

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 514
MANUSCRIPTS

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SPECIAL LIST 514 *MANUSCRIPTS*

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SPECIAL LIST 514

MANUSCRIPTS

Major Revisions for an Important History of Portuguese Literature Apparently Unpublished

1. BRAGA, Teófilo. Corrected proofs and manuscripts for revised edition (Recapitulação) of volume V of his *História da literatura portuguesa*. Probably ca. 1915-1924. Wrapped in a large sheet of paper bearing an early manuscript note: "Originaes e provas do 'Romantismo' por Teofilo Braga. Porto e Artes Graficas 2-Julho-1925." Another pencil note dated 8/9/34. 178 ll. of unmarked galley proofs (most 4°); 32 extensively annotated leaves torn from the first edition of *História do Romantismo em Portugal*; 12 leaves of autograph manuscript addenda (8° and smaller, covered on either or both sides). \$3,800.00

Extensive material for the unpublished fifth volume in Braga's major revision of his seminal *Historia da literatura portuguesa*, which had first appeared in 1870. Braga died in 1924, leaving Volume V unfinished. The note on the paper in which this collection is wrapped suggests that it was returned by the publisher (to Braga's heirs?) the year following his death. We have found no indication that any part of the revised version of this fifth volume appeared in print.

During the 1870s Braga had become convinced of the truth of Positivism, and subsequently edited many of his writings to bring them in line with that philosophy. Radically revised versions of volumes I-IV of the *Historia da literatura portuguesa* appeared in Porto, 1909-1918, with the name *recapitulação* in each title: I, *Idade Média*, 1909; II, *Renascença*, 1914; III, *Os Seiscentistas*, 1916; and IV, *Os Arcades*, 1918. Prado Coelho notes of these revisions, "Também aí há inexactidões, o predomínio da biografia sobre a análise estética, o partidarismo doutrinário; mas quantos filoes ainda por explorar!" Volumes I-IV of the revised edition were reprinted by the Imprensa Nacional / Casa da Moeda in 2005.

The present collection includes part of what would have been the revised volume V, on Romanticism in Portugal. These two segments, on Almeida Garrett and on Alexandre Herculano, would have formed perhaps half of the finished volume.

1. Garrett: A set of 178 leaves of galley proofs that begin: "Recapitulação da *Historia da Litteratura Portugueza*. Terceira época: Romantismo." The galleys include an introduction, "O Século XIX: sua fallencia mental e moral" (ff. 1-32), followed by "I: O Romantismo Liberal: Garrett," which continues (with various subheads) to the end of this extensive set of galleys, and is followed by footnotes (ff. 162-178). Printed on one side only, untrimmed, unnumbered, in varying sizes (mostly 4°), no running heads, stitched at upper left corner, some pages inserted upside-down. No annotations.

2. Herculano: Extensive revisions to the text of *Historia do romantismo em Portugal*, originally published Lisbon, 1880. Included here are 32 extensively annotated leaves torn from the first edition of the book, plus 12 leaves of manuscript addenda (8° and smaller, covered on either or both sides). All these leaves are foliated, presumably by Braga for the benefit of the copyist or editor who had to convert them to type. The foliation runs from 1 to 35 but includes many insertions (e.g., 18a, 18b).

Teófilo Braga (Joaquim Teófilo Fernandes Braga, 1843-1924), a native of Ponta Delgada in the Azores, published his first book of poetry at age 17 and an acclaimed book of verse, *Visão dos Tempos*, in 1864. The next year he was embroiled in the *Questão Coimbra* on the side of Antero de Quental and became notorious for his harsh criticism of Antonio

II. - Durante o cerco do Porto. - A nomeação para a Bibliotheca Municipal (1833). - Trabalhos literarios no Repositorio. - No Voz do Profeta, combate a revolução setembrista (1836), e regresso a Lisboa.

A luta pela liberdade, que se inaugurou na ilha Terceira, embora dirigida pelos interesses dinasticos de D. Pedro IV, e sustentada por uma parte da aristocracia decadente, tem ~~um~~ ^{um} que seja de grandioso, pelo motivo inicial. Se do lado absolutista, castigavam o povo, para praticar as carnificinas. Do lado liberal os espectaculos de degradação humana, com a justiça das alçadas, faziam que os mais obscuros ainda se portassem como heróis. O archipelago dos Açores foi o primeiro núcleo da resistência dos poucos homens livres que usavam o nome de portugueses, e é essa uma condição mesologica de todas as ilhas, em que predomina o espirito de independência. D. Pedro IV appointou esse primeiro núcleo e ~~relejou~~ relejou de Belle-Ile, para os Açores, em 10 de fevereiro de 1832. A expedição chegou à ilha de S. Miguel a 22, e desembarcou, aos 3 de março ~~em a ilha~~ ^{na ilha Terceira}. Para esta ilha, em 1840, ^{as perseguições da setembrista} ~~arrastaram~~ ^{arrastaram} mais de quarenta cidadãos, mantendo-os ~~presos~~ presos, ali, até 1845, sem culpa formada, nem julgamento.

Item 1

Feliciano de Castilho. By 1872, having been awarded the chair of Modern Literature at the Curso Superior de Letras (today the Universidade de Lisboa), he turned most of his energy to literary research and criticism.

Braga's *Historia da literatura portuguesa*, 1870, was recognized as an important survey of Portuguese literature; Prado Coelho describes it as "terreno em que o grande cabouqueiro, ainda hoje incomparável, pela riqueza de ideias, de intuições, de factos averiguados, e pelo esforço de síntese." (Part V of this *História was on Romanticism*.) The most controversial aspects of the work were Braga's postulation of a "Mozarabic soul" that was later suffocated by influence from Spain, and his disparaging attitude toward "highbrow" literature.

Also controversial was his *Historia do romantismo em Portugal*, 1880: Braga argued that the Romantic movement in Portugal paralleled and reflected the nation's political situation. The work included an introduction ("Ideia Geral do Romantismo") and a book devoted to each of the three writers who dominated the Romantic movement in Portugal: Almeida Garrett, Alexandre Herculano, and Antonio Feliciano de Castilho. If Braga kept this structure (which is not guaranteed, since he was making drastic revisions), then the chapters in this collection on Herculano and Garrett would comprise about half the recapitulação of the *História da literatura portuguesa* volume on Romantismo.

Braga's interests were wide ranging: he wrote extensively on Portuguese folklore and was highly influential in introducing sociology to Portugal. After the death of his children and his wife, he became involved in politics. For a brief time after the Revolution of 1910 he was president of the provisional government of the Republic, and in 1915, for a few months, succeeded Manuel de Arriaga as president of the Republic.

* On the *Historia do romantismo em Portugal* in *Artigos de apoio Infopédia*, Porto: Porto Editora, 2003-2019. On Braga, see Álvaro Manuel Machado in *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 72-3; Amadeu Carvalho Homem in *Biblos*, I, 739-41; Jacinto do Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (1994) I, 119-21; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 253-7; Helena Carvalhão Buescu, ed., *Dicionário do romantismo literário português*, pp. 55-57.

Rio de Janeiro Police Chief: Hit the Road

2. [BRAZILIAN EXPULSION ORDER]. Autograph order, signed by [Antonio] Simões Silva, Police Chief of Rio de Janeiro, for the expulsion of Arcenio P.P. de Castro, a Portuguese subject, from the Empire of Brazil. On paper, in Portuguese. Dated 2 July 1849. Single sheet (15.2 x 19 cm.), unbound. Ten lines written in ink, in a large, sprawling, legible hand that matches the name of Simões Silva at the end of the document. Foldlines. Light browning. Overall very good. (1 l.) \$300.00

Antonio Simões da Silva was chief of police in Rio de Janeiro during the 1840s. At the time, summary deportation was the preferred method for dealing with foreigners who committed crimes in Brazil. After 1841 the chief of police could order expulsions on his own authority, without any formal charges. During a relatively short period in 1849, Simões da Silva is said to have ordered the deportation of 13 Portuguese, one Austrian, and one Chilean, stating that they were of "terrible habits, incorrigible, drunks, and troublemakers who had been convicted and served jail time for various crimes" (Holloway p. 186). The particular crime committed by Castro is not stated.

* On the expulsion of foreign criminals from Rio de Janeiro, see Rosana Barbosa, *Immigration and Xenophobia: Portuguese Immigrants in Early 19th Century Rio de Janeiro* (2009), p. 89; and Thomas H. Holloway, *Policing Rio de Janeiro: Repression and Resistance in a Nineteenth-Century City* (1993).

***3. CASTRO, D. Manoel de Portugal e. A.l.s. to Basilio Teixeira Cardoso de Sá-Vedra Freire, dated Villa Rica [Minas Gerais], 14 November 1814.** Folio (31.1 x 21.5 cm.), Folded twice. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), the final 3 pp. blank. \$150.00

Writing to Basilio Teixeira Cardoso de Sá-Vedra Freire, Ombudsman of the Sabará District, Capitania of Minas Gerais, Castro is responding to warnings or precautions regarding what will be presented in a Requerimento [petition] by the residents of Villa de Caeté. It seems that much maintenance was made in the area to achieve the desired effect, but the residents have made a Requerimento anyway. Castro says he had brought these issues to the attention of the Prince Regent many times.

Manuel [Francisco Zacarias] de Portugal e Castro (1787-1854), colonial administrator and government minister, was Governor-General of the Capitania de Minas Gerais from 1814 to 1821. He was the son of D. Afonso Miguel de Portugal e Castro, 4.º Marquês de Valença and D. Maria Teresa Teles da Silva, daughter of the 6.º Conde de Vilar Maior and of the 2.ª Marquesa de Penalva, as well as being the brother of José Bernardino de Portugal e Castro, 5.º Marquês de Valença. He never married, and left no descendants. A member of the junta created 18 June 1823 to reform the lei fundamental, afterwards he was appointed governor of Madeira, a post in which he served for several months in 1826 before being nominated 84th Governor of India (until 1830) and 50th Viceroy of India, until 1835. He was Minister of Marine and Overseas Territories in the government of the Duke of Saldanha, from 6 October 1846 to 28 April 1847, and Foreign Minister in the same government, from 4 November 1846 to 28 April 1847.

Basilio Teixeira Cardoso de Sá-Vedra Freire, Ombudsman of the Sabará District, Capitania of Minas Gerais, is the author of "Informação da Capitania de Minas Geraes, dada em 1805 ..." in *Revista do Arquivo Público Mineiro*, Ouro Preto, v. 2, fasc. 4, 1897, pp. 673-683. The "Informação da Capitania de Minas – Geraes" is an important historical work, containing a wealth of information on the miserable state of the mines in Minas Gerais at the turn of the nineteenth century. It is still consulted by scholars interested in the culture and history of Minas Gerais during the early nineteenth-century (see, for example, Thais Nívia de Lima e Fonseca, "Circulation and Appropriation of Educational Concepts: Illustrated Thinking and Teaching Manuals in Portuguese Colonial American World [Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]" in *Dossier: Educação em Revista*, 32 (3), 2016, pp. 167-185 and Haruf Salmen Espindola, "Da Roda da Fortuna à Utilidade Prática das Coisas: Produção Intelectual na Crise da Economia do Ouro em Minas Gerais" in *Fronteiras: Revista de História*, vol. 12, n. 22, 2010, pp. 103-130; pp. 106 and 121).

* See *Grande enciclopédia*, XXII, 883.

Important Archive

***4. CASTRO, Eugénio de. Archive of 15 Autograph Letters Signed to Albino Forjaz de Sampaio, + other manuscript material in Castro's hand. Coimbra, 1904-1939.** In very good to fine condition. \$3,200.00

The poet, diplomat and university professor Eugénio de Castro (Eugénio de Castro e Almeida, 1869-1944) introduced Symbolism to Portugal; as a young diplomat in Paris he came into contact with the great French symbolist poets, becoming a friend of Jean Moréas and Henri de Régnier. His influence can be seen even on such established Portuguese

3 / Palacios Confusos

Na minha doc Coimbra, a sul virado,
 Dominando o Mondego e seus salgueiros,
 Há um bairro de humildes parciais,
 Que Palacios Confusos é chamado.

São belo nome evoca no passado
 Rica chusma de paços altaneiros
 Com Torres, quimpas, varandins ligeiros
 E flâmulas a arder no céu lavado.

O tempo voraz, que tudo come,
 De tais riquezas só trouxe o nome;
 Eudo hoje ali é pobre, velho e estreito,

Sem um vislumbre de esplendor extinto!
 O Palacios Confusos, também sinto
 Uns palacios confusos no meu peito!

