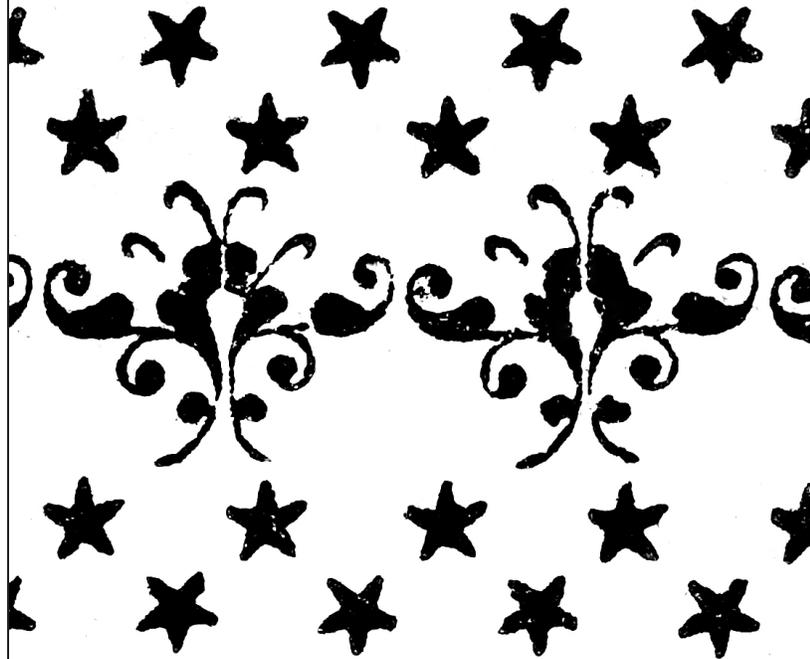


RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 437
ISLAM, ARAB CULTURE &
THE RECONQUEST

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JANUARY 10, 2022

SPECIAL LIST 437 *ISLAM, ARAB CULTURE &* *THE RECONQUEST*

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SPECIAL LIST 437

ISLAM, ARAB CULTURE & THE RECONQUEST

More on the Miracle of Ourique

1. ALMEIDA, P. Rodrigo Antonio d'. *Conselhos amigaveis. Tentativa de conciliação e paz pelo* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1850. Large 8°, early plain brown wrappers (fragile, upper detached but present). Uncut and partially unopened. Some soiling in upper margin of title page. In good condition. Short title in old ink manuscript on front wrapper, with number "300" and pink-bordered paper tag with perforated edge and manuscript shelfmark "3793". 32 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Almeida attempts to pacify both sides in the pamphlet war that was set off by volume I of Alexandre Herculano's *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, in which he called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

P. Rodrigo Antonio d'Almeida (Lisbon, 1805-1856) taught philosophy and Greek at the Congregação da Terceira Ordem da Penitencia de S. Francisco. He published another work in this pamphlet war, the 128-page *Sem exemplo. Primeira e ultima resposta a todos os detractores dos "Conselhos amigaveis" e nomeadamente aos senhores Padres Amado e Recreio*, Lisbon, 1851.

* Innocência VII, 165; on *Eu e o Clero* and the responses to it, II, 243-6 (with this work at I, 245). Palha 2783. NUC: MH. OCLC: 80822327 (Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, British Library). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase and a microfilm (EROMM).

LVSITANIA
TRANSFORMADA

COMPOSTA

POR

FERNÃO D'ALVARES DO ORIENTE,

DIRIGIDA

AO ILLVSTRISSIMO

E MVI EXCELLENTE SENHOR

D. MIGUEL DE MENEZES,

*Marquez de Villa Real, Conde de Alcoutim
e de Valença, Senhor de Almeida, Capi-
tão Mór e Governador de Ceita.*

Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Estupiñan anno de 1607.
e agora reimpressa, e revista com hum indice da
sua lingoagem por hum Socio da Academia
Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.



LISBOA

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.

Anno M. DCC. LXXXI.

Com Licença da Real Meza Censoria.

More Debate Over the Miracle of Ourique

2. ALMEIDA, P. Rodrigo Antonio d'. *Sem exemplo. Primeira e ultima resposta a todos os detractores dos Conselhos Amigaveis e nomeadamente aos Srs. Padres Amado e Recreio. Vam juntas no fim algumas ponderações acerca d'outros assumptos, ligados mui de perto com a questão debattida. Pelo auctor dos mesmos Conselhos Amigaveis* Lisbon: Imprensa de Francisco Xavier de Sousa, 1851. Large 8°, original pale yellow printed wrappers (6-cm. tear without loss, edges with small defects). Typographical rule on title page. Light browning. In good condition. 128 pp. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION, second issue? The lower wrapper has an *advertencia* when *Sem Exemplo* first appeared it had many errors; hence the errata on pp. 127-8, to which are added those in the *advertencia*. This is a sequel to the author's *Conselhos amigaveis. Tentativa de conciliação e paz*, 1850. Both were part of the pamphlet war that was set off by volume I of Alexandre Herculano's *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, in which he called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

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* Innocência VII, 165; on *Eu e o Clero* and the responses to it, II, 243-6 (with this work as n° 19). NUC: DLC, MH. OCLC: 81857478 (Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, British Library, with 128 pp.); 752658745 is digitized from the British Library copy. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Hero of a Pastoral Poem**Travels to Goa, Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and Ethiopia*

3. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d'. *Lusitania transformada composta por ... dirigida ao Illustrissimo e mui excellente Senhor D. Miguel de Menezes, Marquez de Villa Real, Conde de Alcoutim e de Valença, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão Mór e Governador de Ceita [sic]. Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Estupiñan anno de 1607, e agora reimpressa, e revista com hum indice da sua lingoagem por hum Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, nineteenth century (ca. 1840) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear, especially at head of spine, corners; upper outer joint split at top third), flat spine with gilt lettering at center, romantic motif above and below, marbled endleaves (front free endleaf gone), Woodcut Portuguese royal arms

on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical head- and tailpieces. A bit of light dampstaining at lower outer margins. In good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 555, (1) pp., folding leaf titled "Laborinto". The folding leaf meant to be bound after p. 180 has been misbound at the end.

\$700.00

Second edition of a work first published in 1607. Innocêncio states that while the first edition is esteemed for its rarity, the second is preferable because it is more correct and has editorial additions. This 1781 edition was edited by Father Joaquim de Foyos, who supplied an original and interesting preface, occupying the second through fifth preliminary leaves. The sixth through eighth preliminary leaves contain the preface to the original edition by Domingos Fernandes, including a longer poem in Portuguese on the seventh leaf and the eighth leaf recto. A curious sonnet on the eighth preliminary leaf verso has the first four lines in Latin, the next four in Italian, the next three in Spanish, and the final three in Portuguese.

Lusitania transformada, a work of pastoral literature, is written in both prose and verse. The narrative centers on the peripatetic travels of Olívio, who is on a quest to find a *locus amoenus*, or place of ideal beauty and perfection. He travels through Portugal's colonies and other places where there was a Portuguese presence, including Goa, Japan, China, southeast Asia, and Ethiopia. The bucolic romance, a Hellenistic literary genre, was reinvigorated in the early sixteenth century with the publication of Sannazzaro's *Arcádia* (1502-1504). Pastoralism's sustained popularity, thanks to the *Diana* of Jorge de Montemôr, paved the way for this author, whose work can be classified as pastoral, but which also incorporates mannerist, baroque, and "cavalieresco" elements—similar to some works of Cervantes and Lope de Vega. Alvarez do Oriente employs a variety of literary devices that enhance the narrative, e.g., word plays, rhymes structured in dactyls, labyrinths, and polyglot sonnets composed in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The book also includes 81 poems written in Italian meter. *Lusitania transformada* is divided into three books, which are then subdivided into *prosas*.

Alvarez do Oriente loosely follows the models provided by pastoral literature, but diverges from the Greco-Roman tradition in his replacement of a European Arcadia with a distinctively Asian one. He incorporates considerable botanical and anthropological detail, informed by his travels through North Africa, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, India, Indonesia, China, and Japan. Aside from its literary merit, *Lusitania transformada* provides stunning descriptions of the flora and fauna of South and East Asia, as well as the customs and style of dress of its inhabitants. Also included are references to political corruption in Goa and incisive critiques of Portuguese society. *Lusitania Transformada* is a work of epic proportions, incorporating themes of morality, love, patriotism, and religion.

Alvarez do Oriente has been praised by critics for his fluid, imaginative writing style. But perhaps more importantly, this is among the earliest works after Camões's *Os Lusíadas* (1572) that incorporated the early Portuguese encounters with Asia into a literary context. The author was a contemporary of Camões, and the two authors have much in common. There has been speculation that works attributed to Alvarez do Oriente are really by Camões, and vice versa.

In his preface to the present edition, Father Foyos cast aspersions on the literary reputation of Barbosa Machado, author of the monumental four-volume *Bibliotheca Lusitana*. Serra Xavier, godson of one of the Barbosas, set about rectifying the affront in his *Elisio e Serrano. Dialogo em que se defende e illustra a Bibliotheca Lusitana contra a prefação da Lusitania transformada escrita por hum socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa*, published by the same press the following year.

Fernão d'Alvarez do Oriente was a native of Goa; he was still alive in 1600, but died prior to the publication of this work in 1607. In 1550 he was created *armado cavaleiro* by

D. Pedro de Meneses, whom he served zealously in peace and war. Since D. Pedro de Meneses was Captain of the city of Ceuta, it is plausible that Fernão Alvarez was there in his youth. In 1552 D. João III granted him the privileges of *cavaleiro* as recompense for services rendered, and toward the end of 1572 he participated, as a captain, in a naval expedition against the Mogores in India that was organized by the Viceroy D. António de Noronha. In 1577 he was named *cavaleiro fidalgo* by D. Sebastião, and was allowed two voyages between China and the Island of Sunda. In 1578 he accompanied the King to North Africa, where he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Alcácer Quibir. In 1587 D. Filipe I (Felipe II of Spain) granted him another two voyages on account of services rendered, and in 1591 he held the post of *vedor da Fazenda* in Ormuz. The last documentary evidence we have about Alvarez do Oriente is that on March 3, 1600, he was given the post of *escrivão do galeão* for a voyage to the Moluccas by virtue of twelve years service in India, military expeditions and defenses of forts against attacks by Moors. On one of these occasions he was wounded.

* *Imprensa Nacional* 284 (without mention of the folding leaf with the "Laborinto"). Innocêncio II, 280-1. Pinto de Mattos (1970), p. 21. See also Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 152, 153, 155; Forjaz de Sampaio, *Historia da literatura portuguesa ilustrada*, III, 110; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed.), 398-403; Osvaldo Silvestre in *Biblos* vol. 1, 189-90. Also, see the introductory material by António Cirurgião in his edition of the *Lusitânia transformada* (Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1985), as well as the same investigator's *Fernão Álvares do Oriente: o homem e a obra* (Paris: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1976). OCLC: 11787886 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 67878955 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Michigan); 557678788 (British Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 46272964 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates four copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Universidade de Minho, and one at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library, and adds Cambridge University and University of Birmingham.

Amazing Tales of Évora

4. [AZEVEDO, Martim Cardoso de]. *Historia das antiguidades de Evora, primeira parte repartida em dez livros, onde se relatão as causas, que acontecerão em Evora até ser tomada aos Mouros por Giraldo, no tempo Del-Rey Dom Affonço Henriquez; e o mais que dahi por diante aconteceu até o tempo presente, se contará na segunda parte, que para ficar mais desembaraçada, se poem no fim desta os Reys de Portugal, com suas geraçõens, e descendencias. Por Amador Patricio. Primeira Impressão, e á custa de Francisco Mendez.* Évora: Na Officina da Universidade, 1739. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (minor wear to extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Woodcut illustrations of inscriptions in text. In very good to fine condition. (12 ll.), 342 pp., (1 l.). \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. The work is a mixture of fables and history, perhaps purposely poking fun at many myths surrounding the early history of Portugal. It goes back to the

HISTORIA
 DAS
 ANTIGUIDADES
 DE
 EVORA,
 PRIMEIRA PARTE

REPARTIDA EM DEZ LIVROS,

Onde se relataõ as cousas , que acontecêraõ em Evora até ser tomada aos Mouros por Givaldo , no tempo Del-Rey Dom Affonso Henriquez ; e o mais que dahi por diante aconteceu até o tempo presente, se contará na segunda parte , que para ficar mais desembaraçada, se poem no fim desta os Reys de Portugal , com suas geraçoens , e descendencias.

POR

AMADOR PATRICIO.

PRIMEIRA IMPRESSAÕ,

e á custa de

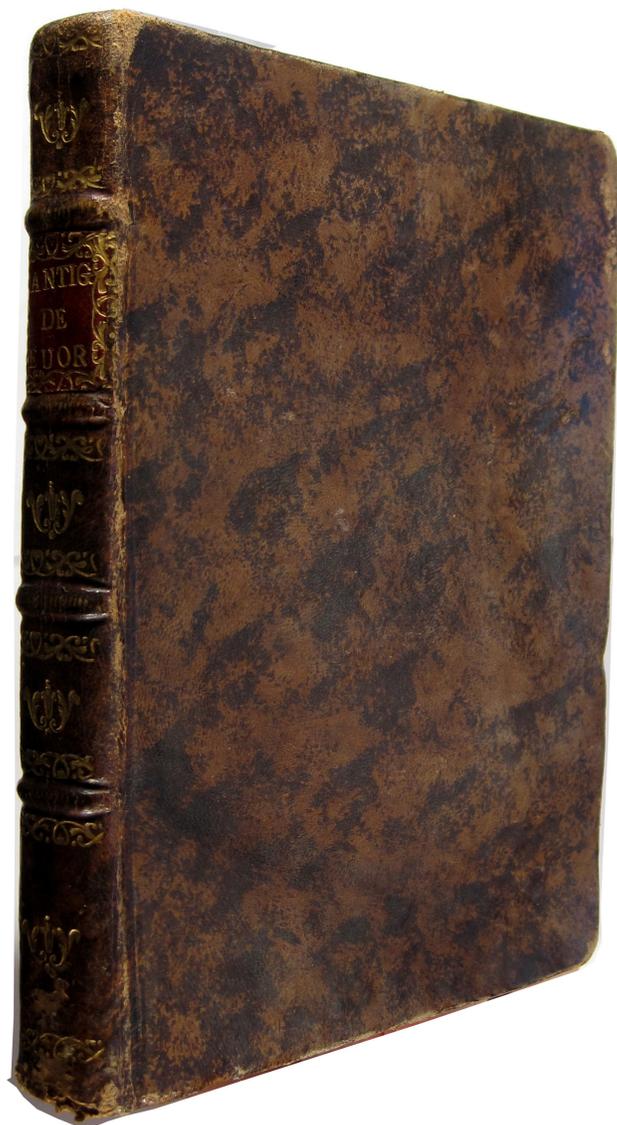
FRANCISCO MENDEZ.

EVORA,

Na Officina da Univerfidade. Anno de 1739.

Com todas as licenças necessarias,

E PRIVILEGIO REAL.



Item 4

Punic Wars, mentions Viriato and Julius Cesar, discusses the Gothic kings including D. Rodrigo, the Moorish domination, Giraldo “sem pavor” and the capture of Évora under D. Afonso Henriques. Roman, Gothic and Arab architecture are discussed, and woodcut illustrations of some rather (ahem) unusual inscriptions are included (pp. 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 17, 258). Barbosa Machado refers to a manuscript copy of the second part of the *Historia*, which was never published.

The author, a native of Évora, died in 1614.

* Barbosa Machado III, 436. Innocência VI, 152-3. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 139-40. Palha 2877. Welsh 2977. Azevedo-Samodães 596. Ameal 480. Manuel dos Santos 166. NUC: DLC, WU. OCLC: 8980653 (Getty Research Institute, University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library, Indiana University, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Virginia); 563843214 (British Library); 458433547 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433386734 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but calls for only 22 preliminary unnumbered pages), and another copy in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisboa. Jisc locates copies at the British Library and Oxford University. Library of Congress Online Catalog cites two copies, both in the Rare Book Reading Room.

Paleographer Weighs in on the Miracle of Ourique

5. [BASTO, João Pedro de Costa]. *Observações diplomaticas sobre o falso documento da aparição de Ourique por um paleographo*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1850. Large 8°, unbound. Uncut. Light browning. In fine condition. 16 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a paleographer’s evaluation of the authenticity of a document that supposedly verified the Miracle of Ourique. The final three pages are a transcription of the “Juramento” of D. Afonso I.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a “pious fraud.” Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano’s statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

João Pedro da Costa Basto (b. Lisbon, 1824) was an official at the Archivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo and a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Innocência X, 407; XI, 301; on the *Eu e o Clero* controversy, see II, 243-6, with this work at II, 244. Palha 2802. NUC: DLC, MH. OCLC: 78692999 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 562710410 (British Library); 432717881 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Liverpool University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates no additional copies.

