

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 252
THIRTEEN
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

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NOVEMBER 8, 2016

Special List 252 *THIRTEEN* *RECENT AQUISITIONS*

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
before the item number are in Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



Special List 252
THIRTEEN
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Popularized Os Lusíadas in France

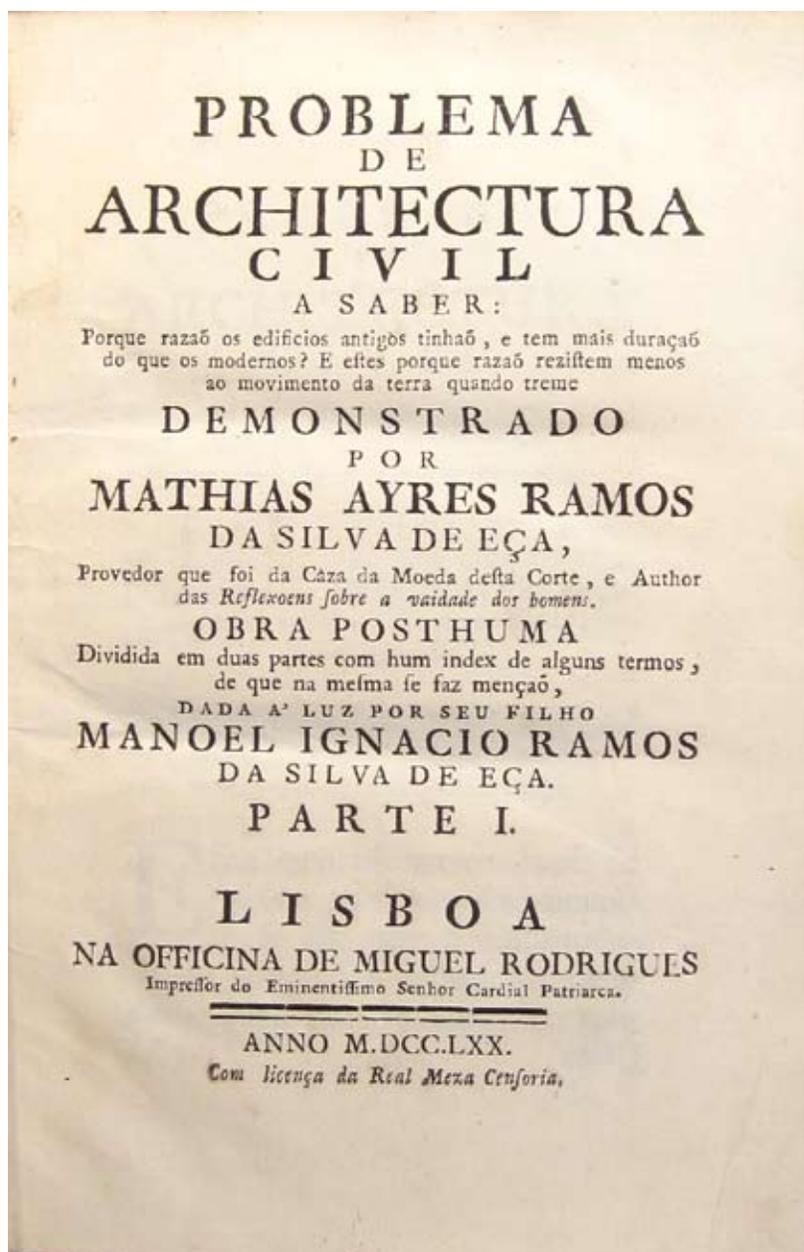
- 1. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de.** *La Lusíade de Camoêns. Traduction poétique, avec des notes historiques e critiques, nécessaires pour l'intelligence du poème. Par Mr. De La Harpe.* London: n.pr., 1776. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt short-title, marbled endleaves, light blue silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. [iii]. Woodcut tailpiece on p. xvi. Woodcut headpiece on p. [1]. Typographical headpieces. Small typographical tailpieces. Some light toning. Overall in good condition. xvi, 299 pp.
\$200.00

Third edition (the first two having been published in Paris the same year), of this translation by Jean-François de La Harpe (1739-1803), French playwright, writer and literary critic, with substantial historical and critical notes. There were subsequent editions in the nineteenth century. La Harpe's work contributed greatly to the *Lusíadas* becoming better known in Europe outside of Portugal, especially in France.

* Biblioteca Nacional, Pina Martins, *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões* (1972) 155. Braga, *Bibliographia camoniana*, pp. 170-1. Canto 246. Pinto de Mattos p. 111.

First Book on Architecture by a Brazilian

- 2. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de.** *Problema de architectura civil, a saber: porque razão os edificios antigos tinham, e tem mais duração do que os modernos? E estes porque razão rezistem menos ao movimento da terra quando treme* 2 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1770. 4°, twentieth-century (third quarter?) antique mottled sheep by Persil, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short title in gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red from an early binding. Printed on



Item 2

thick paper of excellent quality. Overall very good to fine condition. Internally very fine, clean and crisp. (1 l.), 250 pp.; (1 l. with Part II title page), 391 pp. Some copies have two integral blank leaves following p. 250 of Part I which are not present here. *2 parts in 1 volume*. \$2,400.00

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

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça (1705-1763), spent most of his adult life in Portugal. His *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens*, Lisbon 1752, is one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose. Silva de Eça's sister, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, was Brazil's first female novelist.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 282; *Período colonial* pp. 129-30. Sacramento Blake VI, 259-69. Innocência VI, 159: "escripta com notavel erudição." Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), pp. 211-2. On the author, cf. Barbosa Machado IV, 254. Not in Bosch. Not in Boston Public Library, *Books on Architecture*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 83680148 (Getty Research Institute); for the 1778 imprint, cf. 79348207 (John Carter Brown Library); 752703470 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac, which lists only a single copy of the 1778 printing at British Library.

