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Special List 514
Manuscripts

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Visitors by Appointment
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Apparently Unpublished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 4º); 32 extensively annotated leaves torn from the first edition of História do Romantismo em Portugal; 12 leaves of autograph manuscript addenda (8º 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Extensive material for the unpublished fifth volume in Braga’s major revision of his seminal Historia da literatura portuguesa, which had first appeared in 1870.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 filões ainda por explorer!” 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: Romanticismo." The galleys include an introduction, "O Século XIX: sua fallencia mental e moral" (ff. 1-32), followed by "I: O Romanticismo 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 4º), 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 (8º 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. - Rumble o céu do Porto. — A nome
ção para a Biblioteca Municipal (1833). — Trab.
balhos literários no Repertório. — N. de L. de
Prophetas e combate a revolução setembrista
(1836), e regresso a Lisboa.

A luta pela liberdade que se inaugurou na
ilha de Terceira, embora dirigida pelos interesses dinásti-
cos de D. Pedro IV, e condicionada por uma parte de
existência pecária, tem um que seja de
grandiosos, pelo motivo inicial. Se o lado abolitista,
manifestava o povo, para praticar as caracólicas,
do lado liberal, esses espectadores de degradação hu-
nana, por a prática de delitos, formam a os
mais obscuros agentes de perturbação como hercui.
A articulação das heresias foi o principiamento da resis-
tência dos povos humanos livres que assumem o nome
se perturbadores, e é essa uma condutora moral de
fatos e ideias em que predominou o espírito de inde-
pendência. D. Pedro IV formou esse primeiro núcleo de

relações de Terceira, para os feitos
em 1832. A expedição chegou à
ilha de S. Miguel a 22, e desembarcou, aos 3 do
meses de maio, instalando-se no litoral norte da ilha. Para
as perspetivas de desembaraço
essa ilha, em 1810, instalaram-se mais de quarenta
cidadãos, mantendo-os pressos ali, até
1815, sem culpa formada, nem julgamento.
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 *História 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 fatos 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 *História 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 (“Idea Geral do Romanticismo”) 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 Romanticismo.

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.


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**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.

CASTRO, D. Manoel de Portugal e. A. I. 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.


* See Grande enciclopédia, XXII, 883.

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
Palácios Conquistos

Na minha terra Coimbra, a selvagem,
Dominando o Mondego e seus salgueiros,
Do um beirio de humildes parásitos,
Fora Paláciros Conquistos e chamado.

São belo nome evoca no passado
Pica churuma de raças allanceiros
Com Torres, quintas, varandins ligeiros
E plúmulas a ordem no céu lavado.

O tempo voador, que trás como,
As tão riquezas só sonham o nome;
E onde hoje ali é pobre, velho e estreito,
Sem um vislumbre de eplugos extinto!

O Palácios Conquistos, também sinto
Umas palácios conquistos no meu peito!

Item 4
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 Bíblia, 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 calling card with an autograph note on both sides, 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-vii-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
From Abatage to Zymosimetre

5. CAVROÉ, Pedro Alexandre. "Conservatorio das Artes e Officios de Lisboa. Vocabulario Artístico-Mecanico-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, Cavroe was a lively and prolific writer as well as an active workingman and artisan. Thus while he wrote plays, sonnets, odes, as well as 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.
Conselheiro das Artes e Ofícios de Lisboa.

Declaração:
Artes - Mécanica
Franco - Potiguar.

Estudante do Departamento de José de Sousa, ingressou em Lisboa em 1840, pelo Decreto do Colégio Reformato.

Rubo. Alexandre José.

1841.

Item 5
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 saver 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 Restauroação 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
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 Môr da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom Joam o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario às partes Septpentrioraes, enviado á Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, 1641, and Propositi Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Confedearatarum 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 follows.

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 Ribaroza
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 Mar
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 Coutinho Embaixador que foi em Roma França Holanda

Carta

Para o Padre Frei André Télêz

A carta de que uma Carteiridade me foi mostrada acabou já nesta cidade. Pares mais inusitadas que naturalmente, porque sobra hum mal de origem

manto por sua natureza se sobreage ao risco de que mal se há de em Com um grande dito do Rei no trono de eu e eu que se e a que se apontavam
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.