6. [BERCHTOLD, Leopold, Graf von]. *A Academia Real das Sciencias enviou o seu Socio o Ill. e Exc. Luiz Pinto de Sousa, Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, hum Opusculo intitulado Discriziona del nuovo rimedio curativo* (Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa [?] / Impressão Régia [?], 1797). 4°, early plain wrappers. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa at top of first leaf recto. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms at top of third leaf recto. Light foxing. Good to very good. (6 ll.) \$250.00

First polyglot edition of these brief directions for the cure and prevention of the plague, in the form of abstracts in English, Arabic (fols. 3-4), French and Portuguese of the *Descrizione del nuovo rimedio ... contro la peste*, Vienna 1797, by the Count von Berchtold (1759-1809). Berchtold advocated George Baldwin's proposal that the application of olive oil to the skin might prove beneficial in the treatment of the plague. The Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon charged Fr. João de Sousa, John Theodore Koster, Timotheo Lécussan Verdier and Alexandre Antonio das Neves with translating the extracts that appear here. It was stated that the English version was intended for the use of British subjects employed in their country's service in "this part of Europe": at the garrison at Gibraltar, the Fleet at sea, troops on shore in Portugal, and masters of British ships in Portuguese harbors.

While merely a supposition on our part, we believe that the two leaves in Arabic were set at the Impressão Régia, the rest of the pamphlet having been printed at the press of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 42. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*, which cites three other works by Berchtold. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*, which cites two other works by Berchtold. This edition not in Wellcome, which cites the Italian original and one other work by Berchtold. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 317-8. OCLC: 14860404 (National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine); 55768458 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Jisc cites a Lisbon 1979 reprint at the School of Oriental and African Studies, and the Italian original at the Wellcome Library.

*Bulgarian Atrocities, Plus Social, Economic & Political Notes on
Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria*

7. BLANQUI, Jérôme Adolphe. *Voyage en Bulgarie pendant l'année 1841.* Paris: W. Coquebert, 1845. 8°, recent antique sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, dark red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, with author and short title in gilt, other compartments with gilt fillets and tooling in blind, original yellow printed wrappers (backed, slightly soiled) bound in. Light marginal dampstaining to first half of book, some foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. x, 414 pp. \$200.00

Second edition of a work first published Paris, 1843. The brutal suppression by the Turks of a Christian insurrection in Bulgaria in 1841 attracted wide notice in France, and

Blanqui was charged by the French government to undertake a fact-finding mission. During August and September 1841 Blanqui travelled the length of Bulgaria, from Belgrade to Sofia and then on to Adrianopolis and Constantinople, before returning to France. In addition to lengthy discussions of the insurrection and its causes, the Christian and Muslim religions, and future prospects for Christianity in Bulgaria, Blanqui records his observations of the present social, economic and political states of Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Blanqui (1798-1854) was born at Nice and, while a schoolmaster in Paris, became a protégé of the noted economist Jean Baptiste Say. In 1833 he succeeded Say in the chair of political economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Blanqui travelled widely to collect information for his important *Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe* (Paris, 1838) and other works.

* *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1910-11) IV, 42. NUC: NjP, PPULC, PPL.

Morocco in the 1870s
Chapter on the Jews of Morocco

8. CAMARA, Ruy da. *Viagens em Marrocos, com ilustrações por M. Macedo, C. Alberto e Pastor.* Porto & Braga: Livr. Internacional, 1879. 8°, contemporary purple quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners), smooth spine gilt (faded; wear to head). Slight foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. 301 pp., (1 l.), 3 wood-engraved plates. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the people, cities, and customs of Morocco, based on the author's travels there during the 1870s. Includes an interesting chapter (pp. 109-29) on the Jews of Morocco, with a wood engraving of 3 Jewish musicians.

* Innocência XVIII, 298: citing (presumably in error) an edition of Lisbon, 1889, without collation. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 17491127 (Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, Library of Congress, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Arizona, American Sephardi Federation, University of Georgia); 36737485 (microfiche copies at several other institutions). Porbase cites a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No hard copy located in Jisc, which provides a link to the HathiTrust Digital Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copy cited by Porbase, and a microfiche copy via the European Register of Microform and Digital Masters. Not located in Orbis.

Continuing the Debate over the Miracle of Ourique

9. [CARVALHO, Thomaz de, possible author]. *A questão do clero. Cartas de um aldeão ao Sr. Padre Francisco Recreio. (Primeira carta.)* Lisbon: Typ. de Castro & Irmão, 1850. 8°, unbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Uncut. Small (.5 cm.) tear at gutter side of title page. Light browning on title page. In very good condition. 18 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$200.00

First letter, all published, of this entry in the pamphlet war that raged after Alexandre Herculano published *Eu e o Clero* in 1850.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero* (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

In his section on *Eu e o Clero*, Innocêncio attributes this work to Thomaz de Carvalho (1819-1897), a highly respected physician and professor of medicine in Paris and Lisbon. In the entries on Carvalho, however, the work is not listed.

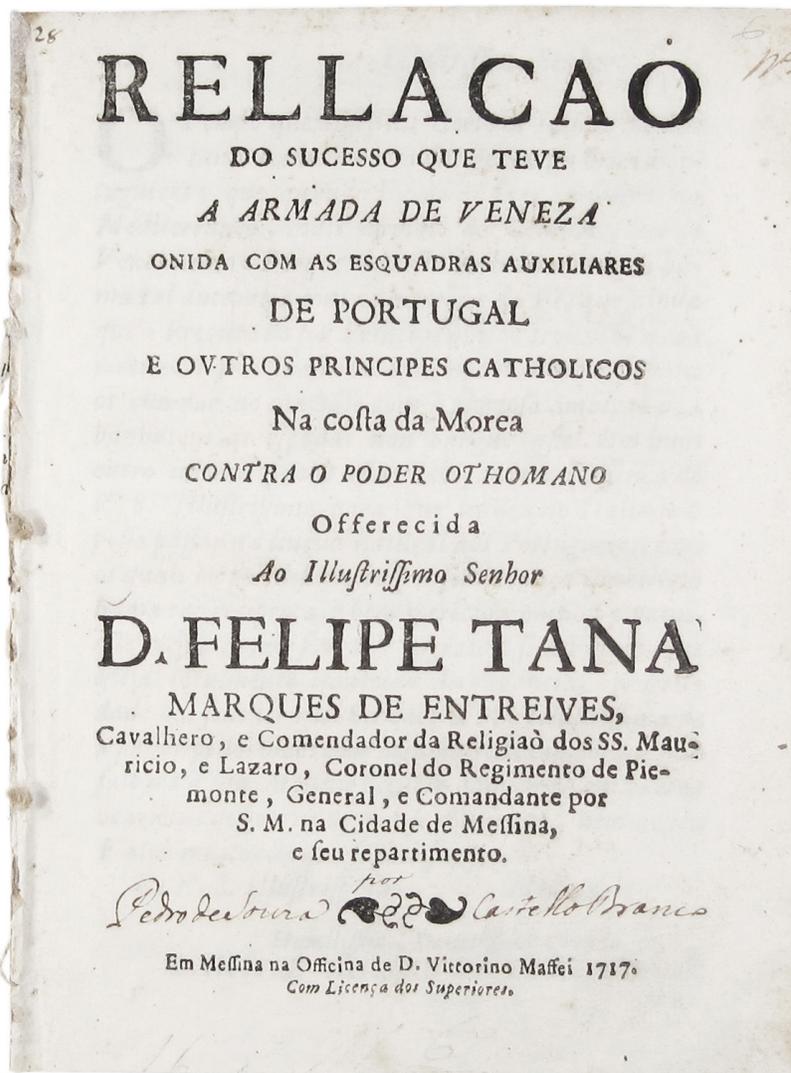
* Innocêncio II, 244, no. 13; on the *Eu e o clero* pamphlet war II, 243-6; on Carvalho, VII, 340; XIX, 272-7 and 365-6. Palha 2787. NUC: NN. OCLC: 173820934 (University of California-Los Angeles, Harvard College Library and Houghton Library at Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 752901401 (British Library). Porbase locates a copy without printer, but with the same date, collation and size, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with the same date and collation, but with the place and printer apparently not on the title page. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Turkish Naval Victory Maintains
Control of the Peloponnesus for the Ottoman Empire*

10. [CASTELO BRANCO, Pedro de Sousa, writing under the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino]. *Rellacao do successo que teve a Armada de Veneza onida com as esquadras auxiliares de Portugal e outros principes catholicos na costa da Morea contra o poder othomano offerecida ao Illustrissimo Senhor D. Felipe Tana Marques de Entreives ... Comandante por S.M. na Cidade de Messina, e seu repartimento.* Messina: Na Officina de D. Vittorino Maffei, 1717. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 19. Overall good to very good condition. Old ink number (trimmed) in upper outer corner of title page. Author's name added in contemporary ink manuscript in blank portion of title page above imprint. 19 pp.

\$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eyewitness account of a naval action off the coast of Morea, in the Peloponnesus, Greece, during the Seventh Ottoman-Venetian



Item 10

War (1714-1718). Venice had lost the Peloponnesus to the Ottomans in 1715, but while she was unable to fight the Turks on land, she was still a power at sea. By 1717 Venice had gained the financial support of Pope Clement XI, and several Catholic rulers sent ships to Venice's aid. The Portuguese sent a small fleet, which arrived at Corfu on June 10 to rendezvous with the Venetians and the Knights of Malta. The author focuses on the preparation of the Portuguese fleet, its commanders, the strategy of the combined fleet, confusion in the Venetian command, and the damages to the Portuguese ships at the Battle of Matapan, on the southern coast of Greece.

The battle was a strategically decisive Ottoman victory, since it totally frustrated the Venetian efforts to regain the Peloponnesus. The Ottomans lost no ships compared to three Venetian and allied ships sunk, and much damage done to others.

Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco (Lisbon, 1678-1755), present at the action described here, is listed as the author by Innocência. He signed (in print) the dedication (leaf A2 recto) with the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino. Castelo Branco was a Commendador da Ordem de Christo and served in the army and navy, reaching the rank of general and of governor of Setubal. He was the translator of the Abbé de Vallemont's *Elementos da historia*, in 5 volumes, 1734-1751.

* Innocência VI, 448-9: "exemplares são raros," with a long discussion of this work. Figanière 402. Duarte de Sousa I, 330. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 41 (giving an orthographically incorrect version of the title). OCLC: 47727741 (Indiana University-Boxer Collection-Lilly Library); 807613220 (Biblioteca Universitat Barcelona); 776428130 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 560630088 (National Maritime Museum). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, attributing the work to Castelo Branco. Jisc locates a copy at the National Maritime Museum, attributing the work to Inofre Chirino.

French Romantic Visits Palestine and Egypt

11. CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste René de. *Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary during the years 1806 and 1807, by Translated from the French by Frederic Shoberl.* Philadelphia: by Moses Thomas, 1813. 4°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edges tinted green. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Library stamp on title page of the Apprentice's Library, touching 2 lines of title page; stamped call number (?) between lines; 2 manuscript call numbers in margins, one scored. 542 pp., (1 blank l.). \$300.00

This account of Chateaubriand's travels is infused with his usual picturesque and poetic sensibility: "one of the more interesting early nineteenth century French accounts," says Kalfatovic. The *Travels* includes comments on Arabs, Jerusalem, Constantinople, the Dead Sea, Hannibal, St. Louis, monks in the Near East, Ephesus, Mycenae, the Nile, pilgrims, Tunis, architecture, the Turks, and much more. The translation from *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem*, 1811, is by Frederick Shoberl (1775-1853), a London-born journalist, editor, and writer. It was extremely popular, soon appearing London, 1811 and 1812, New York, 1814, and again in Philadelphia, 1816.

As the first French writer of the Romantic school, François Auguste René de Chateaubriand (1768-1848) was enormously influential. By 1806 he had already published

René, Atala, and Génie du Christianisme. The latter won him the support of Tsarina Elizabeth Alexeievna, who sent him a large sum of money, with which he set out on a tour of Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, and Spain. The trip also provided him with background for a prose epic, *Les Martyrs*, 1809.

* Kalfatovic, *Nile Notes of a Howadji* 218: listing French editions of Paris, 1811 and English translations published in London, 1812 and New York, 1814, but not listing this one. Howgego II, 190, E4: in the bibliography of travelers to Egypt and the Holy Land ("a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1806 in a quest for new imagery ... inspired his prose epic *Les Martyrs*"). OCLC: 5266035.

***12. COELHO, António Borges.** *O tempo e os homens: questionar a história, III*. Lisbon: Editorial Caminho, 1996. Coleção Universitária. 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 315 pp., some chapter endnotes and bibliographies. ISBN: 972-21-1076-4. \$29.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes chapters or sections devoted to Islamic Civilization and the Reconquest (pp. 45-58), the Revolution of 1373 (pp. 119-146), D. João II (pp. 151-80), Africa in the *Asia* of João de Barros (pp. 181-219), Ethnic and religious minorities in sixteenth-century Portugal (pp. 225-58), and Visigothic and Islamic Lisbon (pp. 261-80).

Retelling of D. Afonso Henriques's Vision at the Battle of Ourique

13. COIMBRA, José da Costa. *Manifesto singular, em que a felicidade de Portugal se admira, e pelo qual a todos consta a prodigiosa aparição de Christo crucificado ao Infante D. Affonso Henriques em o sempre celebre, e fecundissimo Campo de Ourique, offerecido ao Senhor Vasco Lourenço Vellozo* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Off. de Manoel Fernandes da Costa, 1736. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette and initials. Old manuscript foliation ("147-150"). In fine condition. 8 pp.

2 works in 1 volume. \$350.00

Costa Coimbra (a native of Coimbra) retells the story of D. Afonso Henriques' vision of Christ crucified and subsequent defeat of five Moorish "kings" at Ourique in 1139, after which he adopted as his coat-of-arms their five shields, each charged with the stigmata. This remained the royal arms of Portugal.

* Barbosa Machado II, 841. Not in Innocência. Ameal 722: "obra interessante, estimado, e raro." Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 221703156 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. VKK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

BOUND WITH:

ANTONIO de São Caetano, Fr. *A imagem do sol felizmente nascido na mayor das espheras lusitanas, & obsequiosamente celebrado na melhor parte do mundo, construida no venturoso, e regio nascimento do ... successor dos Reynos de Portugal, segundo genito das Magestades de D. João V. ... e de D. Marianna de Austria ... oferecida a Senhora D. Maria Francisca Clara Juliana de Pistorim* Lisbon: Off. de Antonio Pedrozo Galvão, 1712. 4^o, woodcut headpieces & initials. Title page soiled. In very good condition. Old manuscript foliation ("151-162"). 22 pp., (1 blank l.).

In a lengthy *silva*, Fr. Antonio de São Caetano (b. 1683 in Santarém) celebrates the birth of a second child to D. João V (King of Portugal 1706-1750) and D. Mariana of Austria, taking as his theme that "os Príncipes só com a magestade do Sol tem comparação" (p. 3). Their first-born child was Maria Bárbara, who became Queen of Spain through her marriage to the future Fernando VI. This second child, D. Pedro, Prince of Brasil, the long-awaited heir to the throne, died in 1714, the very year of the birth of D. José, D. João's eldest surviving son and eventual successor.

* Innocência XXII, 353. Barbosa Machado I, 227-8 (with minor variations in the spelling of the title). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

First Book Printed in Tangiers

*14. **COLAÇO, José Daniel, Barão de Colaço.** *Viagem de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor Dom Fernando a Marrocos, seguida da descrição da entrega da Grão Cruz da Torre e Espada ao Sultão Sid Mohammed.* Tangiers: Imprensa Abrines, 1882. 8^o, original printed wrappers (some wear at head and foot of spine). Arabic printing on back cover. In fine condition. vi, 122 pp., (2 ll.). \$600.00

First Edition in book form and the FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN TANGIERS: in the introduction, Colaço states that a printing press had just recently been brought to that city, and that this is its first product. The book describes the journey of D. Fernando II from Tangiers to Tétouan in 1856. The author was son of the Consul General at Tangiers, was born there and later held the same post as his father, as well as the post of Consul of Brazil in Morocco. The *Viagem* was originally published in the *Arquivo universal* I:16-22 (1859), but is expanded here.

* Innocência IV, 304; XII, 295. NUC: DLC, MH. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

15. CROSSMAN, [Richard] H. [oward] S. [tafford], and Michael [Mackintosh] Foot. *A Palestina, outro Munique?* Translated from the English by Maria Margarida Brandão. Preface by António Sérgio. Lisbon: Editorial Inquérito, 1946. Cadernos de Política Internacional, 1. 8°, original printed wrappers (very slight wear). Some light toning, but not brittle. Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. 64 pp. \$50.00

First Edition in Portuguese of a pamphlet originally published in English, London 1946. The preface by António Sérgio, which occupies pp. [7]-13, is original to the present edition. It constitutes a form of opposition to the Salazar regime, calling for the formation of a State of Israel as a way of denying Hitler a posthumous victory.

* OCLC: 77606809 (Harvard University Library; Ben Gurion University Library); 959193463 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 1123275724 (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Madrid). Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Universidade Nova de Lisboa-Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanísticas. This edition not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copy cited by Porbase, and the one at Ben Gurion University Library. This edition not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. This edition not located in Catnyp. This edition not located in Orbis.

