RICHARD C. RAMER

CIDADE DE S. SALVADOR

Special List 496
The Dutch in Brazil &
Around the World
SPECIAL LIST 496
THE DUTCH IN BRAZIL & AROUND THE WORLD

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
will be shipped from Lisbon.

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
1. [ACOSTA, Cecilio]. *Cosas sabidas y cosas por saberse, ó Federacion Colombiana — tolerancia politica — universidades e instruccion elemental — y cuestion holandesa*. Caracas: Imprenta de Jesus Maria Soriano y Compañia, 1856. 8°, contemporary plain blue-green wrappers. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In very good to fine condition. 31 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. A sequel of 12 pp. was published in 1858. There appears to be a 1951 reprint, as well as a 1958 reprint of the sequel.

* Sabin 16990. Not in Palau, who lists other works by this author. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79174490 (no location given); 46340522 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, Harvard University-Wadsworth House, British Library, Oxford University); 04521964 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE, which cites a single copy of the 1858 sequel in the Biblioteca Central de Cantabria. Not located in Rebiun, which cites a single copy of the 1951 edition at the Bibliotecas Hispánica e Islámica-Ciudad Universitaria-Madrid, as well as several locations for a 1958 edition of the sequel. Porbase locates a single copy of the 1958 edition. Jisc repeats Oxford University and British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a microfilm of the copy at Harvard (EROMM) and several copies of the 1958 edition.

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2. ALCEDO Y HERRERA, Dionisio. *Compendio historico de la provincia, partidos, ciudades, astilleros, rios, y puerto de Guayaquil en las costas de la Mar del Sur ....* Madrid: Manuel Fernandez, 1741. 4°, recent antique burgundy morocco, covers and spine richly gilt, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, in morocco slipcase with moiré sides. Charming woodcut tailpieces. Minor soiling on title-page; minor foxing; faint dampstains at edges of some leaves. In fine condition. (16 ll.), 99 pp., engraved folding map. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this important early description of the province of Guayas, on the coast of Ecuador, whose capital city, Santiago de Guayaquil, was established in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. The *Compendio*, the earliest topographical and historical study of this area, gives accounts of the region’s products, commerce, flora and fauna, architecture, and shipbuilding.

In the introduction the author discusses the importance of Guayaquil as one of the major ports of the Spanish colonies in America, mentioning the attacks of English pirates...
COSAS SABIDAS

Y

COSAS POR SABERSE.

6

FEDERACION COLOMBIANA—TOLERANCIA POLITICA—UNIVERSIDADES
E INSTRUCCION ELEMENTAL—Y CUESTION HOLANDESA.

CARACAS.

IMPRENTA DE JESUS MARIA BORIAGO Y COMPAÑIA.

ESQUINA DE LLANO

1856.
such as Drake and Morgan and the measures that had been taken to defend the ports. A later chapter (pp. 82-90) is devoted to accounts of the English and Dutch pirates who had attacked the city. Chapters 10 and 11 refer to the Mangache and Colorado Indians.

The folding map, signed by Paul Minguet as engraver, shows the old and new sections of the city of Guayaquil, locating some 70 points of interest.

Alcedo y Herrera (1690-1777), Spanish historian and geographer, traveled to America in 1706 with the Viceroy of Peru; after occupying various significant administrative posts in Mexico and Peru, he later served as Presidente de la Audiencia y Capitán General of Quito and as Governador General of Tierra Firme. His bureaucratic experience made him exceptionally well informed on commercial matters in the Spanish colonies.


*3. 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. $18,000.00

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 possuimos” (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.

Early sections of the book describes Vicente Yanes Pinçon (Vicente Yáñez Pinzón) and the navigation of the Amazon (which he called Mar Doce). The navigation of other rivers, such as the Pindaré, is described over the course of pp. 6-15. This includes details on the navigation of the Pindaré river, which was difficult in the winter and impractical in the summer because of the lack of water (p. 11).

A riveting, sympathetic, and detailed description of the France Équinoxiale of Daniel de la Touche, Seigneur de la Ravardière, and Admiral François de Razilly (spelled “Racilly” in this work) occupies pp. 48-71. It describes how their expedition of three ships left the Port of Cancale (Brittany) with missionaries and “homens de mar, e guerra” on March
COMPENDIO HISTORICO DE LA PROVINCIA, PARTIDOS, CIUDADES, ASTILLEROS, RIOS, Y PUERTO DE GUAYAQUIL EN LAS COSTAS DE LA MAR DEL SUR. DEDICADO AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR EN SU REAL Y SUPREMO CONSEJO DE LAS INDIAS.

POR DON DIONYSIO DE ALSEDO Y HERRERA; Presidente, que fué de la Real Audiencia de Quito, Governador, y Capitán General de las Provincias de su Distrito.

