cat's-paw sheep (considerable wear to spine, lacking endleaves), text-block edges sprinkled red. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Title page frayed at edge. Overall in good condition. Later signature on title page. (2 ll.), 73 pp., (1 blank l.), 5 folding engraved plates. 4 works in 1 volume. \$800.00

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

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

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

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

The translator of the *Direcçõens* and the *Novo methodo*, Joaquim de Noronha, is described on the title-pages as "Sargento mor do Regimento de Schaumbourg Lippe."

There are bibliographical oddities in the second work, the *Novo methodo*. The collation of our copy appears to match that of the copy at the United States Military Academy (OCLC 11297213), including 3 folding plates; however, our copy has a plate that theirs does not, and their copy has one wanting in our copy. In addition, our copy has a leaf at the beginning (the title page) and a blank leaf following the 33 pages, neither of which is mentioned in the Academy's collation. The Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies (OCLC 31969831 and 68792884) each have only 2 plates. Both Library of Congress and University of Michigan list separately (see OCLC 31971473) the 3 pp. beginning with the caption title "Descripção da estampa para o novo methodo de pôr as

Peças em Bateria á barba," which appear to have been printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter, probably expressly for insertion with the *Novo methodo*. However the plate referred to in that caption title is not to be found anywhere in the present volume, while one of the three plates present in our copy is not present in United States Military Academy copy; it is highly probable that the same is true regarding the plates for the Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies. Following these two leaves is a final section of 10 pp. with the caption title "Pro-memoria a respeito de huma differença de opinião na Aula de Artilheria de S. Julião da Barra sobre o modo de regular-se para se lançarem Bombas com certeza" (OCLC 31971807; Library of Congress only), also presumably printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter with the express purpose of being inserted with the *Novo methodo*.

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

* Martins de Carvalho II, 368-9. Not in Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in Innocêncio. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 491. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*. Not mentioned in the *Grande enciclopédia*; on Schaumburg-Lippe, cf. XXVII, 855-60. Not located in *NUC*.

BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Novo methodo para dispor hum corpo de infantaria, de sorte que possa combater com a Cavallaria em Campanha raza* (Lisbon:) Impresso na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 33, (1 blank) pp., (1 blank l.), 11 pp., 2 folding engraved plates, 32 pp., 3, (1 blank) pp., 10 pp. Lacks 1 folding engraved plate.

AND BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Ordenança, que determina as obrigaçoens dos inspectores das tropas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima* (Lisbon:) Impressa na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 7, (1 blank) pp., 3 blank ll.

AND BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Memoria sobre os exercicios de meditação militar para se remeter aos senhores generaes, e governadores de provincias, a fim de se distribuir aos Senhores Chéffes dos Regimentos dos Exercitos de S. Magestade* Lisbon: Officina de João Antonio da Silva, 1782. 31 (1 blank) pp.

*Major Reorganization of the Portuguese Army After the Seven Years' War
By a Grandson of a British Monarch*

***221. SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu.** *Regulamento para o exercicio, e disciplina dos regimentos de cavallaria dos exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima* 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, contemporary tan speckled sheep (slight wear), spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Repair made with scotch tape to inner blank margin of title page. Short tear to one plate. Otherwise in very good condition. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.), 236 pp., 2 (of 3) large folding engraved plates. *3 works in 1 volume.* \$400.00

Second edition, preceded by a Lisbon 1764 edition and followed by a Lisbon 1794 edition.

Martins de Carvalho (p. 367-8) mentions that the 1789, 1782, and 1794 editions respectively of these three *Regulamento*, *Instrucçõens*, and *Memoria* were issued, with numbered section titles, in a collected edition. Another collected edition with continuous pagination is said to have appeared in 1798 under the imprint of the Regia Officina Typografica (not listed in *Imprensa Nacional*).

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

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

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

* Martins de Carvalho II, 366-69. *Imprensa Nacional* n° 410: same collation. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 491. Not in Innocêncio or Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On Schaumburg-Lippe, see *Grande enciclopédia* XXVII, 855-60. Not located in NUC.

BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Instrucções geraes relativas a varias partes essenciaes do serviço diario para o exercito de S. Magestade Fidelissima* Lisbon: Officina de João Antonio da Silva, 1791. Woodcut tailpiece. Clean and crisp. Fine condition. 53, (3 blank) pp.

Third edition, preceded by Lisbon editions of 1762 and 1782. Another appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1817.

* Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 491. Not in Innocência or Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*.

AND BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Memoria sobre os exercicios de meditação militar para se remeter aos senhores generaes, e governadores de provincias* Lisbon: Officina de João Antonio da Silva, 1791. Clean and crisp. Fine condition. 31 pp.

Second edition, preceded by a Lisbon 1782 edition.

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

*222. **SELVAGEM, Carlos.** *Portugal militar: compêndio de história militar e naval de Portugal desde as origens do Estado Portucalense até o fim da Dinastia de Bragança.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1991. Temas Portugueses. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xl, 705 pp., (3 ll.). ISBN: 972-27-0442-7. \$75.00

Second edition. First published Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1931.

Education of Military Officers:

Liberal, Anglophile Author Writes Approvingly of Marshal Beresford

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

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

A native of Casfreiras, Viseu (1791-1865), Sequeira was at the time this pamphlet appeared a lieutenant in infantry regiment n.º 6 and fourth-year student in mathematics at

Coimbra University. He earned his degree in mathematics, retired as Marechal de Campo in 1851, and was a Commendador in the Order of Avis. He wrote several other works.

* Innocência I, 214 (without collation); on the author see also II, 50; VIII, 263-4. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites another work by the author. Not located in OCLC. Cited by Porbase but no location given. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only the record in Porbase.

***224. SERRÃO, Joaquim Veríssimo, José Hermano Saraiva, Jorge Borges de Macedo, et al.** *Aljubarrota 1385-1985: Ciclo de conferências realizadas por iniciativa da Sociedade Histórica da Independência de Portugal em comemoração do sexagésimo aniversário da Batalha de Aljubarrota (colaboração da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa)*. Lisbon: Sociedade Histórica da Independência de Portugal, 1987. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 430 pp., (1 l.), 9 maps [3 of them folding]. ISBN: none. \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

British Attack Cherbourg and St. Malo

225. [SEVEN YEARS' WAR]. *Notícia dos desembarques, que os Inglezes tem feito nas costas de França, e se referem os diferentes successos, que tem tido em suas expediaens*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Antonio, 1758. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Minor marginal worming, not affecting text. In good condition. Faint rubber-stamped monogram in purple, in lower outer corner of title page. Old ink annotation ("N° 40") in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 5 pp. \$350.00

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

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

The Seven Years' War, 1756-1763, was waged in Europe, North America (where it began in 1754, and is known as the French and Indian War), Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain, and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority. As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory

west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

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

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

226. [SEVEN YEARS' WAR]. *Notícia de hum successo acontecido na Alemanha, Na qual se referem as acçoens mais celebres, que alli tem acontecido, especialmente se da noticia da grande Batalha, que junto a cidade de Praga se deu Entre os Exercitos Austriaco, e Prussiano, com todas as circunstancias alli acontecidas; com o numero dos mortos, feridos, e prisioneiros; e o nome dos principaes Generaes, que nella se acharão, e morrerão. Escrito, e tirado das noticias mais veridicas.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4^o, stitched (splitting at fold). Caption title. Light brown. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

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

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

The Seven Years' War, 1756-1763, was waged in Europe, North America (where it began in 1754, and is known as the French and Indian War), Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain, and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority. As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of

the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1111, 1248, 7815. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 29201776 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek); 249534230 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 165521052 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 84957842 (Cambridge University). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the copy at Cambridge University only.

Sweden and Denmark Go to Prussia's Aid

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* OCLC: 29201778 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 249561770 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 165527403 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Siege of Olmütz (Olomouc) by Frederick the Great

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

p. 7. Browning. Chipping at spine. In good condition, barely. A few old, faint ink and penciled notes on front wrapper: including "Noticia" and "No. 12." 7 pp. \$250.00

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

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1056, 1267. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched)

Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and British Jockey for Position

230. [SEVEN YEARS' WAR]. *Relaçam circunstanciada da batalha de Costrim, e os progressos do exercito da Emperatriz da Russia, e dos seus aliados. Segunda parte.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Antonio, (1758). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Browning. In good condition. Old ink annotation ("Nº 39") in upper outer corner of first leaf recto. 7 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Although the caption title states that this is "Segunda Parte", we have been unable to identify any first part in OCLC, Porbase or anywhere else. The account begins by noting that the 30,000 dead and wounded at the Battle of Zorndorf on August 25, 1758 did not give a noticeable advantage to either the Prussians or the Russians. The casualty figures published by each side are discussed somewhat skeptically.

The *Relaçam* goes on to describe the attitude of Empress Elizabeth to her allies; the movements of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian troops under Field Marshal Fermor, Prince Bevern, Field Marshal Daun, and Frederick II of Prussia; battles and maneuvers in Saxony and Brandenburg; and promotions within the armies. Also noted: the British defeat at St. Malo in June 1758 and their retreat to the Isle of Wight.

The Seven Years' War, 1756-1763, was waged in Europe, North America (where it began in 1754, and is known as the French and Indian War), Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain,

and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority. As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1062, 1273, 7830. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 69658673 (Newberry Library); 643425359 and 164857161 (both Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Not located in Jisc.