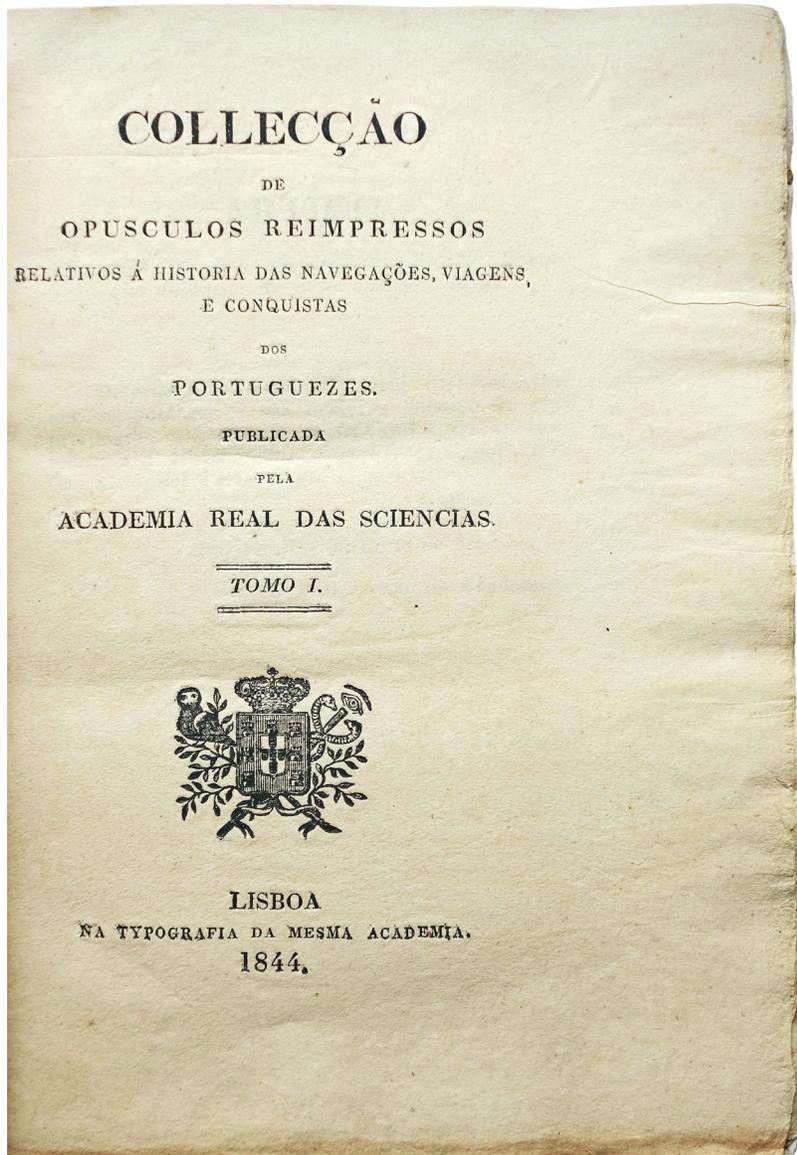
First Edition of This Collection of Accounts of Florida, Ethiopia & Brazil

16. [DISCOVERIES]. *Collecção de opusculos reimpressos relativos á historia das navegações, viagens, e conquistas dos portugueses. Tomo I, N. I. Relação do descobrimento da Florida.* 4 numbers in 1 volume [all published]. Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1844. 4°, twentieth-century limp vellum (slight wear), flat spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt border and gilt acorn in each corner, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, leather ties, original peach printed wrappers of the fourth and final work bound in. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on "papel selado" of 10 and 40 reis. In very good condition. (3 ll.), xii, 139 pp., (4 ll.). 4 numbers in 1 volume [all published]. \$800.00

First edition of this collection. The original editions, printed in 1557, 1564, 1576, and 1565, respectively, are almost impossible to obtain.

The *Relação do descobrimento da Florida* is the second edition, first issue of the *Gentleman of Elvas' Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos que ho governador don Fernando de Souto e certos fidalgos portugueses passarom no descobrimento da provincia da Frolida* [sic], first published at Évora, 1557. The first edition is extremely rare: Alden & Landis list only four copies, at New York Public Library, John Carter Brown, the British Library, and Lisbon, Biblioteca da Ajuda. The *Relaçam* was soon translated into French (Paris, 1599), and from French into English by Hakluyt (first edition London, 1609; cf. Allison 21). A Dutch translation appeared at Leiden, 1706, but the Portuguese original did not appear again until this edition of 1844 by the Academia. A second issue, with a new title-page and an added list of works in the series, appeared in 1875.

The anonymous author accompanied Hernando de Soto during Soto's expedition in 1539-1543, which was the first exploration by Europeans of the southeast region of



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the United States. This eyewitness account, the primary source for the expedition, gives information about the journey and about Soto's relations with the Indians. He landed at Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida and led his men north to Georgia and the Carolinas, then west to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas (as far west as Fort Smith). Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi at Guachoya.

* Innocência II, 88: listing only volumes I-III. Porbase locates volumes I-IV only at the Biblioteca Nacional da Marinha (3 copies). Jisc locates no complete set.

BOUND WITH:

[CASTANHOSO, Miguel de]. *Historia das cousas que o muy esforçado capitão Dom Christovão da Gama fez nos Reynos do Preste João, com quatrocentos Portugueses que consigo levou.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [das Sciencias], 1855. 4°. Tomo I, N.II. (2 ll.), 93, (3) pp.

Second edition of this important account of Ethiopia, originally published in 1564. A second issue appeared in 1875. This is an eyewitness account of the expedition of Cristóvão da Gama (ca. 1516-1542) to Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1541 Gama, son of Vasco da Gama, was dispatched to the area (via the Red Sea) by his brother Estêvão da Gama, viceroy of India. Cristóvão, with 400 musketeers and 130 slaves, was to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia (the legendary "Prester John") in his war against the Somali Muslim army of Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmad Gurey). Gama defeated the Muslim army four times, but in 1542 was captured and executed. His men mounted another expedition in order to avenge his death. Miguel de Castanhoso, who accompanied the expedition, composed this account.

* OCLC 23954212 and others. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates only a single copy, at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

AND BOUND WITH:

GANDAVO, Pero de Magalhães de. *Historia da Prouincia Santa Cruz, a que vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, feita por ... dirigida ao muito illustre senhor Dom Leonis Pereira, governador que foi de Malaca e das mais partes do Sul na India.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1858. Tomo I, N. III. 4°. xx, 68 pp. [lacking the plate].

Second or third edition of the first book in Portuguese entirely devoted to Brazil, originally printed in Lisbon, 1576; of that edition, only eleven copies are known to exist. In 1858 a Rio de Janeiro edition was also published, based on the printed first edition. This Lisbon edition was based on a manuscript (see p. vii) whose whereabouts are presently unknown. (See Stetson's edition of the *Histories* [1922] I, 49.)

Magalhães de Gandavo had travelled to Brazil in the 1560s, and thought his countrymen did not appreciate its potential. His work is "virtually a glorification of Brazil, it invited the reader to emigrate to the colony using, in the words of Sergio Buarque de Holanda, 'the language of an immigration agent'" (Borba de Moraes). He discusses geography, climate, topography, flora and fauna, minerals, and the Indians: their religion, social and political order, customs, etc. Magalhães de Gandavo was widely quoted by contemporaries such as Herrera, Gil González Dávila, Berredo and La Popellinière. The complete *Historia* was not widely known until Ternaux printed a French translation as the second volume in the *Voyages, relations et memoires*, 1837.

* OCLC: 7525596 and others. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa- Biblioteca João Paulo II. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

AND BOUND WITH:

BERMUDEZ, D. João. *Breve relação da embaixada que o patriarcha D. João Bermudez trouxe do Imperador da Ethiopia chamado vulgarmente Preste João, dirigida a El-Rei D. Sebastião.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1875. 4°. [Tomo I, N. IV]. Lithograph plate with coat-of-arms and reproduction of stone plaque inscription for the bones of João Bermudez in the fourth work. vi pp., 1 plate, 127 pp. Original printed wrappers bound in.

Second edition of this important embassy to Ethiopia. The original Lisbon 1565 edition is very rare. João Bermudez, a Galician, was a military surgeon and a clergyman. In 1520 he led an expedition to Ethiopia, where he was captured. Only in 1536 did he return to Portugal, as an envoy of the Ethiopian emperor. Three years later, Bermudes left for Goa, and then Ethiopia, where he lived from 1541 to 1556. He was named Patriarch of Ethiopia (as of 1559) and was the first to use the title "Patriarch of the East Indies." Bermudes died in 1570 near Lisbon.

* OCLC 9343486. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and one each at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. Jisc locates a copy each at the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Eyewitness Account of Slavery in Africa

17. DUMONT, Pierre-Joseph. *Historia de la esclavitud en Africa, durante treinta y cuatro años, de Pedro José Dumont, natural de París, actualmente en el hospital de incurables. Redactada por J.S. Quesné, y traducida al castellano.* Madrid: Imprenta de Repullés, 1829. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (rear cover scraped), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece (slightly defective at head and foot; three pinpoint wormholes near foot), marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Overall in good to very good condition. Internally very good. Tiny worm trace in inner blank margin of first leaf of the advertisement, followed by a somewhat larger trace in the final leaf, touching a letter of text, continuing to the rear free endleaf. Small rectangular ticket with serrated edges and red and gray notations within gold border in upper outer corner of rear free endleaf recto. 196 pp., (2 ll. advt.). \$100.00

First Edition in Spanish. Returning to Paris after being enslaved for 34 years in North Africa following a shipwreck, Dupont gives detailed information on the lives of Christian slaves as told to the French writer Jacques Salbigoton Quesné: where they live, what they wear and eat, treatment if one gets sick, what happens if one commits suicide, and how the Arab masters treat them. Dumont was wrecked in October 1782, on the coast between Oran and Algiers. He was captured by the Berbers, and passed much of his time in Tlemçen and the neighboring country, then to some extent under the control of the Sultan of Morocco.

The final two leaves contain a list of books available for sale: "En la libreria de CUESTA, frente à las grades de San Felipe el Real, y en la de SANCHEZ, calle de la Concepcion ...".

* Palau 77287. See Gay, *Bibliographie des oubrages a l'Afrique et a l'Arabie* 161 for French editions.

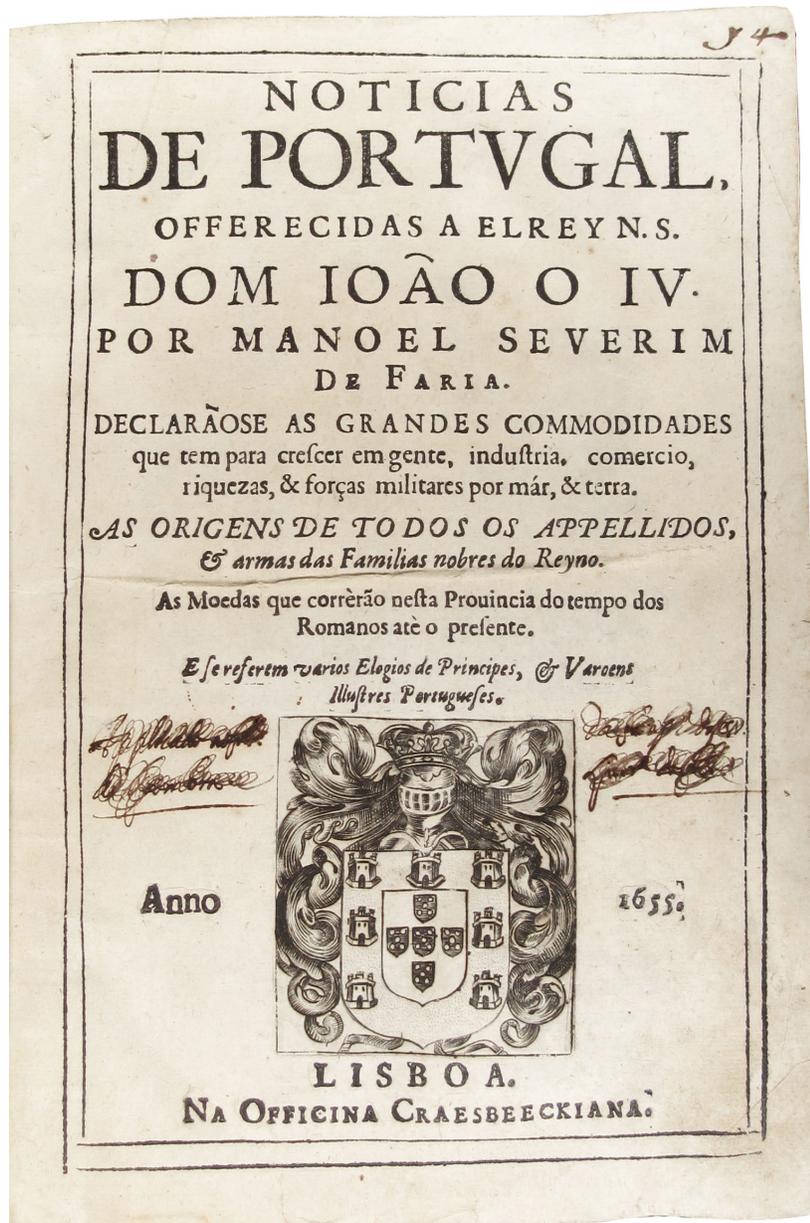
*Discourses on Population Growth with
Notes on the Moorish Population of Grenada,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, and the Benefits of Travel*

18. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal, oferecidas a ElRey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declarãose as grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, riquezas, & forças militares por már, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente. E se referem varios Elogios de Principes, & Varoens illustres Portugueses.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655. Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear; neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x 6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text. Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text. Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25 (followed by upside-down "4"). \$2,800.00

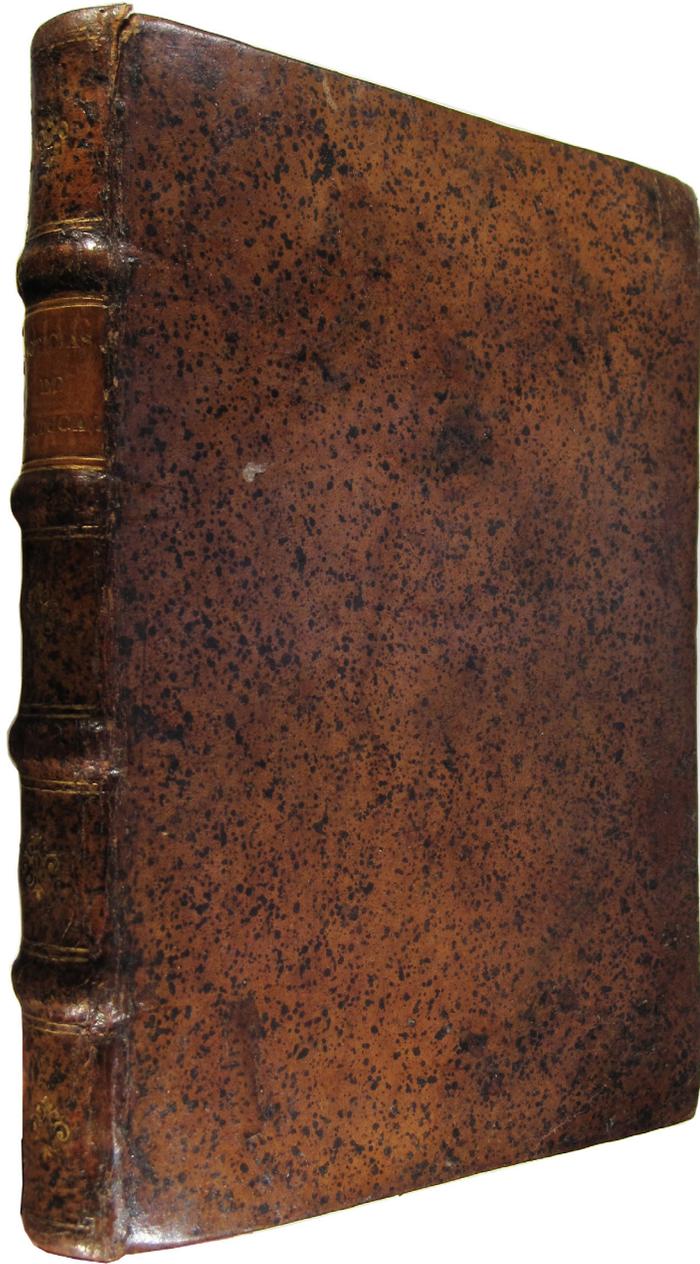
FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going back to the Roman times, (5) the universities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

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

The second discourse (pp. 34-84) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal. It deals with the role of the king, of the constable, and of other officers, both from an historical perspective as well as the practices of the day. Composition of the army is discussed, as is military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. Ordinance and armaments are described, including the role in supply of various places in continental Portugal, as well as Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, the Island of São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro.



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Fortresses and defense of the frontiers is discussed. There is a section on the navy, the office of Admiral, and a part on the composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil. North African and French pirates are mentioned. A section on the arming of merchant ships includes mention of São Tomé, Brazil, and Flanders. There is also a reference in this section to the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (pp. 77-84) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Arouca F24 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa). Innocêncio I, 108; VI, 107. Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 266-7. Brunet II, 1183. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico*

militar português (1979) II. 137. Monteverde 5018. Azevedo-Samodães 3169. Avila Perez 7194. Not in Coimbra *Reservados*. Not in Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Palha; cf. 2745 for the 1740 edition. Porbase lists only a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (as well as a microfilm copy in the same institution). Jisc locates a single copy of the present edition, at Chetham's Library, the 1740 edition at Oxford University and British Library, the 1791 edition at Senate House Libraries-University of London, and the 2003 edition at Birmingham University. This edition not in the British Library Online Catalogue, which cites editions of 1740 and 2003. Not in Hollis, which cites editions of 1740, 1791 and 2003.

