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PREPARED BY DIANNE L. DURANTE, SARA ECKERSON,
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Fiftieth Anniversary



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The title-page illustration is taken
from item 25 (Henri II, *C'est la deduction*, 1551)

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Catalogue Eleven

Fiftieth Anniversary

*First Mention in Print of Maranhão
Most Important Account of the French Capuchin Mission There
With Portraits of Six Tupi Indians*

1. ABBEVILLE, Claude d', O.F.M. *Histoire de la mission des peres capucins en l'isle de Maragnan et terres circonuoyssines ou est traicte des singularitez admirables & des meurs merueilleuses des Indiens habitants de ce pais avec les missiues et aduis qui ont este enuoyez de nouveau, par* Paris: De l'Imprimerie de François Huby, 1614. Thick 8° (17 x 11 cm.), contemporary vellum (slightly cockled); old paper label on spine lettered in an early hand (slightly chipped); in a maroon slipcase. Elaborate engraved title page (rubbed with slight loss at fore-edge). Seven full-page engravings in text, signed by Léonard Gaultier. Woodcut initials and headpieces; typographical headpieces. Single wormtrail in Pp-Aaa, touching some letters without loss; leaf 290 with small tear. Some light dampstains and occasional spotting. In good condition. Armorial bookplate of Charles Claude Brulart, Marquis de Genlis (b. 1733). Defaced paper label of "Bibliothèque du [Chat?]eau de ___" above armorial bookplate. Old ink manuscript note ("Q.96," a shelfmark?) at foot of title page. Engraved title page, [7], 395, [17] leaves, with seven full-page engravings. \$50,000

FIRST EDITION, second issue. The first issue was published earlier in 1614; this issue has corrections to a number of typos in the main text (see Borba) and a lengthier index. The *Histoire* is the first and most important written account of the Capuchin mission to Maranhão, an island off the coast of Brazil: Sabin notes that it is the earliest known mention of Maranhão. It includes engravings of Tupi Indians. Borba de Moraes notes, "The narrative of the journey, and all the events, is the principal printed French source that exists about this tentative colonization of the north of Brazil. Although not endowed with the spontaneity and the literary talent of Yves d'Evreux, Claude d'Abbeville gives us valuable information concerning the religion and 'astronomy' of the Tupis, not to be found in any other writings." Duviols says of the *Histoire*, "C'est le texte le plus important—avec celui d'Yves d'Evreux—non seulement sur la tentative de colonisation française dans l'île de Maranhão, mais surtout pour les renseignements précieux qu'il fournit sur 'les singularitez admirables et les moeurs merveilleuses des Indiens'."

In 1612 a mission composed of the French Capuchins Yves d'Evreux, Arsène de Paris, Ambroise d'Amiens, and Claude d'Abbeville accompanied Daniel de la Rivardière's expedition to settle Maranhão. D'Abbeville relates the mission's westward voyage, the arrival in Maranhão,

the death of Father Ambroise, and the activities of the Capuchins on the island. He also adds detailed descriptions of the region, including the animals, birds and fish found there, as well as chapters on the customs, laws, wars and history of the Tupi Indians.

The account ends with the return voyage to France, the group's arrival and welcome in Paris, and the ensuing festivities. Arsène and d'Abbeville brought back to France six important Tupi, portraits of whom appear in this account (see below). The Indian ambassadors caused a sensation in Paris, where curious crowds flocked to see them. Borba de Moraes notes that "the *Histoire de la mission* seems to have been printed very quickly in order to take advantage of the presence in Paris of the six Indians from Maranhão It appears that the first edition [i.e., issue] was soon out of print, and a second was printed. This was published with the misprints corrected, and a more extensive index was compiled and printed in 35 pp. in double cols."

This *Histoire* includes a number of fascinating engravings of the Tupi Indians. At the top of the engraved title page, eight Indians petition Marie de Medicis, regent of France (small banners with Latin flow from their mouths). Below, Tupi (again with Latin banners) petition the Pope and St. Francis. At the lower left, a Tupi grills two human legs over an open fire as a woman looks on. At the lower right, kneeling Indians are blessed by Capuchin friars. The first full-page engraving (f. 89v) shows a crucifix being erected in Maranhão, with the Capuchins and a French soldier kneeling in the foreground, a crowd of Tupi watching, a group of teepees in the background, and a ship riding at anchor in the harbor. Three portraits show Tupi in native dress, all with weapons, one with extensive tattoos (ff. 347v, 355v, 358v). The other three portraits show Tupi wearing the soutane in which they were baptized, carrying a tall hat and a fleur-de-lis (ff. 361v, 363v, 364v).

Hemming describes in detail how the missionaries and the six Tupi ambassadors "landed at Le Havre after a stormy crossing and were given a great reception, with a procession, gun salute, visit to the Governor and acclamation by the crowd. There were similar festivities in Rouen. But the greatest excitement was in Paris. A hundred priests greeted the Tupinambá party at the city gates, and escorted it to the Capuchin church for a mass attended by a galaxy of French nobility. The Tupinambá marched in the procession wearing their feathers and holding clubs. The Parisians were wild with curiosity: people poured in from the countryside, and the excited crowd burst the gates of the Capuchin convent housing the Indians. The Tupinambá were taken to the Louvre to visit King Louis XIII, and their leader made a speech in Tupi. But the inevitable European diseases struck these Americans: the sixty-year-old Carypira caught influenza and died, and two of his companions died soon after. They were buried in Franciscan habits. But the three survivors received the full panoply of French official hospitality. They were taken for baptism in the Capuchin church in the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, wearing long soutanes of white taffeta buttoned down the front with silk buttons and with small valois collars, and carrying tall hats with white plumes. Each carried a fleur-de-lys as a symbol of submission to the French. King Louis and his mother the Regent Marie de Médicis acted as godparents, and the Archbishop of Paris officiated. The leading Tupinambá was christened Louis-Marie, and he made a speech of acceptance. The three were then taken to the convent of Sainte-Claire to satisfy the curiosity of its nuns, who were desperate to see the exotic strangers" (*Red Gold* p. 206).

Léonard Gaultier (who sometimes signed himself "Galter"), a French engraver, was born at Mainz about 1561 and died in Paris in 1641. The precision and style of his prints recalls those of the Wierix brothers and Crispyn van de Passe. The Abbé de Marolles possessed upwards of eight hundred prints by this prolific engraver, many of them after his own designs.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 5-7. Alden 614/25. Duviols 29. Leclerc, *Bibliotheca Americana* 1570: "un ouvrage aussi important que rare." Rodrigues 1. Sabin 4. Streit II, 2376. Garraux, p. 59. Raeders 85. Bosch 56. Goldsmith C1092 (British Library copy is imperfect, lacking ff. 177-84). See also Leite de Faria, *Os primeiros missionários do Maranhão*, Lisbon, 1961. Regarding the bookplate, cf. Olivier, Hermal, & Roton 83. OCLC: this issue, with the same collation: 30768329 (New York Public Library, University of Minnesota); 66106583 (University of Alberta); 53418487 (Leibniz Bibliothek, Universität Erfurt Gotha, Universitaet Goettingen, Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald). Probably the same issue, but with slightly different or imprecise collation: 457768403

and 761262381 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 800801796 (Bibliothèque Mazarine); 5317492 (with only 7 preliminary leaves: American Museum of Natural History, Yale University, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Brown University, John Carter Brown Library, University of South Carolina, Bibliothèque du Musée de l'Homme); 65868974 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Universiteit Leiden). OCLC lists 7 copies of the first issue, under 41183143; 228680135; 78772020; 311423392; 559716278; 407001097. OCLC also lists 1614 issues under 491874084 and 559716289, without collation. Not located in Copac (despite the Goldsmith listing).



Item 1

*Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language
The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior
Hero of Portuguese India*

*2. **ANDRADA, Jacinto Freire de.** *Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Visorey da India.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Folio (27 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth-century green quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few tiny wormholes at joints), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine slightly faded, some wear to head and foot, raised bands), short author-title gilt in second compartment from head, gilt tooling to leather at marbled paper on boards, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red and green. Some minor marginal soiling, but generally crisp and clean. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of A. Moreira Cabral, and with his inscription on the flyleaf, noting that it was given to him by Eduardo da Cunha Rego in 1874. Monogram in ink on blank portion of title page. Engraved title, engraved portrait, (4 ll.), 444 pp., (24 ll.), with full-page woodcut on p. 59. \$9,500

FIRST EDITION of this vital source for the history of Portuguese expansion in India, and the most famous biography in the Portuguese language; it has been translated into Latin as well as English (by Sir Peter Wyche, published in 1664), and has gone through a multitude of editions.

D. João de Castro was a sailor, soldier, colonial administrator, scientist and cartographer. Born in Lisbon in 1500, he became at an early age a brilliant humanist, studying mathematics under Pedro Núñez. At age eighteen he went to Tangiers, where he was dubbed knight by the governor, D. Duarte de Menezes. In 1535 he accompanied D. Luis, son of King Manuel I, to the siege of Tunis. D. João left for the Indies soon after 1538 and enlisted among the *aventureiros*, "the bravest of the brave," who were sent to relieve Diu. Upon his return to Portugal in 1543, he was named commander of a fleet sent to clear the European seas of pirates. Two years later he was sent with a fleet of six ships back to the Indies. By his overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat, by the relief of Diu and by the defeat of the great army of Adil Khan, D. João achieved such popularity that the merchants of Goa were willing to make him a substantial loan with only his moustache as security. Castro soon captured Broach, completely subjugated Malacca, and sent António Moniz into Ceylon. Also included here is an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. In 1547 Castro was appointed viceroy of India by D. João III, but died in 1548, in the arms of his friend St. Francis Xavier. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed., V, 484.) D. João de Castro is without doubt the man of greatest stature among the Portuguese who governed India.

Jacinto Freire de Andrada, an ecclesiastic gifted in writing both prose and verse, was born in Beja in 1597 and died in Lisbon in 1657. Before the Restauração he was suspected of nationalist tendencies, and retired to his cure in the diocese of Viseu. His *Vida de D. João de Castro* has sometimes been regarded as the model of Portuguese prose, and at other times has been roundly criticized for its style; see, for example, the critics quoted in Innocêncio III, 240-2. One of Freire de Andrada's most remarkable literary devices was the use of imaginary letters from D. João de Castro concerning problems such as the Turkish threat and attacks on missionaries.

The finely engraved title-page and the portrait of D. João de Castro are both signed with the monogram "LV," i.e., Lucas Vorsterman. Vorsterman was born in Antwerp ca. 1624, the son of the famous engraver Lucas Emile Vorsterman, from whom he learned the art. The son lived in Portugal from 1645 to 1648 and was a friend of D. Francisco Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, "Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis as de seu pai e mestre, tem, todavia,



Item 2 (greatly reduced)

*Mexican Constitutions and Laws, 1821-1868:
A Wonderful Resource for Comparative Legal Studies,
Mexican Provincial Printing, and the Political History of Mexico*

This unusual and interesting collection of 34 works in 29 volumes consists mostly of constitutions and laws from Mexico and its component states, plus a few essays on related subjects. Dates range from 1821 to 1868, with 75% printed in or before 1831. The collection includes pieces printed at Mérida de Yucatán, Durango, Puebla, Ciudad Victoria, Chihuahua, Tlalpam, Tabasco, San Luis Potosí, Ures, Jalapa, Saltillo and Tlaxcala. Together these items offer a wealth of information for students of Mexican political history, comparative legal studies, and provincial printing in Mexico.

The constitutions and legislation for the Federal Republic of Mexico also applied to much of the southwestern United States (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas) until Texas declared its independence in 1836 and Mexico ceded the area north of the Rio Grande following the Mexican-American War, 1846-1848. The states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Tamaulipas included present-day United States territory. The 1829 *Leyes y decretos del honorable congreso segundo constitucional del estado de Chihuahua*, for example, decreed relief for flood victims in El Paso (Texas). And the 1848 *Mensaje del ciudadano General Francisco Vital Fernandez* describes not only the loss of Laredo to the United States, but also the ravages inflicted on Tamaulipas by American forces and, after war's end, by American outlaws.

Provincial printing from Mexico is quite rare. The breakdown by place of printing and date is as follows:

Mexican Empire: 1821 * Federal Republic of Mexico: 1823, 1824, 1824
Chihuahua: 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 * Coahuila: 1852 * Durango: 1825, 1828, 1857
Guanajuato: 1826, 1828? Mexico (State of): 1830 * Oajaca: 1824 * Puebla: 1825
Querétaro: 1825 * San Luis Potosí: 1835 * Sonora: 1848 *
Tabasco: 1831 * Tamaulipas: 1825, 1848, 1848
Tlaxcala: 1868 * Veracruz: 1848 * Yucatán: 1823, 1824

Also included in the collection are the first Mexican printing of the Constitution of the United States, 1823; two essays extolling the benefits of republican government in Mexico, both printed in Mexico, 1826; a translation by Juan Antonio Llorente of a collection of political aphorisms, Mexico 1822; Tadeo Ortiz de Ayala's *Resumen de la estadística del Imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822; and *Proyecto de una contribucion nacional para engrosar y mantener la hacienda pública del Imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822.

Of these works, only five (four in copies inferior to those offered here) appeared in the celebrated Streeter sale—although Streeter presumably would have been interested in all, or virtually all of the items present in our collection, given his strong interest in Mexico, Texas and the Southwest.

Nineteen of the 34 works were not located in *NUC* (pre-1956). Of those located in *NUC*, only one has more than four locations cited. In *OCLC*, seven of these works were not located. Of those that are listed, fifteen are at four locations or fewer.

Nearly all the items in this collection are in very good to fine condition. Half a dozen or so show some soiling or light dampstaining.

*Complete list of titles arranged chronologically with bibliographic information
& price upon request*

o merecimento da correcção e do manejo do buril, distinguindo-se das executadas no século XVII pela vida e movimento das suas figuras.”

* There appear to be two distinct issues, one with 24 unnumbered leaves in the final section, the other with 25, but no bibliographer has called attention to this. Arouca A352 (calls for 50 unnumbered pages at end). Cruz, *Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A coleção da Biblioteca Nacional*, I (all published) 186 (citing a single copy which lacks the engraved title, otherwise with the same collation as the present copy). Innocêncio III, 239-42: without mention of the portrait; giving same pagination as our copy. Barbosa Machado II, 465. Brunet I, 263 (no collation given). Figanière 1142. Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 25 (without collation). Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 655-9 and no. 2220. *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 12. JFB (1994) F1228. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII* 19 (the Gago Coutinho copy, lacking the engraved title page as well as pp. 58-60). Palha 4156 (with 24 leaves at the end, as in our copy). Salvá 3448 (citing the second edition, 1671). Moreira Cabral 3668: the present copy. Azambuja 1006 (same collation as our copy). Monteverde 2494 (same collation as the present copy). Ameal 988 and Azevedo-Samodães 1305: both calling for 50 pp. in the index. Rodrigo Veloso II, 3202 (describing a copy lacking the engraved portrait, but otherwise with the same collation as our copy). Sucena 475 (same as our copy). Avila Perez 3075 (same collation as our copy). Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 266-7. Atabey 464. NUC: NN, CU, ICN, MH, MnU. OCLC: 17632407 (New York Public Library, Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of California-Berkeley, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 68513354 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliothek Universiteit van Amsterdam, Universiteit Leiden); 954869081 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma); 560498672 (British Library); 62443156 (University of Minnesota); 877177455 (National Library of Scotland, King's College London); 835193260 (Paris-Mazarine); 956406678 (digitized from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy: lacks the engraved title page). Porbase provides the same collation as that of our copy, citing two complete and two incomplete copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats National Library of Scotland and adds British Library.

*One of the Most Important Works Ever Written on Brazil,
With Extensive Manuscript Annotations
By the Historian Who Unmasked the Identity of Its Author*

***3. ANTONIL, André João** [pseudonym of **P. João Antonio Andreoni, S.J.**]. *Cultura e opulencia do Brazil, por suas drogas e minas* Rio de Janeiro: J. Villeneuve (sold by Souza & Comp.), 1837. 4°, twentieth-century (ca. 1980) dark green morocco, spine with horizontal fillets in blind, raised bands in six compartments, short author gilt in second compartment from head, short title gilt in fourth compartment, place and date gilt at foot, forest-green endleaves. Minor foxing. Half-title slightly soiled. All pages have 3 small holes at head, middle, and foot, probably from being stitched together. Nevertheless a neat, clean copy, in very good to fine condition. Copious marginal notes and 6 manuscript leaves by Capistrano de Abreu bound in; also 4 manuscript leaves in another hand. vii, 214 pp. \$80,000

Second complete edition and first Brazilian edition of a work originally published pseudonymously in Lisbon, 1711. "It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of Antonil's

Cultura e opulencia do Brasil for the period of which it treats and indeed for many subsequent decades. Every serious modern work which deals with eighteenth-century Brazil has relied on it heavily ...” (Boxer, *Some Literary Sources* p. 7). J.H. Rodrigues calls it “um dos maiores livros que se escreveram sobre o Brasil em todos os tempos” (*História da história do Brasil*, p. 393), and Borba de Moraes and Berrien state unequivocally that “Nenhuma obra da época colonial supera a de Antonil em exatidão e em objectividade, como nenhum autor, mais do que ele, teve o gosto da descrição minuciosa, feita em linguagem simples, clara e desapaixonada” (p. 496).

The first edition was suppressed and Boxer knew of only seven copies, in the national libraries of Paris, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (two copies), at the British Library, the University of São Paulo, and in a private collection in Rio de Janeiro. Although part of the work was published by José Mariano da Conceição Veloso in 1800, the whole work did not appear again until this edition of 1837, which was done from a manuscript copy at Rio de Janeiro. It includes an introduction by the Brazilian writer José Silvestre Rebello.

Cultura e opulencia deals first and foremost, but certainly not exclusively, with the agricultural and mineral wealth of Brazil. The first and longest part (36 chapters) deals with the cultivation, refining and exportation of sugar; the second (twelve chapters) with the cultivation, curing and export of tobacco; the third (seventeen chapters) with the recently discovered gold mines in Minas Geraes; and the fourth (six chapters) with cattle ranching and the export of hides and leather. In the course of giving his exacting report of economic conditions, the author also gives much information about social life: for example, the migrations to the gold-mining regions, race relations in Minas Geraes, slavery, mores of hospitality, means of communication, and family structures.

The Overseas Councillors, at whose request the work was suppressed, argued that the detailed information given about the gold mines would cause foreigners to try to steal what rightfully belonged to the Portuguese. Portuguese officials did have some grounds for feeling threatened: the publication of *Cultura e opulencia* coincided with the final stages of the War of the Spanish Succession, the outbreak of the Guerra dos Mascates in Pernambuco, and the capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro by the French; it also came soon after the Guerra dos Emboabas. Even when matters were more stable, however, little information about Minas Geraes was allowed to be published until the early nineteenth century.

André João Antonil is the pseudonym of João Antonio Andreoni (1649-1716), a Jesuit born at Lucca, Italy, who travelled to Brazil with P. António Vieira in 1681. He professed at Bahia, before P. Alexandre Gusmão, and took up a position as teacher of rhetoric there. Later he served as Rector of the Colégio da Bahia and as Provincial. Andreoni strongly disagreed with Vieira on the questions of black and Indian slavery.

Provenance: The manuscript notes in this copy were made by João Capistrano de Abreu, one of Brazil’s greatest historians: he “achieved an incomparable eminence in his generation because of his theoretical interpretation, tireless research, creative imagination, special qualities, new capabilities and style” (J.H. Rodrigues, “Capistrano and Brazilian Historiography,” in *Perspectives on Brazilian History*, ed. E. Bradford Burns, p. 172). The author of *Cultura e opulencia* remained unknown until Capistrano solved the puzzle in 1886. His delight at his discovery is recounted in a letter to Afonso de Taunay (excerpts reprinted in J.H. Rodrigues, *História da história do Brasil* pp. 395-6). Capistrano intended to produce an edition of the work, which explains the copious notes in the margins and at the end of this copy. In the end, however, he left the task to Taunay (Rodrigues, p. 397).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 40: “a standard textbook of Brazilian economic history and an obligatory reference book.” Sacramento Blake I, 80. Innocência I, 63; VIII, 62; XX, 156. Figanière 800. Leite VIII, 45-7. Backer-Sommervogel I, 340: giving the title in Latin. Wilgus, *Histories and Historians of Hispanic America* p. 37. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* pp. 399-400, 495-6 and nos. 3270, 3739 and 5620. Cf. *One Hundred Books Not in JCB* 68

CULTURA E OPULENCIA
DO BRAZIL,
POR SUAS DROGAS E MINAS,

COM VARIAS NOTICIAS CURIOSAS DO MODO DE FAZER O ASSUCAR:
PLANTAR E BENEFICIAR O TABACO: TIRAR OURO DAS MINAS, E
DESCUBRIR AS DA PRATA, E DOS GRANDES EMOLUMENTOS QUE
ESTA CONQUISTA DA AMERICA MERIDIONAL DA' AO REINO DE
PORTUGAL COM ESTES, E OUTROS GENEROS E CONTRATOS REAES;

Obra de André João Antonil,

OFFERECIDA AOS QUE DESEJÃO VER GLORIFICADO NOS ALTARES

AO VENERAREL PADRE JOSÉ ANCHIETA,

Sacerdote da Companhia de Jezus,
Missionario Apostolico, e novo Thaumaturgo do Brazil.

IMPRESSO EM LISBOA,

NA OFFICINA REAL DESLANDERINA COM AS LICENÇAS NECESSARIAS,
NO ANNO DE 1711,

NOVAMENTE REIMPRESSO NO RIO DE JANEIRO.

VENDE-SE

EM CASA DE SOUZA E COMP.,

RUA DOS LATEIROS, N.º 60.

1837.

Abanoel Bernardes - Nova Floresta

Sede de riquezas,

Com tal furor foi a cubra no alcance da serra de
Potrai, que a puzeram por portas; porque nas albergas
da serra abriram, a custa do que vendiam as mesmas
entradas d'elle, corros muito compridos, que se iam a
mostrar com outros, abertos pela parte superior; e
aqui puzeram portas e officias de contadoria, para asse-
ntar em livros os cestos de prata que se vinha des-
entrando das profundezas do monte. Chegou alguma
destas covas a altura de 900 braças,

Subun e descem a este inferno os miseráveis escravos
(iguasi apogando-se com a grossura do ar da terra e
mo, inepto para a respiração humana) por escada de
cavos com de boi, com seus espas a intervallos para
descansarem. Um leva diante o arroteo aberto; de-
guem o outro puzendo-se com as mãos, e levando ao
puxão o seu alforge lançado para as costas, e cheio
d'aquella terra e pedregulho, que, a força de marroes
de ferro, estragaram do carvão que o encerrava, e depois
moído e enivado ha de deitar de si a prata, cuja pe-
ribe sabe ajuntar a natureza do esmague, que com el-

(the first edition). Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 32. Bosch 415. Rodrigues 200. Azevedo-Samodães 174. "Ferreira das Neves" 13. Boxer, *Some Literary Sources for the History of Brazil in the Eighteenth Century*, pp. 6-9; see also *The Golden Age of Brazil* pp. 369-70. Not in Kress Catalogue or Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Palha. Not in Ameal, Monteverde or Avila-Perez. Not in Arents. NUC: ICN, DLC-P4, DCU (locating no copies of the first edition). OCLC: 221779205 (Latrobe University); 494424251 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 63128398 (Yale University); 252658401 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 753586209 and 313011299 (microform). The Lisbon, 1711 edition appears on OCLC in two copies: 491325845 (Paris3-BUFR Portugais); 456813229 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates only two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; no copies of the first edition, and only two copies of the São Paulo, 1923 edition. Not located in Copac, which locates only a few copies of twentieth-century editions.

*Fundamental Source for the History of the Estado de Maranhão,
Which Originally Encompassed the Entire North of Brazil
From Amazonia to Ceará*

*4. **BERREDO, Bernardo Pereira de.** *Annaes historicos do Estado do Maranhão* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1749. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), modern quarter morocco over cloth (slight wear to hinges), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, gilt date at foot. Title page in red and black. Large woodcut initials. In fine condition, except for moderate soiling on the title-page. Overall in very good condition. (13 ll.), 710 pp. Pages 247 and 275 misnumbered 147 and 175, respectively. \$18,000

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this fundamental source on the history of Maranhão. Varnhagen called it "um dos mais preciosos livros que ácerca de nossa historia possuímos" (*História geral* II, 874) and Borba de Moraes comments, "This first edition is rare and much sought after, as it is a classic on Maranhão." The author covers the military, political and religious events in Maranhão from its discovery until 1718, the year he became its governor. The Estado do Maranhão originally encompassed the entire north of Brazil, from Amazonia to Ceará. The *Annaes* is an especially important source for the colonization of Maranhão, for the Dutch in Brazil, and for the *bandeirantes*—especially the expedition of Antônio Raposo Tavares, who left São Paulo in 1648, traveled to Paraguay and via the Guaporé, Mamoré, Madeira and Amazon Rivers to Gurupá in Pará, arriving there in 1651.

Pereira de Berredo, Governor of Maranhão from 1718 to 1722, was vehemently anti-Jesuit. He died in Lisbon in 1748 while preparing this book for the press.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 103. Alden & Landis 749/25: citing copies at DLC, InU, MnU, OCL, RPJCB, the British Library and Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale. Mindlin, *Highlights* 162: "Berredo is one of the classic chroniclers from the north of Brazil. He describes Maranhão and the Amazon." Innocência I, 382-3; VIII, 396-7. J.H. Rodrigues, *Domínio holandês* 159: "Berredo é fonte clássica da história do Maranhão ... Sobre a invasão e expulsão dos holandeses deve ser consultado." Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 3941 (this edition), 3275 (Maranhão, 1849) and 3750 (Florence, 1905). Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 62. Streit III, 1260. Palau 218678. Sabin 4967. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3369: "important." Palha 4262. JCB II, i, 915. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 749/1. Bosch 196. Rodrigues 388. Azevedo-Samodães 2396. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* (1930) 218: at £45. Cf. Boxer, *The Golden Age of Brazil* pp. 287-9: "classic."

Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

*5. [BRAGA]. *Constituições do Arcebispado de Braga*. Lisbon: Germão Galharde, 1538. Folio (28.1 x 20.5 cm), late nineteenth-century brown morocco by Emile Rousselle, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets on bands, gilt title in second compartment from head, gilt place and date at foot, covers with triple-ruled border in gilt, double gilt fillets on outer edges of covers, inner dentelles gilt, binder's name stamped in gilt in lower portion of inside front cover, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. A beautiful specimen of printing, with woodcut title page (royal arms within an elaborate architectural border) and initials. Gothic letter. In fine condition. (10), 84 ll.

\$30,000

FIRST EDITION of the rules promulgated by D. Henrique for the Archbishopric of Braga. D. Henrique (1512-1580), son of King Manuel and brother of D. João III, was a highly educated man: he studied under Clenardus and Pedro Nunes, among others. At the age of 14 he took orders, and by papal bull of 30 April 1533 was named administrator of the Archbishopric of Braga, to become archbishop when he reached age 27. During the two years he served at Braga, D. Henrique traveled extensively in the territory, made improvements to the city of Braga, opened schools, and summoned two noted humanists, Johannes Vaseus and Nicolaus Clenardus, to teach at Braga. Later D. Henrique was named archbishop of Évora, archbishop of Lisbon and, in 1546, cardinal. He was inquisitor general for 40 years (1539-80) and regent from 1562 to 1568. After the death of D. Sebastião at Alcácer Quibir, D. Henrique reigned briefly as king (1578-80).

By the sixteenth century, Braga had long been one of Portugal's most important cities. It was head of one of the three Galician districts under the Romans, and by the time of the first Council of Toledo (433) had a bishop. It seems to have been granted metropolitan status ca. 433, although this was lost during the Moorish occupation. Braga's struggle against Toledo and Compostela for primacy of the Peninsula was closely paralleled and intertwined with Portugal's struggle for political autonomy during the twelfth century. Throughout medieval times, Braga exercised primacy within the political bounds of Portugal, and even over some Spanish bishoprics in Galicia.

These *Constituições* are the first constitutions of Braga to have been printed in Portugal, and apparently the first ever to have been printed. The set of constitutions that King Manuel thought had been published in Salamanca, ca. 1512 was actually the *Breviarium bracaraense* first published at D. Diego de Sousa's order in Braga, 1494 (see Haebler, *Early Printers of Spain & Portugal* p. 89), and published again in Salamanca on D. Diego's order, by agreement with Joannis de Porris, in 1511 and 1512. The same printer did a *Missale secundum ritum ... bracharensis ecclesie* in Salamanca, 1512. (On the *Breviarium* and *Missale*, see Cuesta Gutierrez, *La Imprenta en Salamanca*, pp. 127, 129, 130; and Palau 35638.) The *Constituições* published in 1538 are the result of a synod convoked by D. Henrique on 10 September 1537. The assembled clergy examined not only the ancient constitutions of Braga, but also those of Lisbon and Évora, "por serem mais conformes e convenientes aos costumes e tempo."

* Anselmo 615. King Manuel 37. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 94. Barbosa Machado II, 440. Innocência II, 99; IX (supplement), 87. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 170. Sousa Viterbo p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa* 278. Palha 335. Not in Adams, which lists only one earlier Lisbon imprint, and nothing by this printer. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quincentistas portugueses*. NUC: MH (the Palha copy). OCLC: 78480009 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University), 558685764 (British Library); 82275218 (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters; 949016319 is digitized. Porbase locates four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one without the title page, another with a leaf badly torn).

A N N A E S
HISTORICOS
 DO ESTADO
 D O

M A R A N H A Õ,

EM QUE SE DA' NOTICIA DO SEU DESCOBRIMENTO,
 e tudo o mais que nelle tem succedido desde o anno em que foy
 descuberto até o de 1718:

O F F E R E C I D O S

AO AUGUSTISSIMO MONARCA

D. JOAÕ V.

NOSSO SENHOR.

E S C R I T O S

**POR BERNARDO PEREIRA
 DE BERREDO,**

*Do Conselho de S. Magestade, Governador, e Capitão General,
 que foy do mesmo Estado, e de Mazagaõ.*



LISBOA,

(28) Na Officina de FRANCISCO LUIZ AMENO, Impressor
 da Congregação Cameraria da Santa Igreja de Lisboa.

M. DCC. XLIX.

Com as licenças necessarias.

Book 12, Chapter XI Treats of the Discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate

6. CABRERA DE CORDOVA, Luis. *Filipe Segundo, Rey de España.* [Colophon] Madrid: Por Luis Sanchez, inpresor del Rey NS, 1619. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), late nineteenth-century half morocco over marbled boards (some wear), marbled endleaves, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt title in second from head, gilt year in fourth from head. Engraved title-page by P. Perret, dated 1619 (see below). Woodcut initials and vignettes. In very good condition. Oval stamp of José Maria Nepomuceno on verso of title-page. (4 ll., including the engraved title-page), 1176 [i.e., 1182] pp., (30 ll.). Quire X contains a total of 11 leaves; X5-7 are added between pp. 328 and 329; these three leaves are foliated 329*, 330*, and 331*; the text follows uninterrupted. \$9,000

FIRST EDITION of the voluminous first part of the history of Philip II's reign, to the year 1583. Wagner notes, "This book was much used by all later Spanish historians. Lib. 13 [sic; i.e., 12], Chapter XI treats of the discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate" (*Spanish Southwest* 25). After complaining about the work's orthography and other literary defects, Palau states that "Aparte estos defectos literarios, es libro de interés bibliográfico y difícil de hallar completo y en buen estado." Salvá also comments on the difficulty of obtaining complete copies in decent condition.

A second part of Cabrera's work dealt with the stormy events in Aragon after the downfall of the king's minister, Antonio Perez. It was suggested that the text should be revised by Argensola, but Cabrera preferred to leave the second part unpublished. Two and a half centuries later, it appeared under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works in Madrid, 1876, after being revised and augmented from manuscript data found in the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

The elegantly engraved title page shows Philip II in full armor, with a plumed helmet; he aims his sword at a crowd of soldiers approaching from the left. Philip, whose fervent desire was to halt the flood of the Protestant Reformation, has beneath his elbow the words "Suma ratio pro Religione." To the right is an allegorical figure of Religion, with a halo, raising a Eucharistic chalice and holding a large cross. In the distance is a lovely little sketch of the Escorial, built to commemorate Philip's 1557 victory at the Battle of St. Quentin against the French under Henri II. In the lower section of the page is the dedication "Al Serenísimo Principe su nieto esclarecido Don Filipe de Austria." A laurel tree (victory) is entwined with a grapevine (the Eucharist) that bears the word "secura" and the royal arms of Philip III. To either side, lightning flashes from clouds.

The page is signed "P. Perret fe., 1613." Pieter (or Pedro) Perret was born in Antwerp in 1555. Son of a playing-card maker, he trained with Marten de Vos and Gerard de Jode, then with Cornelis Cort in Rome. In the 1580s he became one of the earliest Flemish artists working for the Spanish court, and engraved the magnificent drawings of Juan de Herrera of the Escorial: *Sumario y breve declaración de los diseños y estampas de la fábrica de San Lorenzo el Real del Escorial* (Madrid, 1589). Philip II named him royal engraver in 1595 (ratified 1622). Perret produced title pages, portraits, and separate engravings for books in Spanish and Portuguese. Soares credits him with "desenho correctíssimo, originalidade na execução, e, sobretudo, uma firmeza e delicadeza de traço que lembram antes o trabalho da ponta sêca do que o do buril." After his death (ca. 1625, or possibly 1637), his son and pupil Pedro became a prominent engraver in his own right.