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

231. [SEVEN YEARS' WAR]. *Relaçam da grande victoria, que o exercito da Imperatriz Raynha de Hungria alcançou contra o Exercito delRey de Prussia, em Maxen, no Eleitorado de Saxonia, no dia 20, e 21 do mez de Novembro do anno passado de 1759.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1760. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Corner torn off second leaf, with loss of several words on 4 lines, both sides. Small wormhole at top of last 2 leaves, touching half a dozen letters. Browned. In slightly defective, sub-par condition. (4 ll.). \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report describing in enthusiastic detail (sometimes hour by hour) the actions of Austrian Field Marshal Count Leopold Joseph von Daun in the Seven Years' War. On November 20, 1759, at the Battle of Maxen (Saxony), 40,000 Austrians under Daun defeated a Prussian army of 13,000 men under General Friedrich August von Finck. Finck surrendered the following day. The account ends with the Austrians and Prussians settling into winter quarters.

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

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

Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1071, 1278. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 29985479 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 165455308 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (1 in poor condition). Not located in Jisc.

Seven Years' War Disrupts Europe from Sweden to Italy

232. [SEVEN YEARS' WAR]. *Relaçam, dos progressos, e estado em que se achão as Guerras da Europa na situação presente com huma cabal noticia dos seus particulares no principio da Primavera.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officin. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Light browning. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of martial activities across Europe during the Spring of 1757. The Prussians mustered 95,000 men plus 50,000 from Silesia and additional auxiliary troops, and captured Rittberg, the home of the Count of Caunitz. Meanwhile, thousands of Saxon soldiers who had been forced to join the Prussian army were deserting; Frederick the Great ordered that their possessions in Saxony be confiscated and their families be forced to pay for the equipment they had taken with them. The French (with whom the author sympathizes) were still in Cleves, and Charles de Rohan, Prince of Soubise, was preparing to invade the electorate of Hanover (June and July 1757).

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

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1258, 1045. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 29400191 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht); 253597897 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Please Give My Saxony Back!

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

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

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 7821, 1593. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 29746467 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 165455417 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

The Black Hole of Calcutta

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter describing the origins of British-French conflict in Bengal during the Seven Years' War. The *Noticia* begins with the death in 1756 of Ali Vardi Khan, nawab of Bengal, and the march upon Calcutta by his impetuous successor, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, whose treatment of the British was characterized by "crueldades mais barbaras, e inauditas, e impraticaveis". The feeble resistance and

capitulation of the British garrison at Fort William is described, followed by the “fatal desgraça” of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which most of the British prisoners are said to have died after having been shut overnight in a small, unventilated room. According to this account, after 4,000 soldiers and many others died, the remaining defenders of the fortress that guarded Calcutta surrendered. The *Notícia* comments that 60 officers and 175 soldiers who were hiding near the Ganges were captured, “e unicamente puderão escapar desacetete” (“and only 17 escaped”). British merchants appear to have lost more than 10 million *cruzados*. The *Notícia* then relates the successful recovery of Calcutta by British forces led by the celebrated Col. Robert Clive. The French are blamed for fomenting the conflict in an effort to disrupt English trade.

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

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

On p. 5 the “Pyrata Angria” is mentioned as “favorecida em todas as suas circunstancias pelos Inglezes.” The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End*.)

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

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1102. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 559152935 (British Library); 64672263 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) only repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library locations.

*235. **SILVA, Carlos Guardado da, ed.** *As linhas de Torres Vedras*. Lisbon: Colibri / Instituto de Estudos Regionais e do Municipalismo «Alexandre Herculano», Comissão Científica do Departamento de História, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, and Torres Vedras: Câmara Municipal, 2010. Coleção *Turres Veteras*, XII. Small folio (27 x 19 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 212 pp., (1 l.), tables, graphs (in color), maps (in color) and illustrations in text, substantial footnotes. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 978-972-772-997-5. \$45.00

*Praise for the Official
Who Supervised Porto's Eighteenth-Century Renovation*

236. **SILVA, João Xavier Moreira da.** *Egloga ao Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor Joam de Almada, e Mello, do Concelho de S.M.F., Tenente General dos seus Exercitos, com o Governo das Armas do Porto, e seu Partido, Governador das Justiças, Presidente da Marinha, e da Camera da mesma Cidade, &c. &c. Offerecida por* Porto: Na Primeira Officina Portuense, 1765. 4°, disbound. Minor stains. Overall good to very good condition. 11 pp. \$200.00

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

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

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

* Not located in Innocência. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. On Almada e Melo, see Joaquim Jaime B. Ferreira Alves, *João de Almada e Melo (1703-1786): o homem e a cidade*, Porto, 2008. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without collation). Not located in Jisc.

BREVE TRATADO
DE
HYGIENE MILITAR E NAVAL,
OFFERECIDO
À ACADEMIA R. DAS SCIENCIAS

PELO SEU SOCIO

O DR. JOAQUIM XAVIER DA SILVA,

*Ajudante dos Lentes de Pratica na Universidade de
Coimbra, e Medico Honorario da Camara de
S. R. Magestade.*

*Quidquid præcipies esto brevis ut cito dicta
Precipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.*
Horat. d'Art. Poet.



L I S B O A
NÀ TYPOGRAFIA DA MESMA ACADEMIA.

1819.

Com Privilegio de SUA MAGESTADE.

Physical and Psychological Needs of Soldiers

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

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

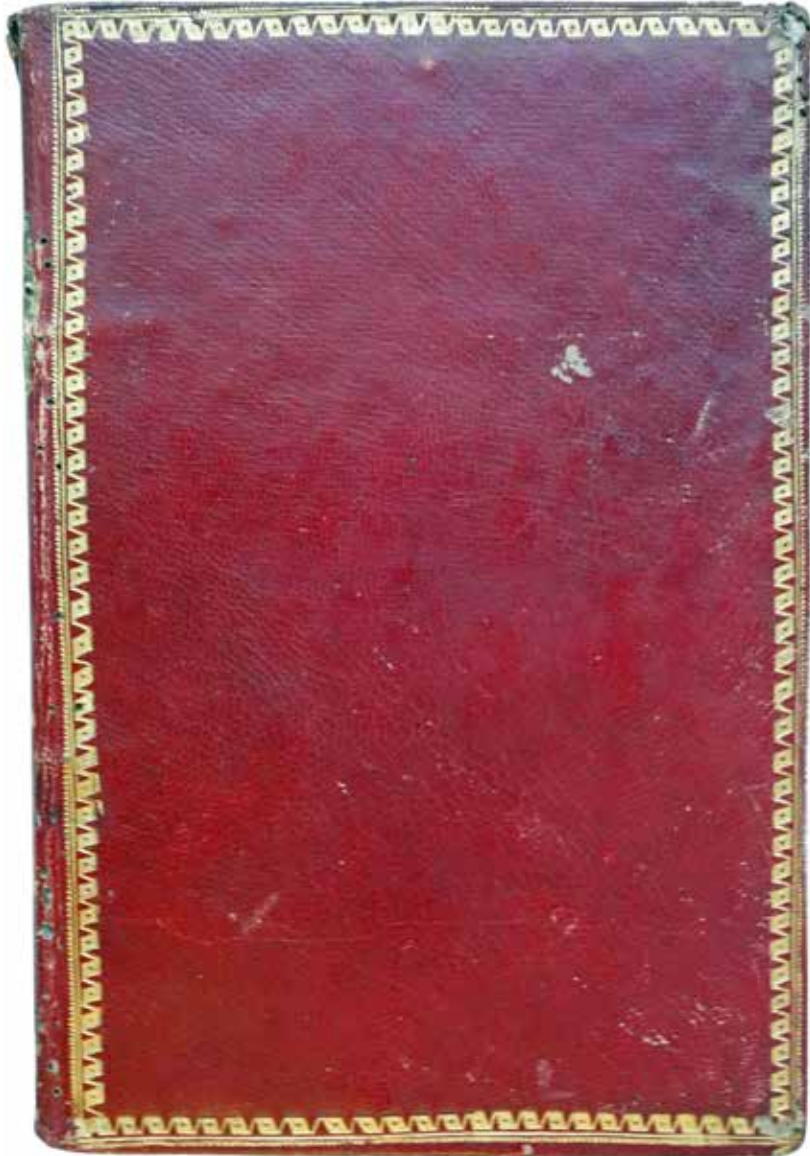
Silva (d. 1835) studied medicine at Coimbra. He was honorary physician to the King of Portugal and an early advocate of vaccination in Portugal.

* Innocêncio IV, 158: calling for only 138 pp. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I*, 283: collating as our copy. Pires de Lima *Catálogo da biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirurgica do Porto* 3794, collating as our copy. NUC: DNLN, NNNAM, PPAmp. OCLC: 14826816 (New York Academy of Medicine, National Library of Medicine, University of Minnesota-Bio Med Library, American Philosophical Society Library, Wellcome Library); 560846501 (British Library); 458857094 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Porbase, which locates a single copy of the second edition (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Jisc repeats British Library and Wellcome Library.

Students from Coimbra University Fighting the French

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

FIRST EDITION. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when French troops invaded Portugal. He enlisted with the



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Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought during the whole campaign; this work is an account of that campaign. He praises José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, who was a major and later a lieutenant colonel. After revising and expanding this work, Saraiva de Carvalho Silva published it in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title *O patriotismo academico*.

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial* p. 371. Sacramento Blake VI, 348-9. Innocência VI, 331. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 254. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 220. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 809/21. Not in Palha, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 504767036 (British Library); 53857724 (Universidade de São Paulo); 78314341 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats the British Library only.

