

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 422
PIRATES & PRIVATEERS

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

225 EAST 70TH STREET · SUITE 12F · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-5217

EMAIL rcramer@livroraro.com · WEBSITE www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223

FAX (212) 288 4169

AUGUST 9, 2021

SPECIAL LIST 422 *PIRATES & PRIVATEERS*

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



SPECIAL LIST 422

PIRATES & PRIVATEERS

Earliest Topographical and Historical Study of Guayas, Ecuador, Including Details on Pirates and Indians; With the Famous Plan of Guayaquil

1. **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

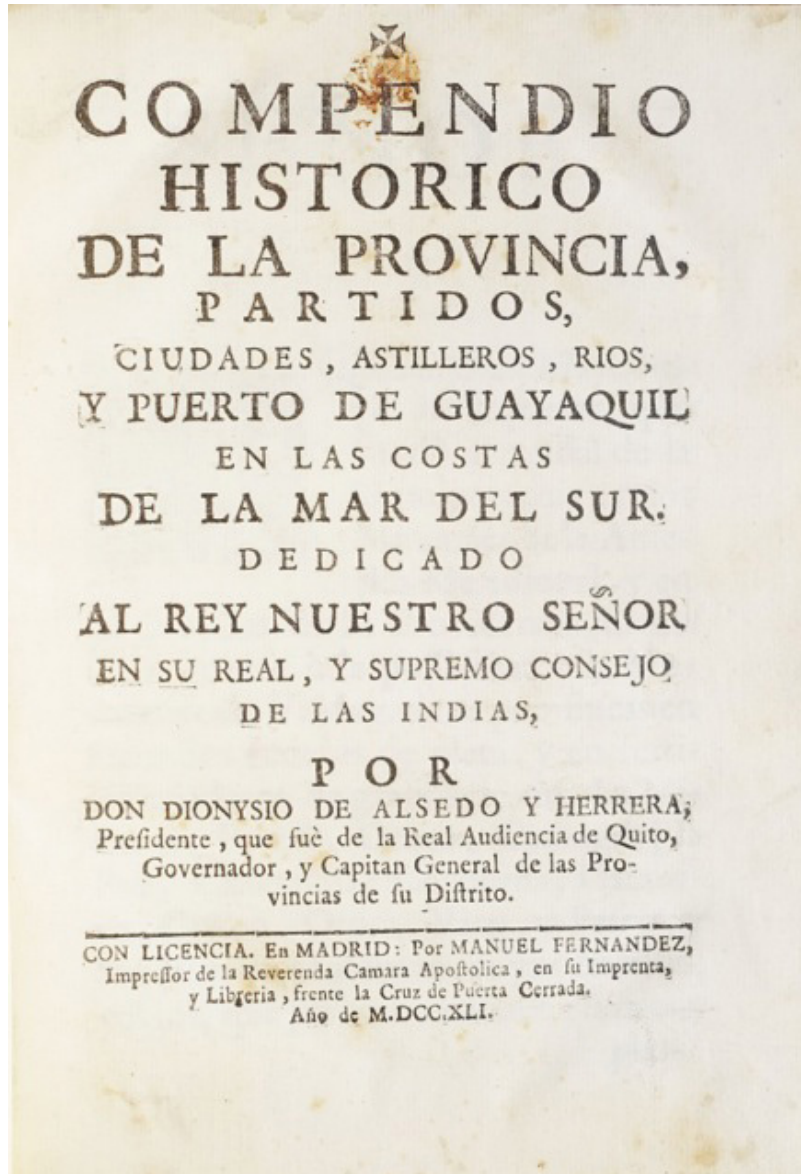
FIRST EDITION of this important early description of the province of Guayas, on the coast of Ecuador, whose capital city, Santiago de Guayaquil, was established in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. The *Compendio*, the earliest topographical and historical study of this area, gives accounts of the region's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

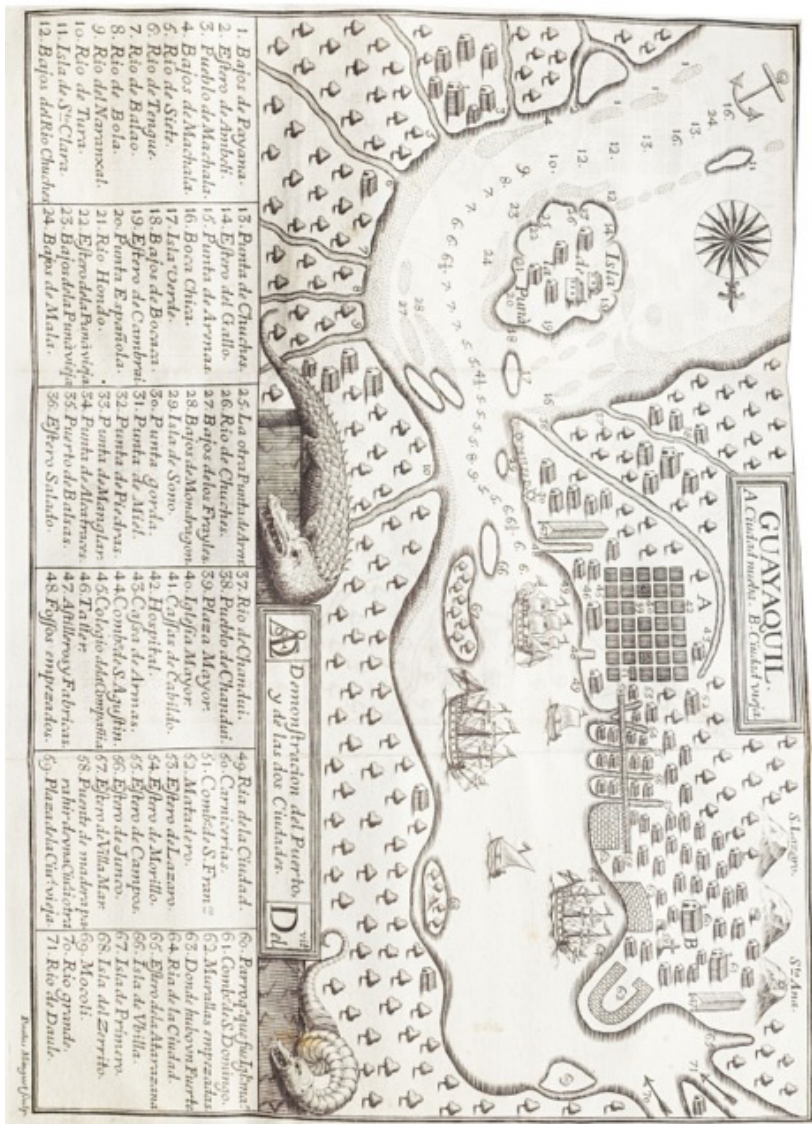
In the introduction the author discusses the importance of Guayaquil as one of the major ports of the Spanish colonies in America, mentioning the attacks of English pirates such as Drake and Morgan and the measures that had been taken to defend the ports. A later chapter (pp. 82-90) is devoted to accounts 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 Gobernador General of Tierra Firme. His bureaucratic experience made him exceptionally well informed on commercial matters in the Spanish colonies.

* Palau 6044: notes a facsimile edition of 100 copies, printed in 1946. Medina, *BHA* 3260. Sabin 686: giving the date of printing erroneously as 1700. Aguilar Piñal I, 118. JFB A106; not in JFB (1994). JCB (iii) I, 184. Not in Salvá or Heredia.

*Item 1*



Item 1

*Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language
The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior, a 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. \$9,500.00

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 Innocência 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



Item 2

87

V I D A
DE DOM IOÃO
DE CASTRO,
QVARTO VISO-REY
DA INDIA.

LIVRO SEGVNDQ.

I OM a morte de Soltaõ Badur Rey de Cambaya, ficou o nome Portugues mais temido, que amado, dos Principes da Asia; porque como suas culpas eraõ occultas, & o castigo publico, tinha Badur em favor de seu sangue os juizos dos homẽs, ou pola commiseração natural dos que padecem, ou por veneração da Regalia, & odio de nosso imperio, tão aborrecido por estranho, como por poderoso.

2 Mahamud Rey de Cambaya, herdeiro da Coroa, & da injuria de Badur, cuja morte succedida no governo do grande Numa-
Trata ei Rey do Cambaya de reinar Dio.

H 2

no da

Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, "Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis as de seu pai e mestre, tem, todavia, 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 colecção 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). Innocência 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, Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, Universiteit Leiden); 954869081 (Bibliography 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. Jisc repeats National Library of Scotland and adds British Library.

3. [BENSON, Egbert]. *Cases and Queries Submitted to Every Citizen of the United States, and Especially the Members of the Administration and of Both Houses of Congress, as Deserving to be Impartially Considered by Them.* New York: Published by E. Sargeant, 1809. 8°, stitched. Brownd; corner and edges of title page chipped, not affecting text. In near good condition. Early stamp ("Frederic Der Peyster junr") at top of title page; "duplicate" written in a later hand below. 24 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals with relations between the United States, France and Great Britain, particularly blockades and the capture of neutral ships. The author signs as "Impartial," but ends with a fervent hope that the British will win in their battle with France: "for surely every friend to truth, justice, knowledge, religion, and whatever hath aught of moral or intellectual worth or excellence, must have an anxious distressing concern for her fate ... there being much reason to dread that if she perishes, it will all perish with her, and that universal bondage, debasement, ignorance and gloom will ensue."

* Sabin 11323. Shaw & Shoemaker 17164. NUC: MiU-C, MH-BA, MHi, MWA, PPAmp, DLC, NN, MB, MH, MdBP, ViU, PPULC. Josiah cites a microprint copy only.

Important Source on Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida

4. BOSSU, Jean Bernard. *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales; contenant une Relation de differens peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississippi; leur religion; leur gouvernement; leurs moeurs; leurs guerres et leur commerce.* 2 parts in 1 volume. Paris: Chez Le Jay, 1768. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), rebacked in olive-green morocco, spine with gilt bands in six compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of James Franck Bright. xx [a7 a cancel], 224 pp.; (2 ll.), 264 pp.; with 4 engravings.

2 parts in 1 volume. \$1,250.00

FIRST EDITION, of primary interest for Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida. Jean Bernard Bossu (1720-1792), a captain in the French navy, was the first to write about eighteenth-century Louisiana in detail and based on personal experience. He provided the French public with the earliest trustworthy description of the people and conditions in the colony. The work is actually a collection of 21 letters he wrote during his first two voyages to the country, in 1751-57 and 1757-62. Bossu traveled as far north as Fort de Chartres, just south of Saint Louis. He spent time with the Natchez, Arkansas, Koakias (Cherokees?), Alabama, Choctaw, Illinois and Atakapa tribes, providing substantial information on their habits in religion, warfare, social customs (e.g., punishment for adultery), hunting, and more. He also comments on Santo Domingo, mining, syphilis, Havana, New Orleans, Hernando de Soto, El Dorado, the Sieur de La Salle, Granada, Jamaica, Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile, and the Fountain of Youth. Occasionally he ranges even further afield, describing the skeletons of elephants (i.e., mastodons) found in the Ohio Valley in 1735 (p. 206). At second hand, he reports on events in Canada such as the capture by Montcalm of Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario and New Fort Oswego in 1756. In Book II, Lettre XXI, Bossu speculates that the Indians reached America via a land bridge from Tartary, referring to the works of Diodorus Siculus, Peter Martyr, Lafitau, Lescarbot, and Bering. In the course of his travels Bossu was shipwrecked, had a close escape from a crocodile, and ran afoul of English corsairs several times.