Luis Cabrera de Cordova was born in Madrid in 1559. At age twenty-five he became official scribe to the Duke of Osuna, then Viceroy of Naples. He helped organize an expedition for the purpose of defending the Knights of Malta against Venetian and Turkish pirates, and took part in one of the campaigns in Flanders. He came in closer touch with Philip II toward the end of the king's life, when employed to arrange documents in the State archives. After the king's death Cabrera became secretary to the queen. He dedicated this history to Philip's grandson, the Infante



Item 5 (greatly reduced)

Philip (later Philip IV). Cabrera de Cordova wrote poetry and other historical works (this being his principal one) remarkable for their abundance of information. His contemporaries thought highly of him; Cervantes mentions him appreciatively in his *Viaje al Parnaso*.

* Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 25. Alden & Landis 619/31. Palau 38917. Perez Pastor 1586. Salvá 2850: "La mayor parte de los ejemplares se encuentran faltos del fróntis grabado por Perret, y son poquísimos los que están bien tratados." Heredia 7162. Goldsmith C15. HSA p. 81 (describing an imperfect copy). JCB *STC List of Additions*, p. 25. Maggs *Spanish Books* (1927) 119. Quaritch *Bibliotheca Hispana* (1895) 231. Nepomuceno 350 (presumably this copy). On Perret, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 417-24; also Garcia Vega, *El grabado del libro español* II, 270-1 (with biographical details and bibliographical references) and 352, n° 2330 (this work).

*An Absolutely Indispensable Book About the Wars Against the Dutch
in Portuguese America — First Edition, First Issue*

7. CALADO, Fr. Manoel. *O Valeroso Lucideno, e triumpho da liberdade* Lisbon: Impressor Paulo Craesbeeck, 1648. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern vellum over boards, spine gilt, all edges gilt. Text in 2 columns. Light dampstains at center and light browning. In fine condition. (8 ll.), 356 pp. \$30,000

FIRST EDITION, first issue, of this account of the restoration of Pernambuco and the expulsion of the Dutch from Brazil, described by Borba de Moraes as "one of the best books about the war against the Dutch." Despite having all necessary licenses, it was suppressed almost immediately after publication, perhaps due to the influence of the Jesuits. From 1655 until the late nineteenth century *Valeroso Lucideno* was on the *Index librorum prohibitorum*. (This copy has a contemporary note on the title-page regarding the 1655 prohibition.) After receiving a new sales license in 1668, *Valeroso Lucideno* was reissued by Domingos Carneiro with 2 new preliminary leaves replacing the 8 leaves of the 1648 issue. The remainder of the work is unchanged: Carneiro undoubtedly used the unsold copies from the suppressed 1648 issue.

Boxer comments, "Admittedly, Fr. Manuel Calado was no unprejudiced or dispassionate observer. He wrote at white heat, and often with the fighting raging within earshot of him, between September 1645 and July 1646. But his work is all the more vivid and graphic for that, and much of it reads very like the front-line dispatches of a first-rate war correspondent. Apart from his vivid account of the first year of the Pernambuco insurrection ... he gives us a fascinating description of the colony in the days of Johan Maurits.... [His book] was intended to whip up popular and official support for the Pernambuco patriots, and it is naturally very one-sided [It] remains absolutely indispensable." Boxer praises Calado's pen-portraits ("vivid masterpieces of spite") and notes that two other chroniclers, Diogo Lopes de Santiago in his *História da guerra de Pernambuco* and Fr. Rafael de Jesus in his *Catrioto Lusitano*, relied heavily on Calado, often using his work without acknowledgment. (See *The Dutch in Brazil* pp. 298-9.)

Throughout the nineteenth century the work was rare but not much sought-after, since critics found fault with its language. Borba noted in 1973, however, that "of the Portuguese books about Brazil published in the eighteenth [sic] century, this is the most difficult to find." Southey appealed to readers of the first edition of his *History of Brazil* (1810-19) to lend him a copy, as he had not been able to consult it.

Calado, born in Vila Viçosa, traveled to Brazil where he remained for 30 years. He belonged to the community of Hermits of Serra de Ossa in the Alto Alentejo, between Estremoz and Redondo,



Item 6 (greatly reduced)

of the Order of St. Paul the First Hermit. A soldier, preacher, poet and historian, he played an active part in the struggle against the Dutch, even organizing guerrilla warfare.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 142-3: “[copies] dated 1648 are much rarer than those of 1668.” Mindlin, *Highlights* 103. Arouca I, 312, 25. Innocência V, 384-5 and XVI, 146: noting copies sold in the Gubián sale (1867) for 8\$500 and 5\$500 réis (the latter without a title-page, lot 88); and in the Sousa Guimarães sale (1869) for 3\$650 réis. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 3996: “uma história singela do Brasil dos seiscentos, cheia de saborosas notícias da vida contemporânea. A ingenuidade e simplicidade com que se exprime dão a seu livro, com o qual tanto antipatizava o austero Varnhagen, um alto índice de autenticidade ... A primeira e a segunda edições são raríssimas.” Bosch 107. Adamson, *Bibliotheca lusitana* p. 21: “of very rare occurrence.” Barbosa Machado III, 211. Sabin 9868. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 246. Fignière 846. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 96. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 648/1. Palha 4249. J.H. Rodrigues, *Domínio holandês* pp. 276-8 (n° 538) and throughout; p. 277: “Este livro é um retrato vivo e autêntico dos sofrimentos e da rebeldia dos aflitos moradores do Nordeste. É a melhor crônica da época, onde o sabor das coisas seiscentistas se transmite ao leitor.” Rodrigues 492: the 1668 issue. Bujanda, *Index Librorum Prohibitorum, 1600-1966* p. 181. Not in the *Ayer Cat.*; not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*, which list a São Paulo, 1943 edition. Ameal 369. Azevedo-Samodães 518 and Avila Perez 1042: the 1668 issue. Boxer, *Dutch in Brazil* pp. 57-61, 104-5, 114, 115, 121, 122, 127, 298-9 and throughout. NUC: NN, MH, RPJCB; copy described (the Rothesay copy) lacks ll. 2-7.

The Famous, Luxurious Edition of Os Lusíadas by the Morgado de Mateus

8. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Os Lusíadas, poema épico ... Nova edição correcta, e dada á luz, por Dom Iozé Maria de Souza-Botelho* Paris: Officina Typographica de Firmin Didot, 1817. Folio (36 x 26 cm.), dark green full morocco (some very slight wear), signed in gilt “ENC. FERSIL. PORTO” and dated “14.5.1980” on lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine richly decorated in gilt with tan and crimson leather inlays, raised bands in six compartments, gilt author and short title in second compartment from head and “1817” at foot of spine, covers also richly gilt with tan and crimson leather inlaid borders, front cover with large leather inlay of a sailing ship in tan, dark brown, blue and red, decorated in gilt, large gilt and tan leather inlaid short title above, and author in gilt below, rear cover with smaller gilt sailing ship and anchor at center, containing tan and dark brown leather inlays, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, edges of head and foot of spine milled, beige silk endleaves, pastedowns with thick borders containing inlays and gilt similar to those on covers, green silk ribbon place-marker. Wood-engraved vignettes. Text with light foxing—less than in the two other copies we have handled and other copies we have seen on the market. Plates minimally affected in margins; images not affected. Half-title and title page with light browning. Uncut. In very good condition. Signature of [2.º?] Visconde de Villarinho de São Romão [?] on half title, with paper coat-of-arms in colors tipped on. Small oblong tickets of Livraria Acadêmica and Esquina, Lda., Porto, in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso.

O
VALEROSO
LVCIDENO,
E
TRIUMPHO
DA
LIBERDADE.

*Prohib. D. D. 24
corrig. D. 24
9. Fe. 1655.*

PRIMEIRA PARTE.

COMPOSTA

POR O P. MESTRE FREI MANOEL CALADO
da Ordem de S. Paulo primeiro Ermitão, da Congregação dos
Eremitas da Serra d'Offa, natural de Villauçoça.

DEDICADA

AO SERENISSIMO SENHOR DOM THEODOSIO
Principe do Reyno, & Monarchia de Portugal.



EM LISBOA.

Com licença da Sancta Inquisição, Ordinario, & Mesa do Paço.

Por Paulo Craesbeek, Impressor, & liureiro das Ordens Militares.
Anno do Senhor de 1648.

Jo. B. G.

Item 7 (greatly reduced)

(4 ll.), cxxx pp., (1 blank l.), 413 pp., 12 finely engraved plates [frontispiece portrait of Camões, plate of Camões in Macau, and 1 plate preceding each of the 10 cantos], with tissue guards to all plates, all printed, except that for the frontispiece, as is required. \$12,500

FIRST ISSUE, with the word “poder” in stanza XXX of Canto X in uncorrected state. This copy lacks the 10-page *Suplemento* (paginated 415-424), issued separately in 1818 and rarely present, especially in the first issue. Most copies had been distributed before the *Suplemento* was printed.

Nicely printed on excellent paper, the edition was said to have been limited to 210 copies, of which 182 were offered gratis to many of the leading libraries and personalities of Europe. “A impressão luxuosa e extraordinariamente nitida, com caracteres inteiramente novos, é um padrão da perfeição typographica usada na opulenta casa Didot, de que ella já dera a prova em honra do nosso egregio poeta na edição anterior, de menor formato” (Brito Aranha). No expense was spared by the fifth Morgado de Mateus, D. José Maria de Sousa Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos (1758-1825), a great landowner with holdings centered at Vila Real, one of the richest men in Europe, at whose behest the edition was produced. The Morgado de Mateus also wrote the introduction, consisting of an “Advertência” (pp. i-xlvi) and a “Vida de Camões” (pp. xlix-cxxx). Lignon engraved the frontispiece portrait of Camões after a design by Gérard, while Forsell (after Dessenne) engraved Camões in the *gruta* named for him in Macau. The remaining ten plates were engraved by Massard, Oortman, Henri Laurent, Bovinet, Pigeot, Toschi, Forster, and Richomme after designs by Dessenne (3) and Fragonard (7).

* Innocência V, 262-3. Brito Aranha, *A obra monumental de Luiz de Camões*. Braga, *Bibliographia Camoniana* pp. 63-4. Biblioteca Nacional, Pina Martins, *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões* (1972) 174. *Os Lusíadas de Camões: Quatrième Centenaire* 37. Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, *IV Centenario de Os Lusíadas de Camões 1571-1972*, 46. *Catálogo da Exposição Camoniana* 11. Canto 58. Ameal 397: “famosa e magnificente edição,” without the supplement, and with the word “poder” in stanza XXX of Canto X in uncorrected state (“rarissimo”), as in our copy. Avila-Perez 1101: with “poder” in uncorrected state and without the supplement. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 111-2: “aparecendo raras vezes exemplares á venda.” Palha 1658: “edition monumentale,” with “poder” in corrected state and with the supplement. Mindlin, *Highlights* 637. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Monteverde. NUC: DLC, NN, PPL, MH, NNH (without mention of the supplement).

*One of the Earliest Books Printed in South America –
Text in Spanish, Quechua & Aymara, by Two Jesuits*

9. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. *Tercero catecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones* Los Reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* and editor of



Item 8 (greatly reduced)

this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one (“Propriedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla”). (8), 215 ll. \$300,000

FIRST EDITION. A work of notable rarity, and of great importance for the religious, ethnological, and linguistic history of early colonial Peru. According to the verso of the second preliminary leaf, it was prepared by Juan de Atiença and José de Acosta. Acosta’s signature appears on the title-page of this copy.

This is the third or fourth book printed at the first press in South America. Ricardo, who had previously printed in Mexico City, was granted a license by the *Audencia* on 13 February 1584 to print books in Lima under the supervision of the Jesuits. Works from Ricardo’s press are very rare on today’s market.

The catechism is printed with the Spanish text at the head of each page. Below are double columns of Quechua and Aymara. Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara are the two major languages of the Andes.

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo-1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama. There he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes to the interior of Peru, where he spent years traveling the interior. Later he spent several years in Mexico. By 1587 he returned to Spain, where he published *De natura novi orbis* in Salamanca, 1588. His *Historia natural y moral de las Indias*, Seville, 1590, was among the first detailed, realistic descriptions of the New World.

* Medina, *Lima* 3. Palau 330311. Sabin 94838. BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish* STC (1966) p. 112. JCB I, i, 330. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas* 34. Viñaza, *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America* p. 81: had not seen a copy. Maggs, *The First Three Books Printed in South America*. Backer-Sommervogel I, 3233. Ternaux 161. HSA p. 108. See Leclerc 2116. Not in Adams. Not in García Icazbalceta, *Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América*. NUC: NN, DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 37870826 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Princeton University, Rosenbach Museum and Library, John Carter Brown Library, Dibam Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 68043886 (microform edition at Yale University Library and New Mexico State University); 751752301 (British Library Reference Collection); 560513649 (British Library); 80879260 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) KVK (51 databases searched); Ibero-Americanisches Institut PK Bibliothek (microfiche); Universitätsbibliothek Kiel; Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bonn Altamerikanistik (microfiche); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations

10. COELHO, Fr. Simão. *Compendio das Chronicas da Ordem de Nossa Senhora do Carmo*. [Lisbon]: Per Antonio Gonçalves, 1572. Folio (28.2 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century (third quarter?) mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (a few pinpoint wormholes), crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt short title, text-block edges rouged. Title-page with woodcut border comprised of caryatids, flowers and fruit. Full-page woodcut of the Carmelite arms on the final leaf. Large woodcut initials. Text in 2 columns. Four small holes in title page, touching a few letters without loss. Minor worming at fore-edge,

not affecting text. Mild dampstain on a few leaves. In very good condition. Eighteenth-century stamps of the Duques de Lafões on verso of title-page and on first leaf of main text. (10 ll.), 220 pp., (1 l.). \$18,000

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION of this Carmelite chronicle, followed (in Book 2) by precepts, exhortations and rules for living. After flourishing in England during the thirteenth century, the Carmelite Order spread throughout Europe. A separate and distinct branch, the Barefoot Carmelites, was formed after St. Theresa of Ávila instituted monasteries and nunneries with much stricter rules of observance. This reformed branch did not enter Portugal until the 1580s, but the original Order was popular there in the mid-sixteenth century, and by the late sixteenth century, had more monasteries than any other religious order in Portugal except the Jesuits and Franciscans. Chapters 19-21 of Book 1 (pp. 76-92) chronicle the history of the Carmelites in Portugal and the exploits of the fourteenth-century feudal lord Nuno Álvarez Pereira, who is said to have introduced the Order into Portugal.

Provenance: Collection of the Duques de Lafões. The second Duque de Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806) was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to the Marquês de Pombal. He was also a man of great culture, and while living in exile during Pombal's tenure assisted both Gluck and Mozart. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall, the Duque de Lafões became a dominant public figure, holding high public offices and founding the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa to assure that Portugal would share the benefits of the Enlightenment. (See Castro e Almeida, *Lista de ex-libris heráldicos portugueses* 205, and *Grande enciclopédia* XIV, 543-5.) Parts of his library were dispersed in the late nineteenth century; other parts after the political events of 1974.

* Innocência VII, 275. King Manuel 135. Anselmo 695. Barbosa Machado III, 713. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 179. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 132. Palha 2502. Azevedo-Samodães 787. Not in Adams. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados* or *Suplemento*; Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*; or Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*. Not in HSA. NUC:DCU. OCLC: 80448697 (Houghton Library); 41227150 (Newberry Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 956405029 (digitized). Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal ("folhas soltas ... encadernação danificada"), and the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra ("f. restauradas ... manuseamento"). Copac locates a copy at the Middle Temple Library.

*Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa—
One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese*

11. CORTE REAL, Jeronymo. *Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, vindo da India para este Reyno na nao chamada o galião grande S. João, que se perdeu no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal* [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly

del Sr. Al. de su Flurore...

TERCERO
CATHECISMO
 Y EXPOSICION DE LA
 Doctrina Christiana, por
 Sermones.

PARA QUE LOS SVRAS Y OTROS
 ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yndios
 y a las demas personas.

CONFORME A LO QUE EN EL SANCTO
 Concilio Prouincial de Lima se proueyo.

Exemplar de la Real Audiencia de Lima

✠ DVLCETVVM NOSTRO
 NOMINE NOSTRA SALVS.  SCRIBA SIN PECTORE NOMEN
 NAMQVE TVO CONSTAT

IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DE LA
 Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo
 primero Impressor en estos Reynos del Piru.

AÑO DE M. D. LXXXV.
 Esta cassado vn Real por cada pliego, en papel.

Conuerda con el original *Joseph de Acosta*

Item 9 (reduced)

shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. \$19,000

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language, generally acknowledged to be second only to the *Lusíadas* of Camões. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

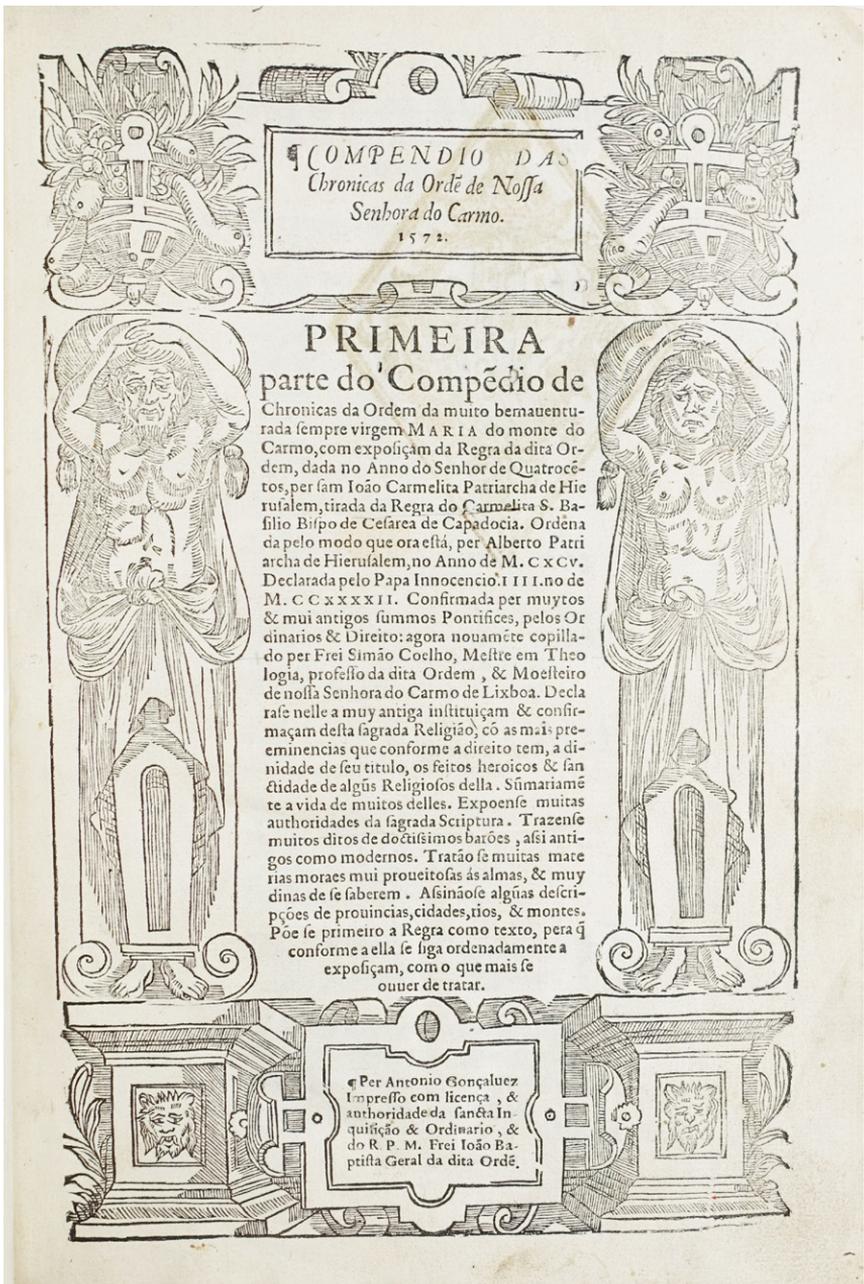
The poem's subject is one of the most celebrated events in Portuguese history: the shipwreck of the *São João* off the coast of Natal in 1552, which was followed by a trek through the wilderness of southeast Africa. The *Naufragio* was and continues to be by far the most popular of several peculiarly Portuguese contemporary accounts of maritime disasters, later collected under the title *Historia tragico-maritima*. This tragic, romantic drama is simply told, yet omits none of the more tawdry aspects of the journey. It is also of crucial importance as a source for the ethno-history of the tribes of southeastern Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533. He was not only a poet but a painter, and possibly also a musician; he may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Kebir and been captured there. The *Naufragio* and his other major work, *Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu*, 1574, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora. He died sometime before May 12, 1590.

* Anselmo 803: locating five copies of the work in Portugal (Arquivo Nacional, Oporto, Ajuda, Mafra and the Escola de Bellas Artes de Lisboa). King Manuel 234: adding copies in British Museum, Hispanic Society of America and at Harvard (the Palha copy). British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 133. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 200. *Europe Informed* 209: adding a copy at Indiana University. Barbosa Machado II, 497. Innocêncio III, 262-63 and X, 128. Pinto de Matos p. 196. Brunet II, 310: citing the Heber copy, which sold for £3. JCB, *Additions*, p. 17; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 594/2. Mindlin *Highlights* 593. Palha 787. Azevedo-Samodães 916. Not in Adams. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not in Ticknor *Catalogue*. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 78254488 (Harvard University-Houghton Library); 78457906 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Killie Campbell Library-South Africa); 559644650 (British Library); 799690443 (Paris-Mazarine); 828315104 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 80817744 is a microform at EROMM; 630154677 (Indiana University). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the British Library copy only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a single copy at Paris-Mazarine in addition to the copies cited by Porbase.

*Rare Account of 1597 Sea Battles
Between the English & the Portuguese in the Azores*

12. COUTINHO, Gonçalo Vaz. *Historia do successo que na Ilha de S. Miguel ovve com armada ingresa que sobre a ditta Ilha foy, sendo Governador della Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho* Lisbon: Pedro Craesbeeck, 1630. 4^o, twentieth-century (first half) tan sheep in antique style (slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red and darker brown lettering-pieces in second and third compartments from head with gilt letter, covers elaborately tooled in blind,



Item 10 (greatly reduced)

NAVFRAGIO

ELASTIMOSO SVCESSO

DA PERDIÇAM DE MA-
noel de Soufa de Sepulueda, & Dona Lia-
nor de Sá sua mulher, & filhos, vindo da In-
dia para este Reyno na nao chamada o ga-
lião grande S. Ioão que se perdeu no cabo
de boa Esperança, na terra do Natal.

*E a perigrinação que tiuerão rodeando terras de Cas-
fres mais de 300. legoas tè sua morte.*

*Composto em verso heroico, & octaua rima
por Feronimo Corte Real.*

Dirigido ao excelentissimo principe **D. Theodosio**
Duque de Bragança, & Barcellos, Marques de Vi-
lauiçosa, Conde de Ourem, Señor das villas d'Ar-
rayollos, & Portel. **Summa felicidade.**

*Com licença da sancta Inquiçãõ, & do ordinario,
& de sua Magestade.*

Na officina de Simão Lopez.

Com priuilegio Real por dez annos.

M. D. XCIIII.

text-block edges rouged. Ever-so-slight discoloration to title page. Crisp; in very good to fine condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila-Perez. (4 ll.), 94 pp., (1 integral blank l.). \$9,000

FIRST EDITION of this rare description of the 1597 conflict between the Portuguese and the English in the Azores. Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho, sent to the Azores as Governor of São Miguel in 1597, helped defend the islands against the fleet sent under Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex. The English had a few minor victories, but failed in their primary objective, to capture the Spanish treasure fleet from the Americas. Vaz Coutinho was prompted to write this account by the capture of Bahia by the Dutch in 1634. This is referred to on the third preliminary leaf recto, and on pp. 1 and 3-4.

* Arouca C701 (citing only a copy in the Biblioteca de Ajuda; appears to be no copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Innocêncio III, 160: "raro"; calling for only 94 pp. Figanière 162: calling for only 94 pp. Canto, *Bibliografia Açoriana* pp. 158-9: calling for only 94 pp. Barbosa Machado II, 408-9. Not in Palha, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Avila-Perez 7887 (this copy). Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: NN (giving the collation as 4 ll., 94 pp., (1 l.), but noting "last leaf [blank?] wanting"—probably because the final quire is of 7 leaves). OCLC: 504706659 and 771903693 (both British Library); 311481568 (Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen); 433884141 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78030027 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters). Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen only. Not located in Porbase.

Lyell: "One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books"

13. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. *Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto* Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebacked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer's device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp. In very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed Æ^{10} , A-B⁸, a⁹, b-z⁸, aa-hh⁸, ii⁶. \$200,000

FIRST EDITION. This magnificent classic was produced, according to the colophon, at the command of Charles V by his printer Arnão Guillen de Brocar; this is the first intimation we have that Brocar had been appointed royal printer. Later editions appeared in Seville, 1542 (colophon: 1543); Pamplona, 1591; Valencia, 1779; and finally in 1877. (See Simón Díaz.)

The large woodcuts, initials and printer's device are striking examples of the art of contemporary Spanish book illustration. The title-page woodcut shows the king enthroned, with two figures kneeling before him; one, presumably the author, is reading from a book. Lyell

notes that the borders are especially fine (*Early Book Illustration in Spain*, p. 286, with illustration of title-page as fig. 224). The full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion on the verso of f. 10 is signed by "I.D.", whom Lyell calls "one of the master Spanish woodcutters, and one of the few whose work can be identified" (p. 286 and fig. 225). Facing the first page of text (f. B8^v) is a full equestrian portrait of D. Juan II, surrounded by smaller woodcut portraits of the other *dramatis personae* (five women, three men).

The printer's device that appears at the end of the *Crónica* is the first appearance of what Norton calls Brocar's "E" device. In the upper compartment is a portrait of the printer kneeling before the emblems of the Passion, and in the lower are 2 archangels supporting a coat of arms with the monogram "AG" and the figure of a boar.

D. Juan II, King of Castile from 1406 to 1454, was a weak ruler but a notable patron of literature and the chivalric arts. The son of Henry III and Catherine of Lancaster, he ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign—the longest in the history of the Trastámara dynasty—was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence of Álvaro de Luna, who as the king's constable and favorite became one of the most powerful men in Spanish history. Luna's hold over the king inflamed the nobility and neighboring kingdoms, causing rebellion, hostilities and court intrigues. The *Crónica* is antagonistic to Luna, blaming Spain's troubles on the king's indifference and Luna's ambition. Yet this was a period of high intellectual achievement, fostered by the king's taste for and patronage of literature. Though a failure as a statesman, D. Juan II made his court an important literary center from which Renaissance classicism and humanism spread throughout Spain.

The *Crónica*, which begins with the death of D. Enrique III and continues until the death of D. Juan II, is organized by the years of the king's reign, each subdivided into chapters. It contains transcriptions of numerous important original letters and other curious contemporary documents. Distinguished by its meticulous attention to sources, it is considered more reliable and trustworthy than any previous Castilian chronicle, and is of the greatest historical value. Given the extraordinary importance of Álvaro de Luna during the reign, it is not surprising that he should be a central figure, nor that the culminating episode of the work is the description of his beheading.

Scholars disagree over the authorship of this work to the point that Simón Díaz, Ward, the *Catalogue* of the Hispanic Society, the *Catálogo colectivo* and others list it simply under *Crónica*. The prologue is by Álvaro García de Santa María (fl. 1450-55), and the colophon adds that the work was "corregida por el Doctor Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal," professor at Salamanca and a member of the royal council. Fitzmaurice-Kelly (p. 102) ascribes the work to Álvaro García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish *converso* family from Burgos, and unknown others. O'Callaghan (*History of Medieval Spain*, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvaro García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (*History of Spanish Literature* I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvaro García de Santa María, Juan de Mena, Juan Rodrigues de Padron, and Diego de Valera, but believes the work was put together in this form by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán. (Pérez de Guzmán [ca. 1390-1460] was active in public affairs at the time, but his opposition to Luna led to an early retirement.) Ward states, "It is probably the work of the celebrated *converso* Álvaro García de Santa María, who drew on many earlier chronicles for his compilation" (p. 305).

Arnão Guillén de Brocar, probably a Frenchman, began printing in Pamplona in 1490. By 1502 he had moved on to Logroño, where he produced the first of many works by the great scholar Antonio de Nebrija. Possibly at Nebrija's recommendation, Brocar became official printer to the University of Alcalá de Henares and produced one of the monuments of early Spanish typography, the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, 1514-1517 (Norton 27A). He eventually opened printing offices at Toledo and Valladolid as well. The *Crónica* was one of the last works produced by Brocar at Logroño, just after he was appointed royal printer. It is especially notable because

ROBERT SOUTHEY COLLECTION

Poet, essayist, historian, critic and polemicist, Robert Southey (1774-1843) played a significant role in the English literary scene of his day and exercised considerable influence in public life. Since he was a contemporary and close associate of Coleridge, Wordsworth and Lamb (among others), his voluminous correspondence throws light on the artistic, social and political ideas of the leading writers of the time. Southey was one of the earliest critics of the evils of the factory system that was introduced into Britain at the turn of the nineteenth century.

Southey's *History of the Brazil* was a pioneer work for the historiography of the new Brazilian nation, and has proved to be of lasting value. In this collection, the first edition of the *History of the Brazil* is a most interesting presentation copy to Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d'Rothesay, who aided Southey by supplying books for his research on Brazil, and who was instrumental in negotiating Portuguese recognition of Brazilian independence.

Southey's *History of the Peninsular War* recorded the inspiring Spanish, Portuguese and British resistance to Napoleon's military might. The first edition of the *History of the Peninsular War* in this collection is also a presentation copy.

Despite his numerous literary achievements, including his place as a pioneer of modern English prose style and his designation as England's Poet Laureate, Southey's best known work is probably the children's classic "The Three Bears"— although ironically, the work is seldom associated with his name. A first edition of *The Doctor* in this collection contains the first appearance of "The Three Bears" in volume IV.

The collection offered comprises 265 printed works (449 volumes) in good to excellent condition, many in original or contemporary bindings. There are 65 first editions of Southey's works, including a number of interesting presentation copies; most of the remaining works by Southey are important early editions and first American appearances. The collection is also rich in printed collections of Southey's letters, other works in which his letters appear, as well as most of the pertinent secondary texts. In addition, there are three works from Southey's library, including one "Cottonian" binding, two autograph letters, and two manuscript fragments in Southey's hand.

Complete list of titles with bibliographic information & price upon request

HISTORIA DO
SUCCESSO
QUE NA ILHA DE
S. MIGUEL OVVE COM
ARMADA INGRESA QUE
 sobre a ditta Ilha foy, sendo Gouver-
 nador della Gonçalo Vaz Cou-
 tinho fidalgo da casa de
 S. Magestade, & do
 seu Conselho.

*Dirigida à Magestade Real de Dom
 Phelippe Terceiro de Por-
 tugal deste nome.*

Escrita pello mesmo Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho,
 natural da Villa de Santarem.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

EM LISBOA.

Por Pedro Craesbeeck Impressor del Rey,
 Anno 1630.



Item 13 (greatly reduced)

the gothic letter and commentary types, the device, and most of the woodcut initials were new to Brocar's press. Brocar probably died in 1524.

* Palau 64966. *Catálogo colectivo* C3687. Simón Díaz III, 5473; cf. X, 3781, where the Seville, 1542 edition is listed under Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Lyell, *Early Book Illustration in Spain* pp. 285-8. Haebler, *Early Printers* 49 & 119: "a masterpiece of typography." Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* 427 and (on Brocar) p. 159; *Printing in Spain* pp. 44-5. Anninger 50. Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 305 ("accurate and lively, the chronicle is better written than those in the Alphonsine tradition") and p. 230. Davies, *Devices of the Early Printers* 48, and pp. 170-1. Updike, *Printing Types* II, 47, 65. Gallardo 3440. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 266. HSA p. 157. Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI, Tipografia espanhola* 188: calling it an octavo (!), with only (14), 240 ll. Coimbra, *Catálogo dos Reservados* 843: 2 copies, the second lacking the title-page and 12 other leaves. Salvá 3117. Heredia 3131. Not in Adams. *NUC: DLC* (Rosenwald Collection). KVK worldwide (51 databases searched) adds one copy at Biblioteca Nazionale centrale-Roma, and one copy at Biblioteca universitaria Alessandrina-Roma.