Jurisdictional Dispute Between Church and Crown

239. SIQUEIRA, Luis Martins de. *Informação em direito com que se satisfas per parte das Ordens militares de Santiago, & S. Bento de Avís, a todas as propostas, & duvidas que contra ellas move o Reverendo Arcebispo d'Evora.* Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1630. Small folio, early eighteenth-century mottled sheep (spine defective at foot; split of ca. 9 cm. to rear joint at foot of spine; some scraping and other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title in gilt in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled. Title within typographic border with two woodcut crosses, of the Orders of Santiago and Avis. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Dampstained, considerable soiling (mostly marginal), some light browning, very minor worming at beginning and end affecting 2 letters of text, short tear on Cc3 without loss. Occasional contemporary marginalia (slightly shaved). Despite these faults, overall in good condition. (1), 134 [i.e., 124, with ff. 68-77 omitted in numbering], 13 ll., (1 l. colophon). \$700.00

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

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

* Arouca I8. Innocência III, 312 (without collation); V, 305 (giving collation of 134, 13 ll. only; "raro"). Barbosa Machado III, 113. Pinto de Matos p. 380. Palha 2580. Monteverde 3407. Azevedo-Samodães 2003. Ameal 1460. Not in Avila-Perez. NUC: ICN, DLC-P4, MH. OCLC: 23642929 (Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of

Michigan [lacking the 14ll. at end]). Porbase locates three copies at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II; three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; and one at Exército-Biblioteca. Not located in Jisc. Melvyl cites only "WorldCat Libraries".

240. SOUSA, Augusto C. Bon de. *Memoria sobre a telegraphia electrica militar na Exposição de Electricidade em Paris, 1881, segiuada de um tratado de telegraphia de signaes para uso do exercito* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Large 8°, early green quarter cloth over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine with short title lettered gilt. Half title loose. Overall in good condition. Four-line ink manuscript inscription dated 1 January 1884 signed "O auctor" in upper blank portion of half title to Alfredo Nascimento de Carvalho. Small paper strip with "Alfredo de Carvalho" printed, tipped on the upper outer corner of title page. xvii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata), 2 large folding tables, 2 large folding plates (foxed). \$175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Magalhães, *Escola do Exercito: Catalogo Alfabético das Obras Existentes Na Bibliotheca até Janeiro de 1908*, p. 379. OCLC: 32163600 (Library of Congress, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Université de Lille, Faculté des sciences et technologies-Université de Lille); 796328754 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the two copies cited by Porbase plus those in the national libraries of France and Spain.

***241. SOUSA, Maria Leonor Machado de, ed.** *A Guerra Peninsular em Portugal: relatos britânicos.* Casal de Cambra: Caleidoscópio, 2007. Lge. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 360 pp., footnotes. ISBN: 978-989-8129-03-1. \$65.00

FIRST EDITION. Annotated translations from Southey, Wellington, William Graham, Joseph Donaldson, John Patterson, Benjamin R. Harris, William Warre, and others. The editor has provided an introduction.

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

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

Nicely Printed Regulations for Spain's Provincial Militias

243. [SPAIN]. *Real declaración sobre puntos esenciales de la Ordenanza de Milicias Provinciales de España, que interín se regla la formal que corresponde a estos Cuerpos, se debe observar como tal en todas sus partes.* Madrid: En la Oficina de Antonio Marin, 1767. 8°, early stiff vellum (minor stains, a few early manuscript letters on back cover, back hinge cracking, small defect at foot of spine); title in old ink manuscript at head of spine. Glue showing through on front and rear pastedowns. First leaf has full-size woodcut of the extraordinarily complex arms of Carlos III of Spain. Title page has elegant typographical border. Six-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. (20 ll., including Indice General), 232 pp. ¶⁸, ¶¶⁸, ¶¶¶⁴, A-O⁸, P⁴. \$500.00

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

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

* Palau 251037. OCLC: 23000662 (Library of Congress, Historic New Orleans Collection, Princeton University, University of Texas-Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 38826122 (no location; gives collation as 17 preliminary leaves, 205 pages frontispiece [coat of arms]); 776415479 (gives collation as [20], 232 pp.; Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Granada); 915401578 (gives collation as [4], XXXII, 204 pp., [4] en bl.; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Universidad de Sevilla); 433574731 (gives collation as XXIX, 204 pp.; Biblioteca Nacional de España); 433334154 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 743659599 (Digital copy; gives collation as [4], XXXII, 232 pp.; Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon); 433334164 (gives collation as 20 ll., 232 pp.; Biblioteca Nacional de España); 753226084 (gives collation as 232 pp.; British Library); 504021322 (gives collation as 232 pp.; British Library).

Eyewitness Account by a Miguelist Fighter

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

First edition in Portuguese of *Campagnes de Portugal en 1833 et 1834: relation des principaux événements et des opérations militaires de cette guerre*, par un officier Français, attaché au service de Don Miguel, Paris, 1835, whose introduction was signed by the Baron de St. Pardoux. An English translation by G.F. Nafziger was published in 2007, as *The Miguelite War: Portugal 1833-1834*. St. Pardoux fought on behalf of D. Miguel I, who favored an absolutist government in Portugal. An edition in Portuguese, edited by Artur Araujo, was published in Casal de Cambra by Caleidoscópio, 2007, together with *Resposta analítica sobre as duas brochuras impressas em Paris pelo Barão de St. Pardoux*, by João Galvão Mexia de Sousa Mascarenhas, originally published Lisbon, 1853.

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

* Innocência III, 381 (giving incomplete collation of only 150 pp.). Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892) n.º 719: calling for only 150 pp., (2 ll.); citing an edition of Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1842, which we have not seen listed elsewhere. Duarte de Sousa II, 625. Cf. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 4711, transcribing the title as "*Campanhas de Portugal em 1833 e 1834. Relação dos principaes acontecimentos, e das operações militares d'esta guerra extrahida do fr. por José Galvão de Sousa Mascarenhas.*" NUC: DLC, WU, DCU-IA. OCLC: 32205857 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of New Mexico, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 493844235 (Toulouse2-BUC Mirail); 766245609 is digitized from the University of Wisconsin copy. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc.

King Stanislaw of Poland, On the Run

245. STANISLAW LESZYZYNSKI, King of Poland (1704-1709 and 1733-1736). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto del Rey Stanislaw I, escrito, e assignado pela sua propria man depois do rendimento da Cidade de Dantzick em 13 de Julho de 1734. Traduzido na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1734. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 2. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

First edition in Portuguese of this letter from Stanislaw Leszyzynski, who had been elected king of Poland in September 1733 with the support of his son-in-law Louis XV of France. Stanislaw recounts his reign as king from 1704 to 1709, including his support from Charles XII of Sweden and his subsequent exile.

He attacks Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who had been elected king of Poland in October 1733 by a dissident group of nobles with the support of Russia and Austria. Stanislaw is quite bitter about the interference of other European monarchs in Polish affairs.

When Russian troops under Field Marshal Peter Lascy captured Warsaw, Stanislaw fled to Danzig (Gdansk), where he was besieged for several months. The city capitulated unconditionally on 30 June 1734. Stanislaw had fled the city two days earlier, disguised as a peasant.

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. The dispute between Stanislaw and Augustus—more broadly between the Bourbons in France and Spain and the Habsburgs in the Austrian Empire—resulted in the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738). The war ended with Augustus III on the throne of Poland and the Habsburgs and Bourbons playing musical thrones. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine, the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily.

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

* Not in Innocência. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 29534161 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

The Once King and the Future King

246. STANISLAW LESZYZYNSKI, King of Poland (1704-1709 and 1733-1736). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto do Serenissimo Principe Stanislao I, Rey de Polonia, Gram Duque de Lithuania mandado publicar por sua ordem para persuadir a Nobreza do Reyno a tomar as armas para defesa da liberdade, e direitos da Republica. A que se ajunta a exposiçam de hum paralelo das duas eleyçoes [sic] succedidas em Polonia. Tudo traduzido da lingua latina por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1834 [sic, for 1734]. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 2. Two small marginal wormholes, not touching text (one a trace of between .5 cm. in the upper blank margin of the title page, and 1 cm. on the final leaf, the other a single round hole in the outer margin). Some soiling on title page and on foldlines on final page. Overall good condition. 12 pp. \$400.00

First edition in Portuguese of this manifesto from Stanislaw Leszyzynski, who had been elected king of Poland in September 1733, with the support of his son-in-law Louis XV of France. Shortly afterwards, as he recounts here at length, a dissident group of nobles in a suburb of Warsaw elected as king Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who had the support of Russia and Austria. The description of what Stanislaw considers a mockery of an election is followed with a point-by-point critique of the second election, from the fact that no one at the original election cast a vote for Augustus, to the fact that the election was held at the wrong time, in the wrong place, by a minority of nobles surrounded by Russian troops, and that Augustus was crowned by a bishop rather than the Primate of Poland.

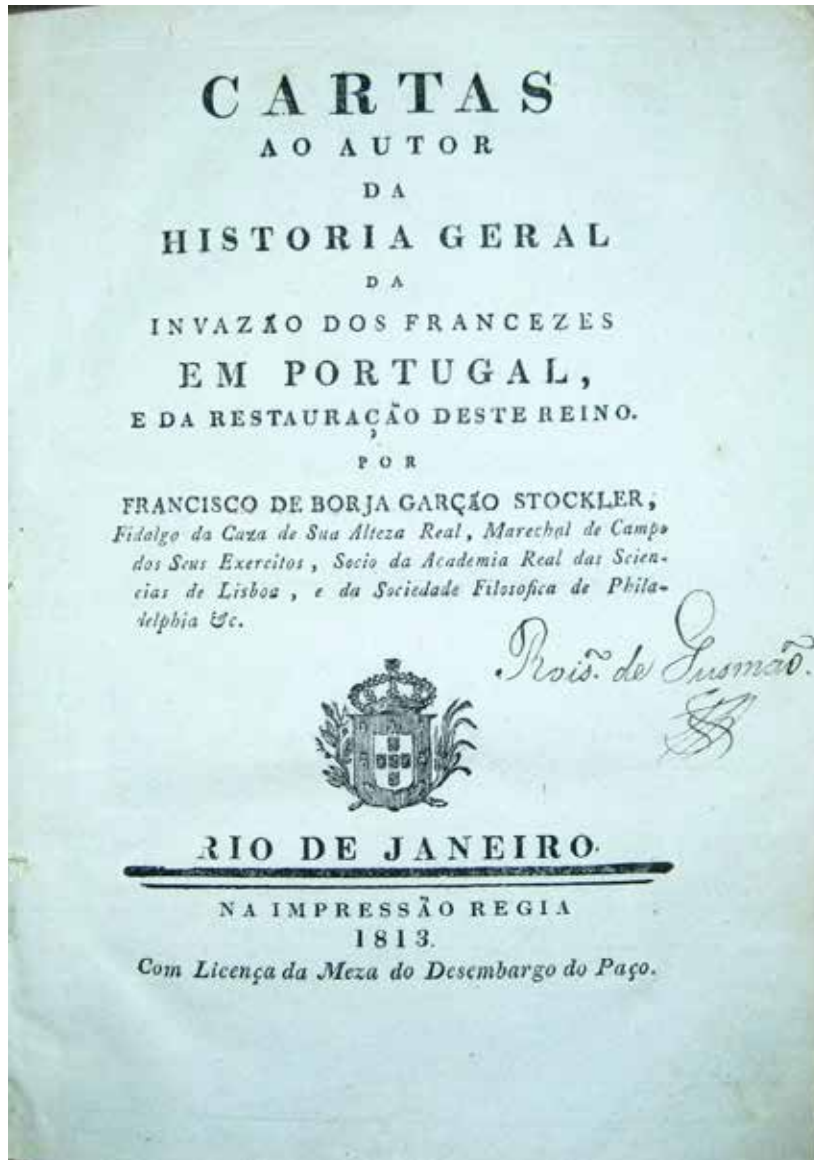
This document was issued at Danzig (Gdansk), which indicates a date before 30 June 1734, when the city fell to the Russians and Stanislaw fled.

