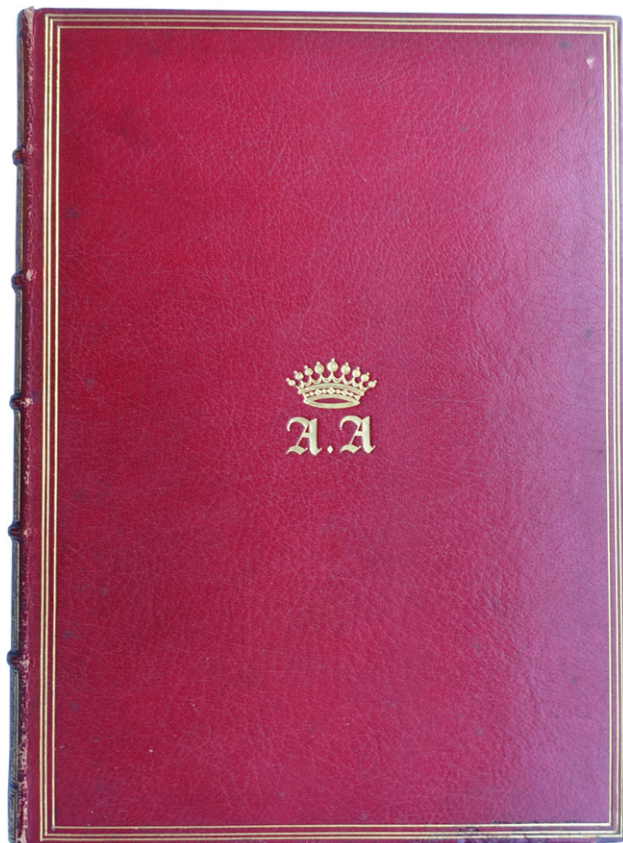


RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 450*  
*SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS*

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## *SPECIAL LIST 450* *SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS*

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and may be returned within a reasonable time  
for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



# SPECIAL LIST 450

## SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS

### *How a Gentleman Should Not Behave*

1. ALDANA, Cosme de. *Discurso contra el volgo in cui con buone ragioni si reprovano molte sue false opinioni . . .* Florence: Giorgio Marescotti, 1578. 8°, eighteenth-century sheep (minor worm damage to front cover), spine with raised bands in four compartments, minimal gilt decoration, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (slight defects), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut devices of Marescotti on title-page and colophon leaf. Text in italic. Woodcut initials, headpieces, and tailpieces. Typographical headpiece. Italic type. Minor stains on title and in preliminary leaves. Final line on title page cropped. Overall in good to very good condition. Contemporary or early ink inscription at top of \*\*1 (the beginning of the table of contents): "Conceptus sacados de la obra y tabla." Old ink inscription in lower blank margin of title page shaved. (31, 1 blank l.), 442 pp., (2 ll.).

\$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this extended diatribe against ill-mannered and ill-bred common folk, demonstrating by reverse example the qualities that gentlemen should display. Aldana later revised this work and translated it into Spanish, publishing it in 1591 under the title *Invectiva contra el vulgo y su maledicencia*.

Born in Valencia, Aldana first entered the service of the Medici family, later moving to Milan to serve the Grand Constable Velasco. Although Aldana published two volumes of his own sonnets, he is perhaps better known for posthumously editing the poems of his brother, Francisco de Aldana.

\* Palau 6320. Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, I, 256. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia, which cite other works by the author and the Spanish edition of 1591. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*, which cites only the Madrid, 1855 edition. NUC: ICN (collating [64], 442, [4] pp.), MH, Dfo. OCLC: 312936419 (Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg), 954783466 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma Vittorio Emanuele II), 771034292 (British Library); 42677753 (National Library of Scotland, University of Manchester Library, New York Public Library, Stanford University Library, Folger Shakespeare Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, State Library of Victoria), 70661176 (microfilm), 804634259 (Biblioteca de Catalunya), 635970339 (Sistema Bibliotecario Ticinese), 886429976 (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz), 557321929 (British Library). KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Bibliothek des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Biblioteca Cantonale Lugano, Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Mannheim Universitätsbibliothek, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Biblioteca Nacional de España.

DISCORSO  
CONTRO  
IL VOLGO

In cui con buone ragioni si reprovano  
molte sue false opinioni,

*Dell'illustre Sig. Cosimo Aluana  
Spagnuolo.*

Con licentia de' Superiori.



IN FIORENZA,  
Appresso Giorgio Marefcotti.  
MDLXXVIII.

## Relacion dela infanteria y gente de

guerra que se ha embarcado para la empresa y conquista de la Ysla Tercera, en la poderosa y bien concertada Armada que partio deste puerto y Rio de Lisboa, Martes a diez de Julio deste presente año, de mil y quinientos y ochenta y dos, de que va por Capitan General en mar y tierra el Marques de Sancta Cruz, General de las Galeras de España, la muy subtil y delicada orden de los muy valientes y esforçados tercios de Españoles viejos que en ella van, junto con la belleza y nombres de los famosos capitanes, y la manera y nombres de las Naos, Galeras, y Galeones, Azabras, y Carauelas en que va cada compañía que fue causa de grande admiracion.



*Impresso*

## Juntamente cō las Compañias que

en estos Reynos se hizieron de muy buenos soldados y valientes Capitanes como se contara, Y assi comienza la Orden del Tercio del Maestre de Campo don Lope de Figueroa, de la gente q̄ vino de Flãdes. Impresso cō licēcia en Lisboa, y agora en Burgos por Sãtillana.

*Rare Newsletters Describing the Defeat of D. Antonio I  
On the Island of Terceira in the Azores*

**2. BAÇAN [or Bazan] Y GUZMAN, Álvaro de, Marquês de Sancta Cruz.** *Relacion de la infanteria y gente de guerra que se ha embarcado para la empresa y conquista de la Ysla Terceira ....* Burgos: [Pedro de] Sãtil-lana or Valladolid: en casa de Diego Fernandez de Cordova, (1582). 4°, disbound. Woodcut arms of the Marquês de Santa Cruz on title page. Top margin cropped close on first leaf, just touching the top of several letters on the title and the first line on the verso (loss of 1 word). Some soiling at corners. In good condition. Early signature in blank portion of title page scored. Number 86.4 in early ink in upper outer corner. (4 ll.). \$4,600.00

This important *Relacion* recounts the defeat of D. Antonio's forces at Terceira on 25-26 July, 1582, which ended organized resistance to Spanish rule under Philip II. The second work is sometimes found separately from the *Relacion*. A grandson of D. Manuel I of Portugal, D. António, Prior do Crato, had ruled as D. Antonio I in Portugal for 20 days in 1580 prior to defeat by the forces of Felipe II of Spain under the Duke of Alba at the Battle of Alcântara. D. Antonio then attempted to rule Portugal from the island of Terceira, in the Azores, where he established an opposition government, and even minted coin, a typical act of sovereignty and royalty. In 1581 the Côrtes of Tomar recognized the Spanish king as Filipe I of Portugal.

\* Alcocer 299: reproduces the title page and cites the *Relacion* and *Lo sucedido* together, as here. *Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española* 2393 (cf. 2395). Not in Palau; see 25922-4 for similar works on this subject. Not in Almirante. Not in Canto *Bibliotheca açoriana* (see 2012-5 for manuscripts on this subject). No edition in Canto, *Inventario*. Not in BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish*. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Tipografia espanhola do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional*. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia. Cf. Ferreira das Neves 232 for an Italian work on this subject, Naples, 1583. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in CCPBE, which cites a single leaf with a similar title at the Archivo Gerneal de Simancas-Valladolid.

BOUND WITH:

**BAÇAN [or Bazan] Y GUZMAN, Álvaro de, Marquês de Sancta Cruz.** *Lo sucedido a la Armada de su Magestad, de que es Capitan General el Marques de Sacta [sic] Cruz, en la batalla que dio al armada que traya don Antonio, en la Isla de los Açores.* [colophon] Valladolid: en casa de Diego Fernandez de Cordova, (1582). Caption title; elegant woodcut initial "E" below. Slight soiling. A few stains Old ink manuscript marginalia notes (numerical calculations) in blank outer margin of final leaf verso. (7 ll.). Signatures begin with A2. In good condition.

\* Alcocer 299. Not in Palau; see 142643, citing a Zaragoza: Loureço y Diego Robles, 1582 edition of this second work, from a copy in the British Museum. No edition in Canto *Bibliotheca açoriana*. No edition in Canto, *Inventario*. Not located in *Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española*; see 2395 for an edition of Alcalá de Henares: Sebastián Martínez, 1583. Not in Almirante. Not in Canto *Bibliotheca açoriana* (see 2012-5 for manuscripts on this

subject). Not in BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish*, which does not list the Zaragoza edition. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Tipografia espanhola do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional*. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia. Not located in OCLC; see 1080019942 and 1080018683 (both internet resources via Galiciana Digital, referring to editions of vi ll. and [4] pp., respectively; the originals at Museo Massó). Not located in CCPBE, which cites an edition with vi pp. without place, printer or date, "Probablemente impresso en el S. XVI", in two copies, at Universidad de Oviedo and Real Academia de la Historia-Madrid.

*Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing*

\*3. [BRAGA]. *Constituições do Arcebispado de Braga*. Lisbon: Germão Galharde, 1538. Folio (28.1 x 20.5 cm), late nineteenth-century brown morocco by Emile Rousselle, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets on bands, gilt title in second compartment from head, gilt place and date at foot, covers with triple-ruled border in gilt, double gilt fillets on outer edges of covers, inner dentelles gilt, binder's name stamped in gilt in lower portion of inside front cover, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. A beautiful specimen of printing, with woodcut title page (royal arms within an elaborate architectural border) and initials. Gothic letter. In fine condition. (10), 84 ll. \$30,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the rules promulgated by D. Henrique for the Archbishopric of Braga. D. Henrique (1512-1580), son of King Manuel and brother of D. João III, was a highly educated man: he studied under Clenardus and Pedro Nunes, among others. At the age of 14 he took orders, and by papal bull of 30 April 1533 was named administrator of the Archbishopric of Braga, to become archbishop when he reached age 27. During the two years he served at Braga, D. Henrique traveled extensively in the territory, made improvements to the city of Braga, opened schools, and summoned two noted humanists, Johannes Vaseus and Nicolaus Clenardus, to teach at Braga. Later D. Henrique was named archbishop of Évora, archbishop of Lisbon and, in 1546, cardinal. He was inquisitor general for 40 years (1539-80) and regent from 1562 to 1658. After the death of D. Sebastião at Alcácer Quibir, D. Henrique reigned briefly as king (1578-80).

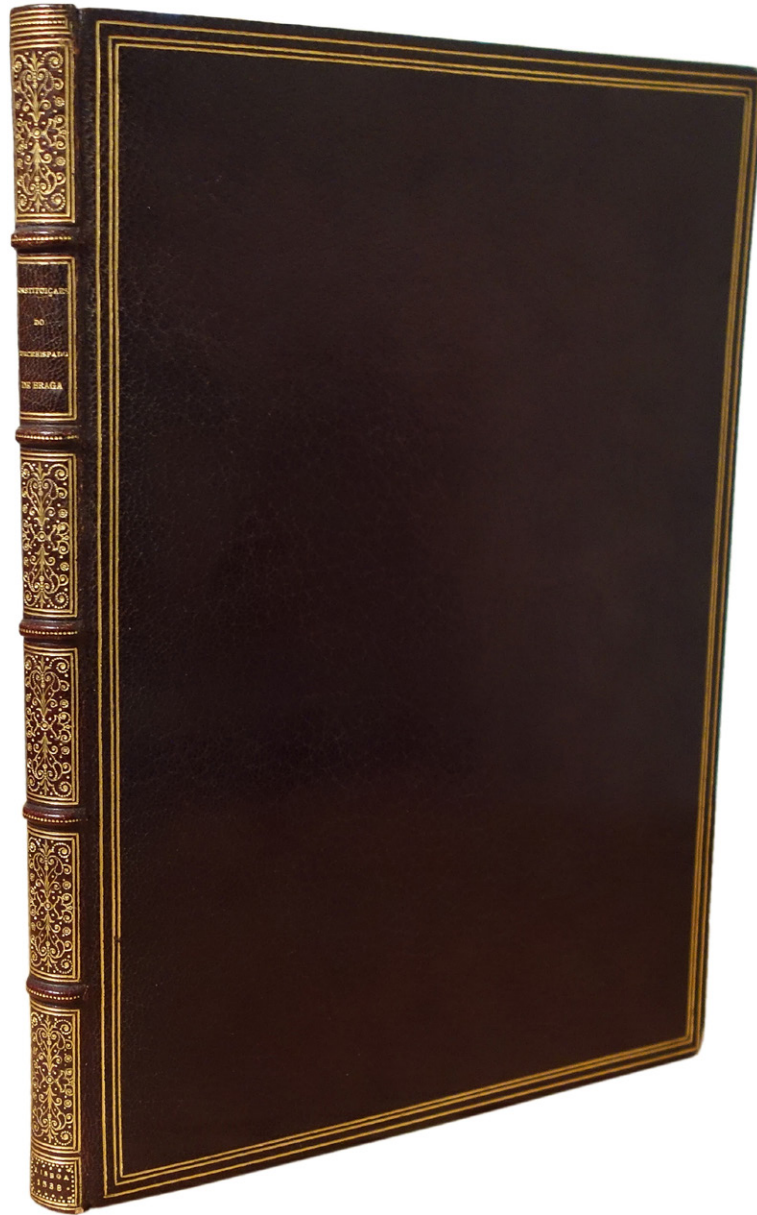
By the sixteenth century, Braga had long been one of Portugal's most important cities. It was head of one of the three Galician districts under the Romans, and by the time of the first Council of Toledo (433) had a bishop. It seems to have been granted metropolitan status ca. 433, although this was lost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

These *Constituições* are the first constitutions of Braga to have been printed in Portugal, and apparently the first ever to have been printed. The set of constitutions that King Manuel thought had been published in Salamanca, ca. 1512 was actually the *Breviarium bracarense* first published at D. Diego de Sousa's order in Braga, 1494 (see Haebler, *Early Printers of Spain & Portugal* p. 89), and published again in Salamanca on D. Diego's order, by agreement with Joannis de Porris, in 1511 and 1512. The same printer did a *Missale secundum ritum ... bracharensis ecclesie* in Salamanca, 1512. (On the *Breviarium* and *Missale*,



Item 3





*Item 3*

see Cuesta Gutierrez, *La Imprenta en Salamanca*, pp. 127, 129, 130; and Palau 35638.) The *Constituições* published in 1538 are the result of a synod convoked by D. Henrique on 10 September 1537. The assembled clergy examined not only the ancient constitutions of Braga, but also those of Lisbon and Évora, “por serem mais conformes e convenientes aos costumes e tempo.”