The four engravings by Gabriel de Saint Aubin all show Indians; among them are a gruesome decapitation and an Indian who stands on an overturned chest full of coins.

The first edition of this work is distinguished from the second edition, with the same imprint and date, by its lack of the words "second edition" on the title. Howes notes, "For comments too critical of the ministry, Bossu was imprisoned and his book banned for awhile in France; this probably accounts for the scarcity of the first edition, of which Sabin found no record." The *Nouveaux voyages* was soon translated to English, Dutch, German, and Russian.

* Howgego I, 138 (B138). Sabin 6465. JCB (iii) I, 1611. Howes B626. Streeter 15187. Clark, *Old South* II, 5. Field 156. Rader 408. Monaghan 261. Hubach p. 13. Storm, *De Graff* 361. Eberstadt 131:84. Siebert 677. Leclerc I, 185. Cf. Servies, *Florida* 491: the English edition of 1771.

NOUVEAUX
VOYAGES
AUX
INDES OCCIDENTALES ;

Contenant une Relation des differens Peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississipi ; leur Religion ; leur gouvernement ; leurs mœurs ; leurs guerres & leur commerce.

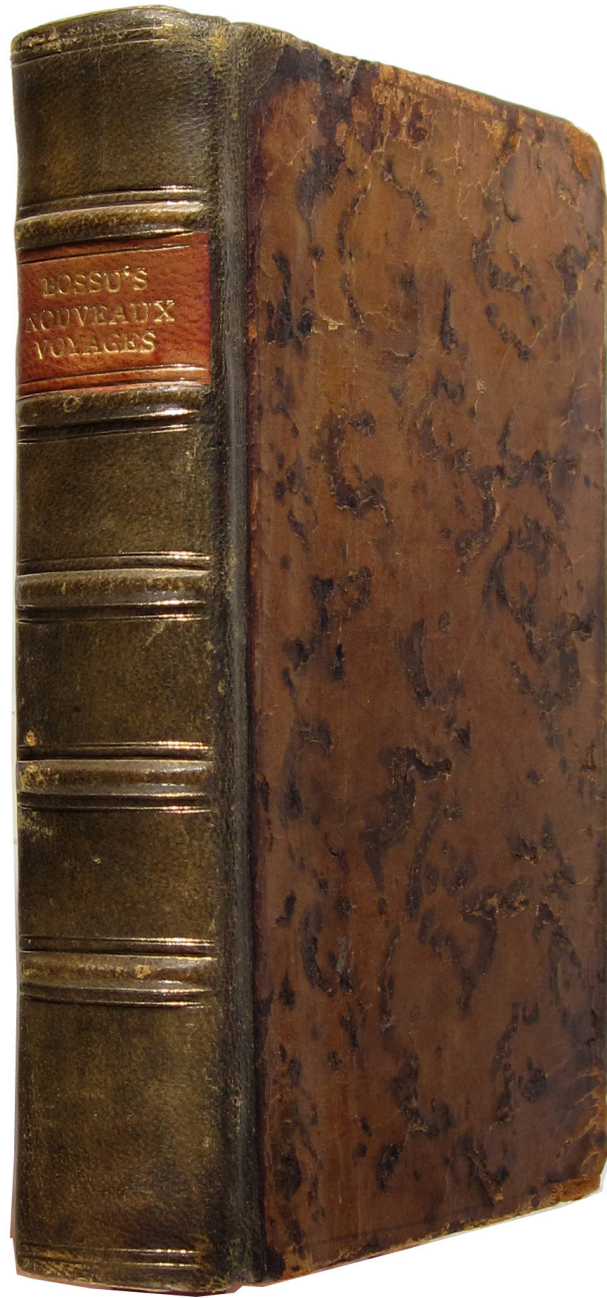
Par M. BOSSU,
Capitaine dans les Troupes de la Marine.

PREMIERE PARTIE.



A PARIS,
Chez LE JAY, Libraire, Quay de Gèvres,
au Grand Corneille.

M. DCC. LXVIII.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.



Item 4

*Care and Feeding of a Garrison Whose Mission was to
Fend Off Pirates near the Yucatán*

5. BUCARELI Y URSÚA [Hinostrosa Lasso de la Vega], Fr. D. Antonio Maria, Viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779). *Reglamento provisional para el prest, vestuario, gratificaciones, hospitalidad, recluta, disciplina y total gobierno de la tropa que debe guarnecer el Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla de Tris en la Laguna de Término, dispuesto, en virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de mil setecientos setenta y tres, por* Mexico: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1774. Folio (31 x 20.5 cm.), recent navy Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson Oasis lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, antique marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink numbers "158", "175", and "187" at upper right corner of title page and each divisional title. (1 l.), 32, 23, 15 pp. []³, B-S². \$2,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for the administration of the Spanish garrison housed in the fortress of the Isla del Carmen (Yucatán Peninsula), which had been built as a permanent home for the soldiers tasked with rebuffing the pirates who had been ousted from the island a few decades earlier, and who continued to attack it. Included are positions and salaries of all personnel and regulations for clothing, horses, weapons, a hospital, and a chapel.

The second section (drop-title: *Instruccion para el gobierno interior y buen régimen de la Guarnicion del Presidio del Carmen, que observarán puntualmente los Comandantes de los tres Cuerpos que la componen, igualmente que el Gobernador en la parte que le toque*) goes into quite specific detail about the uniforms for dragoons, infantry, and artillery; housing for married soldiers; preserving morale; care of horses; and artillery exercises.

The third section (drop title: *Instruccion y metodo con que se ha de establecer el Hospital para la tropa de la Guarnicion del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, y en que se expresan las obligaciones de cada uno de los Individuos empleados en su servicio*) deals with the hospital and the duties of those employed there, including cooks, pharmacists, surgeons, blood-letters, and nurses.

Despite the separate pagination, the quire signatures follow from the first section through the third. An edition with additions by Pedro Gorostiza was published in Mexico, 1791 (56 pp.).

The Isla de Tris, on a lagoon at the western end of the Yucatán Peninsula, was discovered by the Spanish in 1518 but left uncolonized. By 1558, it was a haven for English pirates in the western Gulf of Mexico. Through the seventeenth century, repeated Spanish expeditions failed to roust the pirates. Finally in 1716 the pirates were driven out and a Spanish garrison installed, but the pirates continued to return and to burn the temporary forts. Only in the 1750s-1760s was a more permanent fort constructed. The regulations here are for the garrison that defended that fort.

In 1786, more than a decade after this work appeared, the Alcalde Mayor of Tabasco, Francisco de Amuzquivar, sent militia from Tabasco and swept the last of the pirates from the island. The island is now the site of Ciudad del Carmen.

* Medina, *Mexico* 5674. Palau 36497. Sabin 68885. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 20385026 (University of California-Berkeley, Newberry Library, with 1 p.l., 32, 23, 15 pp.); 55283635 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 32, 23, 15 pp.); 651259688 (Biblioteca Nacional de

REGLAMENTO ¹⁵⁸ PROVISIONAL

PARA EL PREST, VESTUARIO,
Gratificaciones, Hospitalidad, Recluta, Disciplina
y total Gobierno de la Tropa que debe guarnecer el
Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla
de Tris en la Laguna de Término,

DISPUESTO,

En virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de
mil setecientos setenta y tres,

POR

EL EXCM^o. Sr. B^o. Fr. D. ANTONIO MARIA
Bucareli y Ursúa, Virrey Gobernador y Capitan
General de Nueva España.

Año



1774.

EN MEXICO: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, Calle de la Palma.

Mexico, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 228720975 (Huntington Library, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 55281978 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for 32 pp.); 458945694 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 32 pp.); also digitized and microform copies. Rebiun locates a copy of a work with the same title at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, but gives the date as "s.n., 1791, 12 de Noviembre"). Not located in CCPBE. Jisc locates only a microfiche copy at the National Library of Scotland.

Chincha Islands War

6. [CÁRDENAS, Vicente, Sergio Arboleda, and José Marcelino Hurtado]. *Ojeada sobre la cuestion española*. [Title page verso] Lima: Huerta & Ca., 1864. 4°, original yellow printed wrappers (spine mostly gone, small pieces missing from corners), in folding crimson morocco case with moiré sides. Woodcut tailpiece (scales of justice) at end of text. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 142 pp., (1 l.).
\$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concerns the war between Spain and Peru of 1864-1866, sometimes known as the Chincha Islands War, in which Spain attempted to reassert her power over her former colonies in Latin America. It includes chapters on Peru's situation with regard to international affairs, the Congreso Americano, preparations for war, police repressions, public enthusiasm, the guano trade (the Chincha Islands were rich in guano), piracy, the capture of the *Heredia*, and the actions of Admiral Pinzon.

* Not located in Palau. NUC: DLC, CU, MU, CtY.

Chile, Peru, and Sir Francis Drake

7. [CARO DE TORRES, Francisco]. *Historia de las ordenes militares de Santiago, Calatrava y Alcántara desde su fundacion hasta El Rey Felipe Segundo* Madrid: Por Juan Gonçalez, 1629. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century limp vellum (front hinge loosening; ties gone), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Engraved architectural title page signed "Alardo de Popma fecit Matriri". Text in two columns. Engraved title backed; small pieces missing from fore-edge margin; faint ink scribbles in blank portions. A 15-cm. tear on C4, without loss of text. Repairs to margins affecting a few words; some dampstains and browning; minor marginal worming. In less than good condition. Contemporary manuscript letter in ink used as lower flyleaf and pastedown (faint and dampstained, very difficult to read): probably a legal document, since a blank portion has the repeated notes "Nil deficit" and "Nil deest" ["Nothing is missing"]. (16), 252 ll. ¶⁸, 2¶⁸ A-2G⁸, 2H-2I⁶. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive study of the great military orders under the patronage of the Spanish Crown, through the reign of Philip II. This actually constitutes



Item 7



Item 7

a history of the military conquest of the New World. Medina considered the section on Chile (ff. 170v-180r) so important that he reprinted it in its entirety. Another lengthy section deals with the conquest of Peru (ff. 109r-145v). Sir Francis Drake's actions in Latin America are described on ff. 160v-161r, 170v and 177r.

Caro de Torres was the son of a *conquistador* and had firsthand knowledge of military matters in America: after fighting in Italy and Belgium, he traveled to America with the newly appointed Viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Villar. Later he was among the troops sent to Chile to assist D. Alonso de Sotomayor. When D. Alonso was replaced as Viceroy, Caro de Torres accompanied him as far as Panama, where they fought against and defeated the English fleet. His account of Sotomayor's actions at Nombre de Dios, where Drake died, is on f. 178r. (Caro de Torres published a lengthier description of Sotomayor's services to the Crown in Madrid, 1620.) In later life, Caro de Torres became a member of the Order of Santiago.

* Palau 44869. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-chilena* 70. Alden & Landis 629/31. Vindel 424. Sabin 10951. Antonio I, 412-3. Graesse II, 51. Not in HSA or JFB (1994). NUC: DLC, WU, CtY, NN, OU, IaU.