*Discourses on Population Growth with
Notes on the Moorish Population of Grenada,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, and the Benefits of Travel*

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

2 volumes. \$600.00

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

The *Noticias* includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of

Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the *carreira da Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled "Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa,

the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto*. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil. The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

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

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

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

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

20. FELGUEIRAS, Pedro da Rocha. *Giraldo Sem Pavor, ou a tomada d'Evora, drama historico em quatro actos e cinco quadros.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Commercial de Soares & C^a, 1850. 8°, modern half burgundy sheep over faux-crocodile decorated boards (slightly warped), plain smooth spine, gilt lettering on front leather board, decorated endleaves, original front printed wrapper bound in. Small ink blot on portrait; short repair to upper margin of third preliminary leaf with cellophane tape. Overall very good. Frontispiece portrait, xviii, [19]-99, (1) pp., 1 lithographic plate showing a scene from the play (Gerald in the tower of Evora).

\$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this drama based on the folk hero Gerald the Fearless, sometimes called "the Cid of Portugal." In 1164, Gerald captured Evora, for which he was immortalized on the coat of arms of that city and in the *Lusiadas* (Canto VIII, 21).

* Ford, Whittam and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 147: calling for xviii, 99, (1) pp. and a portrait. Not in Innocência. NUC: NN, MH. OCLC: 2352693 (Harvard University); 504402884 (British Library).

Illustrated Infantry Manual

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

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

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

Little is known of Louis de Gaya, Sieur de Gaya, other than that he was a captain of a regiment in Champagne. Gaya also published *L'Art de la guerre* (Paris, 1677) and two works on French genealogy and local history.

The collation agrees with that given in OCLC.

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

***22. GOUVEIA, D. Frei António de (ca. 1575-1628).** *Trophaea lusitana. Prefácio, leitura e notas de José Pereira da Costa*. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Serviço de Educação, 1995. Descobrimientos Portugueses e Ciência Moderna. Small folio (24.8 x 19.6 cm.), publisher's cloth with dust jacket. As new. 279 pp., (1 l.), illus., footnotes, bibliography, "Index dos Trophéus", substantial analytical index. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-31-0643-4. \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, based on a previously unpublished manuscript in the Torre do Tombo. The manuscript was written in 1612 in Hormuz, then controlled by

TRAITE'
DES ARMES,
 DES
MACHINES
 DE GVERRE,
 DES FEUX D'ARTIFICE, DES
 Enseignes & des Instrumens Militaires
 Anciens & Modernes ; avec la maniere
 dont on s'en sert presentement dans les
 Armées, tant Françoises qu'Etrangeres.

Enrichi de Figures.

Par le Sieur de GAYA, cy-devant Capitaine
 dans le Regiment de Champagne.



A PARIS,

Chez SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, rue
 saint Jacques, à la Renommée.

M. DC. LXXVIII.

AVEC PRIVILEGE.

1678



Item 21

Portugal, to the safety of which Fr. António had fled after the disaster of his last mission to Persia. It is a patriotic compendium of heroic Portuguese deeds in the "Estado da Índia", which included parts of East Africa, the Persian Gulf, and Far East in addition to Portuguese possessions in India, and is dedicated to the prince "Dom Phelipe de Austria", i.e., the future King Filipe III of Portugal (Felipe IV of Spain). The learned preface by Pereira da Costa, director of the Torre do Tombo from 1966 to 1988, occupies pp. 9-27.

D. Frei António de Gouveia, a member of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine (now Order of St. Augustine), was a native of Beja. He departed for Goa in 1597. Frei António traveled several times to Persia on missions to Xa Abbas, publishing accounts of his travels. Several other books by him were printed in his lifetime. He was elected titular Bishop of Cirene, an ancient Greek city in present-day Libya.

* On the author, see Forjaz de Sampaio III, 215; Innocência I, 151 and VIII, 167; Barbosa Machado I, 294-6; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 324-5. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXII, 626. OCLC: 36301925 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 636428616 (Zentralbibliothek Zürich); 492276766 (Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail). Porbase locates 16 copies. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

23. HARVEY, L.P. *Islamic Spain, 1250 to 1500*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, (1990). 8°, publisher's cloth with dust jacket. As new. xiv pp., (1 l.), 370 pp. ISBN: 0-226-31960-1. \$47.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Encyclopedic Work on Oriental Languages and Cultures

24. HERBELOT DE MOLAINVILLE, Barthélemy d'. *Bibliothèque Orientale ou Dictionnaire Universel contenant Generalement tout ce qui regarde la connoissance des Peuples de l'Orient. Leurs histoires et traditions veritables ou fabuleuses, leurs religions, sectes et politique. Leurs gouvernement, loix, coütumes, moeurs, guerres, & les révolutions de leurs empires. Leurs sciences, et leurs arts. Leurs théologie, mythologie, magie, physique, morale, médecine, mathématiques, histoire naturelle, chronologie, géographie, observations astronomiques, grammaire, & réthorique. Les vies et actions remarquables de tous leurs saints, docteurs, philosophes, historiens, poètes, capitaines, & de tous ceux qui se sont rendus illustres parmi eux, par leur vertu, ou par leur savoir. Des jugemens critiques, et des extraits de tous leurs ouvrages, de leurs traitez, traductions, commentaires, abrezes, recüeils de fables, de sentences, de maximes, de proverbes, de contes, de bons mots, & de tous leurs livres écrits en Arabe, en Persan, ou en Turc, sur toutes sortes de sciences, d'arts, & de professions*. Paris: Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1697. Folio (38.5 x 26.5 cm), a distinguished binding in a sorry state: early full mottled

calf (scuffed, edges much worn), gilt spine with raised bands in seven compartments (crude repairs to spine, especially at head and foot, both joints cracking), gilt-tooled arms on spine of Rohan-Soubise (see below). Title page printed in red and black; elaborate woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Scattered foxing and light browning; paper defect in margin not affecting text on Rrr iii; tear in text without loss on Hhhh ii. Internally very good; overall in good condition. Bound for Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise et d'Épinoy, duc de Rohan-Rohan (1715-1787) (see below). Scattered early marginal notes in various hands. On title page, a three-line purchase inscription dated 1921 and four-line purchase inscription from Santos (?), dated 1922, noting offer to Salazar (?). Engraved frontispiece portrait, (16 ll.), 1059 (1) pp., with frequent mispagination (see below). \$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION of an encyclopedic work on oriental languages and cultures: Herbelot de Molainville read Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Aramaic, Syriac, and Hebrew. An ambitious work 3 decades in the making, the *Bibliothèque orientale* was completed and published posthumously by Antoine Galand. It is largely a translation of the Arabic bibliography of Hadji Khalfa, but incorporates many other Arabic and Turkish compilations: about 100 are cited as sources in the preliminary leaves. It is written in the form of a dictionary, from "Ab" to "Zouzeni," with a supplement (pp. 941-1032) and a lengthy subject index (pp. 1033-59). As set out on the title page, the *Bibliothèque* covers topics ranging from poetry, fables, mythology, and morals to mathematics, medicine, and astronomy.

Brunet noted that from 1697 to 1776 no new compendium had been written, so that although it was somewhat out of date, the *Bibliothèque* continued to be "toujours très-recherché." It was printed again at Maastricht, 1776, with a supplement of 1780 by Claude de Visdelou. Editions also appeared in Paris, 1781-84, and The Hague, 1777-99.

Barthélemy d'Herbelot de Molainville (Paris, 1625-Paris, 1695) was one of the leading scholars of oriental languages of the seventeenth century. After studying Asian languages at the University of Paris, he sought to gain fluency by speaking with Asians in Italian seaports. After living on a pension in Fouquet's home, he was appointed secretary and interpreter of Eastern languages for the king of France. Grand-Duke Ferdinand II of Tuscany tried to lure him away, but Colbert persuaded Herbelot to return to France. In 1692 he became chair of Syriac at the Collège Royal.

The volume includes numerous errors in pagination and quire signatures: pagination skips 305-306 but text follows. Page 324 misnumbered as 316. Page 461 is misnumbered as 469. Leaf Rrr iij is not signed. Leaf Yyy iij is missigned as Zzz iij. Pages 800-801 repeat, but text follows. Page 871 is misnumbered as 863. Page 1040 is misnumbered as 1400. Leaf Zii is misbound following Ziii.

Provenance: gilt-tooled arms on the spine are Olivier plate 2034, Stamps 8 and 9. Charles de Rohan was a bibliophile who led an impressive military career and rose to the rank of Marshal of France. He was an intimate of King Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour.

* Brunet II, 664. Zischka 15. Graesse II, 376. Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab World*, 36: "one of the landmarks in Arabic studies." Not in the Atabey sale, which had the editions of Maastricht, 1776 and Paris, 1781-84 (lots 563-564).

*composé par
Jalab 1921
D'Arbuthnot*

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Persan, ou en Turc, sur toutes sortes de Sciences, d'Arts, & de Professions.

Par Monsieur **D'HERBELOT.**

*Offert en 3 de Jalab 1921
à M. D'Arbuthnot*



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AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

1997



BIBLIOTHEQUE ORIENTALE.

J. A.

J. A.



JACOB, Fils d'Isaac. Les Arabes l'appellent en leur Langue Jacob Ben Ishak, & disent, c'est le Tarkh Moutekleh, qu'il est nommé Israël en langue Syriaque, & qu'il est le père de douze enfans mâles, qu'on appelle ordinairement Tribus, c'est à dire, les Tribus, à cause qu'ils furent les peres, & les chefs des douze tribus du peuple Juif, & que de la race de ce Patriarche sont sortis tous les Prophètes, à la réserve de trois qui sont Aroub ou J. b., Schioub, ou Jethro beaupere de Moïse, & Mahomet; car ces trois descendoient d'Ismael, & étoient Arabes de nation.

Ce même Auteur ajoute que non seulement la prophete demeura parmi les enfans de Jacob, ou d'Isaac, mais encore la Rosauré, & qu'elle dura parmi eux jusqu'au tems d'Isaïa, & d'Isa, c'est à dire, de saint Jean Baptiste, & de Jesus-Christ après lesquels les Romains, & les Peres vinrent en leur pays.

Jacob mourut en Egypte, selon le même Auteur; mais Joseph son fils envoya son corps au pays de Chanaan pour être inhumé auprès de celui d'Israhel son pere, dans la caverne d'Abraham à Hebron.

Les Musulmans disent que la lumiere de la foy passa d'Abraham à Isaac son fils d'une part, & à Ismael son autre fils, qu'ils nomment toujours le premier comme l'aîné. Les Tribus des Juifs sont descendues d'Abraham par Isaac son jeune fils, & celles des Arabes d'Abraham par Ismael son fils aîné.

Il est beaucoup parlé de Jacob dans l'histoire de Joseph, & de Zoleikha que nous verrons ailleurs. Je diray seulement icy que Jacob ayant été interrogé, comment il se pouvoit faire qu'il eût senti chemise de son fils Joseph qui étoit en Egypte, & qu'il ne s'en fût point apperçu pendant qu'il étoit dans le puits où ses freres l'avoient mis; ce Patriarche répondit que la lumiere de la prophete étoit comme un éclair dont l'illumination ne dure qu'un moment, & laisse au fil de la prophete dans le ciel, & y voit des choses merveilleuses, & souvent dans un autre tems il ne voit pas ce qui est à ses pieds.

JACOB Ben Laïth, Jacob fils de Leïth premier Prince & Fondateur de la dynastie qui porte le nom de Soffarides, ou Soffarides, parce que son pere nommé Leïth étoit Soffar, c'est à dire, Ouvrier en cuivre, ou Chaudronnier, & lui-même avoit exercé cet art pendant quelque tems.

Ce Jacob s'ennuyant dans la boutique, prit les armes, & se fit Bandouliere. Ouy qu'il n'est une aussi méchante vie, il ne laissa pas de garder quelque honnêteté; car il avoit accoutumé de laisser toujours quelque chose à ceux qu'il détrouffoit, & ne les dépouilloit jamais entièrement.

Etant entré une nuit dans le Palais de Darham Prince de la province de Segestan, & y ayant déjà ramassé un assez gros butin qu'il emportoit, son pied donna contre une pierre qui le fit broncher. Jacob crut d'abord que c'étoit quelque pierre précieuse, que l'obscurité de la nuit lui cachoit; il la ramassa, & la porta aussi tôt à sa bouche pour s'éclaircir de son doute; mais il n'en eut pas plutôt approché sa langue, qu'il s'apperçut que c'étoit du sel, & sa religion, ou plutôt l'inspiration pour le sel, qui est parmi les Orientaux le symbole & le gage de l'hospitalité, fut si grande, qu'il abandonna entièrement son butin, & le retour chez lui sans rien emporter.

Le lendemain on s'apperçut dans le Palais du danger qu'on avoit couru de perdre des choses si précieuses, & on étoit en peine de connaître celui qui avoit marqué un si beau coup; enfin après une exacte recherche, on vint à sçavoir que c'étoit Jacob, lequel ayant raconté sincèrement au Prince comment la chose s'étoit passée, il s'acquit une si grande estime auprès de lui, que l'on peut affirmer avec vérité que ce respect qu'il eut pour le sel, fut la cause de sa fortune.

En effet Darham l'employa comme un homme de cœur, & d'esprit en plusieurs entreprises, & voyant que tout réussissoit entre ses mains, il l'éleva peu à peu jusqu'aux premiers honneurs de la milice, de sorte que Jacob se trouva au tems de la mort de ce Prince Commandant en chef de toutes les troupes du Segestan. Il acquit tant de crédit parmi elles que manquant toutes à la fidélité qu'elles devoient aux enfans de Darham, pour le faire, il se rendit par leur moyen maître absolu du Segestan dont il déposséda la postérité de son maître & de son bienfaiteur.

Jacob

25. HERCULANO [DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO], Alexandre. *A Batalha d'Ourique e a sciencia arabico-academica. Carta ao redactor da Semana. Segunda edição.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1860. 8°, contemporary plain green wrappers (spine defective; slight fraying). Light foxing to front cover and first few leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Old small oblong red on pink ticket with serrated edges and ink manuscript "3798" at center tipped on to upper inner portion of front wrapper recto. Old ink manuscript "400" to its right. Old, small almost square blue on white ticket of Livraria de J. Augusto da Silva tipped on to upper outer corner of front wrapper verso. 30 pp. \$60.00

First published 1851. In the first volume of his ground-breaking four-volume *História de Portugal*, Herculano had reduced the famous battle of Ourique, which was supposed to have seen the birth of the Portuguese monarchy, to the dimensions of a mere skirmish, and denied the apparition of Christ to King Afonso Henriques, a fable first circulated in the 15th century. This gave rise to a celebrated controversy, of which the present pamphlet forms a part.

Alexander Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, publishing his first volume of poetry, *A Voz de propheta*, in 1832. His novel *Eurico*, 1844, is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* Not located in Innocência; see II, 245 for the first edition; on Herculano see also I, 35; VII, 155; VIII, 32; XVIII, 54; XX, 126, 324 and all of volume XXI. Not located in NUC.

Disputing the Battle of Ourique

26. [HERCULANO (DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO), Alexandre]. *Cartas ao Muito Reverendo em Christo Padre Francisco Recreio, Socio Effectivo da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, Bibliothecario da mesma Academia, Auctor do Elogio Necrologico, da Justa Desaffronta em Defesa, e de Varias Obras Ineditas. Por um Moribundo.* Lisbon: Typ. de Castro & Irmão, 1850. 8°, later brown wrappers (front wrapper detached). Minor soiling on title page. In good to very good condition. Title and "300" in old ink manuscript on front wrapper. Blue-bordered paper tag on front wrapper with manuscript shelfmark "3786". 16 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Cartas* were reprinted in *Revista de língua portuguesa*, 2ª serie, ano XII num. 1, set. 1931. This essay is a heavily sarcastic response to P. Francisco Recreio's *Justa desaffronta em defeza do Clero, ou refutação analytica do impresso "Eu e o Clero,"* which Herculano had published earlier in 1850.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso Henriques saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon),

Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Signed in print on p. 16: "Ex-romantico, ex-historiador, e ex-tudo, filho espiritual. Ajuda 8 de Outubro 1850. A. Herculano."

Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian. His *Eurico* is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* On Herculano, see Innocência I, 34-7; XXI, *passim*. Palha 2794: calling for only 10 pp. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Universidade de Coimbra, and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase and a copy at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.

*Herculano Continues Battle over the
Miracle of Ourique and the Clergy in Portugal*

27. HERCULANO [DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO], Alexandre. *Considerações pacíficas sobre o opusculo Eu e o clero. Carta ao redactor do periodico A Nação por* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1850. Large 8°, Stitched. Uncut and partially unopened. Light browning, minor wear at fold. In very good condition. 18 pp. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1860, one of the follow-up pamphlets written by Herculano after his *Eu e o Clero*.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero* (addressed to the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian. His *Eurico* is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* Innocência II, 244, no. 5; on the *Eu e o clero* pamphlet war II, 243-6; on Herculano, XXI, *passim*. Palha 2793. NUC:NN. OCLC: 612634501 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 431793443 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 777877090, 794262662, 956407482 and 848205846 are digitized. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a copy at British Library. LVL (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Ninth-Century Hero from Leon
Celebrated in Portuguese Literatura de Cordel*

28. *Historia do invicto Mendo Leonez de naçam, que militou na Hespanha com ElRei D. Affonso o Magno no tempo em que se achava ainda em parta habitada de Mouros. Feitos maravilhosos que obrou em honra de Deos, e do Rei. Merecendo por fim, e por sua virtude ser, o Beato Mendo de N. Senhora.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Filippe da Silva e Azevedo, 1786. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut tailpiece and initial, typographical headpiece. Some browning and dampstains. In good condition. 16 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thrilling chapbook account of battles in the 860s against the Moors during the reign of D. Alfonso III, King of Asturias and León (ruled 866-910). The hero of the tales, a man from León named Mendo, is referred to on the title page and at the end of the *História* as "Beato Mendo de Santa Maria." We have been unable to find a Catholic *sanctus* or *beatus* of that name. However, Beato Mendo de Santa Maria is mentioned on pp. 93 and 95 of *Academia dos Humildes e ignorantes: Diologo entre hum theologo...* by Joaquim de Santa Rita, Lisbon, 1762 There is also a 1770 edition.

* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Barata & Pericão, *Catálogo da literatura de cordel*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 36962220 (University of California-Berkeley); 434007397 and 715775576 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. VKK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Maratha vs. Mughal vs. Portuguese

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

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

The Mughal Empire, which controlled most of the Indian subcontinent in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, suffered a series of severe defeats at the

hands of the Hindu Maratha during the 1720s and 1730s. By the late 1750s, it was all but extinct, although in name it lingered for another century.

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

30. [IRVING, Washington]. *A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada. By Fray Antonio Agapida.* 2 volumes. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829. Tall 12°, recent crimson half morocco, spines with raised bands in 5 compartments, gilt letter. Slight browning. Small brown marginal stain to upper outer corner of first half of volume I, not affecting text. 6-cm. tear to Y5 of volume I, without loss. Scattered light foxing to volume II. Uncut. Overall very good condition. 311 pp., (2 ll. advertisement); 319 pp. *2 volumes.* \$350.00

FIRST EDITION of Irving's entertaining history of the Christian conquest of Granada (1478-1492), which resulted in the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. Irving enlivened his history in several ways, most notably through the interjection of extensive quotations from an imaginary chronicle, said to survive in fragmentary form in the Escorial, composed by one Fray Antonio Agapida. The *Chronicle* was one of four books—the others being *The Alhambra* and two works on Columbus and his fellow explorers—produced during Irving's happy sojourn in Spain during the 1820s.

* BAL 10125 (small paper format). Not in Palau; cf. 121624 for the London, 1829 edition. OCLC: 2179286; 35869365; 191045412.

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

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

FIRST EDITION. The work appeared again printed in Dublin, 1789. A "second, corrected" edition appeared in London, 1790, by the same publisher as the present work,

with xv, 487; vii, 528 pp. There are as well editions of London, 1793 and London, 1794. The text was also translated into German and published in Leipzig, 1790.

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

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

The *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* notes, "[The book's] larger theme is government and society, but it is notable for its defense of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes." The *Letters* were read by Mary Wollstonecraft, who reviewed the book in the *Analytical* in 1789. The influence of Jardine's ideas on sexual equality can be seen in Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, 1792. See Chernock, *Men and the Making of Modern British Feminism*, p. 21.

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

Important Early Study of the Portuguese Language

32. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Origem da lingua portuguesa*. Lisbon: Pedro Crasbeeck, 1606. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (a bit shrunk, ties gone, covers soiled), spine with vertical manuscript title, fore-edge cover extensions, text block edges gauffered. Woodcut initials. Cancel slips pasted on A6v, F3v, F4r, F5v and F6r (page numbers), but not on ¶2v (title of prefatory poem), as is present on another copy. Repair of about 7 x 4 cm. at inner margin of title page, affecting two words of the three-line imprint ("Em" before "Lisboa" and "Impresso" before "por Pedro Crasbeeck"), and touching the letter "A" in "Anno". Occasional small,

L E T T E R S

F R O M

BARBARY, FRANCE, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, &c.

BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Il s'agit de faire penser, et non de faire lire.
MONTESQUIEU.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXXVIII.

1788

light stains and minor soiling. In good condition. Bookplate of Alfonso Cassuto. Printed paper ticket of Manuel Ferreira, Alfarrabista, Porto in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Old ink inscription of J.F.[?] Borges on title page. Embossed stamp of Alfonso Cassuto on title page, leaf 1 recto and leaf 78 verso of the *Orthographia*. Old ink signature in lower margin of leaf 78 verso of the *Orthographia*. Various old ink inscriptions, some lightly scored but still plainly legible, on ¶2r. Old ink inscription "Manoel dos Santos Pra. [Pereira?] de Menezes" below the neo-Latin poem on ¶2v. Engraved bookplate of Freitas Simões pasted upside-down on rear free endleaf recto, over some old ink notations. Description of the present volume cut from Manuel Ferreira catalogue of ca. 1975-1980 is tipped in before rear pastedown endleaf. (4 ll.), 150 pp., (1 blank l.); bound with an imperfect copy of the first edition of the author's *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon 1576), with 78 ll., lacking the 4 preliminary ll. \$1,800.00

Very rare FIRST EDITION of this early study of the Portuguese language, with discussion of the earliest spoken and written languages in the Peninsula, the development of Portuguese from Latin, words borrowed from Greek, Arabic, French, Italian, German, Hebrew, Syriac and Gothic, words and phrases that are distinctively Portuguese, and why Portuguese is less familiar than Spanish to other Europeans. An interesting section covers "De alguns vocabulos que usão os plebeios, ou idiotas que os homens polidos não devem usar" (pp. 115-7).

Beginning with Fernão de Oliveira's Portuguese grammar of 1536, the sixteenth century and early seventeenth centuries saw the publication of numerous works on the origin and orthography of Portuguese. Many of these were written and published in reaction to the hispanization of the language during the Babylonian Captivity (1580-1640).

Duarte Nunes de Leão had earlier published the *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1576), an imperfect copy of which, lacking the four preliminary leaves, is bound with the present volume. Both works were collected and reprinted in a combined edition of Lisbon, 1784, and later editions; both, in fact, were until recently still in print.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (and is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and juriconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). His many other published works include the *Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações* (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his *Leis extravagantes*, Lisbon, 1569), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), and *Descrição do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).

* Arouca L32. Innocência II, 210. Barbosa Machado I, 736-7. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 372, 374: "Os exemplares ... são raros." Palha 2741: imperfect copy, lacking 5 ll. Sabugosa, p. 74. Monteverde 3792. Azevedo-Samodães 2246. Ameal 1651. Rodrigo Velloso II, 5365. Avila-Perez 5368. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 210. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 25. NUC: DLC, ICN, MH (imperfect).

ORIGEM
D A L I N G O A
P O R T V G V E S A .

PER DVARTE NVNEZ DE
LIÃO, DESEMBARGADOR DA
CASA DA SVPPLICACÃO, NATV-
RAL DA INCLYTA CIDADE DE EVO-
ra: Dirigida a el Rei Dom Phi-
lippe o II. de Portugal nos-
so Senhor.



J. B. Borges

L I S B O A :

por Pedro Crasbeeck.

ANNO MDCVI.

*Caring for Captives Held for Ransom,
Prisoners Condemned to Execution, and the Dead
Details of the Strict Standards for Becoming an Irmão of the Misericórdia*

33. LISBON. SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA. *Compromisso da Misericórdia de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joseph da Silva da Natividade, 1745. Folio (29.4 x 21 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep (minor wear), flat spine richly gilt, outer dentelles richly gilt, marbled endleaves, green silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut of the Virgin on title page within typographical border. Woodcut initial. In fine to very fine condition. (2), 42 ll. \$2,800.00

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericórdia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The present statutes are a revealing glimpse into gender and class divisions in mid-eighteenth century Portugal. The Santa Casa's administrators (thirty to sixty Irmãos) tackled duties that would today be the province of lawyers, accountants, hospital administrators, prison chaplains and chaperones.

For example: the Irmãos must meet stringent standards, including that neither they (nor their wives, if married) have Jewish or Moorish blood, that they have a good reputation, be at least 25 years of age, not be manual laborers, have enough money to live without a salary and not be tempted by the money they administer, and that they can read and write. Grounds for dismissal include telling secrets learned in the course of their duties or marrying an orphan girl from the Santa Casa without permission. There are special provisions for determining whether to accept bequests (ch. 28).

Since it was routine for the Irmãos to receive cash via letters from India and elsewhere, in settlement of wills or as dowries or as payment of ransom (ff. 18v, 21r, etc.), the statutes provide stringent rules for how money is to be reported and handled. There are stipulations about providing ransoms for captives of the Turks or Moors (ch. 32).

Several pages are devoted to the procedures for allowing girls and women to live under the supervision of the Casa. Wealthy orphan girls must be between ages 13 and 20 ("por este ser o tempo de mayor perigo"), must provide their own support, can bring only one maid and a companion under age 10. Married women are only allowed to live there with their husband's consent. Visitors are strictly limited and supervised (ff. 21r-22v). Orphans who are not wealthy are permitted to apply for a dowry from the Misericórdia's funds (f. 30r).

The Mordomo da Botica is given extensive guidelines for feeding, clothing, and treating the sick (ff. 24v-25v).

One of the Casa da Misericórdia's functions was to make certain that every Christian received a proper burial. The statutes also include instructions for burial, according to class: the poor and the ordinary, the better quality, and the Irmãos themselves, for whom elaborate rituals and regalia are prescribed (ff. 35v-37r). The Misericórdia also accompanied criminals condemned to death; again, elaborate rituals are prescribed (ff. 37r-38v).

The *Compromisso* is particularly interesting for the chapters on the "Procissão das Endoenças" (the procession of the sick) and the procession for All Saints' Day (November 1), which set out the order of the participants, their banners and dress. We have seen illustrations of such processions, but few descriptions such as this of who walks where, carrying what, and why.

* Innocência II, 95. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*; cf. II, 16 for the Lisbon editions of 1619 and 1674. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Monteverde. Not in Avila

COMPROMISSO
DA
MISERICORDIA
DE
LISBOA.



LISBOA:
NA OFFIC. DE JOSEPH DA SILVA DA NATIVIDADE

Anno MDCC.XLV.

Perez; cf. 1879 for 1619 edition. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 319967273 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in *Jisc*.

*Caring for Captives Held for Ransom,
Prisoners Condemned to Execution, and the Dead*

Details of the Strict Standards for Becoming an Irmão of the Misericórdia

34. LISBON. Santa Casa da Misericórdia. *Compromisso da Misericórdia de Lisboa*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joseph da Silva da Natividade, 1745. Folio (29 x 21.7 cm.), late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century tree sheep (spine defective at head and foot, additional light wear, some staining to lower board), smooth spine with gilt fillets, gilt-rolled floral border on each board, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. Large woodcut of the Virgin on title page within typographical border. Woodcut initial. Some light dampstaining and soiling, a few early marginalia, short tear in final leaf without loss. (2), 42 ll. \$800.00

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* Innocência II, 95. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*; cf. II, 16 for the Lisbon editions of 1619 and 1674. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Monteverde. Not in Avila Perez; cf. 1879 for 1619 edition. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 319967273 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

History of an Artillery Piece

35. LOPES, David, and F.M. Esteves Pereira. *A peça de Diu. Memoria destinada a X Sessão do Congresso Internacional dos Orientalistas.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1892. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine almost gone). At head of front wrapper and title page: Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. Lithograph seal of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa on front wrapper and title page. Partially unopened. Some browning; 1-cm. tear in lower margin of a few leaves. In good condition. (1 blank, 1 l.), 18 pp., 2 folding plates. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting study of the cannon housed in the Museu do Command Geral de Artilharia. Lopes examines the Arabic inscription on this artifact, and cites contemporary historians (e.g. Diogo do Couto, João de Barros and Mendes Pinto) in order to reconstruct the history of this piece of artillery, which was used in the battle at Diu on 11 November 1546, in which the Governor of India, João de Castro, emerged victorious over Rumi-khan. The plates show aerial and side views of the cannon and a facsimile of the inscription.

* Gonçalves 1478. Innocência, *Aditamentos* p. 106. NUC: DLC, NN, CtY.

Meknes Besieged by Warring Moroccans

36. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Innocencia insultada, ou noticia da barbara atrocidade com que os negros mahometanos sem outro motivo mais que o odio que tem aos professores da Fè de Christo insultarão o Convento da Conceyção, Que os Missionarios de São Francisco tem na Cidade de Mequinéz, colhida de varias cartas chegadas daquelle Paiz.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1728. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpieces and initials on

pp. [3] and 5. Light brownstain in first half, not obscuring text. Paper repair to blank verso of title page, affecting only blank portion of recto. Overall in good condition. 12 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In Morocco, the years 1727-1729 were a period of civil war as the sons of the notoriously bloodthirsty Moulay Ismail Ibn Sharif fought over who would succeed to the throne. Moulay Ismail (ruled 1672-1727) had resolved to transfer the capital of Morocco to Meknes, where he was building a huge new city and royal complex; the Franciscans had a monastery there to serve the thousands of enslaved Christians in the area. This narrative includes a description of the siege of Meknes by one of the opposing factions, with great detail given on pp. 6-11 of the sack of the Franciscan monastery, including the murder and wounding of several of the brothers.

According to the introduction, this account was compiled from letters by English traders and a letter from P. Fr. Manoel do Rosario, *guardião* of the Franciscan monastery in Meknes. Innocência attributes this newsletter to Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, who traveled throughout Europe from 1693 to 1703 to study politics and languages. After serving in the War of the Spanish Succession, he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for over 40 years. He also published many other newsletters.

* Innocência IV, 347: attributing the work to Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 388, 7869, 7920. OCLC: 27900058 (Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library); 561792984 (British Library); 457393291 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

First Appearance of the Thousand and One Nights in Portuguese?

Includes a Six-Page Bookseller's Catalogue

37. *O modo de resuscitar os mortos. Conto persiano.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Rollandiana, 1819. 8°, early plain peach wrappers (with small blank white rectangular paper pasted on to front cover) Small vignette on title page. Uncut, partially unopened. In very good to fine condition. 24 pp. (pp. 21-24 misbound between pp. 16 and 17). \$300.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese of this extract from *Arabian Nights*. Pages 19-24 contain a "CATALOGO de alguns livros que ha para vender brochados em Casa do Editor F.B. O de Mechas, Mercador de Livros no Largo de Caes do Sodré. N. 3. A."

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*; but see 3502 (*Divertimento curioso, ou novellas orientaes compostas por um sabio de Persia ... 9 vols.*) cited without giving any publisher, collation or locations. Not located in Innocência or Martinho da Fonseca. OCLC: 22324858 (Princeton University, University of Michigan). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (via Porbase). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in the online catalogues of Library of Congress or Newberry Library. Not located in Melvyl.

AN APOLOGY
FOR
THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF THE
CELEBRATED PROPHET OF ARABIA,
CALLED
MOHAMED,
OR
The Illustrious.

By GODFREY HIGGINS, Esq.

LONDON :
ROWLAND HUNTER, 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD ; HURST, CHANCE,
AND CO., ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD ; AND RIDGEWAY AND SONS,
PICCADILLY.

1829.

1829: On the Need to Tolerate Islamic Culture and Religion

38. [MOHAMMED]. Godfrey Higgins. *An Apology for the Life and Character of the Celebrated Prophet of Arabia, called Mohamed, or the Illustrious.* London: Rowland Hunter; Hurst, Chance & Co.; Ridgeway & Sons, 1829. 8°, publisher's boards in brown over blue (covers detached, spine mostly gone but with remnants of original paper label, worn at extremities). Uncut. Internally fine; overall in good condition. viii, 108 pp., (1 l.). \$350.00

FIRST EDITION of this essay on tolerance of Islamic culture and religion, aimed at cultivating a spirit of good will between Muslims and Christians. Few works printed before this time had been sympathetic or even unbiased toward Muslims. Higgins paved the way for such later, impartial writers as Washington Irving.

* Dictionary of National Biography (microprint) I, 970.

39. MOTA, Maria Manuela [Soares de Oliveira Marques]. *Louças seljúcidas.* Lisbon: Museu Calouste Gulbenkian, 1988. Catálogo das Louças Islâmicas, I. Large 4° (24.3 x 20.2 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 159 pp., (1 l.), profusely illustrated with high quality illustrations, mostly in color. Text in Portuguese, English and French. ISBN: none. \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The English version of the text reads rather decently.

*Life and Last Testament of Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif, Sultan of Morocco
Known as the Warrior King or "The Bloodthirsty"*

40. MOULAY ISMAÏL IBN SHARIF, Sultan of Morocco. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator and ed.]. *Testamento em que dispoz da sua ultima vontade achando-se visinho a morte Muley Ismael, Emperador de Marrocos, Rey de Fez, de Suz, de Mequinez de Numidia, e Algarves, Principe de Tafiilet, Senhor de Dara, Gago, e Guinë, &c. Impresso na lingua castelhana em Sevilha, e agora novamente traduzido na Portugueza com mais correcção, tirada de outras copias. Com hum breve resumo da sua vida.* [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreyra, (1727). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript note of translator's name in margin of first page. Old ink manuscript foliation in upper outer corners of first three leaves recto (308-310; no foliation on final leaf). (4 ll.) \$600.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese; judging from the caption title and the note on f. 2r, Mascarenhas translated Moulay Ismaïl's will from a Spanish edition, but compiled the facts of the sultan's life from other sources.

Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif (1643 or 1645-1727) was one of the most famous figures in Moroccan history. After becoming the second sultan in the Alaouite dynasty in 1672, he

fought a series of battles to persuade the Ottoman Turks to respect Moroccan independence and captured Tangier and other important seaports from the Spanish and English, earning himself the nickname "The Warrior King."

The prologue gives details of Muley Ismaïl's ancestry and his actions, which included the murder of thousands, heavy taxes, the acquisition of hundreds of concubines and the siring of hundreds of children, and his transfer of the capital to Meknes, where he was building a huge new city and royal complex. The testament (ff. 2v-4v) includes provisions for his slaves, concubines, children, Christian slaves, the Franciscans at Meknes, counterfeiters, thieves, vagabonds, prostitutes, and Jews. At the end is a glossary of Arabic terms such as *alcaçova*, *bamarkan*, *janezes*, and *xarife*.

* Innocência IV, 347: giving the date as 1727. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 557. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 385. OCLC: 77649558 (Yale University, British Library); 792816489 (British Library); 20180525 (digitized-Google); 1064385309 (digitized-British Library). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

***41. NASCIMENTO, Aries A., ed.** *A conquista de Lisboa aos mouros: relato de um cruzado*. Lisbon: Vega, 2001. Obras Clássicas da Literatura Portuguesa, Literatura Medieval, 96. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 205 pp. Text in Latin and Portuguese. ISBN: 972-699-683-X.

\$50.00

First edition thus of this account of the conquest of Lisbon in 1147. The Siege of Lisbon, from 1 July to 25 October, 1147, was the military action that brought the city of Lisbon under definitive Portuguese control and expelled its Moorish overlords. It was one of the few Christian victories of the Second Crusade, and is seen as a pivotal battle of the wider Reconquista. The original Latin and the Portuguese translation (by the editor) appear on facing pages. The editor has also provided copious annotations. An introduction by Maria João V. Branco occupies pp. 9-51. The original manuscript is in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Instructions for Compositors in Hebrew, Greek and Arabic

***42. OLIVEIRA, Custodio José de.** *Diagnosis typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos ... para melhor correcção, e uso dos compositores, e aprendizes da Imprensa Regia* Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1804. 4°, later wrappers (somewhat frayed). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Faint marginal dampstains on title-page. Uncut. In very good to fine condition. 72 pp., (7 ll. with dedication), viii pp. [the "Prefaço aos Compositores"], (2 ll. with 4 engravings on 4 pp.).

\$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this work written by one of the Directores Litterarios of the Imprensa Regia, to instruct compositors about the Hebrew, Greek, and Arabic alphabets so that fewer mistakes would be made when setting type in those languages. Numerous

tables and inserts within the text show the alphabets and numbers of each language, and 4 plates show common ligatures and abbreviations of Greek. Innocêncio describes the work as “trabalho mui aproveitavel, para o tempo em que sahiu,” and notes that it is the only work he knows of on this subject that was originally written in Portuguese.

Oliveira, a professor of Greek in Lisbon, was at the Imprensa Regia until at least 1807. He was given a pension to work on a Greek dictionary, which remained incomplete at his death ca. 1812. Oliveira also wrote a text for students of Greek and a few works on Greek authors.

There is some confusion among bibliographers about the collation of the *Diagnosis*. Innocêncio calls for xvi, vii, 72 pp., but mentions no plates. The Monteverde catalogue, describing an actual copy, gives xiii, 72 pp., and calls for 2 leaves with engravings: it would appear to be lacking the “Prefaço aos compositores” found in our copy. *NUC*, describing the copy at New York Public Library, calls for only viii, 72 pp., and notes that pp. 1-2 are lacking; the New York Public Library copy therefore appears to be lacking the 7-leaf dedication. *NUC* (out of alphabetical order) also lists Oliveira’s *Diagnosis especifica*, 1803 (not in Innocêncio), with a collation of 72 pp. and 2 plates, whose captions are the same as those on the plates in this copy; this might possibly be an earlier edition or issue; we have never seen a copy.

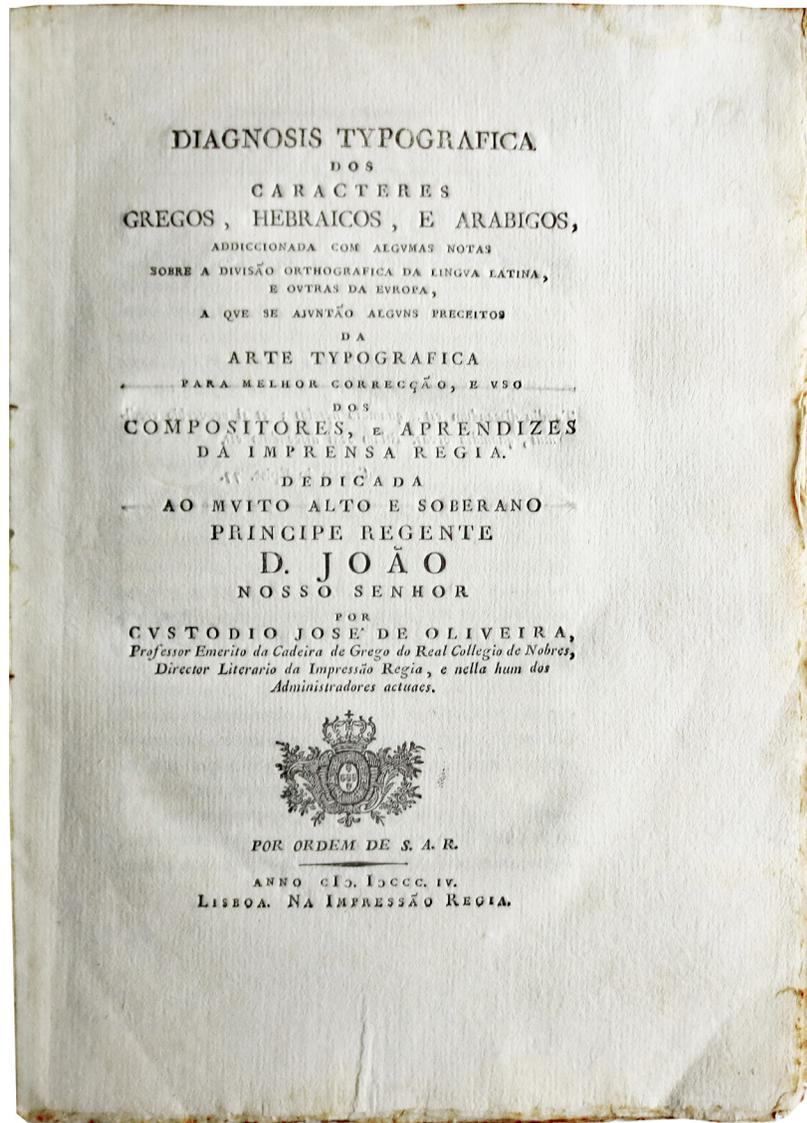
* Innocêncio II, 113. Fonseca, *Aditamentos* 104. Monteverde 3822. Not in Palha. Cf. Rebelo Gonçalves, *A Imprensa Nacional de Lisboa e as humanidades clássicas* pp. 9-10. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. See also Jorge Peixoto, “Custódio José de Oliveira e as artes gráficas em Portugal” in *Prelo: revista nacional de artes gráficas*, [volume I, first series] number 1 (Março-Abril 1972), pp. 10-1; 37-8. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez, Fernandes Thomaz, Azambuja, Moreira Cabral, Nepomuceno or Castello Melhor. *NUC*: NN (defective); under José de Oliveira, 3 more copies (IU, ICN, MH), with the collation given as 72 pp.

Spaniards Reconquer Algerian Port

43. [ORAN]. *Carta escrita de un soldado de Oran a un Consejero de su Magestad, en respuesta de una suya de 20. de Julio de 1622.* [Colophon] Madrid: Por la Viuda de Alonso Martin, (1623? Text dated at the end 30 August 1622). Folio (30 x 21 cm.), unbound. Skillful tissue repair along fold. Minor soiling. In very good condition. (2 ll.) \$2,200.00

FIRST EDITION? Another appeared in the same year at Barcelona. This is the detailed eyewitness account of a soldier who served under D. Juan Manrique de Cardenas in Oran (modern Algeria). After Manrique de Cardenas won two minor engagements with the Arabs, Muslim leaders declared the capture of Oran a crusade, and 1,700 men marched against it, but Manrique de Cardenas turned a treacherous attack from his rear into another victory. The anonymous soldier also briefly mentions his commander’s actions regarding civil government in Oran: the sale of wheat to the poor, hospital treatment of soldiers, etc.

* Palau 45714. Pérez Pastor 1816. HSA p. 95. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 561832992 (British Library, on microfilm as 156094328); the Barcelona edition is 67999991 (Syracuse University). CCPBE cites a single copy only at the Seminario Mayor o Conciliar de San Julián, Cuenca, and no copies of the Barcelona edition. Rebiun locates only a photocopy at the Universidad de Alcalá, Colegio de Trinitarios, and no copy of the Barcelona edition. Jisc cites the Madrid edition at the British Library only. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Catnyp or Melvyl.



Item 42

ALFABETO ARABIGO.

Valor.	Nome.	Figura.	Valor.	Nome.	Figura.
		Fim. Meio. Princípio.			Fim. Meio. Princípio.
A	Alef	ا	Ta	Táh	ط
B	Bé	ب	Za	Záh	ظ
T	Té	ت	Aa	A-in	ع
C	Cé	ث	Ga	Gain	غ
G	Gim	ج	F	Fé	ف
Hh	Hhá	ح	Q	Cáf	ق
J (1)	Je	خ	K	Quef	ك
D	Dál	د	L	Lam	ل
Z	Zál	ذ	M	Mim	م
R	Ré	ر	N	Nun	ن
Za	Zain	ز	He	Hé	ه
S	Sin	س	O	Uáu	و
X	Xin	ش	I	Y-e	ي
Sç	Sád	ص	La	Lamaléf (2)	لا
Dh	Dád	ض			

(1) Esta letra se pronuncia como o J Castelhana em *José*, *Jean*, etc.

(2) O Lamaléf he composto de ل Lam, e ا Alef.

L 30 105 97

CARTA ESCRITA DE VN SOLDADO DE
Oran a vn Confejero de fu Mageftad, en refpuefta de una
fuya de 20. de Julio de 1622.

Aunque lo que V. S. me manda, que le de razon de las entradas en Africa del feñor don Iuan Manrique de Cardenas, y de fu iuftificacion, y la policia con q̄ gobierna eftas plaças, era mas propio de vn eloquente Cortefano, que de vn soldado nacido y criado en medio de los exercitos. Con todo efto hallandome abilitado de V. S. por las mercedes recibidas en efta Corte, es fuerza que obedezca, diciendo. Que el feñor don Iuan Manrique de Cardenas como poffeñion de las plaças a 4. de Abril. El feñor Duque de Maqueda fu hermano, a quien fu Mageftad dueve hazer grandes mercedes, por los feruicios continuos de feyte años en Oran, fiendo terror de la Africa, en quien fe vieron iguales, la prudencia en el gouerno, y el valor militar cõ los enemigos le dexò aduertido de que los Aduares de Abra (que eitan pegados con Moltagan, plaça Turquefa) auian quebrantado el feguero, matando foldados, y tres renegados, que fe boluian a vnir con nuefta fanta y fagrada Religion. Y teniendo obligacion de ampararlos, y darlos escolta, hafta llegar a eitas plaças, no folo no lo hizieron, pero los boluieron a Tremecen, donde los empalaron, en que fe mostraron quebrantadores de la paz, como tambien en que auiendo de tener por la ley del feguero el numero de tiendas feñaladas en el, y las demas q̄ recogiefen debaxo de fu amparo, fueffen todas de guerra, no folo no auian cumplido efto capitulo, pero auian juntado configo otros tantos Aduares de guerra. Por lo qual el feñor Duque por tres vandos los auia condenado, y declarado por traydores quebrantadores de la paz, y personas que auian incurrido en la Mageftad lefa. Y q̄ afsi, fi queria fer temido deftos Barbaros, y q̄ fu Mageftad (Dios le guarde) fueffe feruido, y fus plaças refpetadas, hiziefe la primer jornada, a castigar eftos Alarabes, porque no lo podia hazer fu Excelencia por falta de tiempo.

El feñor don Iuan Manrique obedeciendo el orden del feñor Duque fu hermano, como tan iuftificada y conuiniente al feruicio de Dios y de fu Mageftad, pufo la jornada en execucion, faliendo de Oran a 28. de Abril, al anochece, con 700. infantes, y 200. cauallos. Caminò toda la noche, guiado de los adalies praticos en la tierra, lleuando consigo las efpias (q̄ auian vendido fus naturales, como gente infiel) para que reconociefen los Aduares, y tiendas de Abra, fobre que yua. Y afsi al amanecer, auiendo hecho alto vn poco antes, para reparar la gente (cañada de auer caminado diez leguas aquella noche) dio fobre ellos de manera, que cautiò trezientos y diez y nueue, y doze mil cabeças de ganado, haziendo estrago grande en los que fe pulieron en defenfa. Boluio con la prefa a Oran, fin perder vn hombre (cofa mas de Dios que de la fortuna.) Y pocos dias fe eftendio por el Africa femejante vitoria, de manera que los mifmos Moros de Moltagan y Tremecen no fe hallauan afegurados dentro de fus muros.

Llegò con la prefa a Oran, mandola vender en publica almoneda, como es ordinario en efta tierra. Tocolo de parte feftenta mil reales, los quales mandò repartir en toda la caualleria y infanteria, que fe hallaron en la jornada, y rãbien fus vestidos, quedando fe folo con el que traia. Confidere V. S. vnos foldados pobres, que en feys años no han recibido fino de quatro a cinco pagas, viendofe focorridos con tan gran liberalidad del feñor don Iuan, fi le querran bien?

A ocho de Mayo corrieron quatrociẽtos cauallos Alarabes la tierra, Salio el feñor don Iuan con feycientos infantes, y ciento y cinquenta cauallos en bufca del enemigo. Eftaua tan lexos, que no los pudo alcanzar. Durmiò fuera de la muralla emboscado, difcurriendo en que le parecia imposible, que el dia figuiente los Alarabes vñanos de auerfe viſto libres del General de Oran, no boluiefen a hazer alguna prefa dentro de las huertas, antes que la gente deſta plaça los pudiefse fequir. Correfpondio la fortuna a fus pensamientos, que al amanecer los Alarabes inaduertidos boluieron a correr la tierra, y llegando cerca de la parte donde el feñor don Iuan eſtaua emboscado, boluieron la grupa huyendo a rienda fuelta. El feñor don Iuan los fequio feys leguas, matando muchos dellos, y cautiando nueue. Y fi a los cauallos no les faltara el alien-

History of Spain, from the Moorish Invasion to the Death of Ferdinand V

44. ORLÉANS, Pierre Joseph d', S.J. *Histoire des revolutions d'Espagne depuis la destruction de l'Empire des Goths, jusqu'à l'entière & parfaite réünion des Royaumes de Castille & d'Aragon en une seule monarchie.* 3 volumes. Paris: Chez Rollin Fils, 1734. 4°, contemporary French calf, spines heavily gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head (some wear, spine heads chipped). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Slight browning; occasional light foxing; some minor stains and soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. xxvi, 579, (1) pp., (18 ll.), 1 folding engraved map of Spain and Portugal; xiv pp., (1 l.), 644 pp., (13 ll.), 1 folding engraved genealogical chart; vii, (1), 655, (1) pp., (12 ll.).

3 volumes. \$650.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed history of Spain from the Moorish invasion in 711 to the death of Ferdinand V in 1516. Divided into nine books, the *Histoire* takes for its theme the gradual Christian reconquest of Spain from the Moors and the unification of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella. Orléans finished only the first seven books, the last two being completed by Pierre Joseph Arthuys and Pierre Brumoy. The *Histoire* was reprinted at The Hague, 1734; Paris, 1737 and 1787, and an Italian translation appeared at Venice, 1737. The folding map, specially engraved for this edition, was prepared by the French cartographer Jean Baptiste Nolin.

The folding engraved plate in volume II is a genealogical tree (drawn to look like an actual tree) showing the pretenders to the throne of Aragon in the early fifteenth century.

Orléans (1641-1698) was born in Bourges and entered the Jesuit order in 1659, later serving as an instructor in rhetoric. He had earlier written a similar work, *Histoire des revolutions d'Angleterre* (Amsterdam, 1689), which met with considerable success, being reprinted many times and translated into several languages. Among his many other published works are biographies of noted Jesuits.

* Backer-Sommervogel V, 1944. Brunet II, 822. Graesse II, 428. NUC: MH, NjP, InU, CU, MeB, NNG.

***45. PEREIRA, Antonio Caetano.** *Commentario critico sobre a advertencia do 4º volume da Historia de Portugal de A. Herculano, e Carta Annexa de Pasqual de Gayangos.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1853. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective; very small pieces missing from front and rear covers). Uncut and partially unopened. Occasional very light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Part of small blue and white paper shelf marker on title-page. 104 pp. Text with portions in Spanish and Arabic. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author quotes from Arabic sources to prove his point. On the final page of the book is a proud statement by the Imprensa Nacional.

The author (1769-1867) was professor de Lingua Arabiga at the Lycéo Nacional de Lisboa, and corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Innocêncio I, 100-1. NUC: DLC-P4, MoU, MH, OCl.