Very Rare Suelta Edition

3. ENRÍQUEZ GÓMEZ, António [or Henriquez Gomez, or Henriques Gomes, or Enriquez de Paz]. *Comedia famosa: La prudente Abigail* Seville: Por la Viuda de Francisco de Leefdael, en la Casa del Correo Viejo, n.d. [1730?]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed "N. 159" in upper outer corner of first page. Printed in two, three, and four columns, with vertical typographical dividers between the parts in two columns. In good to very good condition. 24 pp. \$375.00

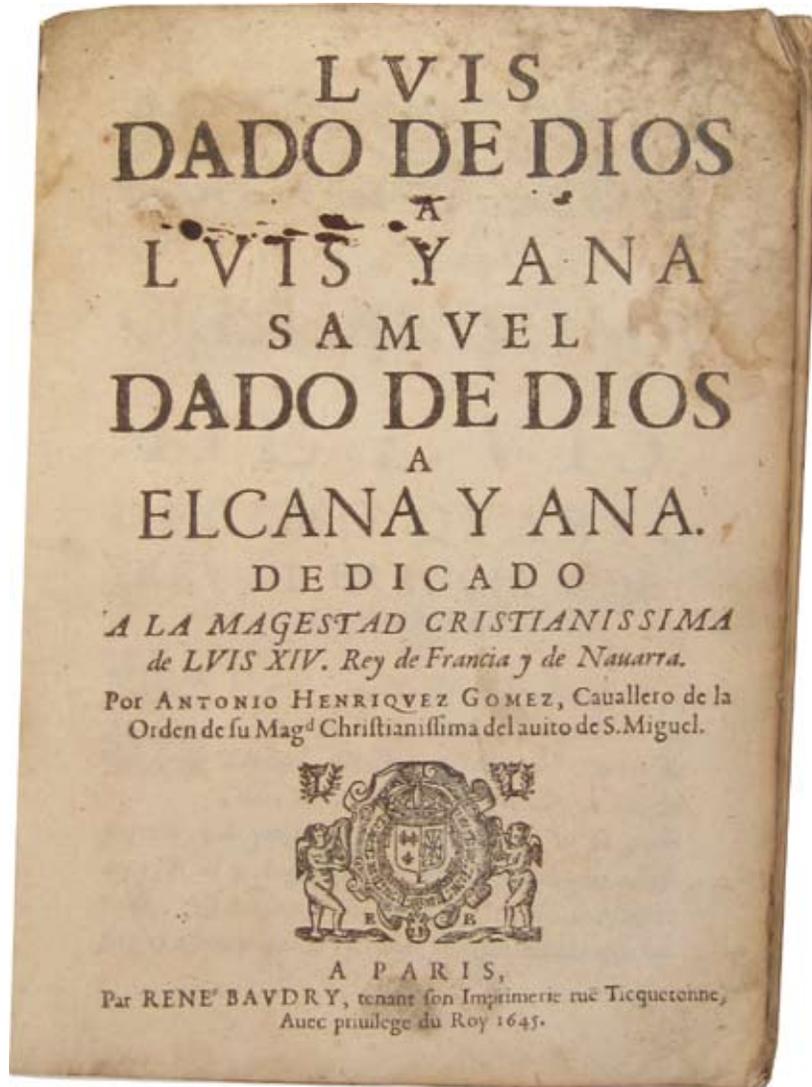
Very rare comedia suelta edition of this play, in the Caleronean style, which first appeared in the author's *Academias morales de las musas* Bordeaux, 1642.

Scholarly accounts of the author's life differ widely, and much research remains to be done to sort out the conflicting assertions, although the following may be reasonably accurate. Enríquez Gómez (1600-1663), the son of Portuguese Jews, was probably born in Cuenca (some say Segovia, others Lisbon). Entering the military at the age of 20, he rose to the rank of captain before fleeing to France in 1636 amid growing suspicions concerning his religious beliefs. He lived in Bordeaux, Rouen, and Paris, where he secured an appointment as secretary to Louis XIII. While in France Enríquez Gómez also pursued a distinguished career as a novelist, poet, and playwright. There are rumors of earlier *pliegos* or *sueltas*; his first certain published book (preceded only by a pamphlet, *Triumpho lusitano*, which appeared in 1641), *Academias morales* (Bordeaux, 1642), contains various poetical works and four *comedias*. Surely due to its rarity, some bibliographers, never having seen

a copy, repeat the erroneous and improbable date of 1612 instead of 1642 for the first edition. Two years later he published perhaps his best-known work, the picaresque novel in verse *El siglo pitagórico y vida de D. Gregorio Guadaña* (Rouen, 1644). Enríquez Gómez's dramatic output numbers over two dozen comedias, most composed in the Calderonian manner, and possibly includes several written under the pseudonym (?) Fernando de Zárate. The Inquisition was a frequent target of Enríquez Gómez's pen, especially in the second part of his *Política angélica* (Rouen, 1647) where he called for various reforms, particularly relaxation of its emphasis on *limpieza de sangre* which had perhaps prompted his own flight a decade earlier. Despite having been burned in effigy at an *auto da fé* in Seville in 1660, Enríquez Gómez returned there shortly afterward. He was arrested by the Inquisition and died in Seville in 1663, perhaps while still imprisoned.

* Simón Díaz IX, 4584 (citing a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de España). This edition not in Palau. No edition in Whitehead, *British Library Eighteenth-Century STC*. This edition not in Ashcom, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Spanish Comedias Seltas in the Wayne State University Library and the Private Library of Prof. B.B. Ashcom*. No edition in Bainton, *Comedias sueltas in Cambridge University Library: A Descriptive Catalogue*. This edition not in Bergman and Szmuk, *A Catalogue of Comedias Seltas in the New York Public Library* cf. for another Seville edition, also with 24 pp., but with "Num. 259" instead of "N. 159" and citing Casa del Corte Viejo as the printer). This edition not in Boyer, *The Texas Collection of Comedias Seltas: A Descriptive Bibliography*. No edition located in Gregg, *An Index to the Spanish Theatre Collection in the London Library*. This edition not in Ménez Aparicio, *Catálogo de las obras de teatro impresas de los siglos XVI-XVIII de la Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Toledo*. No edition located in Szmuk, *A Descriptive Catalog of a Collection of 'Comedias Seltas' in the Hispanic Society of America*. No edition located in Vásquez Estévez, *Comedias sueltas del "Institut del Teatre" en Barcelona*. On Enríquez Gómez, see also Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 182; Kamen, *Inquisition and Society in Spain* pp. 97, 230; and *Enciclopèdia universal ilustrada* XX, 78-9. OCLC: This edition not located; cf. 41592518 (New York Public Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto: no printer given; cites "Num. 259" instead of "N. 159"). This edition not located in CCPBE. This edition not located in Rebiun. No edition located in Porbase. This edition not located in Copac.

4. ENRÍQUEZ GÓMEZ, António [or Henriquez Gomez, or Henriques Gomes, or Enriquez de Paz]. *Luis dado de Dios a Luis y Ana; Samuel dado de Dios a Elcana y Ana. Dedicado a la Magestad Cristianissima de Luis XIV, Rey de Francia y de Navarra*. Paris: Par René Baudry, 1645. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn; repaired and recased with old paper and later vellum; spine and upper outer corner of front cover defective), vertical manuscript title on spine partly gone due to repairs. Woodcut French royal arms on title page and on p. 151. Numerous woodcut initials. Identical woodcut headpieces on second preliminary leaf recto and p. 1. Many typographical headpieces and dividers. Soiling to title page, especially in upper outer corner. Occasional small, light dampstains. Light to middling browning to some leaves. Very minor worming in upper margin, occasionally touching a letter or two, but never affecting text. Despite all this, still in good condition overall. Old ink signature of



Item 4

João de Seabra and later ink initials "D.N." on second (contemporary) front free endleaf. Illegible short ink inscription dated 1764 on verso. (3 ll., 1 blank l.), 151 pp. Text in Spanish except for third preliminary leaf (privilege) and colophon (final two lines on p. 151) giving date of 1 October 1645 for the completion of the printing, in French. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, second issue [?]. According to Rose (see below), quire S (pp. 137-144) was substituted, with various variations to the text. These are succinctly summarized in the online Catálogo Colectivo del Patrimonio Bibliográfico Español. None of the other bibliographies or online references distinguish between the two issues.