8. [COVARRUBIAS, Alvaro]. *Counter Manifest of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile on the Present War Between the Republic and Spain.* Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, 1866. 8°, original printed wrappers (some chipping, spine somewhat defective). In good to very good condition. 45 pp., (1 blank l.). \$300.00

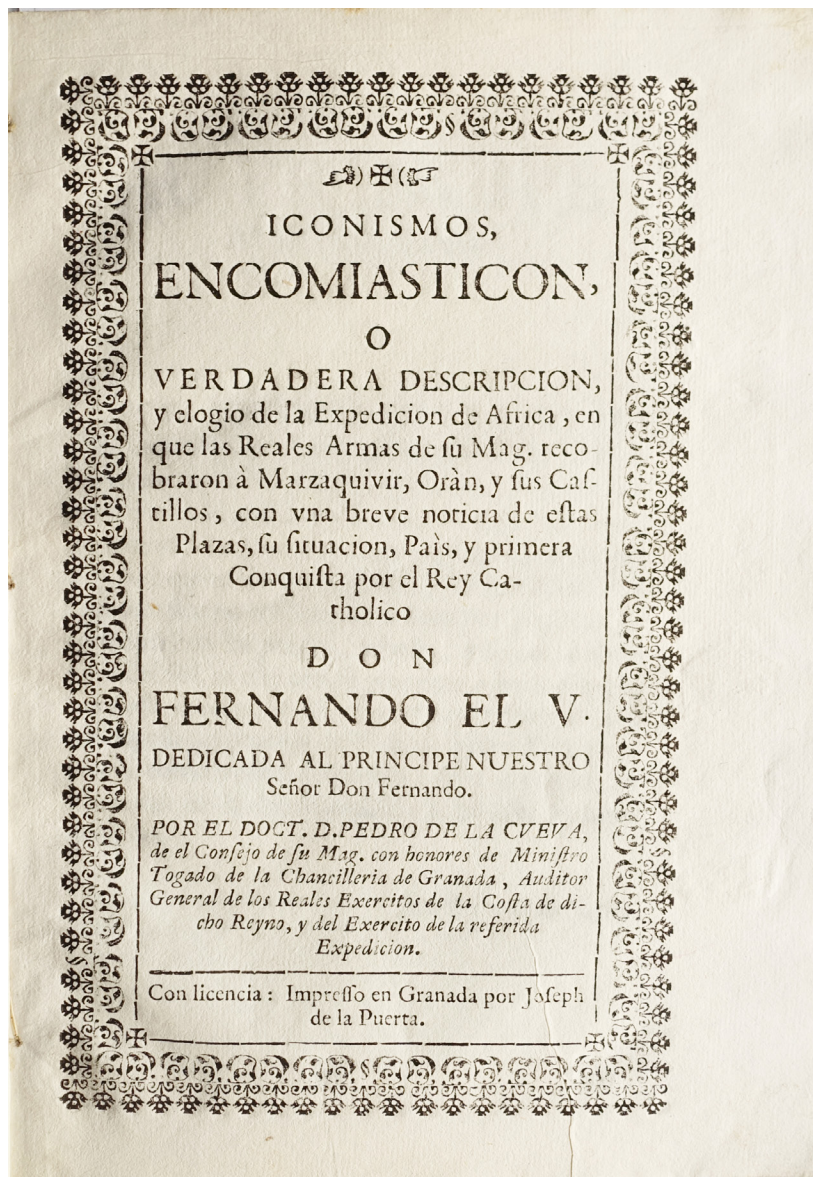
FIRST EDITION? The Minister examines the 11 causes for which Spain had declared war against Chile. Pages 39-45 give instructions to Chilean privateers.

* NUC: DLC, MH-L, TxU, NN, CSmH.

Recapture of Algerian Port

9. CUEVA, Pedro de la. *Iconismos, encomiasticon, o verdadera descripcion, y elogio de la Expedicion de Africa, en que las Reales Armas de su Mag. recobraron a Marzaquivir, Oran, y sus Castillos, con una breve noticia, de estas plazas, su situacion, pais, y primera conquista por el Rey Catholico Don Fernando el V* Granada: Joseph de la Puerta, (1732). 4°, early plain wrappers. Title-page with typographical border; woodcut initials and headpieces. Crisp and clean. (2 ll.), 36 pp. \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this very rare pamphlet on the Spanish capture of the Algerian port of Oran in June of 1732, written by the expedition's auditor general. Cueva prefaces his account with a description of Oran and its fortifications, the natural history of the surrounding area, and the town's history. First captured by Spaniards in 1509, in an attempt to curtail Moorish privateering as well as to extend the sphere of Christian influence, Oran was relinquished in 1708 by a Spain weakened by the War of Spanish Succession. After reciting the history of the 1509 expedition, Cueva offers his account



Item 9

of the 1732 expedition commanded by D. Joseph Patiño and its successful recapture of Oran. Appended to the pamphlet are lists of officers and “otros aventureros” taking part in the expedition, and a list of those who perished.

* Palau 66168. Aguilar Piñal I, 5821: citing only one copy, at the University of Granada. Not in Almirante, JFB (1994) or *Ticknor Catalogue*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 433160255 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 558083949 (British Library, calling for only 36 pp.); cf. 1922 reprint (?) at 433539308 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Jisc repeats the British Library copy.

Single Genoese Warship Victorious Over Six Ships of Barbary Pirates

10. Curiosa noticia de hum grande combate, que tiverão sinco chavecos, e huma fragata de Mouros, com hum navio de guerra Genovez, em 17 de Outubro deste present anno de 1763, que durou desde as duas horas da tarde até ás sete e meya da noite. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, (1763). 4°, disbound. Large woodcut on title page with a ship in foreground whose hands are on deck celebrating, and another ship in the background, sinking. Large woodcut tailpiece. Relatively light waterstain at inner margin. In good condition. 8 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this newsletter relating the battle at sea between a Genoese warship commanded by Captain Domingos Castellini and six ships of Barbary pirates. Every sailor and passenger as well as the 30 Swiss Grenadiers aboard the Genoese ship were given weapons, and somehow managed to fight off Moors armed with falchions who were attempting to board the ship or to blow up the powder magazine. According to the ship’s chaplain, the Moors suffered 1,200 dead and many wounded, while the Genoese lost 16 dead, with 30 wounded.

* Coimbra *Miscelâneas* 487. Not located in Innocência. OCLC: 57973365 (Newberry Library). Porbase lists a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in ICCU (online Italian Union Catalogue). Not located in Catnyp, Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

Intrepid Englishman Visits Indochina, Southeast Asia, and Mexico

11. DAMPIER, Capt. William. *Voyages and Descriptions. Volume II. In three parts, viz. 1. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the Countreys of Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy &c. 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy, with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade &c. of Jucatan, Campeachy, New-Spain, &c. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World: With an Account of Natal in Africk, its Product, Negro’s, &c.... Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts. To which is added, a general*



Item 11

Voyages and Descriptions.

Vol. II.

In THREE Parts, *viz.*

1. A *Supplement* of the *Voyage round the World*, Describing the Countreys of *Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c.* their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy, &c.
2. Two Voyages to *Campeachy*; with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade, &c. of *Jucatan, Campeachy, New-Spain, &c.*
3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the *Torrid Zone* throughout the *World*: With an Account of *Natal* in *Africk*, its Product, Negro's, &c.

By Captain *William Dampier.*

Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts.

To which is Added,
A General INDEX to both Volumes.

L O N D O N,
Printed for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in *St Pauls*
Church-yard. MDCXCIX.

Index to both volumes. London: Printed for James Knapton, 1699. 8°, contemporary paneled calf (much worn, front cover detached), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (darkened; becoming detached). Title page within double-ruled borders. Divisional title to part 3 on leaf 213^r. A few corners missing, touching the final letter on 5 lines on one page (Bb3). Internally good to very good; overall in near-good condition. (4 ll.), 184 pp.; 132 pp.; (2 ll.), 112 pp., (38 ll. index), 4 engraved folding maps. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of the second volume; a second edition appeared in 1700, a third in 1705, and a fourth in 1729. Part I describes Dampier's visit to the East Indies and Indochina (1688-90); it is accompanied by a folding map of the Strait of Malacca. Included are descriptions of Aceh (northern Sumatra), Tonkin and Cochinchina (Vietnam), elephants, Pearl Islands, Dutch colonies, native customs, leprous beggars, lychees (and much other food), mulberry trees, typhoons, funeral rites, blacking of teeth, military and naval power, pirates, Macao, Malaysia, English and Dutch factories, and the rise and fall of Portuguese in India.

Part II describes Dampier's voyage as a young sailor to the Bay of Campeche on the east coast of Mexico, in 1673-1676. He provides details about the Caribe Indians, Jamaica, the Yucatan, logwood cutters (i.e., buccaneers), saltpeter, boobies, Grand Cayman, alligators and crocodiles, raccoons, monkeys, sloths, armadillos, hummingbirds, "a great many poisonous Creatures" (snakes, spiders, legworms, etc.), manatees, and battles between the English and Spaniards. The folding map shows the area around the Bay of Campeche.

Part III is Dampier's "Discourse of the Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World." Two folding maps illustrate the trade winds in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. It ends with an account received from Dampier's friend Capt. Rogers of Natal, in South Africa (pp. 108-112), giving details of geography and the inhabitants.

The *Hill Collection* notes, "Dampier [1651-1715] was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers that tormented the Spaniards in the South Seas from 1680 to 1720. His industry in taking notes of all he saw was equaled by his pains in preserving them from destruction. His first voyage, under Captain Swan in the *Cygnat*, took him from Virginia to Spanish America and across the Pacific to the East Indies. He traveled extensively in the Orient on several voyages which lasted from 1683 to 1691. It was on one of these trips that the first landing was made by the English on Australian shores, at the entrance of King Sound on the northwest coast, in 1688." Dampier circumnavigated the globe three times, was court-martialed for cruelty, and produced the first detailed record of Australian flora and fauna. He published his experiences in separately issued, independent volumes, the first in 1697, this (the second) in 1699, and a third in 1703; they include the first appearance in English of such words as "barbecue," "avocado," "chopsticks," and "sub-species."

* Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800*, I, 295-6, D7. ESTC R202687. Landis, *European Americana* 699/57; citing copies at CSmH, CtY, DfO, IU, MH-A, MnU, PPL, RPJCB, BL, BN. *Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages* I, 76; cf. I, 75 on Dampier. Wing D165. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 243. Sabin 18375. JCB, *Books Printed 1675-1700*, p. 387.

Including the French Corsair's Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro

12. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. *Memoires de M. du Gué-Trouin, chef d'escadre des armés de S.M.T.C. et Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Militaire de S. Louis.* 3 works in 1 volume. Amsterdam: Chez Pierre Mortier, 1730. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over decorated paper-covered boards (corners worn); spine with raised bands in four compartments, contemporary paper lettering piece in compartment nearest head (some cracks to paper), text-block edges sprinkled red. Finely engraved vignettes on *2 and A1 rectos, each slightly less than a half page. Woodcut vignette on title, woodcut initial. Title-page printed in red and black. In fine condition. (4 ll.), 290 pp. *3 works in 1 volume.* \$7,000.00

FIRST, UNAUTHORIZED EDITION of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death, and the authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author's youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury.

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin's *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, 1730, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches' treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 231-83.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 272-3. Alden & Landis 730/79. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 149. Mindlin, *Highlights* 171. Barbier III, 209: incorrectly calling for 2 volumes. Not in Rodrigues, which lists only the 1756 edition, or in Sabin, which lists only the 12° edition of 1740. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*, which lists an edition of 1740. Not in Bosch. Cf. Le Neprou de Carfort, *Duguay-Trouin: Sa maison natale, sa sepulture, les manuscrits de ses Memoires: Documents inédits* (St. Brieuc & Paris, 1912). NUC: InU, RPJCB, MeB OCLC: 40897642 (Society of the Cincinnati, Indiana University, University College Dublin, Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, calling for 240 pp.); 470405028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, with the same title but calling for [viii]-160 pp.); 474041412 (Danish National Library, without collation); 421311195 (Bibliothèque Municipale Lyon, without collation). Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

LAFAYETTE, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Comtesse de. *Memoires de la Cour de France pour les années 1688 & 1689 par Madame la Comtesse de La Fayette.* Amsterdam: Chez Jean Frederic Bernard, 1731. 12°, title page printed in red & black with engraved vignette; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initial, typographical headpiece. Engraved frontis, 234 pp., (3 blank ll.).