*On the Miracle of Ourique**Includes a Leaf with Reproductions of Arabic Quotes*

46. [PEREIRA, Antonio Caetano]. *Exame historico em que se refuta a opinião do Sr. A. Herculano sobre a Batalha de Campo de Ourique a que elle chama jornada ou correria e affirma que de um tal facto não existe vestigio algum nos historiadores arabes. Offerecido a todos os Portuguezes amantes da gloria nacional por A.C.P.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1851. Large 8°, early plain yellow wrappers (some spotting and creasing). Partly unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. Old annotation in faded purple crayon ("20 / D") in upper left blank corner of title page. 27 pp., (1 l. with reproductions of a series of quotes in Arabic cursive). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part of the *Eu e o Clero* pamphlet war; the author disagrees with Herculano.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Aside from this work, Caetano Pereira contributed two others to the *Eu e o clero* controversy: *A confirmação do Exame historico sobre a batalha de Ourique*, and *Comentario critico á Advertencia do 4º tomo da Historia de Portugal*.

Antonio Caetano Pereira (1799-1867), a native of Belem, was professor of Arabic at the Lycêo Nacional de Lisboa, and a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Innocência I, 100-1; on the author, also VIII, 107; on the *Eu e o Clero* controversy, II, 243-6, with this work n° 22. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 97. Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*, p. 19. OCLC: 65405102 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library); 958982182 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 503705586 (British Library, calling for only 27 pp.); 219016627 (University of Toronto-Downsview, calling for only 27 pp.); 432056766 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, calling for only 27 pp.); 253912087 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, without collation). Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, four at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (calling for only 27 pp.), and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Arquivo Regional e Biblioteca Pública da Madeira. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and the copies cited by Porbase.

Refutes Herculano on the Miracle of Ourique

47. PEREIRA, Antonio Caetano. *A resposta ou analyse critica ao comunicado de Alexandre Herculano inserto no periodico — O Portuguez — no. 193, anno de 1853.* Lisbon: Typog. de Antonio José da Rocha, 1857. 8°, disbound with traces of early wrappers (stitching going). Light brown-ing. In good condition. x, 78 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this point-by-point refutation to one of Herculano's essays on the Battle of Ourique. In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Antonio Caetano Pereira (1799-1867), a native of Belem, was professor of Arabic at the Lycéo Nacional de Lisboa, and a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Palha 2806: without mention of the preliminary leaves. Innocência II, 245, no. 25; on the controversy over the Battle of Ourique, II, 243-6; on the author, I, 100-101 and VIII, 107. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79056759 (Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, British Library, calling for only 78 pp.); 958982188 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 750265468 is digitized. Not located in Porbase. Jisc locates two copies, both at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a copy at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.

Life of Mohammed, followed by Much on the Ottoman Empire

48. PEREIRA, João José. *Historia da vida, conquistas, e religião de Mafoma, e do governo civil, e militar do Imperio Ottomano, dos empregos, e funções religiosas, e de algumas particularidades curiosas do mesmo Imperio da Turquia* Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine rubbed, defective at head and foot and missing a small piece in the fifth compartment from the head), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographica headpiece and factotum initial on p. 1. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, vii, 381 pp., (1 blank l.). \$750.00

FIRST EDITION; the second, Lisbon 1808, did not include the portrait. Following the life of Mohammed (pp. 1-105) are chapters on the Ottoman Empire, covering such matters as Ramadan, marriage, the religious hierarchy, the pilgrimage to Mecca, the army and navy, criminal law, officials of the civil government and the Seraglio at Constantinople.

* Innocência III, 393; X, 289. Not in Palha. Azevedo-Samodães 2381. Monteverde 4035. NUC: NN.

49. [PONCE DE LEÓN Y SPÍNOLA, D. Antonio, 11.º] Duque de Arcos. *Representación contra el pretendido voto de Santiago, que hace al Rey Nuestro Señor D. Carlos III. El Duque de Arcos.* 2 volumes in 1. Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M., 1771-1781. Large 4° (27.2 x 21.6 cm.), contemporary mottled calf, smooth spine richly gilt, red lettering piece with short title in gilt letter (scuffed), marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Numerous woodcut tailpieces. Factotum initials. Typographical headpieces. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Old (contemporary?) signature on title page. (2 ll.), 171 pp.; (1 l.), 154 pp.

2 volumes in 1. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Bound with *Apendice de los Documentos*, Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Sámara de S.M., 1781. The Voto de Santiago was offered by the kingdoms of Asturias, Galicia, León and Castilla to the cathedral at Santiago de Compostella in thanks for St. James's intervention against the Moors at the (legendary) Battle of Clavijo, in 842. St. James was given a portion of the year's first fruits and crops, which was paid for by a special tax. Philip IV of Spain renewed and formalized the vow in 1643. It was abolished in 1808 by the Bayonne Statute.

Antonio Ponce de León y Spínola, 11th Duke of Arcos, (1726-1780) was a Spanish peer and army officer. The last male representative of the House of Ponce de León, he was known for his extensive wealth. For a period of time, he was the sole largest employer in Western Europe, having over 3,000 servants. Among his other titles were 18th Duke of Nájera, 14th Duke of Maqueda, 15th Marquess of Elche, 15th Marquess of Zahara, 11th Count of Casares and 13th Count of Bailén. After serving as an army officer in Italy, he returned to Spain in 1752 and was appointed supernumerary captain of the Spanish Royal Company of Corps Guards. In 1764 Charles III awarded him the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1772 he was appointed Captain General of the Royal Spanish Armies, despite continuing to command the Corps Guards. On 1 January 1778, he married Mariana de Silva-Bazán y Sarmiento, mother of the famous María Cayetana de Silva, 13th Duchess of Alba, with whom he had no descendants.

* Palau 261590: without citing second title-page; calling for only 151 pp. in the final section. Salvá 2820. Herredia 7146. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, P290. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 210. Not located in Hollis.

REPRESENTACION
... CONTRA
EL PRETENDIDO
VOTO DE SANTIAGO,
QUE HACE
AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR
D. CARLOS III.
EL DUQUE DE ARCOS.



Palacio

MADRID. MDCCLXXI.

Por D. JOACHIN IBARRA , Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

*Eyewitness Accounts of Christian Uprisings and
Persecution in the Holy Land*

50. PRAZERES, João dos, O.F.M., editor. *Fiel copia das relações, que a Santa Custodia da Terra Santa mandou a Roma ... Mandadas imprimir pelo muito Reverendo Padre Fr. João dos Prazeres* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1750. 4°, stitched. Minor soiling on first and final leaves; a few small holes in title-page, touching one letter of title. Overall in good condition. 52 pp. \$750.00

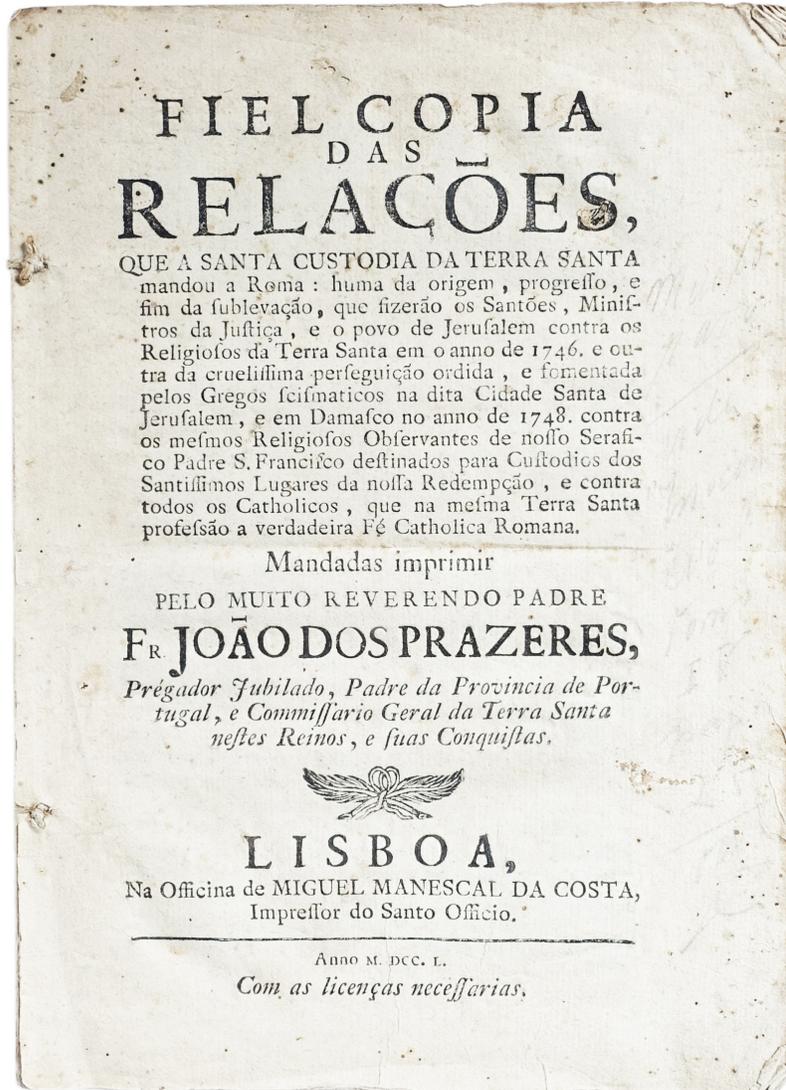
FIRST EDITION (or first edition in Portuguese?) of these two detailed, eyewitness accounts of events in the Holy Land. Neither Innocência nor Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* lists the *Fiel copia* or the two *relações* that comprise it. The first *relação* (pp. 3-24) describes an uprising in 1746 of the people of Jerusalem against the Catholics. The second *relação* (pp. 33-52) describes the persecution of Catholics, notably Franciscans, at the instigation of the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem and Damascus in 1748. It is preceded by several letters introducing the account (pp. 25-32).

João dos Prazeres (1648-1709) was one of P. Antonio Vieira's most notable disciples; of his principal work, *O Príncipe dos Patriarchas S. Bento*, only the first two volumes were published.

* Innocência IV, 25. Ameal 1835. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 25338320 (Northwestern University, Princeton University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 233940989 (National Library of Israel); 804394773 (Universitat de Barcelona); 560108089 (British Library, with a digitized copy). Porbase locates six copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library.

51. PRUTKY, Remedius. *Prutky's Travels in Ethiopia and Other Countries.* Edited by J.H. Arrowsmith-Brown. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1991. Hakluyt Society, Second Series, volume 174. Large 8°, publisher's boards with dust jacket (very minor scuffing to dust jacket). Almost as new. xxviii, 546 pp., with maps. ISBN: 0904180301. \$65.00

FIRST EDITION. Prutky, a Franciscan missionary, was invited to Ethiopia in 1751, spending a total of 17 months there. His account also includes stories of Mocha, India and Ceylon.



Arab Coins Preserved in Spain

52. RADA Y DELGADO, Juan de Dios de la. *Catálogo de monedas arábigas españolas que se conservan en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional* Madrid: Establecimiento Tipográfico de Fortanet, 1892. 8°, publisher's quarter cloth and printed boards, worn and slightly stained, spine faded, front joint weak. Browned. In good condition. xxiv, 264 pp., parts of text in Arabic. \$25.00

FIRST EDITION. Includes transcriptions of the text of each coin, in Arabic.

* NUC: DLC, NcRS, MiU, MB, CU, CtY.

Syphilis in Morocco

53. RENAUD, H.[enri] P.[aul] J.[oseph], and G.[eorges] S. Colin, eds. and trans. *Documents Marocains pour servir a l'histoire du "Mal Franc," textes arabes publiés et traduits avec une Introduction par H.P.J. Renaud et G.S. Colin, Directeurs d'Etudes à l'Institut des Hautes-Etudes Marocaines.* Paris: Librairie Larose, 1935. Publications de l'Institut des Hautes-Études Marocaines, Tome XXVII. Large 8°, original gray printed wrappers (slight nick near head of spine). Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 123, (1) pp., (22 ll. with text in Arabic). Substantial footnotes, analytical index. \$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The "French disease" is syphilis. This documentation includes 22 leaves of pages in Arabic at the end of the volume.

* OCLC: 503699239 (British Library); 12375161 (40 locations, all or most of which are online versions); 460336566 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Jisc repeats British Library and adds University of Birmingham, University of Edinburgh, and Oxford University.

History of the Algarve Based on Historic Documents

***54. SALGADO, Vicente, O.F.M.** *Memorias ecclesiasticas do Reino do Algarve offerecidas ao ... Bispo de Béja* Volume I [all published]. 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1786. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial. Printed on excellent quality paper; internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. Brief contemporary ink inscription (shelfmark?) on front pastedown endleaf. (16 ll.), 316 pp., (1 l. errata). 3 works in 1 volume. \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A narrative history of the Algarve derived from historic documents, mostly in Latin with a smattering of Arab, Greek, and Hebrew. The

author describes the peoples who lived in the Algarve beginning with the Phoenicians, Celts, Carthaginians, and Romans. Despite the myriad of peoples who lived there, he feels that the Algarve has a distinctive culture of its own. The history ends around the 13th century, with brief comments on the Crusades and the Portuguese conquest of the Algarve from the Arabs.

Salgado (1732-1802) was a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748. He was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441-2: noting that the text of a second volume survives in manuscript. *Imprensa Nacional* 364 (without mention of the errata leaf). OCLC: 29729594 (University of Southern California, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 82855845 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 504518003 (British Library); 643121003 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, digitized as 165847553); 78689964 is a microfilm. Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.

BOUND WITH:

SALGADO, Vicente. *Origem, e progresso das linguas orientaes na Congregação da Terceira Ordem de Portugal* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 8°, 93 pp. [i.e., 94 pp., including p. 48 bis]. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. In very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of Franciscans in Portugal who studied Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and the languages of Africa and Asia as early as the fifteenth century. The author specifically mentions missionaries who worked in the Congo from 1484 to the early seventeenth century (pp. 10-22), and the program of study inaugurated under D. José I in 1759 (pp. 53-73).

Salgado (1732-1802), a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748, was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441: calling for 93 pp., without mention of p. 48 bis. Not in Palha. OCLC: 48385363 and 777306910 are digitized copies (from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek original). Porbase locates five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

SALGADO, Vicente. *Conjecturas sobre huma medalha de bronze com caracteres desconhecidos e com os Latinos Vetto, achada no lugar da Troya defronte da Villa de Setuval.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1784. 8°, 72 pp. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. In very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Innocência VII, 441. Not in Palha. OCLC: 81638709 (Harvard University, digitized as 719407454); 504517998 (digitized from the British Library copy). Porbase locates eight copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Jisc locates a copy at British Library.

MEMORIAS
ECCLESIASTICAS
DO REINO DO ALGARVE

OFFERECIDAS

A O

EXC.^{mo} E REV.^{mo} SENHOR
BISPO DE BÉJA

&c. &c. &c.

P O R

FR. VICENTE SALGADO

LISBONENSE

*Da Congregação da Terceira Ordem de
S. Francisco de Portugal.*

T O M. I.

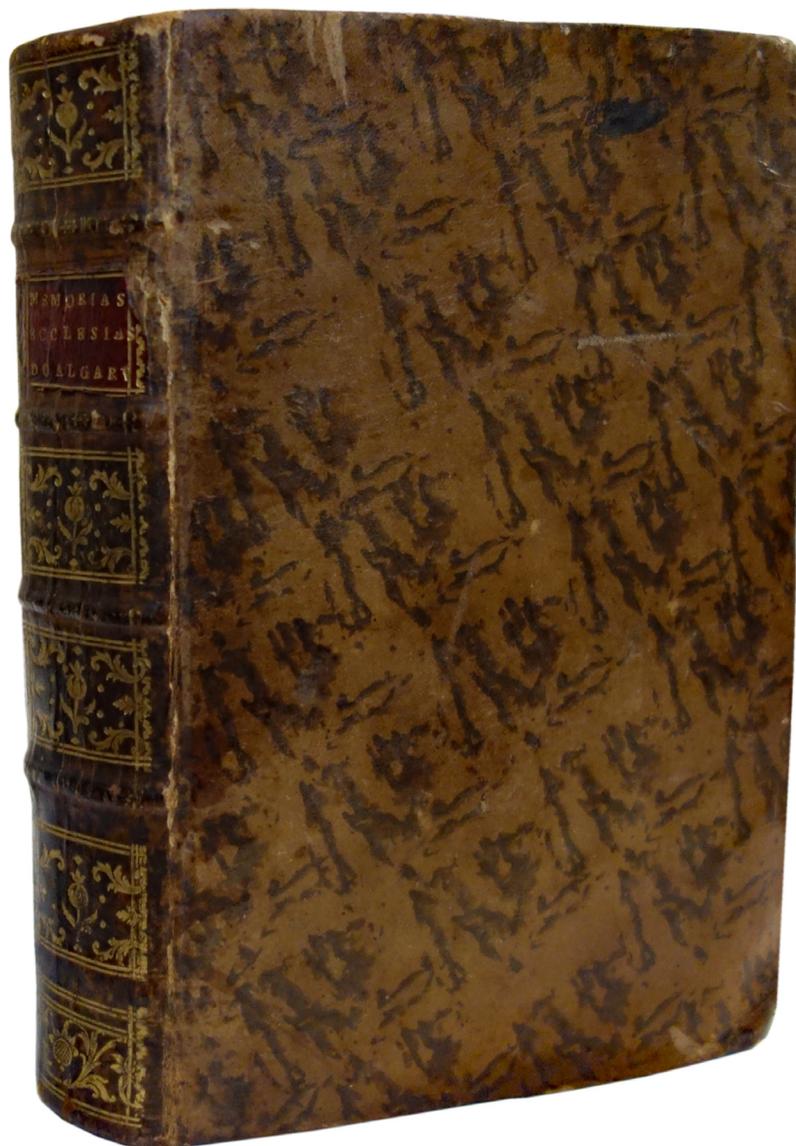


L I S B O A

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.

