

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 194*

*FIVE*

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## *Special List 194*

### *FIVE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY IMPRINTS NOT LOCATED IN OCLC*

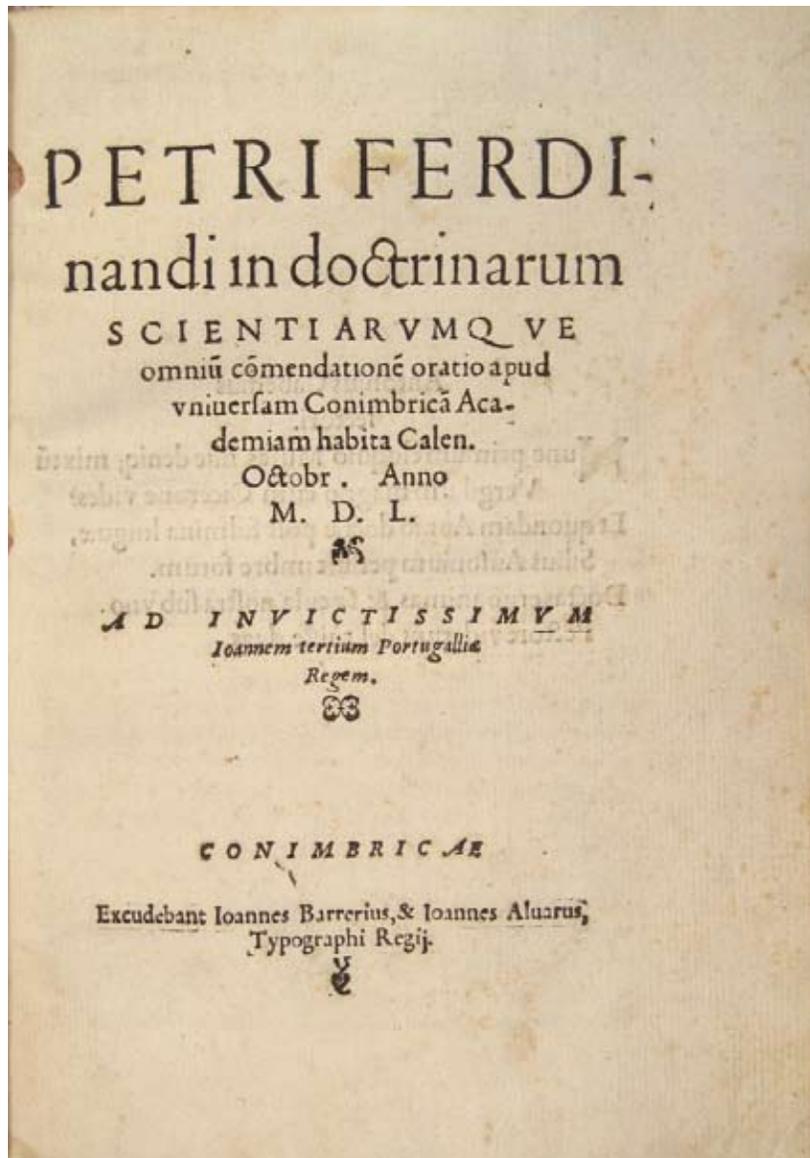
*Oration of Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University  
In the Presence of King João III:  
Only Two Recorded Locations  
Neither in OCLC*

**1. FERNANDES, Pedro.** *Petri Ferdinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omniu cōmendatione oratio apud universam Conimbricā Academiam habita Calen Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugalliæ Regem.* Coimbra: João de Barreira and João Álvares, 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. In fine condition, clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infancia, 34-1º Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Pencil note on front pastedown endleaf: "Este exemplar pertenceu a // Guilherme J.C. Henriques // (Da Carnata) [illegible signature]. [20 ll.]. A-B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>4</sup>. \$10,000.00

FIRST and ONLY[?] EDITION of this early example of a humanistic oration in Latin recited at Coimbra University as a command performance before King João III of Portugal. It is sprinkled with quotes from the classics, both in Latin and Greek. There is a neo-Latin poem on the verso of the title page. Fernandes, a skilled orator, goes through the subjects of the curriculum with a humanist's emphasis on their interrelationships: astrology, music, arithmetic, geometry, grammar, poetry, history, dialectics, medicine, jurisprudence, and theology. He exhorts the students at the University of Coimbra to focus on their studies in the coming year.