FIRST EDITION of these memoirs of the court of Louis XIV. Although the original manuscript covered a much longer time span, only those chapters for 1688 and 1689 escaped destruction after the author's death. Mme de Lafayette (1634-1692) was one of the most important French writers of her age, having invented the modern novel of sentiment with *La Princesse de Clèves* (1678).

* Graesse IV, 71. NUC: ICU, TxU, MU, MH, MnU, ICN, MNS.

AND BOUND WITH:

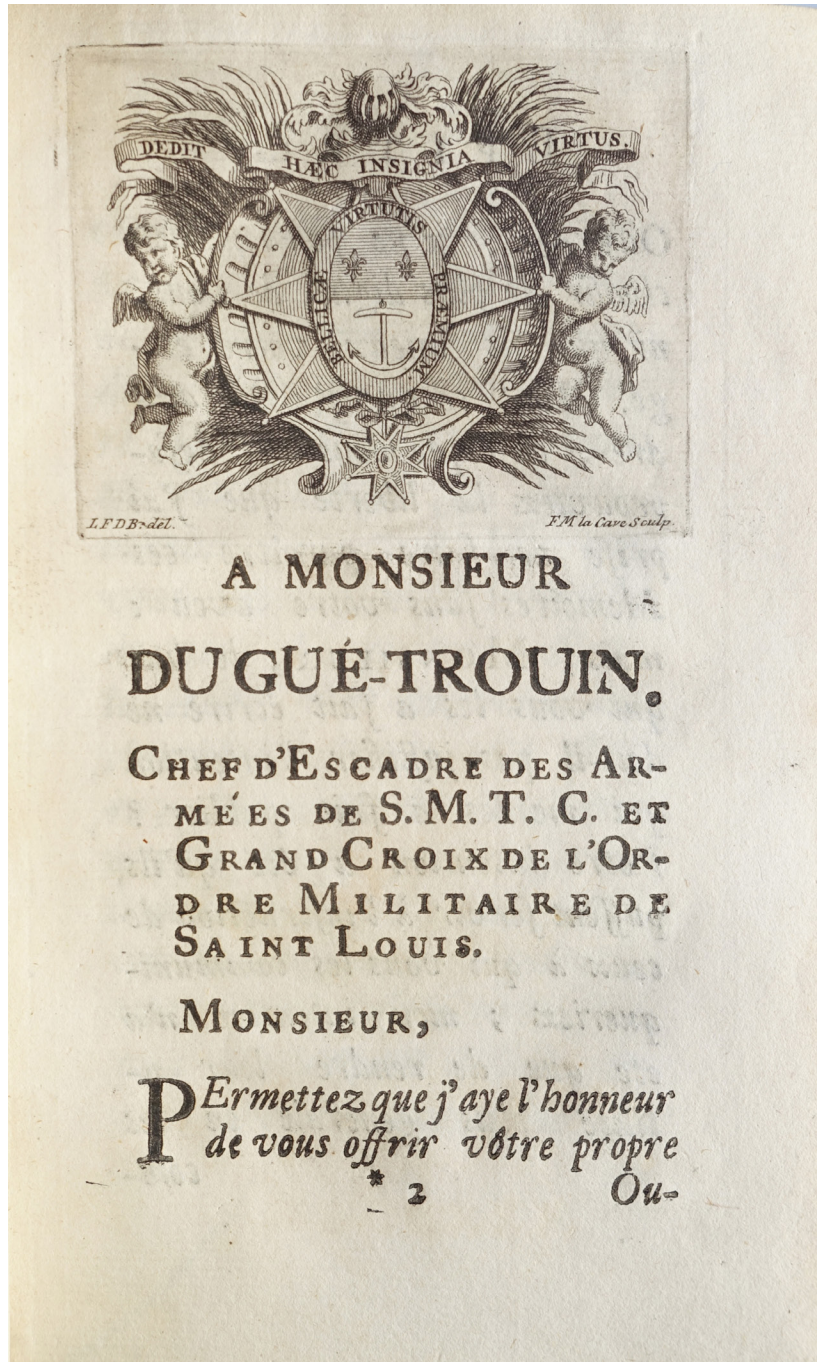
MEMOIRES

DE

M. DU GUÉ-TROUIN,CHEF D'ESCADRE
DES ARMÉES DE S. M. T. C.
ET GRAND-CROIX DE L'OR-
DRE MILITAIRE DE S.
LOUIS.**A AMSTERDAM,**

Chez PIERRE MORTIER.

MDCCXXX.



[JORDAN, Charles Étienne]. *Recueil de littérature, de philosophie, et d'histoire*. Amsterdam: Chez François L'Honoré, 1730. 12°, title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, woodcut initial. Engraved frontispiece, (1 l.), 167, (1) pp., (9 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these commentaries on the works of various authors, many of which concern the Jesuits. Included are letters from Leibniz and from the Jesuit Athanasius Kircher. The Kircher letter on pp. 141-3 is addressed to Jean Monrat, dated 12 Feb. 1675, and emphasizes Kircher's pride in being a German. Jordan claims this is the first publication of this document, which he had been given by M. Humbert, minister at Dessau. On pp. 157-67 is a piece on the Cabala supposedly by Kircher, found in the papers of Spanheim.

* NUC: MdBj, CaBVaU, ICU.

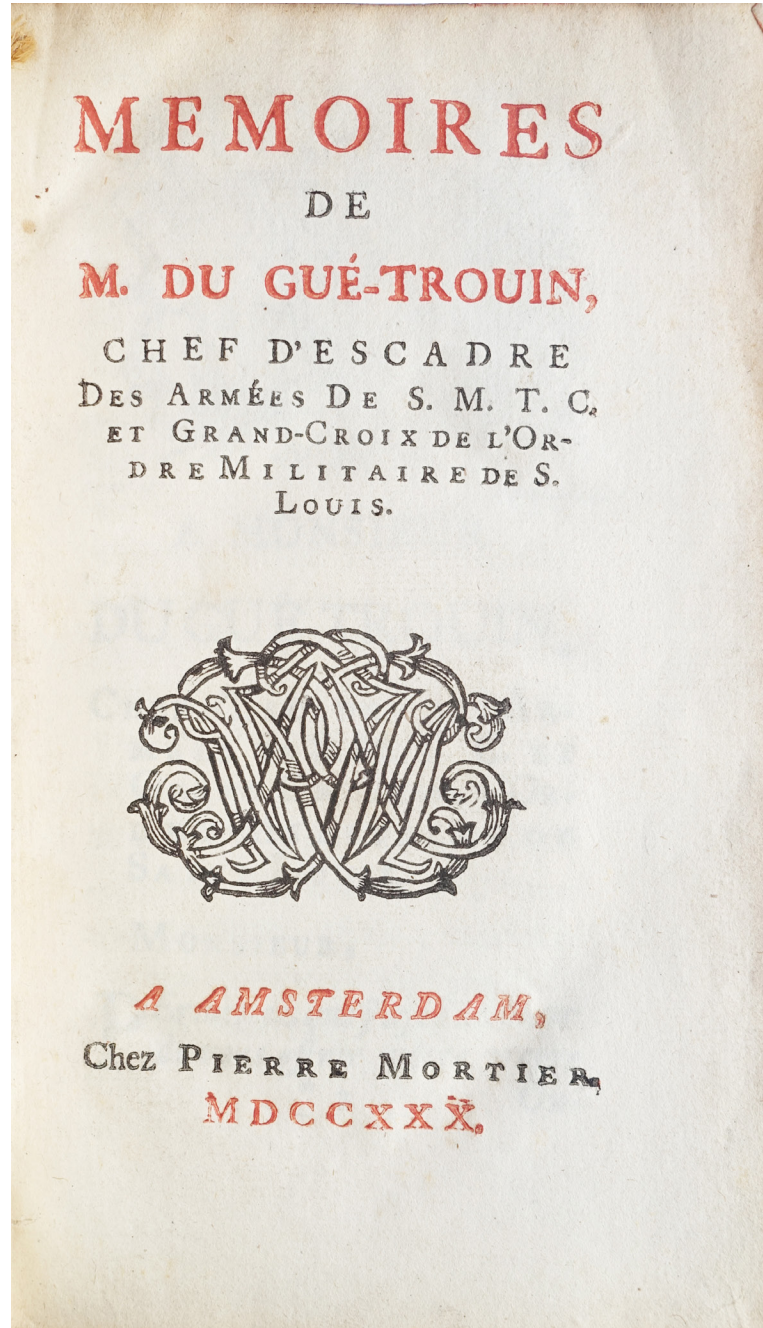
Including the French Corsair's Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro

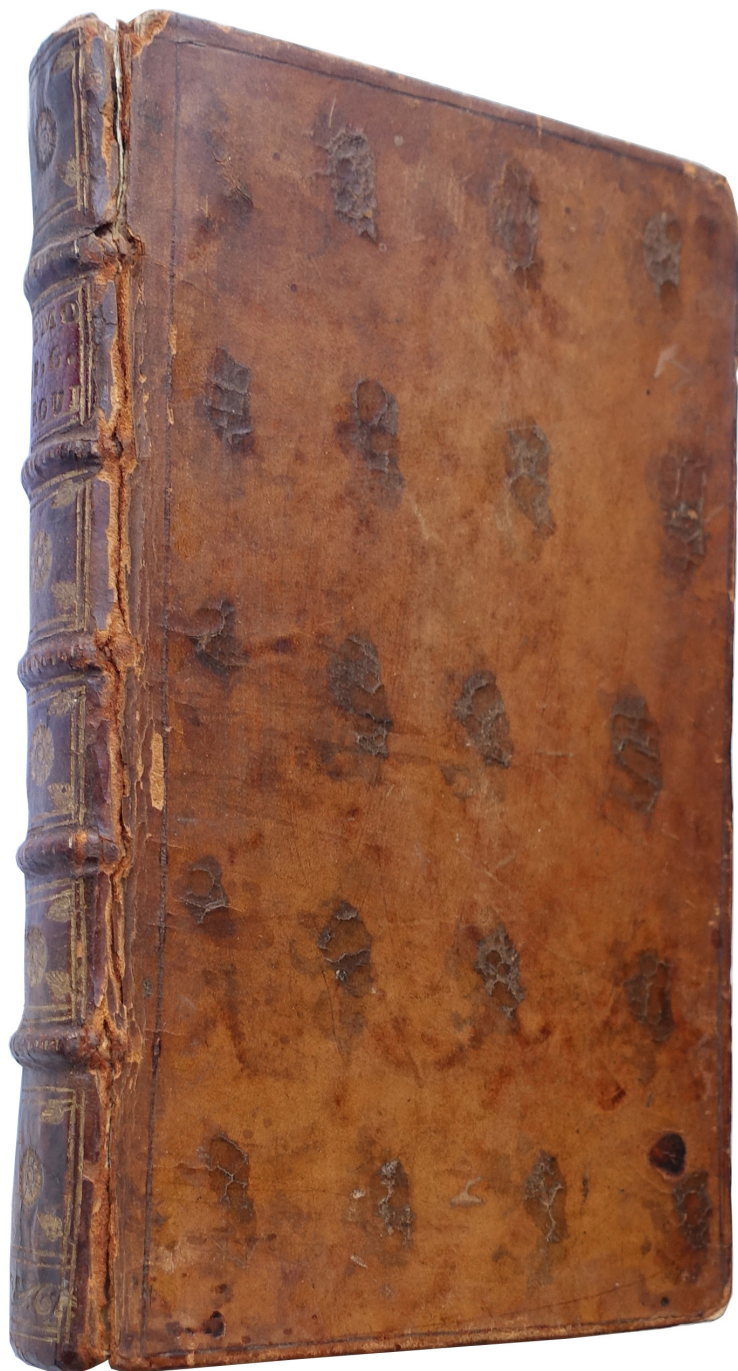
13. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. *Memoires de M. du Gué-Trouin, chef d'escadre des armées de S.M.T.C. et Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Militaire de S. Louis*. Amsterdam: Chez Pierre Mortier, 1730. 8°, contemporary cat's-paw calf (worn at extremities, joints weak), spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment, gilt letter, gilt ornaments in other compartments, marbled endleaves, edges rouged. Finely engraved vignettes on *2 and A1 rectos, each slightly less than a half page. Woodcut vignette on title, woodcut initial. Title page printed in red and black. In very good condition. Internally fine. (4 ll.), 290 pp. \$3,500.00

FIRST, UNAUTHORIZED EDITION of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death, and the authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author's youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury. The introductory letter, dated March 7, 1730, is signed by P. Villepontoux.