*Important Source on Franciscan Missionaries in China, Malacca,
Cambodia, and Portuguese India, By an Author Born in Macau*

14. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. *Vergel de plantas, e flores da Provincia da Madre de Deos dos Capuchos Reformados*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690. Folio (28.1 x 19.8 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, warped, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), manuscript vertical title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Paper flaw in F3 costing a few letters, light marginal dampstaining at end, occasional light spotting. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank margins of title and 2 text pages. Small square printed paper shelf-ticket of same with manuscript notations near upper outer corner of recto of second (older) front free endleaf. (6 ll.), 479 pp. \$20,000

FIRST and ONLY COMPLETE EDITION of this very rare chronicle of the province of Madre de Deos, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia and Ceylon. Excerpts, titled *Descrição do Imperio da China ...* were published in Hong Kong, 1878. That edition is also very rare. *Vergel de plantas* begins with the arrival of Franciscan missionaries in Goa in 1540; it also provides significant material on Cochim, Damão, Chaul and Diu. Chapter 4 is devoted to the activities of Capuchins in China (pp. 115-271), many in Macau, and pp. 149-264 are given over to a "Discriçam do Imperio da China," which includes comments on buildings, navigation, language, police, government, industry, and more. Chapter 5 deals with Malacca and Siam (pp. 272-98), Chapter 6 with Cambodia (pp. 298-354). Chapter 8 has sections on Moçambique (pp. 424-6) and Ceylon (pp. 426-9), and a biography of a Capuchin who was a Kaffir (pp. 439-41). Throughout the volume are extensive comments on churches (including their miraculous images) and on the missionary activity of individual Capuchins in Goa and elsewhere in Asia. (Many of these biographies are 6 to 10 pages long.) While much has been written concerning Jesuit missions in this area, relatively little is known of the Capuchin work which this book details, including at the end a year-by-year chronicle from 1623 to 1679 with the names of the "guardians." Everywhere the Capuchins went they established schools, wrote books in the vernacular of the country, and

held public conferences with learned heathen. They found their chief obstacle to be European traders, including Portuguese.

Fr. Jacinto made efforts to consult primary source material: “Com grande trabalho descobri o fogo escondido no poço da antiguidade, & obscura caverna do esquecimento por cartorios, & archivos, por informações, & papeis, que alguns particulares curiosos conservarão” (f3v). Some of these documents are transcribed within the text.

Born in Macau in 1612, Fr. Jacinto de Deus was a Capuchin who served as provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition in the province of Madre de Deos. He died in Goa in 1681. This work was edited and published posthumously by P. Fr. Amaro de Santo António, provincial of Madre de Deos.

During the eighteenth century, Fr. Jacinto was harshly criticized for unnecessarily turning into Portuguese many words that the critics thought had adequate Portuguese equivalents. One critic suggested that the *Vergel das plantas* should have been entitled *Sementeira de vocabulos latinos puerilmente aporuguezados*. Innocência notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.

* Arouca D19. Innocência III, 238-9. *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 206. Cordier, *Indosinica* 1952-3; *Sinica* 37. Gonçalves 891. Civezza, *Saggio di bibliografia geografica storica etnografica Sanfrancescana* 185: “Tutto il libro poi è ricco di notizie e documenti interessantissimi delle nostre Missioni nell’ Indie Portoghesi, in Cina, in Concicina e nel Tonchino: libro molto raro e ricercatissimo,” giving a list of the sections in the description of China (reprinted in Cordier), and noting that his copy, located with much difficulty, lacked the title and the first 11 pages. Barbosa Machado II, 462-3. *Bibliografia cronológica da literatura de espiritualidade em Portugal* 1760. Figanière 1452. JFB (1994) J1. Palha 2483: “Chronique RARE ET ESTIMÉ.” Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 243. Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões deslandesianas* I, 89-91. Nepomuceno 600. Monteverde 2067. Azevedo-Samodães 3669. Sousa da Câmara 1010. Not in Scholberg. Not in Ameal or Avila Perez. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: InU, MnU. OCLC: 11529736 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Saint Bonaventure University, Indiana University, University of Minnesota, British Library); 560536014 (British Library); 68747495 (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies); 24617596 (Master Microfilm held by Library of Congress). Porbase lists three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one is described as a variant issue, with the final license dated 20 October 1689, as in our copy). Copac repeats British Library only.

*Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts
Printed in Salamanca, in a Contemporary Salamanca Binding—
Edited by Dullaert’s Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo
Only One Copy (in Mexico) Located Outside of the Iberian Peninsula*

15. DULLAERT, Jean, of Ghent [also known as Johannes Dullardus de Gandavo]. *Questiones super duos libros Peri hermenias Aristotelis . . .* [Colophon] Salamanca: (Juan de Porras), 1517. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled morocco over boards, complex interlacing roll alternating with rows of circular punches between sets of 3 parallel lines; expertly rebacked, and corners mended; metal clasps refurbished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his desk in a carefully depicted study, above the title (which runs to 6 lines of gothic type), all within woodcut borders. On verso



Item 13 (greatly reduced)

of first leaf, a large Crucifixion above a smaller vignette of the Last Supper, all within woodcut borders. Full-page woodcut logical charts on ff. 54r and 119v. Text in 2 sizes of gothic type (for the Aristotle text and the commentary), woodcut initials, 2 columns. An extremely rare work, in very fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128 ll. [xciii misfoliated cxix, cxvii misfoliated cxviii], signed a⁴, b-q⁸, r⁴. \$90,000

First edition in this form of Aristotle's logical work *De interpretatione*, with commentary by Dullaert. It was edited by Dullaert's pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo, who later became one of Spain's most famous Renaissance scholars. According to the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, Dullaert's commentary on *De interpretatione* was first published in Paris, 1509; the only copy of that edition we have been able to trace is located at the B.U.-Lille. The *Catálogo colectivo* lists Dullaert's commentary published by Étienne Baland (active in Lyons) in 1515, apparently edited by one Clodoaldus: the title-page reads, "a magistro Clodoaldo cenalis ... de nouo puribus mendis absterse." This Salamanca, 1517 edition, according to the title-page, was edited by Juan Martínez Siliceo "ut paulo tersiora quaeque fuerint excuderentur." We have located no other edition of Dullaert's commentary edited by Martínez Siliceo.

Aristotle's *Peri hermeneias*, also known under its Latin title *De interpretatione*, deals with language as the expression of mind, beginning with the definition of noun, verb, denial, affirmation, proposition and sentence. Although at least one early authority doubted its authorship, there is strong external evidence that it is by Aristotle (i.e., Theophrastus and Eudemus wrote works that presuppose it), and the style and grammar seem genuinely Aristotelian. It is generally considered an early work of Aristotle, still showing Plato's influence.

The magnificent title-page woodcut had already been used at Salamanca late in the fifteenth century. The Crucifixion—Last Supper cut on the verso is closely copied after the material used in the missals printed for Lucantonio Giunta at Venice. The complex diagrams are probably original blocks for this publication.

Jean Dullaert (1470-1513), an Augustinian friar born in Ghent, is known for his contributions to logic and natural philosophy. "The logical subtlety of Dullaert's endless dialectics provoked considerable adverse criticism from Vives and other humanists, but otherwise his teachings were appreciated and frequently cited during the sixteenth century" (*DSB* IV, 237). He published commentaries on Aristotle's *Physica* and *De caelo* in 1506 (subsequent editions in 1511 and 1512) and on Aristotle's *Meteorologica* in 1512 (reissued by Vives in 1514), as well as editions of works by Jean Buridan and Paul of Venice.

The editor, Juan Martínez Siliceo (ca. 1486-1557), was an outstanding pupil of Dullaert's; the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* notes that he and Juan de Celaya were "both important for their contributions to the rise of mathematical physics." In this posthumous edition of Dullaert's commentary, Martínez Siliceo apparently cut some parts he felt were repetitive or unnecessary. A native of Villagarcía in Extremadura, he studied and taught at the Sorbonne before moving to the University of Salamanca, and then serving as tutor to the the Infante D. Felipe. In 1541 he was named bishop of Cartagena, and in 1545, bishop of Toledo. The year before his death he was raised to the rank of cardinal, an event celebrated with an eighty-foot arch and an elaborate procession that was so well attended that several people were asphyxiated. Aside from his commentaries on Aristotle, he published several important works on mathematics, including *Arithmetica*, Paris 1526.

The binding closely resembles one done in Salamanca, ca. 1503, illustrated in Penney's *Album of Bookbindings* (plate VII). Three different sizes of the interlacing roll used in the Hispanic Society's binding are used on our binding.

NUC lists no edition of this commentary by Dullaert, and only one copy each of a few of his other works: his commentary on Aristotle's *Meteorologica*, Paris 1514, at NN; and editions

21

VERGEL
DE
PLANTAS, E FLORES
Da Provincia da
MADRE DE DEOS
dos Capuchos Reformados,

COMPOSTO

Pelo P. M. Fr. **IACINTO DE DEOS**,
Lente de Theologia, Primeiro Padre da mesma Provincia ;
Excommiffario Géral, & Deputado do Santo Officio da
Inquifição de Goa na India Oriental;

Offerecido, & Dedicado

AO EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR

D. Fr. DIOGO HERNANDES
DE ANGLVLO Y SANDOVAL,
COMMISSARIO GERAL QUE FOY DE TODA A FAMILIA
de noſſo Padre S. Francisco, Arcebiſpo de Sardenha, Governador, &
Viz-Rey no eſpiritual, & temporal naquelle Reyno, & hoje do Con-
felho da Mageſtade Catholica, Biſpo de Avila, Embaixador
Extraordinario neſtes Reynos de Portugal:

Pelo P. Fr. **AMARO DE SANTO ANTONIO**, MINISTRO
Provincial, & Primeiro Padre da Provincia da Madre de Deos de Goa.



LISBOA,
Na Officina de **MIGVEL DESLANDES,**
Impreſſor de Sua Mageſtade.
Com todas as licenças neceſſarias. Anno 1690.

of his commentary on Aristotle's *Physics*, (Paris) 1506, at NNAM and (Lyons 1512) at MH. A microfilm copy of the British Library's copy of Dullaert on Aristotle's *Physics* (Paris: G.L. Nicolaus Depratis, 1506) is at NNC.

* Norton507: citing copies at Barcelona-Biblioteca Universitaria; León-San Isidoro; Oviedo-Biblioteca del Cabildo; Seville-Biblioteca Universitaria; Lisbon-Biblioteca Nacional; and an incomplete copy at Burgos, Biblioteca Provincial. Ruiz Fidalgo 117: adds a copy at Salamanca-Biblioteca Universitaria; on Juan de Porras, see I, 37-43. Witten, *Catalogue Six: One Hundred Important Books and Manuscripts* 32 (1975). Not in Palau. Not in the *Catálogo colectivo*, which locates Dullaert's commentary edited by Clodoaldus, (Lyons): Bland, 1515, at the Biblioteca Pública of Palma de Mallorca (D.1638). Not in Adams. This work not listed with Martínez Siliceo's others by Simón Díaz (cf. XIV, 361-2). Cf. Picatoste y Rodríguez, *Biblioteca científica española* pp. 183-5 for other works by Martínez Siliceo. See also Lohr, *Latin Aristotle Commentaries, II: Renaissance Authors*, pp. 128-9; 246. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 651340692 (Biblioteca Nacional de México). CCPBE locates three copies: Oviedo Cathedral, Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Burgos, Real Colegiata de San Isidoro-León. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).

First Appearance of Euclid in Spain

16. EUCLID. *Los seis libros primeros dela geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathedratico de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Seuilla. Dirigidos al jllustre señor Luciano de Negron, canonigo dela sancta yglesia de Seuilla.* Seville: En Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4^o, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedicatee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Crisp. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. In fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704. 121, (1) ll., signed A⁴, B-P⁸, Q⁴, R². A4 missigned "4", M2 missigned "M3". Leaf 11 unnumbered, 51 misnumbered 42, 78 misnumbered 70, 84 misnumbered 76, 103 misnumbered 102, 105 misnumbered 108, and 116 misnumbered 108. \$18,000

First Edition in Spanish, and the only edition of this translation prior to a Salamanca 1999 reprint. It is also the first printing of any text by Euclid in Spain, in any language. Zamorano (b. 1542) was professor of cosmography at the Casa de la Contratación de las Indias, as well as an astrologer and mathematician. He later became *piloto mayor* to King Philip II and wrote the official navigation manual of the Spanish Navy at the time of the Armada. In the present book, he emphasizes the sciences of mechanics, astronomy, and cosmography.

Thomas-Stanford comments that this volume has the appearance of a schoolbook, which would account for its rarity, and notes that the few copies he had been able to examine were rather worn (pp. 16-17).

Euclid's *Elements*, a collection of definitions, axioms, theorems, and proofs in 13 books (of which six are included in this translation) is the oldest extant deductive treatment of mathematics,



Item 15 (greatly reduced)

and played an important role in the development of logic and modern science. One of the world's most successful and influential textbooks, it was first published in Venice, 1482, and has appeared in over a thousand editions.

* Thomas-Stanford 43. Adams E1018. BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 74 (British Library copy with title-page mutilated). Palau 84721. Beardsley 95 (listing copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de España and University of Michigan). *Catálogo colectivo* E903. Salvá 2570. Heredia 4494. Steck III, 88. Duarte, *Euclides, Arquimedes, Newton* pp. 46, 48. Honeyman 1011. Riccardi, *Bibliografia euclidea*, 1576 (1). Not in HSA. NUC: MiU, MB. OCLC: 23621006 (Burndy Library, Indiana University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Michigan, Brown University, Cambridge University, National Library of Wales), 560851127 (British Library); 266086700 (Cambridge University); 57317460 (microfilm copy: Center for Research Libraries, ProQuest). CCPBE locates sixteen copies. Not located in Rebiun (which cites Salamanca 1999 and Mairena del Aljarafe 2006 editions). Copac repeats the two copies at Cambridge University. Not in Orbis (which lists the Salamanca 1999 edition at SML). KVK worldwide (51 databases searched) adds one copy at Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma, and one at Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma.

*Oration of a Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University
In the Presence of King D. João III
Only Two Recorded Locations—No Locations Outside of Portugal*

17. FERNANDES, Pedro. *Petri Ferdinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omniu[m] co[m]mendatione oratio apud universam Conimbrica[m] Academiam habita Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugalliaë Regem.* Coimbra: Excudebant Ioannes Barrerius, & Ioannes Aluarus [i.e., João de Barreira and João Álvares], 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. Clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. In fine condition. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infancia, 34-1° Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Pencil note on front pastedown endleaf: "Este exemplar pertenceu a // Guilherme J.C. Henriques // (Da Carnota) [illegible signature]." [20 ll.], signed A-B⁸, C⁴. \$15,000

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

Pedro Fernandes was a native of Lisbon and page at the court of D. João III, where his father served the king's sister, the Infanta D. Maria. He was sent to study in Paris, where he received

a Master of Arts degree in canon law. After six years he was summoned back to Portugal by the king, to join the faculty of Coimbra University.

Provenance: Guilherme João Carlos Henriques (London, 1846-Alenquer [?], 1911), author and archeologist. He arrived in Portugal in 1860, fixing his residence at the Quinta da Carnota in the Concelho de Alenquer, which he later inherited upon the death of the Conde de Carnota. Dedicating himself to the study of the region in which he lived, he published in 1873 the results of his studies, *Alenquer e seu concelho*. A second, revised edition appeared in 1902. More closely related to the present volume, he published in 1896, in two parts, *Estudos Goesianos*, and *George Buchanan in the Lisbon Inquisition*, 1906. Henriques was also responsible for publishing a part of the *Correspondência do Duque de Saldanha*. José Rodrigues Pires, Lisbon antiquarian bookseller and runner, was the brother of João Rodrigues Pires. João established Mundo do Livro in Lisbon shortly after the Second World War. During the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s Mundo do Livro was one of the most important antiquarian bookshops in Portugal.

* Anselmo 275 (citing two copies only, at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto and the Biblioteca Municipal de Évora). Barbosa Machado III, 576. Nicolau Antonio *Nova*, II, 152. Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI: I Tipografia portuguesa* 389. Not in Adams. Not in King Manuel. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*. Not in Coimbra, *Catálogo de reservados* or supplements. Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

18. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego. *Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru ... contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaescimientos y successos* 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed

LOS SEIS LIBROS PRIMEROS DE LA GEOMETRIA DE EVCLIDES.

Traduzidos en légua Española por Rodrigo çamorano Astrolo
go y Mathematico, y Cathedratico de Cosmographia por
su Magestad en la casa de la Contrataçió de Seuilla
Dirigidos al jllustre señor Luciano de Negrõ,
Canonigo de la sancta yglesia de Seuilla.

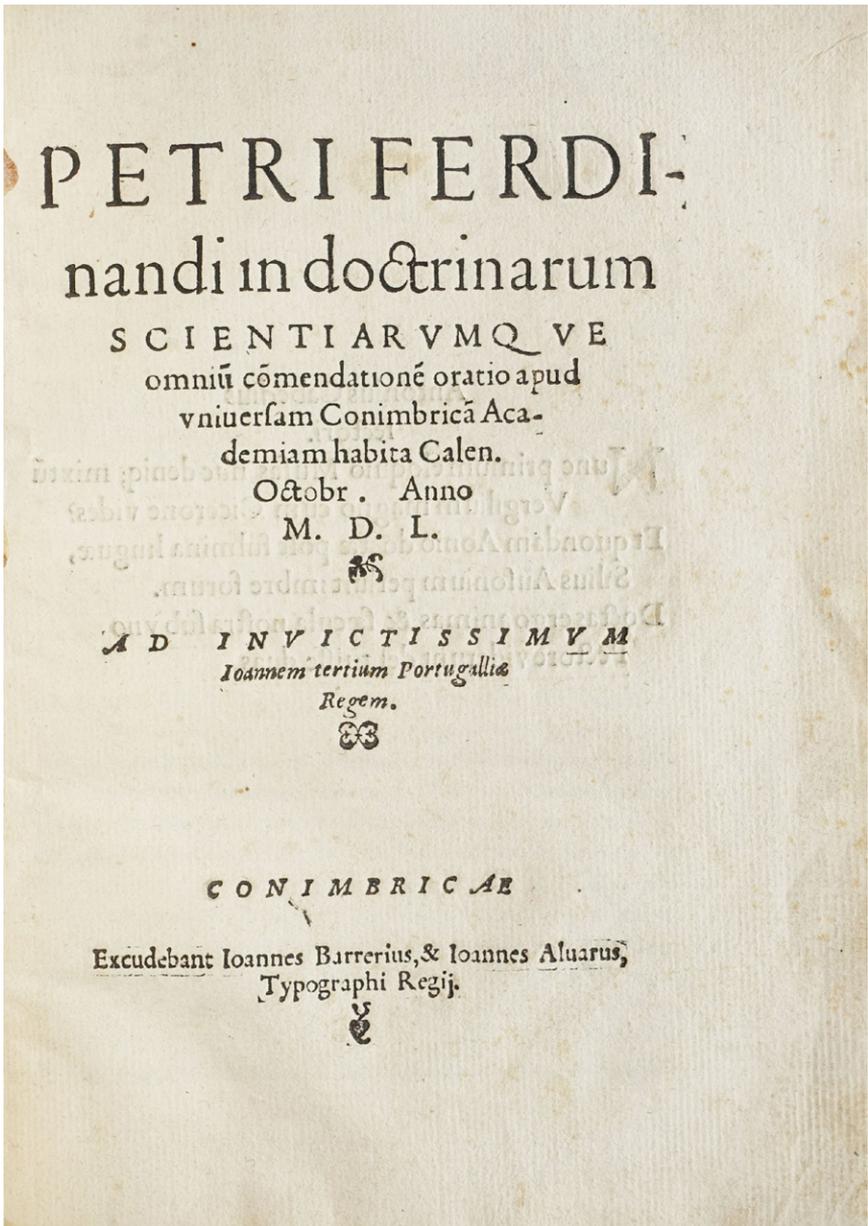


Con licencia del Consejo Real.
En Seuilla en casa de Alonso de la Barrera.

1576

Esta tasado en

Item 16 (reduced)



Item 17 (reduced)

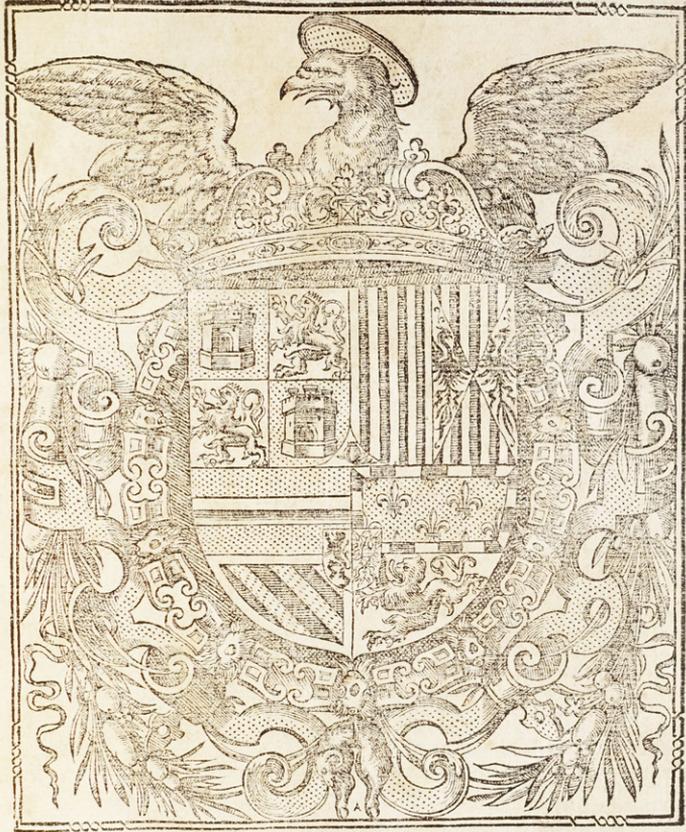
in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll. 2 volumes. \$35,000

FIRST EDITION of this important early source for the history of Peru, and indeed for the early history of all of Latin America. It is rare because the Council of the Indies interrupted its publication in March 1572, decreeing that all known copies be destroyed on the grounds that the book "related facts contrary to the truth, and others which were different from the truth, and that he had omitted to mention facts which he should have mentioned which would result in a grave danger to the authorities in the Indies." A permit to print was issued in 1729, but the work was again suppressed before printing was completed.

The *Historia* details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca's apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V's "New Laws" in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia's account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru. Sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked, he routed Pizarro's followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who served as viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Cañete, and aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters, diaries, and official documents. "No history of that period compares with it in the copiousness of its details" (Prescott, *Conquest of Peru* [1865] II, 474).

* Palau 89549. Sabin 24133. Alden & Landis 571 / 10. BL *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 76. *Catálogo colectivo* F214. Medina, *BHA* 214. Escudero 649-50. Gallardo 2182. JCB I, i, 244-5. JFB F52. HSA p. 200. Salvá 3317. Heredia 3426. Simón Díaz X, n° 512. Cf. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 166620307 (Yale University Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, University of Glasgow Library); 804206549 (Universidad de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 461975557 (University of Alberta); 496579810 (British Library Reference Collections); 69356021 (Universiteit Leiden); 629900181 (Universidad de Valladolid); 457906175 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 954852800 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma, Vittorio Emanuele II); 801066539 (Paris-Mazarine); 919732001 (Universidad de Valencia); digitized copies include 434005201, 760614445, 760670635, 911175008; 928252984. Melvyl cites copies at Berkeley and CRL. KVK (44 databases searched) locates 1 copy at Hochschulbibliothekszentrum North Rhine-Westphalia (with OCLC accession number 801066539, although OCLC does not list HBZ copy); 1 copy at Biblioteca regionale universitaria-Catania; and repeats Bibliothèque nationale de France.



PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA

DEL PERU, QUE SE MANDO ESCRE-
 vir, à Diego Fernandez, vezino de la ciudad de Palencia. Cõtine la pri-
 mera, lo succedido en la Nueva España y enel Perú, sobre la execu-
 cion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el
 Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces.
 LA SEGUNDA, CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y AL-
 amiento de los Contreras, y don Sebastia de Castilla y de Francisco Hernández Giron:
 con otros muchos accescimientos y successos. Dirigido à la. C. R. M. del Rey
 DON PHILIPPE nuestro Señor.
 Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, y Aragon, y delas Indias.
 Fue impresso en Seuilla en Casa de Hernando diaz
 en la calle de la Serpe. Año de 1571.
 Diego Fernandez

Item 18 (greatly reduced)

*Important Work on Fumigation as a Public Health Initiative
During the Peninsular War
In a Beautiful Contemporary Royal Binding*

19. [FUMIGATION]. *Memoria sobre las disposiciones tomadas por el gobierno para introducir en España el método de fumigar y purificar la atmósfera de Guiton de Morveau, experimentos hechos con este motivo, y algunas otras noticias que prueban el poder desinfectante de los ácidos minerales, y las oportunas providencias que ha dado el Excmo. Señor Generalísimo Príncipe de la Paz, con el fin de evitar los progresos del contagio de la fiebre amarilla, y su reproducción.* Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1805. 4^o, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight rubbing at hinges and in center of upper cover), with the binder's tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Wide gilt roll-tooled borders, smooth spine richly gilt in five compartments, with the short-title in the second, floral baskets in the others, all edges gilt, silk ribbon place-marker. Light marginal foxing on a few plates and slight soiling at head of a few leaves. In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. Maria Cristina, Queen of Spain. 92, 234 pp., 8 engraved folding plates, 3 folding tables. \$9,000

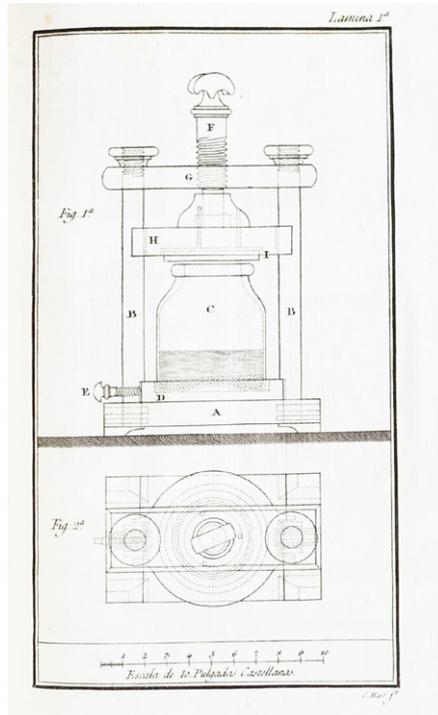
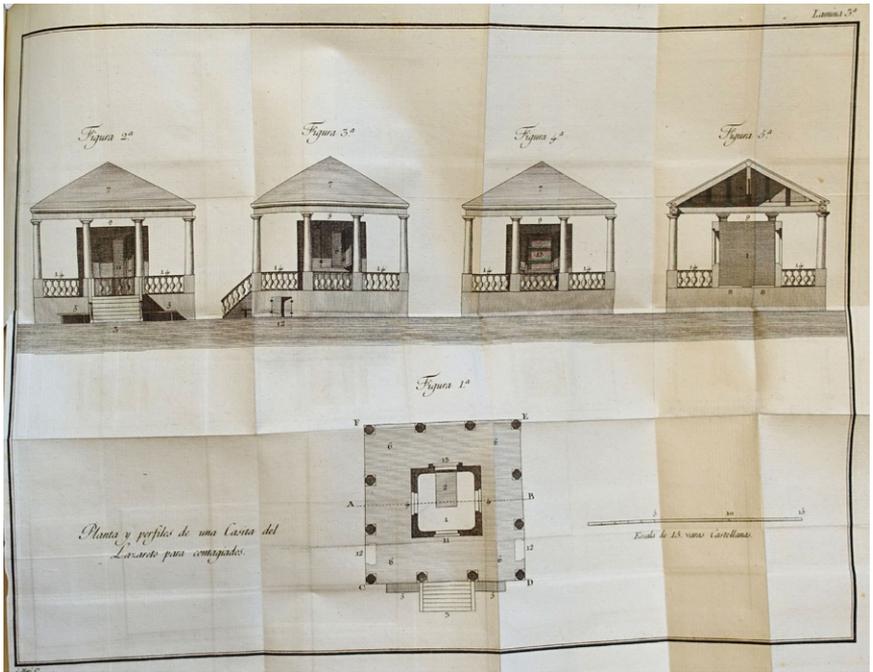
FIRST EDITION of this extensive report on the earliest government program of fumigation in Spain: a major public health initiative undertaken in an attempt to stop the spread of yellow fever. As recounted in the *Memória* (pp. 1-92), after yellow fever broke out in Malaga in 1804, Prime Minister Manuel Godoy (1792-97 and 1801-08) quickly established a *cordon sanitaire* around Andalucía, Murcia, and Valencia. Then he sent to Paris for the latest in fumigation equipment and set Spanish engineers to producing copies. There was some resistance to using fumigation, since results to that point had been inconclusive. Godoy instructed a number of physicians and scientists to test Morveau's method for its effect on people, animals and clothing when various mineral acids were used (sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric). The *Memória* details the results of these tests and describes the quarantine measures that were taken when fumigation alone was deemed insufficient.

The *Memória* is followed by 25 *documentos justificativos*, which include detailed descriptions of the fumigation apparatus, instructions for use, reports on the effects of fumigation, a much-debated trial run in Cartagena, descriptions of other methods of fumigation, and an account of all known cases of yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. The plates that accompany the documents illustrate the apparatus and its use for fumigating clothing and people, as well as the set-up of a quarantine hospital. Three large folding tables provide a sample of how a town (in this case Cartagena) could be divided into districts for purposes of fumigation; statistics on the outcome of yellow fever in patients at the hospital in Antiguones; and statistics on the spread and effects of the yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. Given that in five months some 45,000 people died, it is no surprise that Godoy was extremely eager to curb the disease.

Severe outbreaks of yellow fever occurred throughout the nineteenth century, until mosquitos were identified as the disease vector in the 1880s and attention was shifted to eradicating them.

Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816), a French chemist, is credited with producing the first systematic method of chemical nomenclature. He was among the founders of the École Polytechnique, where he taught mineralogy. According to the *Memoria*, while this volume was in press (awaiting completion of the engraved plates), a third edition of Morveau's work on fumigation appeared. However, we have not been able to locate any edition in OCLC.

The binder Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, was among the most noted binders of that period. He worked in Madrid under D.



Item 19 (greatly reduced)

Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII. After a trip to England at the expense of D. Carlos III, Carsí y Vidal developed a neoclassical style. Beginning in 1803, he ran an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Librero de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real. The binder's tag is the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44.

D. Maria Cristina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Cristina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies. From 1829 until her husband's death in 1833, she was queen consort of Spain. She then acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

* Palau 183312: lists without collation. On Carsí y Vidal, see Ollero and Ramos, *Enciclopedia de la encuadernación*, p. 61, with an illustration of this binding. For details of Carsí y Vidal, see also Javier Blas Benito, "Pascual Carsí y Vidal," *Encuadernación de Arte XI* (1998), pp. 34-46. NUC: DNL.M. OCLC: 55326531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without mention of the plates); 460425536 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, without collation).