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. After the death of King Augustus II of Poland in February 1733, the War of the Polish Succession broke out (1733-1738), with the Bourbons (France and Spain) jockeying for position with the Habsburgs and Russia.

The war ended with Augustus III on the throne of Poland, and the Habsburgs and Bourbons playing musical thrones elsewhere. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine, the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily.

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

* Innocêncio IV, 349. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 621. Ameal 1006. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 658. OCLC: 45881054 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives-Mss-Rare Books, University of Toronto-Pontifical Institute). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.



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1810 Campaign in the Peninsular War

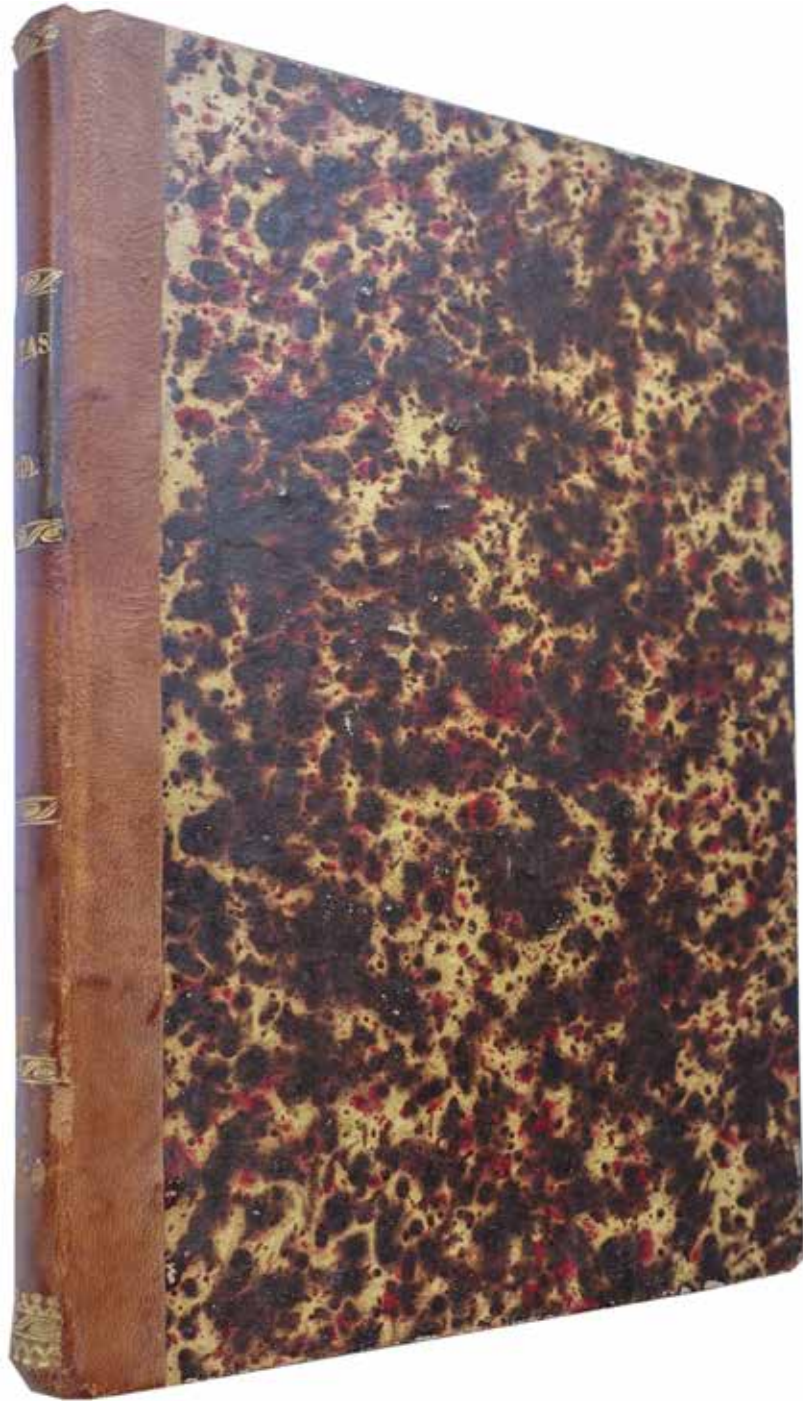
247. STOCKLER, Francisco de Borja Garção, later 1º Barão da Villa da Praia. *Cartas ao autor da Historia Geral da Invazão dos Francezes em Portugal, e da Restauração deste Reino.* Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 1813. 4º, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear at corners), smooth spine (some rubbing) with gilt fillets, dark green leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Printed on bluish paper. Small parts of paper missing in lower blank margins of final two leaves. A few light stains, becoming considerably heavier in lower portions of final ten leaves. In good to very good condition. Contemporary signature of "Rois de Gusmão" in blank portion of title page. 177 pp., (1 l. errata). \$2,800.00

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

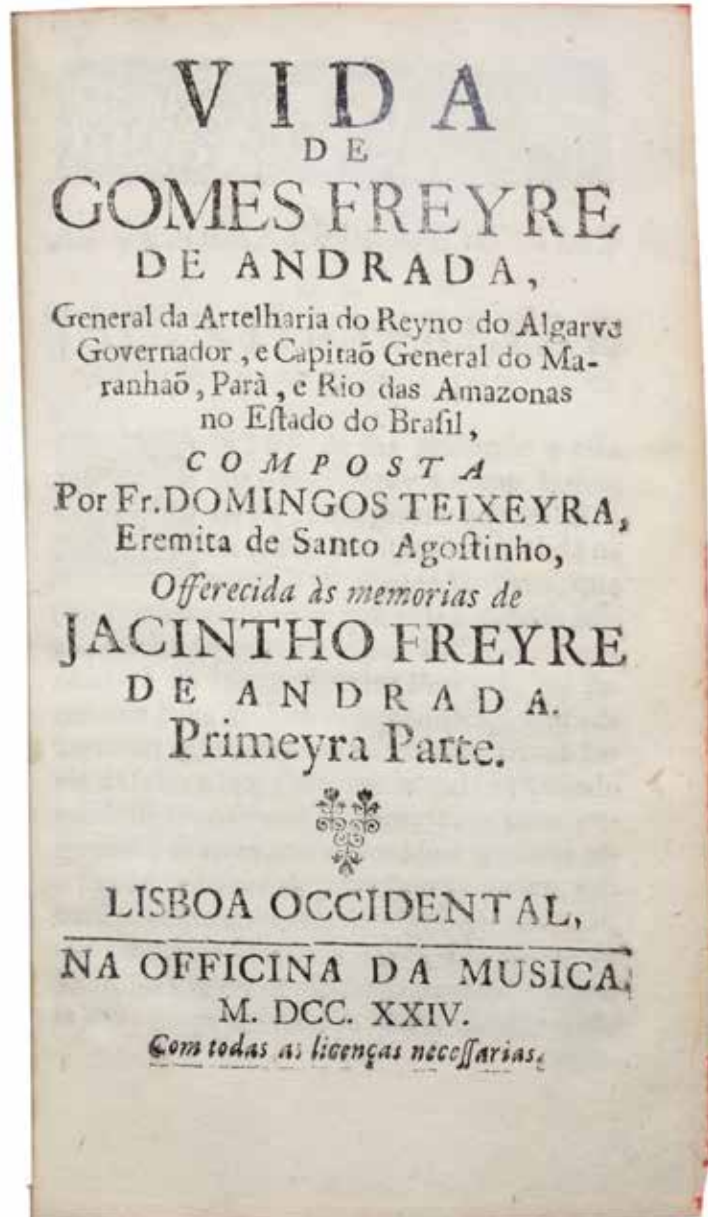
Stockler was a lieutenant-general in the Portuguese army and a well known mathematician; he was later appointed governor-general of the Azores. This reply to the *História geral* of José Accursio das Neves was written during Stockler's stay in Brazil, where he had followed the royal family some time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

Provenance: Probably Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão. Rodrigues de Gusmão (1815-1888), a physician and writer born in Carvalhal (Viseu), who held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as *A Nação*, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. In his *Dicionário* entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocência wrote, "Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do Dicionário."