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin's *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, 1730, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches' treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 231-83.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 272-3. Alden & Landis 730/79. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 149. Mindlin, *Highlights* 171. Barbier III, 209: incorrectly calling for 2 vols. Not in Rodrigues, which lists only the 1756 edition, or in Sabin, which lists only the 12° edition of 1740. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*, which lists an edition of 1740. Not in Bosch. Cf. Le Neprou de Carfort, *Duguay-Trouin: Sa maison natale, sa sepulture, les manuscrits de ses Memoires: Documents inédits* (St. Brieuc & Paris, 1912). NUC: InU, RPJCB, MeB. OCLC: 40897642 (Society of the Cincinnati, Indiana University, University College Dublin, Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, calling for 240 pp.); 470405028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, with the same title but calling for [viii]-160 pp.); 474041412 (Danish National Library, without collation); 421311195 (Bibliothèque Municipale Lyon, without collation). Not located in Jisc.





Item 13

Autobiography of a Famous Corsair
Including His Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro

14. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. *Memoires de Monsieur Du Guay-Trouin, lieutenant general des armées navales de France, et commandeur de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire de Saint Louis.* (Paris?): [colophon:] C.F.S. ... [sic], 1740. Large 4°, recent navy full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in 7 compartments, title gilt in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged (for an older binding). Title page printed in red and black, with large engraved allegorical vignette. Engraved headpiece and initial. Printed on thick paper of high quality. Occasional very slight browning, small piece clipped from front free endpaper. Crisp, with ample margins. Fine condition. Engraved frontispiece, (2 ll.), xl, 284 pp., 6 engraved plates [5 of them folding]. \$3,000.00

First authorized edition of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Although Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death (in 1736), the *Memoires* appeared in an unauthorized edition of Amsterdam, 1730. While this authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author's youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury, it was edited from the author's corrected manuscript by P.F. Godart de Beauchamps-Barbier, with additions by the author's nephew, Luc de La Garde-Jazier. Borba terms this edition "the most sought after one, not only because of its especial beauty, but also because it contains the definitive text."

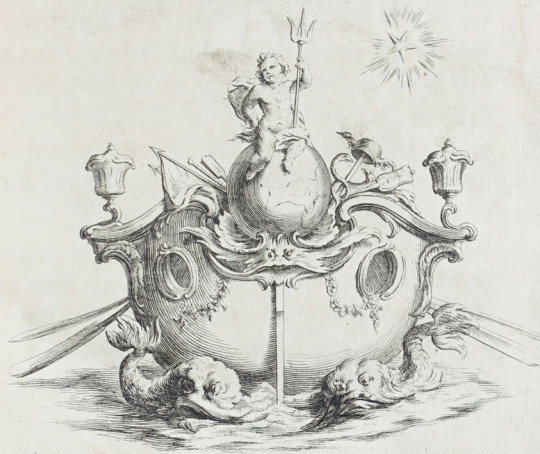
In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin's *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches' treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 157-200; pp. 273-84 contain a list of all officers and men participating in the Brazil expedition.

The *Memoires* is a splendid example of French book making, finely printed on thick paper. The highly accomplished engravings, by J.P. Le Bas and A. Coquart, include a portrait of the author, a view of a French man-of-war with parts labeled, four large folding views of naval engagements, and a folding plan of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity in 1711, with Duguay-Trouin's ships attacking. The vignette on the title page shows a putto with a trident perched on a globe that rests on a galley; beneath the galley are two sea monsters. Page 1 has a vignette of Neptune holding his trident, surrounded by minions with naval accoutrements.

This 1740 edition was followed in the same year by quarto and octavo editions published in Amsterdam by Pierre Mortier, who had earlier published the unauthorized 1730 edition. Borba de Moraes had seen later editions of 1741, 1746, 1748, 1756, 1769, and 1773, each with the author's portrait, five plates and a map.

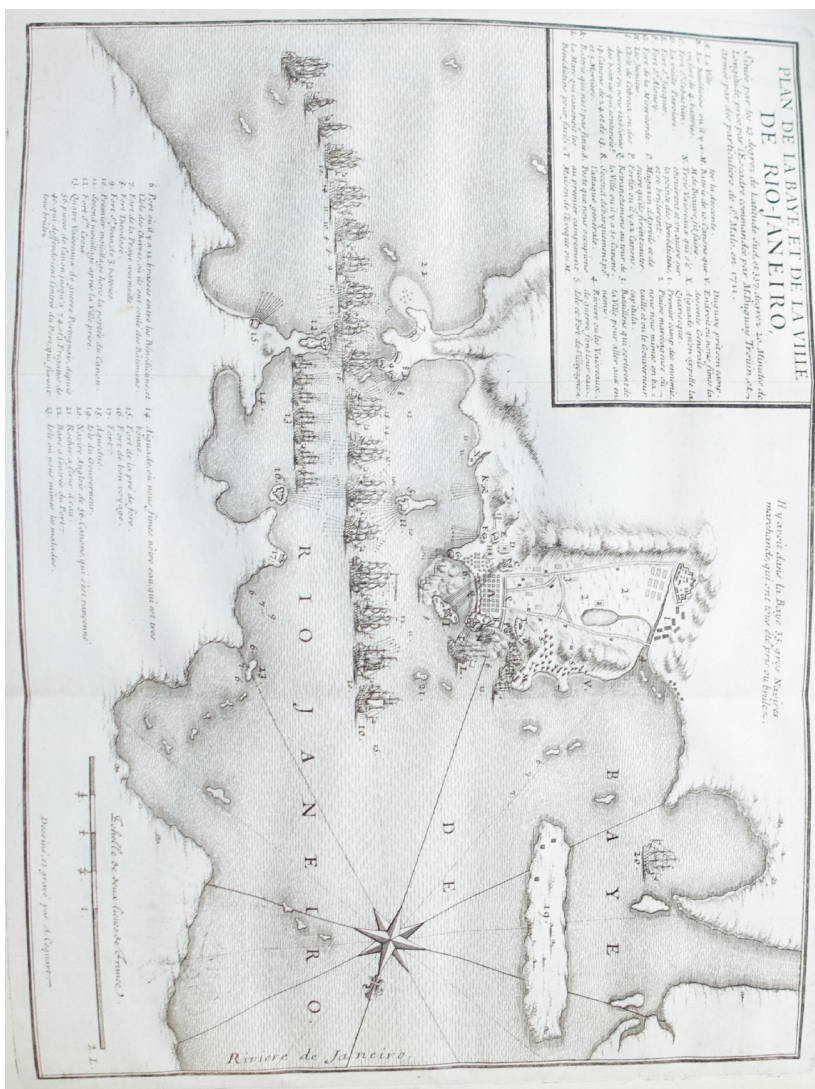
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 272-3: "magnificently printed." Alden & Landis 740/92. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) pp. 150-1. Brunet II, 1780. Polak 2855. Garraux p. 91. Raeders 150. Cohen-De Ricci I, 334-5. *Oliveira Lima Catalogue* I, 465. Bosch 186. Not in Rodrigues, which lists only the 1756 edition, or in Sabin, which lists (as n° 29098) only the 8° edition of 1740. See also Mindlin, Highlights 171 (describing the 1730 edition): "The number of editions is suprising The most important is the edition *in quarto*, from

MEMOIRES
DE MONSIEUR
DU GUAY-TROUIN,
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DES ARMÉES NAVALES DE FRANCE,
ET
Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire
DE SAINT LOUIS.



M. DCC. XL.

Item 14



Item 14

1740" Not in JCB. Not in JFB (1994); cf. D309, the Amsterdam, 1740 edition. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Cf. Le Neprou de Carfort, *Duguay-Trouin: Sa maison natale, sa sepulture, les manuscrits de ses Memoires: Documents inédits* (St. Brieuc & Paris, 1912). NUC: InU, DCU-IA, NN, CtY, MB. Jisc locates three copies of the edition published in 1740 chez Pierre Mortier.

Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast, Yucatán and Guatemala

15. DUNN, Henry. *Guatemala, or, the United Provinces of Central America, in 1827-8: Being Sketches and Memorandums Made During a Twelve Months' Residence in That Republic.* New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1828. 8°, recent full crimson Oasis morocco, edges stained yellow. Very fine. 318 pp., (1 l. errata). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of "one of the classic travelogues, written by an Anglican clergyman traveling in company with the Dutch consul general during the conflicts relating to the independence movement" (Grieb). According to Griffin, the principal value of this work lies in Dunn's "perceptive observations of all aspects of Guatemalan life during his extensive travels in the country." Described are Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast, Yucatán and Guatemala, with details on government, commerce, diseases, emigration, black population, entertainment, pirates, architecture, marriages and funerals, police, prisons, education, bullfights, religious processions, earthquakes, volcanoes, mining and agricultural products (cochineal, indigo, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton). Dunn describes the 1821-1823 independence movement on pp. 167-205, and devotes pp. 258-283 to the Indian population.

The second edition, London 1829, included a map.

* Grieb GU 392. Palau 77296. Sabin 21320. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3558: without mention of the errata leaf.

Beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear

16. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declaração de guerra, feita pelo Serenissimo Principe Jorze II rey da Gram Bretanha contra o Serenissimo Principe Filippe V Rey de Hespanha, &c. Traduzida da lingua ingleza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1739. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 7 pp. \$500.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Citing Spanish depredations on British shipping and British subjects, and the fact that Spain has not paid reparations as promised, King George II declares war against King Philip V of Spain. He also decrees that anyone aiding Spain will be considered a legitimate prize: "mandamus aos nossos proprios subditos, e advertimos a todas as outras pessoas, de qualquer Naçam que sejam, nam

transportem, nem conduzam alguns soldados, armas, munições, pólvora, ou qualquer outra cousa de contrabando a nenhum dos Territorios, Terras, Colonias, ou Paizes do dito Rey de Hespanha" (p. 7).

This is the beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear, which lasted until 1748, although from 1742 onward it became subsumed into the larger wider conflict involving most of the European powers known as the War of the Austrian Succession. One of the first actions was the British capture, on 22 November 1739, of Porto Bello, a silver-exporting town on the coast of Panama in an attempt to damage Spain's finances and weaken its naval capabilities. The poorly defended port was attacked by six ships of the line under Vice Admiral Edward Vernon who captured it within twenty-four hours. The British occupied the town for three weeks before withdrawing, having destroyed its fortifications, port and warehouses. Porto Bello's economy was severely damaged, and did not recover until the building of the Panama Canal more than a century later.