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

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

**4. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism].** *Tercero catecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones ....* Los Reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one (“Propriedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla”). (8), 215 ll. \$300,000.00

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

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

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

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo-1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama. There he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes

*del Sr. Alcaide de esta Huastaca*

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

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

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

✽ DVLCE TVVM NOSTRO  
 NOMINE NOSTRA SALVS. ✽



SCRIBA SIN PECTORE NOMEN  
 NAMQVE TVO CONSTAT

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

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

*Conuerda con el original*

*Joseph de...*

Item 4



*Item 4*

to the interior of Peru, where he spent years traveling the interior. Later he spent several years in Mexico. By 1587 he returned to Spain, where he published *De natura novi orbis* in Salamanca, 1588. His *Historia natural y moral de las Indias*, Seville, 1590, was among the first detailed, realistic descriptions of the New World.

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

#### *Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?*

\*5. CLAMORGAN, Jean de. *La chasse du loup, nécessaire a la maison rustique ... en laquelle est contenue la nature des loups, & la maniere de les prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu'autres instrumens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures & pourtraicts representez apres le naturel ....* [Lyon or Geneva]: Par Gabriel Cartier, 1597. 8°, modern green half calf, spine with raised bands at head and foot, each of the two with small gilt ornaments, title stamped vertically in gilt between the bands; all edges gilt. Woodcut device on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial letters, 14 large woodcut illustrations in text. Slight dampstaining. In fine condition. Bookplate inside cover: "Ex-Libris John Arthur Brooke / Fenay Hall," with a tasteful illustration of an aristocratic library. 43 pp.

\$2,800.00

Later edition of this popular work on wolf hunting. Clamorgan first offers observations drawn from sources as diverse as Aristotle and Olaus Magnus on the natural history of wolves and the medicinal uses of preparations derived from wolf excrement and body parts. Clamorgan acknowledges that most of the medicinal information (pp. 15-17) derives from Pliny the Elder's *Natural History*, for example: wolf's liver in mulled wine as a cure for a cough, wolf excrement as a cure for cataracts, and wolf fat as a treatment for conjunctivitis. The chapter's subsections include uses for wolf's excrement, fat, liver, gall, bones, oil, flesh, and hide. Clamorgan also notes that, as stated in Pliny, wolf's parts have been used against magic.

Later chapters address such topics as training bloodhounds for the hunt, how to distinguish wolf tracks from dog tracks, and strategies for capturing wolves using traps, nets, and decoys. Each method is illustrated by one or more nearly full-page woodcuts.

The *Chasse du loup* was first printed in 1566 (Paris: J. Du Puys) to accompany the third edition of Charles Estienne's *L'agriculture et maison rustique*. Both works were frequently

LA  
CHASSE DV LOUP,  
NECESSAIRE A LA  
MAISON RVSTIQUE.

PAR IEAN DE CLAMORGAN,  
Seigneur de Saane, premier Capitaine de  
la marine de Ponant.

*En laquelle est contenue la nature des Loups, & la maniere de les  
prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu'autres instru-  
mens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures  
& pourtraicts representez  
apres le naturel.*

AV ROY CHARLES IX.



PAR GABRIEL CARTIER.

M. D. XCVII.

reprinted well into the seventeenth century and are often found bound together, though each also seems to have been published separately on occasion. An earlier Gabriel Cartier edition appeared in 1584, without place of publication. The 14 woodcuts in this edition are free copies of those in the earlier Du Puy editions.

Clamorgan served in the French navy for nearly 50 years. Although *La chasse du loup* is his only published work, he also wrote an unpublished treatise on navigation and shipbuilding.

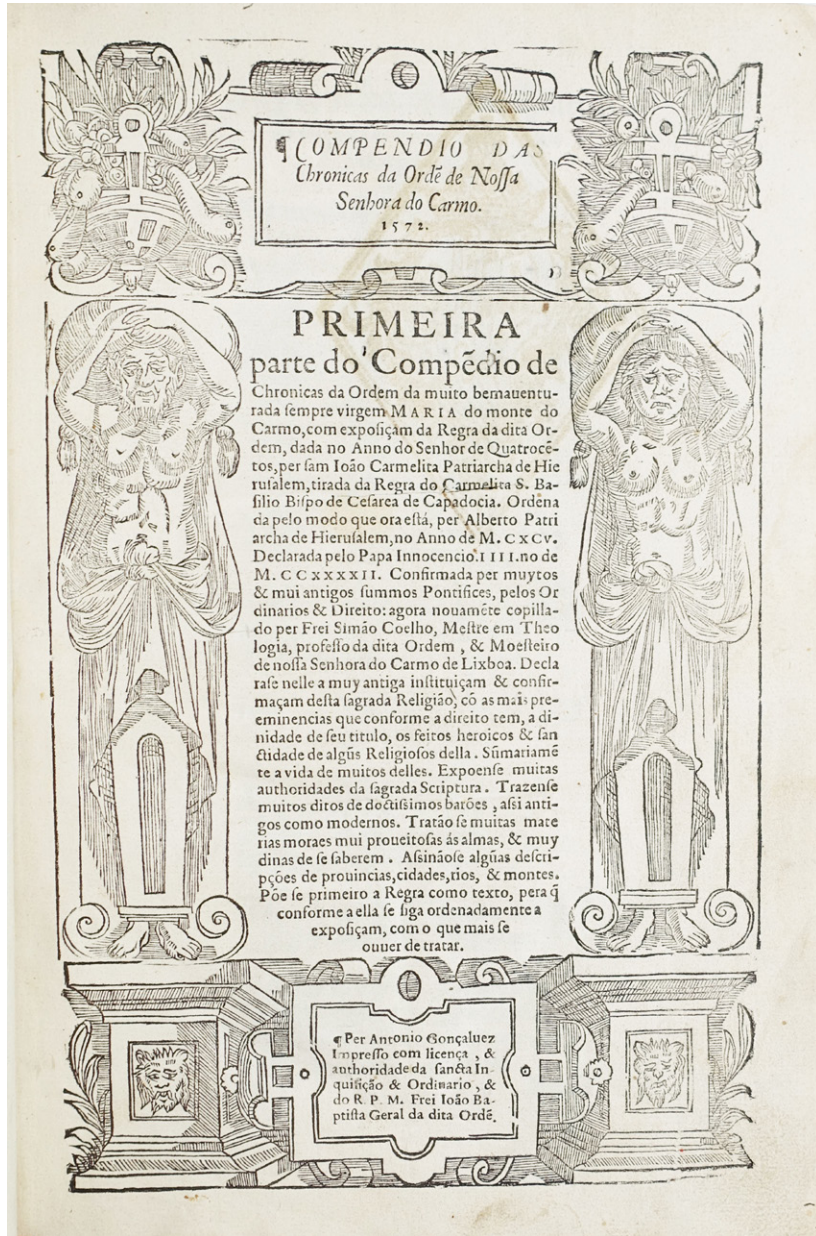
\* Schwerdt I, 113: collating 43 + [1 b.] pp. (A-B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>). Jeanson 1138. Jeanson sale I, lot 138. Thiébaud 350. Souhart 106. Kelso, *English Gentleman* (suppl.) 119. See also Mortimer, *French* 142n: locating a copy at Harvard and ascribing this edition to Lyon or Geneva. NUC: DfO. OCLC: 187119852 (Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, National Library of Sweden); 492076573 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 80032075 (Folger Shakespeare Library); 43215001 (University of Oxford, with *L'agriculture, et maison rustique*); 718302408 (Bibliothèque de Genève).

*Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations*

**6. COELHO, Fr. Simão.** *Compendio das Chronicas da Ordem de Nossa Senhora do Carmo.* [Lisbon]: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1572. Folio (28.2 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century (third quarter?) mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (a few pinpoint wormholes), crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt short title, text-block edges rouged. Title-page with woodcut border comprised of caryatids, flowers and fruit. Full-page woodcut of the Carmelite arms on the final leaf. Large woodcut initials. Text in 2 columns. Four small holes in title page, touching a few letters without loss. Minor worming at fore-edge, not affecting text. Mild dampstain on a few leaves. In very good condition. Eighteenth-century stamps of the Duques de Lafões on verso of title-page and on first leaf of main text. (10 ll.), 220 pp., (1 l.). \$18,000.00

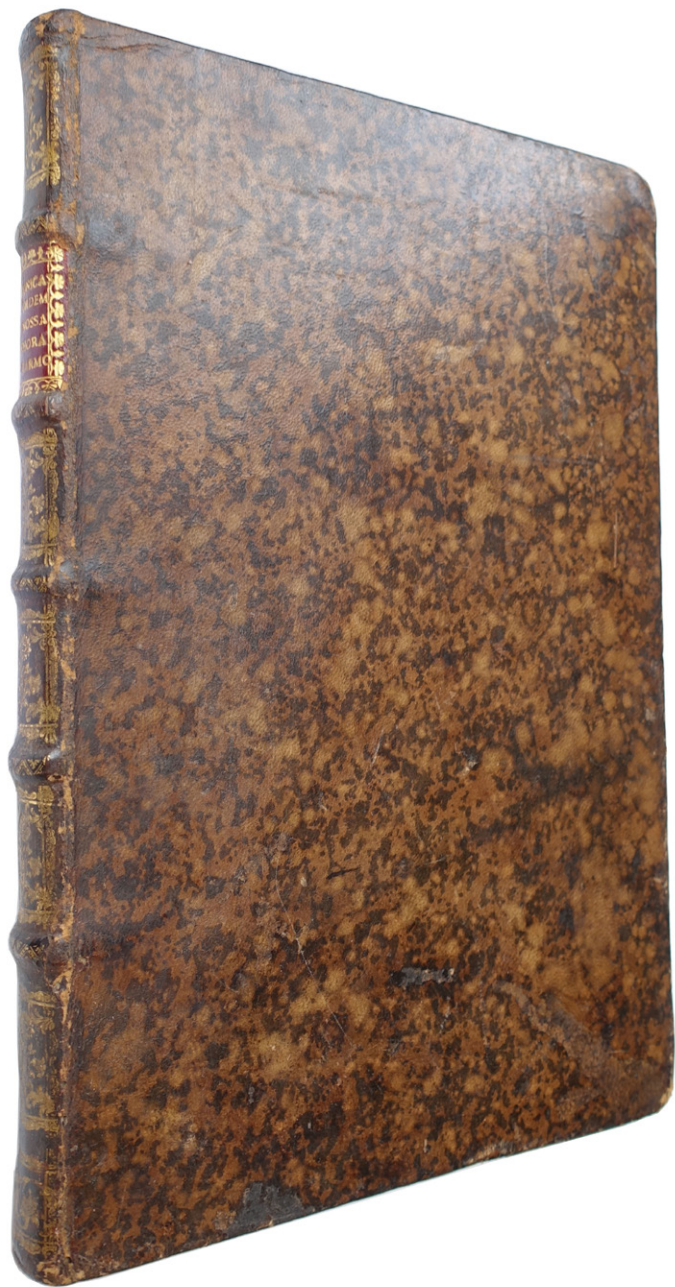
FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION of this Carmelite chronicle, followed (in Book 2) by precepts, exhortations and rules for living. After flourishing in England during the thirteenth century, the Carmelite Order spread throughout Europe. A separate and distinct branch, the Barefoot Carmelites, was formed after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

*Provenance:* Collection of the Duques de Lafões. The second Duque de Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806) was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to the Marquês de Pombal. He was also a man of great culture, and while living in exile



Item 6





*Item 6*

during Pombal's tenure assisted both Gluck and Mozart. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall, the Duque de Lafões became a dominant public figure, holding high public offices and founding the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa to assure that Portugal would share the benefits of the Enlightenment. (See Castro e Almeida, *Lista de ex-libris heráldicos portugueses* 205, and *Grande enciclopedia* XIV, 543-5.) Parts of his library were dispersed in the late nineteenth century; other parts after the political events of 1974.