Ingenio [Signature]

writers as Guerra Junqueiro, and he undoubtedly paved the way for Camilo Pessanha and Mário Sá Carneiro. Castro's verse ("often so perfect, always so artificial," says Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 337) signaled the return to poetry of careful thought and planning, as opposed to the inspired improvisation of the Romanticists, and led to the cult of "art for art's sake" or "estheticism" that became prominent in Portugal ca. 1925.

Provenance: Albino Maria Pereira Forjaz de Sampaio (1884–1949) was a member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. He wrote and edited a large number of books; among the most noteworthy are the 4-volume *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada*, and the catalogue of his collection of Portuguese theater: *Subsídios para a História do Teatro Português. Teatro de Cordel (Catálogo da Coleção do autor)*, published by the Academy of Sciences in 1922. His *Palavras Cínicas* was perhaps the greatest bestseller in twentieth-century Portugal, with 46 editions by the time of his death. A passionate bibliophile, there is a catalogue of the auction sale of his library, *Catálogo da importante e valiosa biblioteca do ilustre escritor ... Albino Forjaz de Sampaio ... a venda em leilão ... 11 de junho de 1945 na Liquidadora Fuertes ... sob a direcção de Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira*. For Forjaz de Sampaio, see Maria Amélia Gomes in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 432; António Leitão in *Biblos*, IV, 1076-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 310-1.

An inventory of the archive follows:

4-x-1904 [postmark]—Castro's calling card with a brief autograph note, attached by paper clip to a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—9-x-1905—2 ll.—17.2 x 12.5 cm.—plain stationery. Letter occupies pp. 2-3.

A.l.s.—[postmarked 7]-ix-1906—2 ll.—17.1 x 12.5 cm.—text occupies 2 pp.—paper clipped to a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—17-ix-1906—on both sides of a stiff card 11.4 x 8.9 cm. In hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—7-xii-1906—on recto of a stiff card 11.4 x 8.9 cm. In hand-addressed envelope.

2-vii-1907 [postmark]—Castro's Academia Real das Ciências black-bordered calling card with an autograph note on both sides, attached by paper clip to a hand-addressed envelope.

30-x-1907 [postmark]—Castro's Academia Real das Ciências calling card with an extensive autograph note on both sides, signed, attached by paper clip to a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—viii-1911—2 ll.—17.9 x 14.4 cm. on stationery with a small embossed coat-of-arms—letter occupies 3 of the 4 pp. In hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—15-xii-1922—2 ll.—17 x 13 cm.—Universidade de Coimbra, Faculdade de Letras stationery. Letter occupies the first 2 pp. In hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—10-I [?]-1925—1 l.—23.2 x 14.6 cm.—text on recto—Lumen, Empresa Internacional Editora, Livraria F. França Amado, Sucessor stationery. In hand-addressed envelope of the same stationery.

A.l.s.—7-ii-1925—1 l.—21 x 13.8 cm.—Castro's personal stationery on beige paper with his coat-of-arms in red. In a hand-addressed envelope, accompanied by an autograph list of translations of Castro's books into 7 different languages, followed by a list of books which relate to Castro's works, on 3 ll. of Universidade de Coimbra, Faculdade de Letras stationery.

A. postcard.s.—28-ii-1925—19 lines + address in Castro's hand.

A.l.s.—26-iii-1925—1 l. with text on both sides—21 x 13.8 cm.—Castro's personal stationery on beige paper with his coat-of-arms in red. In a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—28-iii-1925—1 l.—22.5 x 14.5 cm.—text on recto—Universidade de Coimbra, Faculdade de Letras stationery. In hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—7-vi-1925—1 l.—text on recto—21 x 13.8 cm.—Castro's personal stationery on beige paper with his coat-of-arms in red. In a hand-addressed envelope.

Continued on page 10



Item 4

A.l.s.—25-vi-1925—1 l.—text on both sides—21 x 13.8 cm.—Castro's personal stationery on beige paper with his coat-of-arms in red. In a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—16-i-1926—2 ll.—17.7 x 11.2 cm.—only 1 page with text—folded twice in a hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—4-xi-1931—2 ll.—17.4 x 12.9 cm.—2 pp. text—Universidade de Coimbra, Faculdade de Letras, Gabinete do Director ruled stationery. In hand-addressed envelope.

A.l.s.—15-iv-1939—2 ll.—19 x 15.2 cm.—Castro's personal stationery of bluish paper with his coat-of-arms and Coimbra address. Letter occupies the first page. In hand-addressed envelope.

"Palacios Confusos"—Undated Autograph Sonnet Signed—on plain sheet of paper 21.4 x 14.2 cm. There appear to be a few minor variations from other versions of this text.

Undated untitled autograph text signed of 2 pp. on 2 ll. 17.6 x 11.2 cm.—Begins "A minha paisagem favorita é do Mondego É."

2 Empty hand-addressed envelopes + 2 covers from hand-addressed envelopes.

3 sheets 11.9 x 13 cm. with notes brief notes about titles of books, 1 states "tenho" the other 2 "não tenho").

Sheet 31.6 x 22 cm. in Castro's hand listing 6 books from dated 1884 to 1897—apparently a want list, with "Urgentissimo" in red pencil in upper right-hand corner.

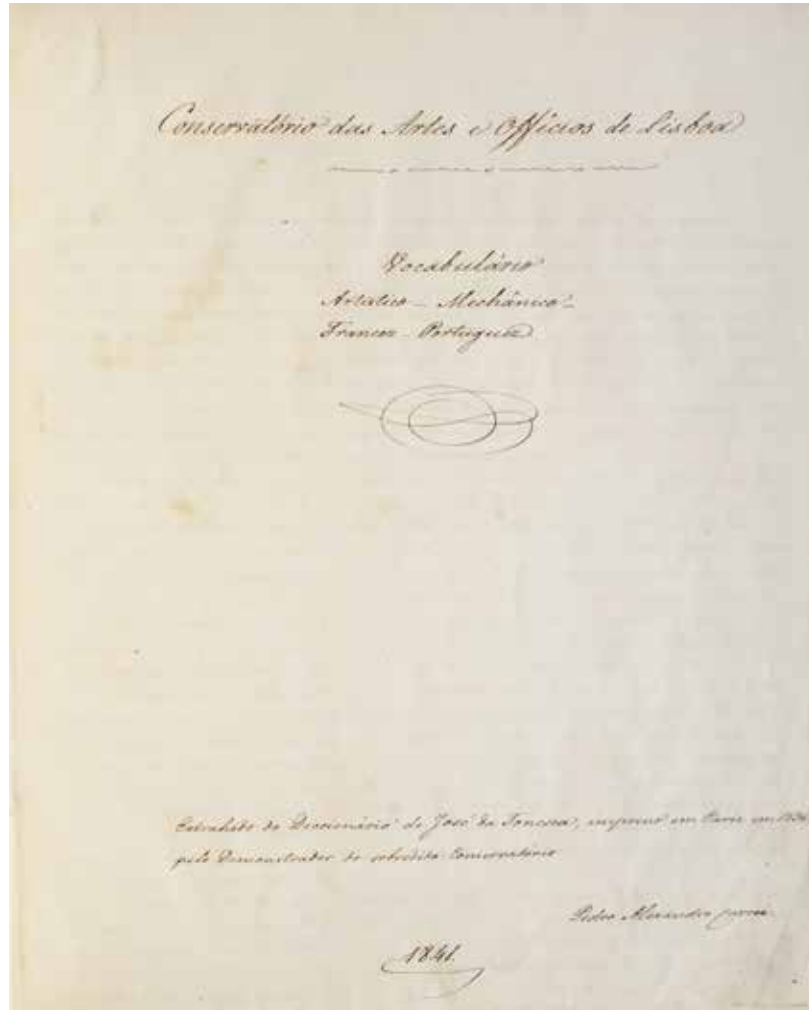
* For Eugénio de Castro, see Albino Forjaz de Sampaio, ed., *Eugénio de Castro: a sua vida e a sua obra*, 1924; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001), pp. 479, 669, 914, 975–6, 986 and 998; Grande enciclopedia VI, 235–7; Etelvina Santos in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 119–21; Fernando Guimarães in *Biblos*, I, 1074–6; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 85–7.

From Abatage to Zymosimetre

5. CAVROÉ, Pedro Alexandre. "Conservatorio das Artes e Officios de Lisboa. Vocabulario Artístico-Mechanico-Francez-Portuguez. Extrahido do Dicionário de José da Fonseca, impresso em Pariz em 1836, pelo Demonstrador do sobredito conservatorio." Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 1841. Large 4° (26.6 x 21.1 cm.), contemporary marbled paper boards (corners worn; other minor wear). Written in ink, in a small cursive of the period. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (1 blank l., 2 ll., 1 blank l.), 191 pp., (1 blank l.) \$1,600.00

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. This manuscript lists French terminology useful for workingmen and artisans, with the Portuguese translation and/or a short definition of the term's meaning.

* See Harry Bernstein, "Pedro Alexandre Cavroé (1776-1844), master artisan, writer, architect, and artist of Portugal and Brazil," *Arquivos do Centro Cultural Portugues XIII* (1978), 167-190.



Item 5

Letters of a Political Exile
Discussion of an Invasion of Angola in 1935

***6. COUCEIRO, Henrique [Mitchell] de Paiva.** Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Saturio Pires; written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain, and covering matters personal and political. On paper, in Portuguese. 1925-1943. Most about 17.5 x 12.8 cm., in a plastic sleeve. Written in ink, in a cramped but legible script. Some holes punched in sides, without significant loss; otherwise fine. 9 autograph letters signed (98 pages), 17 autograph postcards signed, 1 calling card and 1 picture postcard with Paiva Couceiro's portrait.

\$5,000.00

Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Saturio Pires, written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain. The earliest is dated January 6, 1925, the latest January 7, 1943. The letters are nearly all substantive, and include discussions of such matters as the famous letter Paiva Couceiro wrote to Mario Pessoa regarding a possible invasion of Angola (August 4, 1935), and a discussion of the Causa Monarchica, the Portuguese press and his own role as a leader of the Monarchist movement (August 15, 1930). There are also more personal letters, such as one of April 9, 1926, lamenting that the gas in his apartment had been cut off because he could not afford to pay the bill, and railing against those who call themselves Monarchists but will not help support him.

Paiva Couceiro (1861-1944) became a prominent public figure in the 1890s, when his heroism helped keep Lourenço Marques from being captured. From 1907 to 1909 he was Governor of Angola. When the Republic was declared in 1910 he supported the King, and in 1911 handed in his resignation from the army with the famous line, "Revoltou-me contra a República para salvar Portugal!" He spent the remaining years of his life (mostly in self-imposed exile in Spain) working to restore the monarchy.

* On Paiva Couceiro, see *Grande enciclopédia XX*, 21-23; also Manso Preto Cruz, *A Biografia política e o in-memoriam de Henrique de Paiva Couceiro* (Lisbon, 1946), and Rocha Martins, *A Monarquia do Norte* (Lisbon, 1922).

Copies of Restauração Diplomatic Documents
By D. João IV's Ambassador to Sweden, Holland, France, and Rome

7. COUTINHO, Francisco de Sousa. "Cartas de Francisco de Souza Coutinho Embaixador que foi em Roma França e Holanda." Eighteenth-century (?) manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), nineteenth-century tan quarter calf over laid paper boards, tinted a faint green, spine with raised bands in five compartments (worn, minor worming at foot), gilt bands, red leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand of the eighteenth century. Internally fine, overall very good. (3 blank), 84, (1 blank) ll. \$5,000.00

Copies of 30 letters, apparently unpublished, by D. Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, one of D. João IV's principal ambassadors. Sousa Coutinho, a trusted friend of D. João



Item 6



Item 9

since 1623, was sent abroad immediately after the Restauração to seek recognition of Portugal's independence. In 1641 he negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden. Two years later he was sent to negotiate with the Dutch, who were attacking Brazil, Angola, and Ceylon. The treaty signed in 1645 was considered by many in Lisbon and Pernambuco to be a betrayal of Portuguese interests, but Sousa Coutinho remained in The Hague as D. João's representative until 1650. Edgar Prestage was of the opinion that Sousa Coutinho's diplomacy ultimately helped keep Brazil in Portuguese hands, because it prevented the Dutch from sending urgently needed supplies to their troops there.