CON LICENCIA. EN MADRID: Por MANUEL FERNANDEZ, Impresor de la Reverenda Camara Apostolica, en su Imprenta, y Librería, frente la Cinta de Puerta Cerrada. Año de M.DCC.XLI.
19, 1612. However, the ships encountered such rough seas (which the author attributes to the devil) that they were forced to dock in England at Falmouth, then Dartmouth, and then Plymouth in order to repair the ships. The French were well received in those ports and the ships were repaired. They then travelled on April 23, experiencing good wind, around England’s Lizard Point (Cornwall), reaching the Canary Islands on May 7th. Technical coordinates are given regarding the ships’ navigation around Africa, past the Rio de Ouro, where they encountered a fishing boat from Bayonne, to Cabo de Barbas, Cape Verde, and the Coast of Guiné. On June 13th, they were beneath the Equinoctial, which they passed through without issue “felicidade pouco ordinaria na navegação” (p. 58), encountering then three great Portuguese ships that were returning from Eastern India.

On June 23rd, they “discovered” Ilha de Fernão de Noronha (p. 58), where they met a Portuguese man with 17 or 18 Tapuías (indigenous Brazilians from Pernambuco, who did not speak the tupi language). The French stayed on the island until July 8th. On July 11th, they reached Brazil, and on July 24th, they discovered Serra de Ibiapaba in northeastern Brazil. They encountered another French ship on July 26th, but were suspicious of the crew because of the prevalence of French pirates in the region (p. 60). They then prepared entry to the island of Maranhão (p. 61), which they eventually brought under French control. The French lost control of Maranhão to the Portuguese in 1615 (see also Grande Enciclopédia, pp. 232-233).

Pereira de Berredo, Governor of Maranhão from 1718 to 1722, was vehemently anti-Jesuit. Born circa 1680, he died in Lisbon in 1748 while preparing this book for the press.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes “Lord Salisbury’s Ultimatum,” by Harold Livermore (pp. 147-72); “Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925,” by Andrew Bull; “The Dutch and the Dutch Portuguese War, 1657-1661,” by J.H. Dalhuisen (pp. 59-103); and “Mapping in Portugal by French Royalists in the British Army,” by R.W. Bremmer (114-133). There are a number of other interesting articles, as well as book reviews, an index to the first twenty three Annual Reports, etc.
ANNAES HISTÓRICOS DO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO,
EM QUE SE DA’ NOTÍCIA DO SEU DESCOBRTIMENTO,
et tudo o mais que n'elle tem succedido desde o anno em que foi
decuberto até o de 1718;
OFFERECIDOS
AO AUGUSTISSIMO MONARCA
D. JOAõ V.
NOSSO SENHOR.
ESCRITOS
POR BERNARDO PEREIRA DE BредO,
Do Conselho de S. Magestad, Governador, e Capitão General,
que fez do mesmo Estado; e de Mazagão.

LISBOA,
(38) Na Officina de FRANCISCO LUIZ AMENO, Impresor
da Congregação Cameraria da Santa Igreja de Lisboa.
M. DCC. XLIX
Com as licenças necessarias.

Item 3
An Absolutely Indispensable Book About the Wars Against the Dutch in Portuguese America—First Edition, First Issue

5. 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. SOLD

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 *Castrioto 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, 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 (calling for only 7 unnumbered preliminary leaves). Arouca C.25. Inocêncio V, 384-5 and XVI, 146: noting copies sold in the Guibién sale (1867) for 85000 and 58500 réis (the latter without a title-page, lot 88); and in the Sousa Guimarães sale (1869) for 3650 réis. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 3996: “uma história singela do Brasil dos seiscentos; cheia de saborosas noticias da vida contemporanea. A ingenuidade e simplicidade com que se exprime
O VALEROSO LUCIDO
E TRIUMPHO
DA LIBERDADE.
PRIMEIRA PARTE.

COMPOSTA
POR O P. MESTRE FREI MANOEL CALADO
da Ordem de S. Paulo primeiro Ermitão, da Congregação dos
Eremitas da Serra d’Ossa, natural de Villaniuçofa.

DEDICADA
AO SERENISSIMO SENHOR DOM THEODOSIO
Príncipe do Reino, e Monarcha de Portugal.

EM LISBOA.
Com licença da Santa Inquisição, Ordinária, e Moça da Paz.
Por Paulo CraesbeecK, Impressor, e licenciado das Ordens Militares.
Anno do Senhor de 1648.
Item 5

Argues Against Government-Sponsored Monopolies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas

6. FONSECA, Joaquim Bento. Memoria concernente ás companhias de comércio com privilegio exclusivo dedicada a ElRei Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, stitched (stitching cut at spine). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light soiling to title page and final blank leaf verso. In very good condition. Remains of white paper tag with blue border and serrated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of title page. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on commercial and colonial policy. The author argues against the efficacy of monopolistic companies, giving as examples a Portuguese company for whaling off the coasts of Moçambique and the Companhia das Vinhas do Alto Douro, as well as companies of other European powers established for trading with colonies in the Americas, Asia, Africa, China, Canton, Macao, and the northeast coast of America. Portuguese trade in coffee from the islands of São Thomé and Príncipe is discussed, as are West Africa and Brazil. Also mentioned are the Bordeaux wine trade and the manufacture of Scottish and Irish whiskies. The author concludes that when commerce is free, state revenues increase.

The author (1776?-after 1835?) was a knight of the Order of Avis and captain of a naval frigate. During the reign of D. Miguel he was Governor of São Thomé e Príncipe. Accused of extortion and arbitrary acts, he was found guilty by the Supremo Conselho de Justiça Militar and condemned to life imprisonment in the presidio de São José de Encoge.