* Valle Cabral 315. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro* I, no. 349. Innocência II, 354-5. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* I, 133; III, 326. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 278. Duarte de Sousa II, 697. Borba de Moraes mentions the author in *Período colonial* and *Bibliografia brasileira*, but does not cite this work. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 813/7. Rodrigues 2318. For the *História geral* by José Accursio das Neves, see Innocência IV, 181-2. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XXXV, 440-1. NUC: PPAmP, PPULC. OCLC: 20396458 (Indiana University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Kansas, Stanford University, University of California Santa Barbara, and British Library); 249185330 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.



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*Festivities Celebrating D. João VI's Ascending to
Thrones of Kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve*

- *248. **T.J.F.** *Descrição exacta da festa do anniversario de S. Magestade Fidelissima, o Senhor D. João VI, Rei do Reino Unido de Portugal, Brazil, e Algarves em a Cidade do Porto, no anno de 1818, o primeiro depois da sua gloriosa acclamação n Corte do Rio de Janeiro.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1818. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 13 pp.
\$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the end is stated "Por T.J.F.". Artillery regiment n.º 4 and infantry regiment n.º 18 took part in these festivities, promoted by their respective commanders, coronel Sabastião Drago Valente Cabreira, and tenente-coronel Bernardo Correia de Castro Sepúlveda.

* Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979), II, 21. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade. OCLC: 22319691 (Princeton University). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. VKK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Crucial Account of the Beckman Rebellion in Maranhão

249. **TEIXEIRA, Domingos.** *Vida de Gomes Freyre de Andrada, General de Artilharia do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil ... oferecida às memorias de Jacintho Freyre de Andrada. Primeyra [and Segunda] Parte. 2 volumes.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica (volume I), Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram (volume II), 1724-1727. 8°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century tan calf (slight defects to heads and feet of spines; other very minor wear to extremities; crack of about 2 cm. to upper joint of volume I at head of spine; volume II neatly rebacked), spines with raised bands in six compartment, some fillets and other decoration in blind, crimson morocco lettering pieces in second compartments from head, short titles lettered gilt and gilt volume numbers, covers with double ruled borders and decorated in blind, edges of covers decorated in blind, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Woodcut ornaments, headpieces, tailpieces and initials; some typographical headpieces. Volume II somewhat browned, as usual. Volume I clean and crisp. Overall in good to very good condition. Small red on white printed shelf mark ticket completed in ink manuscript in upper outer corner of front pastedown of volume I, and upside-down in lower outer corner of rear pastedown, superimposed on slightly larger tickets with serrated edges. Small blue on silver printed ticket of Green Dragon Bindery of C.A. and W.W. Carpenter, Jr., Shrewsbury,



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MA tipped on to lower inner corner of rear pastedown in lower inner corner of rear pastedown (presumably did the rebacking). (32 ll.), 415 pp.; (8 ll.), 504 pp. Extra illustrated with engraved coat-of-arms at beginning of volume I. *2 volumes.* \$4,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Segunda Parte*, edited by Lucas da Sylva de Aguiar, was published posthumously and several years after the first part, which is probably why the volumes are seldom found together. These volumes contain much useful information not available elsewhere.

The subject of this biography, Lieutenant-General Gomes Freyre de Andrada, scion of an illustrious family whose grandson and namesake can be counted among the most effective and high minded royal officials to serve in colonial Brazil, was sent to the state of Maranhão (present-day Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Pará, and Amazonas) to put down a rebellion stirred up there in 1684 by Manoel and Thomas Beckman (Bequimão). Gomes Freyre brought the situation under control without using excessive force, and the only rebels executed were Manoel Beckman (who is thus considered one of the "protomartyrs" of Brazilian independence) and Jorge de Sampaio de Carvalho. After Beckman was executed, Gomes Freyre purchased Beckman's confiscated property at auction and returned it to Beckman's widow and daughters. He served as governor of Maranhão from 1685 to 1687.

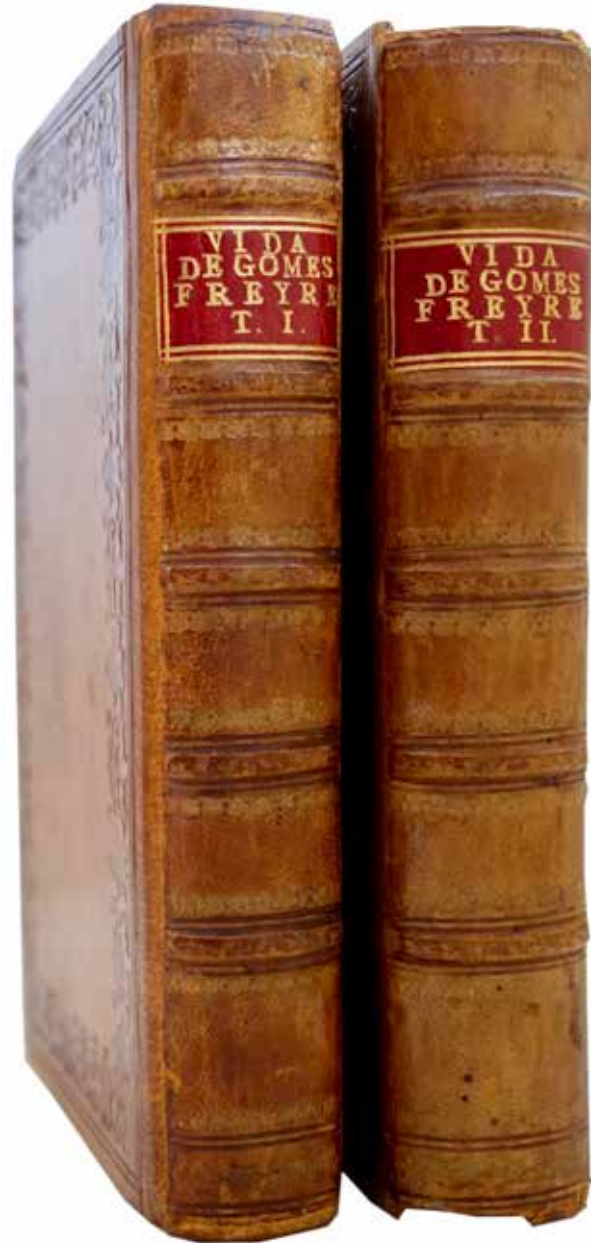
In volume II, Teixeira gives background information on Maranhão (pp. 172-206), then describes Beckman and the rebellion he led beginning on p. 206, with Gomes Freyre de Andrada's dispatch starting on p. 211 and running to p. 427, when he left to return to Portugal. His dealings with the Jesuits, the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

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

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

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

* Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 724/171. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 851. Innocência II, 199. Barbosa Machado I, 716. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1497. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 545. Rodrigues 2339, 2340 (calling for only 31 preliminary leaves in vol. I). Sabin 94594. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 724/3. Ameal 2369. Monteverde 5323. Not in JFB. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Palha, both of which cite copies of the Alvares Pereira biography. Not in Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, LNT, MH, RPJCB; vol. 2 at NN, DCU, CSt; a 1775 edition of vol. I at DCU-IA. OCLC: 16795844 (Newberry Library,



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Tulane University, Harvard University, Trinity University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 38706150 (Stanford University); 82256680 (John Carter Brown Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 220312978 (National Library of Australia); 458223393 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); vol. 1 only 48888397 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Collection); vol. 2 only 42391101 (New York Public Library) and 459167513 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates six copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

***250. TEIXEIRA, Nuno Severiano, ed.** *Portugal e a guerra: história das intervenções militares portuguesas nos grandes conflitos mundiais (sécs. XIX-XX)*. Lisbon: Colibri / Instituto de História Contemporânea da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 1998. I.H.C.—Cursos de Verão, 2. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 167 pp., (1 l.). One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-772-055-2. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Contributions by José Medeiros Ferreira, António Pedro Vicente, Jorge M. Pedreira, Nuno Severiano Teixeira, Isabel Pestana Marques, Alice Samara, António José Telo, Manuel Themudo Barata, Carlos Santos Pereira, and António Vitorino.

251. [TERCEIRA, Antonio José de Sousa Manuel de Meneses Severim de Noronha, 1.º Duque da]. *Parte oficial das operações da divisão expedicionária do commando do invicto marechal Duque da Terceira desde o seu desembarque em Cacella, no Algarve, até á entrada em Lisboa no memorável dia 24 de Julho de 1833*. Lisbon: Typ. de Christovão Augusto Rodrigues, 1878. 8°, original printed wrappers (5 cm. split at foot of spine). In very good condition. 16 pp., 1 plate. \$100.00

First and only separate edition. Reprinted from the *Gazeta Official do Governo* 47 (23 August 1834) on the Duque de Terceira's march from the Algarve to Lisbon in 1833. The plate shows a recently erected statue. The front wrapper reads: *Á memoria do Duque da Terceira em 24 de Julho de 1878*.

The Duque da Terceira (1792-1860), four times Prime Minister of Portugal (1836, 1842-1846, 1851, and 1859-1860), one of the most important Portuguese military and political figures of his time, served early in his career as Governor and Captain General of Pará (1817-1820); at the time he was 7.º Conde de Villa Flor.

* Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892). NUC: MH. OCLC: 78952281 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates seven copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without mention of the plate). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

252. THIMM, Carl A. *A Complete Bibliography of Fencing and Duelling as Practised by All European Nations from the Middle Ages to the Present Day*. New York: James Cummins, 1992. Large 8°, publisher's red cloth, gilt. As new. (1 l.), xvi, 537, (1) pp., (1 l.), 31 ll. of plates. ISBN: none.
\$75.00

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

* Besterman 2139: best authority to date.