The author, a native of Lisbon and page at the court of D. João III, where his father served the king's sister, the Infanta D. Maria, was sent to study in Paris, receiving a Master of Arts degree in canon law. After six years he was called by the king to return to Portugal and join the faculty of Coimbra University.

*Provenance:* Guilherme João Carlos Henriques (London, 1846–Alenquer [?] 1911), author and archeologist. He arrived in Portugal in 1860, fixing his residence at the Quinta da Carnota in the Concelho de Alenquer, which he later inherited upon the death of the Conde de Carnota. Dedicating himself to the study of the region in which he lived, he published in 1873 the results of his studies, *Alenquer e seu concelho*. A second, revised edition appeared in 1902. More closely related to the present volume, he published in



Item 1 (reduced)

1896, in two parts, *Estudos Goesianos*, and in 1906 *George Buchanan in the Lisbon Inquisition*. Henriques was also responsible for publishing a part of the *Correspondência do Duque de Saldanha*. José Rodrigues Pires, Lisbon antiquarian bookseller and runner, was the brother of João Rodrigues Pires. João established Mundo do Livro in Lisbon shortly after the Second World War. During the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s Mundo do Livro was one of the most important antiquarian bookshops in Portugal.

\* Anselmo 275 (citing two copies only, at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto and the Biblioteca Municipal de Évora). Barbosa Machado III, 576. Nicolau Antonio *Nova*, II, 152. Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI: I Tipografia portuguesa* 389. Not in Adams. Not in King Manuel. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*. Not in Coimbra, *Catálogo de reservados* or supplements. Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

*Works by Jansen, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More  
Published in Cologne with Publishing Expenses Paid by a  
Portuguese Physician of Jewish Origin*

**2. JANSEN, Kornelius, of Ghent.** *Historia evangelica quinque partibus divisa compendiose et satis eleganter comprehendens quae de Christo N.S. sunt in quatuor Euangelijis, iuxta ordinem in concordia Euangelica obseruatum. Per R.D. Iansenium Episcop. Gand. cum S. Hieron ad Nepotianum, de vita Clericorum epistola satis utili & eleganti. Opera & expensis D. Gasp. Serrani Lusitani. Ad Serenissimum Clementissimumque Philippum III. Hispaniarum, & Occidentalium Orientaliumque Indiarum principem dignissimum & potentissimum.* Cologne: Excudebat Bertramus Buchholtz, 1590. 8°, seventeenth-century speckled sheep (somewhat worn; recased with recent endleaves), spine gilt with raised bands in four compartments, gilt cross of Order of Christ in first compartment, gilt short title in second. Large woodcut printer's device on title page. Typographical borders throughout. Title page a bit soiled. Overall in very good condition. Old ink signature (José Marques?) and embossed armorial stamp of Alfonso Cassuto on title page. Bookplate of Alfonso Cassuto, with his code in pencil in the upper outer corner of the front pastedown endleaf, and his eight-line penciled note about the author on front free endleaf recto, with penciled shelf location [?] "48-CASS"

below. Penciled note “2305/104” in upper outer corner of rear free endleaf verso. 63, (1) pp. B-E<sup>8</sup>. \$3,000.00

First and only edition thus: includes a life of Christ by Jansen, an essay on monastic life by St. Jerome, and three neo-Latin poems by Thomas More.

The *Historia evangelica* (pp. 2-43) is Cornelius Jansen’s Latin paraphrase of the life of Christ, as told in the Vulgate versions of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Jansen (1510-1576), bishop of Ghent, is most famous for his *Concordia evangelica*, first published in Leuven, 1529, which was tremendously influential because Jansen insisted on the literal interpretation of the Bible, as opposed to the mystical interpretations that had previously dominated Biblical exegesis. The *Commentarius in Concordiam et totem historiam evangelicam* (Leuven, 1572) was later added to the *Concordia*.