* Goldsmiths’-Kress 26206.4. Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. This title not in Innocência; for other works by the author see IV, 68-9; 440; XII, 23. OCLC: 65255986 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No hard copies located in Jisc, which cites digital versions at University of Manchester and University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.
MEMORIA
CONCERNENTE
A\'S
COMPANHIAS DE COMMERÇIO
COM PRIVILEGIO EXCLUSIVO
DEDICADA À
ELREI NOSSO SENHOR

POR
JOAQUIM BENTO DA FONSECA
PREMIADO PELA REAL SOCIEDADE MARITIMA, MILITAR,
E GEGRÁFICA.

La Sābūd d'un sujet couvrant son Souverain
n'avait qu'un faible motice, s'il se laissait
s\'exposer à quelque peine.

L\'Observateur en Suede, par Fudrin.

L I S B O A
N\'A IMPRESSÃO REGIA, 1830.
Com Licença da Mesa da Direcção do Reino.
German Reports on South America for Prospective Immigrants


First and only Dutch translation of Gerstäcker’s recently published Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika und dessen deutschen Colonien. The collection, describing the author’s eighteen months in South America, includes chapters on Ecuador, Quito, Guayaquil, Peru, the Amazon River, the route from Callao to Valparaiso and from there to Valdivia, Patagonia, Cape Horn, and Uruguay. The lengthy section on Brazil (III, 130-287) mentions Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Santa Catarina, and Rio de Janeiro.

Gerstäcker (1816-1872), novelist and travel writer, son of a famous opera singer, left his native Germany at age 21 to wander through the United States. Upon his return 6 years later he found that his mother’s publication of his New World sketches had made him famous. From 1849 to 1852 Gerstäcker visited North and South America, Polynesia, and Australia. In 1860, with German immigration in mind, he revisited South America, recording his observations in this work, published in 1863. Gerstäcker left 44 volumes of published works that were quite influential: his short story Germelshausen was adopted as the plot of the musical Brigadoon (1954).


British Marine’s Account of Being a Prisoner of War in Buenos Aires


First and only edition in Dutch of Gleanings and remarks: collected during many months of residence at Buenos Ayres, and within the upper country; with a prefatory account of the expedition from England, until the surrender of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, under the joint command of Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham, originally
BUENOS-AYRES,
in een gedeeltelijken
plaatselijke betrekkingen
en
omwentelings-geschiedenis,
opgehelderd door enkele
reis in de binnenlanden
van
RIO DE LA PLATA,
naar het Engelsch, van
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE,
Majoor bij de Troepen der Kerelijksche Marine,

met enkele andere daartoe betrekkinge,
Stucken,

TE AMSTERDAM BIJ
De WERK. G. A. DIEDERICH & ZOON.
1826.
Richard C. Ramer

published in Leeds, 1818. It contains a description of Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires, with accounts of Montevideo, the Banda Oriental, and Chile at the end.

In 1806 Sir Henry Popham (without Admiralty approval) sailed a fleet to Buenos Aires and captured it with ease, aided by General William Beresford and 1,400 soldiers. Led by a French officer (the Spanish were at the time allied to Napoleon’s regime), the Creole inhabitants forced the British to surrender. Gillespie, a major in the Royal Marines, was one of those captured; in this work he recounts his experiences as a prisoner of war in Buenos Aires and the interior.


Originally published Lisbon: Por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1625, this is a classic source for the recapture of Bahia from the Dutch. The first edition is correctly described by Borba de Moraes as rare.

Java Imprint


Describes the process of making straw hats for export from Java; statistics are given for production of hats in 1925-1929. Also included in the series were essays on gutta-percha, sugar, coffee, and manioc.

OCLC: 774376333 (Bibliotheek Wageningen UR, Universiteit Leiden); 29071224 (17 parts in 1 volume, probably including this one, at University of California-Los Angeles, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, and Bibliotheek Wageningen UR).
Maria Theresa Fights for Her Imperial Inheritance

11. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Carta circular, que a muito alta, e muito poderosa Senhora Maria Theresa, por graça de Deos Rainha de Hungria, Bohemia, Dalmacia, Croacia, e Eslovonia; Archiduqueza de Austria, Gran Duqueza da Toscana, Duqueza de Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Brabante, Limburgo, Luxemburgo, de Milam, Mantua, Parma, e Placencia, Marquesa de Moravia, da Alta, e baixa Lusacia, e de Marquezado do Sacro Romano Imperio; Condessa de Habsburgo, de Flandres, Bueldres, Gorizia, e Tyrol, &c. &c. Escribeo em 21 de Janeiro deste anno á Emperatriz da Russia, ao Emperador dos Turcos, aos Reys da Gran Bretanha, e Sardenha, aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas, e a diversos Príncipes, e Estados do imperio Germanico. Traduzida da lingua Aleman na portugueza segundo a copia, da que recebeu a Republica de Hollanda. Por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1742. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and 8-line initial on p. 3. Light damp-stain. Overall in good to very good condition. Single old manuscript ink annotation in outer margin of p. 5. 8 pp. $150.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this open letter to the rulers of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Sardinia, the Dutch Estates General, and diverse states of the Austrian Empire, from Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Parma. In spite of Salic law, Emperor Charles VI, persuaded the states within his dominion to agree to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, by which his daughter Maria Theresa was allowed to succeed him. Here she uses the title Queen of Hungary but not Empress, and declares that she wants her husband Francis Stephen to be elevated to emperor, strictly by legal means. She comments bitterly on attempts to subvert the succession by France, Spain, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia and asks for the support of her fellow rulers.