A Landmark of Brazilian Literature

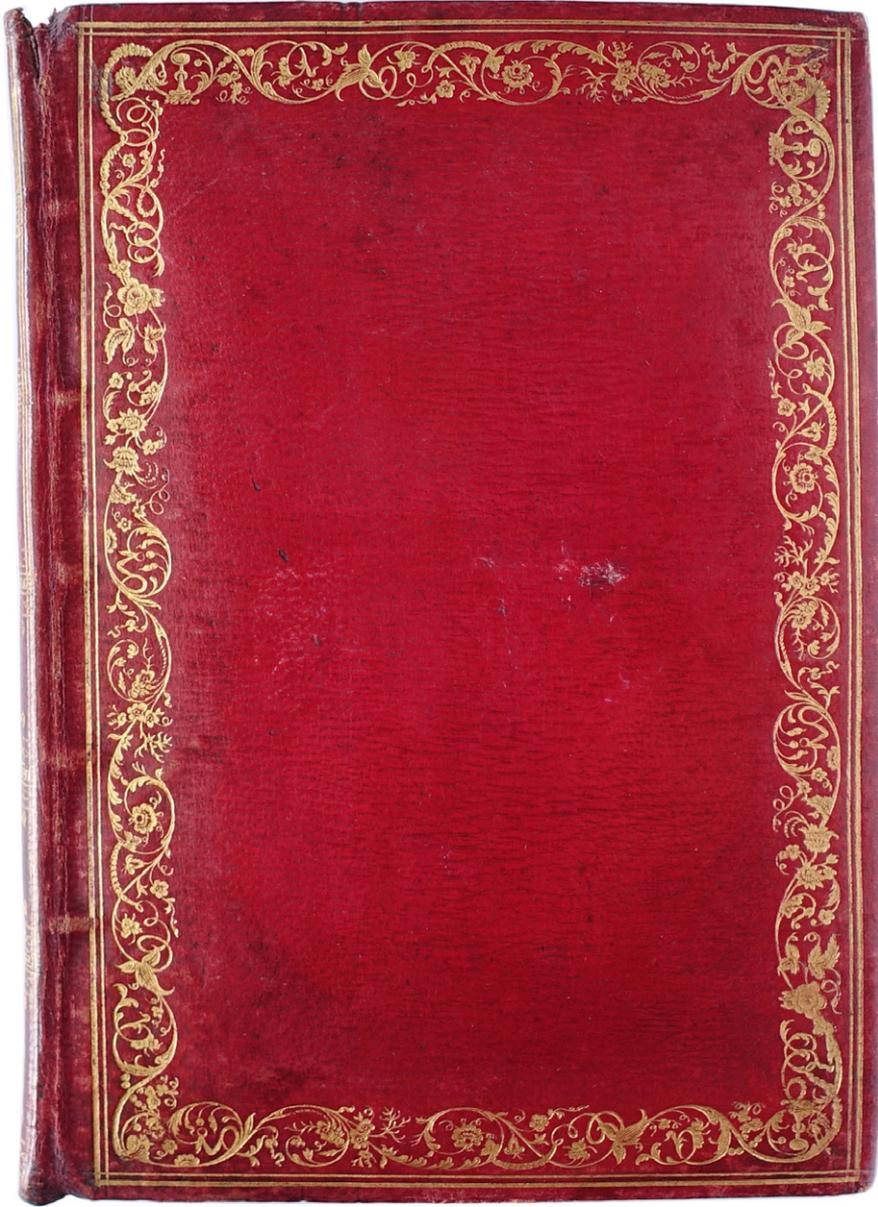
By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism: First, Suppressed Edition

In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco, Possibly South American Binding

20. GAMA, José Basilio da. *O Uruguay, poema* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers with wide roll-tooled border in gilt, floral ornaments gilt at corners and a central medallion gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gaufered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) on title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. In fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l., 1 integral blank l.). \$12,500

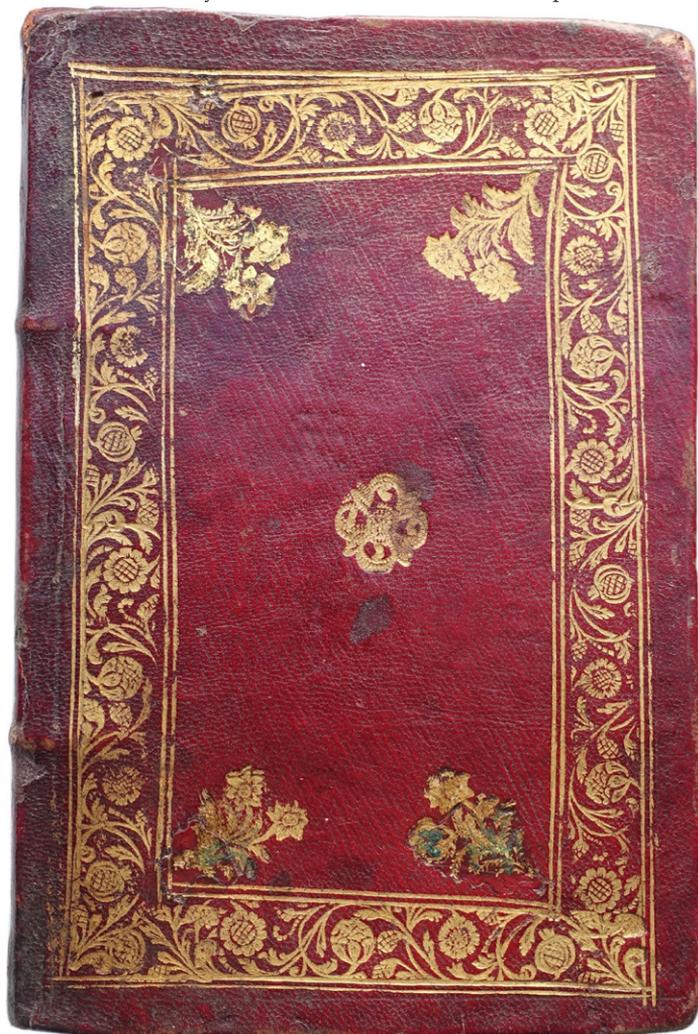
FIRST EDITION of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as "rare and sought after." We have never seen another copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese binding of this period we have ever seen. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts we consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basilio da Gama's poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably

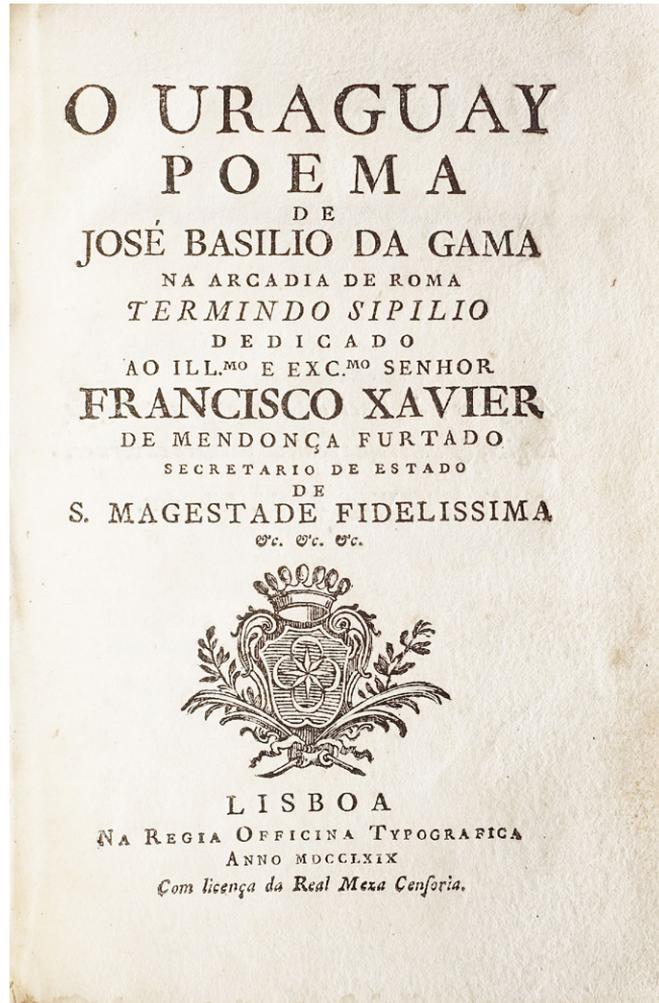


Item 19 (reduced)

influenced by Gama, judged the *Uraguay* “the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit.” It is “the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period,” declared Ronald de Carvalho, and “will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence” (*Pequena história da literatura brasileira* pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the *Uraguay* is “well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep



Item 20 (reduced)



and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoia" (*Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto.

This was one of the earliest books printed at the Imprensa Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal's brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão

(1751-1759), and Secretário de Estado da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book's publication.

José Basílio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Geraes, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order's expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice's robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termino Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal's daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama's increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal's brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, *O Uruguay* became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 338-9; *Período colonial* pp. 148-50. Sacramento Blake IV, 330-4. Mindlin, *Highlights* 12: "all of Basílio da Gama's publications, whether anonymous or signed, are important as expressions of Brazilian literature. They are all extremely rare." Innocêncio IV, 268-71. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 769/1. Leite VIII, 89 and 310. Rodrigues 2072. Sabin 26487. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 289. Palha 862. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 153. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas. The Role of Books & Printing in the Development of Culture and Society in Colonial Latin America*, 70: "recognized as one of the outstanding works of early Brazilian literature." *Imprensa Nacional* 73: no copy owned by the Imprensa Nacional. Ameal 1051. Not in Avila-Perez, Azevedo-Samodães or Monteverde. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature*, pp. 54-7. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, pp. 84-6. Saraiva and Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001) p. 631. NUC: NN, ICN, MH. OCLC: 38621939 (New York Public Library, Stanford University, Beinecke Library-Yale University, Newberry Library, Enoch Pratt Free Library, John Carter Brown Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 683383157 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 558843922 (British Library), 433391970 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and a microfilm copy at the same institution (without mention of the preliminary leaves, or the final integral blank). Copac locates British Library only.

*Advice on Using Navigational Instruments,
Finding the Range for Artillery, and Employing Water Channels*

21. [GARCIA] DE CESPEDES, Andres. *Libro de instrumentos nuevos de geometria muy necesarios para medir distancias, y alturas, sin que intervengan numeros, como se demuestra en la practica. De mas desto se ponen otros tratados, com es uno, de conducir aguas, y otro una question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas demostraciones curiosas.* Madrid: Por Juan de la Cuesta, 1606. Small 4°, recent tan antique calf, covers elaborately decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in blind with raised bands in six compartments, blind-stamped inner dentelles, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green from an earlier binding. Numerous interesting woodcut mathematical diagrams. Woodcut factotum initials; woodcut headpiece on recto of first numbered leaf. One diagram

LIBRO DE
INSTRUMENTOS
 NUEVOS DE GEOMETRIA
 muy necesarios para medir distancias, y
 alturas, sin que interuengan numeros,
 como se demuestra en la
 practica.

DE MAS DESTO SE PONEN
 otros tratados, como es vno, de conducir aguas, y otro vna
 question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas
 demostraciones curiosas.

POR ANDRES DE CESPEDES
 Cosmographo mayor del Rey
 nuestro Señor

DIRIGIDO AL SERENISSIMO
 Señor Archiduque Alberto, Conde de Flandes,
 Duque de Brabant, &c.

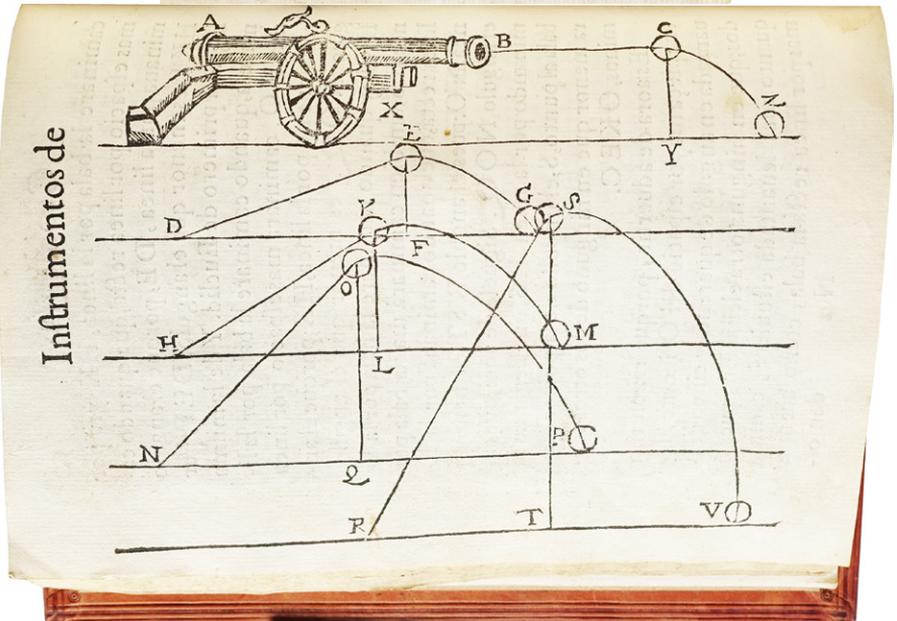
*este libro es de D. Juan de Fuentes Quintan
 vno de uoluntad*



CON PRIVILEGIO:

En Madrid, Por Iuan de la Cuesta.

Año. M. DC VI.



Item 21 (greatly reduced)

cropped at outer margin with loss of about .5 cm., due to the fact that the diagram is substantially larger than the page; two other diagrams just touched, for the same reason: this problem is almost inevitable. Very minor light spotting. In very good to fine condition. Contemporary inscription on title page: "Este libro es de P[ed]ro de Fuentes Pintor, Vno [i.e., 'vecino?'] de Vallid [i.e., 'Valladolid?']." Old small ownership stamp on title-page and verso of final leaf. (4), 68 leaves; ¶⁴, A-R⁴. \$10,000

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this important work on mathematical instruments for purposes such as hydraulics, ballistics, and other geometrical problems. It includes a description of geometrical instruments (a type of quadrant and Jacob's staff) that allow one to measure, for example, the height of a tower and the distance across a plain. It is followed by Cespedes' explanation of how the town of Burgos should have channeled water from one place to another: the city officials ignored his advice, spent considerable money on a project that failed, and then had no money to redo the project according to Cespedes' advice. Finally, there is an essay on the best range for artillery, written at the request of a lieutenant general of artillery in Lisbon, to settle a dispute between him and some colleagues.

Garcia de Cespedes (d. 1611), an astronomer and mathematician, was royal cosmographer. The leaf following the title lists eleven works written by him.

* Palau 98620. Picatoste y Rodriguez 313. *Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española* 1240. Simón Díaz VIII-3846. Frank Streeter 220. Goldsmith G61. Perez Pastor 935. NUC: NN, CU. OCLC: 559011472 (British Library); 637199798 (Eth-Bibliothek Zurich); 55275677 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 257713091 (Herzog August Bibliothek); 66353427 (Universiteit Leiden). CCPBE locates sixteen copies, three of which are incomplete. Rebiun locates two copies, at Universitat de Barcelona and Universidad de Sevilla. Copac locates copies at the British Library and the Middle Temple Library.

*Handsome Thirty-Volume Work on the Natural and Civil History of Chile,
With Two Large Volumes of Illustrations—Many Hand-Colored*

22. GAY, Claudio. *Historia física y política de Chile, según documentos adquiridos en esta Republica durante doce años de residencia en ella* 30 volumes. Paris: En la Imprenta de E. Thunot y C^a; text Paris: en casa del Autor and Chile: en el Museo de Historia Natural de Santiago, 1844-1871. Large 4° (37 x 29 cm.) and large 8°, text in contemporary quarter green morocco over marbled boards, atlas in contemporary half morocco; spines gilt, some rubbed, head and tail of a few volumes frayed. Hinge of volume II of atlas strengthened; spines of 2 atlas volumes and 4 volumes of text not quite uniform. Together 30 volumes (28 volumes text, in 8°, and 2 volumes atlas, in large 4°). Some foxing to text, very occasional marginal spotting to plates, tear in lower margin of one plate (affecting caption). A handsome set overall. Rubberstamps of former owner on all half-titles, and on titles of text volumes. *30 volumes.* \$50,000

FIRST EDITION. Monumental account of the natural and civil history of Chile, with two volumes of beautiful illustrations, mostly hand-colored. Gay's work set the tone for all future

historiographers of Chile with its meticulous examination of sources, including contemporary documents from the period immediately following the conquest.

The overall condition of this copy as well as the quality of the plates and coloring are far superior to most. In fact, many copies are without coloring altogether. In addition, this set has the complete text, which is unusual since the work was issued over a period of 27 years.

The two volumes of the atlas contain a total of 315 plates: one tinted lithographic frontispiece portrait; 20 engraved maps plus a folding cloth-backed map of Chile; two hand-colored plates of antiquities; 53 lithographic plates of views and costumes (12 are hand-finished colored, 41 are tinted); and 238 hand-colored engraved plates (103 botanical, 135 zoological).

The text is divided as follows: *Historia*, 8 volumes; *Documentos*, 2 volumes; *Agricultura*, 2 volumes; *Botánica*, 8 volumes; and *Zoología*, 8 volumes.

Gay, a French botanist, was commissioned in 1830 by the government of Chile to carry out a thorough scientific survey of the country and to produce a detailed description of its geography, geology and natural history. To accomplish this, Gay traveled from province to province for eleven years. In 1839 he was persuaded to add political history to the project, but only the section of the work covering the history of Chile up to the time of the discovery and conquest are his work. When he became too busy writing the volumes on natural history, the task of writing the political history was handed over to Francisco de Paula Noriega. The five volumes of history covering the discovery to 1810 are acknowledged to have flaws, but constitute the first reasonably complete picture of Chilean history written with modern historiographical methodology.

* Nissen, *Zoology* I, 1488 and *Botanical* 695. Palau 100869: "Es muy difícil reunir la obra completa." Sabin 26779. Zimmer p. 237. McNeil & Deas 85. Feliu Cruz, *Historiografía colonial de Chile* I, 49-55, 68-82, 334-54.

*Account of the First Siege of Diu by a Leading Portuguese Humanist,
With a Letter Justifying Portuguese Conquests*

23. GOES [or Góis], Damião de. *Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538* Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D⁴, E⁶. Several leaves bound out of order. \$16,000

FIRST EDITION of a work interesting for its contemporary description of events in India and for the fact that its popularity helped disseminate Portuguese humanism in Europe during the Age of Discoveries. The work was translated to Italian (Venice, 1539?) and German (Augsburg, 1540). Neither translation included the poem by Petrus Nannius on the final two leaves ("Elegiacum in Damiani a Goes equitis Lusitani viri non minus humanitate que literis exculi commentarios, de rebus citra Gangem in India gestis"). The Italian translation also omitted the letter to Bembo that begins on f. E2r. The *Commentarii* was published in Latin in 1544, 1574, 1602, 1603, and 1791 as *Diensis oppugnatio*, which appears here as the running head. A Portuguese translation was finally published in 1945.

On ff. A1v-E1v, Goes gives a detailed account the first siege of the Portuguese fortress at Diu, in 1538. The Sultan of Gujarat, allied with Ottoman Emperor Suleiman I (1494-1566), attempted to capture the fortress, but the Portuguese successfully held out for four months. In a separate letter on ff. E2r-E4v, Goes stresses that their conquests and trade in spices allow the Portuguese



Item 22 (greatly reduced)



Historia de Chile

N.º 14

Del Laboratorio de Pitt

PASEO DE LA CAÑADA

(Santiago)

El Museo Nacional de Chile, por G. Latorre

21

Item 22 (greatly reduced)

to spread Christianity in Africa and Asia. Goes mentions Paulo Jovio, an Italian humanist scholar who had apparently doubted the intentions of the Portuguese.

Damião de Goes (1502-1574), an important figure in the Portuguese humanist movement, was born in Alenquer and raised at the court of King Manuel. In 1523, he was sent to serve as secretary to the Portuguese Factory at Antwerp. He met Cardinal Bembo, to whom the two letters in this volume are addressed, in Padua in 1534. Over the course of many years of European travel, Goes became acquainted with Luther, Melanchthon, Erasmus, Cornelius Grapheus, Johann Jakob Fugger, and Albrecht Dürer. After his return to Portugal he was named Keeper of Archives and Royal Chronicler.

The Inquisition arrested him in 1571, and a year later pronounced him a Lutheran heretic. He was excommunicated, sentenced to life imprisonment, and his property confiscated. His final two years were spent in prison and at the Monastery of Batalha. Goes' best-known work is the *Cronica do Felicissimo Rey Dom Emanuel*, Lisbon, 1566-67, "the work of a scholar who likes to describe directly, from his own experience" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 214).

* Leite de Faria, *Estudos bibliográficos sobre Damião de Góis e a sua época* 4. Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, *Damião de Góis e o humanismo europeu (1502-2002)* 2. Université de Tours, *L'Humanisme portugais (1500-1580) et l'Europe* 9. Pina Martins, *Damião de Góis, Humaniste européen*, pp. 137-9. Elizabeth Feist Hirsch, *Damião de Góis, The Life and Thought of a Portuguese Humanist, 1502-1574*, p. 226, n. 13. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC*, p. 86. Goes is mentioned in Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, I, i, 179.

*Royal Instructions to the Audience of Guatemala
Including the Pacification of Indians in Honduras and
Disciplining of Politically Active Priests*

24. [GUATEMALA, Audiencia de los Confines.] Unpublished archive of 56 royal decrees signed by Philip III and Philip IV (some with a stamp) to the Audiencia of Guatemala. Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Signed at Valladolid, Madrid, San Lorenzo, etc., 18 May 1600 to 15 June 1628. Folio (30.2 x 21 cm.), 99 leaves carefully removed from a bound volume and now stored in mylar sleeves in a blue cloth slipcase with 2 black leather spine labels. Written in ink, in a variety of small, even, very legible hands. In very good condition. \$42,000

The documents represent a remarkable, unpublished source for the history of the High Court of Guatemala during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, covering such subjects as the conquest and pacification of Indians in Honduras, granting of *encomiendas*, diversion of royal monies, establishment of missions and convents, and disciplining of politically active priests.

Through them we find out what the "local customs" of patronage and of usurpation of royal prerogative were. Through the reiteration of previously issued decrees we discover which decrees the court was ignoring, using the famous doctrine of "obedezco pero no cumpro." Through these decrees we glimpse royal patronage and royal displeasure.

The broad categories are requests for information, demands for action, and orders ending existing practices.

An example of the Crown's requests for information is a decree of 4 December 1601. The king sometimes received complaints that were best handled extra-judicially, often involving

COMMEN
TARII RERVM GESTARVM
in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis
anno . 1538. autore Damiano
a Goes Equite Lusitano:
ē.

Louanij ex officina Rutgeri Releſij,
An. M.D. XXXIX.
Men. Sep.

the *audiencia's* information would be unbiased because of its physical and emotional distance from the local politics and squabbling in Honduras.

An example of the Crown's demands for action is an ominous inquiry handed down on 28 June 1621. The king had "discovered" that "foreigners" were living in the New World. Since they were there illegally, he demanded a list of them and inventories of their possessions and land holdings. This was the beginning of the oppression of Portuguese settlers who had moved to the New World during the "Babylonian Captivity" of Portugal by Spain.

Usually, however, the royal demands for action were grants of royal patronage or largesse, such as the order dated 10 July 1600, requiring the *audiencia* to administer the terms of Philip's decree granting money to the cathedral in Santiago. On 4 July 1601, he ordered the court to give a chalice and bell to the mission church in Trinidad de Sonsanate.

The Crown was fully aware that the distance between it and its New World provinces would result in the development of local customs and practices. To a large extent, it tolerated these deviations. For example, on 31 May 1600, Philip accepted the *audiencia's* appointment of the majordomo of the Royal Hospital. At other times, however, the Crown ordered the end of "local practices": on 12 December 1619, the king ordered the *audiencia* to stop subdividing *encomiendas* and parceling the subsections out as parts of government pensions.

According to Clarence Haring (dean of American scholars of colonial Latin America in the 1940s-1950s), the *audiencia* (high court) was "the most important and interesting institution in the government of the Spanish Indies." It was, he notes, "the center, the core, of the administrative system, the principal curb upon oppression and illegality of the viceroys and other governors." The first *audiencia* was established in 1508 in Santo Domingo. Others sprang up as the Spaniards explored and settled the Americas. The Audiencia of Guatemala, which came into existence on 20 November 1542, through the New Laws, had a troubled and peripatetic beginning. The present collection documents various unstudied aspects of the presidencies of Dr. Alonso Criado de Castilla (1598-1611), D. Antonio Pérez Ayala Castilla y Rojas (1611-26) and Dr. Diego de Acuña (1626-33).

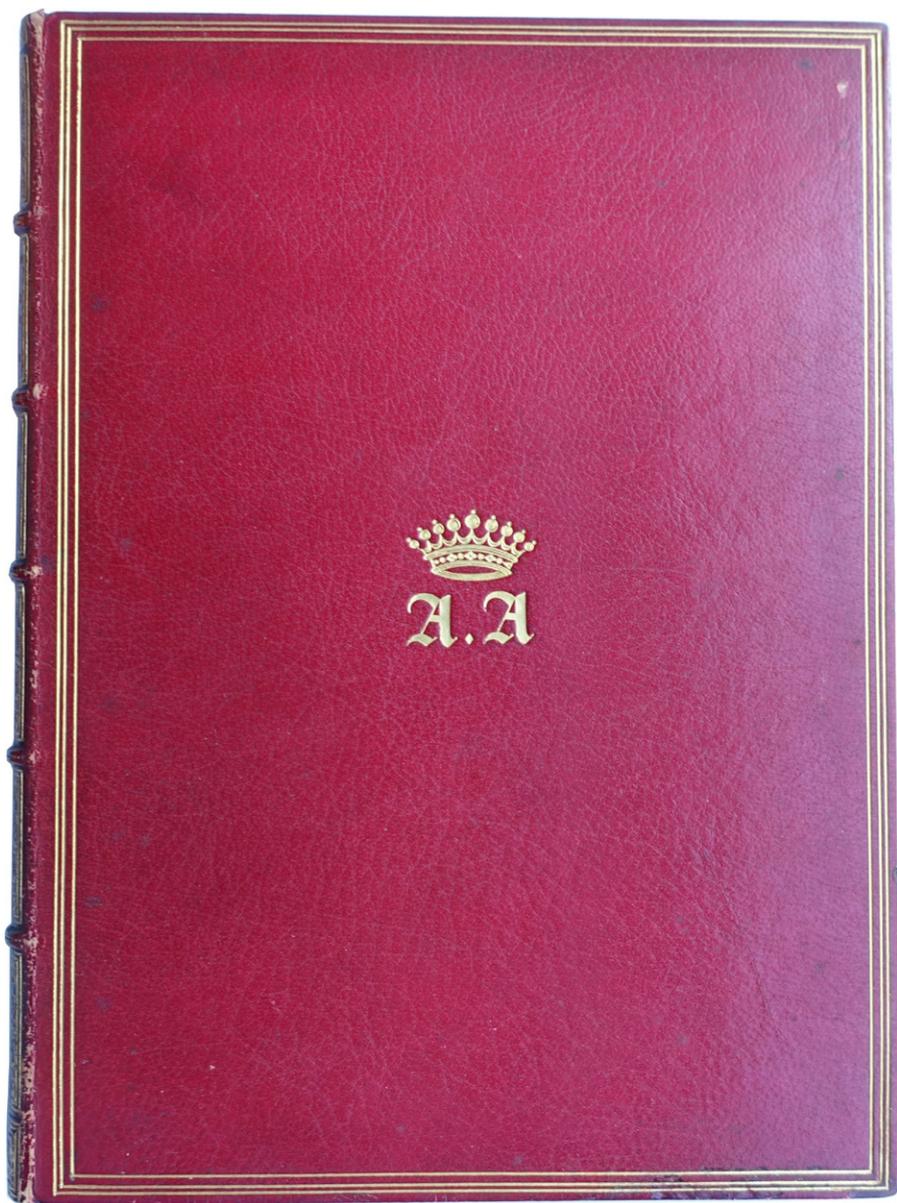
A more detailed description and a calendar are available upon request.

* Clarence H. Haring, *The Spanish Empire in America*, pp. 75-76, 113-14, and 126; Murdo J. MacLeod, *Spanish Central America*, pp. 390-91, on the *audiencia's* earliest years.

Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book

Including "A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI" (Brasiliana Itau)
Earliest Depiction of Authentic Brazilian Natives and Mores, and
First Depiction of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe

25. [HENRI II, King of France]. *C'est la deduction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibes par les citoyens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry seco[n]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Roynne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeux & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jedy premier & seco[n]d d iours d' Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumphe, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornementz [sic]*



Item 25 (reduced)

Figure des Indes





Item 25 (reduced)

d'iceluy y sont apposez chacun en son lieu comme l'on pourra veoir par le discours de l'histoire. Rouen: On les vend ... chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dictz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord], 1551. 4° (22.3 x 16.4 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century crushed crimson morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet (some slight wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short-title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, place and date gilt in third, covers with gilt triple-ruled borders and gilt coronet above initials "A.A." at centers, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place-marker. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double-page, including the "Figure des Brisiliens" [sic, K2v-K3r]. Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices) on R2v-R3r. 43 woodcut initials. Roman type; verse and song in italic. In very good to fine condition. 67 (of 68 leaves), lacking only A4, a blank, as in most, if not all, known copies. \$100,000

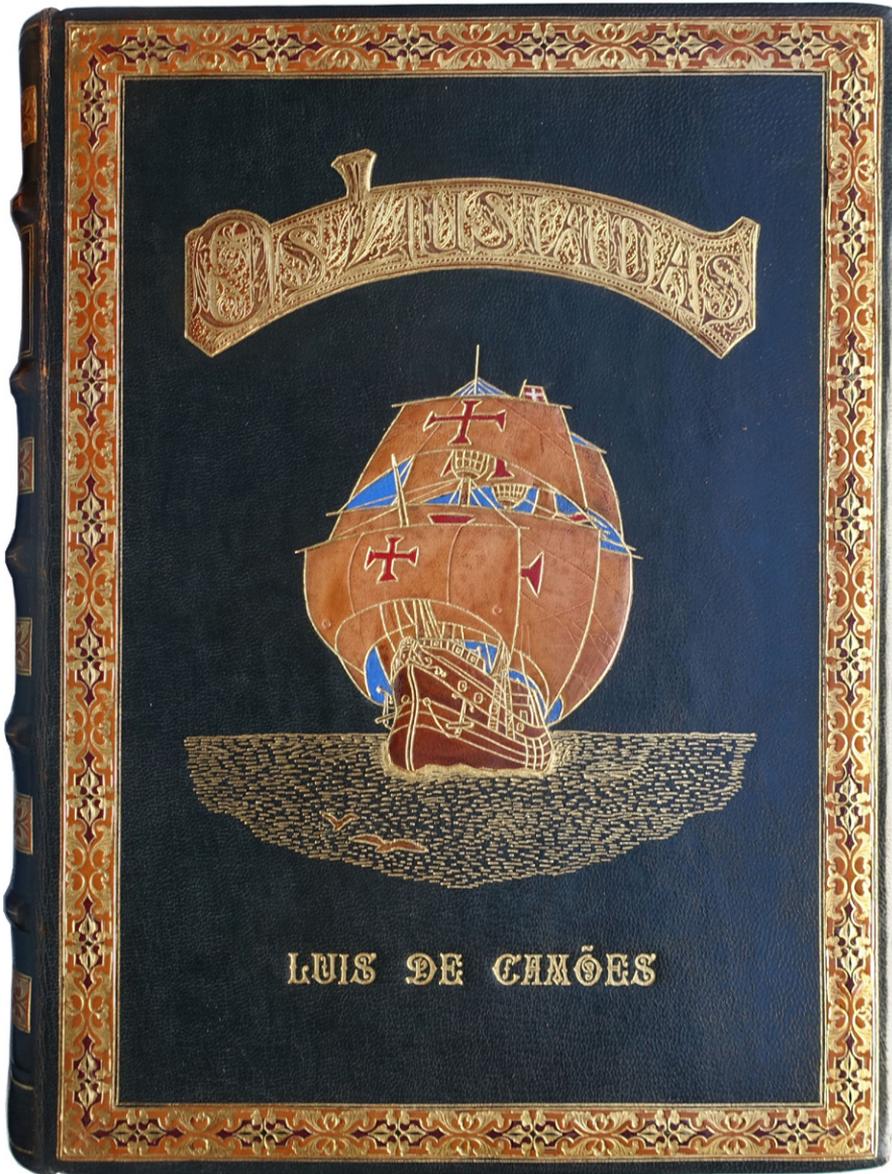
FIRST EDITION. This important Renaissance festival book records the entry of King Henri II of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis into Rouen, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and presentations on the first and second of October 1550. The highlight of the festivities was the construction of a Brazilian Indian village on the banks of the Seine, complete with huts and hammocks and with plants and trees decorated to imitate Brazilian fauna.

The village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians who had been brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. They presented tableaux of Indian life and customs, and at the culmination of the ceremonies, the Indians—supplemented by some Frenchmen—put on a show of war dances. Then they staged a mock battle between the "Toupinabaulx" and "Tabageres" tribes, which ended by setting fire to the huts. A composite of all this is represented in the double-page "Figure des Brisiliens" (ff. K2v-K3r), which is the earliest depiction of authentic Brazilian natives and mores. As Borba de Moraes points out, this illustration is also the first image of Brazilians diverting themselves in Europe. The Brazilians continued to be one of Rouen's attractions: they were presented to Charles IX on his visit to the city in 1562. Montaigne, who witnessed the presentation, refers to it in his *Essais*.

The fine woodcuts depicting various participants, allegorical chariots, elephants, and theatrical events, had previously been attributed to Jean Cousin or Jean Goujon, but are probably by an artist influenced by Goujon's designs for the account of the entry at Paris. The blocks were used again in 1557 for Du Gort's verse description of the same event.

Provenance: Count Alfred d'Auffay (Rouen, 1809-château de Lepouletier d'Auffay, Seine Inférieure, 1860), consummate French bibliophile, formed a choice library rich in early works on Normandy in general, and Rouen in particular. Lot 430 in *Catalogue des livres rares et précieux, la plupart concernant la Normandie, composant la bibliothèque de feu m. le comte Alfred d'Auffay: La vente aura lieu le lundi 13 avril 1865, et les 3 jours suivants*. Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy du Charmel, baron du Charmel (1845-1902).

* Alden & Landis 551/36. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 174-7. *Brasiliana Itau*, p. 93. Brunet II, 998-9; *Supplement I*, 447-8: "ce beau livre, si précieux". Grässe (*Suppl.*), p. 276. Sabin 73458. Berlin, *Ornamentstichsammlung* 2983. Mortimer, *French* 203. Brun, *Livre illustré en France au XVIe siècle*, pp. 194-195. Rosenwald 1051. Vinet 473.



Item 8 (greatly reduced)

*Fourteenth-Century Manuscript with Rubric of D. João I,
Founder of the House of Aviz: A Rare Example on the Market of a
Medieval Document in Portuguese*

26. D. JOÃO I, King of Portugal 1385-1433. Manuscript statement of vassalage signed “Era de mil e iiii centos e xxiii annos” [A.D. 1386]. Bound into the volume in front of the manuscript on vellum is a single sheet with a summary in Portuguese of the document, probably from the seventeenth century. Laid in is a transcription of the document (on a single leaf folded to large 8°, written on one side only) dated 24 August 1386, signed by G.L. Santos Ferreira; 1386. Vellum document (13.8 x 20.6 cm.), written on one side, four holes below text for the attachment of ties and a seal; mounted on a paper stub and bound into a later limp vellum binding with remains of ties (21.5 x 16.5 cm., some soiling, small defect on lower cover). In very good condition. Written by Martim Gonçalves. D. João’s rubric at the end. Early filing notes on verso, which is otherwise blank. Bookplate of José Mindlin. \$25,000

Extremely rare example of a fourteenth-century manuscript from Portugal, written in a tidy, legible hand and bearing the rubric of D. João I, founder of the Aviz dynasty. Linguistically, this document is important as an early example of a text in Portuguese. There are earlier examples of documents in Portuguese: the *Album de Paleografia* by Alves Dias, Oliveira Marques, and Rodrigues lists one as early as 1214-1216. But we have never seen such documents on the market since beginning to take note of such things professionally in 1969.

This document is a statement of vassalage from early in D. João I’s reign, when he was consolidating support among the Portuguese nobility. Its confirmation of a land grant in the north of Portugal provides a fascinating glimpse into the workings of the feudal system.