In early 1651 Sousa Coutinho was dispatched to France, to discuss a possible alliance with France and Sweden against Spain. In 1655, D. João sent him to Rome in yet another attempt to persuade Pope Alexander VII to recognize Portugal's independence. Sousa Coutinho remained in Rome until 1658, even after D. João's death had brought D. Afonso VI to the throne (with his mother as regent).

Sousa Coutinho was born in 1597 on Ilha de S. Miguel in the Azores, and died in 1660. His published works include *Manifesto, e protestaçam que fez Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Mór da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom Joam o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario às partes Septentrionaes, enviado à Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, 1641*, and *Propositio Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Confoederatarum Provinciarum Belgii ...*, 1647 (published in French and Dutch the same year), a proposal to the States General about Pernambuco. The *Grande Enciclopédia* notes that Sousa Coutinho left in manuscript an account of his embassies ("Memórias Históricas"), which was praised by D. Francisco Manuel de Melo.

This collection seems to deal primarily with Sousa Coutinho's diplomatic efforts in Rome. None of the letters includes a date. The number of letters is noted only when there is more than one letter to the same recipient. In this manuscript, all letters to a recipient are grouped together. The recipients are as follow.

1. P. Frei André Teles (?)
2. Conde de Odemira (8 letters) - probably Francisco de Faro, 7º Conde de Odemira, ca. 1575-1661
3. Dezembargador Feliciano Dourado - Sousa Coutinho's ambassadorial secretary while in France
4. Cardeal de Orsini - Cardinal Virginio Orsini, 1615-1676, named by Pope Urban VIII in 1641 as Protector of the Polish and the Portuguese Orient
5. P. Mestre Ribarozza
6. Secretario Gaspar de Faria Severim (4 letters)
7. Pedro Vieira da Silva (8 letters) - prime minister of Portugal 1642-1656
8. Pedro de Valadares
9. Pedro Cezar
10. Marques de Genova
11. Bispo Capelão Mor
12. Embaixador Antonio de Souza de Massedo [i.e., Macedo] (2 letters) - 1606-1682, D. João IV's ambassador to Holland, once considered a possible author of the *Arte de furtar*, and usually called Portugal's first journalist, for his work on *Mercurio Portuguez*, 1663-1666

* On Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, see Barbosa Machado II, 269-70, and *Grande Enciclopédia* XXIX, 852-4. Much of the same material, with some added comments, appears on Arlindo Correia's home page.

Cartas
 De Francisco de Souza Cou
 tinho Embaixador que foi
 em Roma França
 e Holanda

Carta
 Para o Padre Frei Andre Feliz

A Carta de que Vossa Paternidade
 me fez mereç me achou já nusta Cidade
 Paris mais milagrosa que naturalmen
 te, porque sobre hum mes de viagem
 mande trazer a hora ce verde e não se acha
 quasi de que não se ha bem Com va Le rido
 deste Reino tive sezoas no Mar Con
 si nuamê na terra a que se ajuntava os

1701

Item 7

*Copies of Restauração Diplomatic Documents**By D. João IV's Ambassador to Sweden, Holland, France, and Rome*

8. COUTINHO, Francisco de Sousa. "Cartas de Francisco de Souza Coutinho Embaixador escritas em Roma." Eighteenth-century manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 8°, mid- to late eighteenth-century mottled sheep (very slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short-title gilt (a few pinpoint wormholes at head of spine), covers with double-ruled borders in blind, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, green silk ribbon place marker. Written in ink, in a small, tidy, very legible hand of the second half of the eighteenth century. In fine condition. (1 blank l., 112 ll., 1 blank l.), \$2,400.00

Copies of thirty letters written between 1653 and 1658 by D. Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, one of D. João IV's principal ambassadors: apparently unpublished. In this manuscript they are arranged more or less chronologically; we have seen another copy in which the letters were arranged by recipient.

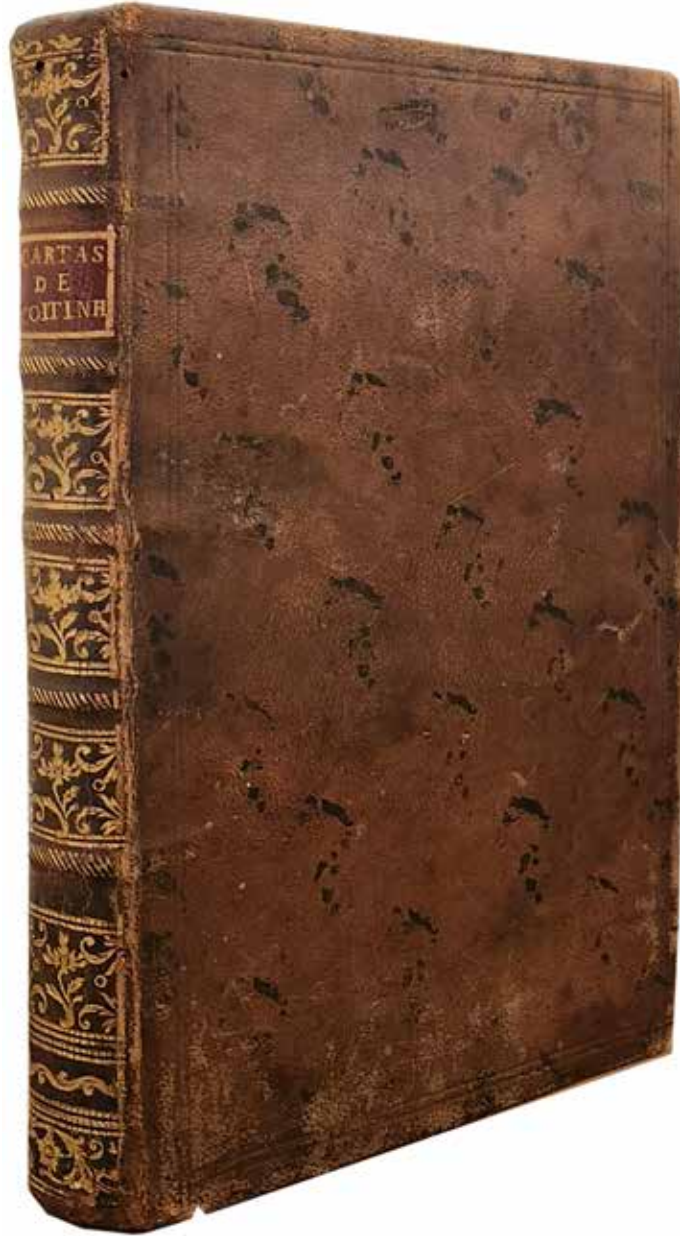
Sousa Coutinho, a trusted friend of D. João since 1623, was sent abroad immediately after the Restauração to seek recognition of Portugal's independence. In 1641 he negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden. Two years later he was sent to negotiate with the Dutch, who were attacking Brazil, Angola, and Ceylon. The treaty signed in 1645 was considered by many in Lisbon and Pernambuco to be a betrayal of Portuguese interests, but Sousa Coutinho remained in The Hague as D. João's representative until 1650. Edgar Prestage was of the opinion that Sousa Coutinho's diplomacy ultimately helped keep Brazil in Portuguese hands, because it prevented the Dutch from sending urgently needed supplies to their troops there.

In early 1651 Sousa Coutinho was dispatched to France, to discuss a possible alliance with France and Sweden against Spain. In 1655, D. João sent him to Rome in yet another attempt to persuade Pope Alexander VII to recognize Portugal's independence. Sousa Coutinho remained in Rome until 1658, even after D. João's death had brought D. Afonso VI to the throne (with his mother as regent).

The recipients are as follow.

1. Andre Telles: one letter dated 1653 (starting on f. 2r)
2. Conde de Odemira (Francisco de Faro, 7º Conde de Odemira, ca. 1575-1661): eight letters dated 1653-1658 (starting ff. 4r, 36r, 38v, 62v, 70v, 72v, 81v, 87v)
3. Cardinal Orsini (cardinal Virginio Orsini, 1615-1676, named by Pope Urban VIII in 1641 as Protector of the Polish and the Portuguese Orient): one letter (starting f. 6v)
4. M.[estre?] Ribarola: one letter dated 1654 (starting f. 8v)
5. Conde de São Lourenço (Martim Afonso de Melo, 2º Conde de São Lourenço, d. 1671?): one letter, dated 1656 (starting f. 12v)
6. Gaspar de Faria: five letters, dated 1656 (starting ff. 19v, 22v, 32r, 33r, 39v)
7. Pedro Vieira (prime minister of Portugal 1642-1656): nine letters dated 1656-1658 (starting ff. 31r, 34v, 36r, 40r, 44v, 47r, 56v, 59r, 85v)
8. Pedro Cezar: one letter, dated 1656 (starting f. 33v)
9. Marques de Gouveia (João da Silva, 2º Marquês de Gouveia, d. 1686?): one letter dated 1656 (starting f. 54r)
10. Conselheiros de Estado: one letter dated 1658 (starting f. 79v)
11. Feliciano Doirado (probably Feliciano Dourado, Sousa Coutinho's ambassadorial secretary while in France): one letter dated 1658 (starting f. 101v)

Sousa Coutinho was born in 1597 on Ilha de S. Miguel in the Azores, and died in 1660. His published works include *Manifesto, e protestaçam que fez Francisco de Sousa*



Item 8

Coutinho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Mór da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom Joam o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario às partes Septentrionaes, enviado à Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, 1641, and Propositio Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Confoederatarum Provinciarum Belgii ..., 1647 (published in French and Dutch the same year), a proposal to the States General about Pernambuco. The Grande enciclopédia notes that Sousa Coutinho left in manuscript an account of his embassies ("Memórias Históricas"), which was praised by D. Francisco Manuel de Melo.

Provenance: Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker [or Bicker], official in the Portuguese Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros. In 1872 he was charged with continuing the work which began in 1856 of the Visconde Borges de Castro, who had compiled 8 volumes of *Collecção dos tratados convenções, contratos e actos publicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640 ate ao presente*. Biker brought the collection to 30 volumes, the final volume being published in 1879. He also compiled *Collecção de tratados e concertos de pazes que o Estado da India Portugueza fez com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações nas partes da Asia e Africa Oriental desde o principio da conquista até ao fim do século XVIII*, in 14 volumes, 1881-1887.

* On Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, see Barbosa Machado II, 269-70, and *Grande enciclopédia* XXIX, 852-4.

Significant Literary Archive of an Important Modern Portuguese Writer

9. DANTAS, Julio. Collection of letters, drafts, and research notes; manuscripts, page proofs, etc. In Portuguese. 1880s-1950s. Most 8°, but ranging from 7 x 7 cm. to folio size., Written in Dantas's small but legible hand. In good to very good condition. About 725 leaves dating from the 1880s to the 1950s, with concentrations in the late 1880s and 1930s to 1940s. Includes many notes scribbled on the back of letters, typed copy, page proofs, etc. \$6,800.00

A collection of about 725 pages by one of the most well-known early twentieth century Portuguese authors. It includes many working drafts and research notes, ranging from the 1880s to the 1950s with concentrations in the 1880s and 1920s to 1950s. Physician, playwright, poet, journalist, diplomat and academic, Júlio Dantas (Lagos, 1876-Lisbon, 1962) is most famous for *A ceia dos cardeaes*, which went through 48 editions from 1902 to 1962 and translations into French, Spanish, Catalan, Italian, English, German, Swiss, Danish, and Japanese. Its influence may also be judged by the fact that no fewer than 49 parodies of it are listed in Campos Ferreira Lima's *As parodias na literatura portuguesa*.

The opening salvo of the Portuguese Modernist movement was José de Almada Negreiros's *Manifesto anti-Dantas* (1915), a rare work. Almost the entire edition of this ferocious attack was said to have been purchased and then destroyed by Dantas.

Son of a military officer, Dantas attended Lisbon's Colégio Militar, then studied medicine at the University of Lisbon. In 1893 he published his first article, in *Novidades*. His first book of verse, *Nada*, appeared to wide acclaim in 1896, while Dantas was still in school. *O que morreu de amor*, his first play, was staged in 1899 - the same year he defended his thesis *Pintores e poetas de Rilhafoles*, on the artistic manifestations of

inmates of the Rilhafoles lunatic asylum. For a time, Dantas served as a physician in the Portuguese army, specializing in psychiatry.

He published numerous dramas and novels on historical subjects, the most famous of which was *A ceia dos cardeais* (The Cardinals' Supper), 1902. His *A Severa* was made into the first Portuguese film with sound in 1931.