The War of the Austrian Succession began to percolate in 1740 with the death of Emperor Charles VI, and began full blast in 1742. It included several localized conflicts which began in 1738: the War of Jenkins’ Ear, King George’s War in North America, and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

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The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

The Sun King Sets

12. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam historica da enfermidade, morte, & enterro do Christianissimo monarca Luis XIV Rey de França, e Navarra, chamado o Grande; com a copia do seu Testamento, & outras circunstancias dignas de memoria. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3, large woodcut tailpiece on p. 38. Name of the author, in pencil, partially obliterated from blank portion of title page. On final 3 leaves, large piece cut from outer margin with loss of up to 10 letters on 10 lines (see below). Less than a reading copy. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On September 1, 1715, Louis XIV, arguably the most powerful and most wealthy man of his time, died of gangrene that had become progressively more debilitating through the month of August. He was succeeded by Louis XV, his 5-year-old great-grandson. This account describes Louis XIV’s energetic activities until he became too ill to leave his room, his final days, and the preparation of his body for burial. Substantial sections are devoted to his will, which set up a regency for Louis XV; the Duke of Orléans managed to have the will annulled the day after Louis XIV died (pp. 7-10 and 15-20). At the end of the text are letters from the archbishop of Paris and several other clergymen and letters regarding treaties between Louis XV and the Duke of Orléans on the one hand and the States General of the Dutch Republic on the other. (The letters from the States General are missing 10 or so letters on 10 or so lines where part of the page has been roughly cut out, pp. 33-38).

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


Expulsion of the Old Pretender from France and Destruction of the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk

13. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. Extracto dos artigos da Triple Aliança, concluida entre as duas coroas, de França, e Gran Bretanha, & os estados geraes das provincias unidas na Corte de Haya no mez de Janeyro de 1717. Fielmente traduzidos da lingua ingleza no idioma portuguez, & conferidos com outra copia impressa em italiano, por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, laid in later plain wrappers. Woodcut monogram on title
page. Woodcut headpiece with lilies of France and seven-line initial on p. 3. Small woodcut tailpiece. Light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese, translated from English: it is not clear whether this is a condensed version or not, although the addition of a summary to Article IV suggests it is.

The Triple Alliance united Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in an attempt to curb the growing power of Spain. In this treaty, Louis XV (represented by his regent, the Duke of Orléans), George I, and the States General agree not to harbor rebels from their allies: specifically, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766), the “Old Pretender,” is to be told he must retire from France to somewhere beyond the Alps. The British and French agree that the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk, which had been constructed from 1714 to 1716 with the labor of 30,000 men, will be destroyed. (Dunkirk was a likely base for a French invasion of England.) The treaty also specifies how many infantry and cavalry each nation will send should the other go to war.

In 1718, when Emperor Charles VI joined the alliance after the end of the Austro-Turkish War, open hostilities broke out. The War of the Quadruple Alliance (1718-1720) saw King Philip V of Spain (winner of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714) attempting to retake Spanish territories in Italy and to claim the French throne.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events. He notes on the title page that he has translated this from English and compared it to an Italian version.

* Innocêncio IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 489. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1209. OCLC: 60562233 (Yale University, Newberry Library); 433384526 (Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha); 794820391 (Harvard College Library, online version at the HathiTrust). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

**14. MONOD, Théodore. L’Ile d’Arguin (Mauritanie): essai historique. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Científica Tropical / Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, 1983. Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, Série de Memórias, 23. Folio (28.8 x 20.8 cm.), publisher’s gilt-stamped boards with dust jacket (some minor soiling to dust jacket; otherwise in fine condition). Overall in very good condition. 331, (1) pp., 23 ll. plates, most printed on both sides, with many images of maps and plans, 5 large folding plates, footnotes, extensive bibliography, index. ISBN: none. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
HISTÓRIA
DA
AMÉRICA PORTUGUEZA

DESEDO O ANNO DE MIL E QUINHENTOS DO SEU DESCOBIMENTO
ATÉ O DE MIL E SETECENTOS E VINTE E QUATRO

OFFEREÇIDA
À MAGESTADE AUGUSTA DE REI D. JOÃO V, NOSSO SENHOR

COMPOSTA POR
SEBASTIÃO DA ROCHA PITTA

Fidalgo da Casa de Sua Majestade, Cavaleiro professo da Ordem de Cristo,
Coronel do Regimento da Infantaria de Ordem e da Cidade da Boa
e dos Privilegiados d’ella
e Académico supranumerário da Academia Real da História Portugueza.

SEGUNDA EDIÇÃO

Revisita e annotada por J. G. Goes

Oficial da Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa.

GRANADA COM SEIS BELEAS GRAVURAS E UM MAPA

LISBOA

EDITOR — FRANCISCO ARTHUR DA SILVA

Rua dos Descobrimentos, 72

90. DEZ. LXXVII.

Item 15
First General History of Brazil  
First Illustrated Edition

15. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portugueza, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos do seu descobrimento até o de mil e setecentos e vinte e quatro ...* Lisbon: Francisco Arthur da Silva, 1880. Large 8°, contemporary red half sheep over dark green pebbled cloth (minor wear), spine gilt in five compartments, raised bands, marbled endleaves, original green on yellow printed wrappers bound in (small repair at outer margin of front wrapper; tiny repair at outer margin of rear wrapper), edges sprinkled. Title in red and black with publisher’s monogram. Six lithograph plates. Double-page engraved map of Brazil. Overall in fine condition. xxviii, 404 pp., 6 plates and 1 double-page map. $600.00

Third edition but First Illustrated Edition of the first general history of Brazil, which was originally published in Lisbon, 1730, and again at Bahia, 1878. This edition is described in error on the front wrapper and the title-page as the second. It was revised and annotated by J.G. Goes. The illustrations depict landfall in 1500, the city of Salvador, Bahia, the death of Padre Ignacio d’Azevedo, João Fernandes Vieira, panning for gold, and Rio de Janeiro. There is also a double-page map of Brazil.

Burns describes Rocha Pitta as “one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians” (*Perspectives on Brazilian History* p. 16), although 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 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,” 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.

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.


Scarce and Valuable History of the  
Wars That Ultimately Expelled the Dutch from Brazil

16. RAPHAEL de Jesus, Fr. *Castrioto Lusitano Parte I* [all published] …  
*Entrepresa, a Restauração de Pernambuco e das Capitanias confinantes ...*  
Lisbon: Na Impressão de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1679. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (recased, later endleaves; rubbed, extremities worn, one joint starting to crack), spine gilt with
Item 15
CASTRIO TO
LVシリANO
PARTE I.
ENTREGA, E RESTAURAÇÃO
de Pernambuco, & das Capitanias Contínuas.
VARIOS E BELICOS Succesos
ENTRE PORTUGUESES, E BELGAS.
Acontecidos pelo Décimo de Vinte e Quatro Anos, e
vindos de outros, relatados, & memorias certas.
COMPOSTOS EM FORMA DE HISTORIA
pelo Muito Reverendo Padre Prédador Geral Fr. Ra-
phael de Jesus Natural de muito Nobre, & sempre
LeonVilla de Guimarães.
RELIGIOSO DA ORDEN O PRÍNCIPE DOS PÁTRIACHAS
S. BENTO.
PROFESSO NA SUA REFORMADA CONGREGACÃO DE
Portugal, & Viva D. Abade do Infante Miguel de S. Bento de Lisboa elle
presente anno de 1679.
OFFERECIDOS
AIOA FINANDES VIEIRA
CASTRIOTO LVŠITANO
E POR ELLE DEDICADO AO SERENISSIMO PRÍNCIPE
D. PEDR NOSSO SENHOR.
REGENTE DA LUSITANA MONARQUIA
LISBOA.
Com as licenças necessárias.
Na Imprensa de Antonio Creibereck de Mello Impressor de Sua Alteza
Ann. 1679.
raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt on black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title page signed by Clemente Billingue, with portrait of "Castrioto Lusitano" flanked by 3 allegorical figures, 2 putti, and a coat of arms, all in an elaborate architectural frame (see below). Title-page slightly soiled, otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (9 ll.), 701, (1) pp., (23 ll.). $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this scarce and valuable history of the wars that ultimately expelled the Dutch from Brazil. Borba de Moraes comments, "Despite the fact that it is not a primary source book, it is very much sought after and has become rare." The author based his work on a manuscript by Diogo Lopes Santiago that was not published until 1875-1880, and also on such contemporary sources as Manoel Calado’s Valeroso Lucideno and D. Francisco Manoel de Mello’s Epanaforas. It is written as a panegyric to João Fernandes Vieyra, who organized and led the final insurrection (1645-1654): "Whatever his shortcomings, the rebellion of 1645 could hardly have succeeded without him, and his name is an imperishable one in Luso-Brazilian history" (Boxer p. 276). The nickname "Castrioto" refers to Jorge Castrioto, King of Epirus (Albania), the tale of whose exploits was popular in Portugal at this time.

The engraved title page has a fine half-length oval portrait of João Fernandes Vieyra in elaborately chased armor, wearing the Ordem de Cristo; a rectangle below holds his name, and running around the frame are the Latin words "Patrarunt nomen illi." Allegorical figures in niches surround him. Above the portrait, the figure of Fortitudo hefts a Doric column; putti to either side bear a sword and a trumpet, representing martial valor and fame. To the left of the portrait, Fidelitas carries a book and the scales usually associated with Justice. To the right, Liberalitas holds a book and raises a hand in greeting. At the foot of the page is Fernandes Vieyra’s coat of arms, in an elaborate frame. The engraving is signed by Clemente Billingue ("Clemente Billingue Invenit e fes.").

Frei Raphael de Jesus (d. 1693), a Benedictine monk, was named Chronista-mor do Reino by a decree of 1681. He wrote the seventh part of the Monarquia lusitana, published in 1683.

Facsimile reprint of the original 1907 edition.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 972 (for the original edition).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The standard bibliography for the Dutch in Brazil, and for the historiography of the epoch.

19. SANDOVAL, Geronimo de, and Juan de Vega Baçan. Relacion verdadera de todos los sucesos y encuentros que ha tenido la Real Armada de la Flota, en la carrera de las Indias, con los Olandeses, desde catorze de Enero, hasta tres de Março de mil y seiscientos y quarenta y uno…. Madrid: por Juan Sanchez, 1641. Folio (27.3 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Minor foxing. In good to very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript “200-201” in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. (2 ll.). $2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this rare account of a naval engagement between the Spanish Fleet and a fleet of Dutch privateers off the port of Havana, in which the Spaniards suffered heavy losses, though successful in defeating their enemies.

* Alden & Landis, *European Americana* 641/121 (listing only two copies: John Carter Brown Library and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Medina, *BHA* 1028. Palau 258221. Sabin 76421. Maggs, *Biblioteca Americana*, part V (1926), *Catalogue* 479, item 4240. OCLC: aside from microfilms, the only copies cited are 1119686810 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, which has been digitized); and 83247805 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Jisc cites a work with almost the same title, but without place or printer, and with the date 1641 in parenthesis. KVK (51 databases searched) locates, besides microfilm copies, only the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.
RELACIÓN VERDADERA DE TODOS
los sucesos y encuentros que ha tenido la Real armada de la Flota, en la carrera de las Indias, con los Olandeses, desde catorce de Enero, hasta tres de Marzo de mil y sesenta y quarenta y uno. Viendo por Generales don Geronimo de Sandoual, y don Juan de Vega Baían.

Con licencia. En Madrid, por Juan Sanchez. Año de 1651.

Viendo salido nuestra armada de la Habana al Cabo de Corrientes, donde halló cartas escritas del Gobernador de la Habana de once días de Febrero, en que decía no estar más cofres que diez o ochon, muntos que andaban en aquella costa. A veinte y seis del dicho llegó a Pan de Cabañas, que es doce leguas de la Habana y a dos de Marzo, donde el dicho, y el tiempo contrario, no pudo pasar adelante, donde el día siguiente a cuatro del dicho mes se descubrieron diez y siete, que eran en busca de nuestra armada. Y a nueve del dicho se vino la armada del enemigo con grande resolución, entendiendo lograr su intento, y entonces nuestro General puso el estandarte Real, y disparó una pieza que era señal de batalla, para que cada uno tomase su pueblo. y...
20. SOLORZANO PEREIRA, Juan de. Obras varias posthumas …. Contienen una recopilacion de diversos Tratados, Memoriales, Papeles eruditos, y algunos Escritos en causas Fiscales, y todos llenos de mucha enseñanza y erudicion. Corregidas e enmendadas en estas edicion por el Licenc.do D. Francisco Maria Vallarna …. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1776. Folio (37 x 24 cm.), contemporary vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript author and title on spine. Large woodcut printer’s monogram and vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Woodcut initials and woodcut factotum initials. Footnotes. Text in two columns. Occasional light dampstains. Overall in very good to fine condition. Contemporary ink inscription on front free endleaf recto. (8 ll.), 339 pp. Pages 173, 269, 282, 291, and 337 misnumbered 373, 169, 582, 191, and 737, respectively. Signature “T” omitted, as issued: text and pagination follow. $800.00

Second edition of this collection of eight works by a leading Spanish legal authority, some of which pertain to laws governing Spanish conquest and settlement in America. All except two had been published previous to the first collected edition, which appeared simultaneously in Saragossa and Madrid, 1676, with slightly different title pages.

Perhaps the most important work in this collection is the “Discurso, y alegacion en derecho, sobre la culpa que resulta contra el General D. Juan de Benavides Becan, y Almirante D. Juan de Leoz … en razon de aver desamparado la flota de su cargo, que el ano de 1628 venia a estos Reinos de la Provincia de Nueva España … en manos del Cossario Olandes, en el Puerto, y Baia de Matanças …” (pp. 245-334). Its account of the capture of a Spanish silver fleet by the Dutch admiral Piet Heyn at Matanzas, Cuba in 1628 makes it one of the crucial sources for the history of the war between the Spanish and the Dutch. The “Discurso” had been published separately at Madrid, 1631, and in that edition is extremely rare.

In one of the works not published separately, Solorzano Pereira discusses whether officials in the Chancellaria de Valladolid had the right to brand the faces of some gypsies accused of theft (pp. 335-9). The other work not published separately, “Papel politico, con lugares de buenas letras, sobre la variedad de los dictamenes de los hombres, assi en el Iuzgar, como en el Discurrir acerca de qualquier cosa” (pp. 201-8), discusses how men come to disagree, with copious quotations from classical authors.

Solorzano Pereira was a Spanish jurist who for a time lived in Lima, where he was a member of the Senate. After his return to Spain he became legal advisor to the Council of the Indies. His De jure Indiarum or Politica Indiana, first published in Madrid, 1629, is a major source on all aspects of Indian life.