ANNO M. DCC. LXXXVI.

Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.



Item 54

History of the Algarve Based on Historic Documents

55. SALGADO, Vicente, O.F.M. *Memorias ecclesiasticas do Reino do Algarve offerecidas ao ... Bispo de Béja* Volume I [all published]. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1786. 8°, contemporary polished calf (some wear, especially to joints, spine head chipped), spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, double gilt fillet border on covers, edges stained green. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial. Top margin dusty, minor soiling. Nevertheless, in very good condition. Bookplate of the noted Portuguese collector, author and bibliographer Albino Forjaz de Sampaio. (16 ll.), 316 pp., (1 l. errata). \$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Salgado (1732-1802) was a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748. He was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441-2: noting that the text of a second volume survives in manuscript. *Imprensa Nacional* 364 (without mention of the errata leaf). Forjaz de Sampaio, *Catálogo da Biblioteca* 7110 (the present copy). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.

Medicine in the Iberian Peninsula, From Pre-Roman to Arab Times

***56. SOARES, José Maria.** *Memorias para a historia da medicina lusitana.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciences], 1821. 4°, contemporary crimson morocco (foot of spine somewhat defective, some worming, very slight wear to extremities), flat spine with olive morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooling on borders and outer edges of covers, gauffered edges, marbled endleaves. Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias on title-page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms at head of p. [vii]. Small semicircular worm trace in blank upper outer corner of first four leaves and front free endleaf; a very small round wormhole in inner blank margin almost throughout, becoming a bit larger in final few leaves, but never affecting text. Overall in very good condition: with significant defects, but still displaying much of its former splendor. Small printed ticket of Livraria Olisipo, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. xii, viii, 95 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This history contains chapters on medicine in the region of Lusitania before the Roman invasion, after the arrival of the Romans, after the invasion of peoples from the North, and after the Arab invasion. Ancient, medieval and Arab authors are cited.

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 284-5. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto* 3830. See Ferreira de Mira,

MEMORIAS
PARA A HISTORIA
DA
MEDICINA LUSITANA.

AUCTOR

JOSÉ MARIA SOARES,

Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo, Tenente Coronel Graduado, Primeiro Medico do Exercito, Socio Effectivo da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, e Membro da Instituição Vaccinica.

Altissimus creavit de terra Medicinam, et vir prudens non abhorrebit illam.

Ecclesiastico, Cap. XXXVIII.



LISBOA

NA TYPOGRAFIA DA MESMA ACADEMIA.

1821.

Com Licença de SUA Magestade.

História da medicina portuguesa, p. 11. OCLC: 458920198 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433839037 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 14842084 (internet resource: 10 locations given); 253671327 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase lists a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates copies at British Library and Wellcome Library.

Medicine in the Iberian Peninsula, From Pre-Roman to Arab Times

57. SOARES, José Maria. *Memórias para a historia da medicina lusitana.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciences], 1821. 4°, later plain beige wrappers (spine defective). Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias on title-page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms at head of p. [vii]. Single small round wormhole in front wrapper and upper blank margin of first seven leaves, never affecting text. Occasional light foxing. Final four leaves lightly browned. In good to very good condition. xii, viii, 95 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This history contains chapters on medicine in the region of Lusitania before the Roman invasion, after the arrival of the Romans, after the invasion of peoples from the North, and after the Arab invasion. Ancient, medieval and Arab authors are cited.

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I*, 284-5. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto* 3830. See Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa*, p. 11. OCLC: 458920198 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433839037 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 14842084 (internet resource: 10 locations given); 253671327 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase lists a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates copies at British Library and Wellcome Library.

*Commercial & Diplomatic Relations between
Portugal & North Africa in the Early Sixteenth Century
Contains an "Advertencia" Leaf not Present in Any Other Copy Seen by us*

58. SOUSA, João de. *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo* Lisbon: na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, recent full green Oasis morocco, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. Overall in clean, crisp, fine condition. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. "Advertencia" with errata, 1 l. advertisement). \$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the Arabic text and Portuguese translation of official state correspondence between North African and Arabian rulers and D. Manoel (1495-1521), D. João III (1521-1557) and their factors. Concentrating on the period between 1503 and 1528, these 58 letters treat territorial disputes, diplomatic negotiations, and the

MEMORIAS
PARA A HISTORIA
DA
MEDICINA LUSITANA.

AUCTOR
JOSÉ MARIA SOARES,

Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo, Tenente Coronel Graduado, Primeiro Medico do Exercito, Socio Effectivo da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, e Membro da Instituição Vaccinica.

Altissimus creavit de terra Medicinam, et vir prudens non abhorrebit illam.

Ecclesiastico, Cap. XXXVIII.



LISBOA
NA TYPOGRAFIA DA MESMA ACADEMIA.
1821.
Com Licença de SUA MAGESTADE.

DOCUMENTOS
ARABICOS
PARA A HISTORIA PORTUGUEZA
COPIADOS DOS ORIGINALS
DA
TORRE DO TOMBO
COM PERMISSÃO DE S. Magestade,
E VERTIDOS EM PORTUGUEZ
POR ORDEM
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS
DE LISBOA
POR
FR. JOÃO DE SOUSA
Correspondente do Número da mesma Academia, e Inter-
prete de SUA Magestade para a Lingua Arabica.



L I S B O A
NA OFFICINA DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS.
M. DCC. XC.
*Com licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral sobre o Exa-
me, e Censura dos Livros.*

jurisdiction, compatibility and applicability of the Arabic and Portuguese legal systems. The main focus, however, is the East Indian trade: this involved the settlement of private and Crown debts, the protection of Christian merchants in Africa and India and of Arab traders in Portuguese dominions, the safe passage of goods and persons along recognized shipping lanes, and armed reprisals for personal injury.

The "Advertencia" leaf has not been present in any other copy we have seen.

João de Sousa, who edited and translated these documents, was born in Damascus, Syria, and became the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, as well as a frequently published member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

*Innocência IV, 41-42. Palha 2777. Schnurrer, *Bibliotheca arabica* 186. Krek, *Typographia arabica* p. 36, n° 3. Streit XVII, 6441.

*Commercial & Diplomatic Relations between
Portugal & North Africa in the Early Sixteenth Century*

*59. SOUSA, João de. *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, later plain wrappers. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. Some very minor soiling on title page. Otherwise clean; crisp, uncut, unopened; in fine condition. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. advertisement). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the Arabic text and Portuguese translation of official state correspondence between North African and Arabian rulers and D. Manoel (1495-1521), D. João III (1521-1557) and their factors. Concentrating on the period between 1503 and 1528, these 58 letters treat territorial disputes, diplomatic negotiations, and the jurisdiction, compatibility and applicability of the Arabic and Portuguese legal systems. The main focus, however, is the East Indian trade: this involved the settlement of private and Crown debts, the protection of Christian merchants in Africa and India and of Arab traders in Portuguese dominions, the safe passage of goods and persons along recognized shipping lanes, and armed reprisals for personal injury.

João de Sousa, who edited and translated these documents, was born in Damascus, Syria, and became the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, as well as a frequently published member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

*Innocência IV, 41-42. Palha 2777. Schnurrer, *Bibliotheca arabica* 186. Krek, *Typographia arabica* p. 36, n° 3. Streit XVII, 6441.

First Etymological Dictionary to Record Portuguese Words of Arabic Origin

60. SOUSA, João de. *Vestigios da lingua arabica em Portugal, ou lexicon etymologico das palavras, e nomes portuguezes, que tem origem arabica ...* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1789. 4°, mid-nineteenth century half mottled calf, smooth spine gilt with red lettering piece (light wear, some worming to spine & hinges, front hinge reinforced, label chipping). Very minor small marginal dampstain to last few leaves, otherwise clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. xx, 160 pp.; text in Portuguese & Arabic. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION of the first etymological dictionary to record Portuguese words of Arabic origin. The entries are arranged alphabetically in Portuguese, followed by the equivalent Arabic word or source, a transliteration, and an explanation. Also included are words which entered Portuguese through Arabic originally derived from Hebrew, Greek, Persian or Turkish. Included is a short list of English words derived from Persian with Portuguese equivalents showing common Indo-Aryan roots, rather than Semitic. Notable among the many loan words are the names of flowers, vegetables, spices nuts, trees, pharmaceutical plants, the names of towns and villages and words used in architecture or decoration. The work was written at the order of the Academia Real das Sciencias of Lisbon. A second edition appeared in 1830. The next work on the subject, by Francisco de S. Luiz, did not appear until 1837.

Father João de Sousa was born in Damascus, Syria, brought up by Syrian Capuchins. He became the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, as well as a frequently published member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Innocência IV, 41-42, 437: without collation. Palau 320777. Palha 673. Schnurrer, *Bibliotheca arabica* 129. See also Joaquim Figanier, *Fr. João de Sousa*, Coimbra 1949. NUC: MH, NN, CtY, NcU, NjP, PPAmp.

***61. SOUSA, João de.** *Vestigios da lingua Arabica em Portugal, ou Lexicon etymologico das palavras, e nomes Portuguezes, que tem origem Arabica.* Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1830. 4°, recent leatherette, spine gilt, red and green lettering pieces, gilt letter. Outer and lower edges uncut. Overall in very good condition; internally clean, crisp and in fine condition. (2 ll.), xvi, 204 pp. \$225.00

Second edition of the first etymological dictionary to record Portuguese words of Arabic origin. This second edition is preferred because of the excellent additions and annotations by José de Santo Antonio Moura, who succeeded Sousa as professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon. The first edition appeared in 1789; the next work to appear on the subject was by Francisco de S. Luiz in 1837.

Entries are arranged alphabetically in Portuguese, followed by the equivalent Arabic word or source, a transliteration, and an explanation. Also included is a bibliography of works consulted.

João de Sousa was born in Damascus, Syria, and became the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, as well as a frequently published member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

* Innocência IV, 41-42: "Tudo preferível a primeira." Palau 320778. Azevedo-Samodães 3243. Palha 673. Welsh 2655.

62. SPALDING, Frances. *Mudejar Ornament in Manuscripts*. New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1953. 8°, publisher's yellow cloth with original glassine dust jacket (glassine with some tears). In fine condition, except for the glassine wrapper. Frontispiece, vi, 58 pp., 14 ll. of plates printed on both sides. \$7.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Well-illustrated study of Mudejar manuscript illumination in fifteenth-century Spanish antiphonaries and choir books.

Disagrees (Again!) with Herculano Over the Miracle of Ourique

63. TAVARES, Antonio Lucio Maggesi. *Nova insistencia pela conservação e utilidade da tradição d'Ourique em resposta ao Eu e o Clero do Sr. Alexandre Herculano na parte que tem relação com este objecto por* Lisbon: Imprensa de Francisco Xavier de Souza, 1850. Large 8°, early plain green wrappers (faded). Some soiling on title page. In good to very good condition. Old blue-bordered paper tag on title page with shelfmark ("1358"). 37 pp., (1 l. errata). \$125.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in the same year, with only 32 pages. In this pamphlet, part of the *Eu e o Clero* pamphlet war, the author politely disagrees with Herculano. Herculano responded with *Solemnia verba, Cartas ao sr. A.L. Maggesi Tavares*, 1850, and shortly thereafter Tavares replied to Herculano with *Carta em resposta a outra do sr. A. herculano, que tem por titulo "Solemnia verba,"* 1850.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

The author (1806-1877), a native of in Extremoz (in the Alemtejo), was son of General Antonio Tavares Maggesi and himself a captain in the cavalry.

* On the author, see Innocência I, 190 (this work not listed); on *Eu e o clero*, see Innocência II, 243-6 (this is n° 10). NUC: MH. OCLC: 78842019 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Liverpool); 777872033 is digitized. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copy cited in Porbase and a digitized copy.

Includes a Chapter on the Writing of Arabs and Jews in Spain

*64. **TERREROS Y PANDO, Esteban de.** *Paleografía española: que contiene todos los modos conocidos, que ha habido de escribir en España, desde su principio, y fundacion, hasta el presente, á fin de facilitar el registro de los Archivos, y lectura de los manuscritos, y pertenencias de cada particular; juntamente con una historia sucinta del idioma comun de Castilla, y demás lenguas, ó dialectos, que se conocen como propios en estos Reynos: substituida en la obra del Espectaculo de la naturaleza, en vez de la paleografía Francesa* Madrid: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, 1758. 4^o, contemporary limp vellum (lower cover slightly chewed at outer and upper edges; some soiling and other minor wear; lacking rear pastedown endleaf), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Eighteen engraved plates (one folding). Occasional foxing, mostly very light, a few leaves with soiling and minor stains. Very small repairs at lower blank margin of title page and following leaf. On the whole in good, perhaps slightly better than good, sound condition. Bookplate of Luis Bardón. Armorial Bookplate of Clado Ribeiro de Lessa. (2 ll.), 160 pp., 18 engraved plates.

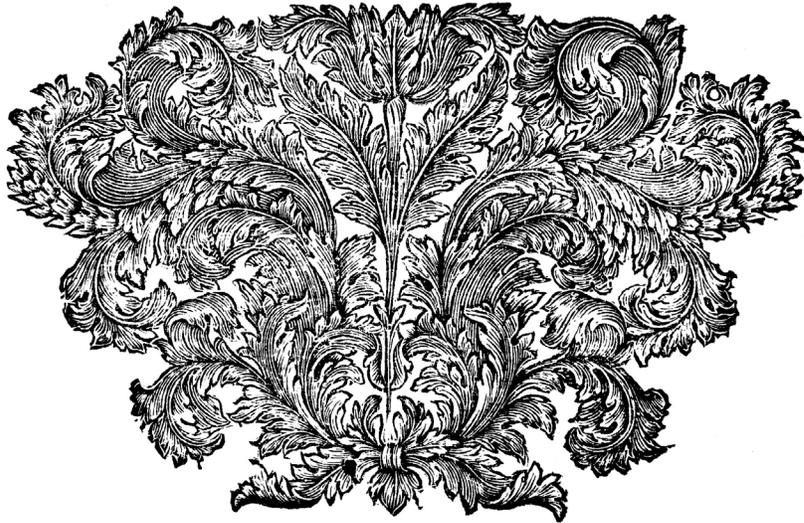
\$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. *Paleografía española* opens with a brief history of the languages spoken and written in Spain before the Roman occupation, then Latin, and then Castilian Spanish, focusing on orthographic changes that occurred under Moorish domination.

Subsequent chapters are organized in reverse chronological order, mostly by century; each is accompanied by plates that contain numerous examples of the different scripts. For example, the plate for the fifteenth century illustrates a letter written in *letra cortesana* by the Catholic Queen D. Isabel to D. Gomez Manrique, Corregidor de Toledo; a transcription is given on pp. 36-37. In the chapter on the thirteenth century, Plate 8 illustrates the beginning of the prologue to the *Cantigas de Santa Maria* by D. Alfonso X el Sabio, including music written in neume notation (transcription pp. 71-73). The chapter on the twelfth and thirteenth centuries illustrates *letra Galicana* or *letra Francesa*, which Terreros y Pando describes as a "universal" script of this time period (p. 103 and Plate 13). He notes that *letra Longobardica* or *Lombarda* was used frequently in Italy, and that gothic script was incorrectly believed to be the same as *Longobardicos* (p. 104). This argument is supported with examples of papal bulls Pope Urban II, written in *Letra Francesa* and *Lombarda* (p. 104).

The final section of the work (pp. 142-158) is on the writing of the Arab and Jewish peoples in Spain. Plate 18 illustrates examples of thirteenth-century Arabic writing, with transcription and Spanish translation. Styles include *caracteres Asiaticos* and *caracteres Cuphicos* (or *Africanos*), which are frequently found in Spain, at buildings such as the older sections of the Patio Principal del Colegio, antes Casa Profesa, de la Compañía de Jesús de Toledo. The Hebrew writing is limited to two examples on Plate 18 (see also pp. 155-6)—Rabbinical cursive and *quadrado*—which can be found inscribed on buildings such as the Synagogue of Toledo.

* Palau 330662 with long note. Salvá 2429. Heredia 8033. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, T65. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 208.



PALEOGRAFIA ESPAÑOLA,

Que contiene

TODOS LOS MODOS CONOCIDOS,
que ha habido de escribir en España, desde su
principio, y fundacion, hasta el presente, á
fin de facilitar el registro de los Archivos, y
lectura de los manuscritos, y pertenencias de
cada particular; juntamente con una historia
sucinta del idioma comun de Castilla, y demás
lenguas, ó dialectos, que se conocen como
propios en estos Reynos:

SUBSTITUIDA EN LA OBRA
DEL ESPECTACULO
DE LA NATURALEZA,

EN VEZ DE LA PALEOGRAFIA FRANCESA,
*Por el P. Estevan de Terreros y Pando, Maestro de
Mathematicas en el Colegio Imperial de la Compañia de Jesus de esta Corte.*

Y LA DEDICA
A LA REYNA NUESTRA SEÑORA
DOÑA MARIA BARBARA.

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