In this work Enríquez Gómez compares the birth of Louis XIV to the birth of the Old Testament prophet Samuel. Samuel was the son of Elkanah and Hannah, who had been childless for many years. Anne of Austria bore a son to Louis XIII in 1638, after 23 years of marriage and four stillborn children. Enríquez Gómez had been major domo to Louis XIII, who had died in 1643; Anne of Austria became regent for five-year-old Louis XIV, a position she held until he came of age in 1651.

Scholarly accounts of the author's life differ widely, and much research remains to be done to sort out the conflicting assertions, although the following may be reasonably accurate. Enríquez Gómez (1600-1663), the son of Portuguese Jews, was probably born in Cuenca (some say Segovia, others Lisbon). Entering the military at the age of 20, he rose to the rank of captain before fleeing to France in 1636 amid growing suspicions concerning his religious beliefs. He lived in Bordeaux, Rouen, and Paris, where he secured an appointment as secretary to Louis XIII. While in France Enríquez Gómez also pursued a distinguished career as a novelist, poet, and playwright. There are rumors of earlier *pliegos* or *sueñas*; his first certain published book (preceded only by a pamphlet, *Triumpho lusitano*, which appeared in 1641), *Academias morales* (Bordeaux, 1642), contains various poetical works and four *comedias*. Surely due to its rarity, some bibliographers, never having seen a copy, repeat the erroneous and improbable date of 1612 instead of 1642 for the first edition. Two years later he published perhaps his best-known work, the picaresque novel in verse *El siglo pitagórico y vida de D. Gregorio Guadaña* (Rouen, 1644). Enríquez Gómez's dramatic output numbers over two dozen *comedias*, most composed in the Calderonian manner, and possibly includes several written under the pseudonym(?) Fernando de Zárate.

The Inquisition was a frequent target of Enríquez Gómez's pen, especially in the second part of his *Política angélica* (Rouen, 1647) where he called for various reforms, particularly relaxation of its emphasis on *limpieza de sangre* which had perhaps prompted his own flight a decade earlier. In this work he defended the absolute power and divine right of kings also supported the right of Portuguese nobles to rebel against Felipe IV.

Despite having been burned in effigy at an *auto da fé* in Seville in 1660, Enríquez Gómez returned there shortly afterward. He was arrested by the Inquisition and died in Seville in 1663, perhaps while still imprisoned.

* Barbosa Machado I, 297. Nicolás Antonio, *Bibliotheca hispana nova* I, 128. Simón Díaz IX, 4554 (citing two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de España). Palau 79839 (citing only the copy offered by Maggs in 1927 for £7/10). García Péres pp. 279-80. Kayserling (rev. Yerushalmi) p. 49. Ladron de Guevara & Salvador Barahona, *Ensayo de un catálogo bio-bibliográfico de escritores judeo-españoles-portugueses* 951 (calling for only 2 preliminary leaves). Goldsmith E51. Maggs, *Spanish Books* 340. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*. See Constance Rose, "Dos versiones de un texto de Antonio Enríquez Gómez: un caso de autocensura" in *Nueva Revista de Filología Hispánica*, XXX/2 (1981); p. 534-545. On Enríquez Gómez, see also Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 182; Kamen, *Inquisition and Society in Spain* pp. 97, 230;

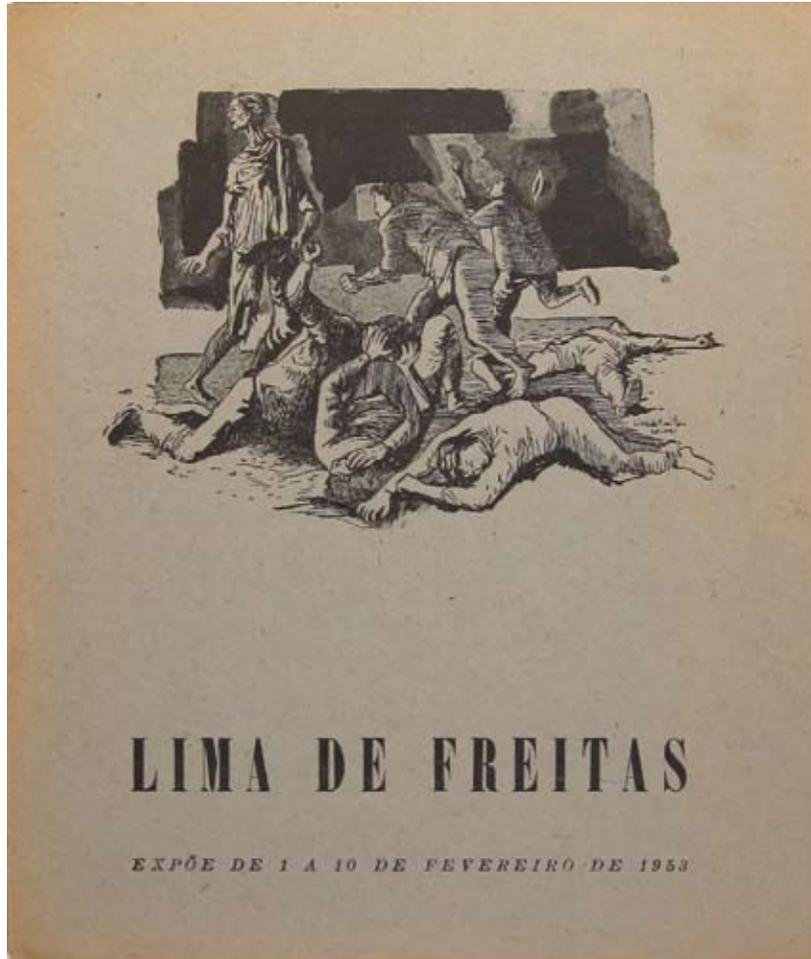
and *Enciclopèdia universal ilustrada* XX, 78-9. OCLC: 560120009 (British Library, National Library of Scotland); 311598747 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universitätsbibliothek Tuebingen); 433154318 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca); 492037666 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, Bibliothèque Mazarin); 80157569 (Microfilm / Microform from British Library copy); 50522231 (University of Leeds: "Page 151 mutilated. / Wanting title-page."); 922542200 (National Library of Scotland); 20130307 (digital copy from Biblioteca Nacional de España); 14456320 (Microfilm / Microform); 43516454 (University of Notre Dame, Hebrew Union College, Linköping Stadsbibliotek, National Library of Sweden); 466021057 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). CCPBE locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de España and Real Academia de Historia-Madrid. Rebiun locates a single copy, at Universidad de Salamanca. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal ("Muito mau estado"). Copac repeats British Library, National Library of Scotland, and Leeds University.