OBRAS VARIAS POSTHUMAS
DEL DOCTOR DON JUAN DE SOLORZANO PERRYRA,
Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del Consejo de su Magestad,
en el Supremo de Castilla y de las Indias, Junta de Guerra
de ellas, y de la de Minas.
Contienen una recopilación de diversos Tratados, Memorias, Papeles eruditos, y algunos
Escritos en castellano, y otros libros de mucha relación
y traducción.

CORREGIDAS Y ENMENDADAS EN ESTA EDICION
POR EL LICENCIADO FRANCISCO MARIA FALLARNA,
Abogado de los Reales Consejos, y del Colegio de esta Corte.

EN MADRID:
CON LICENCIA, Y PRIVILEGIO DE S. M.
En la Imprenta Real de la GAZETA,
AÑO DE MDCCCLXVI.

Item 20
new. vii, 273 pp., (3 blank ll.), extensive footnotes, illustrations and tables in text. $40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The editor provides an essay, “UnSpanish Practices: Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Protestants, and liberals, 1500-1900” (pp. 183-202). There are also essays on German (2), Dutch, Scandinavian, French(2), Italian (2), Greek, Russian, Polish, and Hungarian books printed in London, by Graham Jefcoat, Susan Reed, Anna E.C. Simoni, Peter Hogg, David J. Shaw, Morna Daniels, Stephen Parkin, Danis V. Reidy, Chris Michaelides, Kate Sealey Rahman, Janet Amroczek, and Bridget Guzner. The volume concludes with a statistical Survey by David Shaw, notes on the contributors, and an index of printers, publishers and booksellers.

From the dust jacket: “The fourteen essays in this volume represent the first systematic attempt to document and to analyse the tradition of foreign-language printing in London during the period 1500 to 1900. The surveys and case studies use a variety of approaches to document and describe this particular aspect of London printing history, from the history of printing, of publishing, and of bookselling, to consideration of the book as a cultural artefact.”

Protecting the Dutch Republic

22. [TREATY]. Tratado de limites, & barreyra, concluido, e ajustado entre a sacra, e augusta magestade de Carlos VI Emperador dos Romanos, Rey de Alemanha, Bohemia, & Hungria, &c. & suas altas potencias os Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas do Paiz Bayxo em Anveres a 15. de Novembro de 1715. Traduzido no idioma portuguez. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title-page, woodcut headpiece and seven-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Some soiling to first and final leaves. Overall in good condition. Old octagonal paper tag with blue border in upper blank corner of title-page. An early hand has added the ink manuscript text of an “Artigo secreto do Tratado da Barreira” to the first blank leaf recto following p. 28. 28 pp., (2 blank ll.). $350.00

The three Barrier Treaties signed in 1709, 1713, and 1715, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, were designed to provide the Dutch with a buffer zone against the Holy Roman Emperor that consisted of cities and fortresses garrisoned by Dutch soldiers. This one between Emperor Charles VI and the United Provinces was signed in Antwerp on 15 November 1715. Pages 15-17 list the loans made by the United Provinces to Emperor Charles II (1690-1698) and Great Britain (1707-1712), and how these debts are to be repaid.

The Barrier Treaties were closely related to the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) and was notable for establishing a balance of power in Europe. The balance of power, first mentioned by Charles Davenant in 1701, was a new concept that remained a significant factor in European politics until the French Revolution, and resurfaced again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Duke of Marlborough Wins at Ramillies—
One of the Most Important Battles in the War of the Spanish Succession

23. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. Relaçam da gloriosa vitoria, que alcançarão em Flandes as armas das Potencias Aliadas governadas pelo Duque de Malborough, & Vel Marichal Overquerk contra o exercito de França mandado pelo Duque de Baviera, & o Marichal de Villa Roy, de que resultou ficar à obediencia del Rey Catholico a mayor parte do Paiz bayxo Hespanhol. Published in 3 de Julho de 1706. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 3 July 1706. 4°, early patterned wrappers (some wear and small wormholes at spine). Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. Six-line woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on p. 3. Worming in inner margin, without loss. Final leaf backed (on blank verso). Foldlines, with several small holes causing loss of 10-12 letters on last leaf, 2-3 letters on next-to-last leaf. A reading copy. Old ink signature (“José S___”) on front wrapper. 15 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the Battle of Ramillies, 23 May 1706, which was the most important battle in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) with the single exception of the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. The account includes a summary of events immediately preceding the battle, troop maneuvers during the battle, and the battle’s aftermath. Pages 5-12 contain letters exchanged by the Duke of Marlborough, the Three Estates of Brabant, and the burgomeisters of Brussels. The battle pitted Marshal Villeroi and 60,000 French, Spanish and Bavarian troops against the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, leading an army of 60,000 English, Dutch, and Danish troops. French casualties (killed, wounded, and captured) are variously estimated between 10,000 and 30,000; Allied casualties seem to have been under 4,000.

After the Battle of Ramillies, most of the southern Netherlands declared for Charles III, and many Spanish troops came to the Allies, deserting France (and Spanish supporters of Felipe V). The setbacks in 1706 were so great that Louis XIV sued for peace later in 1706.