Dantas was also a prominent public figure, as Inspector das Bibliotecas Eruditas e Arquivos (1912-1946), president of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (beginning in 1922), minister of Education (1920), minister of Foreign Affairs (1921-1922, 1923), and ambassador to Brazil (1941-1949).

This collection

The collection, with some 725 leaves, occupies about 22 linear centimeters. Size of the leaves ranges from about 8 x 8 cm to folio size; most are octavo. Many notes are scribbled on the back of letters, typed copy, page proofs, etc. The collection falls into 7 parts.

Part A: Material from Dantas's years at the Real Colegio Militar, ca. 1888

1. Letters from Julio to his parents: 9 letters, 32 ll. total, including one dated December 12, 1888, reporting on an accident with an olive pit that required medical intervention.
2. Two school exams, 1884 and 1885. 2 ll.
3. Poem in manuscript, "Pedi-t'um beijo." 1 leaf.
4. Draft of a short story, main character Miguel Maurs. 2 ll.
5. Small pencil sketch of a castle, signed Julio Dantas.
6. Visiting card inscribed to his mother, with "Alumno do Real Collegio Militar" printed on it.

Part B: Dramatic works

1. Untitled play, copied neatly in red & black, but the final 5 ll. are partly in pencil and appear to be a working draft. 16 ll., 4to. Characters include Leonor, Pergolini, Monsenhor, and others.
2. Untitled play, copied neatly in red & black, a few corrections. 35 ll., 4to. Characters include Leonor, Pergolini, and others.
3. "Terra da Vera Cruz," play in 4 acts, each act stitched separately. Copied in red & black. 52 ll., large folio. Act III includes a sketch for the set.
4. Untitled play ("Os tutores da menina" on envelope that follows this notebook). 46 ll., 4to notebook with blue wrappers, marbled edges. Characters include Capuleto, Paris, Madona, Bianca, Julieta, Romeu, and others.

Part C: Essays, speeches, books

Note: Most of these are not listed in "Julio Dantas, curriculum vitae, bibliographie, projection internationale de son oeuvre," Lisbon: Académie des Sciences, 1950. Chances are they were published in newspapers, if at all.

1. "Futuristas," with mention of Picasso and Eduardo Vianna. A few minor corrections. 10 ll. Mentions date 1900.
2. Essay on psychiatry. 6 ll., working copy. Mentions the World War.
3. Essay addressed to Illmo. Sr. Dr. Giu[?]tal Machado, illustre membro do Directorio [?], possibly on poetry. Working copy, 17 ll. (many of them scraps). One scrap on verso of a letter dated 1925.
4. Essay on politics, 7 ll., working copy. Mentions Poland and Soviet Russia. Possibly 1930s.
5. Essay mentioning events of the 18th-19th centuries. 12 ll. Working copy. Text mentions the date 1931.
6. Essay on the unity of Portuguese language, with references to the Academia's Vocabulario and Brazilian literature; possibly a speech given in Brazil. 29, (1) ll. plus

ll. 18-20, which are written in another hand but have Dantas' corrections. Date 1931 is mentioned in the text. [Dantas published "A unidade da língua portuguesa" in 1929.]

7. Essay on the Vocabulário da língua portuguesa published by the Academia das Ciências. 7 ll., working copy. Mentions a law of 1931.

8. Essay on Propriedade Literaria. 5 ll., working copy. Dates 1935 and 1936 mentioned in the text.

9. "Breves comentários à actual legislação sobre a propriedade intelectual." 25 ll., folio; typed copy. Date 1916 mentioned in text, and decree no. 13.725. Includes comments on radio and film.

10. "Italia e Portugal." Copied and signed by Dantas, in blue and red. A mostly clean copy, double-spaced on lined paper. 19 ll., (1 blank). Probably written ca. 1940: mentions the centenary of Portugal.

11. "Discurso inaugural das comemorações nacionais, pronunciado na sessão solenne da Assembleia Nacional, na noite de 2 de Junho de 1940." Page proofs from Bertrand, with some corrections by Dantas. 25 ll.

12. Speech given at the Academia das Ciências to honor two jurisconsults. Working copy, 11 ll., signed. Mentions the Restauração several times, so possibly ca. 1940.

13. Essay on the history of periodical printing in Portugal. 7 ll., working copy. On the 300th anniversary of the printing of the first periodical in Portugal, which appeared in 1641.

14. Essay on Aristophanes. 7 ll., working copy. Partly written on the verso of a letter dated 1941.

15. Essay, with newspaper clipping written by Agostinho de Campos on D. Duarte's Leal Conselheiro. Working copy of essay, 3 ll. 1942.

16. "Marcha triunfal, manuscrito original. Narrativas de epopeia militar portuguesa do século XII ao século XX. Segunda edição, revista. Livraria Bertrand, 1961." Copy for the printer, with a few corrections. Includes manuscript copy of the first title page, with date 1954. 174 ll.

17. Essay or speech, possibly given in Brazil (refers to his return to Portugal). 8 ll., working copy, possibly incomplete. N.d.

18. "Matar," essay on Fr. Boaventura di Maria Santissima. A few corrections. Folio, 6 ll. With an earlier draft, 13 ll., tall 8vo.

19. "Quintas-Feiras," essay on the Conferencia de Bogotá. Clean copy, 7 ll.

20. Speech (?) given at beginning of Semana Santa. 4 ll., working copy. N.d.

21. Introduction to a work by Aurora Constança on child psychology, with Dantas' thoughts on his own feelings toward children. Clean copy for the printer, signed, with inscribed card of Aurora Constança clipped to it. 11 ll.

Part D: Clippings and page proofs

1. "A Portingaloise," clipping pasted to 4to-size sheets, with revisions and corrections by Dantas; signed by him at the end. 4 ll.

2. "Eterno feminino," crossed out to read "Reparação." Revised and corrected proofs for an article, pasted on 4to sheets. 4 ll. [Article "Eterno feminino" published in 1929.]

3. "O espectro de Briand." Essay with "Genebra, 1937" following title. Newspaper clippings mounted on 8vo sheets, with extensive additions and corrections.

4. "Retrato de Portugal," printed in Correio de Manhã of Rio de Janeiro, July 6, 1941. A review of Christian de Caters' Portrait de Portugal. Mounted on paper from a clipping service in Lisbon.

5. "Comemorações do 1º Centenário do Nascimento de Antero de Quental, realizadas pela Academia de Coimbra," cover article (signed) for Via Latina, Quenzenário, órgão da Associação Académica de Coimbra. Ano II, no. 10 (April 30, 1942). Tabloid format.

6. "As Duas Geometrias," newspaper clipping; a dialogue between Euclides and Dantas. With 13 ll. of manuscript notes, and a copy of "O Domínio do delírio e da

alucinação," inscribed by the author, Egas Moniz, to his "grande amigo e eminente Presidente da Academia das Ciências" (offprint from *A Medicina Contemporânea*, 1948). [Dantas published "A psicocirurgia de Egas Moniz e o professor Walter Freeman" in 1948. Egas Moniz and Walter Freeman were pioneers in lobotomy.]

7. Introduction to a book by Dr. António Horta Osório, a jurisconsult, on the psychology of art. Page proofs with numerous corrections and a request to send revised page proofs. 2 ll.

Part E: Notes & articles for research

1. Pinto de Carvalho, "O chapéu feminino durante o século XIX," pp. 430-40 from an unidentified magazine. The latest hat illustrated is dated 1905.

2. Two newspaper clippings on the Feira da Luz, with 2 ll. of notes scribbled on the back of a document dated 1910.

3. Notes on horses, including a newspaper clipping and about 20 ll. of notes by Dantas. One page of notes on verso of a letter dated 1926.

4. On intellectual property and copyright issues, ca. 1932?

a. Letter to Dantas dated 1923, with a typed copy of a law dated May 10, 1919.

b. Letter from Antonio Ferrão, 11 ll.

c. Letter from Fidelino de Figueiredo, 1 l.

d. Other letters on this issue, 9 ll.

e. Notes by Dantas, 11 ll.

5. On 18th-century art. 2 ll., the first on the letterhead of the Hotel Ritz, Madrid, with the printed date 193__.

6. Notes on Spanish history, French literature (1920s-1930s), German literature (18th century), in all 28 ll.; plus an article on psychiatric patients (1935), a newspaper article in French on basses-danses, and an offprint of the article "Linearidade" by Aureliano de Mira Fernandes, inscribed to Dantas (1940). This whole group was placed in the wrappers of a notebook, although the connection between the items is not obvious.

7. Notes on politics? 22 ll., possibly from the 1940s or 1950s.

8. Research notes, assorted subjects: 22 ll. in 8vo, plus 15 notepad pages (apx. 3 x 3").

9. Notes in an envelope labelled "O escritor e a politica (apontamentos)," 5 ll. from a small notepad.

10. Notes on Oscar Wilde. 6 ll., 8vo.

11. Notes on 19th-c. art, especially works that show kissing. 14 ll. from a small notepad.

12. Notes on art (?). 12 ll., 4to. Scribbled on verso of page proofs for an article on the 18th century?

13. Genealogical notes, on the letterhead of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Vice-Presidencia.

14. Notes on Portuguese literature (?). 7 ll., 4to.

Part F: Miscellaneous items by Dantas, including curricula vitae

1. Questionnaire filled out in manuscript for the Dictionnaire universel du génie contemporain (Paris), ca. 1909. 2 ll., folio.

2. Letter to Antonio Ferro, on the letterhead of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Presidencia. 10 ll., 8vo.

3. Curriculum vitae, ca. 1932. Handwritten draft (5 ll.) and typed copy (5 ll.), including bibliography.

4. "Júlio Dantas, Curriculum Vitae, Bibliographie, Projection Internationale de Son Oeuvre." Lisbon: Académie des Sciences de Lisbonne, 1950. 18 pp., (1 l.), with a bibliography on pp. 9-12.

5. Curriculum vitae, ca. 1958, with additions for 1960-1970 handwritten by Dantas's wife. 4 ll., folio.

Continued on page 25

Part G: Mementoes, official documents, etc.

1. Permission from the Secretaria da Guerra to "concorrer à cadeira de arte e litteratura dramatica" at the Real Conservatorio de Lisboa. January 21, 1909. 1 l., folio.
2. Release from the army to take position as Inspector das Bibliotecas Eruditas e Arquivos. May 24, 1912. 1 l., folio.
3. Postcard with photo of a man; on the verso, "Ultimo retrato de José Antonio Moniz, fallecido a 16 Feb. 1917."
4. Letter from the publisher Aillaud, regarding the imprisonment of José Lello's father. 1918. 1 l., folio.
5. Printed article listing works by Dantas published abroad and in translation. 1920s. 3 ll.
6. Receipt for membership dues in the Partido Republicano Nacionalista, for October to December 1928.
7. Three black-and-white photographs, 24.5 x 18 cm., showing official ceremonies involving Dantas. In one, several civilians are offering the Nazi salute on one side of Dantas, while British (?) naval officers salute in standard form on the other; Dantas looks on impassively.
8. Award of the Ordem Militar de Sant' Iago da Espada. November 19, 1951. 1 l., folio.
9. Poem "A Julio Dantas," by Carvalho Mourão. Printed at the Typ. Anuario Commercial, n.d. 2 ll., printed in black and orange, 4to.
10. "Cinzas," poem by António Vieira. Manuscript, one side of a leaf, 8vo, n.d.
11. Two letters written to Dantas' widow, regarding commemorations in his honor. 1963.
12. "Evocação de Júlio Dantas no 1º centenário do seu nascimento: duas raridades bibliográficas do médico militar," by Alberto Iria. Offprint from the Anais da Academia Portuguesa da História, II série, vol. 25 (1979). Pages 361-84.
13. Miscellaneous official notices and mementoes, sizes folio, 8vo, and smaller. 8 ll. in manuscript, 1 clipping, 1 printed program.

* On Dantas, see Fonseca, *Aditamentos*, pp. 260-1; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001) pp. 269, 488, 740, 958, 972; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 313: "the most conspicuous among slightly younger dramatists ... gifted with wit, lightness of touch, an excellent style, and a sense of atmosphere." Also Etelvina Santos in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 161; João Bigotte Chorão in *Biblos*, II, 5-6; David Mourão-Ferreira in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura*, I, 247 and *Atualização*, I, 281; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 175-7.