The second section, *De vita clericorum et sacerdotum* (pp. 44-63), is a letter written in 394 by St. Jerome to Nepotianus (d. 396), a presbyter at Altinum. It is sometimes published as *De vita clericorum et monachorum*. The earliest separate edition listed in OCLC is (Paris), 1552, although it might have appeared earlier in collections.

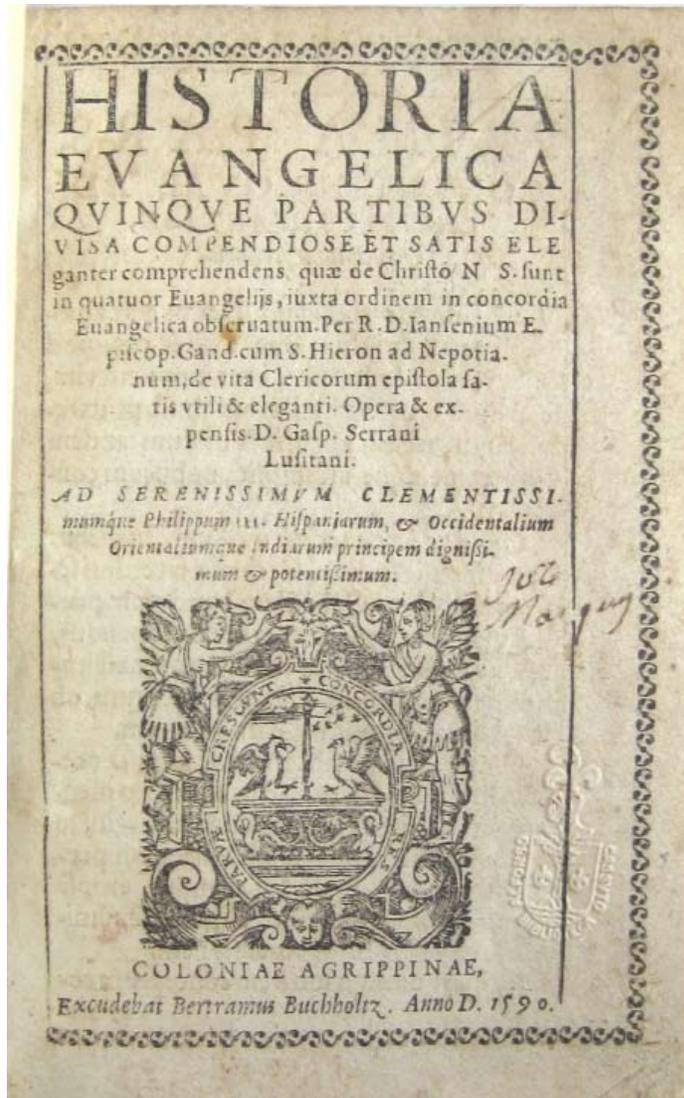
The volume ends with three neo-Latin poems attributed to Sir Thomas More (p. 64).

The Portuguese Gaspar Serrão, whose name appears on the title page of this and the *Epistola aurea* that is here bound with it, apparently paid for the publication of both works (“opera et expensis”). For many years he was physician to Emperor Maximilian, returning to Portugal in 1599. Gaspar’s brother, the neo-Latin poet Lopo Serrão, was physician to D. Sebastião. Cassuto’s note on the front free endleaf recto cites a work we have not been able to consult, Silva Carvalho, *Noticias sobre alguns medicos Judeus no Alemtejo*, Lisbon 1930, stating that on p. 6 of that work Lopo was mentioned as a Christão novo, which means Gaspar would have been as well. Both works are dedicated to King Philip III [*sic*; i.e., II] of Spain, who at the time also reigned in Portugal as Philip I.

\* Barbosa Machado II, 371. HSA p. 63 (collation reported to be the same as our copy). Not in Adams (which lists only a single work by this printer, dated 1594). Not in BM, *Pre-1601 German STC* or *Supplement* (only three works by this printer listed, the earliest is from 1595). Not in Coimbra *Reservados*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in VD16.