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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 Dourado (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 protestaçõe que fez Francisco de Sousa...
Coutinho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Môr da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho del Rey 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 Proposito Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Confoederarum 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 paz 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 8º, 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 its 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
Receba o público, sob a presidência do \textit{Dr.} Carlos Ramos; por iniciativa da \textit{Sociedade Facultativa de Leis e Humanas de Coimbra}, que preparou o texto e o correu.

\textit{Título filosófico; e este o decreto após de uma carta coletiva e conjunta; alguns por não

A partir de armas, a 2a. edição de armas

A renovação mais cedo;

seu rei e de personagens populares do início do século XV: o \textit{Rei Castelão}, de \textit{D. Afonso}.

Todos aqueles que preparam o novo volume para

\textit{Sociedade Facultativa de Leis e Humanas de Coimbra}, que, de uma parte, procurou

escrever a obra; e de outra parte, \textit{Dr. Aquino de Coimbra}, que, de outra parte,

procurou a obra cátedra, e de outra parte, \textit{Dr. Aquino de Coimbra}, que, de outra parte,

para fazer o mesmo das principais do século. A obra é tema; ou seja, fundamental

em obras científicas.

\textit{D. João, de Niterói.}
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 cardeaes (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 Colegio 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.
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.
2. Essay on psychiatry. 6 ll., working copy. Mentions the World War.
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.]


11. "Discurso inaugural das comemorações nacionais, pronunciado na sessão solemne 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 Ciencias 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.


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


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.]


5. "Comemorações do 1º Centenário do Nascimento de Antero de Quental, realizadas pela Academia de Coimbra," cover article (signed) for Via Latina, Quenzenário, orgão 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
aluçação,” 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


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”).


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?


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.


Continued on page 25
Part G: Mementoes, official documents, etc.


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.


11. Two letters written to Dantas’ widow, regarding commemorations in his honor. 1963.


13. Miscellaneous official notices and mementoes, sizes folio, 8vo, and smaller. 8 ll. in manuscript, 1 clipping, 1 printed program.


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
Genealogical documentation of the Duran family from Extremadura and the Torres family from Navarre. The title on the upper wrapper reads, "Ihs. Mª 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 Stemmatas Genearchae Palatij Familiaeque de Torres ex Regia Stirpo & Prosapia Navarrense Oriundi" ("Insignia or pedigree of the Torres palace [?] and family, of royal stock and Navarrian ancestry").

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**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$400 R". (16 ll.), bound in 2 quires of 8 with early manuscript pagination, often trimmed.

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
Item 11
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 Capitulo 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: “Seguese fallarmos dos Ministros a quem pertence a arrecadação, e administração dos //.”


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 Réplicas alemãs, ocorrentes na obra chamada Extrema de Actibus
Na Prefação XCVI. x
“Todos os Reatores da Direitos, depois recebidos ou declarando por acordo, no império romano e seção alemã, devem, conforme a reforma constituída, não devem ter admittidos em nome do tribunal em seu império. Direito, bem de nenhum Príncipe nem outro Seu eleito, mas devem ser gozados por meio de um juiz, nem estes, nem esse, nem desse, confidencial

Pag. 7. E que cada vez se deve fazer dos membros da costa mesma, e em particular daquela parte, que conforme a qualidade aparente na contínua do processado, provavelmente havia de poder ser representando o devo do satisfatório.

Licz. 36. e 37. os contos pequenas, e as vezes porco importante, isto é, que em todo não importos por cima de 50. rs. exclusivamente do juez. Sera isso referente ou não como

Pag. 21. x.; Há levantamentos, movimentos direitos como

Item 12
lettering-piece. Written in ink, in a small, tidy, legible hand. A few quires lightly browed. 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 Hemming Böhmer’s *Doctrina de actionibus ad praxis 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 Caza 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
INDEX
geral de tudo quanto se acha copiado no Livros
DA CAZA
dos Vinte e Quatro mandados fazer pelo actual
JUIZ DO POVO
SILVESTRE CARREY
R A
ANNO DE
M.DCCLXX.
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 Figanuíre (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).