*Genealogical Documentation of Two Spanish Families: Duran from
Extremadura and Torres from Navarre*

10. [DURAN and TORRES FAMILIES]. **Genealogical documents for the Duran and Torres families.** Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Circa 1638-1758. Folio (32 x 22.5 cm.), two manuscripts stitched together, with a nearly contemporary wrapper formed by 2 leaves. Written in ink, in tidy chancery hands of the seventeenth century, with a different hand (also early) for the title on the first leaf. The first leaf of the first section of the manuscript is on *papel sellado* with a 68-maravedi stamp bearing the date 1638. The second manuscript is written throughout



Item 10

on *papel sellado* with a 10-maravedi stamp, also bearing the date 1638. Laid into the second work, after the fourth leaf, is an engraving (28.4 x 19.5 cm.) bearing an elaborate coat of arms (see below). Uncut. A few stains on the upper wrapper; minor darkening at edges. In very good condition. Contemporary signatures of witnesses, etc., on final leaf of each document. Octavo-size leaf laid in with table of contents, dated 9 September 1758. (1 l. with title, 1 blank l.), (26 ll. on Duran family), (26 ll. on Torres family), (2 blank ll.), engraved coat of arms of the Torres family laid in. \$1,600.00

Genealogical documentation of the Duran family from Extremadura and the Torres family from Navarre. The title on the upper wrapper reads, "Ihs. M^a Joseph [Jesus Maria Joseph]. // Testimonios // e unas informaciones e outros instrumentos // de nobleça de la familia y linaxe de // los Duranes de la Burra [?]" Each document begins with "Francisco de Nogales en nombre del lisensiado Juan Duran de Torres abogado de la Real Audiencia"

Names mentioned in the text include Francisco Duran de Torres, father of Juan Duran de Torres, and Fuente de Cantos and Mérida (Extremadura).

The engraving laid into the second work is a dark, clear impression of a plate probably executed in the eighteenth century. It includes the arms of Navarre, a double-headed eagle, two lions rampant, a crown, the motto "Nomen sempiternum dabo eis / quod non peribit, Esaie 56" ("I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off, Isaiah 56.5"). In the cartouche are the words, "Insignia Sive Stemmata Genearchae Palatij Familiaequae de Torres ex Regia Stirpo & Prosapia Navarrense Oriundi" ("Insignia or pedigree of the Torres palace [?] and family, of royal stock and Navarran ancestry").

Portuguese Legal History

Plus an Overview of Portuguese Law in the Eighteenth Century

11. [LAW. History.] "*Historia juridica de Portugal.*" Late eighteenth-century manuscript on paper in Portuguese, probably from early in the reign of D. Maria I (1777-1816). Ca. 1761-1790. 4° (20.5 x 15.2 cm.), late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century speckled sheep (minor scraping and wear to corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine (four pinpoint wormholes) with gilt fillets and red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt fillets on edges of boards, text-block edges sprinkled red and brown. Written in ink, in a neat, legible hand of the late eighteenth century. Very good condition overall. Fine internally. Contemporary ink inscription in upper outer corner of rear pastedown endleaf: "Custou 2\$400R". (16 ll.), bound in 2 quires of 8 with early manuscript pagination, often trimmed. \$2,000.00

The first part of this volume, in 16 leaves, was written as a prequel to the main text: "Antes que falemos do Direito Lusitano ..." (p. 1). It is a history of Portugal with emphasis on the broad outlines of its legal history, from the Romans and Visigoths through the

Historia jurídica de Portugal

Antes que se fizesse do Direito Lusitano, converteu-se a legislação de Portugal. Para este fim tomamos da Chronologia, e Geographia livros, mas com algumas luzes.

Quanto a Chronologia, diremos do Era de Cesar, e Vulgar, visto serem as relativas a nova antiga, e com o mesmo legitimo. Começou a Era apostollica deão Divinica, ou de Cesar, em 476. U. C. em contemplação de haver Cesar tirado pacifico Senhor das tyrannias em 472. Vive esta era até em Portugal até 1422, quando o S.^o Rey D. João V. mandou que se fizesse uma de vulgar, que já corria em Paizes Estranhos. Deita de terminação se fez memoria na Ordenação Affirma, e Manoalina, e Synthetica Liv. 2. U. 24. Diferem pois as duas Eras 38. annos, começando a de Cesar em 476. U. C. e a Vulgar em 1422. U. C.

Quanto a Geographia, a Geographia anterior ao descobrimento da America, dividia o Mundo em Oriental, e Occidental: neste ultimo comprehendendo a Europa, e Africa: esta situada ao meio dia, e quella ao septentrão. A Europa separa-se da Africa pelo Mar Negro, e do Mar Inferior, confinia ao Meio dia com o Mediterraneo, que a divide da Africa: ao Norte, e Occidente termina com o Oceano Atlantico, acabando em Hispanha, e individualmente em Portugal.

A Hispanha divide-se de Franca pelos montes Peninos ficando hum lado em valle entre o Golfo de Leão, e o Porto de Gaiana; do outro q. João Vago chega a Affirma no seu Chronicon, que do monte Felubac na Britania se dá vista a os dois Golfos; o que he fabuloso visto mediarem os longos. e appellados Felubac, Iberia, Hispania, e Hispanha Partu-
nosa (como se ve) o primeiro nome de Subal, e 2.^o de Dio Dolo, ou Dio E-
600

time of D. José, allotting considerable space to D. Manuel and Duarte Nunes de Leão. The anonymous author is fairly critical, mentioning flaws he has found in Barbosa Machado's lives of eminent jurists.

This part of the manuscript ends with a comment that D. José I, "de saudoza memoria" (d. 1777) had planned to revamp the Portuguese legal system, followed by the hope that his daughter D. Maria I will continue the work. By 1792, Portugal was effectively ruled by D. Maria's son, the future D. João VI, so this section of the manuscript probably dates to ca. 1777-1792. We surmise that this first section was written by a different author than the main part of the text; it is certainly in a different hand.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

"Systema do Direito de Portugal." Written in an elegant, calligraphic hand of the late eighteenth century, after 1761. (1 blank l., 57 ll.), bound as 18, 2-610, with quires 2-6 signed on the upper right corner of the recto of the opening leaf. NOTE: The text ends abruptly at the second line of Capítulo 4º, section XXI.

The purpose of this work seems to be to present an overview of current Portuguese law. For instance, the author describes the duties of various magistrates as they have evolved over the years, with frequent references to statutes. The text was perhaps composed when the chief minister of D. José I (ruled 1750-1777), the Marquês de Pombal, was contemplating a massive reform of Portuguese law, as mentioned in the "Historia juridica." A law of 1761 is mentioned on the final leaf. Further study of the legislation cited so copiously throughout the manuscript might narrow the date even further, but the period 1761-1777 seems likely.

The work's first main division (Livro 1º) is entitled "Do Direito Publico." Since there is no Livro 2º, we assume that part of the manuscript was lost - or perhaps it was never composed. Included in the volume as it stands are the following chapters of Livro 1º.

1. Do Direito Legislativo
2. Do Direito de crear magistrados, with 18 separate Artigos and a total of 71 sections, on various government positions (Dezambargo do Paço, Tribunal da Meza da Conciencia, Tribunal do Conselho da Fazenda, Tribunal do Conselho Ultramarino, Tribunal da Meza Censoria, etc.). Artigo 9º is entitled "Das Rellaçoens da Bahia, e do Rio de Janeiro" (quire 3, f. 3r-v). Artigos 10-15 are on magistrates, judges, and arbiters.
3. Do Direito de impôr penas, in 26 sections
4. Do Direito de impôr tributos, in 21 sections, ending abruptly at the second line of the final section: "Segue-se fallarmos dos Ministros a quem pertence a arrecadação, e administração dos / /."

* Cf. *Catálogo dos preciosos manuscritos da biblioteca da Casa dos Marquezes de Castello Melhor* 154. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

12. [LAW. Texts]. "Tradução das peças alemãs occorrentes na livro chamado *Doctrina de Actionibus*." Manuscript on paper in Portuguese, late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. 4º (21.5 x 15 cm.), early nineteenth-century half sheep over marbled boards (some wear, a few pin-point wormholes), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather

Tradução das Peças alemãs, occorrentes
na livro chamado Doctrina de Actionibus
Na Prefação XLIIII. a
"Todos os autores de Direitos, seja eccl^{ia}
siasticos ou seculares, no imperio romano da
nação alemã, devem conformar-se a reforma
constituída, não devem ser admitidos em
nem hum tribunal, em nenhum Direito, tem-
bem de nenhum Principe nem outros Con-
selheiros, mas devem ser afastados.
Elles também em diante não se devem diant^o
de juizo representar, nem esprever, nem dar
conselho . . .

pag. 7. o que cada vez se deve fazer dos man-
dos de conta mesma, e em particular da
quella parte, que conforme a qualidade ap-
parente na continuação do processo, provavel-
mente havia de porder-se representar-se o de
do satisfactorio.

pag. 16. o em cousas pequenas, e as vezes pou-
co importantes, isto he, que em tudo não im-
portão por cima de 50 fl exclusivamente
dos juros. Huc etiam Referuntur cousas
comerciaes, da policia, de obreros, mandados,
contas, servos e criados.

pag. 21. o Fla 4 semanae morreo ducius, deixou
do hum filho de laços, meu pyrrillo, que ja
parece da minha obrigação, por cuidado da sua
educação, ainda que sou pay e mag, morrendo

lettering-piece. Written in ink, in a small, tidy, legible hand. A few quires lightly browned. Overall in very good to fine condition. Includes one leaf of "papel selado" (10 reis, stamped in black, undated; p. 61). Early manuscript pagination. 151 pp. plus a slip inserted after p. 24. \$500.00

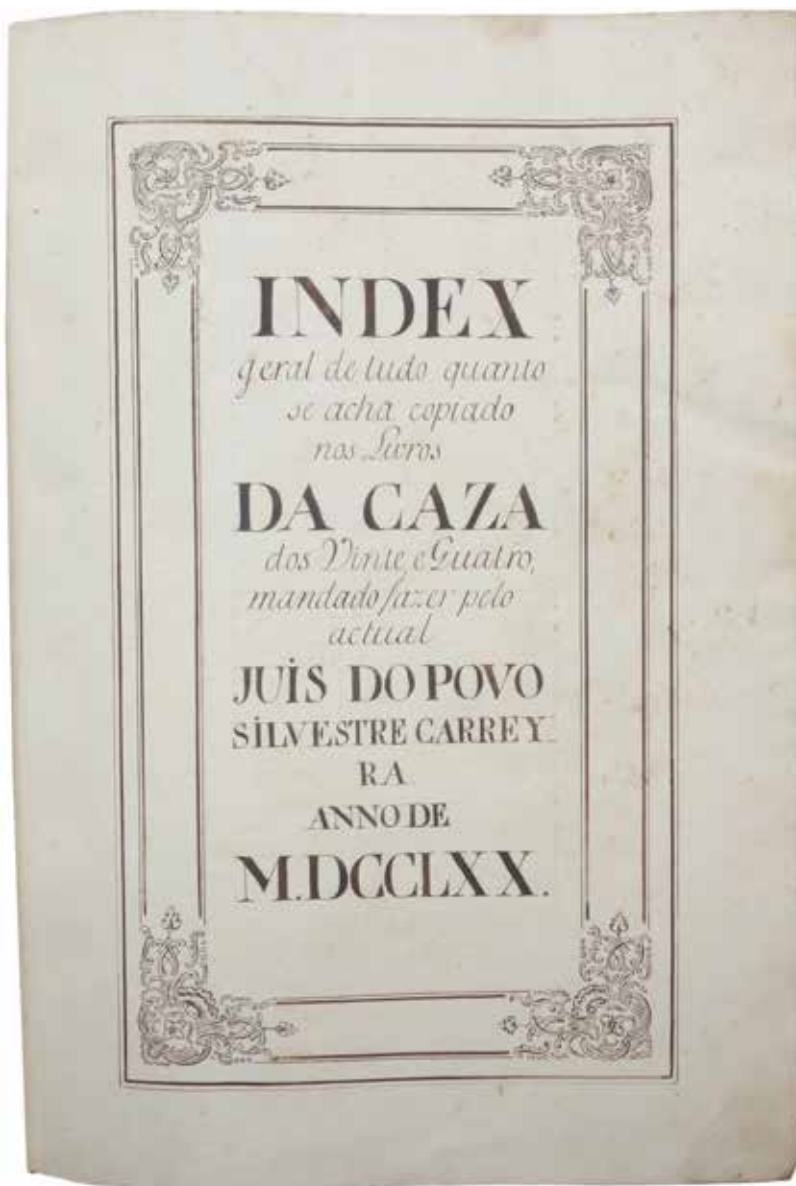
Translations of the German sections in a 760-page legal tome whose title is not given. It was probably a work such as Justus Henning Böhmer's *Doctrina de actionibus ad praxin hodiernam et novissimam ordinationem ...*, published in the early 1700s; it ran well over 700 pages and went through at least 6 editions. The work of German jurists during the eighteenth century liberated law from the influence of Roman law and was influential throughout Europe. We suspect this manuscript was done by a law student for his personal use.