Naval Battle in Thirty Years' War

253. [THIRTY YEARS' WAR]. *Relaçam da vitoria que o Duque de Brese General da Armada de França, teve contra a de Castella, em a batalha que se derão a vante de Cartagena aos 4 de Setembro passado, composta de vinte & cinco navios de guerra, a saber, cinco galeões, seis navios framengos, & 14 fragatas de Dunquerque, a qual desbaratou com perda de quatro navios: em que entrou a Capitania de Napoles, hum galeão, & mais dous navios com 170 peças de artilheria, & 1500 homens entre mortos, & prisioneiros*. [Colophon] Lisbon: Ant. Alvarez, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. In very good condition, with some underlining in ink. Small paper label with shelfmark covers one letter in the caption title. (4 ll.) \$600.00

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

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

* Arouca R212. Innocência XVIII, 133. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 6134. Trindade 183: a poor copy. Fonseca, *Restauração* 237. Not in *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 165467475 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

French and Spanish Battle in the Aran Valley of the Pyrenees

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

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

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

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

* Arouca R208. Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 235. Palha 3244. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Azambuja 2107. Rodrigo Veloso (Primeiro escritorio) 3713. Not in Trindade or *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Iberian Books B70025 [57726]. NUC: MH (imperfect). OCLC: 461430793 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with worming affecting the text), calling for [18] pp. (a mistake; the BNP copy has [4 ll.] but is bound with another work with [5 ll.] by the same printer and date). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copy cited by Porbase and another in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, failing to cite the one at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

*Habsburgs vs. Bourbons, with Catalan Rebels Caught in the Middle
Actions in the North of Italy, the South of France, and Catalunya:
Savoy, Perpignan, Roussillon, and Milan*

255. [THIRTY YEARS' WAR]. *Relação da victoria, que o Principe Thomas teve em Italia, na qual desbaratou dezoito Cornetas de Cavalleria Castelhana. Com os artigos da entrega de Salces a obediencia del Rey Christianissimo. Conforme a copia impressa em Paris.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1642. 4^o, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Woodcut initial. In very good condition. Old oval paper ticket with shelfmark "1746" in blank margin of recto of first leaf. (4 ll.). \$900.00

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

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

* Arouca R215 (without citing an actual copy), having taken the information from Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p.235, which gives a slightly different transcription of the title page, and a collation of only 4 numbered pages. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 6080. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. Not in Trindade, *Restauração*. Not in *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 165467885 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy.

Protecting the Dutch Republic

256. [TREATY]. *Tratado de limites, & barreyra, concluido, e ajustado entre a sacra, e augusta magestade de Carlos VI Emperador dos Romanos, Rey de Alemanha, Bohemia, & Hungria, &c. & suas altas potencias os Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas do Paiz Bayxo em Anveres a 15. de Novembro de 1715. Traduzido no idioma portuguez.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4^o, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title-page, woodcut headpiece and seven-line woodcut initial on p.

3. Some soiling to first and final leaves. Overall in good condition. Old octagonal paper tag with blue border in upper blank corner of title-page. An early hand has added the ink manuscript text of an “Artigo secreto do Tratado da Barreira” to the first blank leaf recto following p. 28. 28 pp., (2 blank ll.). \$350.00

The three Barrier Treaties signed in 1709, 1713, and 1715, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, were designed to provide the Dutch with a buffer zone against the Holy Roman Emperor that consisted of cities and fortresses garrisoned by Dutch soldiers. This one between Emperor Charles VI and the United Provinces was signed in Antwerp on 15 November 1715. Pages 15-17 list the loans made by the United Provinces to Emperor Charles II (1690-1698) and Great Britain (1707-1712), and how these debts are to be repaid.

The Barrier Treaties were closely related to the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) and was notable for establishing a balance of power in Europe. The balance of power, first mentioned by Charles Davenant in 1701, was a new concept that remained a significant factor in European politics until the French Revolution, and resurfaced again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 478. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 62195172 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Public Health Measures in Portugal During the Nineteenth Century

257. VALLADARES, Joaquim Thomaz. *Projecto de lei acerca de saude publica; precedido do relatório analytico da administração da saude militar, naval, e civil. Offerecido ao leitor imparcial*. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1841. 4°, disbound. Light dampstain at fore-edge of title page. In very good condition. Old ink notation (“No. 2”) in margin of title-page. (1 l.), 75, 32 pp., (1 l. errata), folding table. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An analysis of public health measures in Portugal (including their cost) during various periods of the nineteenth century, divided into military, naval, and civil (the Hospital de São José in Lisbon). At the end of the volume are the author’s proposal for a public health law (pp. 69-75) and extensive notes.

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da colecção portuguesa* II, 413. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 11021. NUC:DNLM. OCLC: 26820956 (New York Academy of Medicine, Wellcome Library); 29155263 (University of Minnesota). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

VERDADEIRA,
E EXACTA
NOTICIA
DOS PROGRESSOS

DE THAMAS KOULI KHAN
Schach da Persia no Imperio do
Gram Mogôr,

*Escrita na lingua Persiana em Delby em 21.
de Abril de 1739. e mandada a Roma
por Mons. Voulton.*

Acrecentada com outras chegadas por varias partes,
com hum Mapa do Thesouro do Gram Mogôr
levado a Hispahan pelo mesmo Schach.

Dadas á luz na lingua Portugueza.



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL.

Na Officina de ANTONIO CORREA LEMOS.

M. DCCXXX.

Com as licenças necessarias, e Privilegio Real.

Vindication of the Future Duque de Terceira

258. VILLA FLOR, 7.º Conde de [D. António José de Sousa Manuel de Meneses Severim de Noronha, later 1.º Marques de Villa Flor and 1.º Duque de Terceira]. *Manifesto que ao respeitavel publico faz o Conde d'Villa Flor sobre o processo, e condemnação d'Manoel da Costa do Pará sobre os aleives, e calumnias que o dito Costa tem espalhado.* Lisbon: João Nunes Esteves, 1822. 4º, contemporary plain wrappers (spine chipped, corner missing from upper wrapper, remains of contemporary orange wrappers). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut vignette at foot of p. 23. Slight marginal foxing and very slight worming in lower margin, title-page lightly soiled. Overall in good to very good condition. 36 pp. \$600.00

First collected edition of this vindication of the actions taken in 1819 by the Conde de Villa Flor as Governor and Captain General of Pará against against Manuel da Costa and others. Villa Flor had attempted to crack down on an illicit trade in diamonds and the accused, in the course of their defense, made counter-accusations against the Governor. The Conde de Villa Flor (1792-1860), later Duke of Terceira and four times Prime Minister of Portugal (1836, 1851, 1842-1846 e 1859-1860), one of the most important Portuguese military and political figures of his time, served early in his career as Governor and Captain General of Pará (1817-1820). Here, by reprinting the relevant official documents, he defends himself against charges that he had unjustly detained and imprisoned a resident of Pará and searched his home for incriminating papers.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 923. Rodrigues 2545. Not in Innocência. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On the author see *Grande enciclopédia XXXI*, 330-3. NUC: NIC.

*Nader Shah Sacks Delhi,**Capturing the Peacock Throne—and with it the Koh-i-Noor*

***259. VOULTON, Mons. de.** *Verdadeira, e exacta noticia dos progressos de Thamas Kouli Khan Schach da Persia no Imperio do Gram Mogôr, escrita na lingua Persiana em Belhy em 21 de Abril de 1739 e mandada a Roma por Mons. Voulton. Acrecentada com outras chegadas por varias partes, com hum mapa do Thesouro do Gram Mogôr levado a Hispahan pelo mesmo Schach. Dadas á luz na lingua portugueza.* Lisboa Occidental: Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1740. 4º, twentieth-century (final quarter) period sheep (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered gilt, date numbered gilt at foot. Woodcut floral vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 19. Washed. Light soiling and creases on final leaf. In good to very good condition overall. 19 pp., bound as a single quire; pagination and text follows but quire signatures are erratic. \$2,000.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this lively, eyewitness account of the shah of Persia's campaign against the Mughal Empire, with a reference to the diamond-studded Peacock

Throne. A Spanish translation was also published in 1740, but it lacks the list of booty and the letters at the end that appear in this version.

Nader Shah (Tahmasp Qoli Khan), ruler of Persia from 1736 to 1747, was known as the second Alexander due to his military genius. This account describes his greatest campaign, against the Mughal Empire. Picking up after the Battle of Karnal in February 1739, Voulton describes how Nader Shah starved the Mughal army into submission, then gives a lively account (with much indirect discourse) of the treaty negotiations, polite exchanges of gifts, the failure of negotiations, and the peaceful occupation of Delhi by Nader Shah, with Mohammad Shah as his prisoner. Soon thereafter a rumor spread that Mohammad Shah had killed Nader Shah, and in a popular uprising some Persian soldiers were killed. Nader Shah, enraged, loosed his troops to sack the city. (Some sources reported that 200,000 residents were killed in a single day.) The account continues with the devastating effects of the massacre and Mohammad Shah's capitulation to Nader Shah's terms.

A list of the spoils gathered in India by Nader Shah (pp. 16-17) includes "O Trono Imperial todo guarnecido de diamantes avaliado em 9 [courons]." This is the famous Peacock Throne of the Mughal rulers, which now became the famous Peacock Throne of the shahs of Persia. One of its diamonds was the Koh-i-Noor, which according to legend was named by Nader Shah, who exclaimed "koh-i-noor!" ("mountain of light") when he saw it. The earliest known reference to the jewel by that name dates to 1739. An estimate of the total of Nader Shah's booty is given on p. 17. Lockhart, writing ca. 1926, estimated the total value at £87,500,000.

The volume ends with letters by Voulton of late 1739 that relay information from a Russian diplomat in Isfahan, reporting on Nader Shah's failed siege of Babylonia (Baghdad), his embassy to Russia, his attempts to establish trade with Europe, and his promises to the pope that Christians in Isfahan and Yerevan (Armenia) will not be persecuted.