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**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 “Adibirtencias praticas y primeros principios para el conoscimiento de lo que se ubiere de dezir o enseñar en este Libro” in 178 numbered sections; and a shorter “Primero 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
LIBRO DE LA DESREZA
Berda dera de las armas
Conpesto por Luys Mendes de car mona
TAMARIS NATURAL DELAS
Nobles y MAyestad de esta Isla
Año de 1640

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Item 14
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 goviernan el mundo.” On the next leaf, the dedication, an engraved coat of arms - presumably those of the dedicatee - has been tipped.

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

Provenance: The manuscript described by Palau is noted as having appeared in the Edouard de Beaumont sale (Paris, 6 June 1888), “en aquel Catálogo fué descrito por primera vez.” It later sold for 3500 frs. in Paris in 1936. Our manuscript evidently passed through the French book trade: several pencilled notes in French appear on the recto of the front flyleaf, and the words “Vente de Beaumont 1888” are penciled on the front pastedown.

15. [MENEZES, D. José de]. “Despeza que fez v. Sr. D. Jozé de Menezes com seu cazamento 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

Eighteenth-Century Wedding Expenses for a Prominent Nobleman

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 adon transicio. debillauruda
depena flor. caballero del aerdidii anti
gos presi dente. delacasa de la contrapas
gon del asiul sese billa y deisons yo
des um asesta. majer domo desualba en el
Sereusimo y enfrente. despaña que Dios go
av de muntos anos y leclatorvia centrales
enemies. de la santa fecatoli. priman
de alos buenos y casti gan do alos malos

regio a damas galorimas Reals ados qui
debn me erudias esclante seguitag
ome un bre sus lauere ados efectos mierpo
rmas sierta. gueo namgoas sus inpu
ses prometa la mayor tomenta bang
ula como esta fe consta aansi del divino
andneso. libro da uivei. ofi re cauros on
mieus. opudentio si des gosien guern
debil y anto y animo saliente. mozengo
alas bora ros tormentas. do pruduenc
mos maldic entes avistarios sensua
devociones gueo aenderas lenguas. di
entas. bi perinos. pro cuvan de un
agens gloria. gueo alos pies de los ese
m del traidor. salve.

Item 14
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.

Apparenty 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 Condesa 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 Condesa de Rio Maior, who is always addressed as “Illmª Exmª Senhora” or “Vª Exª.”

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 Innocencio 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.
Despido, que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite, con su Cónyuge, en premio a Vuestro excelentísimo señor, corso de D. Vicente de Secuevite.

35,600
738,400

Despido, que fue a D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

15,000
2,000,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

2,000,000
2,500,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

2,000,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

1,000,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

0,000
0,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

1,500,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

128,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

128,000

Despido que fue de D. Vicente de Secuevite y Cónyuge de Secuevite.

1,000,000

Total: 7,051,840
Item 16
Eighteenth-Century Manuscript Copy of a Seminal Work on Genealogy and History for the Iberian Peninsula

*17. D. PEDRO AFONSO, Conde de Barcelos. *"Nobilario 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 *Nobilario* 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 Ilmº 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 Innocêncio 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-Cóburg-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.
Nobiliario

Dom Pedro Conde de Barcelos
Fisio
D'El Rey Dom Qim de Portugal.

深层次的翻译：

诺比利亚

Dom Pedro Conde de Barcelos
Fisio
D'El Rey Dom Qim de Portugal.
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 Liberaes and their aftermath, 1829-1846. Rendufe provides witty, energetic eyewitness accounts of military actions, debates in the Portuguese parliament, a society wedding, and much more.

By 1829, when the first letter of this collection was written, Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro (1795-1857), Barão de Rendufe, was a rising star in the Portuguese diplomatic corps due to his dramatic actions during the battles between liberals and absolutists. In 1823, as corregeador 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
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 correspondent was Luiz de António Abreu e Lima (1787-1871), 1º Visconde and 1º Conde de Carreira. After serving in the army Abreu e Lima entered the diplomatic corps, with stints in London, Russia, and the Netherlands. D. Miguel dismissed him in 1828, but Abreu e Lima explained to the Dutch that he represented D. Maria, not D. Miguel. The queen’s government in exile in the Azores sent him in 1830 as the queen’s minister plenipotentiary in London. Abreu e Lima was named Visconde de Carreira by D. Maria in 1834. He was later tutor and chamberlain to the eldest sons of D. Maria II and D. Fernando II, the future kings of Portugal D. Pedro V and D. Luiz I. D. Luiz named him Conde de Carreira in 1862, in thanks for negotiating details of D. Luiz’s marriage to D. Maria Pia de Saboia, princess of Sardinia and Piedmont.