The king and the noblemen who were his vassals had mutual obligations: usually this involved the king protecting the nobleman, and the nobleman providing soldiers for the royal army. Since raising and equipping troops required money, the king often made grants of land (*doações*) to his nobles, such as the one described in this document. The obligations incurred by the vassal and the king would have been spelled out in a separate document.

The land being given is at Mondim and Sever. “Mondim” is probably the modern Mondim de Basto, on the Rio Tâmega in the Vila Real district of Trás-os-Montes. This region, on Portugal’s border with Spain, was crucial for the kingdom’s defenses. The vassal to whom it is given is Martim Vasques da Cunha. Cunha (1357-1417) was ninth *senhor de Tábua* and sixth *senhor do morgado de Tábua*. Tábua is considerably further south than Mondim, in the district of Coimbra.

D. João I (1358-1433) was the first ruler of the House of Aviz, which succeeded the House of Burgundy as the ruling family of Portugal in 1385. The illegitimate son of D. Pedro I, D. João was named grand master of the Order of Aviz in 1364. In 1383, his half-brother D. Fernando I (1367-1383) died without a male heir. D. Fernando’s daughter Beatriz was the wife of D. Juan I of Castile; many Portuguese feared that acknowledging her claim to the throne would make Portugal a mere province of Castile. After two years of anarchy, the Córtes declared D. João king of Portugal in 1385.

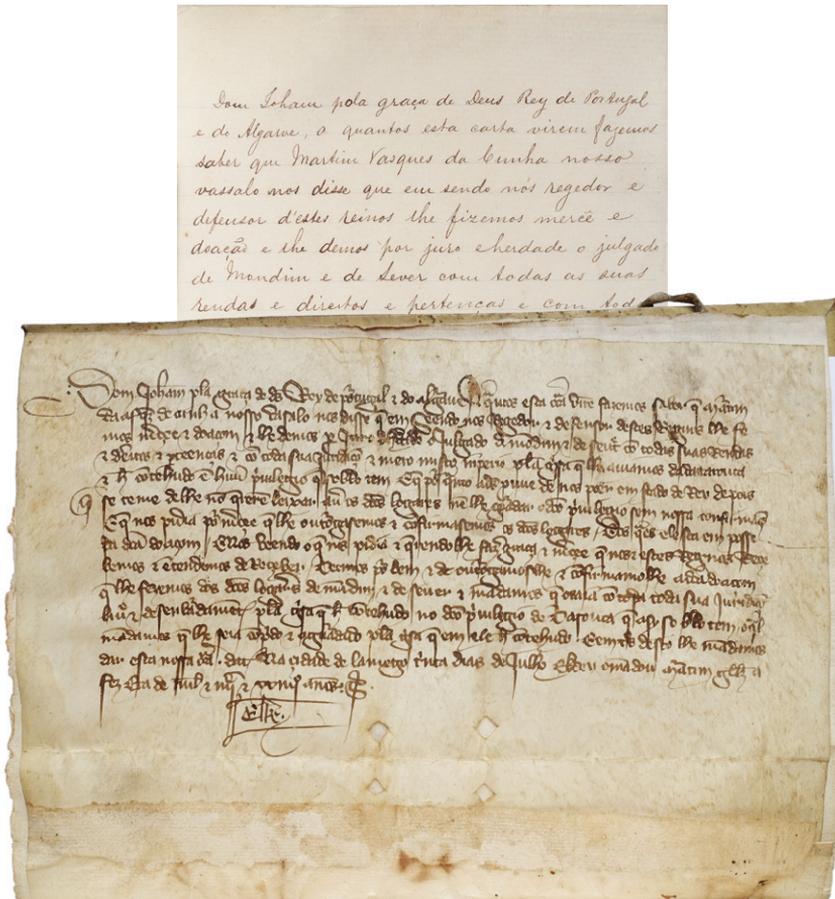
Castilian armies supported by the French invaded Portugal. They were repeatedly repelled by the Portuguese, under D. João and Nuno Álvares Pereira, his constable (in one of the many phases of the Hundred Years’ War), notably at the Battle of Aljubarrota on August 14, 1385. Supported by English archers, they achieved results similar to the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. The Treaty of Windsor was signed in 1386 between Portugal and England. In 1387, D. João married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt and brother of Henry IV of

England (r. 1399-1413), cementing the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance that has lasted for more than six centuries. The House of Aviz ruled Portugal until 1580, when D. Sebastião died without issue.

The present document was dated by the Era, whose starting year is 38 B.C. The origin of the Era is uncertain, but it was used in the Iberian Peninsula beginning in the third century A.D. and continuing through the Middle Ages. Its use faded out in Aragon and Valencia in the mid-fourteenth century, in Castile toward the end of the fourteenth century, and in Portugal in the early fifteenth century.

The 1898 transcription that accompanies the document is signed by G.L. Santos Ferreira—probably Guilherme Luiz dos Santos Ferreira (Mafra, 1849-Lisbon, 1931). Santos Ferreira rose to the rank of major in the Portuguese army and served in many positions in the Secretaria da Guerra, including librarian to the Ministério da Guerra. He was a *comendador* in the Order of Aviz and president of the Secção de Heráldica e Genealogia in the Associação dos Arqueólogos Portugueses. He published several dozen books and articles, including the three-part *Armorial Português*, 1920-1923, the article “Donações e Donatários” in the *Correio de Mafra*, 1903, and “Escritas antigas” in *Portugal Evangélico*, 1923.

* On Santos Ferreira, see *Grande enciclopédia* XVII, 393-4.



Item 26 (greatly reduced)

Classic Account of Brazil in the Early Nineteenth Century

27. KOSTER, Henry. *Travels in Brazil*. London: For Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1816. Large 4° (30 x 22 cm.), original boards (neatly refurbished at head and foot of spine, printed paper label slightly chipped and worn but intact). Uncut. Some offsetting from plates. In very good to fine condition. Old ownership signature of James Maury on recto of front free endleaf. Circular printed ticket of (Wright) & Cruickshank, 60 Castle Street, Liverpool in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 2 maps, 8 hand-colored aquatints, ix, (3), 501, (1) pp., (3 ll. advertisement). \$8,000

FIRST EDITION of this classic work. Born in Portugal, the son of a Liverpool sugar dealer, Henry Koster originally visited Brazil for health reasons. He arrived in Recife in mid-December of 1809. As his health improved, he began traveling in Parahiba and Maranhão. He settled in Pernambuco at the "Jaguaribe", a sugar plantation, and later acquired land in Itamaraca and a *sítio* in Gamboa. During his residence in Brazil he sailed several times to England, where in 1816 he published this celebrated book. Koster died in Recife in 1820.

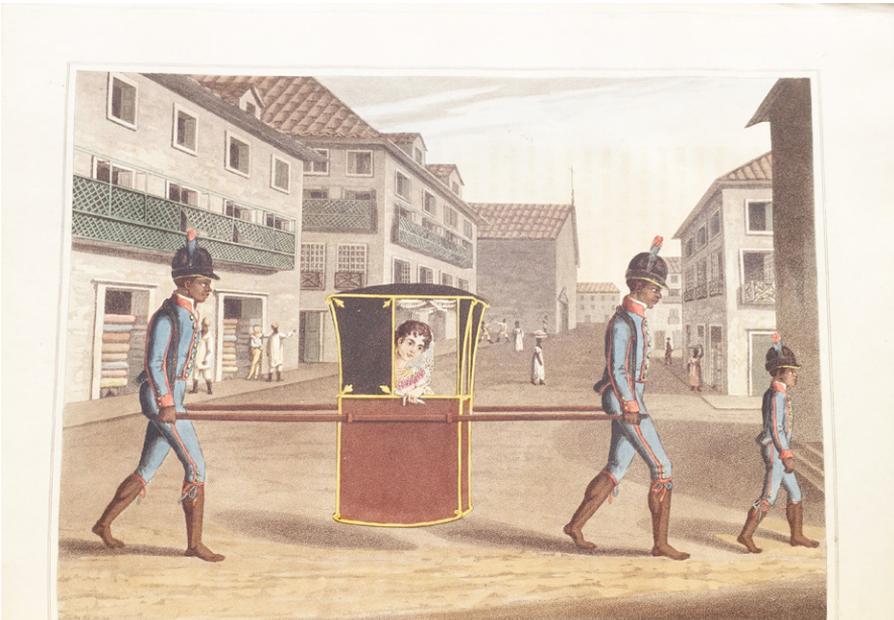
Although Koster had no intention of writing a book about Brazil, he was urged to do so by friends, most notable among whom was Robert Southey, whom he met and befriended in Portugal in 1801, and whose library he utilized. *Travels in Brazil* was very well received by the public and critics; a second edition was issued the following year, and soon thereafter it was translated into French and German. Today it remains the best description in English of northern Brazil just before Independence. The original edition is of considerably greater rarity than most English travel literature of the period.

The plates that illustrate the work were executed according to Koster's own drawings by a close relative. The maps show the city of Pernambuco and the northeast coast of Brazil. In the Appendix (pp. 475-501), Koster transcribes 2 monographs, rare today, that Arruda Camara published in Rio de Janeiro, 1810; both deal with the plants of Brazil.

Koster was keenly observant. In his description of the town of Pernambuco, for example (pp. 5-9), he notes the height and building material of houses in various sections of the town, the condition of the streets, public buildings, bridges, and the source of water. Similar but less detailed information is given about Olinda, Natal and São Luis do Maranhão. On pp. 298-301 he describes the building of his own house, commenting on the types of wood used for different parts.

In addition to references to sugar and sugar plantations throughout the text, Chapter XVI (pp. 336-64) is devoted entirely to sugar, and two of the aquatints are related to the subject. One shows a sugar mill, another a planter and his wife on a journey.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 437: "This first edition is the one most sought after." Abbey 704. Sabin 38272. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 80. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3355: "A classic account ... rich in detail concerning the appearance and character of the people, their towns, the royal government, the countryside generally, and the plantations in particular." *Annaes da Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro* 1069. Conrad 480. Dutra, *Guide to the History of Brazil* 626. Naylor 51. Bosch 299. Mindlin, *Highlights* 244. Rodrigues 1344. Cf. McNeil & Deas 43: the second edition.



Item 27 (greatly reduced)

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

28. MENDES DE CARMONA, Luis. “*Libro de la destreza berdadera de las armas*” Manuscript on paper, in Spanish, 1640. 4° (25.4 x 18.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum, worn. Written in ink, in a seventeenth-century hand, large and fairly legible, with copious corrections and annotations. Engravings on 3 leaves: title, author and date within a cartouche on one of opening leaves; portrait of author with his arms, motto, and an inscription; engraved arms (of dedicatee?). Occasional light dampstaining and soiling. In very good condition. (5 ll.), 68 ll. [skips 44, text appears complete], 23 ll., (5 ll.), 71 ll. [skips 48, text lacking], (3 ll.), 22 ll. [skips 8, text appears complete], 31 ll. [skips 1-4, 6-7, 17-29 with text lacking, also undetermined amount at end], (6 ll.), 30-44 ll., 24-32 ll., 27-34 ll., (1 l.) [=245 ll.]. \$65,000

A very substantial and important unpublished manuscript covering the principles and fundamentals of fencing, plus tactics to use in specific situations. The manuscript consists of two books: a lengthy “*Adbirtencias praticas y primeros principios para el conosimiento de lo que se ubiere de dezir o enseñar en este Libro*” in 178 numbered sections; and a shorter “*Primeros principios y fundamentos para comensar [?] por nuestros tres caminos.*” Following this section are two apparently earlier working drafts (and a fragment of a third) of the first book, plus several incomplete drafts of the second book. The sequence of composition is unclear, for each draft includes substantial alterations and additions not present in the others.

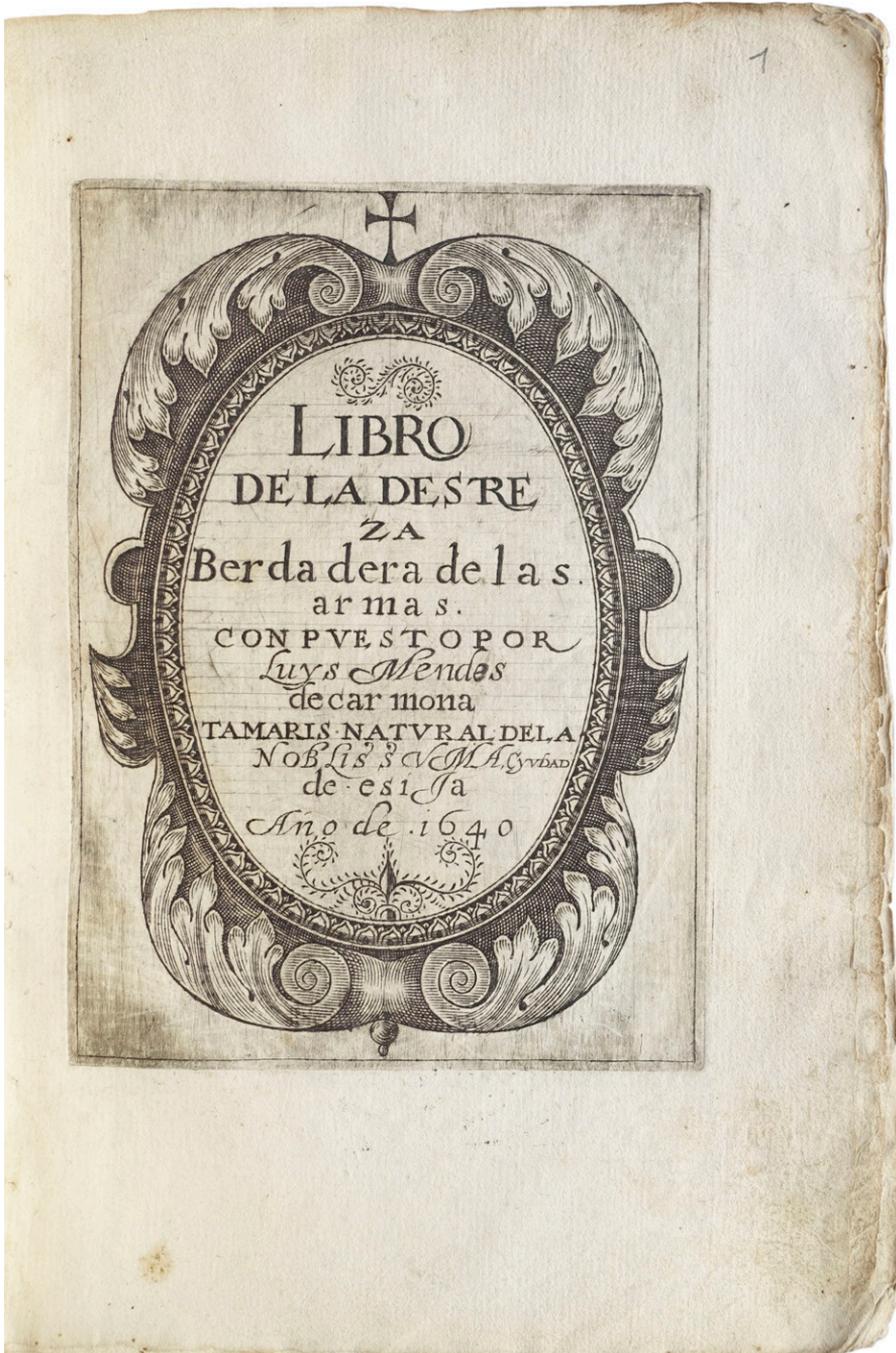
The substantial corrections and annotations suggest that it is in the hand of the author, and was perhaps being prepared for publication: the opening leaves include a dedication to the Conde de Peñafior and sonnets addressed to the author (among them several by other fencing masters and another by a physician). The pagination is erratic, and some leaves of the preliminary drafts appear to have been lost (as noted above) or perhaps even discarded intentionally after revision. The total of 245 leaves approximately corresponds to that given by Palau and Leguina.

The title, author, and date of the work are engraved (on ruled lines) within a cartouche on one of the opening leaves. On the following leaf is a naively engraved portrait of the author, with his coat of arms above. Around the oval frame are the words “*Ludovicus Mendes de Carmona nobilissimae totius civitatis Escegae natus etatis sue 66 annorum.*” At the top of the engraving is the motto, “*Por las armas y las letras se gobiernan el mundo.*” On the next leaf, the dedication, an engraved coat of arms—presumably those of the dedicatee—has been tipped.

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

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

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



Item 28 (greatly reduced)

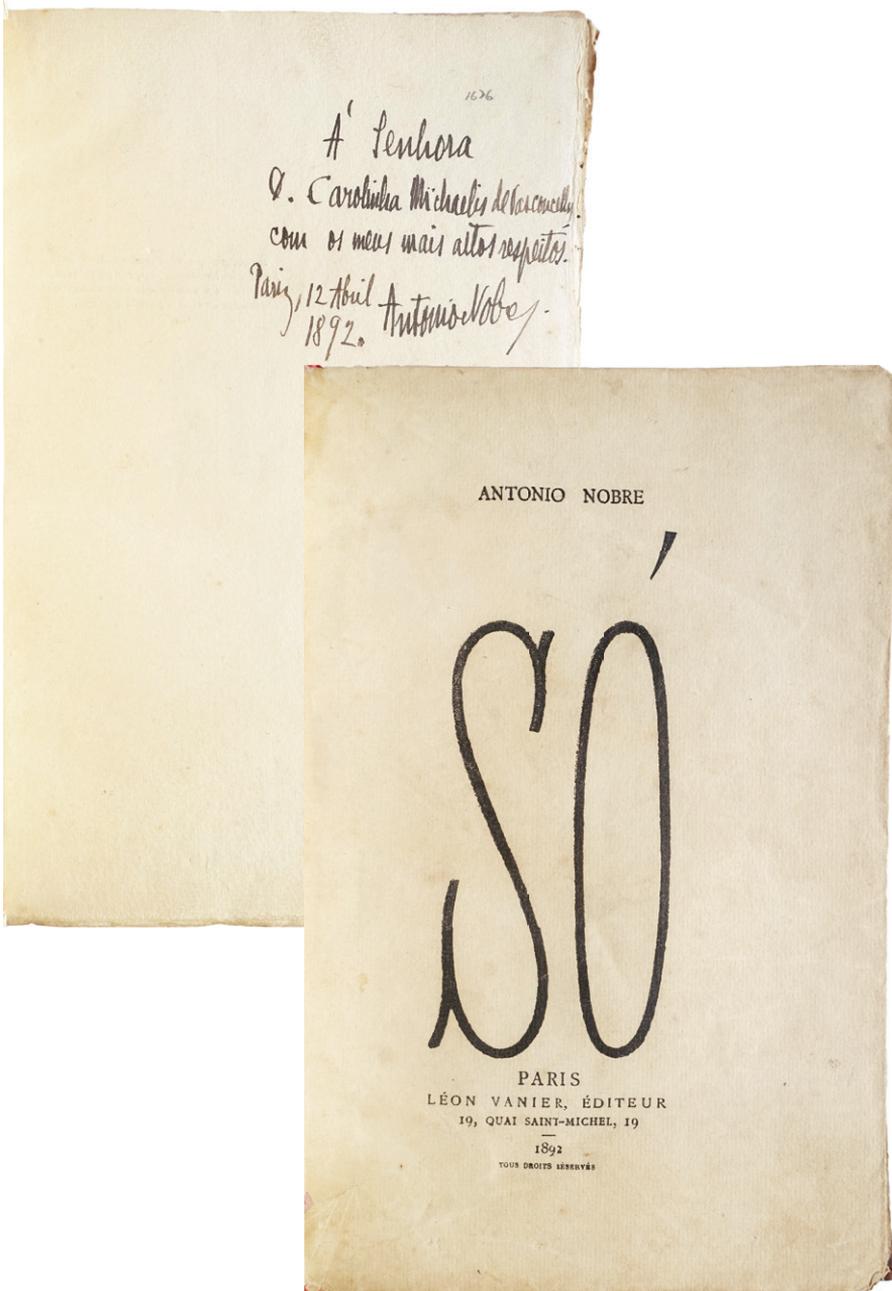
*Most Interesting Copy of a Truly Important Book,
With the Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
To Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcelos*

29. NOBRE, António. *Só*. Paris: Léon Vanier [colophon: Achevè d'imprimer le deux avril mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze pour Léon Vanier éditeur par Henri Jouve, 15, rue Racine, 15 a Paris], 1892. Large 8°, later sheep (ca. 1925-1950; some slight binding wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments richly decorated in blind, crimson leather lettering-pieces in second and fourth compartments from head with author and title in gilt within double-ruled gilt borders, date of publication in blind at foot, front cover with author, title, and date within ruled border, all in blind, marbled endleaves, leather edges of pastedowns decorated in blind, uncut, original printed wrappers bound in, red silk ribbon place-marker. Publisher's advertisements on rear wrapper. Uncut. In fine condition. Author's signed and dated presentation inscription on recto of first leaf: "Á Senhora // D. Carolinha Michaelis de Vasconcellos // com os meus mais altos respeitos. // Pariz, 12 Abril // 1892. Antonio Nobre." Pictorial lithograph bookplate of Alberto Ortigão de Oliveira. (4 ll.), 157, (1 blank) pp., (1 l.). \$12,000

FIRST EDITION of this seminal work of Portuguese Symbolist poetry, by far the most important work by the short-lived António [Pereira] Nobre (Porto 1867-Foz do Douro, 1900), a key precursor to the Modernist movement. The edition by Léon Vanier, publisher of the most important French Symbolists, was issued in a very restricted number of copies—probably about 200. Later editions, of which there were many, were substantially altered.

Provenance: Carolina [Wilhelme] Michaëlis de Vasconcelos (Berlin, 1851-Porto, 1925) was a philologist, literary critic and university professor, and the wife of Joaquim de Vasconcelos. In her youth she frequented the homes of the families of Jacob Grimm, Alexander von Humboldt, and Varnhagen von Ense, among others. See Teresa Araújo in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 483-4; Maria Manuela Gouveia Delille in *Biblos*, V, 615-20; and *Grande encyclopédia XVII*, 161-3. Alberto Ortigão de Oliveira (Porto, 1904-Porto, 1974) was a poet and literary critic.

* Almeida Marques 1449 (copy in more recent binding, with top edges gilt and repairs to wrappers). For António Nobre see Paula Mourão in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 339-41; José Carlos Seabra Pereira in *Biblos*, III, 1136-42; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 52-4. Also Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.) pp. 1008-9. OCLC: 47816835 (Getty Research Institute, Houghton Library-Harvard University, British Library); 458902873 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 959064351 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates three copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Copac repeats British Library only, citing many later editions. KVK (44 databases searched), which locates many later editions, but for the first edition only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Hollis cites the copy acquired from us in 2001, and five other editions. Not located in Orbis, which cites six editions, 1987-2009.



Item 29 (greatly reduced)

*Rules of a Portuguese Order of Chivalry:
An Exceptionally Fine Copy of an Early & Important Portuguese Text*

30. [ORDER OF AVIS]. *Regra & statutos da hordem adujs.* [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy morocco with gilt panels and filigree ornament, facing flyleaves blue moiré, all edges gilt. In a recent navy morocco slipcase with dark blue moiré sides. Full-page woodcut of St. Benedict within woodcut border (putti and twining vines), xylographic title, 2 woodcut emblems of the Order of Aviz, woodcut initials (2 historiated). Gothic letter (Campos 1:105G and 4:122G), 2 columns. Washed and expertly re-sized; nevertheless, in exceptionally fine condition. (5), LIII [i.e., LXIII], (5) ll. Appears to lack preliminary blank, presumably canceled, as in all recorded copies. \$200,000

FIRST EDITION of the Rule for the crusading Order of Aviz (the equivalent of the Order of Calatrava in Spain), and one of the earliest and most important books in the Portuguese language. This is the first book printed in Almeirim, probably produced at a time when the Court was in residence there. Only two sixteenth-century books were printed in Almeirim.

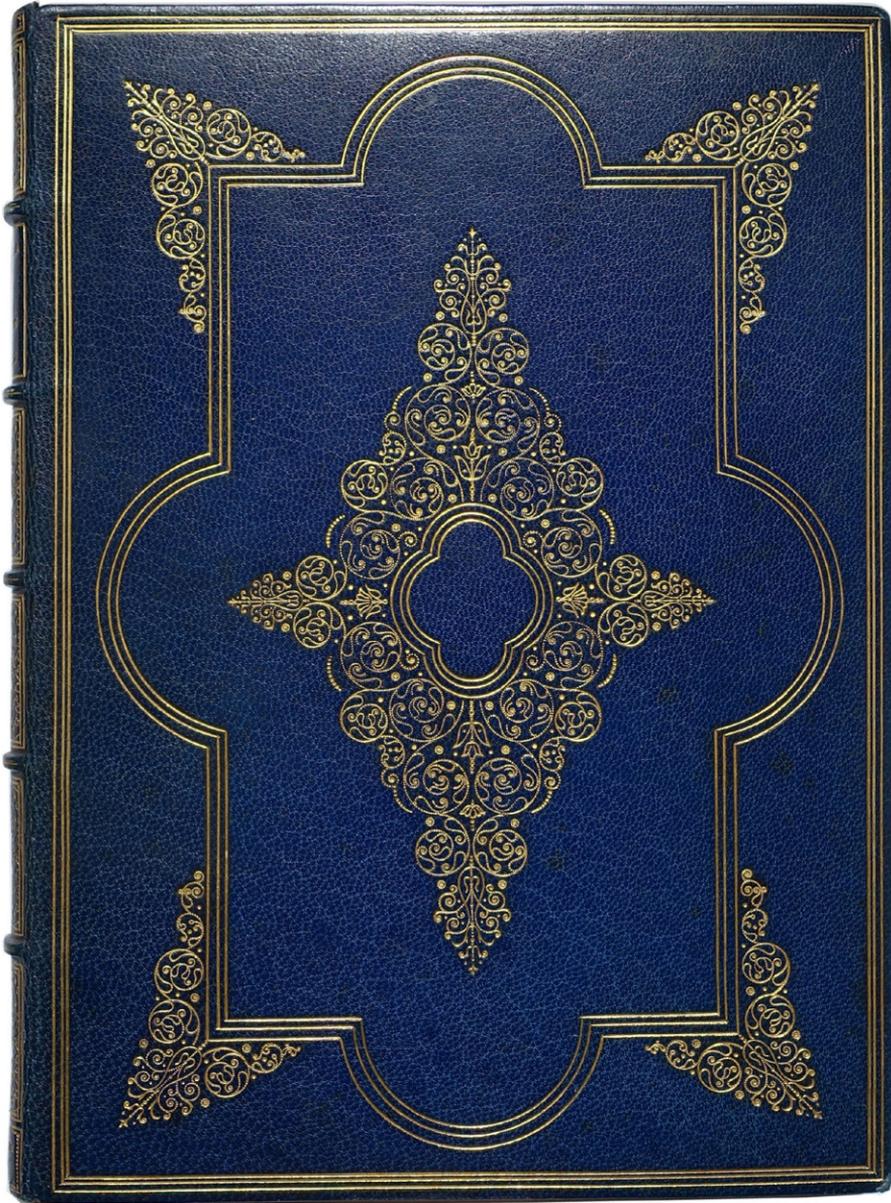
The Order of Aviz was the first of the military orders founded by the kings of Portugal, possibly established as early as 1162. It played a vital part in the foundation of the Portuguese nation and in the struggle against the Moors. While the Orders of Christ and S. Thiago also fought for the independence of Portugal at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, the Order of Aviz took the lead. It was Dom João I, Master of Aviz, who vanquished the Castilians at Aljubarrota and founded the dynasty that reigned in Portugal under the name of Aviz for nearly two centuries.

Herman de Campos is recorded as a printer in Portugal between 1509 and 1518. Only 12 works are known from his press: one at Setúbal, ten at Lisbon, and this lone production at Almeirim. The only sources of information on him are his colophons, from which it appears that he came from Germany, possibly Kempen, in the Rhineland: his earliest work is signed "Herman de Kempis alemão." He may also have been the first officially appointed Portuguese royal printer. (See Norton pp. 499-500.)

Of the seven other copies known of this work (several incomplete or otherwise in poor states of preservation), only one is in North America: the Palha copy, at the Houghton Library, Harvard University. Other locations are: British Library, Biblioteca Nacional-Rio de Janeiro; Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada; Palace Library, Vila Viçosa (King Manuel's copy); Municipal Library-Évora; and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. This last, missing a leaf and in poor condition, was apparently the only copy to appear at auction in Portugal in the twentieth century: it was in the Azevedo-Samodães sale (lot 2658), purchased by Vítor Ávila Perez (lot 6269 in his sale).

* King Manuel 17. Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* P1. Jüsten, *Incunábulo e post-incunábulo portugueses* 54. Anselmo 439. Innocência VII, 60-1. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 527-8. Figiñiere 1525. BM *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966) p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, I, Tipografia portuguesa* 884. Palha 2589. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 536. *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada* 142. Maggs, *Seventy-Five Spanish Books* (Catalogue 589, 1933)15: listed at £275. Not in Adams. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*. Not in *Livros quinhentistas portugueses da Biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* or Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in *Catálogo*

colectivo. NUC:MH. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; however, there is an incomplete copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal).



Item 30 (greatly reduced)



Item 30 (greatly reduced)



Item 31 (greatly reduced)

“Rare and valued album” –

Together with the Description, “Even more difficult to find” (Borba de Moraes)

31. OUSELEY, William Gore. *Views in South America.* 2 volumes. [Front wrapper] London: Thomas McLean, 1852. Elephant folio (56 x 38.5 cm.), publisher’s red cloth, embossed, front cover inlaid with a leather “scroll” bearing the author and title (very skillfully rebacked, corners very skillfully repaired, minor stains), smooth spine gilt; illustrated front wrapper bound in (skillful repairs to each corner and to a 37-cm. tear across the lower part). Skillful repairs to fore-edges of first two leaves. In very good condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão. On the front pastedown is a printed description of this work from a Lathrop C. Harper catalogue of 1958, describing a copy that had an author’s presentation inscription and was priced at \$2,500 in 1958; this printed description has Sousa-Leão’s annotations, and several more lines of his annotations in pencil are below it. Laid into the volume are four elephant-folio leaves with a printed biography of Ouseley in Portuguese, with black-and-white photographs of Ouseley and his wife; these leaves are signed in print by Joaquim de Sousa-Leão and bear his manuscript corrections in ink to two lines. 1 l. [dedication and list of plates], 26 hand-colored lithograph plates [numbered 1-25, with an unnumbered “vignette” following 20], one black-and-white lithograph plan of Obligato. 2 volumes. \$35,000

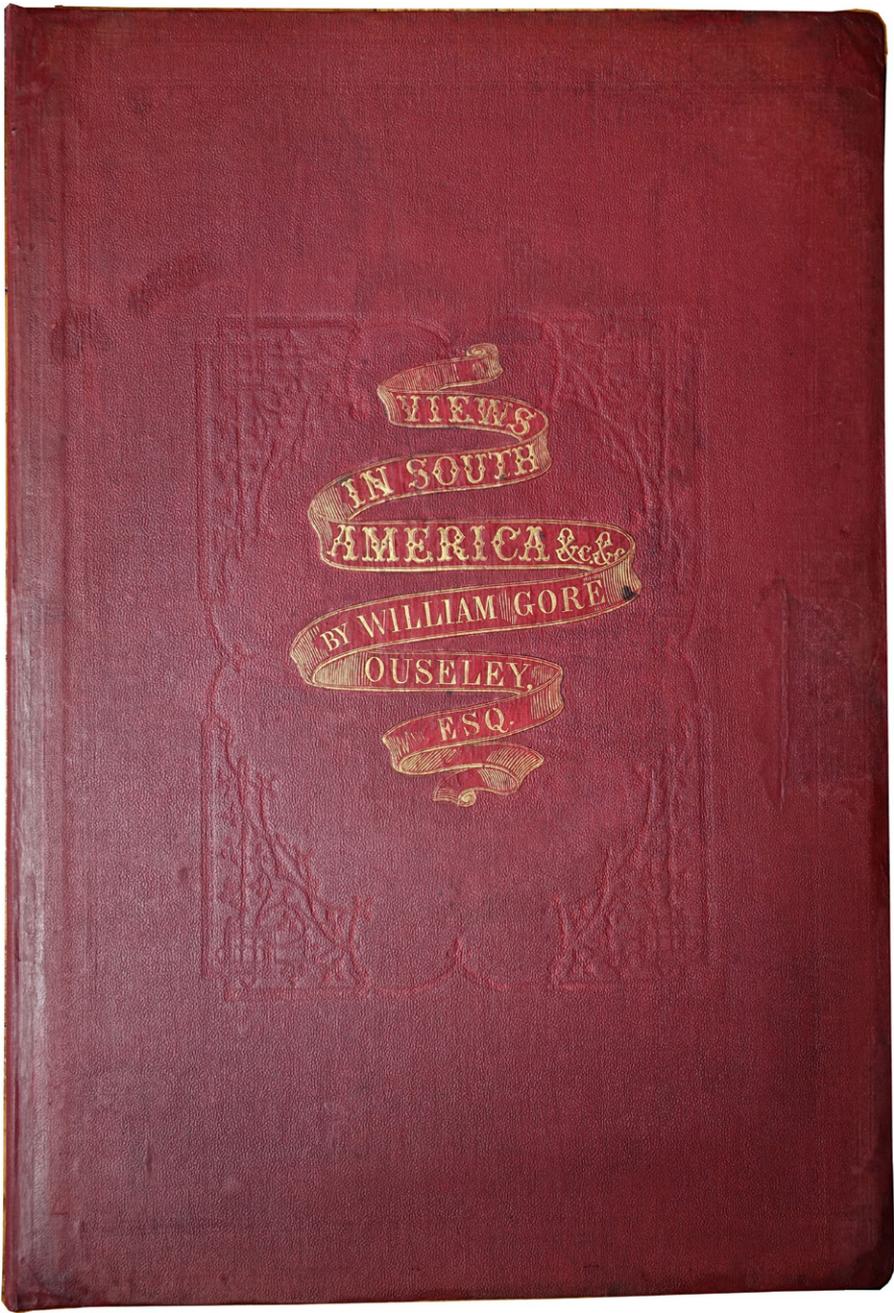
FIRST EDITION. It includes twenty-six hand-colored images based on Ouseley’s watercolors. “This rare and valued album contains very picturesque lithographs,” says Borba. They include images of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro (a grotto in the Bay of Jurujube, the Corcovado mountains, convents and churches, the headquarters of the British legation, Botafogo Bay, the waterfall at Itamaraty), plus views of Montevideo, Ouseley’s home in Buenos Aires, the government’s headquarters in Paraná, Tenerife (a former convent) and Funchal (Fort Loureiro). The plan of Obligato shows the position of British and French ships during the five-year blockade of Buenos Aires that began in 1845.

Sir William Gore Ouseley (1797-1866) was a diplomat in Stockholm and the United States. In 1823 he was sent to Latin America, where he served until 1850, much of the time in Brazil. The selection of his watercolors for this volume was made by Queen Victoria.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 643. Berger p. 339. Tooley 356. Palau 207325 (combined with the *Description*). Sabin 57947. NUC: InU, NNH, DLC, DCU-IA (and, with the date [1854?], at NBu and PP). OCLC: *Views and Description* 831682958 (Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek Klassik, Universität Goettingen); *Views* only at 6666976 (New York Public Library, Yale University, Oliveira Lima Collection-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress); *Views* digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy as 956408361. Copac locates copies at British Library, Cambridge University, Oxford University, and National Library of Scotland. KVK (44 databases searched) adds Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.

WITH:

OUSELEY, William Gore. *Description of Views in South America, from Original Drawings, made in Brazil, the River Plate, the Parana, &c. &c. with notes* London: Thomas McLean, 1852. 8°, recent navy morocco, spine and covers gilt, inner



Item 31 (greatly reduced)

dentelles gilt, all text block edges gilt. Very slightly browned. In very good condition. viii, 118 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST EDITION. "This *Description* is more difficult to find than the album" (Borba). Ouseley devotes between one and seven pages to each of the lithographic views in his *Views in South America*. The Appendix ("General notes and observations") offers comments on the aborigines of Tenerife, whales in Rio harbor, the health and climate of Rio, loud monkeys and pretty parrots, Indian tribes and languages, "influence of tropical climate and great fertility of soil on the disposition and habits of natives of Brazil," and destruction of property caused by the invasion and siege of Montevideo.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 643: calling for only 118 pp. Berger p. 339: without mention of the final blank. Palau 207325: without mention of the final blank. Sabin 57943: calling for 124 pp. OCLC: 43793777 (New York Public Library, Oliveira Lima Collection-Catholic University of America, British Library); 85060129 (Cambridge University, National Library of Scotland); the Oliveira Lima copy has been digitized as 956403722. Copac adds Oxford University. KVK (44 databases searched) adds no new locations. Not located in NUC.

*Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republican Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Work in Favor of Brazilian Independence*

*32. [PERNAMBUCO]. *Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Pernambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felismente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março* [Pernambuco: Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated 10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very good condition. On *papel selado* with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down at foot of verso. (1 l.) \$300,000

EARLIEST PERNAMBUCO PRINTING. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has been attributed to either José Luis de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada. Holmes notes, "This paper, today, is a true and most valuable relic of the first organized attempt to proclaim the independence of Brazil. It was drafted by an able lawyer, who paid for it with his life."

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print in Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a press from England but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been used when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenare, pointed out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the revolt, and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press apparently had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on *papel selado* (with the stamp at the foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the "Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco," but as soon as the revolt was suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included religious toleration

PRECISO dos successos, que tiverão lugar em PERNAMBUCO, desde a faustissima e gloriosissima Revolução operada felicemente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Meiz de Março, em que o generoso exôrço de nossos bravos PATRIOTAS exterminou daquella parte do BRAZIL o monstro infernal da tirania real.

DEPOIS de tanto abuzar da nossa paciencia por hum sistema de administração combinado acinte para sustentar as vaidades de huma Corte insolente sobre toda a sorte de oppressão de nossos legitimos direitos, restava calanhar agora a nossa honra com o negro labêo de traidores aos nossos mesmos Amigos, Parentes, e Compatriotas naturaes de Portugal; e era por ventura a derradeira peça, que faltava de se por a machina da politica do insulizo Governo extincto de Pernambuco.

Comçou o perido por illaquiar a nossa singeleza, proclamando publicamente a cinco deste meiz, que era amigo sincero dos Pernambucanos, que tinha repartido o seu coração com elles, escrevendo estes enganos com a mesma pena, com que acabava de encher no segredo do seu gabinete listas de proscriptos, que tinha de entregar nas mãos do alçoz, Brazileiros de todas as classes, a mocidade de mais espirito do paz, os officios mais bravos das tropas pagas, em huma palavra os filhos da Patria de maior esperanza, e mais distinto merecimento pessoal.

AMANHECO em fim o dia seis, em que as enchovias haviaõ de ser atulhadas de tantos Patriotas honrados, e suas familias alagadas de dôr, e de lagrimas: convoca o maldito hum conselho de officiaes de guerra, todos invejosos da nossa gloria, e depois de ter assignado com elles a atroz condemnacão da aquellas innocentes victimas, despacha dali mesmo os que lhe parecerão mais capazes de lhe dar execução. Huns ecorem aos quartes militares, outros a casas particulares; ferrem prizonos por toda a parte, e ja as cadafas começã de se abrir para hir engolindo hum por hum dos nossos bons Compatriotas.

AQUI porém mostrarão os nossos, como tinhaõ capacidade para saber conhecer, que a disubediencia tem todo o preço de heroismo em certos cazos, e he quando com ella se salva a cauza da Patria. Hum bravo Capitão deo o sinal do dever de todos, fazendo descer aos Infernos o principal agente da injustissima execução; correos as armas, e poucas horas daquelle mesmo dia foraõ todo o tempo de começar, e acabar tão ditozza revolução, que mais paraço festejo de paz, que tumulto de guerra, sinal evidente de ter sido toda obra da Providencia, e beneficio da bençãõ do todo Poderoso.

O Ex General tinha-se recolhido a forteza do Brum, e onde suppunha achar huma praça de defeza, achou a prizeã de sua pesada, e dos seus. Recorre a proposições pacificas, que acabará n'hum conclusum, com que foi obrigado a conformar-se no dia sete, pelas seis horas da manhã.

DESDE logo foi restabelecida toda a ordem publica, não se ouvirão mais outras vozes, que de aclamações geras dignas do dia, em que hum immenso povo entrava na posse de seus legitimos direitos sociaes. Foi consequencia desta não ter havido até agora se quer hum só disturbio, nem motivo qualquer de queixa.

A OUTRO se installou o Governo Provisorio composto de cinco Patriotas, tirados das diferentes classes; o qual Governo tem sido sempre permanente em suas sessões. O seu primeiro cuidado foi disabuzar os nossos Compatriotas de Portugal dos medos, e desconfianças, com que os tinhaõ inquietado os partidistas da tyrannia, recebendo a todos com alvazos, e commercio, trafegos, e occupaçoens com maior liberdade, que d'antes, proclamando em fim por hum bando os sentimentos do Governo, e do Povo, e não haver mais daqui por diante differença entre nós de Brazileiros a Europeos, mais de verem todos ser tidos em conta de huma só, e unica familia com igual direito a huma só, e a mesma herança, que he a prosperidade geral de toda esta Provincia.

A NOVE, tudo se achava no mesmo espirito de concórdia, e pacificaçãõ geral, sem o povo se resentir de outra novidade, que das bondades do Governo todo applicado a promover a segurança interior, e exterior por medidas acertadas, buscaõ do esclarecer a sua marcha com dividir as materias de maior importancia por comites compostos das pessoas de maior capacidade conhecida para cada huma dellas, com que tem obtido ao mesmo tempo popularizar as suas deliberações e o mais possível.

NUNCA no mesmo dia o Governo foi permanente até a meia noite para continuar diversos despachos, que hoje apprescerão, sendo dos mais importantes fazer entrar os Funcionarios publicos nas suas occupaçoens como d'antes, sem tirar nenhum de seu officio, proscreever as formulas de tratamento até agora uzadas, sem admitir nenhuma outra, que a de VOS mesmos, e com elle Governo, abtir certos impostos modernos de manifesta injusticia, e oppressãõ para o Povo sem vantagem nenhuma da Naçãõ, &c. E tal he o nosso estado politico, e civil até hoje 10 de Março de 1817.

VIVA A PATRIA.

Vivaõ os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tirania real.

Item 32 (greatly reduced)

and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes, *Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial* pp. 162-4. Museum de Arte de São Paulo, *Historia da tipografia no Brasil* pp. 12, 163. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 175: describing their copy as "the only copy known." Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49601576 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Copac.

*Earliest Illustrated Work on Brazilian Natural History
Most Important Scientific Work Completed in Brazil
During the Seventeenth Century
Only Illustrated Work on Brazilian Natural History
Until the Nineteenth-Century Expeditions*

*33. PISO, Willem, and George Marcgraf. *Historia naturalis Brasiliae* 2 parts in 1 volume. Leyden: F. Haack, and Amsterdam: L. Elsevier, 1648. Folio (37.7 x 26 cm.), contemporary morocco (small defects to head and foot of spine, corners; split of 4 cm. to front outer joint at head; similar split of 3 cm. to rear outer joint at foot; a few other minor binding defects; overall sound), spine gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, citron leather lettering piece with short title gilt in second compartment from head; front cover has eight-pointed star design in gilt with red straight-grained morocco inlay. Lovely, elaborately engraved title. Illustrated with numerous woodcuts. Elegant woodcut headpieces and initials. Internally a large, fresh copy, in fine condition. Overall very good to fine. Old ink manuscript inscription in upper blank margin of engraved title page, "Bibliothèque N.º 26". Ink manuscript ownership inscription of a Benedictine monastery, dated 1664, on second leaf recto. Bookplate apparently removed from front pastedown. (6 ll., including the engraved title page), 122 pp., (1 l.); (4 ll.), 293, (7) pp.

2 parts in 1 volume. \$12,500

FIRST EDITION of a lovely work, extremely important for a number of reasons. It is the earliest illustrated work on Brazilian natural history and the most notable scientific work completed in Brazil during the seventeenth century. Until the results of the nineteenth-century expeditions were published, it remained the only illustrated work on Brazilian natural history. The *Historia* contains records of the first astronomical observations made in Brazil plus valuable ethnographic and linguistic information about northeastern Brazil and its inhabitants. Finally, it is one of the most finely printed and beautiful works of Braziliana published by the Dutch.

The first part of the *Historia naturalis*, "Medicina Brasiliensi," was the work of Willem Piso (or Pies, or Pisonius). Piso, born in Leyden in 1611, practiced medicine in Amsterdam until he took the position of physician in Pernambuco to the Count of Nassau, governor of Dutch Brazil. Piso also seems to have been head of a scientific mission that was sent to Brazil by the West India Company at Nassau's request. Piso was the first to separate yaws from syphilis, and he introduced the therapeutic herb ipecacuanha into Europe. His treatise is illustrated with woodcuts of herbs and poisonous snakes. It also contains representations of a sugar cane press



Item 33 (greatly reduced)

in operation, a distillery, and other interesting scenes. The "Medicina" was edited by Joannes de Laet, and appeared while Piso was still in Brazil.

The remainder of the *Historia naturalis* was the work of George Marcgraf, a brilliant scientist born in Liebstadt in 1610. He, too, traveled to Brazil under the protection of the Count of Nassau, and apparently worked closely with Piso. (Piso was, in fact, accused of plagiarizing Marcgraf.) Marcgraf's notes, all in cipher, were given to Laet for publication. They appear as the section of the *Historia naturalis* titled "Historiae reum naturalium Brasiliae." It consists of three books on plants, one each on fish, birds, and insects, and one on quadrupeds and reptiles. The eighth book, composed by Laet but based on Marcgraf's outline, describes the northeastern region of Brazil and its inhabitants. Laet includes a description of the Tapuia Indians taken from Jacob Rabbi, a Tupi vocabulary taken from Father Anchieta, and a description of the route of the expedition under André de Leão in 1601. Many of the numerous woodcuts throughout the text (possibly by the Dutch artist Albert Eckhout) are based on Marcgraf's drawings. Marcgraf also made important astronomical observations, including that of the solar eclipse in 1640, from the Count of Nassau's observatory in Recife. Due to his premature death in Africa, in 1644, his astronomical observations were not published.

The elaborately engraved title page is set in a tropical forest, with an Indian warrior and an Indian woman with a leafy headdress at either side, and a river god at the foot. The scene is full of wildlife, including monkeys, snakes, birds, a ring-tailed lemur (?), and aquatic life. In the center distance, a group of Indians dance beneath a roof.

* Borba de Morais (1983) II, 675-7. Alden & Landis 648/128. Sabin 63028 and 7588. Nissen, *Botanische Buchillustration* 1533. Willems, *Les Elsevier* 1068. *Hunt Botanical Catalogue* 244. JCB (3) II, 375. Lilly Library, Brazil 46.

First General History of Brazil: The Phillipps Copy

34. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguesa, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos* Lisboa Occidental: Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary speckled calf (somewhat rubbed, wear to corners; small piece missing at top of spine; short cracks to joints), spine richly gilt in seven compartments, green leather lettering-piece (faded), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Title in red and black. Large woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on recto of leaf following title-page. Another woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on p. 1; yet others on p. 597. Numerous typographical headpieces. Numerous sidenotes. Internally very fine; overall in very good to fine condition. Booklabel of C.H. Soltau. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (inscribed "MHC"). (13 ll.), 716 pp. A blank leaf found in a very few copies between the preliminaries and the main text is not present. \$35,000

FIRST EDITION of the first general history of Brazil to be published. Burns describes Rocha Pitta as "one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians" (*Perspectives on Brazilian History* p. 16), even though Rocha Pitta is often condemned for his florid and ornate language, and for not using primary sources. Southey's harsh assessment has been widely quoted: "The only general history of Brazil is ... a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable merely

HISTORIA
D A
AMERICA
PORTUGUEZA,
DESDE O ANNO DE MIL E QUINHENTOS
do seu descobrimento, até o de mil e setecentos
e vinte e quatro.
OFFERECIDA
A' MAGESTADE AUGUSTA
DEL REY

D. JOAÕ V.

NOSSO SENHOR,
COMPOSTA

POR SEBASTIAÕ DA ROCHA PITTA

FIDALGO DA CASA DE SUA MAGESTADE, CAVALLEIRO
Professo da Ordem de Christo, Coronel do Regimento da Infan-
teria da Ordenança da Cidade da Bahia, e dos Privilegia-
dos della, e Academico Supranumerario da Acade-
mia Real da Historia Portugueza.



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina de JOSEPH ANTONIO DA SYLVA,
Impressor da Academia Real.

M. DCC. XXX.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

because there was no other" (Preface to the *History of Brazil*, London 1810-19). On the other hand, Southey testified to the importance of Rocha Pitta's *Historia* by numerous citations of it throughout his own work. And while Southey rejected Rocha Pitta's methodology, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico (established 1839) respected and sometimes adhered to it. The *Historia* is an important source on the history of Minas Geraes (where gold, diamonds and emeralds were all discovered during his lifetime), on the "Guerra dos Emboabas" of 1708-1711, between Paulistas and recent immigrants from Portugal and coastal Brazil, and on the "Guerra dos Macates," 1709-1711, between the sugar-planters in Olinda and the new bourgeoisie in Recife.

The second edition of the *Historia* did not appear until 1878, at Bahia; a third appeared in Lisbon, 1880.

Rocha Pitta (1660-1738), a native of Bahia, traveled to Coimbra to take his degree, then spent most of the rest of his life on his family's plantation in Brazil.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1st Baronet (1792-1872) was an English antiquary and book collector who amassed the largest collection of manuscript material in the 19th century, due to his severe condition of bibliomania. He was an illegitimate son of a textile manufacturer and inherited a substantial estate, which he spent almost entirely on vellum manuscripts. When out of funds, he borrowed heavily to buy manuscripts, thereby putting his family deep into debt. Phillipps began collecting while still at Rugby and continued at Oxford. Eventually he acquired some 40,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts—arguably the largest collection a single individual has created—and coined the term "vello-maniac" to describe his obsession. A.N.L. Munby notes that he spent perhaps between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million pounds (four or five thousand pounds a year), purchasing materials at the rate of forty or fifty a week. He was an assiduous cataloguer who in 1822 established the Middle Hill Press (named after his country seat at Broadway, Worcestershire) not only to record his book holdings, but to publish his findings in English topography and genealogy. The dispersal of his collection took more than a hundred years. A. N. L. Munby's five-volume history of the collection and its dispersal, *Phillipps Studies*, was published between 1951 and 1960.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 678; *Período colonial* p. 290. Alden and Landis 730/211. Blake VII, 214-5. Mindlin, *Highlights* 194. Innocêncio VII, 222, 462; XIX, 191, 355. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 540. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 730/2. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 75. Sabin 72300. Bosch 179. Rodrigues 2112. JCB II, i, 133. JFB (1994) R340. Welsh 3422. Palha 4266. Lilly Library, *Brazil* 42. Lord Stuart d'Rothesay 4064: sold for £2/15 in 1855. Sousa Guimarães 1755: sold for 10\$000 in 1869. Azevedo-Samodães 2843. Ameal 2024. NUC: WU, DLC, RPJCB, NN, MiU-C, InU.

*Includes Laws Relating to Portuguese Overseas Enterprises
In Brazil, India, China, Japan, Malacca, and Africa*

35. PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom Sebastião, King of Portugal, 1554-1578. *Leys e provisoes que elRey dom Sebastião nosso senhor fez depois que começou à governar.* Lisbon: Per Frãncisco Correa, 1570. 8°, late eighteenth-century tree sheep (some wear to joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head with short title gilt, double borders ruled in blind on covers, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged, green silk place-marker. Title within woodcut architectural border including at head the figure of Christ with verse from the Scriptures, and at foot the date "1570", in a shield. Numerous

woodcut initials. Each page of main text within a woodcut ruled border. Quires V-Z with minor worming, touching some letters of text, but never defeating legibility. A few small, light dampstains. In good condition. Bookplate of José Mindlin. (4 ll.), 223 [i.e., 195] pp. [pointing hand]⁴, A-Z⁴, AA⁴, BB². Error in pagination: skips from 48 to 85; signatures and text are complete. \$10,000

FIRST EDITION of this fascinating glimpse at the Portuguese world under D. Sebastião (r. 1557-1578); another edition appeared at Coimbra, 1816. Several of these laws relate to Portuguese overseas enterprises in India, China, Japan, Malacca, and Brazil. Among the laws:

1569 (pp. 1-5): Establishes rules for prelates and ecclesiastical judges relating to the Council of Trent (1545-1563).

1570 (pp. 6-17): Establishes sumptuary laws regarding luxurious clothing.

1570 (pp. 33-44): Regulates money-changing and interest.

1569 (pp. 149-150): Decrees that *Christãos Novos* (i.e., Jews who have converted to Christianity) may not live in São Thomé.

1570 (pp. 151-154): Assigns certain income for the improvement of fortifications in Africa, especially Ceuta and Tangier.

1570 (pp. 154-157): States that Brazilian Indians cannot be enslaved.

1570 (pp. 161-165): Concerns mules vs. horses; Africa is mentioned.

1570 (pp. 172-175): Orders police and local officials in Lisbon to crack down on vagrant men and women.

1570 (pp. 181-186): Restricts where in Lisbon prostitutes (*molheres solteiras*) can live.

1569 (pp. 186-190): Establishes a provincial council in Goa (Portuguese India).

1570 (pp. 191-192): Exempts missionaries in India, China, Japan, and Malacca from paying tithes (*dizimos*) for fifteen years.

1570 (pp. 193-194): Allows Christian rulers and other Christians in India, China, Japan, and Malacca to travel through the region.

1570 (pp. 195-199): Forbids Portuguese from capturing (*resgatar, cativar*) Japanese, and orders that Portuguese merchants in Japan must use the same measuring apparatus for selling as for buying.

1570 (pp. 199-223): Sets extensive regulations on pepper, drugs, and merchandise from the Indies, covering sources of supply, merchants, and shipping.

D. Sebastião (1554-1578) succeeded to the throne at the age of three. Under regents Catherine of Austria (his paternal grandmother) and then Cardinal Henry of Évora (his great-uncle), the Portuguese expanded their possessions in Angola, Mozambique, and Malacca, and annexed Macau in 1557. D. Sebastião attained his majority in 1568, only two years before this volume was published. One of his first actions in 1568 was to reward Indians in Brazil who had helped fight the French. In 1570 he forbade that Brazilian Indians be used as slaves, and that those in captivity be released.

* Anselmo 498 (noting copies at the Biblioteca Nacional [formerly belonging to Dom Francisco Manuel da Camara], the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, Ajuda, Évora, Universidade de Coimbra, and Dr. Jorge Faria). King Manuel 127 (adding the Palha copy, at Harvard University, and his own two copies). Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 724. James Ford Bell (1994) P398. Palha 272. Mindlin, *Highlights* 608 (the present copy). Not in British Museum, *Pre-1601 STC*. OCLC: 20150708 (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters: microfilm reel made from the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copy). Porbase locates three copies: one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (one described as "Aparado-Manchas de manuseamento"; the other "Aparado-Manchas de fungos, humidade e manuseamento"). Not located in Copac. Not located in CCPBE. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the microform/microfilm copies at EROMM. Hollis locates a copy at Houghton Library. Not located in Orbis. Melvyl locates only the microform/microfilm copies at EROMM.



Item 35

*First Appearance of One of the Best Novels Ever Written:
The Best Copy We Have Ever Seen*

***36. *Revista Occidental*. 1^o anno, tomo primeiro, fasciculos 1-6, and tomo segundo, fasciculos 1-5, a complete run.** 11 issues in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Escriptorio da Revista Occidental, 15 February to 15 July 1875. Large 8°, original printed wrappers, uncut, in two folding cases with crimson leather spines, gilt with raised bands in five compartments, marbled boards on all other sides. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplates of D. Diogo de Bragança [Lafões] on front sides of cases. 768; 639, (1) pp. *11 issues in 2 volumes.* \$15,000

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN of this rare Portuguese periodical containing the first appearance of *O Crime do Padre Amaro*, **one of the best and most important novels ever written**, the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. (*O Mistério da estrada de Sintra*, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.) Eça had serious disagreements with the editors of the *Revista*, Antero de Quental and Batalha Reis, regarding corrections to his work, and was very dissatisfied with the published result. He substantially revised it for the first edition in book form, published in 1876.

The *Revista Occidental* includes works in Portuguese by such noted authors as Antero de Quental, Manuel de Arriaga, Luciano Cordeiro, Gonçalves Crespo, Oliveira Martins and Gomes Leal, and also works in Spanish by Cánovas del Castillo, Pi y Margall, Jacinto Octavio Picón and Patricio de la Escosura.

The rarity of this periodical, especially with all the original wrappers present, has led to some confusion among bibliographers regarding the number of issues and the dates of publication—doubtless mostly because only the original printed wrappers indicate the fascicle number and date of publication. The only published record of an actual copy we have been able to locate, sold in the Fernandes Thomaz sale in 1912, has the same dates of publication as this copy and the same number of issues, and is described as “collecção completa.” Two copies handled by us in the early 1990s, one sold in the summer of 2001, and one sold in the summer of 2012, had the same collation as the present one.

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930–Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas*. See also *Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal*, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Fernandes Thomaz 4352. Guerra da Cal 29: stating that the work appeared from February 1875 to July 1876, in only 7 fascicles. Silva Pereira, *Jornalismo português*, p. 130: giving the dates of publication as 15 Feb. to 30 Aug. 1875. *Grande enciclopédia XXV*, 433: giving the same dates of publication as Silva Pereira. *Union List of Serials* locates volume I to volume II, n° 5 (giving the dates as Feb. 1875 to Jan. 1876) at CU. Not located in NUC.



Item 36 (greatly reduced)

*Fundamental Work on Spanish, Catalan, Valencian, Portuguese, and
New World Paleography, Lavishly Illustrated*

37. RODRIGUEZ, Christoval. *Bibliotheca universal de la polygraphia española* Madrid: Por Antonio Marin, 1738. Large folio (41 x 28 cm.), contemporary Spanish mottled calf (spine chipped and joints cracking at head and foot, hinges weak, rubbed), spine richly gilt in seven compartments with red morocco lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt border on each cover, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Lavishly illustrated with engraved plates, vignettes, and initials; woodcut headpieces, illustrations, and initials. Greek type on several pages. Occasional light offsetting from plates and text; 2 folding plates with short tears repaired, without loss; a few small stains and occasional minor soiling. Internally in fine condition; overall very good. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela (a ducal coronet over the monogram) in blank portion of letterpress title; unidentified armorial label (chipped) at spine foot. Engraved title (numbered 1), (3), xxvii ll., 6 ll. engraved plates (numbered 11, 33-4, 36-8), engraved title (numbered 53, dated 1729), engraved portrait (numbered 54), (36 ll.), 4 engraved calligraphic titles (general title plus section titles introducing plates of fourteenth-, fifteenth- and sixteenth-century scripts) and 123 plates (numbered 55-181; including 3 folding, 1 double-page, and 34 printed on both sides of 17 ll.). Large engraved headpiece, 2 engraved initials, 3 engraved and 35 woodcut illustrations (several full-page) in text. A very good copy in an attractive contemporary binding. \$12,000

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work on Spanish and Portuguese paleography. When Rodriguez began this study in 1708 he thought he would be the first to write about the script of early documents for the general public. While the work was in progress, however, he came across Mabillon's *De re diplomatica* (1681-1704), which covered only scripts through the tenth century. Rodriguez incorporated about fifteen of Mabillon's plates into this study. Because Rodriguez covers scripts through the sixteenth century, his work is a significant extension of the study of scripts. *Bibliotheca universal* was the first study of Spanish scripts following Mabillon's.

In the prologue (pp. i-xxvii) the editor, D. Blas Antonio Nassarre y Ferriz (the King's chief librarian) explains Rodriguez's theories about script. This section includes thirteen engravings and woodcuts showing more than thirty coins from ancient and medieval times. It also includes engraved and woodcut representations on fifteen leaves of medieval monuments, among them several in Arabic. The prologue is followed by a number of lengthy *censtras* and *aprobaciones* that evaluate the usefulness of the work, describe the state of paleographical studies in the early eighteenth century, discuss the various scripts used in Spain and its New World colonies over the centuries, and explain the value of being able to read ancient documents and inscriptions.

The main text, which begins with its own engraved title page, has expertly prepared plates, many of which were not only drawn but engraved by Rodriguez himself. The examples are arranged in chronological order with separate section titles for each century, beginning with *antiguo* (Roman and medieval), then progressing from the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries. There are separate plates for Catalan, Valencian, and Portuguese paleography. Many plates are enhanced by an interlinear transcription in italic script and include an alphabet at the foot of the plate.

The plate facing the printed title page shows a library with coffered ceiling whose shelves recede far into the distance. At the left Minerva (crowned and wearing period dress, holding a

ESCRITVRAS DEL SIGLO DECIMO QVINTO

Año D 1500.

miy many
marz
fisco
senor

1. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
2. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
3. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
4. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
5. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
6. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
7. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
8. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
9. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
10. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
11. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
12. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
13. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
14. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
15. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
16. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
17. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
18. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...
19. que aya la casa en el fin de la villa de la...

Alphabets.

u a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u x z
 a a a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u x z

D *hifional* *ce* *Padrouer*

Item 37 (greatly reduced)

shield and spear) looks toward the reader and gestures toward the library. On the right Mercury, modestly draped, wears a winged hat and holds a caduceus and also gestures toward the library. The library and its patron deities are set within an elaborate architectural frame. Crowning it are the royal arms of Spain. At the foot, a partially unrolled sheet bears the book's title and the name of D. Blas Antonio Nassarre, who saw the work through the press. The engraving is signed by Christus a Sto. Ioanne as artist and Paulus Minguet as engraver.

On f. A2r, an allegorical vignette signed by Manuel de Chozas (as artist and engraver) represents a man and a woman in armor supporting a bust-length portrait of the King of Spain in a round frame; below are the accoutrements of war and art (helmet, palette, cannon, etc.). The motto above the portrait is "Non solus armis" ("Not with arms alone").

A second engraved title page (following quire P) is set within an elaborate architectural frame, with a monogram at the head, a male nude on either side, and a banner below giving information on the author. This one is signed by D. Christ. Rodrig. as artist and Vidal as engraver. The engraved portrait of Rodriguez on the leaf following is signed by Ioannes Perez as engraver; it has an askance look that suggests a self portrait. Many of the plates with scripts are signed by Christoval Rodriguez as artist and Vidal as engraver.

Rodriguez (1677-1735) was archivist at the Cathedral of Ávila and later archivist to the Excelentísima Casa y Estados del Infantado. The *Bibliotheca universal* was completed in 1730, and was published after Rodriguez's death by order of King Philip V.

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

* Palau 272808. Aguilar Piñal VII, 1119: incorrect collation. Cotarelo y Mori, *Diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de calígrafos españoles* 943: incorrect collation. Mateu Ibars, *Bibliografía paleográfica* p. 59. Bonacini 1543. *Universal Penman* 218. Maggs, *Spanish Books* 877A. Heredia 3498. Victoria and Albert 218: "Cotarelo y Mori ... has some very harsh things to say about Rodriguez and his publication. Nevertheless, he is forced to concede its importance as the first work of its kind in Spain. It is typical of its period in focusing on a national hand. It is also a splendidly produced book." Rebiun: Biblioteca de la Casa de Velazquez; AECI Bibliotecas.

*Tropical Medicine Classic:
First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic
Description of the First Autopsy of a Yellow Fever Victim, 1694*

38. ROSA, João Ferreira da [title-page: Joam Ferreyra da Rosa]. *Trattado unico da constituicam pestilencial de Pernambuco, offerecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compusessem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Principe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. Honest, complete, and unsophisticated. In very good condition. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as

TRATTADO
UNICO
^{DA}
CONSTITUICAM
PESTILENCIAL
^{DE}
PERNAMBUCO
OFFERECIDO
^A
ELREY N.S.

POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR
seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que
assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compu-
sessem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos
da Medicina aos dictames com que he
trattada esta pestilen-
cial febre.

COMPOSTO
POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
*MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVER-
sidade de Coimbra, & dos de estipendio Real na ditta
Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambu-
co por mandado de Sua Magestade que
Deos guarde.*

EM LISBOA.

Na officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL, Impressor do Pria-
cipe Nosso Senhor, Anno 1694.

on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp.
The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes
found bound at the end of the volume. \$45,000

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST SCIENTIFIC BOOK TO DESCRIBE YELLOW FEVER, BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN TO TREAT THE DISEASE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AUTOPSY OF A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. The author received his medical training at Coimbra and practiced for many years in Recife. He may possibly have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as "o mal da bicha". If Ferreira da Rosa was in fact born in Brazil, this would be the first scientific book by a Brazilian author.

The book is arranged as a series of questions: What are the signs of this disease? Is it better to bleed the patient from the arm or the foot? Should one apply blisters? How should the parotid glands look? An early owner of our copy made marginal notations of certain recipes and added occasional cross-references. A substantial early note on the front flyleaf cites an article in the *Gazeta* of 1716 that mentioned Vigier's *Thesouro Apollineo*, calling it a very useful book and noting where it can be purchased.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 comments: "The book is not only of the greatest rarity but also of great scientific importance.... Ferreira da Rosa submits here the first known accurate and clear observation on yellow fever This is obviously a precious book not only concerning the history of Brazilian medicine, so destitute in medical books of the colonial period, but also for the history of medicine in general.... Very few copies are recorded of this extremely rare book."

In the first edition of his *Bibliographia Brasiliana*, Borba de Moraes stated that he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional of Portugal, the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called "Ferreira das Neves" sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce, the one now in JCB that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

* Garrison, *History of Medicine*, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Innocência III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the licenses, dedication, prologue, index and "mais quatro peças"). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp.290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Innocência, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British

Museum]). *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales* XV (Paris 1816), 334, 371. Lima Leitão, *Discurso pronunciado ... da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de mayo de 1839; Registo medico* p. 9: "Os exemplares d'esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho noticia de um, que pertence á Biblioteca Publica d'esta Côrte." Bosch 153. "Ferreira das Neves" (i.e., Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 260-1. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 3552 (inexplicably stating "229 + [29] pp."; our best guess is that there are really 224 pp. + 14 unnumbered ll.). *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima collection* 112 (with only 17 preliminary leaves). Monteverde 2358 (appears to have been the second most expensive book in the sale). John Carter Brown Library, *Rare Americana. A Selection of One Hundred and One Books, Maps and Prints Not in the John Carter Brown Library* 61. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but Josiah cites an incomplete copy in poor condition at JCB, wrongly catalogued as an 8°). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Mindlin *Highlights*. Not in *Brasiliana Itau*. Of the twenty or so most important Portuguese auction sales since that of Sir Gubián in 1867, we were able to locate this work only in the Monteverde catalogue; not located in Sir Gubián, Nepomuceno, Moreira Cabral, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Ávila-Pérez, etc. See also Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa*, pp. 178, 258; and Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* pp. 41, 86, 171. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 560205963 (British Library); 14301131 (New York Academy of Medicine, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, National Library of Medicine). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but two of which lack the final 4 unnumbered pp.). Copac repeats only the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

*A Brazilian Literary Classic with Works by Thirty Brazilian Authors,
Including a Blind Woman Poet Born in Rio de Janeiro*

***39. SÁ, Manoel Tavares de Sequeira e, editor.** *Jubilos da América, na gloriosa exaltação, e promoção do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Gomes Freire de Andrada ... Collecção das obras da Academia dos Selectos, que na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro se celebrou em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excellentissimo Heroe* Lisbon: Na Oficina do Dor. Manoel Alvares Sollano, 1754. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear to spine, corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, woodcut vignette on *ii, woodcut ornaments scattered throughout. Some very light toning and browning. Small hole at foot of text on Y1, affecting 3 letters per side. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. (40 ll.), 363 pp. [p. 191 misnumbered 165]. \$12,000

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of "a Brazilian literary classic" (Borba de Moraes II, 760). According to Wilson Martins, "Os *Jubilos da America* ... estão literariamente na ponta inicial de um arco cuja ponta final será *O Uruguai*—ambas as obras ligadas à história do nosso estabelecimento territorial e à fisionomia geográfica do Brasil" (*História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364). As Borba points out (*Período colonial*, p. 323), it is not only the individual contributors that make this an interesting volume. *Jubilos* is also the only publication of a Brazilian academy of this period in which we can see how the academy was founded and how it functioned, by reading the dedication, prologue, the letters to Sequeira e Sá, and the program. The work represents, too, a

JUBILOS
DA
AMÉRICA,
NA GLORIOSA EXALTAÇÃO, E PROMOÇÃO
DO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO E EXCELLENTÍSSIMO SENHOR
GOMES FREIRE
DE ANDRADA,

Do Conselho de Sua Magestade, Governador, e Capitão General das Capitãntas do Rio, Minas Geraes, e S. Paulo, Cavalleiro professo na Ordem de Christo, ao Posto, e Emprego de Mestre de Campo General, e Primeiro Commissario da Medição, e Demarcação dos Dominios Meridionaes Americanos entre as duas Coroas, Fidelissima, e Catholica:

COLLECCÃO

Das Obras da Academia dos Seleços, que na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro se celebrou em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excellentissimo Heróe.

DEDICADA, E OFFERECIDA AO SENHOR
JOZÉ ANTONIO FREIRE
DE ANDRADA,

Cavalleiro professo na Ordem de Christo, Tenente General da Cavallaria, e Governador das Minas Geraes.
PELO DOUTOR

MANOEL TAVARES DE SEQUEIRA E SA,
Juiz de fóra, que foi da Villa do Redondo na Provincia de Alem-Tejo, e Ex-Ouvidor Geral da Comarca de Parnaguá no Estado do Brasil, Secretario da Academia,

LISBOA:

Na Officina do D^o MANOEL ALVARES SOLLANO.
Anno de MDCCLIV.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Item 39 (reduced)

group effort by intellectuals characteristic of their era. Innocêncio believed that almost the entire edition of *Jubilos* had been sent to Brazil. Borba comments, "Today very few copies exist. Copies in good condition are rare."

This volume was mostly the work of the members of the Academia dos Selectos, founded in Rio de Janeiro. The Academia met only once, on 30 January 1752, to offer congratulations to the Brazilian governor, Gomes Freire de Andrada, on his appointment as head of the Portuguese commission to establish the frontier with Spain in southern Brazil. These pieces in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish include the work of more than thirty Brazilian authors (at least nine of them natives of Brazil), most of whom did not publish works elsewhere. Even the editor admitted that the quality of the works was uneven: "Reconheço que nas obras que produzo a nossa Academia, reluz mas o affectuoso que o Poetico." However, they are invaluable for the study of Brazilian prose and verse of this period, and also important as one of the few published products of the eighteenth-century Brazilian academies.

The volume is dedicated to Gomes Freire's brother, José Antonio Freire de Andrada, who funded the publication of *Jubilos* (see preliminary leaves 2-14). Sequeira e Sá, who wrote the dedication, also composed the prologue to the reader, in which he explains how the Academia was formed (preliminary leaves 15-28). Eight leaves of poems dedicated to Sequeira e Sá follow (preliminary leaves 29-36), all written by natives of Brazil who were studying or teaching at Coimbra; none of these authors had any other works published (see Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 319-20 for a list of these authors). The last four preliminary leaves include the index of contributors and the licenses.

On pp. 1-46 of the text proper are Sequeira e Sá's letter to the members of the Academia and the replies he received. These replies are especially informative, because each is preceded by a paragraph in italics that states the writer's occupation and literary accomplishments. Next (pp. 47-57) is the program of the Academia, listing the subjects from which the contributors are to choose their themes. Finally, on pp. 59-336, are the poems themselves. Aside from the signed works, this section includes unsigned poems by groups of Jesuits (pp. 133-73), Benedictines (pp. 175-84), Franciscans (pp. 185-88) and Carmelites (pp. 189-91). A final section, which Borba suggests was added as an afterthought (see *Período colonial*, p. 321), contains more poems in honor of Sequeira e Sá and some poems on subjects unrelated to Gomes Freire.

The contributors to the volume came from various walks of life. Antonio Nunes de Sequeira and Francisco de Faria were both clergymen. Nunes de Sequeira was born at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1701, and entered the Church after studying law. Known for his composition of poetry and music, he also served as a choirmaster. His only known surviving works are those printed in this volume: a "Romance Lyrico" (pp. 207-09), three sonnets (pp. 210-12), an epigram (p. 213), and a long "Romance" (pp. 339-42). (See Sacramento Blake I, 272).

Francisco de Faria, president of the Academia dos Selectos, contributed two letters (pp. 7-8), an "Oração panegyrico" (pp. 59-88), and a sonnet (p. 130). Faria, born in 1708 at Goiana (Pernambuco), taught at Bahia, but in 1760 was exiled to Lisbon and Rome (see Leite VIII, 216 and Sacramento Blake II, 438-39). His only other published work is the famous *Conclusiones metaphysicas de ente reali ...*, Rio de Janeiro, 1747, one of the only three works printed by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca at the first printing press established in Brazil. (See Borba I, 303).

The Jesuit Simão Pereira de Sá, a native of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1701), was Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda for Rio de Janeiro and also a historian. His history of Colonia do Sacramento had received the licenses for publication when *Jubilos* appeared (see p. 21), but for some reason was not printed until Capistrano de Abreu published part of it in 1900 (see Borba, *Período colonial* p. 322). The other works by Pereira de Sá mentioned in the *Jubilos* were apparently unpublished during the author's lifetime; his only appearance in print was with the two sonnets, the "Romance heroico" and two poems to Sequeira e Sá in *Jubilos*, pp. 285-90 and 343-46. (See Sacramento Blake VII, 234-35).

Antonio Cordeiro da Silva, born at Rio de Janeiro early in the eighteenth century, studied at Coimbra and pursued a military career. By 1752 he was captain of a regiment in Rio de Janeiro

(see Blake I, 139). Cordeiro da Silva contributed nine works to this volume (pp. 249-65), including a 29-stanza poem on the military situation of Colonia do Sacramento (pp. 253-62). One of his other poems was published separately: *Maria Imaculada*, Lisbon 1760 (see Borba II, 798).

The only woman author represented in the *Jubilos* is Angela do Amaral Rangel, "A Ceguinha," born blind at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1725. As Blake points out (I, 85-86), she lived in an age when no one knew how to give a literary education to the blind. This and the fact that her native tongue was Castilian, rather than Portuguese, made her poetic accomplishments the more remarkable: "Sem educação litteraria, sem cabedal algum de instrucção necessaria al cultivo da poesia, dona Angela do Amaral foi um genio ... " (Sacramento Blake I, 85). Her only published works are the "Romance" and two sonnets in this volume (pp. 271-75); one of the sonnets was reprinted by Varnhagen in his *Florilegio*. Angela do Amaral Rangel was not a member of the Academia, although she wrote on the prescribed themes.

Mateus Saraiva, president of the Academia dos Felizes (founded in Rio de Janeiro, 1736) contributed a long letter and seven sonnets (pp. 28-32, 230-35 and 305). Not mentioned in the introduction to the letter, although it does appear in the subscription to the sonnets, is the fact that Saraiva was Chief Physician of Rio de Janeiro. He wrote and circulated in manuscript one of several works criticizing João Cardoso de Miranda's *Relação cirurgica* of 1741. (See Borba II, 573; not in Sacramento Blake).

Manuel Tavares de Sequeira e Sá, the secretary of the Academia dos Selectos and editor of this volume, was trained in law at Coimbra, then served as a magistrate in Portugal and later in Paranaguá (Paraná). He wrote the dedication and prologue of the *Jubilos* and the final poem in the volume (p. 363), but published no separate works. (See Sacramento Blake VI, 204; Borba II, 759-60; and Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 317-19).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 759-60, and *Período colonial* 317-23. Innocêncio VI, 116. Sacramento Blake VI, 204. Mindlin, *Highlights* 197. Sabin 79186. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 754/2. Rodrigues 2232: noting that copies are very difficult to find. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* 223: this copy. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Azevedo-Samodães 3324. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364. NUC: NN. OCLC: 15861032 (Yale University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Cleveland Public Library); 55268132 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 38641355 (New York Public Library, Stanford University); 248619326 (no location given). Porbase locates 4 copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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

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

the postage stamp is excised, with occasional loss of a few words when the cover is on the verso of a page of text. In very good condition. A penciled note on the front flyleaf by the son of Rodrigues de Gusmão, dated 10 August 1888, reads: “*Collecção de Cartas dirigidas por Innocência Francisco da Silva, ed. do Dicc. Bibliographico Portuguez, ao seu amigo Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão, A. de varias obras, Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias, etc. Lancei aqui este apontamento no 10 de Agosto de 1888. F.A. Rodrigues de Gusmão (filho).*” Most letters are 3-4 pages in length. 157 letters. \$30,000

An important, apparently unpublished source for Portuguese bibliography and bibliophily. We have found no other collections of letters by Innocência, in manuscript or in print.

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

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

Hundreds of times in the *Dicionário*, Innocência cites works from the library of his friend Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão, or information provided by him. Rodrigues de Gusmão (1815-1888), a physician and writer born in Carvalhal (Viseu), who held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as *A Nação*, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. In his *Dicionário* entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocência wrote, “Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do *Dicionário*.”

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

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

1. 23 Sept. 1857: Innocência answers a query about Manuel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva (37 lines, about a page), referring to his sources, and asks for information on Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão (7 lines).

2. 21 March 1858: query on Agosto de Mendes Falcão (10 lines); further information on Manuel Bernardes (37 lines).

3. 4 Dec. 1859: apologizes for not answering Rodrigues de Gusmão’s last three letters promptly, due to the pressure of his work: “vejo-me ás vezes em circumstancias que pouco falta para dar

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

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

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

* On Innocêncio, see *Grande enciclopédia XXVIII*, 795-7 and *Dicionário bibliográfico português* III, 220, 443; VII, 116, 148; X, 66. On Rodrigues Gusmão, see *Grande enciclopédia* XII, 929 and *Innocêncio* II, 343; IX, 258, 448; XVII, 360, 393. OCLC: a search for correspondence by Innocêncio turns up only *Teófilo Braga e Inocêncio Francisco da Silva: correspondência trocada entre o historiador e o bibliógrafo da literatura portuguesa*, 1928 (6432534, 123091517, 639668549, 495290755). Porbase lists no collections of printed letters by Innocêncio, and no manuscripts by him. Copac repeats the work listed in OCLC and adds some letters to Teófilo Braga printed in *Quarenta annos de vida litteraria, 1860-1900*, 1902.

Valuable Information on London's Jews in the Seventeenth Century

41. **SILVA, Yeosuah da.** *Discursos predycaveys que o Docto Haham Yeosuah da Sylva Pregou no K.K. Sahar A Samaym em Londres. He o Assumpto delle, tratar sobre os Treze Articulos, de nossa Sancta Ley.* Amsterdam: Em Casa de Yahacob de Cordova, 5448 [i.e. 1688]. Large 4° (21 x 16.5 cm.), late-nineteenth-century three quarter dark green morocco over marbled boards by Ferin (spine faded, slight rubbing at extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering and numbering, gilt fillets on leather of covers where it meets the marbled boards, top edge rouged, marbled endleaves; gilt circular supra-libris of Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho, Lisboa, on front cover, with his name on

Samuel Bendelack
DISCURSOS
PREDYCAVEYS

Que o Docto Haham

YEOSUAH DA SYLVA

Pregou no K. K.

SAHAR A SAMAYM

Em Londres.

He o Assumpto delle, tratar sobre os Treze Articulos, de nossa Sancta Ley.



Estampado em Amsterdam

Em Casa de YAHACOB DE CORDOVA

ANNO 5448

*Da Livraria Conde de Li
 nhares*

the outer circle and gilt monogram at center. Large woodcut vignette on title-page; numerous woodcut initials and tailpieces. Hebrew type. Light browning; occasional minor stains. Complete and with ample margins. In very good condition. Old signature of Samuel Bendelack in upper blank margin of title-page. From the library of the Condes de Linhares, with inscription in lower blank margin of title-page "Da Livraria Conde de Li // nhares" (purchased by Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho at the 15 December 1895 sale, lot 876; cutting from that catalogue pasted on to recto of third and final front free endleaf). Small printed binder's ticket of Livraria Ferin in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. (7 ll., 1 blank l.), 497, (1) pp. Leaf CCC4 cancelled; the quire has only three leaves, but pagination and text follow. \$8,000

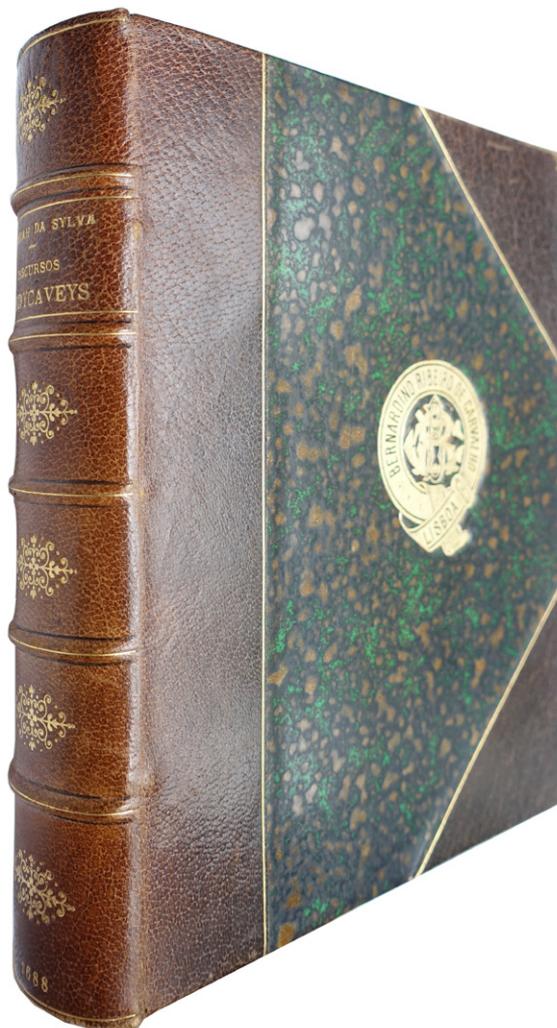
FIRST EDITION. The main text of this work contains thirteen articles, or discourses. The subjects are (1) the existence of the creator, (2) the unity of God, (3) the non-corporality of God, (4) the eternal nature of the creator (only God is to be worshipped, as opposed to angels and other heavenly beings), (6) prophecy, (7) the prophecy of Moses, (8) God gave his law to his people, (9) the law of Moses is eternal, and can never be changed for another, (10) God knows all humans, (11) the good and the just will be rewarded, while the impious and wicked will be castigated, (12) when the messiah comes, the people of Israel will be returned to their original state, and (13) at the resurrection of the dead, there will be a final judgment. The texts contain valuable material concerning the history of the Jews of London. At the end of the discourses is a sermon preached at the author's funeral by Ysha Aboab; on the final page is the author's epitaph. The preliminary leaves include three pages of dedication by the author's widow, Sara, a single-page note by Yshak Aboab, and a three-page introduction by Selomoh de Oliveira.

The author was a disciple of Morteira and of Yshac Aboab, a member of the Academy "Arbol de las Vidas" of Amsterdam, and Haham of the Portuguese Jewish community of London, where he died in 1679.

Provenance: D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho Teixeira de Andrada Barbosa (1823-1894), 3^o Conde de Linhares (modern title). The library of the Condes de Linhares, consisting of over 14,000 volumes, was one of the most important ever formed in Portugal. The title, extinguished in the seventeenth century, was revived in the Sousa Coutinho family, one of the most cultured and enlightened of the old Portuguese nobility. The first Conde de Linhares in this line (descendants but not the representatives of the original line), was D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho (Chaves, 1745-Rio de Janeiro, 1812). He was created Conde de Linhares in 1808. His grandson, the third Conde de Linhares in the Sousa Coutinho line, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho (Paris, 1823-Sintra, 1894), married a daughter of the first Duque de Loulé, who through her mother was a granddaughter of D. João VI and D. Carlota Joaquina. This copy was bound for Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), who was born in the freguesia de Cabaços, concelho de Alvaiázere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle / father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. Ribeiro de Carvalho was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubián (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanière (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

* Kayserling (rev. Yerushalmi) p. 124 (mentioning only 185 pp.). Innocência III, 256 (no collation; had never seen a copy). Linhares 876 (the present copy, then in a contemporary sheep binding over wooden boards). See António Ribeiro dos Santos in *Memórias da literatura portuguesa*,

III, 284-5 (appears never to have seen a copy). See also A.M. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* (1951), pp. 41, 59. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Hollis lists a microfiche copy only. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates only two actual copies, at the British Library and the Roth Collection, Leeds as well as two microfilm and microfiche copies. A search in KVK located the same two hard copies and the same two reproductions as listed in Copac only.



Item 41 (greatly reduced)

*Possibly the First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,
Dedicated to and from the Library of
One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões*

*42. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes. “*Epithomo historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos*” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese, ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gaufered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000

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

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

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

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

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript’s dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author’s praise in the dedication of the Duke’s “sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova,” we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by



Item 42 (greatly reduced)

D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

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

In his highly detailed "Lista Geographica" (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world's educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d'Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

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

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

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

*Extraordinarily Fine Illuminated Spanish Certification of Arms
With References to Cuzco, Michoacan, Lima, Quito, and Popayán
Richly Gilt Crimson Morocco Royal Binding
Calligraphic Manuscript on Vellum*

43. [SPAIN. Grant of arms]. Certification of the arms of D. Antonio Galvez Lopes y Mercier, issued by the Cronista y Rey de Armas D. Ramon Zazo y Ortega. Calligraphic and illuminated manuscript on vellum. Issued at Madrid, latest signature February 5, 1783. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary crimson morocco (very slight wear), covers with Spanish royal arms within elaborate gilt-tooled border, edges of covers milled, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt bands and ornaments, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Pink silk bound in facing each full- and half-page illustration. Illustrations of high quality (blue, pink, yellow, green, purple, and painted gilt), including 2 full-page illustrations of arms (the second incorporating D. Carlos III's rubber authentication stamp), 5 half-page illustrations of arms, 5 decorative headings, and 11 illuminated initials. Each page of text is within two sets of triple-ruled borders. Text in red and black, in an elegant italic hand. Seals (with protective paper fold-ins) on ll. 21v and 22v. Manuscript signatures on ll. 21v, 22r, and 22v. Vellum is of consistently high quality. A few faint stains in gutter. Very fine condition, inside and out. Authentication rubric at foot of all but the final leaf. Bookplate of José Mindlin. 22 unnumbered leaves. \$15,000

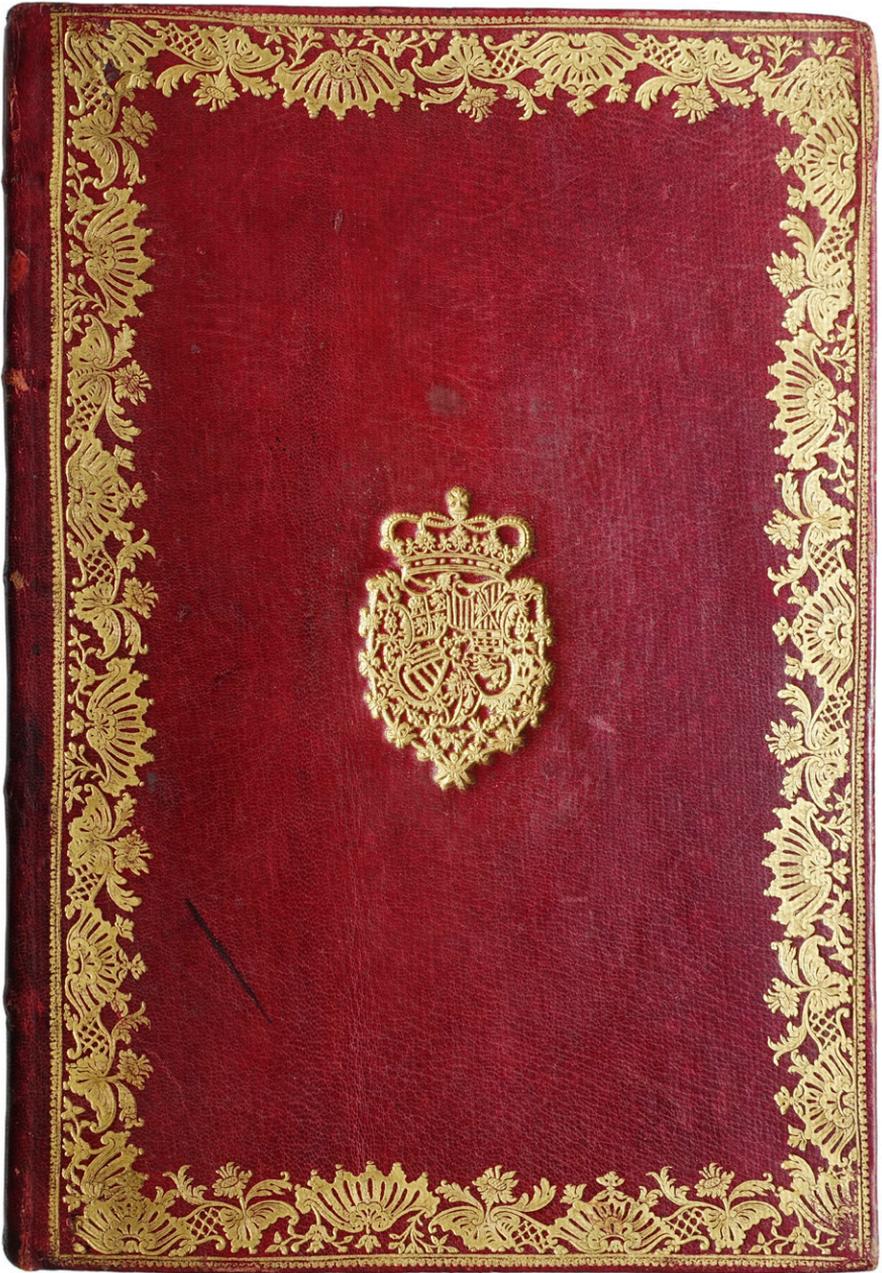
This is an illuminated manuscript of the highest quality, in a pristine binding also of the best quality. It appears to have been produced for presentation to a member of the Spanish royal family.

D. Antonio Galvez Lopes y Mercier was a resident of the province of Granada; the towns of Quentar and Otura in that province are mentioned several times. This coat of arms was issued to Mercier in 1783. They incorporate the arms of Galvez, Nuñez, Vergara, Lopez Valverde, and Mercier; for each of those families, a summary of lineage is given. The Lopez Valverde family members ranged as far as Cuzco, Michoacan, Lima, Quito, and Popayán (l. 17r-v).

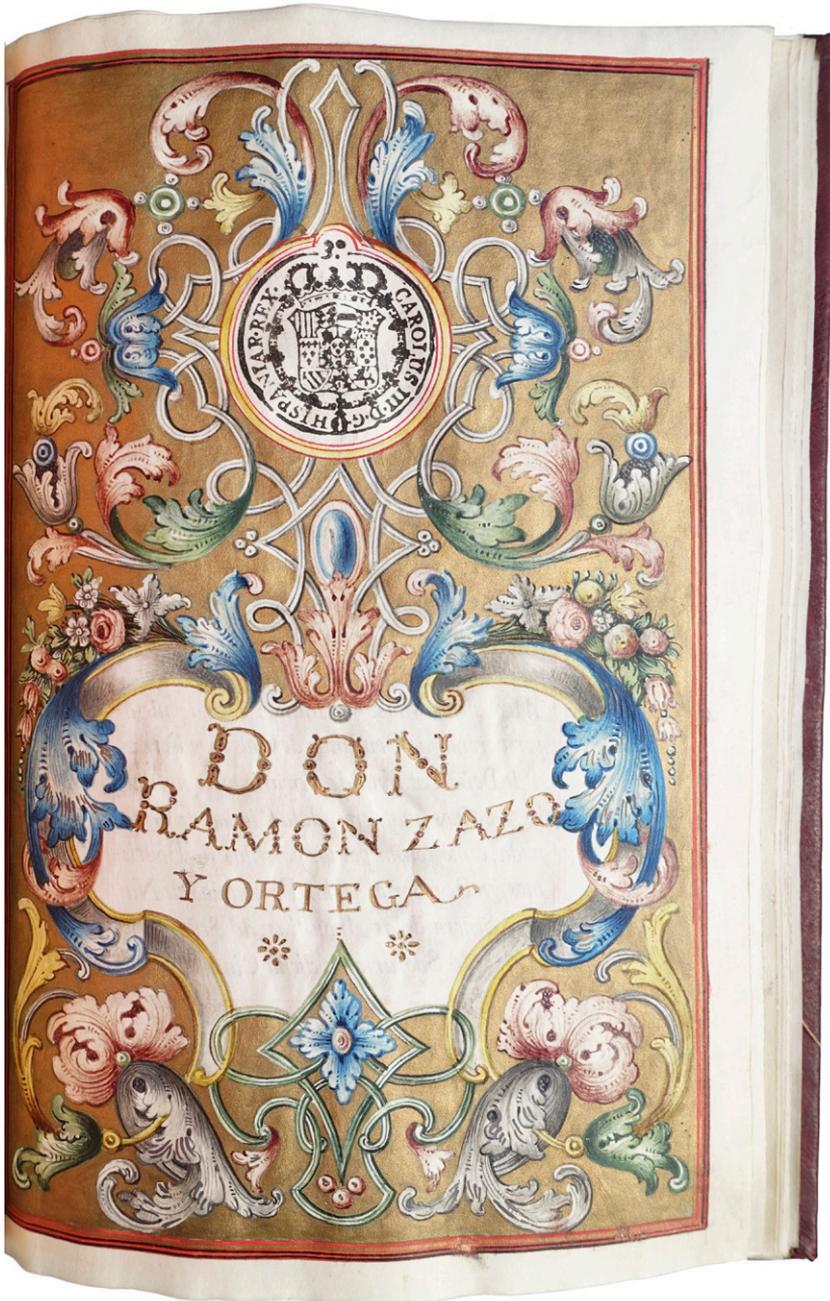
The full-page coat of arms on the first leaf is surmounted by a helmet and flanked by elaborate scrollwork. The second leaf has the name of the Cronista y Rey de Armas, D. Ramon Zazo y Ortega, within more elaborate scrollwork; an unpainted circle near the top bears the stamp of D. Carlos III. On five leaves, the names of the separate families whose arms are incorporated into Mercier's are elegantly enclosed in scrolls of pink, blue, green, and purple. Each of their arms fills half a separate half page. The eleven initials incorporate small cityscapes.

The lower part of the arms on the binding resemble that of D. Carlos III, and the crown above is royal. But the upper portion of the coat of arms does not match that of D. Carlos. The closest we have been able to find are the arms of the Infante Luis of Spain, Count of Chincón (1727-1785).

* Mindlin, *Highlights*, 566.



Item 43 (greatly reduced)



Item 43 (greatly reduced)

*Extremely Rare Account of a Shipwreck Off the Cape of Good Hope
With Important Historical and Ethnographic Information on Southeast Africa*

44. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. *Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa esperança, de que era capitão môr Luis de Miranda Henriques, no anno de 1647....* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. \$35,000

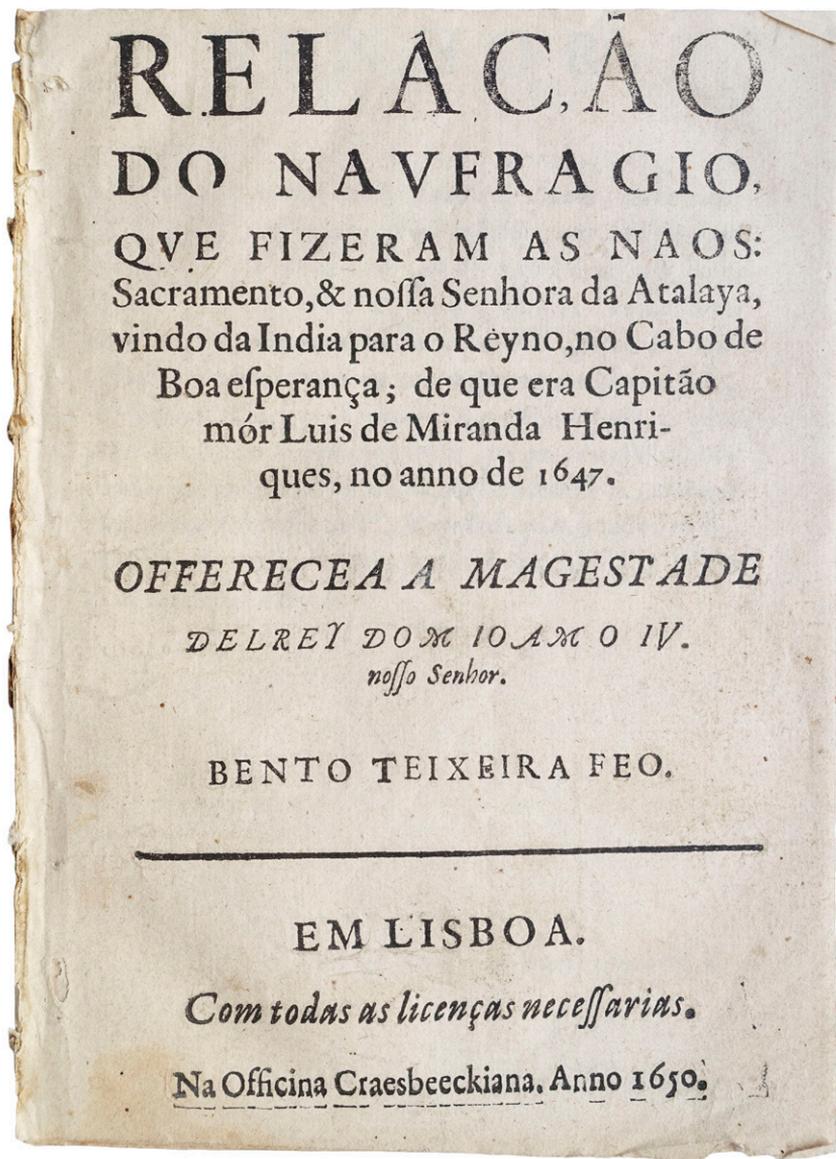
ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the *História trágico-marítima*; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, "I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada*, III, 214" ("An Introduction to the *História trágico-marítima*," in *Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernani Cidade*, p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it "excessively rare" (*Quaderni portoghesi* V [Pisa 1979], 107). Innocência and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels *Sacramento* and *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya* set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship's survivors were unaware of the other's misfortune until the company from the *Sacramento* discovered the wreckage of *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya*. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the *Sacramento*, only five Portuguese and four slaves lived through the rigors of the journey. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as *thesoureiro-môr* in Lisbon. He had been aboard *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya*, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King's command. Teixeira Feo's moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation, and the indigenous population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.

* Boxer, "An Introduction to the *História Trágico-Marítima*," in *Miscelânea de Estudos em honra do Prof. Hernâni Cidade* p. 86, no. 17A. Arouca F47. Innocência I, 354. Barbosa Machado I, 502. Forjaz de Sampaio, *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada* III, 214. Goldsmith S18 (citing a copy in the British Library lacking the title page and following preliminary leaf). Figanière, *Bibliographia historica portugueza* 1056. See also Duffy, *Shipwreck and Empire* pp. 42-3, 78, 79, 80, 85, 125, 126, 129, 142, 149, 150, 152-3, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 180n.; and Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 217-8. Cf. Mindlin, *Highlights* 598, for the counterfeit edition, describing it erroneously as the original. For a further discussion of the differences between this 1650 edition and its eighteenth-century counterfeit, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafações em Portugal no século XVIII*, pp. 234-9; a footnote on p. 234 states "Desta edição só temos conhecimento da existência de um exemplar, que faz parte do acervo bibliográfico do A.N.T.T.". Not in JCB, *Portuguese and*

Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 67847640 (Bibliotheek Universiteit Leiden). Not located in Porbase, which cites three copies ("aparado") and a microfilm of the eighteenth-century counterfeit edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus another copy of the counterfeit edition at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac, which cites one copy each of the eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century editions, both at British Library.