*Snapshot of the Casa dos Vinte e Quatro, or Lisbon Guilds,
Just Prior to Pombaline Reforms*

13. [LISBON. Casa dos Vinte e Quatro]. "Index geral de tudo quanto se acha copiado nos Livros da Casa dos Vinte e Quatro, mandado fazer pelo actual Juis do Povo Silvestre Carreyra. Anno de M.DCCLXX." Manuscript on excellent quality, thick paper, in Portuguese. Probably at Lisbon: 1770. Folio (36 x 25 cm.), contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, but still sound), spine richly gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged. Title page triple ruled with calligraphic ornaments at corners. All leaves except the final one with red vertical rules creating margins about 3.6 cm. from inner and outer edges. Written in ink, in the same large, very legible hand throughout. Very good condition. Fine to very fine internally. Early or contemporary foliation. Oblong printed paper ticket (blue-gray on white) of "Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho // Biblioteca" 2.3 x 6.3 cm. at upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (1), 190, (1 blank) ll. After the title page, only the following leaves have text: 2-11; 21-6; 41-5; 61-3. \$600.00

The Casa dos Vinte e Quatro was an organ of the municipal government of Lisbon created in 1384 by the Mestre de Avis, D. João I. Consisting of 24 officials representing the twelve mechanical offices, or guilds, it was a deliberative body, requiring a majority vote before putting into practice any measures. Members of the house, who had to be 40 years old, were elected by a vote of two-thirds of the masters of their respective guilds.

Later this institution spread to other municipalities in Portugal, and even to some overseas cities in the Portuguese Empire. In smaller municipalities within Portugal, similar councils consisted of 12 officials, and were known as Casas dos Doze. With the

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implementation of the liberal regime in Portugal, the Casas dos Vinte e Quatro became extinct by virtue of a decree of 7 May 1834.

The present manuscript provides a snapshot of the Lisbon Casa dos Vinte e Quatro just prior to new regulations instituted under the Marquês de Pombal in 1771. Perhaps it was even prepared to assist in drafting the new regulations.

Provenance: Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), born in the freguesia de Cabaços, concelho de Alvaiázere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle / father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. He was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubián (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanière (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

* See Franz-Paul de Almeida Langhans, *As Antigas Corporações dos Ofícios Mecânicos e a Câmara de Lisboa*, Lisbon: Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, 1947. See also C.R. Boxer, *Portuguese Society in the Tropics. The Municipal Councils of Goa, Macao, Bahia and Luanda, 1510-1800*, Madison & Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin Press, 1965; and Harry Bernstein, "The Lisbon Juiz do Povo and the Independence of Brazil, 1750-1822: An Essay on Luso-Brazilian Populism," in *Conflict & Continuity in Brazilian Society*.

***Important, Unpublished Seventeenth-Century Spanish Fencing Manuscript
Bound With the Author's Working Drafts: A Fascinating Mess***

14. 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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Con movimiento vvenise. adbir
 ziendo que si se saliere por su y
 finita izquierda abes en la prim
 era accion y movimiento ^{que saliere} con el
 pie ys quierdo. y en abiendo a
 sentado. pasava con mucha presa
 dea el pie de refo y lo ponía delan
 te de el pie y quierdo y vendra a es
 tar en buenabos ^{para de pie} y con su ^{no se}
 siges saliere ^{por el otro lado de su} ^{movimiento}
 y finita izquierda adeger la prime
 ra accion que sigiere con el pie sera
 ho del ante y en abiendo lo sentado
 pasava con presa dea el pie ys quier
 do giruleandolo. y lo pondra del
 del pie de refo ^{igendva a la izquierda con su cuerpo deger}
 ue de salir. atras. con moviemen
 to extraño por la linea que seña
 la la letra F la qual salida a
 deger con el pie ys quierdo y en
 abiendo lo sentado. ocupava con
 el pie de refo. el lugar obagio que
 de lo de pie ys quierdo y vendra a
 quedar el cuerpo en angulo como
 devado. que es la buenabos ^{de la mano de la}
 pie apartando de ^{de los quatro extremos}

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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 pencilled on the front pastedown.

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

Eighteenth-Century Wedding Expenses for a Prominent Nobleman

*15. [MENEZES, D. José de]. "Despeza que fez v. Sr. D. Jozé de Menezes com seu casamento na jornada a Viena, joyas, e concerto da caza, e os dias da sua chegada." Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Signed at Lisbon, 23 January 1746. Folio (36 x 24.9 cm.), stitched; outside blanks (somewhat soiled) serve as wrappers. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. First (blank) leaf detached; internally fine. Overall in very good condition. 8 leaves, with 9 pp. of text. \$900.00

Records the expenses incurred by D. José de Menezes during his trip to Vienna in 1743 to marry D. Luiza Gonzaga, Countess of Rappach. Travel expenses are listed as well as expenditures for a portrait of himself and (among other items) for diamonds, furniture, cloth, tailors, silverware, plates and chocolate. The entries vary in quality; some include names of sellers. The sellers are more likely agents and middlemen than the actual purveyors of the products; on p. 8 are mentioned Avram and David Fernandes Nunes in Holland, almost surely exiled Portuguese Jews. A David Fernandes Nunes

†

de dicatoria. a don fransisco. de billacurion.
 de pena flor. Caballero del aorden de santi
 ago. Presi dente. de la casa de la contratas
 yor. de la ciudad. de sevilla y de lion. e
 de sum. a. festad. minor. domo. de su altesa el
 serenisi mo. y nfante. de españa que dios gu
 ar de munhos anos y le dicatoria con tras los
 enemigos de la santa ffecolica premi an
 do a los. Buenos y casti gando a los malos—

no ai sea de mas calor. ni mas de al sados qui
 labes ni virtud mas es el ente ni quem ag
 en un bre sus laure ados. efectos ni es pera
 ns a mas sierta. que con amagosos. y n pul
 sos pro meta. La mayor tormienta tranqu
 uila como es la fe. consta ansi de el diuino
 ambrosio. Libro. de uirgi. ofre sauros om
 nibus. opulentioz fides. y os enor que en ri
 debil cano y lla y animo baliente. me pongo
 alas borrascosas tormentas. de imprudentes
 momos. maldicientes. avistavios. son su
 doves catones. que con a selevadas lenguas. y di
 entes. bi perinos. pro curan des mentir
 a genas glorias. pongo a los pies de. vs. este
 y mul de vatao. ~~de vatao. de vatao. de vatao~~ y nstimula de
 demia gra desimientto manifestadoz

is mentioned as an Amsterdam banker in documents cited by Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa, Inventário: secção XIII, manuscritos, as is an Aron Fernandes Nunes. The present document is signed at the end by D. Diogo de Menezes y Tavora and Francisco de Mello.

The Menezes family had close ties with Austria. D. José's father, D. Diogo de Menezes e Tavora (Morgado de Valada na Ordem de Cristo, Alcaide-mor de Silves, Vedor da Casa da Rainha D. Maria Ana and her Estribeiro-mor) married an Austrian lady-in-waiting of D. João V's queen, D. Maria Anna of Austria. D. José was the second child and eldest son, born in 1713. When he returned to Portugal after his wedding, his wife became a lady-in-waiting to the queen.

* On the Menezes family, see Sousa, *História genealógica da casa real portuguesa*, XI, 138-41.

*Apparently Unpublished Letters
Reporting on the Academic Progress of a Scion of the Nobility*

16. O'NEILL, Henrique, Visconde de Santa Monica. Ten autograph letters, signed, to the Condessa de Rio Maior regarding the education of her son at the University of Coimbra. In Portuguese, on paper. Mostly written at Coimbra: April 1853 to July 1855. 8° (ranging from 19 x 12.5 cm. to 21.5 x 14 cm.), written in ink in O'Neill's small, neat, legible hand. Some foldlines. In fine condition. 20 ll. with 15 pp. of text. \$600.00

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

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

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

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

1

*Despesa que fez o Sr. D. Joo de Moraes com
o seu Caçador na jornada a Viana, Jyza, e Com.
com da Costa, em dias de sua Jornada*

*Despesa com o Paeiro que fez e Anacos do Sr. D. Joo de
Moraes* 30600

*Despesa com o Sr. Antonio Machado pelo Vento, ovalito
do caso, e caxas de Antonio* 738400

*Despesa que fez ao Sr. Antonio G. Compa de Diam.
Mundo* 1500000

*Despesa que fez o Sr. Antonio de Almeida pelo Jumento
do Jyza e das Juntas Com. e seu Jumento, obrigacao
de 6000 Re. do Sr. D. Jyza de Moraes, e sua do Sr. D. Joo
de Moraes de 14000 Re. e tudo Jyza* 2000000
2563000

*Despesa pelo vito de tres dias parcelas a 5, 10, 15 e 20
fines com o Sr. Jyza de Moraes 30 Re. e Jyza
parcelas de 15 de Mayo de 1743 ate 13 de Agosto do
anno 1741* 470100

*Despesa por dois Caducos, e sua Compa, que Compa a Ra.
Zumbel em Madeira* 620400

*Despesa pelo Sr. Enriquez ao Sr. D. Joo de Moraes, quando
foi ao Sr. Jyza* 1000000

*Despesa que fez o Sr. Enriquez ao Sr. Jyza de Moraes pelo transporte do
Sr. Jyza* 66728500
1560000

*Despesa mais com Encomendas, e Juntas em Jyza, que Sr. Com.
Antonio, e mais que Enriquez
em 40 milhas, e no Sr. Jyza de Moraes, e mais que Sr.
Enriquez* 1320000

*Despesa que fez o Sr. Jyza de Moraes por Jyza, e mais que Sr.
Jyza de Moraes a Jyza, e do Sr. Jyza* 10340
70210840

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*Eighteenth-Century Manuscript Copy of a
Seminal Work on Genealogy and History for the Iberian Peninsula*

***17. D. PEDRO AFONSO, Conde de Barcelos. "Nobiliario de Dom Pedro Conde de Barcellos."** Eighteenth-century manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (31.3 x 22.7 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (minor soiling), fore-edge cover extensions, with title vertically in manuscript: "Cde. D. Pº Filho d'elRey D. Dinis das Linhagens de Portugal." Written in ink, in a large, legible hand, with a smaller version for the copious marginal notes. Deckle edges at fore-edge. Very fine. Collections of Jacinto da Silva Mengo and the Barão de Rendufe (see below). Complete according to the foliation by the original scribe: (1 l.), 287 ll. [i.e., 288, with an unfoliated leaf following f. 197], (2 blank leaves and pastedown foliated 288-291). \$4,000.00

Attractive eighteenth-century manuscript copy of one of the seminal works of genealogy and history for the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle Ages. It was written in the fourteenth century in Gallego-Portuguese. In a highly stratified society a person's lineage was crucial, and D. Pedro's work was a model for many later genealogical accounts. It includes not only lists of names and relationships, but narrative accounts of the lives of many of those listed. Despite some criticisms of its accuracy (especially for the earliest period), it is the only source for many relationships of noble families in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Castile.

The *Nobiliario* was frequently translated into Portuguese and Castilian, often with additions. It first appeared in print at Rome in 1640. It has been often reprinted, and the fact that it is in print today in several editions is a testimony to its importance for historians.

By birth and by marriage, Pedro Afonso, conde de Barcelos (1287-1354), was affiliated with the highest nobility of the Iberian Peninsula. The illegitimate son of D. Dinis of Portugal (r. 1279-1325) and great-grandson of Alfonso X el Sabio, he first married into the Portuguese Sousa family and then into the Aragonese Ximenes family. During a period of exile he absorbed the culture of the Castilian court, and after his return to Portugal he transformed his estate at Lalim into a cultural center. While at Lalim, D. Pedro composed two of the most important medieval prose works in Gallego-Portuguese: the *Cronica Geral de Espanha* in 1344 and this book, known as the *Livro de Linhagens do conde D. Pedro*, in 1340-44.