In Britain the victory was greeted with much celebration, and in 1740, at a dinner in honour of Vernon in London, the song "Rule Britannia" was performed in public for the first time. Portobello Road in London is named after this victory and more medals were awarded than for any other event in the eighteenth century. The conquest of a port in Spain's American empire was widely considered a foregone conclusion by many Patriot Whigs and opposition Tories who pressed a reluctant Walpole to launch larger naval expeditions to the Gulf of Mexico.

The success of the Porto Bello operation led the British in September 1740 to send a squadron under Commodore George Anson to attack Spain's possessions in the Pacific. Before they even reached the Pacific many members of the expedition had died from disease, and they were in no shape to launch any sort of attack. Anson reassembled his force in the Juan Fernández Islands, allowing them to recuperate before he moved up the Chilean coast, raiding the small town of Paíta. However he reached Acapulco too late to intercept the yearly Manila galleon, which had been one of the principal objectives of the expedition. He retreated across the Pacific, running into a storm which forced him to dock for repairs in Canton. After this he made a final attempt to intercept the Manila galleon the following year. This he did on 20 June 1743 off Cape Espiritu Santo capturing more than a million gold coins.

Anson then sailed home, eventually arriving back in London more than three and a half years after he had set out, having circumnavigated the globe in the process. Less than a tenth of the force had survived the expedition, but Anson's achievements helped establish his name and wealth in Britain, which led to his later appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1740 the inhabitants of Georgia launched an overland attack on St. Augustine in Florida, supported by a British naval blockade, but were repelled. The British forces led by James Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, besieged St. Augustine for over a month before retreating, abandoning their artillery in the process. The failure of the Royal Navy blockade to prevent supplies reaching the settlement was a crucial factor in the collapse of the siege. Oglethorpe then began preparing Georgia for an anticipated Spanish assault.

The largest action of the war was a major amphibious attack launched by the British under Admiral Edward Vernon in March, 1741 against Cartagena de Indias, one of Spain's principal gold-trading ports in their colony of New Granada (today Colombia). Vernon's expedition was hampered by inefficient organisation, his rivalry with the commander of his land forces, and the logistical problems of mounting and maintaining a major trans-Atlantic expedition. The strong fortifications in Cartagena and the able strategy of Spanish Commander Blas de Lezo were decisive in repelling the attack, with heavy losses on the British side. In addition to the unfamiliar tropical climate, Vernon's men succumbed in large numbers to virulent tropical disease, primarily yellow fever. News of the defeat at Cartagena was a significant factor in the downfall of the British Prime Minister Robert Walpole.

The war involved privateering by both sides. Anson captured a valuable Manila galleon but this was more than offset by the Spanish privateering attacks on the British

transatlantic triangular trade route. They seized hundreds of British ships, operating with virtual impunity in the West Indies; they were also active in European waters. The Spanish convoys proved almost unstoppable and so, during the Austrian phase of the war, the British attacked poorly protected French merchantmen instead.

The declaration was issued 19 October (new style 20 October) 1739. According to translated imprint on p. 7, the original was printed in London by John Baskett.

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.

* Innocência IV, 350 (giving slightly different transcription of title). Palau 69384. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 687. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 558. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books* 739/1. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 666, 775. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. On Mascarenhas see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 54986812 (Yale University, Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library); 69677315 (Newberry Library, Harvard Law School Library); 81174018 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*King Gives British Ships Permission to Attack Spanish
Leading to the War of Jenkins' Ear*

17. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Proclamação do Serenissimo Rey da Gram Bretanha, mandada publicar pela resolução, que Sua Magestade tomou no Conselho, que fez em VVhittehall no dia 21 de Julho do presente anno de 1739. Traduzida da lingua ingleza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1739. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 2. Good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

First and only edition in Portuguese, which begins "Por quanto nas Indias Occidentaes" Following attacks by Spanish ships on the British and Spain's refusal to pay damages, King George II of England announces that all Spanish ships may be captured and their crews brought before the Admiralty Court.

This proclamation of July 21 1739 is a lead up to the War of Jenkins' Ear, declared on October 30 that year, which lasted until 1748, although from 1742 onward it became subsumed into the larger wider conflict involving most of the European powers known as the War of the Austrian Succession. The War of Jenkins' Ear involved actions in Porto Bello, Acapulco, Florida, Cartagena, Cuba, Philippines, and various other parts of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 689. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*; cf. 739/1. OCLC: 78226351 (Houghton Library); 61910989 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Defense of Jay's Treaty
With Lengthy Discussions of Impressment, Privateering, and the Treatment of Neutral Ships and Cargoes

18. HARPER, Robert Goodloe. *Reflexoens sobre a questão entre os Estados Unidos, e a França.* London [false imprint?]: 1798. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century burgundy quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine, gilt, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled red-brown. Some ink scribbles on title-page, 2 internal tears on A1 without loss, text very lightly browned with occasional light soiling. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 322 pp., missing a half-title (and a final blank leaf). \$500.00

One of three Portuguese editions published with London imprints in 1798 (priority unknown) of Harper's *Observations on the Dispute Between the United States and France*. Dated May 25, 1797, and first published shortly thereafter in Philadelphia, this influential work was reprinted many times in the United States and England during 1797 and 1798; at least two French translations were also published in London in 1798.

In this impassioned defense of Jay's Treaty, Harper argues that, by permitting British ships to seize French goods found on American vessels, the United States had not violated its 1778 treaty with France. Indeed, through the irresponsible actions of Edmond Genêt, the French ambassador, France had willfully violated American neutrality by attempting to involve the United States militarily against England and Spain. Harper's work is of considerable maritime interest for its lengthy discussions of French, British, and American positions and policies on impressment, privateering, and the treatment of neutral ships and cargoes.

Robert Goodloe Harper (1765-1826) was born in Fredericksburg, Va., attended Princeton, and then studied law in Charleston, S.C. During the later 1780s, he served as a South Carolina state legislator and engaged in land speculation before being elected to Congress in 1794. At first a staunch Jeffersonian Republican with strong pro-French sympathies, Harper soon switched to the Federalist Party and embraced its pro-English stance. Harper's debating skills won him wide acclaim, as did his political pamphlets. After leaving Congress in 1801, Harper practiced law. He later became one of the founders of the American Colonization Society and is credited with suggesting the name "Liberia" for its African settlement.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 2137*: calling for 322 pp. ESTC 196733. Cf. Howes H209 and Sabin 30431-40 for editions in English and French. NUC: DLC (calling for 2 p.l., 322 pp.), CtY, MiU-C, RPJCB. OCLC: This edition not located; cf. 45673919 (an online resource; hard copy cited at Yale University). Porbase locates two copies of this 8° edition with (2 ll.), 322 pp., one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha; yet another, at the Royal Convent Library at Mafra, was cited previously, but was no longer showing up as of September 29, 2012. Jisc cites a copy of this 8° edition in Portuguese with (2 ll.), 322 pp. at British Library and National Library of Scotland (online or microfilm copy?; also a number of other online or microfilm copies). No hard copies of any Portuguese edition located by Melvyl in any University of California system libraries.

19. JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. Daniel Elliott, compiler. *Maritime History: A Hand-List of the Maritime Books (1474-ca. 1860) in the John Carter Brown Library, with a Special Section on Sir Francis Drake.* 2 volumes in 1. Providence, Rhode Island: John Carter Brown Library, 1979. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments, gilt place and date at foot of spine, original illustrated wrappers bound in. In fine condition. x, 335 pp. ISBN: none. *2 volumes in 1.* \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. Lists over 1,200 items organized by topic, e.g., navigation, piracy, marine architecture and the law of the sea. Most of the titles were published before 1800.

BOUND WITH:

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. *Supplement to Maritime History.* Providence, R.I.: John Carter Brown Library, 1985. Original printed wrappers bound in. (2 ll.), 34 pp. ISBN: none.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers JCB acquisitions in this area from 1979 to 1984. Unlike the original maritime list, it includes some bibliographical citations.

20. JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. Daniel Elliott, with additions by Everett C. Wilkie, Jr., and Richard Ring. *Maritime History: A Hand-List of the Collection in the John Carter Brown Library (1474 to ca. 1860). Revised Edition.* Providence, Rhode Island: The John Carter Brown Library, 2005. Small folio (28.5 x 19.4 cm.), publisher's blue cloth with vertical short-title lettered in silver on spine, silver logo near foot, 5 x 10 cm. black label on front cover with short-title lettered in silver. As new. xvi pp., (1 l.), 275 pp., (1 blank l.). Author and title indexes. ISBN: 0-916617-64-5. \$17.50

First published in 1979. In 1985 a supplement was published, with about 95 additional works acquired between 1979 and 1984, compiled by Everett Wilkie. In 2002 Richard Ring undertook to add over 100 items acquired from 1984 to 2002, and then to integrate the first two efforts, plus his own, into the present volume. Over 1,300 items are listed, organized by topic, such as navigation, piracy, marine architecture, and the law of the sea. The great majority of the titles were published before 1800. The 1979 publication included a "Special Section on Sir Francis Drake." That section has not been integrated into the present publication; it has been entirely superseded by a 1996 publication, *Sir Francis Drake as Seen by His Contemporaries: An Essay by David Beers Quinn. With a Bibliographical Supplement of Works Relating to Drake at the John Carter Brown Library, Compiled by Burton Van Name Edwards.*

Battling Rebellions in India and Pirates in the Strait of Malacca

21. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1713. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte I.* Parts I-III only (of 4). Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpiece, and initials. In good to very good condition. 22 pp., (1 l.). *Parts I-III only (of 4).* \$600.00

Second edition of this first part, reprinted (according to Innocência) without acknowledgment from *Relação dos successos e gloriosas acções militares obradas no Estado da India, ordenadas e dirigidas pelo Vice-rei e Capitão general d'aquelle Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes*, Lisbon, 1715, by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas anonymously published 3 sequels to it. Parts 2 and 3 are included with in this set; the fourth, Lisbon: Paschoal da Silva, 1716, is not present. A promised fifth part never appeared.

Part 1 includes a lengthy, detailed account of the viceroy's response to a rebellion by the rajah of Canará, south of Goa. A fleet under José Pereyra de Brito sailed to Cumutá (Canará's best port) and several other fortresses and harbors, leaving a swath of destruction behind. Only 12 Portuguese died in battle, but Pereyra de Brito fell ill and died back in Goa. Included here is a poem in his memory, as well as 3 poems to the viceroy (one of them an anacrostic).

Also in this part is an account of the expedition against the fleet of Angria, a powerful pirate operating out of Culabo (near Chaul, pp. 19-20). Angria was defeated with heavy losses and the Portuguese blockaded his ships into the harbor at Culabo for at least 3 months. The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India's effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End*.)

Also in this part, in lesser detail, are accounts of the Portuguese expeditions against the Sunda (near Goa) and an offensive against Arab ships in the neighborhood of Goa (pp. 20-22).

Vasco Fernandes César de Meneses, 1° Conde de Sabugosa, was viceroy of India from 1712 to 1717, when he returned to Portugal. Portuguese India was in decline when he arrived. His rapid counterattack to the rebellions by the rajahs of Canará and Sunda led to the quick surrender of both rajahs. He also sent a fleet of 15 ships to attack the Indian pirate Angria, defeating him at the port of Culabo. The Grand Moghul ceded to Portugal the territory of Pondá. In 1720 he was named viceroy of Brazil, holding the position for 15 years and establishing the Academia dos Esquecidos, among whose members was the historian Sebastião da Rocha Pita.