As a military leader under Sultan Husayn, last of the Safavid rulers of Persia, Nader Shah (1688 or 1698-1747) drove out invading Russians and Turks; then he deposed Husayn and reigned as shah himself. Having conquered enormous territories in the Middle East, he was briefly the most powerful ruler in the region, but notorious for his despotism, cruelty, and paranoia. He was assassinated in 1747 by Persian nobles, and his empire disintegrated.

Voulton, a deserter from the French army at Pondicherry, fled to the court of the Mughal Emperor, where he became court physician and a member of the privy council. He was apparently with the army after the Battle of Karnal and then in Delhi. The *Verdadeira e exacta noticia* includes some details that do not appear in other contemporary accounts, such as the description of Nader Shah eating sweetmeats while he watched the massacre at Delhi.

Lockhart points out that the errors of the Portuguese edition are reproduced and magnified in the Spanish, suggesting that the Portuguese edition is earlier. He speculated that the Portuguese was translated from Latin or Italian, but was unable to find a version in any other language; nor does OCLC list any.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 717. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, *Das relações entre Portugal e a Pérsia, 1500-1758*, p. 360: mentions the combats [actually, battles aren't described in this work], a banquet given by the King of Persia for the Mughal emperor [it was the other way about] with famous Persian dancers, and the negotiations for a peace treaty. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. See Laurence Lockhart, "De Voulton's Noticia," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London* 4:2 (1926), pp. 223-45. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 23699628 (Princeton University, Newberry Library); 504106366 (British Library); for the Spanish version see 504106429 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (51 databases searched) only repeats the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. The European Library (72 databases searched), repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library copies only.

Critical Look at Reports of Battles in Bohemia

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author attacks a previous work (probably *Carta escripta por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, que pedio a hum seu affeicoado Austriaco*), praising the heroism of Maria Theresa of Austria in the face of enormous odds and mentioning actions in Bohemia, including fighting at Budweis, Frauenberg, and Prague (all now in the Czech Republic). He cites reports from the *London Gazette* ("que são as de mayor credito," p. 8) and offers a plethora of classical and mythological references. On p. 16 he mentions "Monterroyo," which may indicate that the author of the anonymous work to which he was responding as José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas.

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

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

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1019. OCLC: 84939109 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library); 44799417 (Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library); 643337615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (with 4 duplicate records bearing the same annotations and call number, and a manuscript note that the author was Manuel Rodrigues BCM). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

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

261. [WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]. *Carta de hum cidadam de Genova a hum seu correspondente em Londres. [text begins:] Entre os fataés eventos desta presente guerra* N.p.: n.pr., 1746?. 4°, disbound. Caption title and four-line criblé initial on p. 1. In good to very good condition. 12 pp. \$600.00

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

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

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

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

* OCLC: 57172294 (Newberry Library); 249534561 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 612618786 (Houghton Library), and a digitized version. Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

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

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

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

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

* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Applying Critical Thinking to Reports of the War of the Austrian Succession

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

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

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

The War of the Austrian Succession began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins' Ear (which began in

1739), King George's War in North America (1744-1748), and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

* OCLC: 57173177 (Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 612068743 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

Just War?

264. [WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]. *Resposta a huma carta, que certo cavalheiro escreveu a hum seu afeiçoado Austriaco, querendo saber, se o Principe Carlos havia repassado o Rheno. Por hum anonimo.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Luiz Joze Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, unbound. Woodcut vignette with face of a cherub on title page. Uncut and partly unopened. A few small, light stains to title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this skilled exercise in rhetoric, signed Lisbon, September 27, 1744. The author begins with a discussion of valor, the definition of success, what it is to have virtue, and divine Providence (p. 4). This sets the stage for what the anonymous author will develop on the determination of a just war and the atrocities suffered by the French. In the introductory pages, the author draws erudite references to mythology, with quotations in Latin from Ovid, Livy, Polybius, and Tacitus (pp. 4-7), expressing metaphorical allusions to the current situation of the War of the Austrian Succession, more specifically of France's disadvantages. The author uses the word "coward" or "cowardly" throughout with relation to the virtues of the Queen of Hungary (Maria Theresa). This sentiment ultimately defines the author's opinion of the queen, but is concealed in erudition and intricate syntax.

The author cleverly uses anaphora when describing the Hungarian troops "correm os Hungaros (porque ao valor anda unida a celeridade) correm, ardendo nos seus nobres peitos o marcial espirito, de que sao dotados. Correm desprezando os perigos da vida, para conservarem sem susto, que póde infundir-lhes alma. Correm a alentar o clarim da fama, para que nem introduzam os inimigos intercadencias nos seus brados. Correm a fazer se retirem os contrarios a golpes dos seus alfanges; assim como aos rayos do Sol se retiram cobardes as sombras" (pp. 6-7).

Virulent criticism of the Hungarian kingdom begins most clearly when the author questions whether its subjects are engaged in a just war. The author does not believe it was necessary for the Queen of Hungary to begin a war in Alsace. "Meu Senhor, o Deus dos exercitos pertendeu estorvar a Guerra, no sentir de Tertuliano, quando disse ao Apostolo S. Pedro, que embañhasse a sua espada. Querendo que os Catholicos sem causa gravissima nunca acendêsem o fogo da guerra.... Veja V. Senhoria, se tem a Serenissima Rainha motivos para fazer a Guerra na França, sendo huma potencia, que quando lhe julgavamos frias as cinzas, vaporizam as máximas hum Vesuvio de incendios" (pp. 8-9).

The author recalls how much the French have suffered in Germany, their armies commanded by Maréchal Belle-Isle, and the losses the French suffered in Bohemia and Austria (p. 9). The descriptions of the losses become more gruesome, with accounts of the number of French forces killed and taken prisoner since 1742.

In the final pages (pp. 10-14), the author tells of Prince Charles' approach to the Rhine and the standoff with the French (pp. 10-12). The conclusion ultimately shows the author's ironic tone toward the situation of Prince Charles passing the Rhine and entering

Alsace. For example, the author leaves it up to Mars to decide if the glory was greater for the Prince's troops to have arrived in Alsace, or to have passed the Rhine (p. 13), and he continues, "Esta a verdade de hum sucesso, que immortaliza dos Austríacos a fama. Estas as ventagens, com quem andam cobardes as competencias" (p. 13).

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

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

* Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 68690581 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Newberry Library). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (there is a link to a photo of the title page of one, presumably the best, with significant worming). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

\$400.00

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

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

* Briseño I, 63. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

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

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

* Briseño I, 63. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

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

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

* Briseño III, 4 (no. 20). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru

268. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. *La Milicia Cívica de Valparaíso, al Ejército Restaurador del Perú. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!!* [text begins:] *Los ultrajes inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresión con que un extranjero atrevido agobia a una República hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor....* N.p.: n.pr., possibly 1837. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcuts at head of page of a cavalryman and two footsoldiers. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsheet. \$300.00

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

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!

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

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

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

* Briseño I, 225 (s.v. Motin de Quillota); III, 2 (no. 10). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso

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

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

The soldiers in Quillota had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. When word of the defeat at Valparaiso reached the mutineers, they shot Portales. He instantly became a martyr, and public opinion—which had been against the war with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation—abruptly veered in favor of the war.

* Briseño III, 421 (no. 2659). OCLC: 55266050 (Dibam Biblioteca Nacional de Chile) Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru.

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

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

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

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Rare Restauração Periodical:
Fourth Issue of the First Periodical Printed in Portugal*

272. [WAR OF THE RESTORATION]. *Gazeta do mes de Fevereiro de 1642.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Lopez Rosa, 1642. 4°, later plain wrappers. Caption title. Elegant six-line woodcut initial. Some darkening at fore-edge. Small hole (with loss of 1-2 letters) on final leaf, where fold-lines cross. In good condition. (6 ll.) \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of the fourth issue of the first periodical printed in Portugal. The *Gazeta* (sometimes referred to as the “Gazeta da Restauração”) first appeared in November 1641, and was printed somewhat irregularly through September 1647, for a total of 37 issues. The *Gazeta* dealt primarily with the war between Spain and Portugal, but also covered foreign news and miscellany. Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Cunha) noted that it was “narrado com tal concisão e simplicidade, que seria de imitar pelos periodistas modernos.”

The first 3 leaves in this issue offer news from Portugal, mostly skirmishes in the war with Spain, but also such snippets as the building of ships “a maneira das de Dunquerque” and a previously mute boy in Miranda who spoke and said, “Viva elRey Dom Ioam IIII.” The foreign news (last three leaves) includes news of French troops sent to Catalunya, Spanish troops sent to Ilha Terceira, battles between the Protestants and Catholics in England, and battles, skirmishes, and diplomatic maneuvers in Flanders, Parma, and the Papal States.

* Arouca G38 (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Innocência IX, 419. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* I, no. 587. Trindade 60: has 36 of the 37 issues; lengthy description of format and content. Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 130. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* V, 6051. Not located in Universidade de Coimbra, *Publicações periódicas portuguesas*. Pinto de Matos p. 294. Azevedo-Samodães 1372. Avila Perez 3201. Monteverde 2607. Sabugosa p. 191. Alfredo da Cunha, *Elementos para a história da imprensa periódica portuguesa* pp. 42-58, with a lengthy discussion of the number of issues and the author. OCLC: the series of Gazetas is listed at 225628116 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, 1642-45); 894927260 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, issues unspecified), 612488282 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, issues unspecified); 62275765 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, 1642-1647). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).

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

273. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. *Relaçam da gloriosa vitoria, que alcançãrão em Flandes as armas das Potencias Aliadas governadas pelo Duque de Malborough, & Vel Marichal Ooverquerk contra o exercito de França mandado pelo Duque de Baviera, & o Marichal de Villa Roy, de que resultou ficar à obediencia delRey Catholico a mayor parte do Paiz bayxo Hespanhol. Publicada em 3 de Julho de 1706.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 3 July 1706. 4°, early patterned wrappers (some wear and small wormholes at spine). Small woodcut arms of Portugal on

title page. Six-line woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on p. 3. Worming in inner margin, without loss. Final leaf backed (on blank verso). Foldlines, with several small holes causing loss of 10-12 letters on last leaf, 2-3 letters on next-to-last leaf. A reading copy. Old ink signature ("José S___") on front wrapper. 15 pp. \$300.00

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

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

* Innocência XVIII, 233. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1936, 7797, 7798, 8512, 8705. OCLC: 78768023 (Houghton Library); 69659169 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies in the Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo and five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at British Library.