Like D. Dinis, D. Pedro was a poet and troubador. His lost "Livro de Cantigas," a collection of Galician songs, was probably an archetype for the medieval Spanish and Portuguese cancioneros. Hence D. Pedro is at least partially responsible for the preservation of many important medieval texts that would otherwise have been lost.

Provenance: Inscription on title page reads, "Hé de Jacinto da Silva Mengo, e agora do Illmº e Excmº Sr. Barão de Rendufe. Lisboa o 1º de Setembro de 1842." Jacinto da Silva Mengo (1808-1866) served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see Innocência III, 246). Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão e 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.

132 2207
f. 10

Nobiliario
De
Dom Pedro Conde de Barcellos
Fillo
D. Rey Dom Joao de Portugal.

*He de grande em Lisboa. Manoel de
Agulha e de grande em Lisboa.
Liber e de grande em Lisboa
de 1812.*

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*Brazilian Merchant to Portuguese Counterpart:
Why Don't You Write Me?*

18. [PERNAMBUCO]. Autograph letter, signed, from an unidentified businessman in Pernambuco (Francisco Caetano d'[illeg.] to António Esteves Costa in Lisbon. On paper, in Portuguese. Dated Pernambuco, 14 January 1809. 4° (24.3 x 18.3 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in a small, legible hand. Foldlines from original mailing; remains of seal. Small piece of blank page missing where seal detached. Very good condition. (2 ll., text on first page, superscription on final leaf). \$200.00

The writer confirms all his previous messages and repeats information about debts owed, mentioning "os noços bons amigos os Inglezes" and the *Brique 3 Corações*. He seems to have had difficulty reaching Costa: the superscription is to Costa or, if he's absent, to whoever can receive it. This disruption of communication is not surprising, given the turmoil in Portugal during the Peninsular War; in early 1809, when this letter would have reached Lisbon, the French were invading under Marshal Soult.

* The recipient, António Esteves da Costa (1764-1837), was 1.º Barão de Picoas; he received the title 1.º visconde das Picoas in 1831.

*Private Letters of the Barão de Rendufe to a Fellow Diplomat,
The Visconde de Carreira: Apparently Unpublished*

***19. 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.º Visconde and 1.º 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 Liberais* 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 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.

Continued on page 47



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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 traitor 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.
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°, 1 l.). 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.

20. RESENDE, António Teles da Silva Caminha e Meneses, 1.º Marquês de. Letter, signed "Marquez de Resende," acknowledging receipt of 178\$000 in partial payment of a bequest of 900\$000 from the Empress of Brazil. Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Dated Lisbon, 3 March 1873. Large 4° (26.3 x 20.9 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in a small, tidy hand, with the very shaky signature of the Marques at the end. Black-bordered stationery. Small nicks at edges. One small dampstain. Overall in very good condition. Single leaf, written on the recto only.

\$200.00

The Marquês de Resende (Torres Vedras, 1790-Lisbon, 1875), son of the third Marquês de Penalva, remained in Brazil when that country declared its independence and served as the Brazilian ambassador to Vienna, Paris, and Moscow. Here he acknowledges receipt of 178\$000 in partial payment of a bequest from the Empress of Brazil. The signature of the 83-year-old Marquês is extremely shaky.

*Unpublished Poems and Play**With the Author's Notes on Why and When He Wrote Them*

21. SÁ, L.A.R. de. "Obras poeticas." Autograph manuscript on paper in Portuguese, dated 1847 on the title page and probably copied in Lisbon, where most of the poems were written. 1847. 4° (23.5 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary green sheep with richly gilt reddish-brown morocco smooth spine, boards (some rubbing) with gilt-tooled borders and edges, all text-block edges gilt. Hinges cracked. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. A few minor stains, but overall in fine condition. (1 l.), 264 [pp. 115-6 apparently skipped in pagination; text seems to be continuous], 17 pp. [the first of which is also paginated 265]. \$800.00

Apparently unpublished group of works by an apparently unknown author, with his notes on when and why he wrote the various pieces included here. We have been unable to locate L.A.R. de Sá in any of the Portuguese bibliographies or in the Grande enciclopédia. From the works included in this volume, which date from 1843 to 1847, it is clear that he spent some time in and around Lisbon. This copy of the work was done at the request of, and presented to, D. Maria Antonio Cardozo, about whom we have likewise been unable to find any further information.

The volume includes many poems and a single play, "O Luto, e a guerra. Drama em 3 actos" (pp. 137-237). Characters of the play include Sr. Silva, a businessman; Thereza, a 26-year-old who is wealthy for reasons that are a mystery to all; Leonor, her cousin; Maria and Mathilde, Silva's daughters; Henrique de Sá, a young lawyer ("grande espirito, e poucos meios"); his cousin Diogo; and Bernardo Henriques, a 60-year-old who wants to form a "companhia de declamação" for the Theatro do Rio de Janeiro.

At the end of the volume are the author's notes and a table of contents.

* No works by this author located in BMC or NUC. Author not located in Porbase, OCLC or Copac.

*Innocência's Letters to a Collaborator:
Important, Apparently Unpublished Source
For Portuguese Bibliography and Bibliophily*

22. SILVA, Innocência Francisco da. Collection of 157 autograph letters signed, on 311 leaves (all substantive, all apparently unpublished) to Francisco António Rodrigues de Gusmão, written from April 18, 1856 to February 5, 1865. On paper, in Portuguese. 157 letters. Mostly folio (ca. 29 x 21 cm., a few slightly smaller, a few 8°), first 120 letters bound together in nineteenth-century quarter dark green straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (minor wear to corners, edges), smooth spine with gilt bands and "Cartas de I.F.S." (probably bound by the recipient, Rodrigues de Gusmão); remaining 37 letters laid in at the end. Written in ink, in an even, fairly legible hand. Light browning, but not at all fragile. Some letters include the cover, from which the postage stamp is excised, with occasional loss of a few words when the cover is on the verso of a page of text. In very good condition. A penciled note

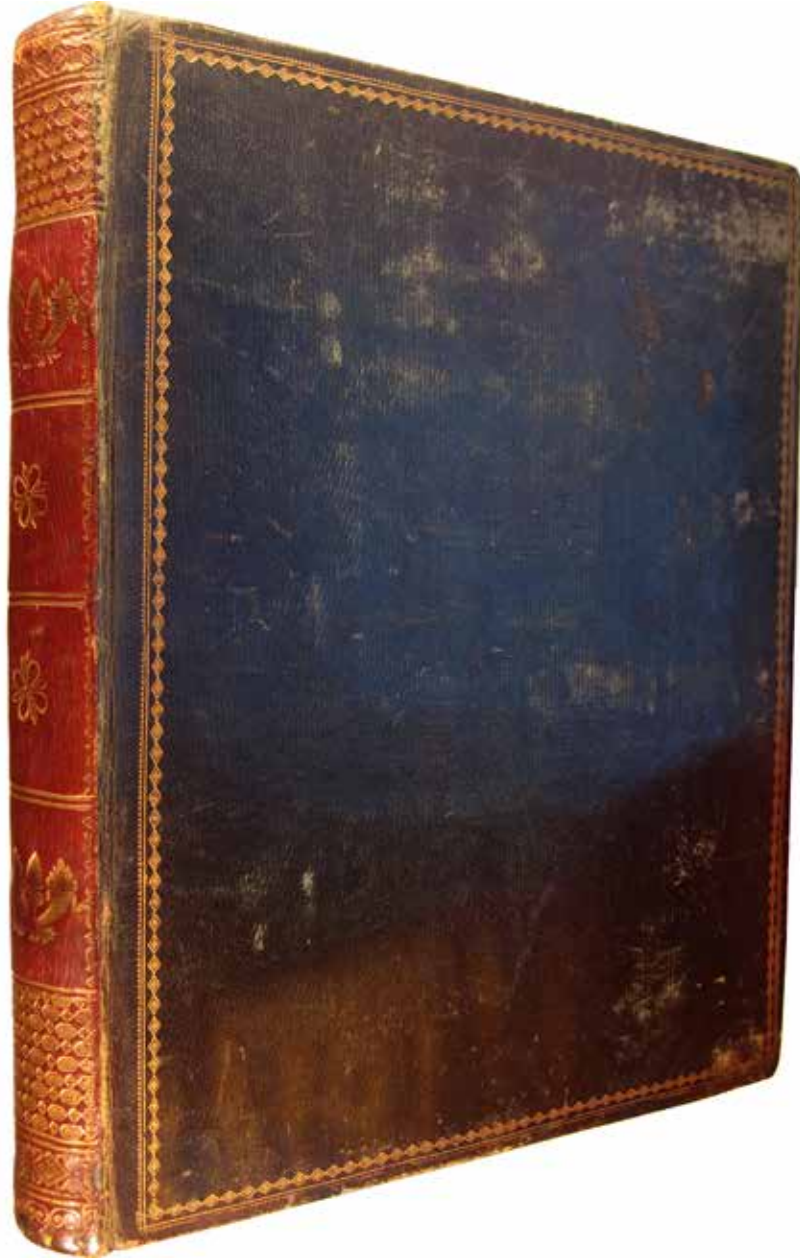
1

Al Ex^{ma} Sr^a D. Maria Antônia Cardoza

Este livro que hoje lhe vou encerrar encontrará V^{za}
todas as produções do meu espirito humilde; e al-
-guns dia ellas se augmentarem, agoras creio, crece-
-cendo, e até se for necessario passar ao hei para outro
no caso de que este não baste. creio pois que não
hêde ter tanto trabalho —

Grande é o meu orgulho por V^{za} se ter dignado ad-
-mitir o meu autographo para ser guardado nas
suas mãos, e poro dizê-lo francamente a nin-
-guem o confiansa de ter boa vontade. Não direi
o motivo, por que receio sempre offender a
modestia encorrendo na hyponis. V^{za} no seu alto
e tão extremada espirito muito bem os poderá
comprehender; não posso com todo equivar-me a
declarar dos unives, e são estes os motivos a
origem e subida consideração que V^{za} sempre
me deves.

L. A. R. de L.



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on the front flyleaf by the son of Rodrigues de Gusmão, dated 10 August 1888, reads: "Collecção de Cartas dirigidas por Innocência Francisco da Silva, ed. do Dicc. Bibliographico Portuguez, ao seu amigo Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão, A. de varias obras, Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias, etc. Lancei aqui este apontamento no 10 de Agosto de 1888. F.A. Rodrigues de Gusmão (filho)." Most letters are 3-4 pages in length. 157 letters. \$30,000.00

An important, apparently unpublished source for Portuguese bibliography and bibliophily. We have found no other collections of letters by Innocência, in manuscript or in print other than those to Teófilo Braga which appeared in Braga's *Quarenta annos da vida litteraria*, pp. 1-17.

Innocência Francisco da Silva (1810-1876) was the author of the first nine volumes of the great bio-bibliographical dictionary *Dicionário bibliográfico português*, 1858-1870 (often cited as "Innocência"). It has twice been reprinted and remains - a century and a half after volume I appeared - a standard and indispensable reference work.

Innocência ranks with Brunet, Graesse, Salvá, and Sabin as one of the foremost bibliographers of the nineteenth century. His annotations regarding the scholarly and commercial value of the books listed have rarely been surpassed, and his range of knowledge is vast and detailed.

Hundreds of times in the *Dicionário*, Innocência cites works from the library of his friend Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão, or information provided by him. 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."

The correspondence in this collection begins with a formal letter to Rodrigues Gusmão asking for his assistance in gaining funding for the *Dicionário*, and then moves on to extensive discussions of bibliographical and biographical points. In every single letter Innocência discusses book-related topics, including prices of rare books, comments of other bibliographers, collations, contemporary periodicals, his work on the *Dicionário*, and the development of his own remarkable library. Occasionally, as the two men become closer friends, he gives details about his own health and the news of the day. On 9 November 1857, for example, after several letters mentioning the "epidemia" (yellow fever?) in Lisbon, he mentions that one of its lamentable side effects is that the publication of the *Dicionário* is "paralysado" - and indeed, volume I did not appear until 1858. The comments throughout on the progress of the *Dicionário* and the difficulties of getting it through the press are fascinating.

Here is a sample of five letters, chosen at random, with most but not all of the contents of each:

1. 23 Sept. 1857: Innocência answers a query about Manuel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva (37 lines, about a page), referring to his sources, and asks for information on Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão (7 lines).
2. 21 March 1858: query on Augusto de Mendes Falcão (10 lines); further information on Manuel Bernardes (37 lines).
3. 4 Dec. 1859: apologizes for not answering Rodrigues de Gusmão's last three letters promptly, due to the pressure of his work: "vejo-me ás vezes em circunstancias



Lectura 18^{to} / 51

Mt. Anist.