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.

* Innocência IV, 345; on the first edition of the first part see I, 258. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979) II, 553. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 716/2. NUC: locating Parte III only at MH, ICN, OCL, RPJCB. OCLC: all 4 parts 7417420

(University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library, Clarion University of Pennsylvania); part I: 77650128 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates five copies of the 1716 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (3 ll.), and 7 copies plus a microfilm of the 1715 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in 3 parts, 20, 15, 18 pp.). Jisc locates a copy at the British Library (noting that it is the second edition).

WITH:

[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os successos desde o anno de 1713, referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente.* Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece, initial. Title page has minor marginal stains and small hole (not affecting text). Overall very good. 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The account of the viceroy's tenure continues with negotiations for a treaty with the ruler of Canará and the text of the treaty (February 19, 1714; pp. 6-14), which included provisions on treatment of Christian men, women, children, and missionaries, and commercial matters such as the sale of rice and the building of a Portuguese factory in Mangalor. This part also includes more of the Portuguese struggle with the dread pirate Kanhoji Angre.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/1. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979) II, 553. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 361, 7107, 7944. OCLC: 4541176 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Princeton University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Lethbridge), 254761232 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg).

AND WITH:

[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo.] *Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714, sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte III.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. Woodcut headpiece and initial. Overall very good. 15 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This part focuses on piracy by Henrique Bonot, a Frenchman in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca. Earlier in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Bonot had inflicted depredations on English and French shipping near India. Setting out from France again in 1712, he sailed down the coast of Brazil and through the Straights of Magellan to Manila, whose governor obligingly told him that the annual Portuguese ship from Goa to Macao was soon due. The story then shifts to the Portuguese ship, which the Bonot spotted in the harbor of Malacca. In the ensuing lengthy chase and battle (February 9, 1714), the Portuguese severely damaged both Bonot's ships, particularly effective shots having been landed by a Jesuit who was a former artillery officer. This is a densely packed account (apparently based on an eyewitness) that provides a wealth of information on officers, ships' armament, and damages.

Pages 14-15 give details of events in Macao and China, particularly the latest news of missionaries and treatment of Christians in Macao, Canton, and Peking (pp. 14-15).

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 716/3. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues* (1979) II, 553. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 7945, 362. OCLC: 60812128 (John Carter Brown Library), 612529046 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library).

249

RELACÃO
DO MODO
COM QUE DESEMPENHOU O CHÉFE DE DIVISÃO,
DONALD CAMPBELL,
A COMMISSÃO DE QUE O ENCARREGOU,
O
ALMIRANTE LORD NELSON,
NA VIAGEM
AO PORTO DE TRIPOLI,
A FIM DE EFETUAR A PAZ
ENTRE O BAXÁ DAQUELLA REGENCIA,
E A COROA DE PORTUGAL.

*Impressa por Ordem de Sua Alteza Real o
Principe Nosso Senbor.*



LISBOA. M. DCC. LXXXIX.

NA OFFICINA DE SIMÃO THADDEO FERREIRA.

*Nelson Commissions Donald Campbell to
Secure Peace Between the Pasha of Tripoli and Portugal*

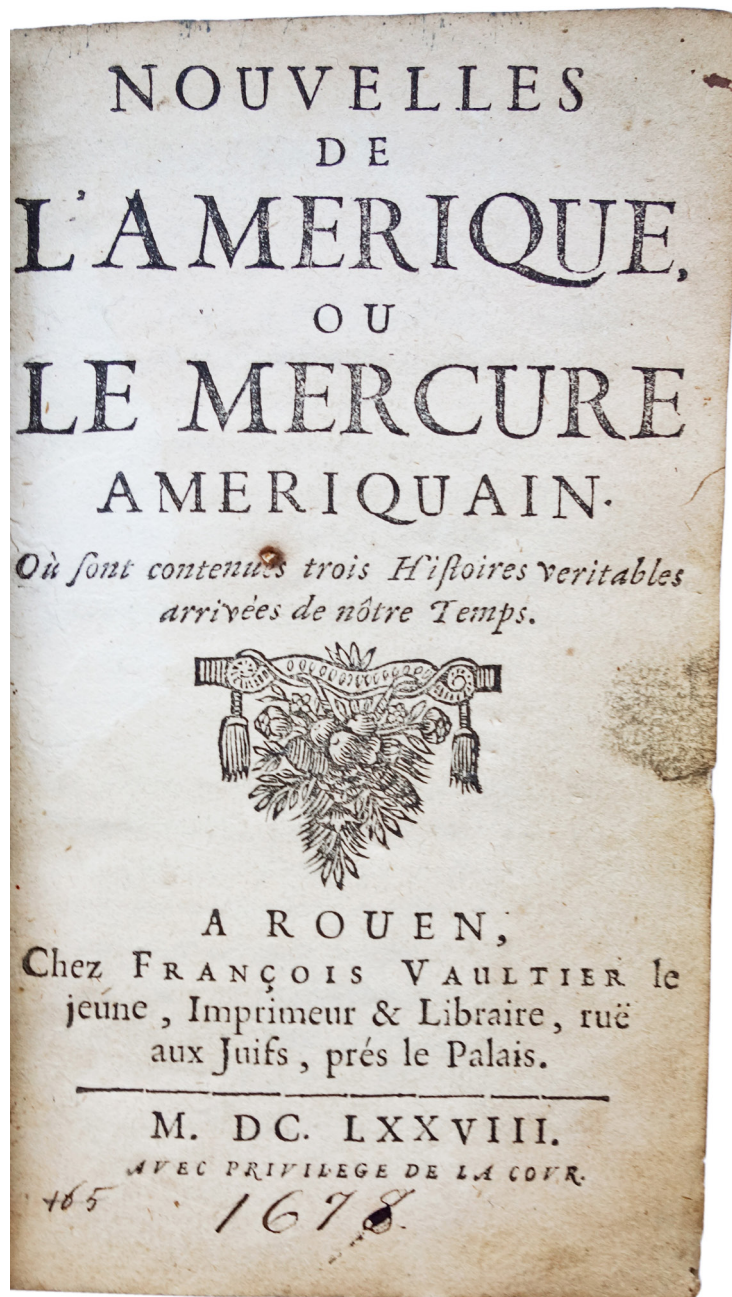
22. [NELSON, Horatio]. *Relação do modo com que desempenhou o chefe de divisão, Donald Campbell, a comissão de que o encarregou, o Almirante Lord Nelson, na viagem ao porto de Tripoli, a fim de effectuar a paz entre o Baxá daquella regencia, e a coroa de Portugal.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1799. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter dark green morocco over green and black marbled boards (some rubbing to extremities and covers), smooth spine (defective at foot) lettered and decorated in gilt in romantic style, marbled endleaves, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Clean, crisp and wide-margined. In very good condition. 15 pp. Signed *8. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Narrative of commission entrusted to Commodore (later Rear Admiral) Donald Campbell, commander of the *Affonso de Albuquerque*, by Lord Horatio Nelson to approach the Pasha of Tripoli in order to negotiate peaceful relations with Portugal on behalf of the crown of that country. A detailed account of Campbell's movements and successful diplomatic dealings under Nelson's guidance with the Tripolitan Dey (Bey) to secure in a treaty the same peaceful relations with Portugal as those that currently existed between Britain and Tripoli. Campbell's negotiations also include an attempt to secure the release of some French prisoners captured by Tripolitan corsairs and confined in the city.

*Innocência VII, 71 (without identifying the printer or giving a collation); XVIII, 172. James Ford Bell (1994) R166. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII* 2263 (Gogo Coutinho's copy). OCLC: 29056305 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, British Library, National Library of Scotland, National Maritime Museum); 1088663362 (Internet resource; Bloomsbury Publishing); 1062996667 (British Library); 1114915259 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and National Library of Scotland. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase; it should have but does not cite British Library.

Rare Fiction with Pirate Themes

23. [PIRATES]. *Nouvelles de l'Amerique, ou le Mercure Americain. Où sont contenues trois histoires veritables arrivées de nôtre temps.* Rouen: Chez François Vaultier le jeune, 1678. 12°, contemporary calf (minor wear to corners), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (head of spine defective; some wear near foot), blank leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with very short title gilt, marbled endleaves, edges of covers milled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical





Item 23

headpieces. Factotum initials. Woodcut tailpiece. Some light dampstains and toning. In good condition. Internally good to very good. 267, (1) pp. A-L¹², M². \$2,800.00

Apparently the FIRST EDITION of this collection of three fictional love-tales, novels with pirate themes, collected in one volume. The protagonists are buccaneers and filibusters. Titles are: "Histoire de Don Diego de Rivera," "Histoire de Mont-Val," and "Le destin de l'Homme, ou les Aventures de Don Bartelimi de la Cueba, Portugais." Published in the same year as Alexander Esquemeling's book on pirates of the West Indies. A 1676 edition cited by Sabin is surely a ghost. There is a Cologne edition published later in 1678.

* Alden & Landis 678/99. Sabin.56094; cf 47928. See Geoffroy Atkinson, *The Extraordinary Voyage in French Literature Before 1700*, p. 24. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Porbase.

North African Pirates Repulsed from the Island of Corvo in the Azores

24. [PIRATES]. *Relaçam breve, e muy verdadeira da grande, e maravilhosa victoria que Deos Nosso Senhor foy servido dar, aos moradores da Ilha do Corvo, contra dez poderosas Naos de Turcos, q[ue] a ellà forà pera a roubar, & cativar*. [Colophon] Lisbon: por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1632 [i.e. 1909]. Folio (33.8 x 21.5 cm.), early twentieth-century buckram with title in gilt on front cover. Caption title. Woodcut of an armed knight on horseback on first leaf recto. Woodcut initial, also on first leaf recto. Printed on much older laid paper, somewhat browned but not brittle. In good condition. [2 ll.]. \$375.00

LIMITED EDITION—One of 60 unjustified copies of this facsimile reprint, produced at the behest of Eugénio do Canto. The number of copies and origins of this facsimile are explained in a manuscript presentation inscription by Eugénio do Canto in the copy at the Oliveira Lima Library. The "Turcos" referred to were likely from Algeria or Morocco.

* Arouca R174 (probably referring to facsimiles in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Ernesto do Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* 2371 (referring to the original): "Tão rara que não se conhece exemplar algum em logar determinado." Figanière, *Bibliographia historica portugueza* 1656 (appears never to have seen a copy, having taken the reference from a manuscript). Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliografico militar*, p. 233. Iberian Books B68959 [57612]. See Carlos Guilherme Riley and João Saramago, *Relação breve da grande e maravilhosa vitória dos moradores da ilha do Corvo contra des poderosas naus de Turcos* (Corvo: Câmara Municipal, 1993). OCLC: for the present reprint: 560626885 (National Maritime Museum); 39393168 (Oliveira Lima Library); 460968495 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); possibly the original: 433988388 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 1126517636 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates five copies of this facsimile edition: one in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only copies cited in Porbase, and those in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Captives Executed by Barbary Pirates

25. *Relação dos crueis castigos que derão na cidade de Argel a dezaseis captivos christãos que por quererem buscar a sua liberdade, por se verem em rigoroso captiveiro, forão apanhados na fugida*. Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 4°, later plain dark gray wrappers. Large woodcut ornaments on title page. Minor stains on title page, slight soiling on final leaf. Reinforced at gutter. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. According to this account, sixteen Christian captives set out to escape from Algiers in a boat, under pretense that they were fishing for their masters. Having been recaptured, they were beaten and tortured, stoned, dismembered, and finally killed in front of all their fellow captives, as a warning. Two captives who poisoned their masters were tortured in a similar fashion (described with somewhat less gruesome detail), and those who participated in a plot to burn the city were burned alive. The details were said to have been taken from letters that an Englishman had found in the city.