Two Reports on the Battle of Blenheim,
Two Other Newsletters About the War of the Spanish Succession, and a Description of a Mock Battle in Porto in Honor of D. José I’s Birthday

24. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION—BATTLE OF BLENHEIM]. Relaçam dos successos da batalha do Danubio, que contem mais individualidades das que ate aqui se tem publicado, acreditadas com as copias das cartas, que se escreverão aos Estados Gerais pelos Generais das suas tropas. 5 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, 20 de Setembro
RELACÂM
DA GLORIOSA,
E FELICÍSSIMA VITÓRIA, QUE O DUQUE
DE
MARLBOROUGH,
E OS ALIADOS ALÇANCARAM DOS
Françaises, & do Eletor Duque de Baviera em 13. de
Agosto de 1704, como consta por carta de Sua
Excellência escrita ao Secretario de Estado
Harley no dia seguinte depois da Bata-
lha, & por outras mais notícias.

LISBOA.

VALENTIM DA COSTA DESLANDES,
Impressor de S. Magestade, o fez imprimis
Anno 1704. Naruada Fugasse.
de 1704. 4°, late nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, wear to corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 10. Light browning; a few small stains. In very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp. 5 works in 1 volume. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these eyewitness descriptions of the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704. Two of the letters are dated 13 August and the other 17 August. Frederick I, landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Baron van Hompesch are both reporting to the States General of the Netherlands. They were presumably part of the Dutch contingent that marched south with the Duke of Marlborough, and met up with Eugene of Savoy in July. This report includes details of troop movements during the battle and a list of French officers and battalions that were taken prisoner.

At the Battle of Blenheim, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 20,000 men, another 15,000 or so were captured. The myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

‡ Coimbra, Miscelâneas 8675. Not in Innocencio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. NUC: Relaçam dos successos: MH. OCLC: 612791037 (Houghton Library); 69661899 (Newberry Library, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates two copies, both at the British Library.

BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events in Catalunya during the War of the Spanish Succession. The author recounts how Barcelona’s defenses were improved after D. Carlos captured the city in October 1705, in anticipation of a new attack by the French under the Duc de Noailles. It includes movements of the French troops in Catalunya and their final descent upon Montjuich, whence they began bombarding the city on 8 April 1706. In early August, a fleet under Lord Peterborough arrived and the French withdrew in haste, leaving artillery, ammunition, food, and other goods (e.g., “pares de çapatos doze mil”). D. Carlos’s attempts to improve relations with Barcelona’s people
and government officials are given considerable space. The Miqueletes, Catalan militiamen who supported the French, are mentioned several times.

The author not only reports military details but expresses strong opinions, e.g., “Para esta empreza se valeo França daquella maxima que lhe vemos praticar com grande fruto ... a qual consiste em exagerar as suas forças, promettendo exercitos, & Armadas formidadeves, que depois na execução se vem serem muito inferiores; & assim publicou que poria sobre Barcelona hum exercito de mais de quartenta mil homens ....” (p. 4).

Following the death of Carlos II of Spain without an heir, Archduke Charles of Austria (younger brother of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor) claimed the throne of Spain, using the title Carlos III. Louis XIV of France put forward instead the claim of his grandson Philippe, Duke of Anjou. The Grand Alliance supporting Charles included England, most of the Holy Roman Empire, and (after 1703) Portugal. Carlos remained in Catalunya until 1711, when he returned to Germany as Carlos VI, succeeding his brother Joseph I as Holy Roman Emperor. After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Philippe reigned as Felipe V of Spain.

Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 19912251 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition) plus four microfilm copies. Jisc locates a copy at British Library.

**AND BOUND WITH:**

*Relaçam dos successos das armas da Grande Alliança na Baviera, Hungaria, & Saboya, & especialmente das operações que fez o exercito dos alliados depois da batalha de Schelenberg, & tomada de Domnavert.*

Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança [1704—date cropped]. 4º, 7 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece, 6-line woodcut initial, woodcut tailpiece.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, not long before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg. The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

*Relaçam da gloriosa, e felicissima vitoria, que o Duque de Marlborough e os aliados alcançaram dos Francezes, & do Eleytor Duque de Baviera em 13 de Agosto de 1704, como consta por carta de Sua Excellencia escrita ao Secretario de Estado Harley no dia seguinte depois da Batalha, & por outras mais noticias.*


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the Battle of Blenheim (here referred to as “Hochstet,” i.e., Höchstädt) on 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy...
led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. Pages 3-6 are a translation of the Duke’s report to Secretary of State Robert Harley. On pp. 6-7 is a letter from the Duke to his Duchess, and pp. 7-9 is an announcement from Whitehall of the victory. The account ends with lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

The Battle of Blenheim was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Austrian Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the war.

The march of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

** AND BOUND WITH:**

Relação do combate militar, que se celebrou na cidade do Porto no dia cinco, e seis do presente mez de Junho, em que fez annos o Rey Fidelissimo Nosso Senhor. N.p., n.pr.: n.d. [between 1751 and 1776]. 4º, 10 pp., (1 blank l.). Caption title.

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