Item 44 (reduced)

*Classic Work on the Portuguese Jesuits
With Substantial Sections on Brazil, India, and Angola, and
Details on Missions in China and Japan
Extremely Rare with Both Engraved Title Pages and the
Two Extra Leaves Following Page 232*

- 45. TELLES, Balthazar, S.J.** *Chronica da Companhia de Iesu, na provincia de Portugal, e do que fizeram, nas conquistas d'este Reyno, os Religiosos, que na mesma provincia entraram, nos annos em que viveo S. Ignacio de Loyola Primeira [and Segunda] Parte.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645-1647. Folio (29.3 x 20.4 cm.), nineteenth-century mottled calf (minor wear; hinges weak), spines elaborately gilt with raised bands in six compartments, author and title on crimson label in second compartment from head, volume on crimson label in fourth, all edges rouged. Title-pages in red and black with double-rule border enclosing typographical ornament; main text in 2 columns with double rule between columns and surrounding each page; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Scattered browning; small marginal wormhole in 200-odd pages of volume II, not affecting text. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate in each volume of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção, and with his small blindstamp on each title-page and engraved frontispiece. Engraved title, (12 ll.), 709 pp. [actually 711, with pp. 663-4 repeated; Nn of 4 leaves, Fff and Kkk of 8 leaves rather than 6; Mmm1 misbound before Nnn1; p. 673 misnumbered 674]; engraved title, (8 ll.), 904 pp. [actually 908, with 2 extra leaves following p. 232, as described in Borba de Moraes; Vvv and Eeee of 4 leaves rather than 6].
- 2 volumes. \$18,500

FIRST EDITION of a work that is extremely rare with both engraved title pages and the two extra leaves following p. 232 in volume II—all of which are present in this copy. The Robinson / Phillipps copy, sold at Sotheby's in June 1986, lacked the engraved title page in volume II.

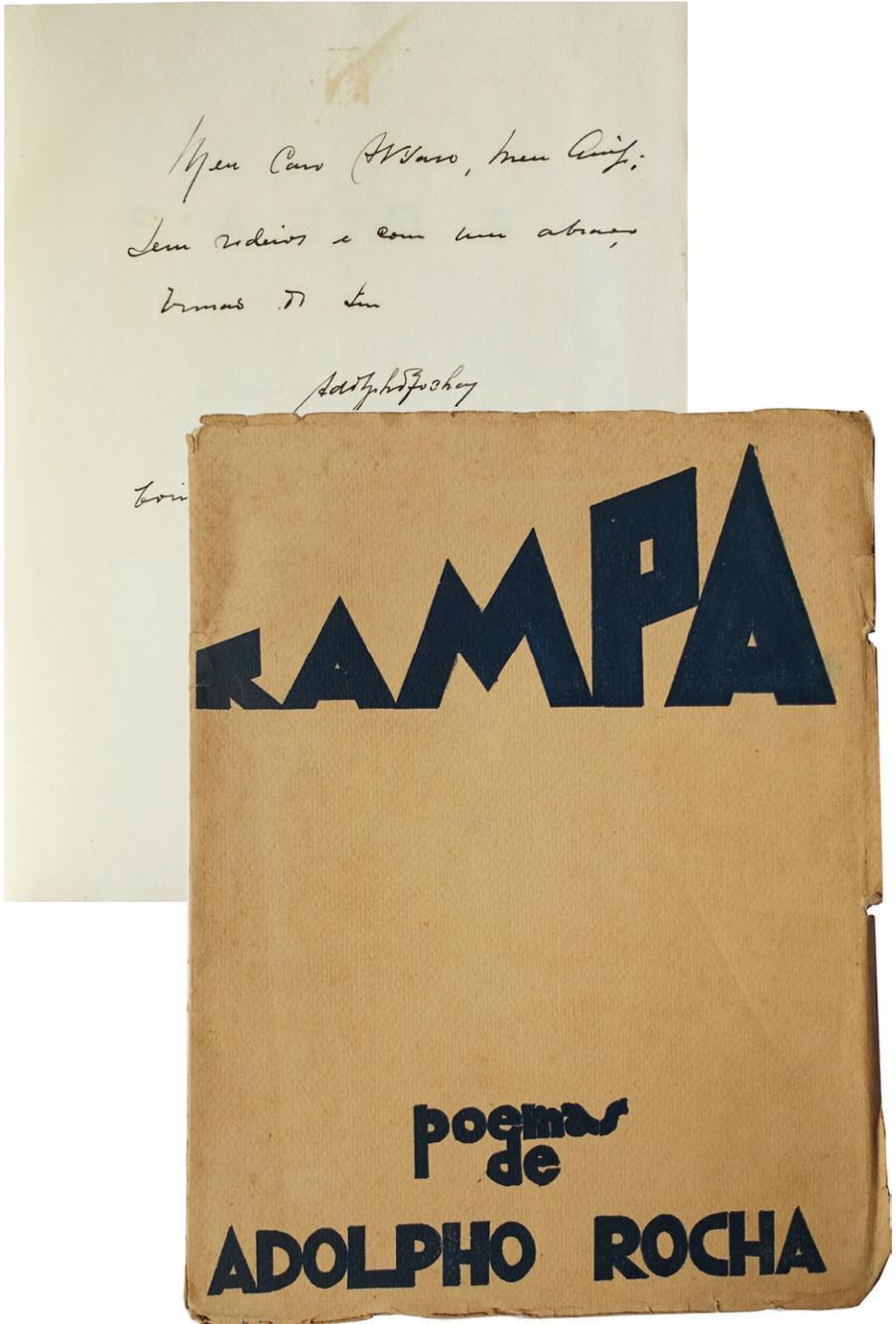
Telles' work is an important source for the history of the early Jesuit missions (up to the 1550s), particularly in Brazil and India. On Brazil, see Book 3, chs. 1-13, Book 4, chs. 7-12, and Book 5, chs. 6-13 and 52. On India, see Book 1, chs. 10-12, Book 2, chs. 4 and 48-51, and Book 6, chs. 10-13, 35-39 and 61. There is also significant material on the Congo (Book 2, ch. 27 and Book 5, ch. 5), Angola (Book 6, chs. 26-31), Ethiopia (Book 6, chs. 2-9 and 40-43), plus brief references to Sierra Leone and S. Thomé (Book 6, ch. 31).

The text refers to the work of P. Melchior Nunes Barreto in China and Japan in 1551 in Book 3, ch. 27 (I, 546-49), and also mentions P. Melchior's good friend St. Francis Xavier.

Balthazar Telles taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at Braga, Évora, Lisbon and Coimbra.

Provenance: J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 852: "This work is a classic for the information it gives about the first Jesuits in Brazil, and is very rare"; calling for the title-page plus 12 leaves at the beginning of volume I and title-page plus 8 leaves at the beginning of volume II, aside from the engraved title-pages: apparently in error, since descriptions of actual copies and the description in Innocência call for the same collation as this copy. Arouca T33-4. Innocência I, 328. Barbosa Machado I, 458. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 599-600. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 645/4. Palha 2516. Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*, p. 452. Azevedo-Samodães 3337. Ameal 2377. Not in Alden & Landis. Not in Bosch. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas* 750. NUC: DLC, WU, DCU-IA, NN.



Item 46 (greatly reduced)

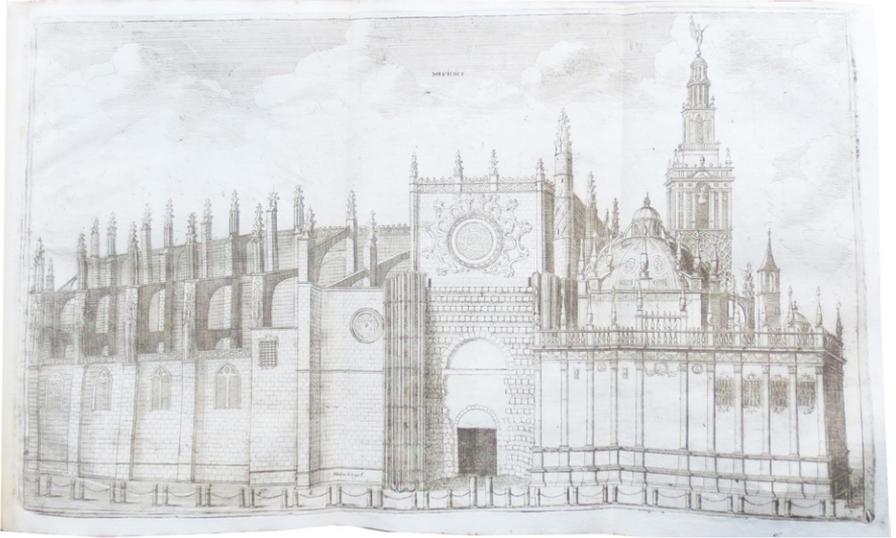
*One of Torga's Earliest and Rarest Books**With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription to a Close Friend*

46. TORGA, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. *Rampa. Poemas de Adolpho Rocha.* Coimbra: Edições “Presença”, 1930. 4° (25.3 x 19.5 cm.), original printed wrappers (slight defects at head and foot of spine, slight fraying at outer edges). Printer’s device in red on verso of half-title. Title page printed in red and black. Uncut. Some fraying to edges of covers; slight defects to head and foot of spine. Nevertheless, in very good condition overall. Author’s signed and dated six-line presentation inscription on recto of [blank] leaf following the title-page: “Meu Caro Álvaro [Taveira], Meu Amigo: // Sem [illeg.] com um abraço // [illeg.] ofº seu // Adolpho Rocha // Coimbra 26 de Abril de // 1930.” The colophon of this book is dated 24 de Abril de 1930! Extra-illustrated with a photograph of the author (4.25” x 3.125”), signed Adolpho Rocha, tipped onto verso of title-page. (1 blank l.), 76 pp., (1 l.). \$8,000

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of Torga’s second book, one of his rarest and one of the few early works published under his real name. Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century (“figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas”—*Grande enciclopédia, Atualização*, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha (1907-1995) was at the center of the “Grupo Presença”. The *Grande enciclopédia* states: “Em 1930 dá luz *Rampa*, padrão de arrojo literário seguido de *Tributo* (1931), *Abismo* (1932) e *O outro livro de Job* (1936; 3ª ed. 1951), todos de grande audácia formal e revelando um pensamento agreste e inconformista que chamou sobre si a atenção dos críticos e do público, uns e outros divididos quanto à adesão aos cânones literários impostos pelo autor, mas todos, unânimemente, reconhecendo o valor ímpar que se revelava na sua obra dentro da moderna literatura portuguesa.” Saraiva and Lopes comment that his poetry reflects “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade rítmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se ...” (*História da literatura portuguesa* [17th ed., 2001], p. 1015).

Provenance: Álvaro Taveira was one of Torga’s closest friends. He was publisher of the important review *Manifesto*, which appeared in Coimbra in five issues, from January 1936 to July 1938, edited by Torga and Albano Nogueira.

* Almeida Marques 2271. Serpa 1266. On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, *Ser e ler Torga*; Casais Monteiro, “Miguel Torga—*O outro Livro de Job*,” in *Poesia portuguesa contemporânea*, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in *Biblos*, V, 461-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 335-42; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001), pp. 1012, 1014-5, 1020, 1038, 1116, 1125, and 1146; and *Grande enciclopédia* XXXII, 105. NUC: IU, MoU, WU. OCLC: 36445702 (Beinecke Library, Houghton Library, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Missouri-Columbia, University of Arizona, Getty Research Institute, University of California-Berkeley, British Library). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats Porbase.



Item 47 (greatly reduced)

Finest Spanish Baroque Festival Book, with Emblems

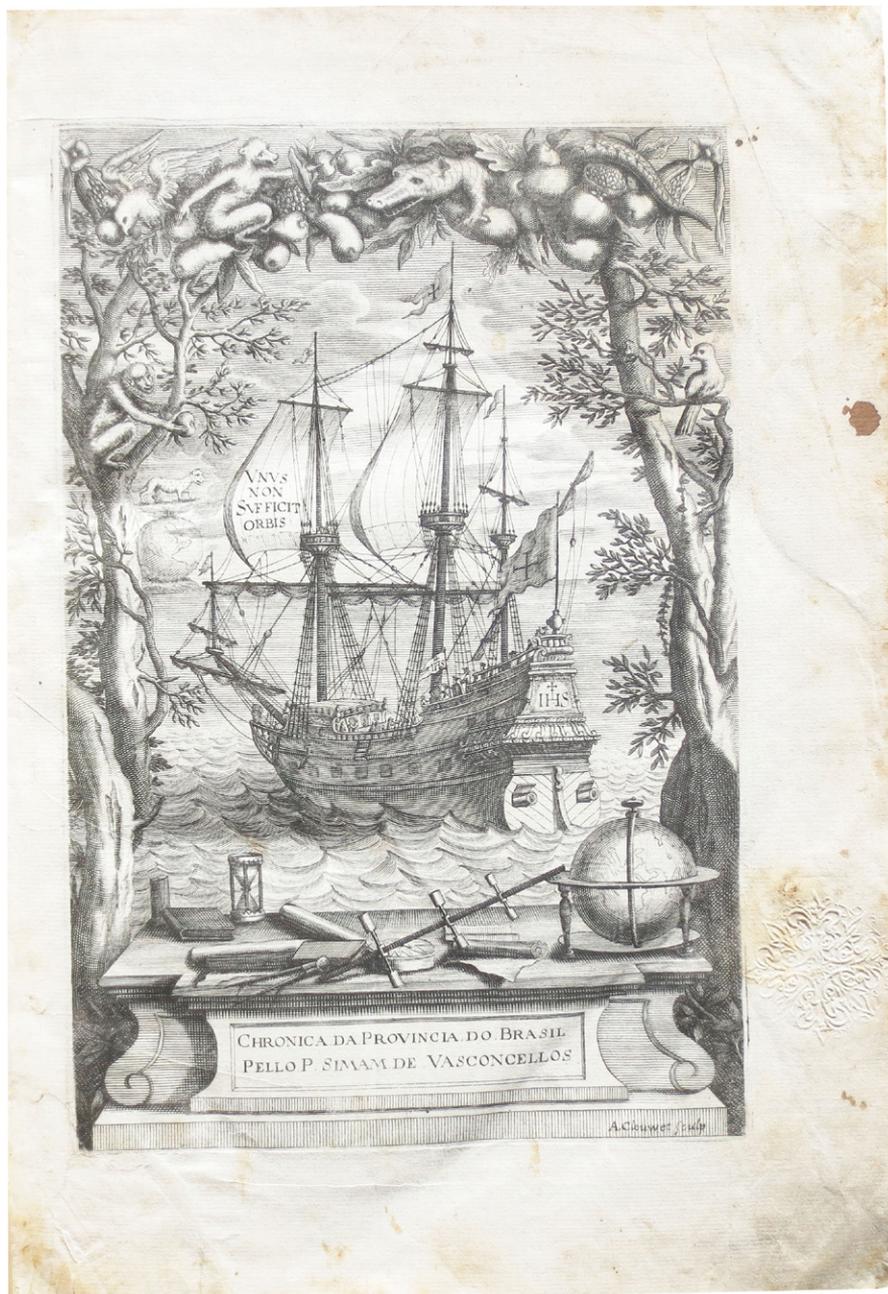
***47. TORRE FARFAN, Fernando de la.** *Fiestas de la S. Iglesia Metropolitana, y Patriarcal de Sevilla, al Nuevo culto del Señor Rey S. Fernando el Tercero de Castilla y de Leon* Seville: En Casa de la Viuda de Nicolas Rodriguez, 1671. Folio (31.2 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary vellum (slightly soiled, repaired, recased, new endleaves). Total of 20 engravings, some folding, many with emblems (see below). Double-rule borders on each page, with ample margins. Crisp and clean, but the plate showing the Giralda with repairs (a bit crude) in upper portion at the fold, affecting the sky. Overall in good condition. (4 ll.), 343 pp., engraved title, 2 engraved portraits, 9 large folding engravings, 9 folio-size engravings. \$18,000

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the finest Spanish festival book of the seventeenth century. Hofer described it as "The best illustrated Iberian book, by all odds, contained in the Harvard Collection." It records the festivities connected with the canonization of D. Fernando III, for which elaborate decorations were made at the Cathedral of Seville—some of them by the important Sevillian artist Juan de Valdés Leal.

The portrait of D. Fernando III was engraved from a design by Murillo. The title-page and the portrait of D. Carlos II are after Francisco Herrera. The large plates show several aspects of the exterior of the Cathedral of Seville, decorated for the occasion, as well as the main doorway, the high altar, etc. The smaller engravings, each divided into 4 sections, show emblems and devices. One of these was engraved by Lucas Baldes, age 11 ("Lucas Baldes F. de edad de 11 A's"). The plates were designed by Murillo and Velázquez, and engraved by Matías Arteaga.

Fernando III (1199-1252) reigned as King of Castile from 1217, King of León from 1230, and King of Galicia from 1231, securing the permanent union of the crowns of Castile and León. He annexed Seville and Córdoba back to Spain—the most substantial territorial gains to that point in the Reconquista. Fernando died in Seville and was buried in the cathedral there by his son and successor, D. Alfonso X (el Sabio). He lies in a gold-and-crystal casket through which his face can still be seen. Fernando III was canonized in 1671 by Pope Clement X, and has since been known as Fernando el Santo, San Fernando, or San Fernando Rey.

* Palau 335597. Hofer 86. Praz 397. Campa, *Emblemata Hispanica* Z29. *El Libro de Arte en España* n° 82. Escudero 1736. Vindel 2987. Simón Díaz, *Impressos del siglo XVII* 1304 (calling for 7 preliminary leaves, no doubt in error, because the preliminary matter, described in meticulous detail, agrees with that in our copy; moreover, all other bibliographies agree with our collation—perhaps the error was influenced by Escudero, who says 7 preliminary leaves, but counts as 3 of these leaves the engraved title, the engraved portrait of D. Fernando III, and that of D. Carlos II). See also E. Garvey, "Francisco Herrera the Younger: A Drawing for a Spanish Festival Book," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, 1978, 28 ff. Not in Salvá. Heredia 1166, 4978 and 4979. NUC: DLC, IaU, NNH, MH, NN, CtY, DFo. Copac locates copies in 4 locations (British Library, Glasgow, University of London ULRIS, and 2 at Manchester).



Item 48 (greatly reduced)

Jesuit Chronicle—A Fundamental Work for the Early History of Brazil

*48. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil: e do que obrarão seus filhos nesta parte do Novo Mundo. Tomo primeiro da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil & dos fundamentos que nella lançarão, e continuarão seus Religiosos em quanto alli trabalhou o Padre Manoel da Nobrega, Fundador, & primeiro Provincial desta Provincia, com sua vida, & morte digna de memoria: e alguma noticias antecedentes curiosas, & necessarias das cousas daquelle Estado . . .* Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey, 1663. Folio (34.9 x 24.7 cm.), modern period crimson morocco (lower half of front joint cracked and repaired, minor wear and rubbing to corners, head of spine, raised bands), richly gilt-tooled on both covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red and brown (from a contemporary binding). Printed in 2 columns, with double-rule border between columns and around edges. Repair to outer margin of final leaf and about 12 x 3 cm. to leaf Aa4. Light dampstains at lower margins of final 22 leaves. Minor, light soiling to engraved and printed title pages. Internally close to fine; overall in very good condition. Old, unidentified floral embossed stamp in outer margins of both title pages. Engraved title-page, (6 ll.), 188 pp. [lacking pp. 179-184, as in all known copies], 528 pp., (6 ll.). \$35,000

FIRST EDITION. Borba de Moraes comments, "The *Chronica* is considered by Portuguese bibliophiles to be a typographical masterpiece . . . The frontispiece engraved by A. Clauwet is missing in many copies. The *Chronica* is a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil, and contains the first printing of P. José de Anchieta's poem to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is rare today." Borba points out that most copies have rather narrow margins, cut close to the border. In this copy the upper margins extend as much as 2 cm. beyond the border, the outer ones can be almost 2 cm., while the lower margins are sometimes almost 2.5 cm.; the overall size of the pages is 33.3 x 23.7 cm.

After the work had been printed, Father Jacinto de Magistris pointed out a passage in the section "Noticias antecedentes, curiosas, e necessarias" in which Vasconcellos speculated that the earthly paradise was located in Portuguese America. The ten copies that had been distributed were hastily recalled, and pages 179-184, containing this possible heresy, were excised. In this copy they are missing, as in all other copies known.

At the end of the volume (pp. 481-528) is the first appearance in print of Father José de Anchieta's 5,786-verse neo-Latin poem *De beata Virgine Dei matre Maria*. Anchieta, "the Apostle of Brazil," vowed to write a poem on the Virgin's life while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments, the story goes, he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was subsequently printed in Vasconcellos' *Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta*, Lisbon 1672, and many times thereafter.

The beautiful engraved frontispiece, by A. Clouwet of Antwerp, shows a ship with sails unfurled, representing the Society of Jesus; several Jesuits can be seen aboard the vessel. The border of the engraving incorporates Brazilian flora and fauna, such as monkeys and a crocodile.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Father António Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served

as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 888-9. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 450. Brunet II, 846. Arouca V51. Innocência VII, 286; XIX, 234. Leite IX, 173-6: pointing out Vasconcellos' considerable influence on the Brazil of his era, and mentioning his knowledge of the "língua brasilica." Mindlin, *Highlights* 157. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 485. Streit II, 2425. Borba de Moraes and Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros*, p. 399: noting that this work and two others by Vasconcellos are our primary seventeenth-century sources for the activities of the Jesuits in Brazil. Barbosa Machado III, 724. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 609. Sabin 98651. Bosch 131. J.C. Rodrigues 2457. Palha 2517. JCB I, iii, 103-4. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 663/3. JFB (1994) V34. Monteverde 5473. Azevedo-Samodães 3443. Ameal 2456. Avila Perez 7865. NUC: DLC, MnU, NN, DCU-IA, RPJCB, MH. OCLC: 458447509 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 504663078 (British Library); 253449643 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 165926627 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library. Not located in VKK (44 databases searched).

*One of the Major Accounts of De Soto's Expedition to
Florida and the Southeastern United States:
First Work Published by a Native-Born American Author*

49. VEGA, Garcilaso de la, "El Inca". *La Florida del Ynca. Historia del adelantado Hernando de Soto, Gouernador y capitan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad, natural de la gran ciudad del Cozco, cabeça de los Reynos y prouincias del Peru. Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque de Bragança. &c. Con licencia de la santa Inquisicion.* Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605. 4^o in 8s, contemporary calf (almost pristine, with only the slightest wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, covers elaborately decorated in blind, text block edges rouged. Woodcut initials. Text and "Tabula" in two columns. Light soiling on title page. An attractive copy, in very good to fine condition. Small armorial stamp on title page of António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho. Armorial bookplate of his great-great-great grandson, António da Cunha Reis, with initials "A.C.R.". Rectangular stamp of António da Cunha Reis above bookplate on front pastedown endleaf. [10], 351, [7] ll. ¶¹⁰ A-Z⁸ 2a-2x⁸ 2y⁶ (¶1 verso blank; ¶10 and 2y6 blank). Licenses in Portuguese.

\$150,000

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important early accounts of Hernando de Soto's expedition. Two issues of the title page are said to exist, one with the date 1605 (as here), one



Item 49 (greatly reduced)

LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO
Hernando de Soto, Governador y capi-
tan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de
otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è
Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso
de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad,
natural de la gran ciudad del Coz-
co, cabeça de los Reynos y
prouincias del Peru.

*Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque
de Bragança. &c.*



Con licençia de la santa Inquissicion.

EN LISBONA.

Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck.

AÑO 1605.

Con privilegio Real.

without date. Priority between the two has not been established. A second edition in Spanish was published in Madrid, 1723 (edited by Barcia). The work has been translated to French (Paris, 1670 and 1709), German (Leipzig, 1794), and English (Austin, 1951).

Soto landed in Tampa Bay and led his men through Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where Soto died. Luis de Moscoso led the rest of the expedition to the coast of Louisiana, where they took ship for Mexico. In their authoritative bibliography of Florida, the Servies note that this is "one of the major accounts of the travels of De Soto in Florida and throughout the present day Southeastern United States. Although the other major narratives ... provide more accurate details about the chronology of the expedition ... the Inca's work remains the major literary by-product of this historic invasion." It was compiled from the accounts of several of Garcilaso's friends who were on the De Soto expedition, combined with scattered texts and some hearsay.

Bancroft commented in 1834 that *La Florida de Ynca* was "An extravagant romance, yet founded upon facts. Numbers and distances are magnified; and everything embellished with great boldness. His history is not without its value, but must be consulted with extreme caution" (*History of the United States* I, 66). On the comparative trustworthiness of Garcilaso de la Vega, Biedma's narrative of De Soto's expedition, and the *Relaçam verdadeira* of the Gentleman of Elvas, see W.B. Rye's introduction to Hakluyt's translation of the latter, "The discovery and conquest of Terra Florida," Hakluyt Society publications, v. [9] 1851, pp. xxviii-xxxv.

Garcilaso de la Vega (ca. 1540-1616) was born in Cuzco, Peru, making this "the first work published by a native-born American author" (Servies). The natural son of a Spanish conqueror and an Inca noblewoman born in the early years of the conquest, his work was widely read in Europe, influential and well received. His works are considered to have great literary value and are not simple historical chronicles.

Provenance: António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho (1744-1820), a native of Braga, was deputado da Junta do Alto Douro. He is said to have purchased a property which had been confiscated from the Jesuits during the ministry of the Marquês de Pombal, and that this property included a Jesuit College, with its library. His great-great-great grandson, António da Cunha Reis, distinguished Lisbon lawyer and corporate administrator, proprietor of the historic Casa dos Cunha Reis, also known as Casa Grande, located in the neighborhood of the cathedral, Braga.

* Howgego I, 978 (S138). Servies, *Florida*, 101. Arouca V75. Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 502. Streit II, 1370. JCB II, 42; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 605/2. Alden & Landis 605/46. Palau 354790. Sabin 98745. Sousa Viterbo, *Aliteratura hispanhola em Portugal*, p. 102. Church 329. HSA, p. 226. Not in Salvá or Heredia. See Bernard Moses, *Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*, especially pp. 113-24. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the one described lacks the title page and is mutilated in the first quire. Copac locates one copy each at Leeds University and Oxford University. KVK locates copies at BCU Fribourg-Centrale, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne-Paris, Biblioteca Nacional de España, and repeats the copies cited by Porbase.

*Early Spanish Contribution to Clock-making Literature,
Handsomely Printed, with 22 Engraved Plates
"Original Work ... Novel Constructions"*

50. ZERELLA YYCOAGA, Manuel de. *Tratado general y matemático de relojería, que comprénde el módo de hacer reloxes de todas clases, y el de saberlos componer y arreglar por difíciles que seán* Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1789. Small folio (26.3

TRATADO
 GENERAL Y MATEMÁTICO
 DE RELOXERÍA,

QUE COMPRENDE

EL MODO DE HACER RELOXES DE TODAS CLASES,
 Y EL DE SABERLOS COMPONER Y ARREGLAR
 POR DIFÍCILES QUE SÉAN.

ACOMPAÑADO

DE LOS ELEMENTOS NECESARIOS PARA ÉLLA, COMO SON
 ARITMÉTICA, ÁLGEBRA, GEOMETRÍA, GNOMÓNICA,
 ASTRONOMÍA, GEOGRAFÍA, FÍSICA, MAQUINARIA,
 MÚSICA Y DIBUJO;

Precios para poseer á fondo el Noble Arte de la Reloxería.

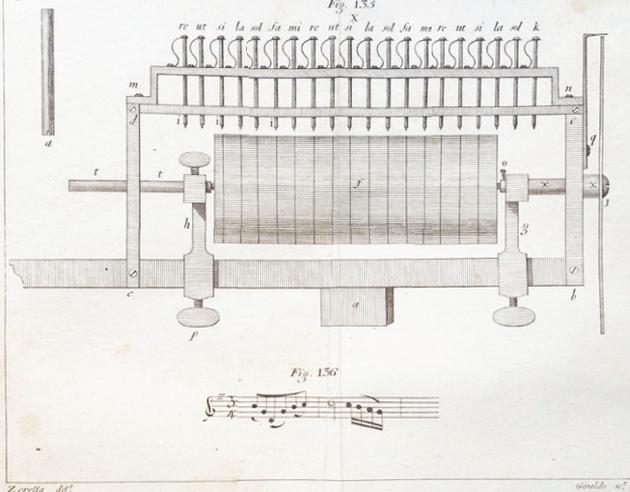
SU AUTOR

DON MANUEL DE ZERELLA Y YCOAGA,
 Relox
 Gin

Fig. 157.

Fig. 155

Lam. 22.



x 18.5 cm.), recent full antique crimson morocco, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, dark-green morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter, wide gilt border on covers, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Half-title has some soiling and spotting; minor soiling in margins of title-page; rubric in outer margin of each recto; light dampstains on final 5 plates and blank verso of last plate. Still, in fine condition. Two different early signatures in blank margins of plates 21 and 22. Contemporary ink rubric in outer blank margin of each leaf recto, with the exception of the half title and title page, as well as in the outer blank margin recto of each plate. (3 ll.), xiv, 408 [i.e. 406] pp., 22 folding engraved plates. The pagination skips from 113 [leaf P1 recto] to 116 [leaf P1 verso]. There is no loss of text. \$16,000

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE of this early Spanish contribution to clock-making literature. A second issue with a new title page appeared in 1791, and a facsimile reprint in Valencia, 1986. The plates, engraved by José Giraldo y García after designs by Zerella, depict clocks, plans for their construction, and their machinery. "The book is original work and shows several novel constructions, including a two-wheel clock The drawings are beautifully executed" (Baillie). Relatively few original works by Spaniards devoted wholly to clock-making had been published in Spain before this time: this appears to be the most heavily illustrated, and therefore probably the most useful. The earliest work in Basanta Campos that deals with mechanical clocks seems to be Manuel del Río's *Arte de relojes*, 1759, with 13 plates, which Baillie describes as "very comprehensive in subject matter, but quite inadequate in detail." Penna's *Compendio util*, 1760, was apparently not illustrated, and Pedro Marechal's *L'arte de conseroar y arreglar los relojes*, 1767, was an unacknowledged translation of Berthoud, with all the plates omitted.

Zerella y Ycoaga describes how to make all sorts of watches, including pocket watches, clocks for the home and carriage, clocks to use at night and calendar clocks with pendulums. He gives details of their working parts and instructions for common repairs. The plates corresponding to this section show the gears and how they fit together along with clock faces showing seconds, minutes, hours, months, and phases of the moon. The second section of the work (beginning on p. 191) contains the mathematical, geometrical, geographical and mechanical theory necessary for clock-makers. At the end (pp. 386-93) is a brief chapter on constructing music boxes, illustrated by the final plate.

Zerella y Ycoaga, clockmaker to Ferdinand VI, studied at Geneva and came to Spain hoping to establish an Escuela de Relojeria and a factory that would compete with those of France and England. Chapter XXIX of the first part was obviously written with that in mind: "Modo de hacer un reloj de bolsillo y de sala, mejor que en Francia ni en Inglaterra "

* Palau 380316: calling for only 2 preliminary leaves. Baillie, *Clocks & Watches* p. 333: not mentioning the 3 unnumbered preliminary leaves. Basanta Campos, *Bibliografía relojera española* p. 62: not mentioning xiv pp. preceding the main text; reproducing the title-page on p. 61. Cf. Pertuch & Hilker, *Horological Books & Pamphlets in the Franklin Institute Library* p. 109 (the second edition). Not in Aguilar Piñal. Not in Bromley, *Clockmakers' Library*. Not in British Library, *Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. Not in Ticknor *Catalogue*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 29977400 (University of Wisconsin-Madison); 82947028 (Getty Research Institute); 166533603 (no location given). CCPBE locates eight copies in Spanish libraries, at least three of which are incomplete (plus three in anonymous private collections). Rebiun repeats one of these and adds three more. Neither issue located in Copac.

*Printing in Portuguese India and
Portuguese Printing Elsewhere in India, 1822-1953*

This collection of 221 titles (in 245 volumes) covers well over a century of Portuguese activity in India. Included are works on history, politics, ecclesiastical affairs, language, ethnography, travel within and to Portuguese India, and legislation concerning the Portuguese possessions there.

The most noted nineteenth-century writers are well represented: Felipe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), with 23 works; Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (1800-1879), with 19 works; and José Antonio Ismael Gracias (1857-1919), with 8 works. Also in the collection are complete or partial runs of five periodicals.

The breakdown of the collection is as follows:

- * Portuguese India, 175 items: Nova Goa 138, Goa 9, Margão 9, Pangim 8, Bastorá 8, Mapuçá 1, Orlim 1, Quepém 1
- * British India, 38 items: Bombay 31, Madras 3, Calcutta 2, Cochin 1, Satara 1
- * Portugal: Lisbon 4
- * Place of publication not given: 4

Today it would be extremely difficult to form a collection such as this one, since books from Portuguese India appear very infrequently on the market. The *National Union Catalogue* (pre-1956) and the *British Library Catalogue* list few of the items offered here.

Complete list of titles with bibliographic information & Price upon request