Battle of Blenheim

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

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

This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men, and the myth of the invincible

French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 8673. Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not located in Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*. OCLC: 1064087001 (British Library Reference Collections [computer file]); 1064868616 (British Library Reference Collections [internet resource]). Porbase locates 4 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

Duke of Marlborough Continues a Brilliant Campaign

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

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

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

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

*Hungarian Rebels under Rákóczy and
The Duke of Marlborough's Military Maneuvers*

276. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. *Relaçam dos gloriosos successos que que [sic] conseguirão as Armas da grande Aliança em Hungria, governadas pelo Mariscal de Campo Conde de Heister em 13 de Junho. E da insigne victoria alcançada contra as armas do Elector de Baviera, & delRey de França junto do Danubio pelas Tropas Cesareas, governadas pelo Duque de Marleborough em 3 de Julho de 1704.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1704. 4°, disbound. Two six-line woodcut initials, woodcut tailpiece, typographical ornaments. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Early notation in ink in upper blank margin of title page ("3 de Julho 704"). 15 pp. \$650.00

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

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

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

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

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

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Aditamentos*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 559273240 (British Library); 29201782 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 253613925 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

After the Battle of Blenheim: Consolidating the Victory in Bavaria

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

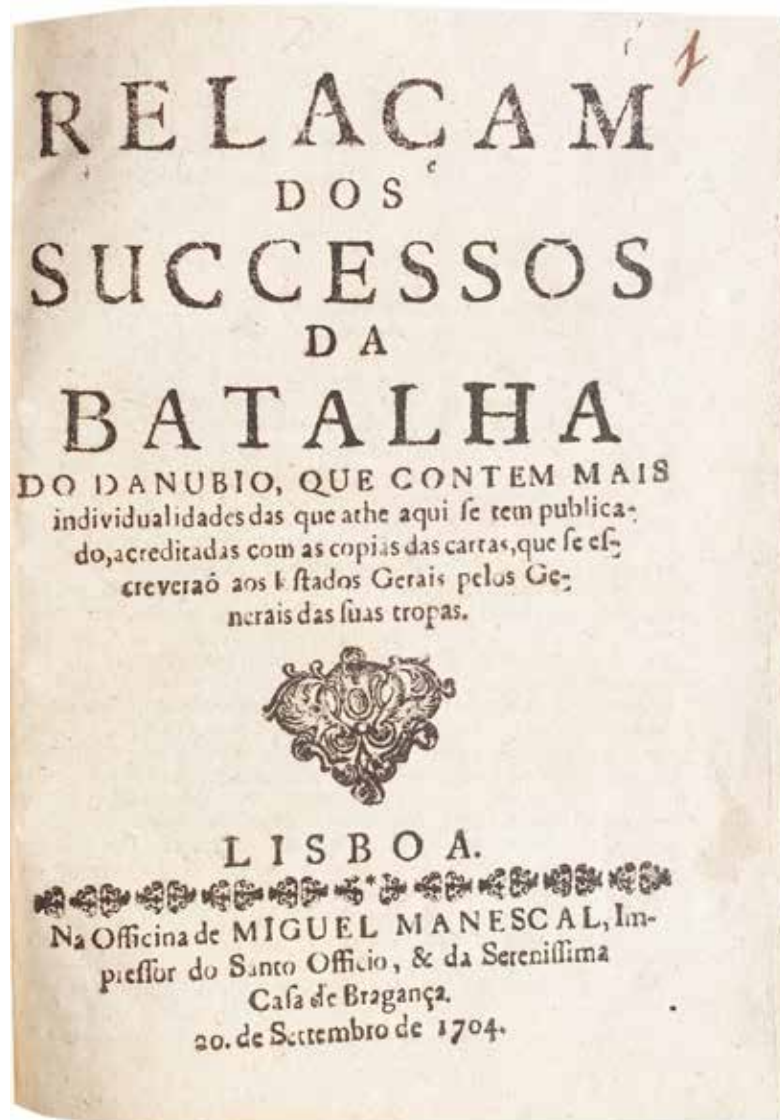
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events immediately following the Battle of Blenheim (sometimes known as the Battle of Höchstädt, here "Hoestet") on 13 August 1704; it covers the period from 18 August to 3 September. During this period the Anglo-Austrian forces under the Duke of Marlborough,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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 8676. Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 69661838 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at British Library.

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

278. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION—BATTLE OF BLENHEIM]. *Relaçam dos successos da batalha do Danubio, que contem mais individualidades das que athe aqui se tem publicado, acreditades com as copias das cartas, que se escreverão aos Estados Gerais pelos Generais das suas tropas*. 5 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, 20 de Settembro de 1704. 4°, late nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, wear to corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 10. Light browning; a few small stains. In very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp. 5 works in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these eyewitness descriptions of the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704. Two of the letters are dated 13 August and the other 17 August. Frederick I, landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Baron van Hompesch are both reporting to the States



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General of the Netherlands. They were presumably part of the Dutch contingent that marched south with the Duke of Marlborough, and met up with Eugene of Savoy in July. This report includes details of troop movements during the battle and a list of French officers and battalions that were taken prisoner.

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

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

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

BOUND WITH:

Relaçam dos gloriosos successos, que conseguirão as Armas de ElRey Catholico Carlos Terceiro, e os mais Aliados desta Coroa, no sitio da Praça de Barcelona, sitiada por terra pelo Duque de Anjou com os exercitos de França, & Castella, & por mar, pelo Conde de Tolosa. Publicade em 9. de Junho de 1706. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, Vendese em casa de Manoel Diniz livreiro às portas de Santa Catharina (1706). 4°, 15 pp. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3.

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

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

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

Following the death of Carlos II of Spain without an heir, Archduke Charles of Austria (younger brother of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor) claimed the throne of Spain, using the title Carlos III. Louis XIV of France put forward instead the claim of his

grandson Philippe, Duke of Anjou. The Grand Alliance supporting Charles included England, most of the Holy Roman Empire, and (after 1703) Portugal. Carlos remained in Catalunya until 1711, when he returned to Germany as Carlos VI, succeeding his brother Joseph I as Holy Roman Emperor. After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Philippe reigned as Felipe V of Spain.

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

AND BOUND WITH:

Relaçam dos successos das armas da Grande Alliança na Baviera, Hungaria, & Saboya, & especialmente das operações que fez o exercito dos alliados depois da batalha de Schelenberg, & tomada de Domnavert. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança [1704—date cropped]. 4°, 7 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece, 6-line woodcut initial, woodcut tailpiece.

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

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

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 253611117 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz), 69661950 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

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

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

The Battle of Blenheim was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Austrian

Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the war.

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

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

AND BOUND WITH:

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

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

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

Jockeying for Position on the Danube

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

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

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

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 961, 8671. Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 253611117 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 69661950 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*One of World's First Arms-Control Pacts:**Text and Debates, with Author's Signed Presentation Inscription*

280. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, principal author. *La paz chileno-argentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstruccion parlamentaria; el manifiesto al pais; los artículos del Señor Júlio Zegers.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher's pebbled cloth (some wear), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. In good to very good condition. Author's signed three-line presentation inscription in ink on p. 3 to a friend, Pedro A. Funes. 86 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of an early arms-control pact. The Pactos de Mayo were signed in May 1902 in an attempt to resolve the disputes between Chile and Argentina over the border of Patagonia. The dispute had been going on since the early 1880s and led to an arms race by the 1890s.

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado Jeneral de Arbitraje, intended to provide a framework for resolving disputes, and the Convencion sobre Armamentos Navales, according to which Chile was assigned the Pacific as a sphere of influence, and Argentina the Atlantic. The two countries also agreed to significantly decrease their navies—making this one of the world's first arms-control pacts.

The agreements were not joyously accepted by all. Included in the volume are notes exchanged between the ministers of Chile and Argentina, parliamentary minutes of discussions on these agreements (June to August 1902), and a "Manifiesto al Pais" of August 1902 expressing dissent (pp. 31-47). The final and longest essay (pp. 49-82), "La Paz Chileno-Arjentina," dated August 1902, is by Julio Zegers Samaniego (Santiago, 1830-1918). Zegers Samaniego was director of the Imprensa Nacional in 1856 and later vice-rector of the Instituto Nacional. In 1876 he was elected deputy, and was Chile's minister of Finance from August 1878 to April 1879, at the beginning of the War of the Pacific. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the Chilean Civil War of 1891. After 1894 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself to writing on politics, economics, and biography.

* Author not in Palau. NUC: TxU, NNC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Chaos in Peru, 1867-1874

281. ZUBIRIA, Justiniano de. *La expedicion de El Talisman.* Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio de Tornero y Leitelier, 1875. 8°, stitched (traces of early wrappers). Title page and final leaf soiled and loose with some fraying and small tears. Light browning. In almost good condition. iv, 260 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed look at chaotic events in Peru from 1867 to 1874, the period preceding the War of the Pacific (1879-1883) between Peru, Chile, and Bolivia. The work focuses on the expedition of the *Talisman*, which sailed in 1874 from Quinteros, Chile, under the direction of Nicolas de Pierola. Pierola served as Peru's president from 1879-1881 (after a coup d'état against Mariano Ignacio Prado) and 1895-1899 (after winning a popular election).

* Briseño II, 110. Palau 381231. NUC: CtY, NNH, MH. OCLC: 13565269. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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