Sicut dicitur qui a dicitur in fine, qui per totum hoc
 librum a modo dicitur, fieri considero per unum terminum
 tunc hoc unum a quibusdam cum ego non invenire
 in hoc libro, a modo dicitur qui a modo habet ad quod
 non invenire cum a modo dicitur progressionem tunc per
 tunc, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.
 tunc per totum hoc librum invenire qui a modo dicitur
 per totum hoc librum invenire, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur
 qui a modo dicitur a modo dicitur, qui a modo dicitur
 a modo dicitur a modo dicitur.

Invenire in ista dicitur quod tunc a modo dicitur
 tunc a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.

Invenire tunc dicitur a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur
 a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.
 a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.
 a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.
 a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.
 a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur, a modo dicitur.

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que pouco falta para dar parte de morto, ou ir buscar pousada em Rilhafoles." Notes that today he wrote 4-5 pages for the *Dicionário*, proofed a quire, and started answering the 32 letters on his desk. Comments on the quality of the research being submitted to the Instituto de Coimbra and the Academia das Ciências (1.5 pp.). Discusses and disputes the corrections sent by Rodrigues de Gusmão and asks for further information on Vieira's *Obras*, the *Constituições de Évora*, etc. (1 p.). Discusses a commentary on the *Dicionário* which was to be published by Athenêo, but needed revision.

4. 13 Aug. 1862: comments on the difficulty of acquiring some Portuguese periodicals recently out of print, and their prices on the market (half a page). Notes that he worked yesterday on the *Dicionário* until 3 or 4 a.m., and produced over 20 pages (8 lines). Gives Rodrigues de Gusmão an accounting of payments due for periodicals (18 lines). Asks for Rodrigues de Gusmão's comments and corrections on a volume of the *Dicionário* that has to be completed by 4 or 5 September. Notes that a portrait of himself for use in the *Dicionário* had been done in Paris, but it doesn't look like him (everyone agrees that the nose and ears are wrong), so Innocência plans to have a photograph taken (11 lines).

5. 1 Jan. 1864: he has chilblains so severe that one finger is almost useless (11 lines). He appraised the libraries of José Bento Pereira and Castello Branco, and was told by the families that they were worth much more than his appraisal (1 p.). He appraised the libraries of the extinct convents, held by the Biblioteca Nacional, which after 30 years were about to be dispersed, and gives Rodrigues de Gusmão a list of some authors included (1 p.). For all this he received "alguns milhares," and was able to purchase some books for his own collection (7 lines). He finally found a copy of Nicolas António's *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, which he hopes to use in the Supplement to the *Dicionário*, if one is published (4 lines). He is hoping to be granted a certain position, but it is assigned by government committee and will probably go to "o mais incapaz de todos" of the dozen or so applicants (10 lines).

* On Innocência, see *Grande enciclopédia* XXVIII, 795-7 and *Dicionário bibliográfico português* III, 220, 443; VII, 116, 148; X, 66. On Rodrigues Gusmão, see *Grande enciclopédia* XII, 929 and Innocência II, 343; IX, 258, 448; XVII, 360, 393. For letters from Innocência to Teófilo Braga, see Braga's *Quarenta annos da vida litteraria*, 1902 [i.e., 1903], pp. 1-17; see also Teófilo Braga e Inocência Francisco da Silva: *Correspondência trocada entreo historiador e o bibliógrafo da literatura portuguesa*, 1928.

*First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,
Dedicated to and from the Library of*

One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões

*23. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes. "Epithome historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos" Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, richly gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gauffered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover

and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this **unpublished** eighteenth-century "epitome" is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Moraes Soares' manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography - perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal's great Enlightenment figures, the Duke of Lafões.

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (*Fabulas de Phedro*) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine's work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as *Memoria sobre a inoculaçam das bexigas* (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Moraes Soares published *Memorial critico-medico, historico-physico-mechanico*, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the "Epithome historico-medico-politico." However, the Memorial is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the *Memorial*. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript's dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author's praise in the dedication of the Duke's "sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova," we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic "Epithomo" notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words "historico-medico-politico" in the title accurately reflect the author's concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed "Lista Geographica" (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world's educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great

Epithome
Historico-Medico-Politico

Em que se referem as honras, as estimacões,
e as Liberalidades, que todos os Principes do
Mundo dependem com os Medicos do seu
Respectivo tempo, &c.

Offerecida
Ao Ilmo. Exmo. Senhor D. Joao
de Braganca Sousa e Siqueira.
Duque de Lafões, Marquez de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda, e General das armadas
da Corte, e da Estremadura, junto a Lisboa.

por
Manoel de Moray Soares Cavalheiro.
Fidalgo da Casa Real, Mag. Medico da Sua
Real Camera, Professo na Orde de Christo,
Acadimico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-
tuitense, &c.





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thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d'Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, placing it at Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malpighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederik Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner's specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal's reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

* See Innocência VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, *História dos estabelecimentos científicos* volumes II & V.

Two Sonnets to a Leader of the Liberal Revolution of 1820

24. *Soneto. Dedicado ao Illustrissimo Senhor Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmiento Meritissimo Coronel do Regimento de Infantaria N.*

6. 2 works in 1 volume. N.p.: n.pr., 1821?. 4°, stitched together through a ruled paper reinforcement strip. Delicate typographical border. Overall very good. Old manuscript foliation ("23" on the printed sonnet, and "24" on the manuscript, both in the upper outer margin of the rectos. Just above on both leaves, in a contemporary hand, is written "1821 // Janr° [and Janeiro] - 29". Half of early octagonal tag with blue border and handwritten "14" (shelfmark?) on reinforcement strip. (1 l., printed on recto only). *2 works in 1 volume.* \$200.00

These two poems, the second in manuscript and apparently unpublished (see below), praise Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmiento, one of the leaders of the Revolução Liberal in 1820. On the printed sonnet, a contemporary hand has added after

the title, "por ocasião da sua vinda da Capital, com o Regim[en]to." The Portuguese are described as greeting "seu Libertador, nunca esquecido."

Figueiredo Sarmento played a significant role in the Revolução Liberal, which began with a military insurrection in Porto and spread from there to the rest of Portugal, resulting in the 1822 Constitution and a current of liberalism that remained influential throughout the nineteenth century. Figueiredo Sarmento is mentioned in Innocência as the subject of one of 33 portraits in a collection published in 1822 by Francisco Antonio da Silva Oeirense under the title, *Retratos dos membros da Associação começada no Porto em 22 de Janeiro de 1818, e das mais pessoas que com elles cooperaram para a revolução politica de 24 de Agosto de 1820.*

* On Figueiredo Sarmento, see Innocência VII, 110, 142-3. OCLC: 957344936 (John Carter Brown Library); 1157782601 (computer file). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

[SONNET]. "Impavido marchar a passo lazo / Ao Campo onde se espera a guerra dura" Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 4^o (21.5 x 17.5 cm.). Written in ink, in a large, legible, elegant hand. Some short tears and light browning. (1 l., verso blank).

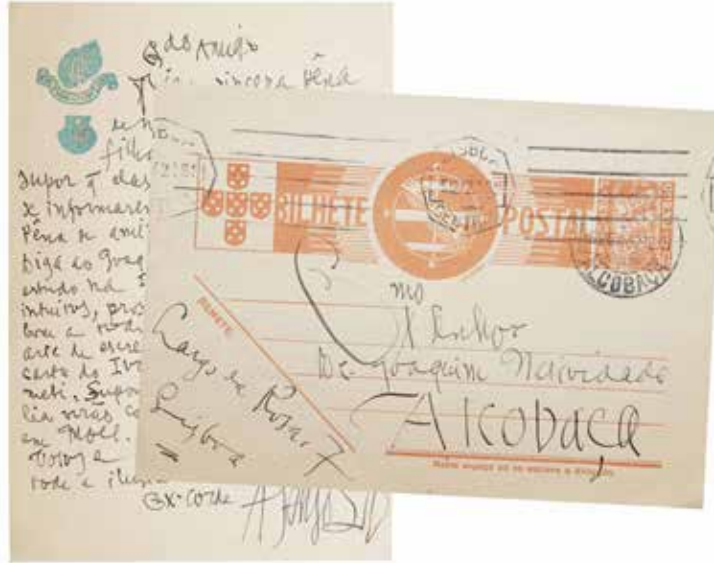
Praises the bravery of a troop marching into battle and mentions the bravery of "Gil" (presumably Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmento). It is probably the work of the same unidentified author as the printed sonnet.

By Portugal's Best Traditional Poet of the Twentieth Century

25. VIEIRA, Afonso Lopes. Two autograph postcards both signed [typically, "A Lopes V"], addressed to António [Vieira] Natividade, Alcobaça, from Casa de S. Pedro, S. Pedro de Moel, undated [Lisbon postmark illegible; Alcobaça postmark dated 22 July 1912] and addressed to Dr. [!?] Joaquim [Vieira] Natividade, from Largo da Rosa, 7, Lisboa, dated 15 December [1912]. Both Lisbon and Alcobaça postmarks dated 16 December 1912], respectively. 10.5 x 14.9 cm., Closely written in a legible hand. Both postcards stamped in green in the upper outer corner of the verso with Vieira's typical snail above a banner with his motto "OR:PIANGO:OR:CANTO", and a scallop shell [Vieira] below. Fine condition. \$500.00

Both recipients are addressed as "Querido Amigo". The postcard to António Natividade contains 19 lines. Vieira expresses regrets that he was not able to see Natividade's daughters, and insists that these regrets are regrets of friendship and not of protocol. He asks that a message be given to Joaquim [Natividade] about his admiration for an article which had appeared in Extremadura. A letter apparently sent by Ivo Cruz to António is referred to.

The postcard to Joaquim Natividade refers to having read in a newspaper about a conference, mentions "monges agrónimos" and expresses much friendship for the "ilustre



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tribo Natividade", ending with his hopes that António [Natividade] had [illegible] with Lourenço Almeida.

António Vieira Natividade (1893-1946), archeologist and ethnographer, son and collaborator with the illustrious Alcobaça archeologist Manuel Vieira Natividade, took an active part in the restoration of the famous Cistercian Abbey of Alcobaça. His brother, Joaquim Vieira Natividade (1899-1968), agronomist and internationally renowned forestry expert, directed the Departamento de Pomologia da Estação Agronómica Nacional and the Estação de Experimentação Florestal do Sobreiro. Among his numerous publications, mostly of a scientific nature, were *Os monges agrónomos do Mosteiro de Alcobaça, conferências* (1943), and *O regionalismo de Afonso Lopes Vieira* (1946).

Afonso Lopes Vieira (Leiria, 1878-Lisbon, 1946) was Portugal's best traditional poet of the twentieth century. In 1916 he resigned his post as Redactor da Câmara dos Deputados in Lisbon in order to dedicate himself to reading and to poetry. His home, S. Pedro de Moel, became a haven for artists, musicians and writers. He also traveled extensively in Europe and North Africa, and reminiscences of these travels often appear in his works.

The author's earliest published works were written as a student at Coimbra, 1897-1900, e.g., *Para quê?*, 1897, and *Náufrago*, 1898. From this melancholy phase he passed into a nationalistic one, in which he publicized early Portuguese literature, aiming to "reaportuguesar Portugal tornando-o europeu." During this period he helped prepare an edition of Camões (1928) and edited Montemayor's *Diana*, the *Amadis*, and *Rodrigues Lobo*. His Portuguese translation of the *Poema do Cid* was published in the review *Lusitânia*, of which Lopes Vieira served as secretary. He also wrote works for children, e.g., *Animais nossos amigos*, 1911, and *Canto infantil*, 1912.

* For Afonso Lopes Vieira, see Innocência XX, 311; Santos, *Exposição bibliográfica de Afonso Lopes Vieira*; also *Grande enciclopédia* XV, 453-5; Maria Amélia Gomes in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 501-2; Fernando Guimarães in *Biblos*, V, 844-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 214-6; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001) p. 961; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 337: "There is a certain strength as well as a subtle music about his verse which is of good promise for the future." On António Vieira Natividade and Joaquim Vieira Natividade, see *Grande enciclopédia*, XVIII, 444-5. Also Ignacio García Pereda, *Joaquim Vieira Natividade (1899-1968), ciência e política do sobreiro e da cortiça*, Lisbon, 2008.



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