***5. FLORISTA, Pedro de la, pseud.** *Historia de los muy nobles, y valientes cavalleros, Oliveros de Castilla, y Artus de Algarve, y de sus maravillosas, y grandes hazañas.* Madrid: A costa de Don Pedro Joseph Alonso y Padilla, Librero de Camara de S.M., [1735]. 8°, early nineteenth-century tree sheep (some minor wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece (a bit scraped), gilt-lettered short title, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Typographical tailpiece on p. 176. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 209. Light toning. Light waterstains throughout. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 219 pp. \$400.00

First published in French in Geneva, 1482, and said to have been translated from the Latin (but no Latin edition is known), this romance of chivalry with a Spanish theme was first published in Spanish in Burgos, 1499. There are many later editions; all the early ones are very rare.

* Palau 200858. Heredia 6089. No edition in Salvá. Not in Whitehead, *British Library 18thC Spanish STC*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac, which lists editions of [1750?]-1841. CCPBE locates a copy each at Universidad de Oviedo and Instituto de Bachillerato Jaime Balmes. Not located in Rebiun.





Item 8

*With References to Brazil
Portuguese Expansion into North Africa
The Exploration of the West Coast of Africa
India, Sumatra, Java and other Islands of Indonesia
Visits to China and Japan*

6. *The History of the Kingdome of Portugal; With a Description thereof, and it's Original and Growth: As also it's Conquest by Philip the II, King of Spain. With it's Restauration under John the IVth, Father of Alphonso the VIth, now King. By a Person of Quality.* London: Printed by John Redmayne, 1661. 12°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century [?] antique diced morocco, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short-title in second compartment from head, covers with gilt borders and gilt tooling at corners and center, text block edges sprinkled red from an earlier binding, red silk ribbon place marker (also earlier?). Title page ruled in red, and with woodcut vignette. Small woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on second leaf recto. Woodcut headpiece on third leaf recto, repeated on p. 1, which also has a small woodcut initial. Overall in very good condition. Zinc-engraved bookplate of "MFA", i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade. Printed paper black on beige ticket (1 x 3 cm.) of "Raul de Almeida // Encad. Dour. // Rua Pedro Nunes, 33 // Lisboa" tipped on to lower outer corner of rear free endleaf recto. Old ink inscriptions on rectos of third and fourth front free endleaves, dated 1703 and 1672 respectively. (4 ll.), 72, 81-132 pp. A⁴, B-F¹², G² [i.e., pagination skips 73-80, but collation is complete and catchwords match]. \$5,000.00

FIRST EDITION; there are two records in the online ESTC for a 1662 edition or issue, one with (4), 125, (3) pp., the other recorded as (4), 175 [in error?], (3) pp.; however, they are both recorded as being Wing (2nd ed.) H2135. All appear to be rare. We have never seen this book on the market since beginning to take note of such things in 1969. We could not find any record of this book ever appearing at auction, going back to the beginning of published auction records. The only sale record we could find was a copy which appeared in Quaritch catalogues of 1966 and 1968 (listed for the equivalent of \$564.00), apparently sold to the Folger Library.

The *History* includes a section on the Portuguese conquest of northern Africa (p. 11) and their exploration of the coasts of Africa and India, as well as Sumatra, Java, and other islands in Indonesia; their visits to China and Japan are also mentioned (pp. 11-12, 13-17). Brazil is mentioned on pp. 17-18, as a place that seemed at first "of small profit, so as the Criminal Judges of Portugal did and doe yet still, confine and banish thither Thieves and Murtherers." Among the causes of the downfall of the Conde-Duque de Olivares is the loss of Goa, Ormuz, Brazil, and the Azores (p. 101).

Provenance: Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, governor-general of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was an astute

book collector. The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017; cf. 1016 and 1018-21 for other bookplates of Manuel Freire de Andrade.

*Wing (2nd ed.) H2164A. ESTC R215198 (British Library, Innerpefferay Library-Crieff, Folger Shakespeare Library, Yale University; copies of the 1662 edition or issue at British Library, St. John's College-Cambridge University, Trinity College-Cambridge University, Bodleian Library-Oxford University, and Newberry Library). Not in Alden-Landis. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983). Not in Duarte de Sousa. Not located in Porbase.

*Biography of the Founder of the House of Aviz
Brother-in-law of King Henry IV of England
Father of Prince Henry the Navigator
Grandfather of Charles the Bold
Son-in-law of John of Gaunt*

7. MENESES, D. Fernando de, 2.º Conde de Ericeira. *Vida, e acçoens d'ElRey Dom João I. Offerecida à memoria posthuma do Serenissimo Principe Dom Theodosio* Lisbon: Na Officina de João Galvão, a custa de Miguel Manescal, 1677. 4º, mid-nineteenth-century tree sheep (minor worm damage to front cover; other slight wear), smooth spine gilt in romantic style with green morocco lettering piece at center, short-title lettered in gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Title page in red and black, with woodcut Portuguese royal arms. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Typographical headpieces. Light stains at inner margins of final 3 leaves. Very small worm trace in upper inner blank margin of 12 leaves (X5-Y8), never affecting text. Overall in good condition. Old purple stamp of the Duke of Palmela, the monogram beneath a ducal coronet, in blank portion of title page. Signature of a later owner in ink below the stamp. Small square blue-on-white printed ticket of Livraria Olisipo, Lisboa, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (32 ll.), 427 pp. Pages 35-48 numbered 34-47. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Twenty-four of the 32 preliminary leaves are occupied by a substantial dedication to the late D. Theodosio (1634-1653), 1st Prince of Brazil and 10th Duke of Bragança, the promising eldest son of D. João IV, who had tragically predeceased his father.

D. João I (1357-1433), the subject of this biography, was born in Lisbon, the natural son of King Pedro I of Portugal by a woman named Teresa Lourenço, who, according to the royal chronicler Fernão Lopes, was a noblewoman of Galicia. In 1364, D. João was created Grand Master of the Order of Aviz.

When D. João's half-brother, Ferdinand I of Portugal, died in October 1383 without a male heir, efforts were made to secure the succession for Ferdinand's only daughter, Princess Beatrice of Portugal. As heiress presumptive, Beatrice had married king Juan I of Castile, but popular sentiment was against this arrangement. The 1383-1385 Crisis followed—a period of political anarchy when no monarch ruled the country.