#### BOUND WITH:

**[ERASMUS, Desiderius].** *Epistola aurea de contemptu mundi, et eius vanitate, et laude vitae solitariae, sive speculum vitae humanae: opera & expensis D. Gasparis Serrani Lusitani. Ad Serenissimum, Clementissimumque Philippum III. Hispaniarum, & Occidentalium Orientaliumque Indiarum Principem dignissimum & potentissimum.* Cologne: excudebat Bertramus Buchholtz, 1590. 8°, 64 [i.e., 63: skips from 56 to 58, but text and signatures follow], (1, 8) ll. Leaf 2 incorrectly numbered 1; 10 incorrectly numbered 13; leaf E2 incorrectly signed D2; leaf H2 incorrectly signed H3. A-H<sup>8</sup>, B<sup>8</sup>. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page. Typographical borders



Item 2

throughout. Decorative woodcut tailpiece. Woodcut initial on leaf A2. Overall in very good condition. Early inscription in blank portion of final leaf (“La // tim // De Sexto // S.J.”).

First and only edition thus. *De contemptu mundi* was written by Erasmus (1466-1536) when he was barely 20, at the request of one Theodoricus Harlemeus, who sought to persuade his learned nephew Jodocus to follow his lead in taking up the monastic life. The work circulated in manuscript for 35 years before Erasmus decided to publish it with an explanatory preface in 1521.

However, according to the 1901 edition of Erasmus’s *Epistles*, the 1521 edition consisted of an introduction, 10 chapters, and a final chapter that severely criticized the conditions prevailing in contemporary monasteries. This edition does not match that format; it has an introduction, “Theodoricus Harlemeus Iodoco Nepoti doctissimo S.D.,” followed on f. 5v by *Capitulum Secundum* and running through *Caput XVIII*. The two chapter titles mentioned in the 1901 edition, “Periculosum est morari in mundo” and “De felicitate vitae solitariae,” correspond to Chapters II and XIV in this edition. (On whether Theodoricus was real or a convenient fiction, see Peter Gerard Bielenholz and Thomas Brian Duetscher, *Contemporaries of Erasmus: A Biographical Register*, p. 318.)

Following the Erasmus Epistle, on f. 64r-v, are an apocryphal letter from Abgarus the toparch to Christ and Christ’s reply. The letter is first recorded in Eusebius’s *Ecclesiastical History*. Later copies often included a promise (not printed here) that where this letter was, no enemy should prevail, which led to the letter being copied and used as an amulet.

The final eight leaves contain what might be considered a separate work, with the caption title *Tabulae festorum mobilium et noviluniorum ... secundum ordinem & Regulam Noui Calendarij Gregorij xiiij. Pontificis Maximi. Opera, studio & aere D Gasparis Serrani Lusitani*. The title suggests that Gaspar Serrão not only paid for the publication of this section, but composed it. This is a relatively early explanation of the feast days according to the Gregorian calendar (instituted in 1582), containing tables showing when six feast days will fall in the years from 1589 to 1656. Among the other items included: a table showing years since the creation of the Earth; some Latin doggerel to aid in remembering seasons and equinoxes; a table comparing length of days and nights through the year; and a list of seasons, months, and signs of the zodiac. On the recto of the final leaf is a Latin poem by Sir Thomas More (an exhortation to virtue). The caption title on the first leaf includes yet another statement of dedication to King Philip III [*sic*; i.e., II] of Spain.

\* Barbosa Machado II, 371-2. HSA p. 514 (collation reported to be the same as our copy). Castelo Melhor 3352. Not in BM, *Pre-1601 German STC* or *Supplement*. Not in *Bibliotheca Erasmiana Bruxellensis*. Not in Adams. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. CCPBE cites a single copy in an unnamed private library in Andalucía (giving collation of A-G<sup>8</sup>, H<sup>7+</sup>). Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in VD16.

Lei de D. Fernando de 1523

**Lej sobre o pam que se se vñ  
de fiado. E sobre o que  
se empresta a pagar  
em pam.**



**Om Joam per graça**

de deos. Rey de Portugal: e dos Algarues daquem e dalé mar em Africa. Senhor de Guine: e da conquista nauegaçam: e comercio de Ebiopia Arabia: Persia e da India. Faço saber aos que esta minha ley virem: que pela ordenaçam do quarto liuro titulo coxenta e tres he prouido que posto que alguãas pessoas vendam pam fiado por quaesquer preços: que sem embargo dos preços nomeados no contracto os compradores não sejam theudos se não ao preço que o dito pam valer comuñmente a dinheyro contado na mayor valia des do tempo da venda atee o tempo da paga: com tanto que não exceda o preço do contracto. E porq̃ fuy ora enformado que muytas pessoas vendem pam fiado pera que lho paguem a mayor valia que valer no lugar ou comarca onde o vendem: sem lhe poerem tempo certo a que o ajam de pagar: e outros lhe poem termo de huũ anno: ou may tempo a que lho paguem. E assi alguũs emprestã pam sem lhe poerem tempo certo: ou o poem de certos annos: e os vendedores ou pessoas que assi emprestam o pam: não o pedem a seus devedores: nem o preço delle: esperãdo que venha alguũ anno em que o pam tenha grande valia: de que os devedores (por serem pessoas q̃ fazem os taes contractos com necessidade) recebem muyta perda pagando may do q̃ he

Item 3 (greatly reduced)

*Bread as Collateral*

3. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João III, King of Portugal 1521-1557]. *Ley sobre o pam que se vende fiado. E sobre o que se empresta a pagar em pam.* [Colophon] Lisbon: em casa de Germão Galharde empremidor, 1539. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound, laid into later marbled wrappers. Caption title, 7-line woodcut initial, round gothic type. Very good condition. Old but later ink inscription “Lei de 25 de Fevereiro de 1539” at top of recto of first leaf. Contemporary (authentication?) ink signature “Alvarez” below colophon on recto of second leaf. (2 ll.) \$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION. This law regulates loans made against a given amount of bread where the term of the loan is unspecified. It was meant to deter those who made such loans and then called for payment once the price of bread had risen substantially.

\* King Manuel 355. Anselmo 619: citing two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and one at Harvard (Palha 275). Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 715. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

*Salamanca Local Government  
Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods*

4. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *Tassa y ordenança hecha por provision Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odreria.* Salamanca: por Andrea de Portonaris, 1552. Folio (30 x 19.6 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Large woodcut arms of Spain on title page. Two five-line criblé initials. Roman type, 41 lines. Very small paper defects in lower margin of 3 leaves and very light dampstains in the margins of the final 3 leaves; but overall nearly pristine. Fine condition. (10 ll.) \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating glimpse into the nitty-gritty details of the manufacture and sale of leather goods—one of Spain’s leading industries—during an economic crisis under D. Carlos I (Emperor Charles V). In a decree of 9 October 1552 (reprinted on ll. A2r-A3v), D. Carlos ordered prices to be fixed for shoes and other leather goods. The decree was published as *La prematica para el remedio de la grand carestia que havia en el calçado*, variations of which were printed in October and November of that year at Madrid and Alcalá de Henares.

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local *ayuntamientos* to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. Here the officials at Salamanca announce prices for over a hundred types and sizes of shoes for men, women, and children, ranging from slippers to boots, in materials from the crudest cowhides to the finest cordovan leather. A shoe of cordovan leather “a la morisca” of 5

✠ Tassa y ordenança hecha por prouision  
Real en el insigne Consistorio desta  
ciudad de Salamanca, de co-  
rambre, y calçado, y o-  
bras de cuero, y  
odreria.



EN SALAMANCA,  
Por Andrea de Portonaris.  
M. D. LII.

*Item 4 (greatly reduced)*

*puntos* can be sold for a maximum of 29 *maravedis*, while one of 13 *puntos* can be sold for 69 *maravedis*. Prices for leather bottles of various sizes (*cueros para vino*) range from 51 to 119 *maravedis* (ff. A9v-10r). A supplementary decree on the final leaf clarifies issues regarding *herretes* (leather cords?). The names of members of the local government are mentioned, as well as Salamanca manufacturers and sellers of leather goods, with the locations of their shops.

Price regulations such as these were an attempt to resolve severe shortages of basic commodities in Spain. The influx of gold from the Americas that began in the 1520s eventually led to massive inflation in the Spanish economy. Spanish goods were priced out of European markets, and shortages in clothing, shoes, and other basic goods became common throughout Spain. Mistakenly believing that the shortages were occurring because too many goods were shipped abroad, D. Carlos slapped on export restrictions. In May 1552 he prohibited the export of wool, silk, and leather goods from Spain, except to the Spanish colonies in America. Within a few years the export restrictions led to an economic depression, and merchants and the *cortes* were pleading with the crown to revoke them; but the restrictions remained in place for more than a decade.

This is a relatively early imprint by Andrea de Portonaris, active in Salamanca from 1547 to 1568 and most famous for the definitive edition of *Las Siete Partidas* by Gregorio López, 1555. Descended from a family of printers in Italy who had established a branch in Lyon, he married a woman who was the widow and the daughter of Salamanca printers. Andrea published over 180 editions of books, making him Salamanca's most prolific sixteenth-century printer, and was the first in Salamanca to switch to redonda types from gothic. From his press came most of the works by the University of Salamanca's professors, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, Melchor Cano, and Francisco Sánchez "el Brocense." He also published Italian Renaissance works by Pietro Bembo and Angelo Poliziano, the first editions of Luis de Granada, and works in Greek, for which he cast his own type.

Sixteenth-century Spanish works have become steadily more rare on the market. The British Library's 16th-century STC lists only 9 works printed by Portonaris through 1551.

\* Palau 328101: noting that a copy sold in 1934 for 100 pts. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 159: citing only a copy at Lib. de García Rico y C<sup>a</sup>. Ruiz Fidalgo, *Imprenta en Salamanca (1501-1600)* 374: citing Gil Ayuso, and with only the location given there; on Portonaris, see I, 65-73. Cuesta Gutierrez, *Imprenta en Salamanca* pp. 36-37. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE or Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Taxes and Loopholes in Sixteenth-Century Spain*

5. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabel, King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)].

*Leyes del q[ua]derno nuevo d[e] las re[n]tas de las alcaualas y fra[n]quezas. Hecho en la vega de granada: por el qual el rey y la reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes delos otros q[ua]dernos fechos de antes. MDxlv.*

[Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: en las casas de Juan Cromberger que dios aya en gloria, acabose a ij. de Enero ... M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries. Tabla (f. xxvij verso-xxviii recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early (sixteenth-century) marginal notes in Spanish and Latin, and some equally early underlining. xxviii leaves, a<sup>28</sup>.

\$5,000.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the *Quaderno* listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. This is the last of the numerous editions by the Crombergers: it appeared the year Juan died. Palau lists Cromberger editions of 1510, 1514, 1520, 1529, 1535, and 1540.

The 146 laws were issued by Los Reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by "Juana la Loca," nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Carlos V).

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown's main source of revenue was the *alcabala*, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: "Que los judios y mores no sean arrendadores menores saluo en lugar que tenga jurisdicion y sea de dozientos vezinos arriba" (Law 58). One can also see the



Item 5 (greatly reduced)

trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The *Quaderno* includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the *vega de Granada*, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzobispado, Santa Maria la Nieve (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the *alcabala* far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain's American colonies. When D. Carlos wore his Holy Roman Emperor crown, his wars were still funded mainly by taxes such as the *alcabala*, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the *alcabala* was problematic: many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king's coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528, and at the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, printed in Evora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528, while still maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who ran it until 1528 using his and his father's name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan's claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan's widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son Jacome Cromberger, who remained active until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina's *Arte de navegar*.

\* Palau 137382: noting a copy offered for 100 pts. in 1934; for editions printed by Cromberger from 1510 to 1540, see 137373-4, 137375-6, 137379, 137381. Clive Griffin, *The Crombergers of Seville. The History of a Printing & Merchant Dynasty*, Appendix I, no. 494. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 118: citing copies at Lib. de García Rico y C<sup>a</sup> and the Palacio Nacional. Not in Escudero y Perosso, *Tipografía hispalense*. For a summary of the Cromberger dynasty, see Juan Delgado Casado, *Diccionario de impresores españoles (siglos XV-XVII)*, pp. 170-4. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Not located in CCBPE, which lists a Cromberger edition of 1520. Not located in Rebiun.

Our Lisbon Office

## RICHARD C. RAMER

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RUA DO SEculo, 107 · APARTAMENTO 4  
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