The collection comprises 16 letters, of which the last 3 are incomplete. The contents are:

1. London, 8 June 1829. (4º, 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 Liberais.

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

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

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

5. Porto, 21 July 1832. (4º, 2 ll.). A summary of the army’s actions, with frank comments about various participants; mentions Trás-os-Montes and the Miguelistas in Braga.
Item 19
6. Falmouth, 23 August 1832. (4º, 1 ll.). Mentions a steamship that will be leaving soon, D. Miguel’s navy, and Portuguese emigrants.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

15. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 1 ll.). Mentions Aguiar as an enemy of the Duque de Palmella, Mo[u]zinho (de Albuquerque), the Marquês de Saldanha, the Conde de Villa Real and the Conde de Rio Maior. [This became known as the Maria da Fonte movement.]

16. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 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 4º (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 poéticas." 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.

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

22. SILVA, Innoncéncio 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
À C. & J. D. Maria Antonia da Cunha

Nota: Rison que hoje lhe mando encorajam V. Exa. todas as produções de meu espírito humilde, no caso de que estes meus destes aumentarem, aqui os envio, aceitando, e até a fro em mia passar os seus pensamentos, a cedo de que este meu desto de vosso pensamento que não pode ter tanto trabalho.

Grande é o meu orgulho por V. Exa. ter dignado a viver as minhas escritas para seu gozo, e não diria jamais a mim quem os confira de tão boa vontade. Não disse motivo, por que receber sempre afiçado em média, enquanto, não lhe disse ao outro, e tão estranhado espírito muito bem os poderia compreendendo, mas possa um dia encontrar nas declarações dos meus, e nas estas a minha amizade e sutil consideração que V. Exa. sempre me deu.

L. M. R. de L.
on the front flyleaf by the son of Rodrigues de Gusmão, dated 10 August 1888, reads: "Collecção de Cartas dirigidas por Innocêncio 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 Innocêncio, in manuscript or in print other than those to Teofilo Braga which appeared in Braga’s Quarenta annos da vida litteraria, pp. 1-17.

Innocêncio 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 "Innocêncio"). It has twice been reprinted and remains - a century and a half after volume I appeared - a standard and indispensable reference work.

Innocêncio 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, Innocêncio 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, Innocêncio 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 Innocêncio 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: Innocêncio 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 Agosto 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
Item 22
On Innocêncio, 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 Innocêncio II, 343; IX, 258, 448; XVII, 360, 393. For letters from Innocêncio to Teófilo Braga, see Braga’s Quarenta annos da vida litteraria, 1902 [i.e., 1903], pp. 1-17; see also Teófilo Braga e Inocêncio Francisco da Silva: Correspondência trocada entreo historiador e o bibliógrafo da literatura portuguesa, 1928.
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 Lafaões 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 Lafaões.

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 inoculação 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 "Epitome 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 Lafaões (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 "sábia erecção de huma Academia 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 Lafaões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic "Epithome" 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 estimacções, e as liberalidades, que toorg os Principes do Mundo dispensaram com os Medecos de Seus respectivos tempos, &c.

Especiado
Aos M. Exce. Senhor D. João de Bragança Sousa e Sique.
Duque de Savìs Marquez de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda e General das armas da Corte, era Estimadura, junto à Costa.

Manuel de Morais Searey Cavallor.
Fidalgo da Casa de S. M. Medico da Sua Real Camara, Professor na Orde de Cristo, Académico da Real Academia Medico-Ma.

Item 23
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 Sarmento 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 Sarmento, one of the leaders of the Revolução Liberal in 1820. On the printed sonnet, a contemporary hand has added after
the title, "por occasião da sua vinda da Capital, com o Regim[en]to." The Portuenses 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 António 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 política de 24 de Agosto de 1820.


**BOUND WITH:**

[SONNET]. "Impavido marchar a passo lazo / Ao Campo onde se espera a guerra dura ...." Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 4º (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, Alcobaca, from Casa de S. Pedro, S. Pedro de Moel, undated [Lisbon postmark illegible; Alcobaca 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 Alcobaca 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.

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
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 europeau.” 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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RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Século, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

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