On 6 April 1385, the Portuguese Córtes met in Coimbra and declared D. João, the Master of Aviz, to be king of Portugal. This was followed over the next two months by the liberation of almost all of the Minho, as part of a war against Castile's claims to the

LAS COSAS MARAVILLOSAS DE LA SANCTA CIVDAD DE ROMA.

En donde se trata de las Yglesias, Edificiones, Reliquias, y Cuernos, que ay en ella.

Y de diversos casamientos de porcellas, que se hazen.

Con la guisa Romana, que ensina facer a Etrangeros el modo de hablar las mas notables de Roma.

Los nombres de los Santos Pontifices, y Reyes Christianos.

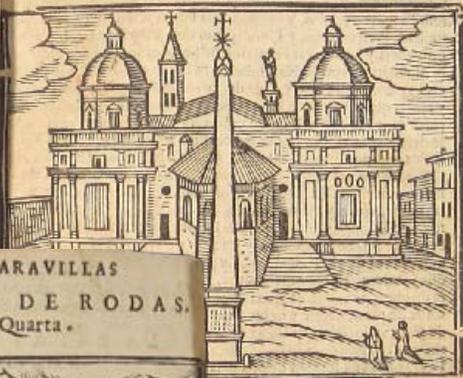
De sus corregidas, ampliadas, y con bellissimas figuras.

Con una agilidad de todas las cosas de la Ciudad de Roma.

Las siete Maravillas del Mundo, y otras.

DE ROMA. 23

La Quarta Yglesia es S. Maria Major.



LAS SIETE MARAVILLAS DEL COLOSO DE RODAS. Marauilla Quarta.



por la prehemencia que tiene fundada en Roma la Virgen, por ser de las siete Yglesias; de las quatro que el Jubileo, cuya puerta abre y cierra esta Yglesia dedicada en Roma a S. Romano y su muger, los quales no se hazien a hora suya, y assi vna tubieron vision, que la mañana siguiente y donde viesse el terreno del templo, y la mesma vision tubo el dia ando con solemne procession a dicho lugar, y allaron la nieve, concavaua, y alli fue hecha la Yglesia, por ser hecho primeramente por el derecho a San Juan de Letran, y en el Xl. a donde ay edificacion todos los dias.

LA quarta Marauilla fue el Coloso de Rodas, esta era una estatua de metal, puesta a la boca del puerto, y costo mas de treynta talentos, trabajaron en ella muchos centenares de personas. años continuos, fue el Maestro Calés Indiano discipulo de Lisipo, dicho Coloso cayo despues de 56. años por un terremoto. Era tan alta, que tenia 70. codos, y un dedo solo de su mano no podia abarcarlo un hombre; y la mayor marauilla era ser tan alta, que por entre piernas pasaua una naue por grande que fuesse, en la mano derecha tenia la linterna, con que de noche alumbrava a los navegantes, y por la concavidad de su cuerpo se subia a dicho lugar por escalera acaracolada. En tiempo del Papa Martino I. fue tomada esta Ciudad de los Infieles, y cargaron de los despojos de dicha estatua 900. Camellos.

DEL

Item 11

Portuguese throne. Soon afterwards, Juan I of Castile again invaded Portugal. He was accompanied by French allied cavalry. English troops and generals took the side of João of Aviz, as part of the Hundred Years' War. D. João and his constable Nuno Álvares Pereira repelled the Spanish and French forces at the Battle of Aljubarrota on 14 August 1385—a precursor to the Battle of Agincourt, at which English archers destroyed the French cavalry. The stability of the Portuguese throne was thus secured.

In February 1387, D. João I married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt, who had proved to be a worthy ally. The marriage consolidated an Anglo-Portuguese Alliance that endures to the present day.

The most significant later military actions D. João's reign were the siege and conquest of the city of Ceuta in 1415, and the successful defense of Ceuta from a Moroccan counter-attack in 1419. These measures were intended to help the Portuguese control navigation off the African coast and trade routes from the interior of Africa. Under the auspices of D. João's son, Prince Henry the Navigator, voyages were organized to explore the African coast. These led to the discovery of the uninhabited islands of Madeira in 1417 and the Azores in 1427: all were claimed by the Portuguese crown.

Contemporaneous writers describe D. João as a man of wit who was very keen on concentrating power on himself, but at the same time possessed a benevolent and kind demeanor. His youthful education as master of a religious order made him an unusually learned king for the Middle Ages. He passed on his love for knowledge and culture to his sons, who are often referred to collectively by Portuguese historians as the "illustrious generation" (Ínclita Geração): D. Duarte, the future king, was a poet and a writer; D. Pedro, the duke of Coimbra, was one of the most learned princes of his time; and Prince Henry the Navigator, the duke of Viseu, invested heavily in science and the development of nautical pursuits. In 1430, John's only surviving daughter, Isabella, married Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and enjoyed an extremely refined court culture in his lands; she was the mother of Charles the Bold.

D. Fernando de Meneses, 2.º Conde de Ericeira (1614-1699), was a leading military figure in the wars of the restoration of Portuguese independence under King João IV. In 1656 he was named governor and captain-general of Tangier. Proficient in Latin and in mathematics, D. Fernando also wrote *História de Tanger* (published posthumously in 1732), a *Novena da Encarnação*, which appeared without his name in 1682, and *Historiarum lusitanorum ab anno MDCXL ad MDCLVII* (posthumously published in 2 volumes, Lisbon, 1737), as well as other works of prose and verse.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See *Grande enciclopedia XX*, 123-8.)

* Arouca M286. Innocência II, 276. Barbosa Machado II, 44. Pinto de Matos p. 399 (calling for an allegorical plate; this plate is absent from most copies, and is in all probability an extra-illustration). Palha 2833. Monteverde 3528. Azevedo-Samodães 2081. Avila Perez 4924. OCLC: 13007576 (no mention of the plate: Getty Research Institute, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of New Mexico, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of São Paulo, Simon Fraser University); 77976499 (no mention of the plate: Stanford University Library, Brown University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 959068898 (with the plate: Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates five copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (three lack the plate; another is described as having gathering N mutilated and the binding in poor condition), three copies at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (one in poor condition), and another at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates copies at Cambridge University-Special Collections, and Oxford University.

Ephemeral Early Poem by Alexandre O'Neill

8. O'NEILL [de Bulhões], Alexandre [Manuel Vahia de Castro]. *Lima de Freitas. Expõe de 1 a 10 de Fevereiro de 1953.* Lisbon: Tip. António Jorge for Galeria António Carneiro, Porto, n.d. [1953?]. 4° (single sheet 18.9 x 48 cm.), folded into thirds (18.9 x 16 cm.), as issued. Printed on thick green paper. Some browning. Overall in good to very good condition. On first recto is a full-page illustration by Lima de Freitas. On the verso begins a 2 pp. poem by O'Neill. A third page contains a list of the 40 paintings, designs, and gouaches by Lima de Freitas that were exhibited. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Alexandre O'Neill (1924-1986), important surrealist artist, poet, and writer, was influential in the first phase of the Surrealist movement in Portugal. Always appreciated by a select elite, his poetry has been gaining increasing critical recognition in recent years, and he is becoming recognized as one of the major Portuguese literary figures of the twentieth century.

[José Maria] Lima de Freitas (1927-1998), was an important Portuguese neo-realist expressionist painter, illustrator, ceramicist and writer.

* On O'Neill, see the relatively long article by Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 349-50; also Clara Rocha in *Biblos*, III, 1275-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 350-2; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 1102-3; the present work is not mentioned. For Lima de Freitas, see Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* (revised ed.), II, 356-8; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, V, 538-9. OCLC: 959188622 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 909332433 (Beinecke Library-Yale University: 1 of 100 copies, signed by O'Neill). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

***9. PELLICER, Juan Antonio.** *Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.* Madrid: Por D. Gabriel de Sancha, 1800. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear), smooth spine (label gone, fillets and number "9" in blind), marbled endleaves (front free endleaf with tear and small portion missing in upper outer corner). Small typographical vignette on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), engraved portrait of Cervantes, 264 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION. Issued to accompany the second edition of the publisher's *El ingenioso hidalgo don Quixote de la Mancha*, 8 volumes, 1798-1799, edited by Pellicer.

Pellicer (Encinacorba, Zaragoza, 1738-Madrid, 1806), bibliographer, biographer, and expert on Cervantes, published a bibliography of translations into Spanish, 1778, the definitive edition of Nicolás Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, in 2 volumes, 1783-1788, and several other works.

The engraved portrait of Cervantes is by J. Moreno Texada.

* Palau 216855.

DISERTACION

Sobre las Virtudes maravillosas y uso de la Planta llamada *Carqueyxa*, conocida en Galicia por este nombre, y en otras Provincias del Reyno por una voz análoga á la misma pronunciacion.

ESCRITA

Por el R.^{mo} P. M. Fr. Martin Sarmiento, del Orden de S. Benito, en el año de 1749.

Y REIMPRESA Y AUMENTADA

Por D. Josef Felix Maceda, Administrador Principal de la Renta de Aguardientes de la Ciudad de Segovia.



CON LICENCIA

En Segovia, en la Imprenta de D. Antonio Espinosa. Año de 1787.

Bombay Printing

10. PONELLE, Edme. *Filosofia. Logica, metaphysica e moral do novo manual completo dos aspirantes ao bacharelado em letras ... Quarta edição, Pariz 1832. Traduzida pelo Dr. Joam Candido de Deos e Silva.* Bombay: Na Typographia Portugueza do Pregoeiro, Impresso por John Stephens, 1838. Compendio No. 2. 8°, mid- to late nineteenth-century quarter crimson sheep over marbled boards (some wear to head and foot of spine, corners, but sound), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author and title gilt, decorated endleaves. In very good condition. Contemporary ink inscription "Do João de Sousa Caldas" and blindstamp "Francisco José Almeida" on title page. (3 ll.), 151 pp., (3 ll., 1 l. errata). \$200.00

Second Edition in Portuguese? There is an edition of Rio de Janeiro, 1835, and/or an edition in two volumes, Rio de Janeiro, 1835-1837. The translator, a native of Pará (1787-1860), has supplied a three-page prologue beginning on the second leaf recto. He died in Nicteroy.

Deus e Silva served in various judicial posts in Paraíba, Piauí, and Maranhão. A professor at the Law Faculty of the Academia de São Paulo, he was *secretário do governo* for the province of Rio de Janeiro, president of the province of Piauí, and deputy in the first two national legislatures. He was also a member of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro.

* This edition not in Sacramento Blake, who cites an edition in two volumes, Rio de Janeiro, 1835-1837; see III, 337-80. This edition not in Innocêncio; for a citation of one of Rio de Janeiro, 1835, see III, 335; for more on Deus e Silva, see III, 334; X, 200; XI, 281. This work not in Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010); for Deus e Silva, see p. 512. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

*Lavishly Illustrated Guide to Rome**Palladio on Roman Antiquities and a Three-Day Itinerary for Tourists*

11. [ROME. Girolamo Franzini and Andrea Palladio]. *Las cosas maravillosas dela Sancta Ciudad de Roma. En donde se trata delas Yglesias, Estaçiones, Reliquias, y Cuerpos Santos que ay en ella y de diversos casamientos de pobre Donzellas, que se hazen. Con la guia Romana, que enseña facilmente à los Estrangeros el modo de Hablar las cosas mas notables de Roma. Los nombres de los sumos pontifices, Emperadores y Reyes Christianos. De nuevo corregidas, ampliadas, y adornadas con bellissimas figuras. Con una anadidura de todas las cosas hechas por Clemente VIII hasta Urbano VIII. Las siete Maravillas del Mundo, y otras cosas notables.* Rome: Por Guillermo Faccioto, 1628. 8°, eighteenth-century sheep (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments. Title page in red and black with typographical border and woodcut arms of the dedicatee, Cardinal Don Gaspar de Borja y Velasco. Profusely illustrated throughout with large woodcuts

in text. Woodcut initials on pp. 3, 134. Typographical tailpieces on pp. 19, 22, 122, 130, 132, 161 and 181. Divisional title on p. [133] with same imprint but different typographical border, and large woodcut vignette. Some light browning, occasional waterstains, and small ink stains. Crude repairs to verso of the full-page woodcut of St. Peter's (pp. [12-3] with text on pp. 11 and 14). Cellophane tape repair (3.5 cm.) on p. 4. Still, in good condition overall. Pictorial bookplate of Alexandre Corrêa de Lemos on verso of title page. 184 pp. Leaf A5, with pp. 9-10, misbound between A7 and A8. \$450.00

Immensely popular, densely packed pilgrims' guidebook to Rome, illustrated with 60 woodcuts of churches and antiquities plus two profile busts. The guide first appeared in Rome, 1589. A second edition was published in Rome later the same year, followed by many more editions over the next two centuries. Many of the editions have significant differences from one another.

The section on Roman antiquities by the celebrated Italian architect Andrea Palladio was first published separately, Rome 1554, before being joined to the guidebooks published by Franzini and others; its first appearance in Spanish was in the original 1589 edition.

Following the title page and dedication leaf, signed in print by Pedro Antonio Faccioto (pp. 3-4), the guide opens with a list of Rome's seven principal churches, each accompanied by an illustration, short history, description of the interior, and list of indulgences granted to visitors (pp. 5-30). Rome's remaining churches, by neighborhood, are described more briefly on pp. 30-66; a few are illustrated.

A three-day itinerary for visitors, heavy on Roman ruins, is given on pp. 75-98. Palladio's brief notes on the history, topography, customs, infrastructure, architecture, etc. of ancient Rome appear with the divisional title, *Antigüedades da la Ciudad de Roma, sacadas, y recopiladas brevemente de todos los auctores antiguos, y modernos...* (pp. 133-181).

The Seven Wonders of the World, each with an illustration, are described on pp. 125-132. Other handy references for visitors to the Eternal City include "Estaciones de las yglesias de Roma" (pp. 67-74); lists of popes, Roman kings and emperors, and rulers of Spain, France, and Venice (pp. 99-122); and distances within Italy ("Postas principales," pp. 182-4).

* Cf. Schudt, *Le guide di Roma* 166 for what is likely an earlier issue, dated 1627. This edition not in Palau, which cites the first two of 1589, then 1648, 1651, 1661, 1678, etc. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia. OCLC: 258191264 (no location given; partly catalogued in German). This edition not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

The Benefits of Broom: Significantly Different from All Other Editions

*12. **SARMIENTO, Martín.** *Disertacion sobre las virtudes maravillosas y uso de la planta llamada Carqueyxa, conocida en Galicia por este nombre, y en otras Provincias de Reyno por una voz análoga á la misma pronunciacion. Escrita por ... en el año de 1749, y reimpressa y aumentada por D. Josef Felix Maceda, Administrador Principal de la Renta de Aguardientes de la Ciudad*

de Segovia. Segovia: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio Espinosa, 1787. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, green morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short author-title lettered in gilt, gilt rule to leather where it meets the boards, old (contemporary?) plain wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 13. Overall in very good condition. Armorial monogrammed bookplate of Luis Mallo. 65 pp. \$1,200.00

The present edition is significantly different from the other editions, all of which are rare—but this one appears to be the rarest. It seems to be the only edition edited by Josef Felix Maceda, and contains material on pp. 55-65 not in any of the others. A section titled “Noticias modernas de Segovia ...” on p. 55 of the present volume continues to p. 63. Included, beginning on p. 64 and continuing on to the first four lines of p. 65, is a section titled “Advertencias para mejor formalidad y uso de esta útil flor.” Finally, on p. 65 is a note about cooking the “raiz y la hoja” in white wine. There are also other differences. Comparing the present volume to the editions of Madrid: Imprenta de Hilario Santos, 1786 and 1787, the “Nota del editor” is greatly expanded. On p. 13, which begins “Nombres y virtudes de la Planta Carqueyxa” there is a paragraph, continuing to p. 14, and with a footnote on that page, which is not present in these Madrid editions. There are other subsequent significant variations in the text.

This Segovia edition is more closely related to that of Madrid: Imprenta de Pantaleon Aznar, 1787, but there are also differences other than the final 11 pages. In addition to some minor variants, a section from pp. 40-1 of the Aznar edition, titled “Precaucion,” has been omitted. Then, in the section which begins “Noticias adquiridas por el Edictor de algunas curas muy particulares, hechas por la Carqueyxa” on p. 51 of our volume, and on p. 43 of the Aznar edition, several of the cures mentioned are different. Regarding the edition of Madrid: Imprenta de Blás Roman, 1790, it appears to follow more or less the two Hilario Santos editions, with more or less the same differences from ours.

The plant known as *carqueyxa* (*Genista tridentata*) in the Galician dialect, from the genus *Genista*, is a plant similar to what is known in English as “Common broom” [*Genista scoparia*]. (See Henry Stephens, *The Book of Farm*, volume I, 1844, p. 347; see also “Genista” in Bartholomew Parr, M.D., *The London Medical Dictionary*, London: 1809, Volume I, p. 701.) It is known in Spanish as *carquesa* and in Portuguese (and in some areas of Spain) as *carqueja*. It is a type of shrub typical of the Iberian Peninsula, known for flowers of a deep, intense yellow that bloom in May and June. The plant has long been valued for its medicinal qualities, and is still used by homeopathic specialists and in many folk remedies. Current herbalist practices defer little from Sarmiento’s *Disertacion*.

Sarmiento describes how *carqueyxa* was made into syrup, which the poor and provincial people in Spain used as a remedy to purify the blood (p. 34). *Carqueyxa* was seen as an affordable alternative to an unnamed plant that was brought from Japan for similar purposes (p. 35). Pages 55-65 list cases where patients in the area of Segovia had read an earlier edition of Sarmiento’s work and improved their illnesses through these remedies. Treatments in this section include bathing in water infused with *carqueyxa* flowers from the Cebrero mountains of Galicia, which gave patients relief from rheumatism. Pages 55-58 tell of a patient who was forbidden to eat chocolate due to stomach problems. After drinking *carqueyxa* tea, the patient (Don Miguel Dovalin) was able to eat chocolate freely. Later pages describe patients being cured of gout by applying boiled *carqueyxa* flowers to the affected areas externally, with a cloth: one patient was even able to ride horseback again (p. 61). *Carqueyxa* tea is also cited as curing a patient whose lack of appetite was so



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extreme that he was near death (p. 60), and a patient who was cured of recurring tertian fevers (*tercianas rebeldes*) by drinking *carqueyxa* flower tea (p. 62).

The revered Portuguese herbalist José Salgueiro has written highly of *carqueja* (to use its Portuguese name), in the form of tea brewed from the flowers, as one of the most effective plants to cure illnesses and diseases of the liver. This tea is also said to be effective for illnesses of the gallbladder, kidneys, bladder, and urinary tract. Using a similar treatment method as the one Sarmiento describes, José Salgueiro describes how to use *carqueja* externally, by boiling the flowers and then applied gauze soaked in the liquid to a skin sores (*chagas*). *Carqueja* is still considered effective as a blood purifier, and for relieving diabetes, stomach illnesses, intestinal problems, the flu, colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia. For internal illnesses, Salgueiro prescribes 35 grams of flowers added to 1 liter of water, bring to a boil and let steep for 10 minutes. (See José Salgueiro, *Ervas, Usos e Saberes*, Lisbon: Edições Colibri, 2013, pp. 108-9.)

Father Martín Sarmiento, born Pedro José García Balboa (Villafranca del Bierzo, El Bierzo, 1695-Madrid, 1772) was a Spanish scholar, writer, and Benedictine monk, and an illustrious representative of the Enlightenment. He was born in Leon and grew up in Galicia, where he developed an interest in the Gallego language. He wrote on a wide variety of subjects, including literature, medicine, botany, ethnography, history, theology and linguistics.

Whitehead lists 19 titles at the British Library printed by Antonio Espinosa between 1780 and [ca. 1800]. Only two, from 1780 and 1788, have Segovia imprints; the rest have Madrid imprints.

* This edition not in Palau; see 302338-40 for two editions of Madrid, 1787, and one of Madrid, 1790. This edition not in Aguilar Piñal, *Bibliografía de autores españoles del siglo XVIII*; see volume VII, numbers 4160-2 for editions of Madrid: Hilario Santos, 1786, Madrid: Aznar, 1787, and Madrid: Blas Román, 1790. Colmeiro cites the Madrid 1786 edition and gives a long biographical entry for Sarmiento. No edition in Hunt Botanical, Nissen, or Pritzel. No edition in Blake, *National Library of Medicine 18thC STC*. No edition in Wellcome *Catalogue*. No edition in Whitehead, *British Library 18thC Spanish STC*. See Pensado Tomé, *Fray Martín Sarmiento, testigo de su siglo*, Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca, 1972. OCLC: This edition not located. Editions of Madrid 1786, two of Madrid 1787, and Madrid 1790 are cited. CCPBE locates two copies of the present edition: at the Seminario Diocesano-Segovia, and the Biblioteca de Cataluña-Barcelona, in addition to citing an edition of Madrid 1786, two of Madrid 1787, and one of Madrid, 1790. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites two editions of Madrid 1787, one of Madrid 1790, one of Santiago de Compostela 1961, and one of A Coruña, 2002. Copac locates only a single copy of one of the Madrid 1787 editions at Oxford University.



With Reference to Rivers of the Americas:

Those of Canada, the Mississippi, Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata

13. [VANDELLI, Domenico]. *Dissertação na qual se mostra, que pertence aos direitos reaes, os alveos, os combros ou ribanceiras deixadas pelos rios que tomáráo diversa corrente; como tâobem as alluioens*. Coimbra: Na Real Impressão da Universidade, 1787. 4°, contemporary “Dutch paper” covered boards (spine somewhat defective), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece with a floral motif and woodcut initial on p. 5. Woodcut tailpiece with floral motif on p. 46. In very good to fine condition overall. Internally clean, crisp and very fine, printed on high quality paper. Small rectangular white ticket with blue border bearing ink manuscript number “23405” tipped on to upper inner corner of front cover. 46 pp., (1 l. errata). \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Vandelli explains in legal terms why all rivers in a country belong to the Crown, regardless of whether the river is dry or wet. On page 9, he argues that the riverbed belongs to the Crown because the river belongs to the Crown: therefore, one cannot define a river merely as a flow of water, but must include the riverbanks, which are integral to the definition of the river.

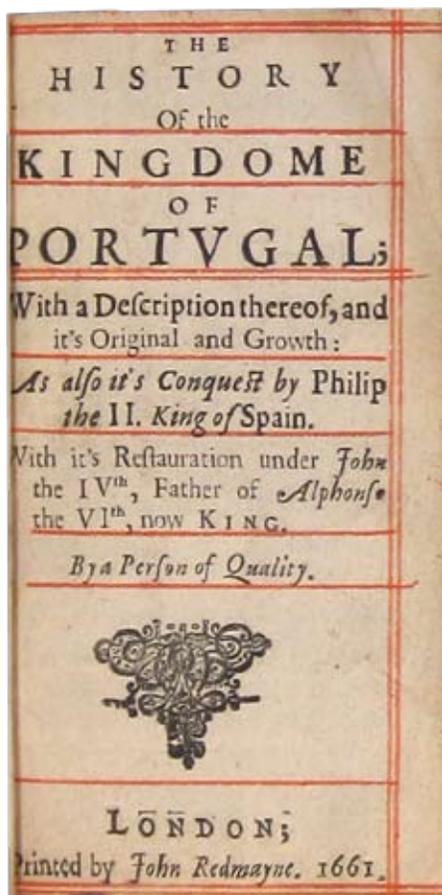
On page 11, Vandelli makes a comment that is an eerie reminder of the earthquake of 1755. While arguing that the Crown owns the riverbed of a river that has run dry, he points out that it would be absurd to assume that the land containing the ruins of the city that the earthquake destroyed no longer belong to the Crown: “assim como seria absurdo dizer que o Principe não fica Senhor do campo aonde esteve situada a Cidade, que o terremoto destruiu...” (A similar argument about the earthquake and the Crown’s right to land is cited on page 15.) To strengthen his argument, Vandelli refers to Roman and German law. On page 13, he continues his argument that since the riverbed and river water belong to the crown, so do materials left behind by water of rivers and soil alluvials. This is because rivers are public countryside, as are forests and mountains. Just as the Crown owns rights to hunting and fishing in forests and mountains, it also owns precious stones found on beaches, treasures from mines, and things found on the riverbeds, and in knolls (*combros*), ravines (*ribanceiras*) and alluvials left behind by rivers.

There is a reference to the Americas and to the discoveries in the list of objections at the end of the First Part. In the *Primeira Objeção* (p. 23), the argument reads that when a river has run dry, the land of a riverbed should belong to the persons who have the land adjacent to it. This is because in early history, it is very possible that the river incorporated the land that these individuals owned next to the river. Thus ownership of the dried-up riverbed should revert to those individuals. In Vandelli’s *Resposta* (page 24), he acknowledges that it is not clear who owned the land before the Crown, and that the definition of the Crown’s patrimony is not clear-cut. But in favor of the Crown’s right to the land of the riverbed, he cites the case of the Americas, where the *conquistadores* took global occupation of the lands: “mas he evidente a todos, que quando os Principes da Europa occupárão os famosos Rios da America..., como o do Canada, do Mississipi [*sic*], das Amazonas, da Prata, e outros, não só entrarão no dominio das agoas correntes; mas tambem dos seus Alveos, e Ribanceiras, sem tirarem nada aos particulares; porque tudo cedeo á conquista geral” (p. 24). Hence, Vandelli continues, it would be absurd to say that if the celebrated rivers of Europe—the Thames, Danube, Tejo, etc.—were to veer

from their current courses, the rivers would no longer belong to the Crown but would instead revert to individual owners.

Vandelli (1735-1816), an Italian educated at Padua, came to teach at Coimbra in 1764, at the invitation of the Marquês de Pombal. Later he served as Director of the Real Jardim Botânico d' Ajuda. Because of his teaching, his published works, his ties to such eminent scientists as Linnaeus, and his prominence in government circles, Vandelli had a great impact on two generations of Portuguese and Brazilian scientists.

* Not in Innocêncio; for Vandelli, see II, 200-2; IX, 151. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 504622617 (British Library); 59009034 (Newberry Library); 83071007 (microform at European Register of Microform and Digital Masters-Göttingen, made from a copy at British Library). Porbase locates three copies (without mention of the errata leaf): one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two [? each with the same call number] in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates two copies at British Library, and a microform copy made from one at British Library at Register of Preservation Surrogates. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



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