This is certainly a fictitious compilation. As has been pointed by the eminent historian Dauril Alden, there are no specifics in the account: what were the nationalities of the 16 captives who became fishermen? Who, who, he asks, were the officials who ordered such dire punishments? Given the importance of the alleged crimes, why are there no other accounts of them, after having reviewed hundreds of British newspapers where such accounts are likely to appear? There is no confirming evidence in the consular reports and with diplomatic accounts of the period. The same silence is true of *The Annual Register* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, both of which would likely publish such accounts. Nor is there any account of these events in the *Gazeta de Lisboa*.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 1715 and 7288. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 25766835 (University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Bibliotheque Interuniversitaire des Langues Orientales); 557431137 (British Library); 461604416 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

Barbary Pirates Return a French Ship and Captives

26. RIBEIRO, Manuel. *Nova relação do encontro que tiveram os Argelinos com hum navio Frances mercante: e noticia, que dahi resultou*. N.p.: n.pr., ca. 1750-1760. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Some small, relatively light waterstains at inner margins. In good condition. 8 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about the capture by Algerian pirates of a French merchant ship on its way from Cadiz to Marseilles. The French consul at Algiers, protesting the enslavement of the crew, was ineffectual until word came that Louis XV was assembling a squadron at Toulon. The ruler of Algiers repented and returned the ship and captives. When this account was published, it was unknown whether the squadron would be dispersed or sent to attack Algiers.

The author, who clearly believes a show of force against the Barbary pirates is long overdue, cites the events of the 1680s, when Louis XIV sent a squadron to bombard Algiers, resulting in a 1690 treaty with France that protected its shipping for many years.

* Not in Innocêncio. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 498: lists as *Relação (Nova) do encontro* OCLC: 68560956 (Newberry Library). Porbase cites a single copy, in poor condition, in

the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc, Catnyp, Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl. KVK (51 databases searched) locates of the copy cited by Porbase. No copy located in The European Library.

The Second, Expanded Edition

27. 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 Matanzas ..." (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 Chancelleria 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 dictámenes 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.

* Medina, *BHA* 4792. Sabin 86545. Aguiar Piñal VIII, 290, no. 2265. For a discussion of the 1676 edition, see Fernández de Navarrete II, 315-6. Not in Salvá. Heredia 7885. Cf. Maggs, *Spanish Books* 992.

**OBRAS VARIAS
POSTHUMAS
DEL DOCTOR DON JUAN
DE SOLORZANO PEREYRA,**

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 recopilacion de diversos Tratados, Memoriales, Papeles eruditos, y algunos
Escritos en causas Fiscales, y todos llenos de mucha ensenanza
y erudicion.

CORREGIDAS Y ENMENDADAS EN ESTA EDICION

POR EL LICENC.^{do} D. FRANCISCO MARIA VALLARNA,

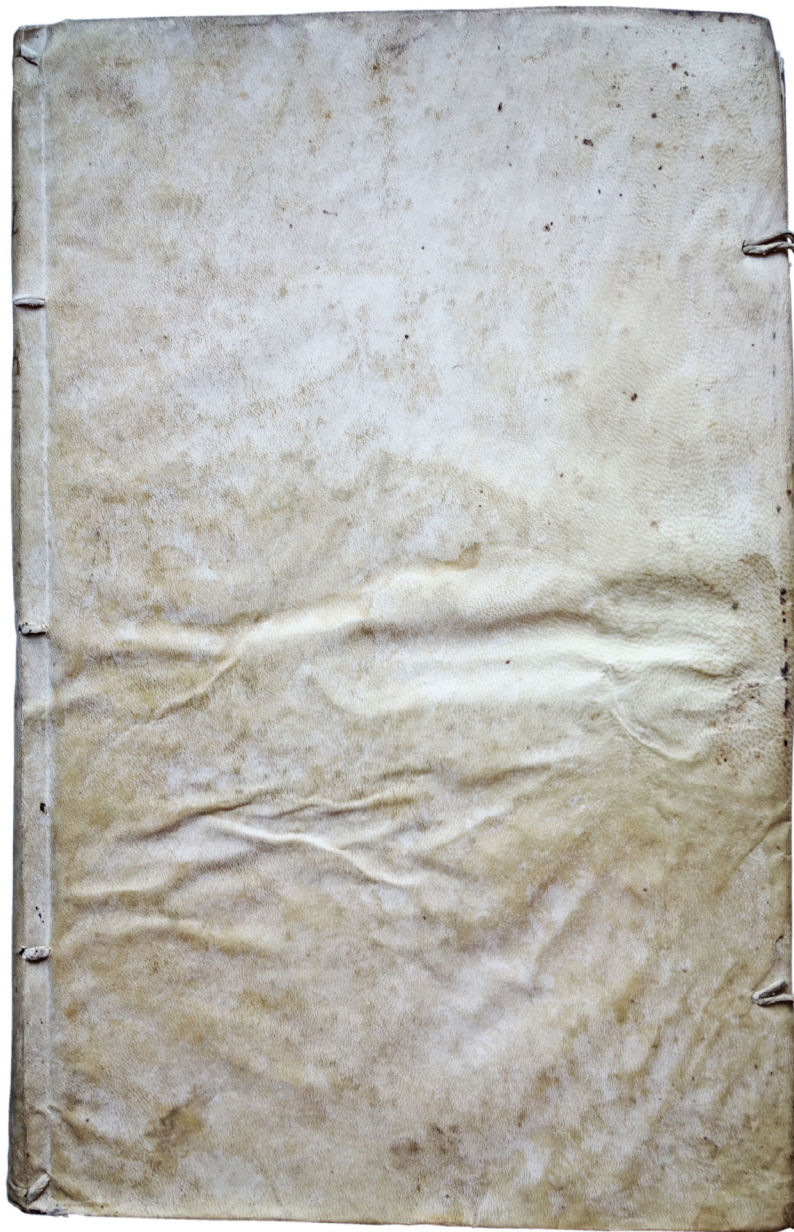
Abogado de los Reales Consejos, y del Colegio de esta Corte.



EN MADRID:

CON LICENCIA, Y PRIVILEGIO DE S. M.

En la Imprenta Real de la GAZETA.
AÑO DE M.DCC.LXXVI.



Item 27

Portuguese Treaty With Barbary Pirate State of Tripoli

28. [TREATY]. *Tractado de paz e amizade entre o muito alto e poderoso Senhor Dom João Príncipe Regente de Portugal e o Illustrissimo Senhor Jusef Bax Carmanaly, Regente, e Governador de Tripoli, assignado em Tripoli em 14 de Maio de M.DCC.XCIX*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. Folio (31.6 x 22 cm.), stitched. Large woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Uncut, and in very good to fine condition. 15 pp.

\$600.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. A 4° edition of 25 pp. appeared the same year, by the same printer; no priority is given. A folio edition of 8 pp. with a caption title and colophon, by the same printer, is also cited.

In this treaty, negotiated by Donald Campbell, commander of the Portuguese naval ship *Afonso de Albuquerque*, Portugal essentially gained the same rights as Great Britain in Tripoli. The treaty sets maximum import duties of 3% to be paid by Portuguese merchants trading in Tripoli. Portuguese ships are to be free from interference by corsairs or naval vessels from Tripoli. Shipwrecks of both nations upon the coasts of the other shall be well treated, and shall not be subject to enslavement. Corsair activity on the part of ships from Tripoli against Portuguese ships is prohibited. Ships from Tunis, Algiers, Tetuan, Salé or any other place at war with Portugal are forbidden to sell captured Portuguese goods in Tripoli. Rights and immunities of the Portuguese consul in Tripoli are specified. Portuguese subjects are given protection against forced conversion to Islam. Portugal is granted most-favored-nation status. Portuguese goods are to be free from any tribute. Any offenses by corsairs from Tripoli against Portuguese *paquetes, correios maritimos*, or other ships are to be severely punished. The treaty was ratified at Queluz on August 1, 1799, with Luiz Pinto de Sousa signing on behalf of the Prince Regent.

Yusuf (ibn Ali) Karamanli, Caramanli or Qaramanli or al-Qaramanli (most commonly Yusuf Karamanli) (1766-1838) was the best-known Pasha (reigned 1795-1832) of the Karamanli dynasty (1711-1835) at Tripolitania (present-day Libya). The main source of revenue for the Tripolitanian state was through corsair activity. It was this same Yusuf who in 1801 demanded a tribute of \$225,000 from United States President Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, confident in the ability of the new United States Navy to protect American shipping, refused the Pasha's demands, leading the Pasha to unofficially declare war in May 1801 by chopping down the flagpole before the American consulate. The U.S. Navy successfully blockaded Tripoli's harbors in 1803. After some initial military successes, most notably the capture of the USS *Philadelphia*, the pasha soon found himself threatened with invasion by American ground forces following the Battle of Derna and the reinstatement of his deposed brother, Hamet Karamanli, recruited by the American army officer William Eaton. He signed a treaty ending the war on June 10, 1805.

* This edition not in *Imprensa Nacional*; cf. 545 for the 25 pp. 4° edition. No edition located in Innocêncio. This edition not in JFB; cf. P442 (we have it on good authority that this is the 25 pp. 4° edition; the blurb incorrectly states that the Prince Regent D. João was living in Brazil at the time, when he was actually living at Queluz, outside of Lisbon; he did not arrive in Brazil until 1808). OCLC: 22325394 (Princeton University Library); cf. 32239985 (Library of Congress, University of Michigan, Newberry Library, Peace Palace Library-The Hague; a 4° edition of 25 pp., 21 cm. tall); and 22324070 (Princeton University Library; a folio edition of 8 pp., 31 cm. tall, with caption title and colophon). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of the 4° edition with 25 pp. in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Jisc.

29. [TREATY]. *Tratado de Commercio, Navegação e Extradicação entre Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e a Republica de Bolivia assignado na cidade de La Paz aos 10 de maio de 1879*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Folio (33x22.5 cm.), unbound. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Text in two columns, Portuguese and Spanish. Uncut and unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. 10 pp. \$150.00

This eight-year treaty between Portugal and Bolivia covers treatment of each others' nationals, commerce, seeking refuge from pirates, behavior of warships and steamships, and procedures for extradition.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

30. TYAU, Min-Chi'en T.Z. *The Legal Obligations Arising Out of the Treaty Relations Between China and Other States*. Shanghai: Commercial Press, Ltd., 1917. 8°, contemporary blue cloth (some wear), short title and author in gilt on spine. In good to very good condition overall. Internally fine. (2 ll.), xxii pp., (1 blank l.), 304 pp., with blank, unnumbered leaves following pp. 214 and 280. \$85.00

FIRST EDITION. Includes a sketch of China's treaty relations from 1689 to 1915, followed by sections on political treaties, economic treaties, and treaties of a general nature.



917
CURIOSA
NOTICIA

DE HUM

GRANDE COMBATE,

Que tiverão

SINCO CHAVECOS, E HUMA FRAGATA

DE

M O U R O S,

COM HUM NAVIO DE GUERRA GENOVEZ,

Em 17. de Outubro deste presente anno de 1763.

Que durou desde as duas horas da tarde até ás sete
e meya da noite.



LISBOA: MDCCLXIII.

Na Offic. de IGNACIO NOGUEIRA XISTO.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

RUA DO SÉCULO, 107 · APARTAMENTO 4
1200-434 LISBOA
PORTUGAL

EMAIL lx@livroraro.com · *WEBSITE* www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947

FAX (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT