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

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

**7. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo.** *Naufregio e lastimoso successo da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeo no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal ....* [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. \$19,000.00

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

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

# NAVFRAGIO

## ELASTIMOSO SVCESSO

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

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

*Composto em verso heroico, & octaua ri-  
ma por Feronimo Corte Real.*

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

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

**Na officina de Simão Lopez.**

*Com priuilegio Real por dez annos.*

**M. D. XCIII.**

Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

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

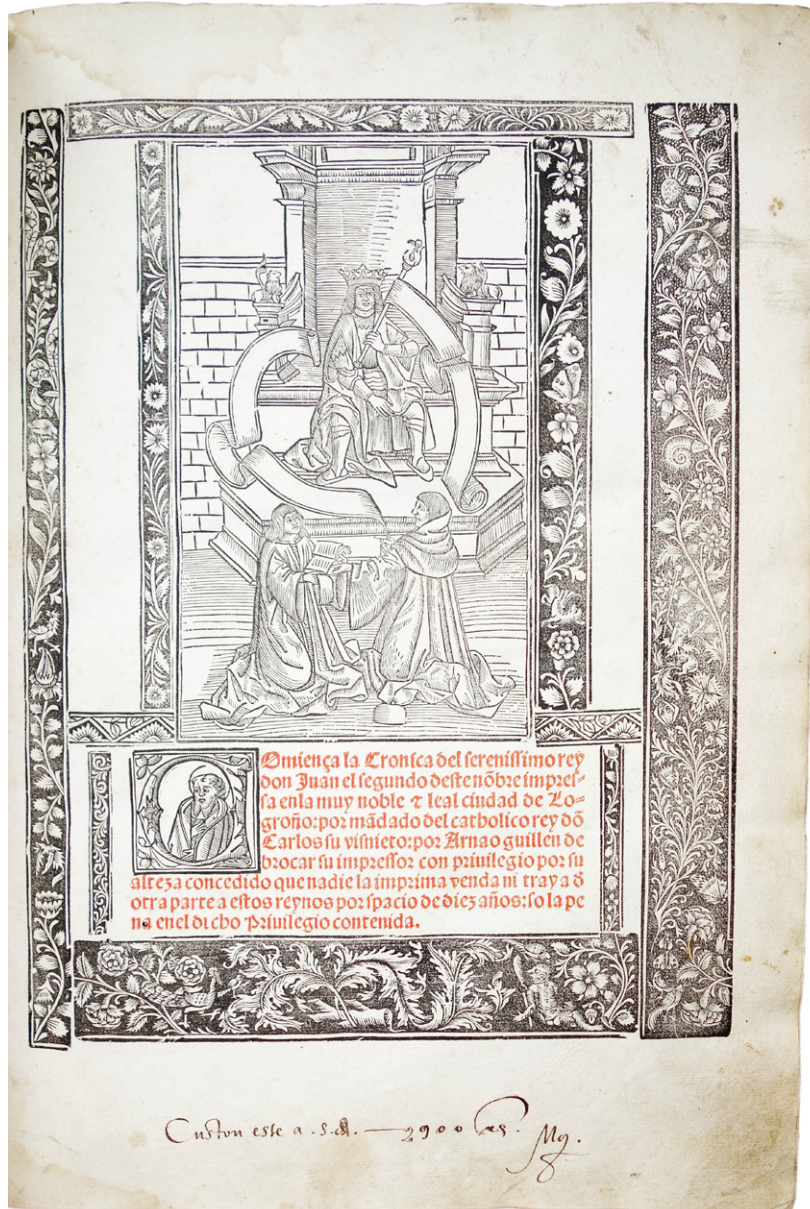
\* Anselmo 803: locating five copies of the work in Portugal (Arquivo Nacional, Oporto, Ajuda, Mafra and the Escola de Bellas Artes de Lisboa). King Manuel 234: adding copies in British Museum, Hispanic Society of America and at Harvard (the Palha copy). British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC*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

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

8. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. *Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto ....* Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebaked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer's device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp. In very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed æ<sup>10</sup>, A-B<sup>8</sup>, a<sup>9</sup>, b-z<sup>8</sup>, aa-hh<sup>8</sup>, ii<sup>6</sup>. \$200,000.00

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

The large woodcuts, initials and printer's device are striking examples of the art of contemporary Spanish book illustration. The title-page woodcut shows the king enthroned,





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

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

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

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

Scholars disagree over the authorship of this work to the point that Simón Díaz, Ward, the *Catalogue* of the Hispanic Society, the *Catálogo colectivo* and others list it simply under *Crónica*. The prologue is by Álvaro García de Santa María (#2<sup>r-v</sup>), and the colophon adds that the work was "corregida por el Doctor Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal," professor at Salamanca and a member of the royal council. Fitzmaurice-Kelly (p. 102) ascribes the work to Álvaro García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish *converso* family from Burgos, and unknown others. O'Callaghan (*History of Medieval Spain*, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvaro García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (*History of Spanish Literature* I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvaro García de Santa María, Juan de Mena, Juan Rodrigues de Padron, and Diego de Valera, but believes the work was put together in this form by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán. (Pérez de Guzmán [ca. 1390-1460] was active in public affairs at the time, but his opposition to Luna led to an early retirement.) Ward states, "It is probably the work of the celebrated *converso* Álvaro García de Santa María, who drew on many earlier chronicles for his compilation" (p. 305).

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

appointed royal printer. It is especially notable because the gothic letter and commentary types, the device, and most of the woodcut initials were new to Brocar's press. Brocar probably died in 1524.

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

#### *First European Book Devoted Exclusively to China*

9. CRUZ, Gaspar da. *Tractado em que se co[n]tam muito por este[n]so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno dormuz.* Évora: Em casa de Andre de Burgos, 1569 [title] / 1570 [colophon]. 4° in eights [19.1 x 13.9 cm], richly gold-tooled antique red morocco signed by the Lisbon binder Império da Conceição Graça, spine with raised bands in five compartments, boards richly gold-tooled in an elaborate panel design, with earlier brass clasps and catchplates. Woodcut arms and border on title page. Woodcut initials. Some restorations (to title-page, leaves a2, d3, e4, e5 and f8, quires a, b and k, and a few tiny corners), faint water stains in the head margins and sympathetically washed. Still, in good condition overall. Occasional contemporary or near contemporary ink manuscript annotations (one shaved), and underscorings. (88) ff. \$285,000.00

Very rare FIRST EDITION of this eyewitness account: "the first European book devoted exclusively to China" (Lach, I.1, p. 330). This highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, served as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers, most of whom never set foot in the East, for many decades following its publication.

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, a native of Évora, along with ten fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz visited Goa, Chaul, Kochi, and Portuguese Ceylon. In 1554 Cruz was in Malacca and thence left for Cambodia on a (failed) attempt to found a mission there. In 1556 he was in Guangzhou bay on the island of Lampacao and later went to Guangzhou itself to preach. By 1560 he had departed China and by 1565 he was on his return to Portugal where he published the present work in Évora in 1569/70. His *Tractado* provides a highly unusual and remarkable eyewitness account of Ming China, including many details never before published in the West. Comparing the work to the better known account of





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Marco Polo's travels to Asia, Boxer remarks: "there can be no doubt that the Portuguese friar [Cruz] gives us a better and clearer account of China as he saw it than did the more famous Italian traveler" (Boxer, p. lxiii.)

Although some information about China had entered Europe through general histories on the Orient (such as the writings of the Portuguese historians Fernão Lopes de Castanheda [c. 1550-1559], João de Barros [1496-1570], and Damião de Goes [1502-74], or, as was the case with Galeote Pereira, formed part of a Jesuit annual relation, "these accounts were not books on China, but only parts of books which dealt incidentally with China" (Boxer, p. lxii). Cruz's intention, by contrast, was to produce a book wholly on China, as is clear from its title and preface. It is, notes Rogers, "the first Renaissance book on China to appear in print" (*Europe Informed*, p. 87). Even the inclusion of several leaves at the end of the book on Ormuz where the author stopped on his way back to Europe "is obviously an afterthought of the printer, as Cruz makes no allusion to this appendix in the preface in which he outlines the scope of his work" (Boxer, p. lxii).

Cruz uses (and dutifully cites) the few early written sources available to him "but adds much information from his own experience, particularly about Chinese social life at Canton which clearly fascinated him. Among many more things, he does not forget to describe his pet Cantonese song-birds, who turned December into April with their singing .... He is the first recorded (and for a long time only) European to appreciate Chinese music, and he found Chinese practices of husbandry and navigation in many ways superior to those of Europe. He made good use of his eyes and ears during his short stay in Kuangtung [Canton / Guangzhou]; and he took the trouble to obtain translations of Chinese state documents and private letters which greatly enhance the value of his work. The unbounded admiration which (in common with his countryman Galeote Pereira) he expressed for many aspects of Chinese life and work forms an interesting contrast to the more critical attitude of Fr. Martin de Rada" and other subsequent writers (Boxer, p. lxi). "From the astuteness and accuracy of his minute observations on Chinese customs, both religious and secular, it is clear that he probably took detailed notes while at Canton" (Lach, I.ii, p. 748), and integrated this information into his discussions which include geography, architecture, social structure, craftsmen and merchants, agriculture, costume, funerary practice, slavery and justice, police and prisons, women, the status of the emperor, relations with Portugal, the Islamic presence in China, and plagues and natural disasters.

Marco Polo's (1254-1324) famous account of Asia, though written earlier than that of Cruz (and first appearing in print in 1477), was devoted not to Cathay itself, but generally to the "Kingdoms and Marvels of the East," and, according to Boxer, in those passages that do discuss China, Polo's work is notoriously unobservant, especially about aspects of daily life and culture. Polo, in contrast to Cruz, fails to mention the Great Wall, the importance of tea, the custom of foot binding, fishing with the aid of trained cormorants, the practice of artificially hatching eggs, the antiquity of Chinese book printing, or the peculiar characteristics of Chinese writing, all details that would become signposts in Europe's conception of China. Where Polo's "associations in China were chiefly with foreigners," Cruz was "a missionary of more than ordinary zeal and energy" and used his local contacts to pen this "exceptionally honest" account (Boxer, pp. lxii, lxi).

In 1560 we find Gaspar da Cruz at the Portuguese fort at Hormuz, and after some three years he returned to India before departing for Portugal for good in about 1565. Cruz arrived in Lisbon in 1569 at the height of the great plague of that year, and after administering to the ill, he himself succumbed to the epidemic on February 5, 1570. The *Tractado* is dated 1569 on its title page and February 20, 1570, on its colophon, suggesting that Cruz had drafted the work before his return to Portugal but did not live to see its publication. The *Tractado* is his only published work.

It should be noted that seventeenth-century Iberian writers regularly cited Cruz in their booklists of texts relevant to the Far East [see Rogers, p. 87, no. 72.] The *Tractado*

was translated/paraphrased by numerous writers, both Spanish and English, but the widest diffusion of Cruz's narrative came when Juan Gonzales de Mendoza, who relied heavily on Cruz' work, published his *Historia* of 1585 which became a pan-European bestseller through its numerous translations and reprintings. There is also an abridged translation of Cruz in Samuel Purchas' *Pilgrimes*, Part III (London, 1625), but in terms of quality, Cruz would not be surpassed until the fundamental China texts of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) and Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628) in the seventeenth century.

For an English translation of Cruz' *Tractado* with an important historical introduction, see C.R. Boxer, *South China in the Sixteenth Century*.

\* Anselmo 390. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, col. 2063. Barbosa Machado II, 348. Innocêncio III, 128 (giving incorrect collation): "Os exemplares são mui raros ...."; IX, 413 (admitting the mistake in collation, but stating that he possessed a copy with only 86 unnumbered leaves). Pinto de Matos, p. 211 (calling for only 86 leaves): "É livro muito raro ...." *Europe Informed*, p. 87. King Manuel 121. Gil do Monte, *Subsídios para a história da tipografia em Évora nos séculos XVI a XVIII* 27 (incorrect collation). Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 214. BM, *Spanish, Sapanish-American and Portuguese pre-1601 STC*, p. 133. JFB (1994) C728. *Tipografia portuguesa: livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrial de Ponta Delgada* 55. Not in *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrial de Évora!* Not in Adams. Not in HSA. See also Lach, *Asia and the Making of Europe*, I, 330 & 748; Boxer, *South China in the Sixteenth Century*.

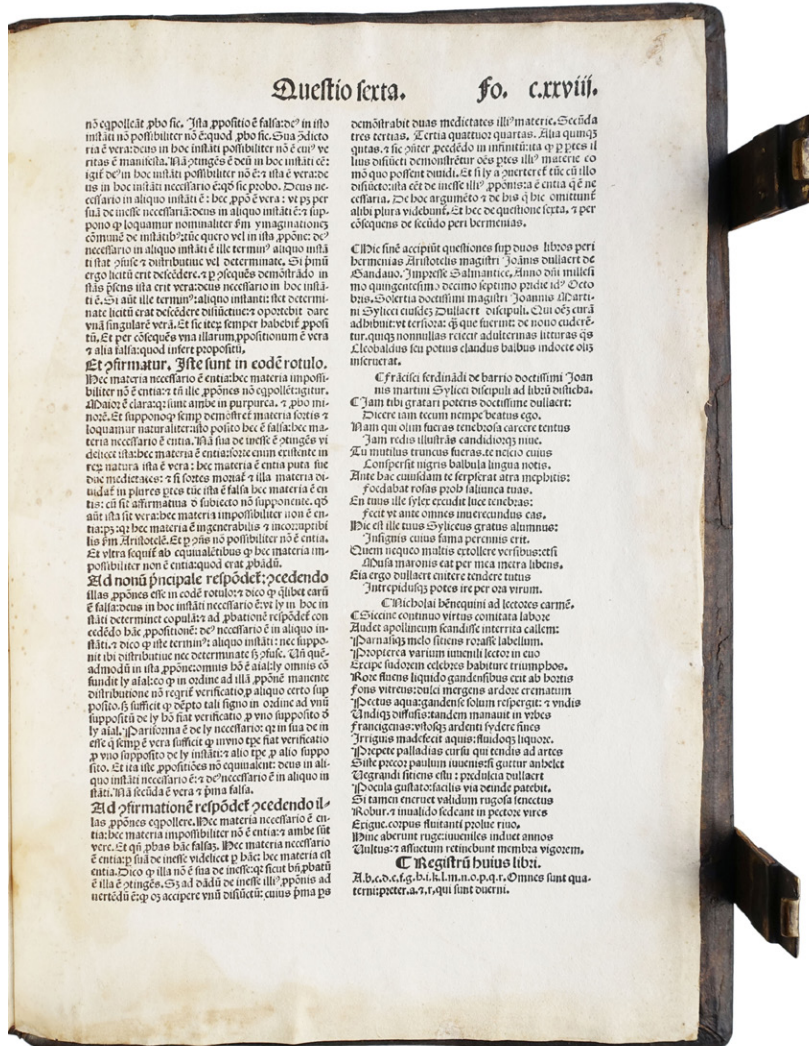
*Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts, in a Contemporary Salamanca Binding—Edited by Dullaert's Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo*

**10. DULLAERT, Jean, of Ghent [also known as Johannes Dullardus de Gandavo].** *Questiones super duos libros Peri hermenias Aristotelis ...* [Colophon] Salamanca: (Juan de Porras), 1517. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled morocco over boards, complex interlacing roll alternating with rows of circular punches between sets of 3 parallel lines; expertly rebaked, and corners mended; metal clasps refurbished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his desk in a carefully depicted study, above the title (which runs to 6 lines of gothic type), all within woodcut borders. On verso of first leaf, a large Crucifixion above a smaller vignette of the Last Supper, all within woodcut borders. Full-page woodcut logical charts on ff. 54r and 119v. Text in 2 sizes of gothic type (for the Aristotle text and the commentary), woodcut initials, 2 columns. An extremely rare work, in very fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128 ll. [xciii misfoliated xcix, cxvii misfoliated cxviii], signed a<sup>4</sup>, b-q<sup>8</sup>, r<sup>4</sup>. \$90,000.00

First edition in this form of Aristotle's logical work *De interpretatione*, with commentary by Dullaert. It was edited by Dullaert's pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo, who later became one of Spain's most famous Renaissance scholars. According to the *Dictionary*



**Q**uestiões super duos libros Peri  
 hermenias Aristotel'ona cū textu  
 eiusdemq; clarissima expositione doctissimi magi-  
 stri Johannis Dullaert de Sandaio adiecta Sy-  
 licei eiusdem Dullaert discipuli cura et vigilantia: vt  
 paulo tertiora q̄ que fuerint excuderentur.



**Questio sexta. fo. c. xviii.**

nō expellit pbo sic. Ista ppositio ē fallax: in isto  
 inlātū nō pōssibilitē nō ē apud pbo sic. Et dicitur  
 rta ē veritate: in hoc inlātū pōssibilitē nō ē cū? ve  
 ritas ē manifestā. Ista ppositio ē cōtra in hoc inlātū cō:  
 igit dē in hoc inlātū pōssibilitē nō ē: et ista ē veritate  
 us in hoc inlātū necessārio ē qd sic pōbo. Dens ne  
 cessārio in aliquo inlātū ē: hoc pōbo ē vera: et pō per  
 fal de iusticiā necessāria: dens in aliquo inlātū ē: sup  
 pono qd loquamur nominaliter sūm ymaginacionis  
 cōmūne de inlātū: tūc quero vel in ista ppositio de  
 necessārio in aliquo inlātū ē ille terminus? aliquo inlātū  
 nō fuit pōbo ē distributivē vel determinatē. Et pōmū  
 ergo licitū erit dēcedere. et pōsequēs dēmonstrādo in  
 ista pōbo ista erit veritate: dens necessārio in hoc inlātū  
 nō ē. Et aut ille terminus? aliquo inlātū: licet dētermi  
 nate licitū erit dēcedere distributivē et pōbo. Erat  
 vñ singularē verā. Et sic itē: semper habebit pōbo  
 tū. Et per cōsequēs vñ illarū ppositiōnum ē vera  
 et alia fallax quod inferre pōposuit.

**Et pfirmatur. Iste sum in codē rotulo.**  
 Hec materia necessārio ē entia: hoc materia impōssi  
 bilitē nō ē entia: tūc ille ppositio nō expellitur.  
 Aliter ē dicitur: iunc ambe in purpurea. et pōo mi  
 norē. Et supponit qd semper dēmonstrat materia facta et  
 loquamur naturā alterāto pōbo hoc ē fallax: hoc ma  
 teria necessārio ē entia. Ista fuit de iusticiā ē omniqz vi  
 detur: ista: hoc materia ē entia: tūc quom erit tūc in  
 rez natura ista ē vera: hoc materia ē entia pūta fuit  
 hoc medietates: et si facta mona et ista materia de  
 vidat in plures pōbo tūc ista ē fallax: hoc materia ē en  
 tia: tūc sic affirmatū ē fūctio nō supponit. qd  
 aut ista fuit vera: hoc materia impōssibilitē nō ē en  
 tia: pōbo: hoc materia ē in generabilis et incozupribi  
 lus sūm Aristotē. Et pōbo nō pōssibilitē nō ē entia.  
 Et cōtra sequit ab equalitatibus qd hoc materia im  
 pōssibilitē nō ē entia: quod erat pōbātū.

**Ad nomū pncipale respōdet: pcedendo**  
 istas ppositioes esse in codē rotulo: et dico qd qūbet carū  
 ē fallax: dens in hoc inlātū necessārio ē vi in hoc in  
 lātū dēterminat copulātū ad pōbo: tūc respōdet con  
 cediō hoc ppositioes de necessārio ē in aliquo in  
 lātū. et dico qd iste terminus? aliquo inlātū: nec suppo  
 nit ibi distributivē nec determinatē sūm pōbo. Cū quē  
 admōdū in ista ppositioes nō ē aliaty omnis cō  
 fundit ly aliaty qd in ordine ad ista ppositioes manentē  
 distributivē nō tēgrif verificatio p aliquo certo sup  
 pōbo. sū sufficit qd cepto tali signo in ordinē ad vñ  
 suppositū de ly bō fuit verificatio p vno supposito d  
 ly aliaty. pōbo: tūc de ly necessārio: qm fuit de m  
 esse qd semper vera sufficit qd vno tpe fiat verificatio  
 p vno supposito de ly inlātū: et alio tpe p alio suppo  
 sito. Et ita ille ppositioes nō equāntur: dens in alio  
 quo inlātū necessārio ē: et de necessārio ē in aliquo in  
 lātū. Ista scilicet ē vera et pōma fallax.

**Ad pfirmationē respōdet: pcedendo il**  
 las ppositioes expellere. Hec materia necessārio ē en  
 tia: hoc materia impōssibilitē nō ē entia: et ambe sūt  
 vere. Et qd pōbo bōc fallax. Hec materia necessārio  
 ē entia: pōbo fuit de iusticiā videlicet p bōc hoc materia ē  
 entia. Dico qd illa nō ē fua de iusticiā: sicut bō pōbātū  
 ē illa ē pōbo. Et ad bādū de iusticiā illi ppositio ad  
 iusticiā ē op: et accipere vñ dicitur: cūm pōma pō

dēmonstrabit vna medietates illi materia. Et cōtra  
 tres tertias. Et cōtra quartas. Alia quom qz  
 quitas. et sic dicit. pcedo in infinitū qd p ptes il  
 lus sufficit dēmonstrat oēs ptes illi materia. cō  
 mō quo possent dēmonstrat. Et si ly a ptes et sic cō illo  
 dicitur: ista erit de iusticiā illi ppositio ē entia qd ne  
 cessārio. et hoc argumētū et de bō qd hoc cōmūne  
 alibi plura vidēbunt. Et hoc de questione sexta. et per  
 cōsequēs de scilicet per bōmā.

**Et sic finē accipit questioes sup duos libros peri  
 bōmā. Aristotē magistri Joānis dicitur de  
 dandū. Impetū ē almatice. Anno dñi millesī  
 mo quingentesimo decimo septimo pōdie id? Octo  
 bus. cōvertitā octidm magistri Joānis dicitur  
 in syllicis cōmūne dicitur. dicitur. Et dicitur cōtra  
 adhibent veritas: qd que fuerit: de nouo dicitur  
 tur. quom nomillas rōcar ad iusticiā litteras qz  
 L. scilicet sūc potius claudis bābus indotte oīs  
 inferat.**

**Et sic finē scilicet de bōmā dicitur Joān  
 nis martini syllicis dicitur ad libē dicitur.**

**Et iam tibi gratari poteris dicitur dicitur:**  
 Dicitur iam tecum nemp beatus ego.  
 Nam qui olim fueras tēmbōla carcerē tenens  
 Jam rediis illihs in candidalozis tunc.  
 Tu mutulus truncus fueras. et nōcio cuius  
 Conspicit nigris balbula lingua notis.  
 Ante hac cūctiam te serperat atra mebitis:  
 Focidit rotas pōbo saluina mas.  
 En tunc ille lyer exodit luce rōmbae:  
 fecit ut ante omnes mērcēdus cas.  
 Hic est ille tuus syllicus gratis alumnus:  
 Ingignis cuius fama perenne erit.  
 Cūcti in uico multos exollere veribus: et  
 Albulā maronis cat per meca mēra libens.  
 Et ergo dicitur cūcti tendere tūcti  
 In tepiduliz potes ire per oia virum.

**Et nicholai bēnēquim ad ierocētes carnē.  
 Et cōtra cōmūne virtus comitā labozē  
 Audet apollinūm scāndit mērrita callē:  
 In dicitur mōdo sūctis rōalk labellim.  
 In dicitur vārium iunctū lectoz in cūo  
 Et cūpe fūctoz cōctoz bābūcti triumphoz.  
 Rōcē sūctis liquido gaudētibz cōct ad bozoz  
 fōns vitroz: cūcti mērgens ardoz er ematūm  
 In dicitur aqua gaudēcti solum rēpēgit: et vndis  
 Cūctoz vūctoz standem manant in vūctoz  
 Et rāngimāz vūctoz ardentē fēctoz sūctoz  
 Irrigimāz madēcti aqua: sūctoz iquoz.  
 In dicitur pallidus cursu qui tendis ad arcos  
 Et ille pōctoz paulum iuāctoz gūctur ambict  
 Cōctoz and sūctis cūcti p dicitur dicitur  
 In dicitur gūctoz: cūcti via dēctē p dicitur.  
 Et tamen enūctoz vāctim rugosa tenctus  
 Rōctoz et imūctoz fēctoz in pōctoz vūctoz  
 Et rāngimāz sūcti p dicitur pōctoz rōctoz.  
 In dicitur aberrunt rugoz iuāctoz induct annos  
 Cūctus: et affūctum rōctoz mēmba vūctoz.**

**Et regitū bōmā libi.**  
 A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. Omnes sunt qua  
 ternopeter. a. r. r. qui sunt dicitur.

Item 10

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

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

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

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

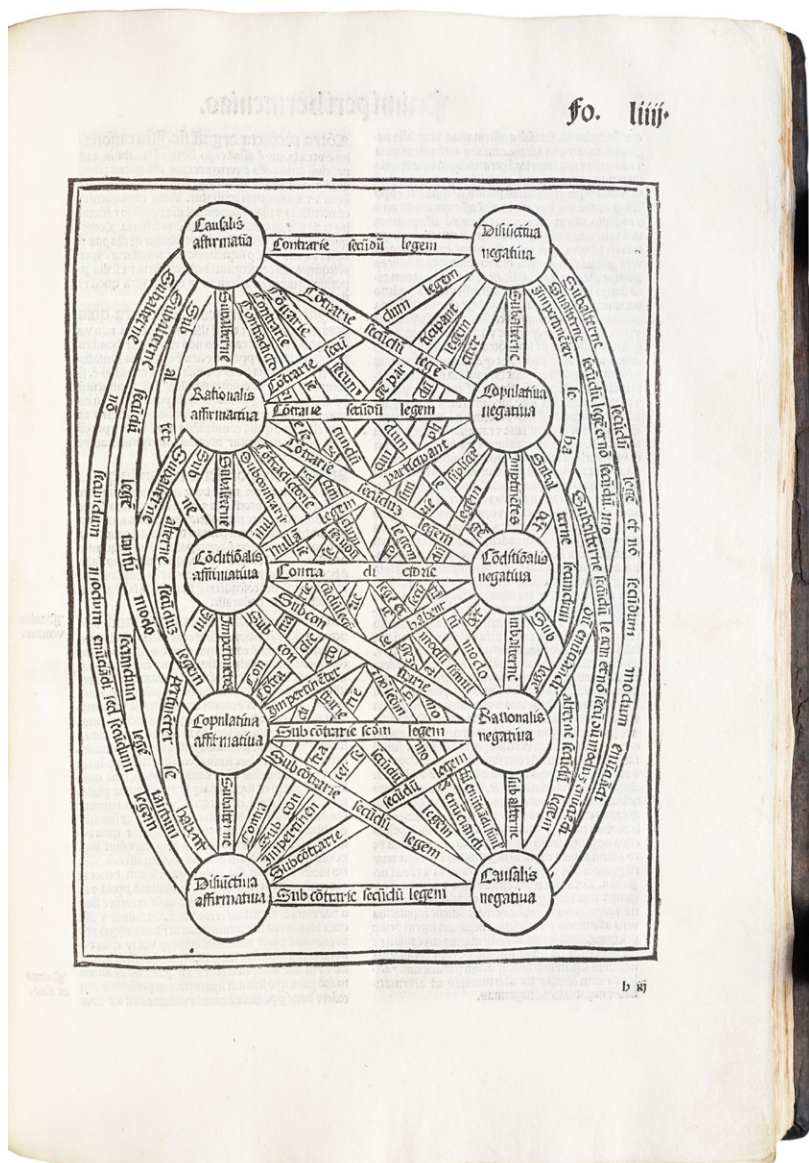
The editor, Juan Martínez Siliceo (ca. 1486-1557), was an outstanding pupil of Dullaert's; the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* notes that he and Juan de Celaya were "both important for their contributions to the rise of mathematical physics." In this posthumous edition of Dullaert's commentary,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

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

*NUC* lists no edition of this commentary by Dullaert, and only one copy each of a few of his other works: his commentary on Aristotle's *Meteorologica*, Paris 1514, at NN; and editions of his commentary on Aristotle's *Physics*, (Paris) 1506, at NNAM and (Lyons 1512) at MH. A microfilm copy of the British Library's copy of Dullaert on Aristotle's *Physics* (Paris: G.L. Nicolaus Depratis, 1506) is at NNC.

\* Norton 507: citing copies at Barcelona-Biblioteca Universitaria; León-San Isidoro; Oviedo-Biblioteca del Cabildo; Seville-Biblioteca Universitaria; Lisbon-Biblioteca Nacional; and an incomplete copy at Burgos, Biblioteca Provincial. Ruiz Fidalgo 117: adds a copy at Salamanca-Biblioteca Universitaria; on Juan de Porras, see I, 37-43. Witten, *Catalogue Six: One Hundred Important Books and Manuscripts* 32 (1975). Not in Palau. Not in the *Catálogo colectivo*, which locates Dullaert's commentary edited by Clodoaldus, (Lyons): Bland, 1515, at the Biblioteca Pública of Palma de Mallorca (D.1638). Not in Adams. This work

not listed with Martínez Siliceo's others by Simón Díaz (cf. XIV, 361-2). Cf. Picatoste y Rodríguez, *Biblioteca científica española* pp. 183-5 for other works by Martínez Siliceo. See also Lohr, *Latin Aristotle Commentaries, II: Renaissance Authors*, pp. 128-9; 246. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 651340692 (Biblioteca Nacional de México). CCPBE locates three copies: Oviedo Cathedral, Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Burgos, Real Colegiata de San Isidoro-León. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).



Item 10



*First Appearance of Euclid in Spain*

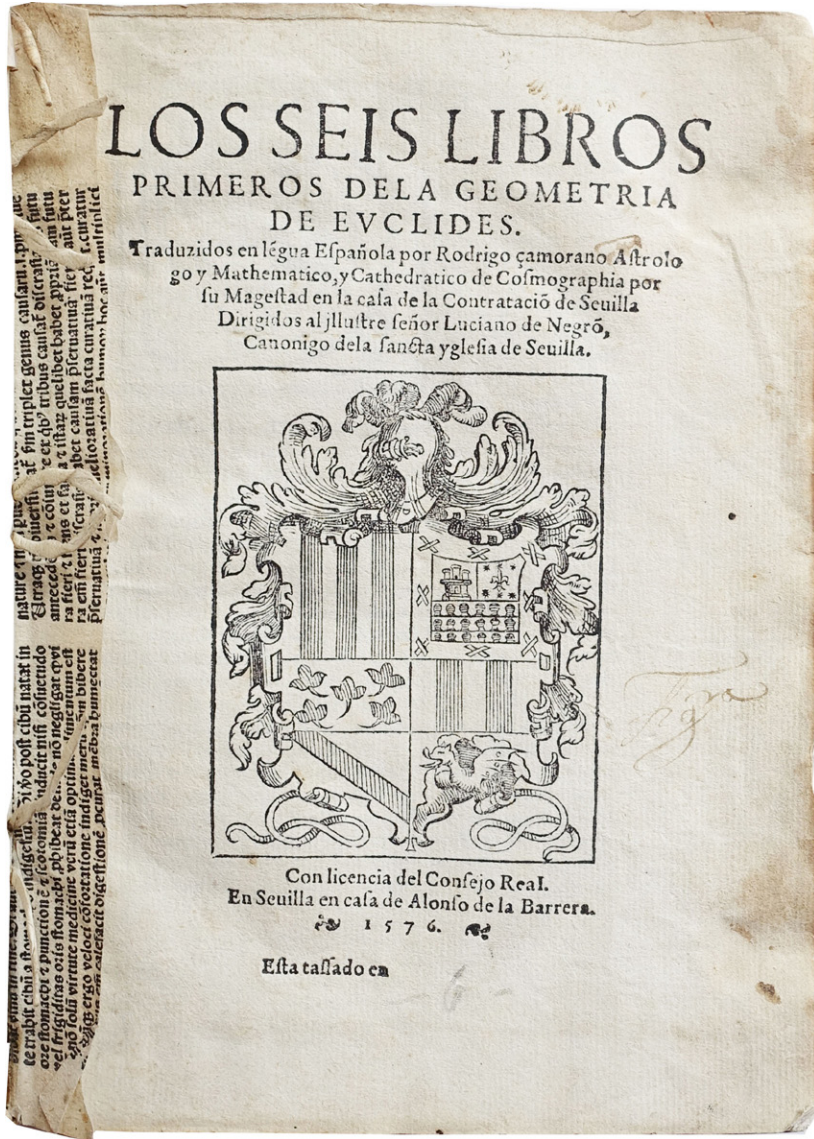
**11. EUCLID.** *Los seis libros primeros dela geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathedratico de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Seuilla. Dirigidos al jllustre señor Luciano de Negron, canonigo dela sancta yglesia de Seuilla.* Seville: En Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedicatee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Crisp. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. In fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704. 121, (1) ll., signed A<sup>4</sup>, B-P<sup>8</sup>, Q<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>. A4 missigned "4", M2 missigned "M3". Leaf 11 unnumbered, 51 misnumbered 42, 78 misnumbered 70, 84 misnumbered 76, 103 misnumbered 102, 105 misnumbered 108, and 116 misnumbered 108. \$18,000.00

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

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

Euclid's *Elements*, a collection of definitions, axioms, theorems, and proofs in 13 books (of which six are included in this translation) is the oldest extant deductive treatment of mathematics, and played an important role in the development of logic and modern science. One of the world's most successful and influential textbooks, it was first published in Venice, 1482, and has appeared in over a thousand editions.

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



Item 11

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

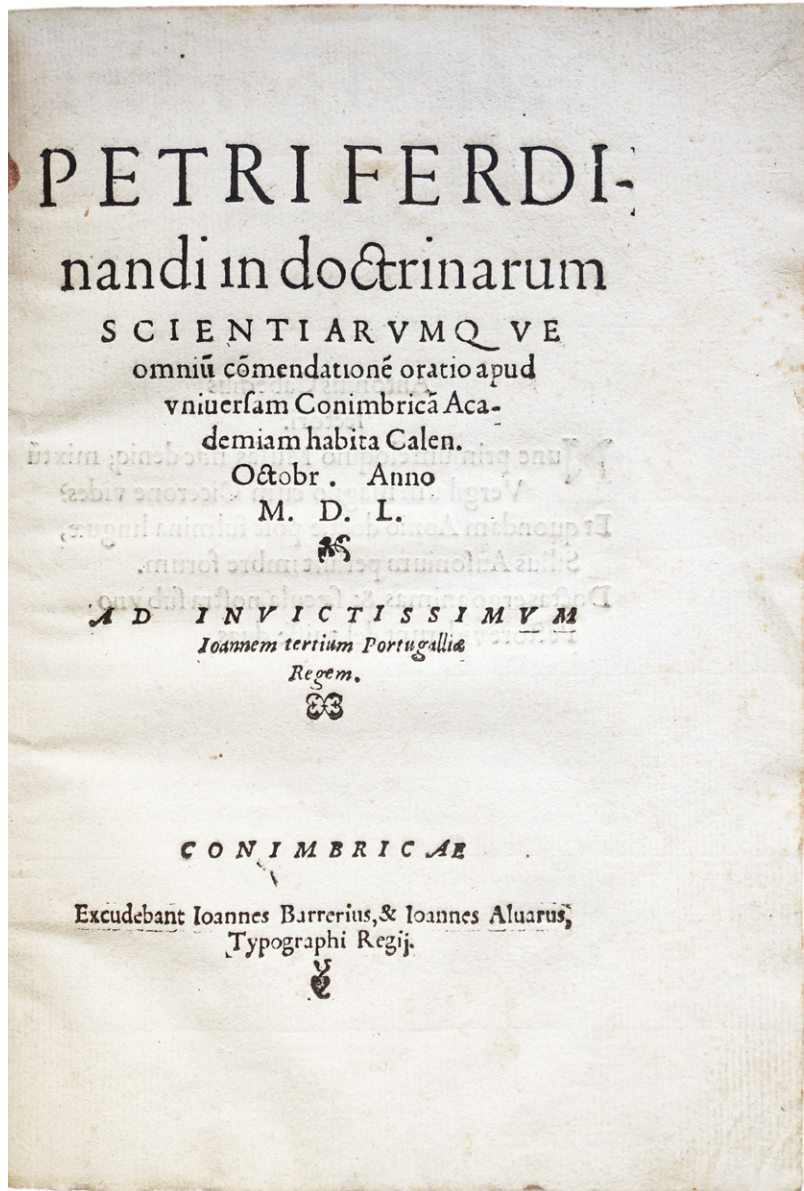
**12. FERNANDES, Pedro.** *Petri Ferdinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omniu[m]co[m]mendatione oratio apud universam Conimbrica[m] Academiam habita Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugallia Regem.* Coimbra: Excudebant Ioannes Barrerius, & Ioannes Aluarus [i.e., João de Barreira and João Álvares], 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. Clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. In fine condition. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infancia, 34-1º Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Penciled note on front pastedown endleaf: "Este exemplar pertenceu a // Guilherme J.C. Henriques // (Da Carnata) [illegible signature]." [20 ll.], signed A-B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>4</sup>. \$15,000.00

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

Pedro Fernandes was a native of Lisbon and page at the court of D. João III, where his father served the king's sister, the Infanta D. Maria. He was sent to study in Paris, where he received a Master of Arts degree in canon law. After six years he was summoned back to Portugal by the king, to join the faculty of Coimbra University.

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

\* Anselmo 275 (citing two copies only, at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto and the Biblioteca Municipal de Évora). Barbosa Machado III, 576. Nicolau Antonio *Nova*, II, 152. Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI: I Tipografia portuguesa* 389. Not in Adams. Not in King Manuel. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia*



Item 12

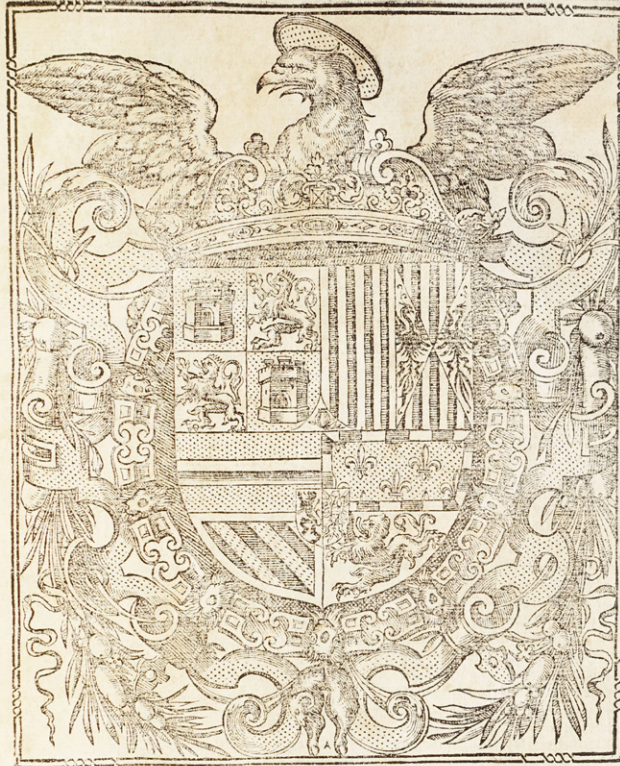
*portuguesa do século XVI*. Not in Coimbra, *Catálogo de reservados* or supplements. Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

*First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru*

**13. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego.** *Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru ... contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y successos ....* 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll.      *2 volumes in 1.*      \$35,000.00

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

The *Historia* details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca's apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V's "New Laws" in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia's account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru. Sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked, he routed Pizarro's followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with



PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA

*Yo Ma*  
*ca Peru*  
*illa fino*  
*rrrique de*  
*uzman*  
*mitisabil*  
*ombros*  
*qui librum*  
*lima usq ad vlti*  
*com paginam*

DEL PERU, QUE SE MANDO ESCRIBIR, à Diego Fernandez, vezino de la ciudad de Palencia. Cõtine la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces.

LA SEGUNDA, CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y ALLANAMIENTO de los Contreras, y don Sebastia de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acontecimientos y successos. Dirigido à la. C. R. M. del Rey DON PHILIPPE nuestro Señor.

Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, y Aragon, y de las Indias.

Se Fue impresso en Seuilla en Casa de Hernando diaz en la calle de la Serpe. Año de 1571.

*Diego Fernandez*

Item 13

an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who served as viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

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

\* Palau 89549. Sabin 24133. Alden & Landis 571/10. BL *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 76. *Catálogo colectivo* F214. Medina, *BHA* 214. Escudero 649-50. Gallardo 2182. JCB I, i, 244-5. JFB F52. HSA p. 200. Salvá 3317. Heredia 3426. Simón Díaz X, n° 512. Cf. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 166620307 (Yale University Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, University of Glasgow Library); 804206549 (Universidad de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 461975557 (University of Alberta); 496579810 (British Library Reference Collections); 69356021 (Universiteit Leiden); 629900181 (Universidad de Valladolid); 457906175 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 954852800 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma, Vittorio Emanuele II); 801066539 (Paris-Mazarine); 919732001 (Universidad de Valencia); digitized copies include 434005201, 760614445, 760670635, 911175008, 928252984. Melvyl cites copies at Berkeley and CRL. KVK (51 databases searched) locates one copy at Hochschulbibliothekszenrum North Rhine-Westphalia (with OCLC accession number 801066539, although OCLC does not list HBZ copy); one copy at Biblioteca regionale universitaria-Catania; and repeats Bibliothèque nationale de France.

#### *On the Council of Trent*

\***14. FUENTIDUEÑA, Pedro de.** *Concio habita ad Sacrosanctam Synodum Trident. Dominica Sanctiss. Trinitatis. XXIII. Maii. MDLXII.* Padua: Ex officina Laurentii Pasquatii et sociorum, 1562. 4°, disbound in much later wrappers (wrappers soiled; spine defective). Circular woodcut printer's device on title page. Woodcut initial. Italic type throughout, except for the title page. Gatherings loose. Some minor soiling. In good to very good condition. 11 [i.e., 10] leaves [final leaf misnumbered 11], signed A-B<sup>4</sup>, C<sup>2</sup>. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Another edition, or issue, appeared in Brescia the same year; each had the date 24 May on the title page. Both have the same number of leaves and the same collation by signatures. We are unable to establish priority.

Pedro de Fuentidueña, a native of Segovia, was a leading humanist and theologian. He was associated with Benito Arias Montano, and took an active part in the Council of Trent.

\* Adams F728; cf. F727 for the Brescia imprint. British Museum, *Italian Pre-1601 STC*, p. 273. Palau, 95504. On Pedro de Fuentidueña, see Rubio Fuentes y Vaquero Chinarro,

# CONCIO

DOCTORIS PETRI

FONTIDONII HISPANI SEGOBIEN.

THEOLOGI ILLVSTRIS. AC REVEREND.

*D. Petri Goncalez de Mendoza,*

Episcopi Salmantini.

HABITA AD SACROSANCTAM  
SYNOVVM TRIDENT.

DOMINICA SANCTISS.

TRINITATIS.

XXIIII. Maii. MDLXII.



PATAVII

Ex officina Laurentii Pasquatii & Sociorum.

MDLXII.



"Un insigne segoviano en el siglo XVI alcalaíno: Pedro de Fuentidueña (1513-1579)," in *Anales Complutenses*, N° 8, (1996), pp. 49-76. Italian Union Catalogue: 11 copies in 10 locations. Jisc lists copy in Bodleian Library-Oxford University; KVK (50 databases searched) repeats Jisc and locates copies in Bibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Staatliche Bibliothek Regensburg, Bibliothek der Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum Berlin. CCPBE cites four copies in Spanish Libraries: Universidad de Salamanca-Biblioteca General Universitaria, Biblioteca Diocesana de Zamora, Biblioteca de Cataluña-Barcelona, Universidad de Valencia-Biblioteca Histórica ("Ej. deteriorado").

*History of Genoa at the Height of Its Maritime & Commercial Power  
References to Christopher Columbus*

**15. GIUSTINIANO, Agostino.** *Castigatissimi annali con la loro copiosa tavola della Eccelsa & Illustrissima Republ. di Genoa, da fideli & approvati Scrittori ... accuratamente raccolti ....* Genoa: [colophon] con diligencia, & opera del nobile Laurentio Lomellino ... per Antonio Bellono Taurinense, 1537. Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary vellum over boards, with old manuscript in 2 columns facing boards; spine with raised bands in four compartments, early ink manuscript title vertically in second and third compartments (defective at head and foot and on bands; some worming on spine; joints going); stubs of leather ties. Title page in red and black, woodcuts on title (angels supporting the arms of Genoa) and on verso (St. George killing the dragon). Light foxing on title page; very slight worming in margin of first 4 leaves; faint dampstains at end. Internally very good. Overall in good to very good condition. Signature "Fletcher" in upper blank margin of title page. A few other contemporary and early inscriptions. (14), 282 ll. \$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION. A history of Genoa through the period of its major importance as a Mediterranean maritime power and commercial center. The author edited a polyglot Psalter (see HARRISSE, *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* 88 bis). On leaf ccxlix appears "an interesting account of Columbus, and a mention of the bequest supposed to have been made by the Admiral 'all'ufficio di S. Georgio la decima parte,' of what he owned, for the erection of an hospital, we believe. The passage is sometimes cited to impart an air of authenticity to the codicil, made according to military usage, and written on a blank leaf of a breviary, said to have been presented to Columbus by Alexander VI ... " (HARRISSE).

*Provenance:* "Fletcher" is Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655-1716), Scottish writer, politician and bibliophile.

\* Alden & Landis 537/11. JFB (1994) G129. HARRISSE, *Bibliotheca americana vetustissima* 220. WILLEMS, *Bibliotheca Fletcheriana: or, the extraordinary library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun* (Wassenaar, privately printed, 1999), p. 95. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Bibliothek Münstergasse—Universität Bern, Die Österreichischen Landesbibliotheken, Herzog-August-Bibliothek—Wolfenbüttel, Göttingen—Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hauptbibliothek- Universitätsbibliothek Wien, Stuttgart- Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Det Kongelige Bibliotek- Denmark, Bibliothèque nationale de France, National Library of Australia [microform], and copies cited in the Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale.



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

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

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

**16. GOES [or Góis], Damião de.** *Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538 ....* Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D<sup>4</sup>, E<sup>6</sup>. Several leaves bound out of order. \$16,000.00

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

On ff. A1v-E1v, Goes gives a detailed account of the first siege of the Portuguese fortress at Diu, in 1538. The Sultan of Gujarat, allied with Ottoman Emperor Suleiman I (1494-1566), attempted to capture the fortress, but the Portuguese successfully held out for four months.

In a separate letter on ff. E2r-E4v, Goes stresses that their conquests and trade in spices allow the Portuguese to spread Christianity in Africa and Asia. Goes mentions Paulo Jovio, an Italian humanist scholar who had apparently doubted the intentions of the Portuguese.

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

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

\* Leite de Faria, *Estudos bibliográficos sobre Damião de Góis e a sua época* 4. Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, *Damião de Góis e o humanismo europeu (1502-2002)* 2. Université de Tours, *L'Humanisme portugais (1500-1580) et l'Europe* 9. Pina Martins, *Damião de Góis, Humaniste européen*, pp. 137-9. Elizabeth Feist Hirsch, *Damião de Góis, The Life and Thought of a Portuguese Humanist, 1502-1574*, p. 226, n. 13. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC*, p. 86. Alves Dias, *A diáspora da palavra*, p. 63. Goes is mentioned in Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, I, i, 179.

BREVIS EXPOSITIO  
De Induciis Nurem-

BERGÆ INTER CÆS. MAIESTATIS  
Oratorem, ac Legatos Ducis Cliuentis, inter-  
uentu Ordinum sacri Imperii pactis, ac ab  
eodem Duce temerè perfideq; rursus  
reiectis & violatis.



ANTVERPIÆ,  
Ex officina Ioan. Graphei, Anno  
M. D. XLIII.  
Cum Cæsareæ Maiestatis Priuilegio.

*Holy Roman Emperor Carlos V vs. the Duke of Guelders  
With a Diatribe against Francis I's Alliance with Suleiman I*

**17. [GRANVELLE, Nicolas Perrenot de].** *Brevis expositio de Induciis Nurembergæ inter Cæs. Maiestatis Oratorem, ac Legatos Ducis Cliuensis, interuentu Ordinum sacri Imperii pactis, ac ab eodem Duce temerè perfidèq[ue] rursus reictis & violatis.* Antwerp: Ex officina Ioan. Graphei [i.e., Joannes Grapheus], 1543. 4°, much later stiff vellum (a bit soiled; slightly warped), title stamped in gilt vertically on spine, date stamped at foot. Woodcut imperial arms on the title page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut vignette (printer's device?) at end: in a circle, a hand writing with a quill pen in a small book, another book above; around the edge of the circle are the words "Scripturas scrutamini." In very good condition. (16 ll., the final l. blank), signed A-D<sup>4</sup> (D4 blank). \$1,600.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this record of diplomatic exchanges justifying Emperor Charles V's rights to the Duchy of Guelders (in the Netherlands). It opens with a diatribe against Francis I of France and his evil alliance with Suleiman I against the Emperor (who was allied with Henry VIII of England). The author blames Francis for corrupting William the Rich, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, into claiming a right to Guelders, and describes the dispute to date. Following this section are the convention between the legates of the Duke and Emperor Charles V; a letter by the legates refuting the Emperor's arguments (May 10, 1543); a mandate of the Duke to his legates (February 10, 1543); and the Emperor's response to the Duke (April 16, 1543).

Around 1472-3, the Duke of Guelders sold his right to succeed to the duchy to the Holy Roman Emperor. The "ownership" of the territory went back and forth over the following decades, since the people of Guelders occasionally decided that they wanted one of their former ducal family back. In 1539 William the Rich, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, claimed that he had succeeded as Duke of Guelders. He married into the French royal family, but Francis I was too busy fighting the Emperor to lend a hand in the battle for Guelders. In early 1540, William attempted to gain an ally against the Emperor by marrying his sister, Anne of Cleves, to Henry VIII; but Henry wasn't taken with Anne, and had the marriage annulled later in 1540.

William ultimately lost his bid for Guelders. By the Treaty of Venlo, 1543 (ending the Italian Wars), Guelders became part of the Habsburg Netherlands.

Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (1486-1550), a Burgundian politician, served as a close advisor to Emperor Charles V; from 1530 until his death, he was one of the emperor's most trusted advisers in Germany. He was also suzerain of the imperial city of Besançon (where he built the Palace Granvelle) and held an influential position in the Netherlands. His son was the cardinal and politician Antoine Perrenot de Granvelle, also a leading Habsburg minister.

Born at Alost circa 1502, Joannes Grapheus was active as a printer in Antwerp from about 1527 until the end of the 1560s. He was a brother of the Antwerp city clerk and humanist Cornelius Scribonius Grapheus, and was also related to the Birckmans, printers of Cologne. Looking at the large number of works he produced, one gains the impression that they were chiefly meant for intellectuals and humanists: for the most part they are works of scholarship, mainly in Latin. By contrast, he printed few texts in Dutch or French. Nevertheless, he was one of the first printers in the Netherlands to use roman and italic types for works in the vernacular.

\* *Bibliotheca Palatina* E1193. Cockx-Indestege, *Typographica Belgica*, 416. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC*, p. 83. Not in Adams. OCLC: 9488299

(Saint Bonaventure University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, calling for [16] pp. [sic], signed [A]-D<sup>4</sup> with D4 blank); 633545614 (Universitätsbibliothek München, calling for [15] Bl.); 460400903 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 606325437 (British Library); plus 3 records for microform copies, 311483054 (20 copies, calling for [15 Bl.]); 614476629 (3 copies, calling for [15 Bl.]); and 28816675 (2 copies). Jisc repeats British Library and adds Middle Temple Library. KVK (51 databases searched): Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußische Kulturbesitz, Universität Salzburg, Museum Plantin Moretus, Royal Library of Belgium, Ghent University, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha Universitätsbibliothek Gotha, Göttingen-Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Halle/Saale- Franckesche Stiftungen Bibliothek, Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Jena, Universitätsbibliothek Kiel, Universitätsbibliothek Osnabrück, Universitätsbibliothek Rostock, Weimar—Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel- Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Bibliotheca Palatina, British Library.

*One of the Most Famous Plays of the Seventeenth Century*

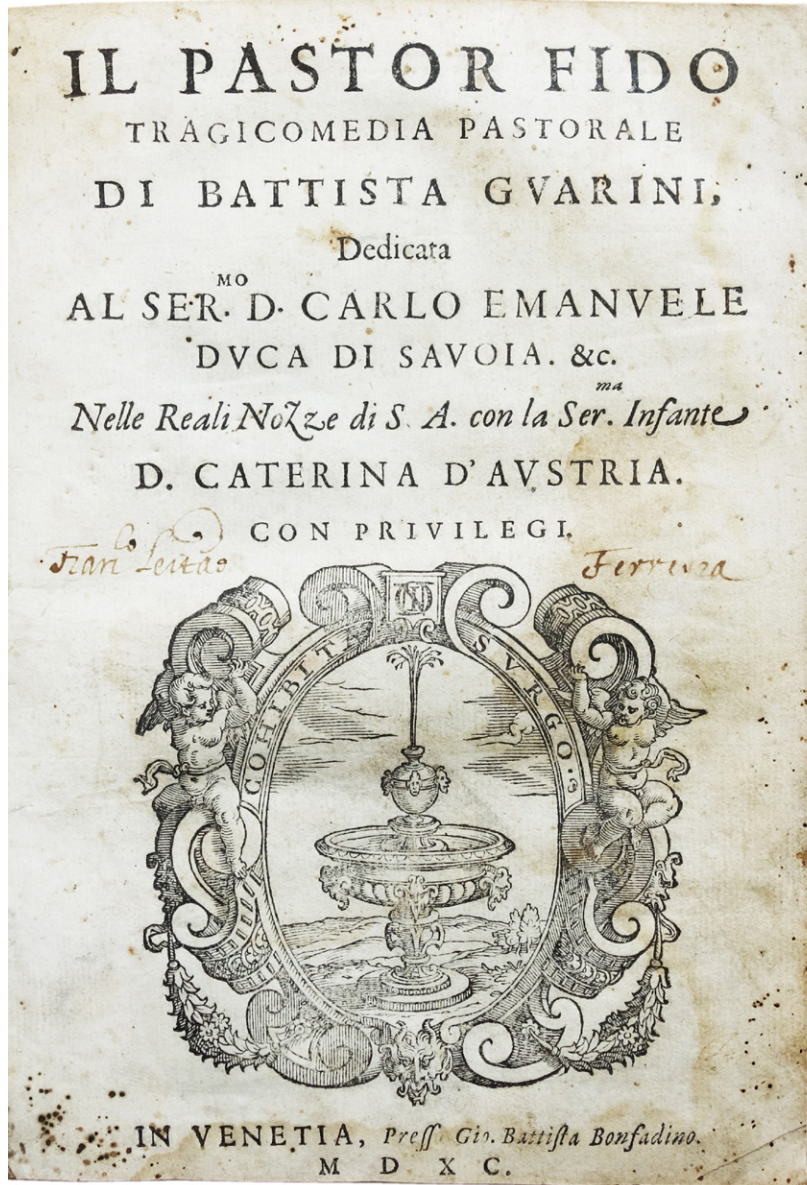
\*18. GUARINI, [Giovanni] Battista. *Il pastor fido, tragicomedia pastorale*. Venice: Press. Gio. Battista Bonfadino, 1590. 4° (19.2 x 14.5 cm.), old limp vellum (lacks ties, soiled), horizontal manuscript title on spine, fore-edge cover extensions, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut printer's device on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical and woodcut headpieces, woodcut tailpieces and vignettes. Title page with some soiling and light to middling dampstains. Occasional light dampstains, mostly in some outer margins. Final leaf repaired with bottom fifth of recto missing, causing loss of last two lines of text. In good condition. Old ink signature of Francisco Leitão Ferreira on title page. First line of leaf M3 recto corrected in ink in a contemporary hand. [138 ll.], signed A<sup>4</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, B-Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa-Ll<sup>4</sup>. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION? The same year saw the appearance of a Ferrara edition, in 12°.

Guarini's *Il pastor fido*, a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the seventeenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest to be revised in the author's lifetime being that of Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel's opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

*Provenance*: Francisco Leitão Ferreira (Lisbon, 1667-Lisbon, 1735? or 1755?), Portuguese poet and historian, was a secular priest, prior of the Loreto church, and member of the Academia Real de História. He belonged to various literary societies of the time, and contributed to the *Fénix renascida*, *Eva e Ave*, and the *Memórias históricas e panegíricas* of Frei Manuel de Sá, in addition to several works which appeared independently under his own name. See *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 467-8.

\* Brunet II, 1774: "Edition rare et regardée comme la première de cette Pastorale". Chiesa. *Teatro italiano del Cinquecento*, 122. Choix XIII, 21504. Gay III, 665: "Première édition rare". Graesse III, 167. Adams G1430. British Library, *Pre-1601 Italian STC*, p. 317. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität Berlin, Hauptbibliothek-Universitätsbibliothek



Item 18



Basel, Bibliothek Münsterergasse—Universitätsbibliothek Bern, Université de Genève, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preußischer Kulturbesitz (war loss, not possible to consult this copy), Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen, Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Göttingen, Universitätsbibliothek Kiel, Wiemar—Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Hamburg Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek.


*Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book*

*“A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI” (Brasiliana Itau)  
Earliest Depiction of Authentic Indigenous Brazilians and their Mores  
First Depiction of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe*

**19. [HENRI II, King of France].** *C'est la deduction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibes par les citoiens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry seco[n]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeux & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jedy premier & seco[n]d iours d' Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumphe, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornementz [sic] d'iceluy y sont apposez chascun en son lieu comme l'on pourra veoir par le discours de l'histoire.* Rouen: On les vend ... chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dictz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord], 1551. 4° (22.3 x 16.4 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century crushed crimson morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet (some slight wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short-title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, place and date gilt in third, covers with gilt triple-ruled borders and gilt coronet above initials “A.A.” at centers, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place-marker. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double-page, including the “Figure des Brisilians” [sic, K2v-K3r]. Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices) on R2v-R3r. 43 woodcut initials. Roman type; verse and song in italic. In very good to fine condition. 67 (of 68 leaves), lacking only A4, a blank, as in most, if not all, known copies. \$100,000.00


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

The village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians who had been brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. They presented tableaux of Indian life and customs, and at

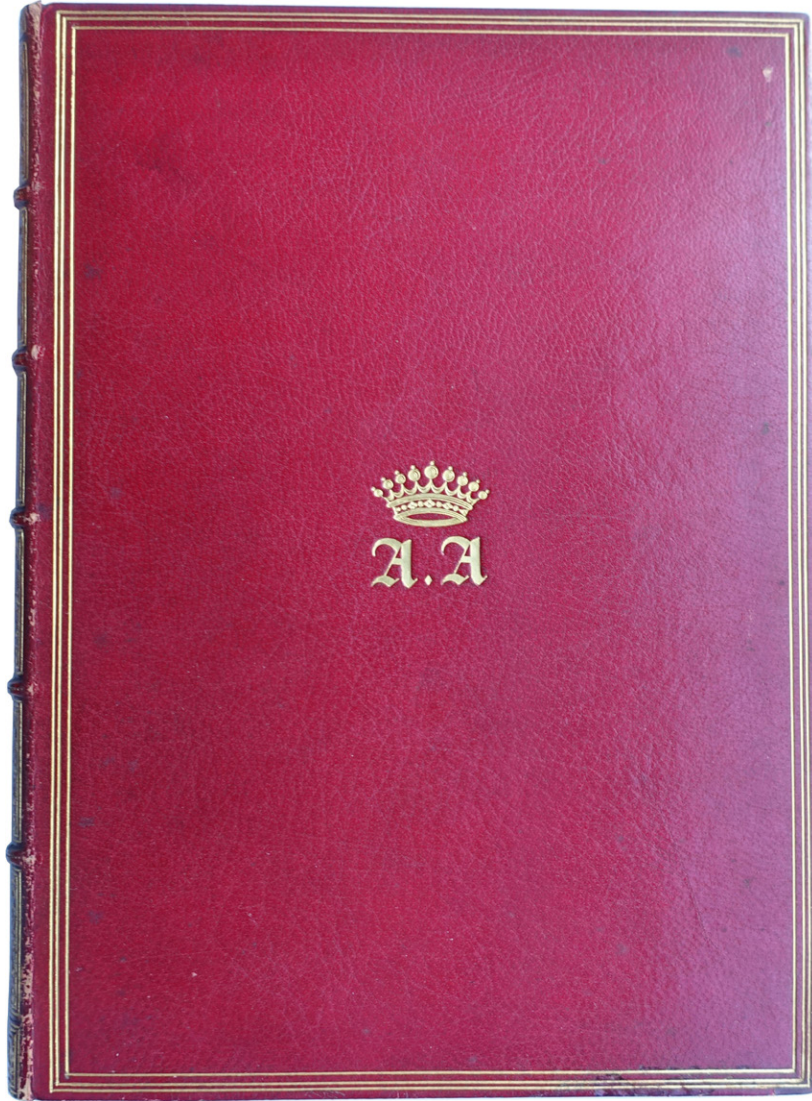

**CEST LA DEDV-**  
**ction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spe-**  
**CTACLES ET MAGNIFIQVES THEATRES**  
**DRESSES, ET EXHIBES PAR LES CITOI-**  
 ens de Rouen ville Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, A la  
 sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry secód.  
 leur souuerain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame  
 Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de  
 leur triumphantioyeulx & nouuel aduenement en  
 icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & ieu  
 dy premier & secódiours d'Octobre, Mil  
 cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus ex-  
 presse intelligence de ce tant ex-  
 cellent triumphe, Les figu-  
 res & pourtraictz des  
 principaulx aorne-  
 mentz d'iceluy  
 y sont apposez chascun en son lieu comme l'on pourra veoir  
 par le discours de l'histoire.



**Auec priuilege du Roy.**


 On les vend a rouen chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Jehan ditz  
 du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires.

1551.



*Item 19*



Figure de  
l'île.

Item 19

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

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

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

\* Alden & Landis 551/36. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 174-7. *Brasiliana Itau*, p. 93. Brunet II, 998-9; *Supplement* I, 447-8: “ce beau livre, si précieux”. Grässe (*Suppl.*), p. 276. Sabin 73458. Berlin, *Ornamentstichsammlung* 2983. Mortimer, *French* 203. Mindlin, *Highlights* 80. Brun, *Livre illustré en France au XVIe siècle*, pp. 194-195. Rosenwald 1051. Vinet 473.

#### *First Comprehensive Treatise on Proper Portuguese Spelling*

**20. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de.** *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa. Obra util, & necessaria, assi pera bem screver a lingua hespanhol, como a latina, & quaesquer outras, que da latina teem origem ....* Lisbon: Per João de Barreira, 1576. 4°, late eighteenth-century mottled sheep (very slight wear to extremities), smooth spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page of a palm tree with mountains and setting (or rising?) sun in background, in an oval frame, with the words “Omnia” and “Omnibvs” vertically at each side. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Bookplate of Aníbal Fernandes Thomáz. (4 ), 78 ll. \$8,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first comprehensive treatise on proper Portuguese spelling, and only the second published study of any aspect of the Portuguese language, preceded by Fernão de Oliveira’s Portuguese grammar of 1536 (see Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa*, 9th ed., p. 25). It can be seen as part of the widespread effort in the sixteenth century to standardize the orthography of vernaculars.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer, and juriconsult (ca. 1530-1608), was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (court

ORTHOGRAPHIA  
DA LINGOA  
PORTVGVESA.

Obra vtil, & necessaria, afi pera bem screuer a lingua  
Hefpanhol, como a Latina, & quaeſquer outras,  
que da Latina teem origem.

*Item hum tractado dos pontos das claufulas.*

Pelo Licenciado Duarte Nunez do Lião.



EM LISBOA,  
Per Ioão de Barreira impressor delRei N. S.

M. D. LXXVI.

of appeals). His many other published works include the *Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações* (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his *Leis extravagantes*, Lisbon, 1569), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), *Origem da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), and *Descripção do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).

*Provenance:* Aníbal [or Annibal] Fernandes Thomáz [or Tomás], 1849-1911. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomaz was born in Figueira-da-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates, Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.

\* Innocêncio II, 210. Anselmo 225. Barbosa Machado I, 736-7. Palau 196757. BN, Lisboa, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 410. Coimbra, *Reservados*, 1473. King Manuel 154. Welsh, *Greenlee Collection* 2606. Mindlin, *Highlights* 504. Palha 668. Salvá 2359. Heredia 1481. Fernandes Thomáz 2726 (presumably the present copy). Azevedo-Samodães 2244. NUC: DLC, ICN, MH OCLC: 8312043 (Cornell, Getty, University of California at Berkeley, Newberry Library, University of Illinois, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Oxford); 228719002 (Huntington Library, Art Collections & Botanical Garden, Universitaet Göttingen); 928331483 (Universidade de Sevilla); 563162942 (British Library); 908826760 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 165704842 (internet resource [Bayerische Staatsbibliothek]); 645343086 (Universidade de Salamanca); 645343088 (Universidade de Salamanca); 774096593 (no library listed). Porbase locates copies at Torre do Tombo, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Universidade de Coimbra, Exército-Biblioteca). KVK (51 databases searched): Royal Library of Belgium; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München (internet resource); Universität Salzburg; EROMM (repeats Bayerische Staatsbibliothek internet resource); British Library.

#### *Discusses Spanish Discoveries in the New World*

**21. LOPEZ MADERA, Gregorio.** *Excelencias de la monarchia y reyno de España ....* Valladolid: Por Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1597. Folio (28.5 x 19.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (recased; relatively recent endleaves), title vertically in manuscript on spine. Large woodcut of royal arms of Spain on title page. Woodcut initials. Ruled borders. Occasional light foxing and minor stains. A few small marginal wormholes on first 2 and last few leaves. Overall in good condition. Old ownership signature, scored, on title page; another signature (?) scored on blank verso of title page. Notes on final blank page. A few early marginal notations. (12), 84 ll., signed ¶<sup>4</sup>, a<sup>8</sup>, A-K<sup>8</sup>, L<sup>4</sup>. Folio 61 misnumbered as 50, f. 80 misnumbered as 78. \$2,200.00

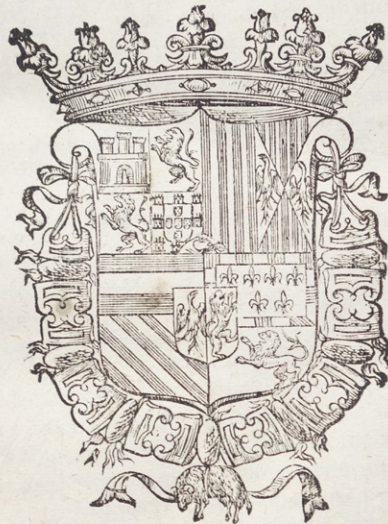
FIRST EDITION; others appeared at Toledo, 1617 and Madrid, 1625. (The 1517 edition is a ghost, no doubt deriving from a typo: see *Ticknor Catalogue*.)

The Spanish discoveries in the New World are discussed on ff. 61 [misnumbered 50]-72: "De la grandeza y potencia del reyno de España en si, y sus partes, y en lo que

EXCELENCIAS  
DE LA MONARCHIA Y  
REYNO DE ESPAÑA.

AVTOR EL LICENCIADO GREGO-  
rio Lopez Madera Fiscal del Rey Don Phelippe II. nuestro  
señor, en la Real Chancilleria de Granada.

Dirigidas al Principe Don Phelippe nuestro señor.



Con Privilegio, En la ciudad de Valladolid,  
Por Diego Fernandez de Cordoua Impressor  
del Rey nuestro señor. Año de. 1597.  
A costa de Martin de Cordoua mercader de libros.



comprender su grande monarchia con el descubrimiento, y conquista de las Indias, y Nuevo Mundo y como España toda es un solo reyno."

This interesting work by Lopez de Madera, Philip II's crown attorney at Granada, also contains historical records of the kings of Spain beginning with Alaric, the first Gothic king, as well as discussions of antiquities, heraldry, the spread of Catholicism in Spain, and practical and abstract principles of government.

The majority of copies, but not all copies, contain an additional 4 unnumbered preliminary leaves [A1-4], between quires ¶<sup>4</sup> and a<sup>8</sup>, consisting of a "Prologo" [A1-A2 recto], "Indice de los Capítulos deste lib" [A2 recto-A2 verso], and "Cathologo de los Autores ..." [A2 verso-A4 verso].

\* Alcocer y Martinez 369: calling for 14 preliminary leaves, 84 ff. [the index is said to consist of 10 unnumbered preliminary leaves; our copy contains an index, complete, consisting of 8 unnumbered preliminary leaves]; cf. 51: locating a copy with imprint date "1517" at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. *Catálogo colectivo* L1203: without mention of a "1517" edition [the online CCPBE calls for 16 preliminary leaves, giving the collation by signatures as ¶<sup>4</sup>, A<sup>4</sup>, a<sup>8</sup>, A-K<sup>8</sup>, L<sup>4</sup>]. Alden & Landis 597/43. Palau 141348: calling for 16, 84 ll. Salvá 3005 [calling for 16 preliminary ll.]. Heredia 3109 [the Salvá copy]. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 207 [with 16 unnumbered preliminary leaves]: "The edition of 1517, mentioned by Antonio, has no existence, the date being a mere misprint for 1597." Not in Almirante, which cites only the 1624-25 edition. Not in Adams. Not in Sabin or Vindel. Not in HSA or JFB (1994). Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quincentistas espanhóis*. NUC: NN, NNH, CU, MH, TxU, RPJCB, NcD, PU. OCLC: 17648480 (19 copies, record calls for [12], 84 ll.); 492831382 (2 copies, collation of preliminary leaves not given); 220750177 (collation not given, possibly a digitized copy); 470384900 (record calls for 16, 84 ff., Bibliothèque nationale de France); 475346135 (without collation); 638778512 (record calls for [12], 84 ff., Universidad de Valladolid); 645098111 (record calls for [12], 84 ff., Universidad de Salamanca). According to Josiah, the JCB copy collates the same as ours. KVK (51 databases searched): Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Hauptbibliothek; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek; Nationale bibliotheek van Nederland; Universität Wien; Union Catalog of Austria online resource; Biblioteca nazionale centrale-Roma; Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Denmark; EROMM (internet resource); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Bibliothèque Saint Geneviève, Bibliothèque Mazarine; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

*Biography of the Founder of the Carthusians*  
*Author's Earliest Work*

**22. MADARIAGA, Fray Juan de.** *Vida del serafico Padre San Bruno, patriarca de la Cartuxa: con el origen y principio y costumbres desta sagrada religion ....* Valencia: En casa de Pedro Patricio Mey, 1596. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (lacking the two buttons but with the ties), fore-edge cover extensions, vertical manuscript title on spine, covers with two manuscript-ruled borders. Large woodcut of St. Bruno on title-page. Woodcut initials. Some light browning; occasional dampstains, for the most part small and minor; larger, but still light in the last few leaves. For the most part clean, and with ample margins. In very good to fine condition overall. Early ink manuscript ownership statement on

title-page: "Pertinet ad Conventum Madridi excalceatorum Augustini madrid. Fr. Andres dela Asuncion." Oval green printed paper ticket of Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (10), 197, (1) ll. Leaf 196 is misnumbered 197, followed by the correctly numbered leaf 197. Signed §<sup>s</sup>, \*<sup>2</sup>, A-Z<sup>s</sup>, Aa-Bb<sup>s</sup>.

\$3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's earliest work. St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, was born in Cologne about 1030. He was educated there, and afterwards at Reims and Tours, where he studied under Berengar. After being ordained at Cologne, he was called to Reims in 1057 to head the cathedral school, to oversee the schools of the diocese, and in addition to be canon and diocesan chancellor. He had a falling out with a new archbishop, however, and having been deprived of all offices, fled the see in 1076. Bruno was put forward as a candidate for archbishop in 1080, but King Philip I of France successfully opposed his appointment. With six companions, Bruno then retired to a desolate mountainous area called Chartreuse, near Grenoble, where he founded the Carthusian order in 1084. Six years later Pope Urban II called him to Rome, offering to make him archbishop of Reggio. Bruno refused and withdrew to a desert in Calabria. There he established two other monasteries, and died in 1101. Bruno wrote commentaries on the Psalms and the Pauline Epistles. Some other works by namesakes have been attributed to him.

The Carthusian monk Fr. Juan de Madariaga was a native of Valencia. It has been suggested that paintings by Spanish painters of the Golden Age commissioned by Carthusian monasteries were inspired by this work.

*Provenance:* Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), born in the freguesia de Cabaços, concelho de Alvaiázere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle / father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. He was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubián (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanière (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

\* Palau 146203. Antonio *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, I, 728. *Catálogo colectivo, século XVI* M54. BL *Pre-1601 Spanish STC*, p. 125. HSA p. 324. Not in Adams. Not in Salvá or Heredia, which list two other works by the author. OCLC: 249495765 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße: 562434311 (British Library); 829250542 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 638806745 (Universidad de Salamanca, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Valladolid, Bibliothèque nationale de France). CCPBE cites nine copies (at least 2 incomplete, and one in private hands). Jisc repeats British Library, adding Oxford University and London Library. Hollis cites an apparently incomplete copy, listing only 9 preliminary pages. Not in Orbis. Not in Melvyl, which lists a single copy of another work by the author at UCB. KVK (51 databases searched): Rossiyskaya Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka Moskva; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußischer Kulturbesitz; British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

VIDA  
DEL SERAFICO

PADRE SAN BRVNO

PATRIARCA DE LA  
CARTVXA:

*Con el origen y principio y costumbres desta  
sagrada Religion.*

Escrita por fray Iuan de Madariaga monge de  
la Cartuxa de nuestra Señora de  
Portaceli.



*Examine  
Madrid  
en August*

*de la imprenta  
de la Cartuxa  
de Portaceli  
en August*

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Valencia, en casa de Pedro Patriçio Mey.  
Año de 1596.

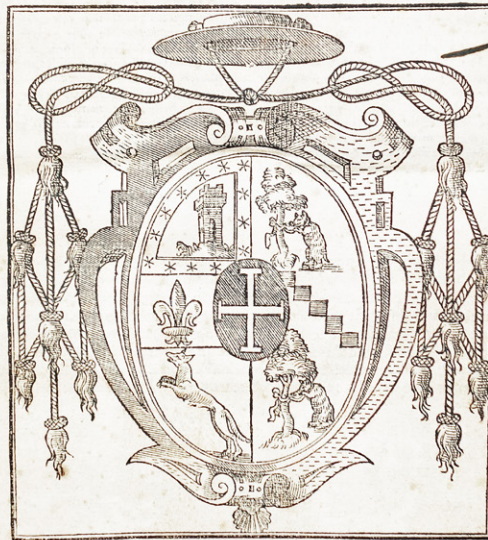
CONCORDIA

Et noua reductio antinomiarũ iuris comunis, ac regij Hispaniarum: in qua veræ horum iurium differentie, & quæ amplurium legum regiarum, communiũque intellectus, & recepta praxis caularum forensium explicantur.

*Cui additæ sunt differentie, ac concordie inter ius regium, & regni Nauarre.*

ET SUPERADDITVS EST PERVTILIS EPILOGVS LEGVM SEPTVM PARTITARVM, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per defuetudinem, aut contrarium vsũ, in totum, vel partem correctæ, atque abrogatæ inueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarũ partitarũ, & titulorum digestus: in gratiam studioforum iudicum, & aduocatorum totius Hispaniæ.

*Authore Ioãne Martinez de Olano, in Supremo regio Senatu & curia Catholica Aduocato. Ad illustrissimum dominum Didacũ Couarruias à Leiuã Episcopũ Segobiensem, & suppremi regij Senatus Præsidentem.*



*Cum licentia & privilegio Regio.*

B V R G I S,  
Apud Philippum Iuntam.

1 5 7 5

666

*Siglo 15to  
Philipo 2º  
ano 1575*

*Sevilla  
1575*

*Spanish Law Handbook with Concordance to Laws of Navarre*

**23. MARTÍNEZ DE OLANO, Juan.** *Concordia et nova reductio antinomiarum iuris comunis, ac regij Hispaniarum in qua veræ horum iurium differentia, & quàmplurium legum regiarum, communiuque intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum forensium explicantur. Cui additæ sunt differentiæ, ac concordia inter ius regium & regni Nauarræ. Et superadditæ est perotilis epilogo legum setem partitarum, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per desuetudinem, aut contrarium vsum, in totum, vel partem correctæ, atque abrogatæ inueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarum partitarum, & titulorum digestus: in gratiam studiosorum iudicum, & aduocatorum totius Hispaniæ.* Burgos: Apud Philippum Iuntam [i.e., Felipe Junta], 1575. Folio (28 x 19.7 cm.), old red cloth loosely attached to leather-covered boards; attached to the upper cover, cut from a separate piece of cloth, is an armorial design (?) that includes a crown densely embroidered in yellow, red, and orange, against a pale blue background, all within an oval cartouche. Large woodcut coat of arms of dedicatee, Diego COVARRUBIAS Y LEYVA, Bishop of Segovia on title-page (Bishop's arms are oval, set in a cartouche, with bishop's cap over the shield within an almost square [12 x 11 cm.] double-ruled border). Woodcut initials, several rather large and elegant. Index and main text in 2 columns. Some browning and waterstains; title-page almost detached; a few running heads and page numbers slightly shaved. In good condition. Five contemporary and later ink inscriptions in margins of title-page, four of them scored. Early ink inscription on ã5r ("De la Biblioteca del Lizdº [Licenciado?] Maximo"). Early ink inscriptions in lower blank margin of verso of final leaf ("Francisco de Castro" and trial signatures). (8 ll.), cclxiii [i.e., cclxxiiij] pp., (1 blank l., 12 ll.), signed ã<sup>8</sup>, A-Q<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, S-T<sup>6</sup>. \$2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Spanish law, with a concordance of Castilian law to the laws of Navarre—an early example in Spain of comparative legal studies. An appendix on the *Siete Partidas* states which of these thirteenth-century laws have fallen out of use or been superseded by other laws. The "Prafationes eiusdem authoris" (ã5v-ã8v) includes a discussion of whether canon law or royal laws take precedence in Spain.

Juan Martínez de Olano was a native of Estella (Lizarra), in Navarre, in the Basque region.

\* Adams M730. Antonio *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, I, 735. *Catálogo Colectivo* M872-3. Palau 155454 (giving collation with only 7 preliminary leaves and without the blank leaf after the main body of text; only work listed by this author). Pettas, *A History & Bibliography of the Giunt (Junta) Printing Family in Spain* 510. HSA p. 340. Not in British Library, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC*. Not in Salvá or Heredia. NUC: MH-L, NNH, NNC, DLC. OCLC: 10996917 (Columbia University-Law School, University of California-Berkeley Law Library, Library of Congress, Harvard University-Law School Library, Cambridge University, University of Oxford); 835267271 (Mazarine Library); 630154677 (Universidad de Valladolid); 756210672 (Biblioteca del Instituto Riva Agüero); 946136981 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Jisc repeats Oxford University and Cambridge University.



*Item 23*

*Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516*  
*References to Hispaniola and to Portuguese India*

\*24. **MOCENIGO, Andrea.** *Bellum Cameracense*. Venice: Bernardino dei Vitali, 1525. 8°, nineteenth-century marbled boards (spine and corners worn), burgundy leather lettering piece (slightly chipped), gilt letter. Woodcut initials. Italic type throughout, except for title page and headings. Very occasional light foxing. Small light dampstain in outer margins of 20 leaves. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. A few contemporary or early manuscript ink annotations. Small, neat, old ink Jesuit college ownership inscription in upper outer corner of title page. (188 ll.). \$3,600.00

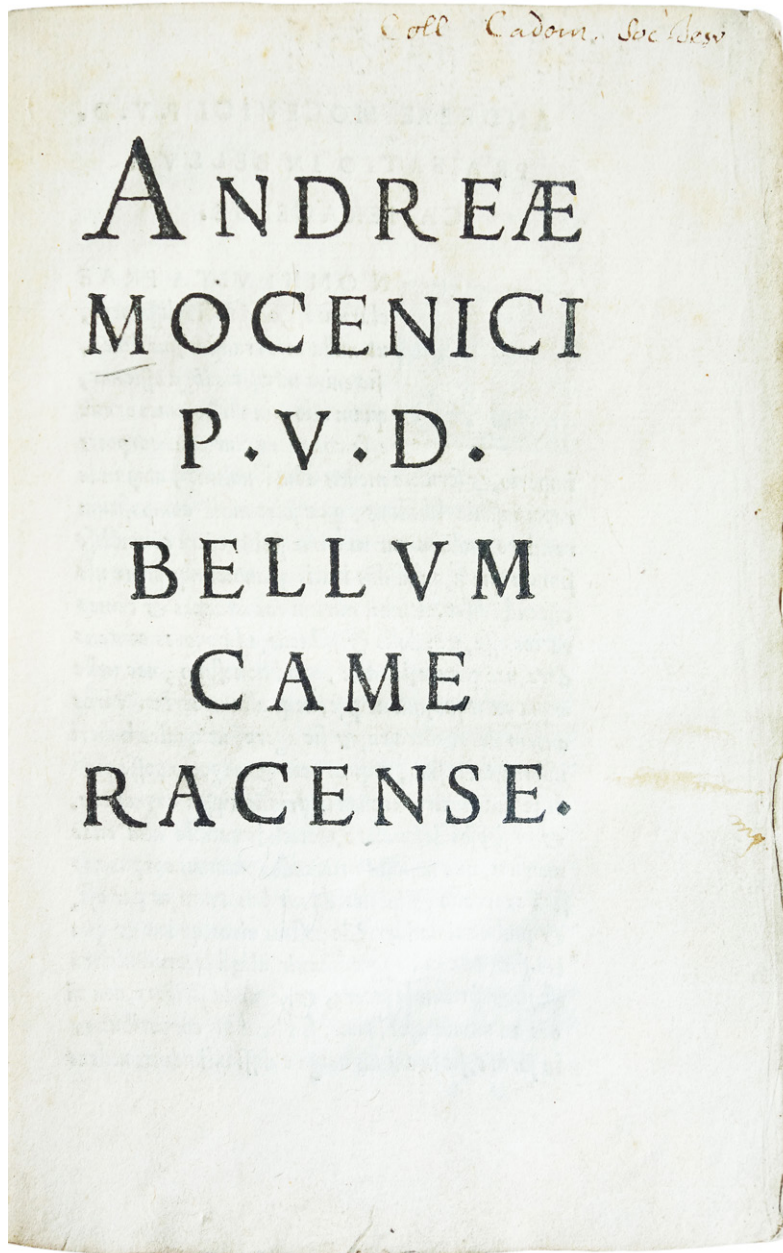
FIRST EDITION, with a reference to Hispaniola on leaf q8<sup>v</sup>, as well as a reference to the Portuguese in India under King Manuel I, which begins on q8<sup>v</sup> and continues on to leaf r1<sup>r</sup>. This work is the most important contemporary source for the history of Venetian territory in the period 1509-1516.

The *Bellum Cameracense* is a history of the Italian wars of 1508 to 1516, in which shifting alliances fought for control of Northern Italy. The League of the Cambrai, 1508-10, was an alliance initially formed by Pope Julius II, together with Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, King Louis XII of France, King Ferdinand II of Aragón, and several Italian city-states against the Republic of Venice, with the aim of checking Venice's territorial expansion. The Republic was soon on the verge of ruin. Its army was defeated by the French at Agnadello (1509); most of the territories it had occupied were lost; and Maximilian entered Venetia. The Republic had to make concessions to the pope and to Ferdinand. The Republic emerged from the war having suffered serious losses, but by no means crushed.

The League of the Cambrai gave way to the Holy League against the French. This was an alliance formed (1510-11) by Pope Julius II during the Italian Wars for the purpose of expelling Louis XII of France from Italy, thereby consolidating papal power. Venice, the Swiss cantons, Ferdinand II of Aragón, Henry VIII of England, and Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I were the chief members of the league. The Swiss, who did most of the fighting, routed the French at Novara (1513), but in the same year Julius II died and the league fell apart. The French victory (1515) at Marignano reestablished the French in Lombardy.

The work is dedicated to Andrea Gritti who had led a force of Venetians as *proveditor* and later served as commander of the Venetian forces. An Italian translation appeared in 1544.

\* Adams M1518. Alden & Landis 525/11. British Museum, Pre-1601 Italian STC, p. 442. JCB I, i, 94. Cicogna 792. Short-Title Catalog of Books Printed in Italy and of Books in Italian Printed Abroad, 1501-1600, Held in Selected North American Libraries, II, 403. Not in HARRISSE or Additions. Not located in Porbase. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies in Staatliche Bibliothek Neuburg an der Donau, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg; online resource at Bibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Frankfurt-Universitätsbibliothek J. C. Senckenberg, Universitätsbibliothek Marburg, Halle / Saale-Franckesche Stiftungen Bibliothek, Hannover—Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Universität Wien.







Item 25

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

25. [ORDER OF AVIZ]. *Regra & statutos da hordem adujs*. [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy morocco with gilt panels and filigree ornament, facing flyleaves blue moiré, all edges gilt. In a recent navy morocco slipcase with dark blue moiré sides. Full-page woodcut of St. Benedict within woodcut border (putti and twining vines), xylographic title, 2 woodcut emblems of the Order of Aviz, woodcut initials (2 historiated). Gothic letter (Campos 1:105G and 4:122G), 2 columns. Washed and expertly re-sized; nevertheless, in exceptionally fine condition. (5), LIII [i.e., LXIII], (5) ll. Appears to lack preliminary blank, presumably canceled, as in all recorded copies. \$200,000.00

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

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

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

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

\* King Manuel 17. Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* P1. Jüsten, *Incunábulos e post-incunábulos portugueses* 54. Anselmo 439. Innocência VII, 60-1. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 527-8. Figanière 1525. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 227. BM Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC (1966) p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, I, Tipografia portuguesa* 884. Palha 2589. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 536. *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada* 142. Maggs, *Seventy-Five Spanish Books* (Catalogue 589, 1933)15: listed at £275. Not in Adams. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em*

## Os sete peccados mortaes.

fo. XLVI

**E**ste p̄cepto pode al/  
guñ pecar. furtado. ou  
tomando p̄ força. ou p̄ enga/  
no. ou malicia as cousas a/  
lbeas. ou as rretêdo nom as  
rrestituynndo aos pprios do/  
nos. nê as cousas que achou  
ou comprou aos ladroes.

**E** Doytauo. nom dyras  
falso testemũbo.

**E**ste p̄cepto pode al/  
guñ pecar. e poendo fal/  
so testemũbo. defamãdo. di/  
zendo mal por de tras se cre/  
tamête. dizendo mintira. cõ/  
trahõ pueyto do proximo.

**E** nono nõ cobijaras  
a molher do teu primo.

**E**ste p̄cepto pode al/  
guñ pecar. cobijãdo as  
molheres rretendo os p̄sa/  
mentos da luxuria per sp̄ço  
e com dilleytaçam.

**E** decimo. nom deseja/  
ras ho albeyo.

**E**ste p̄cepto pode al/  
guñ pecar. desejãdo as  
cousas albeas per furto. ou  
rapina. ou per algũa outra

mancyra yllícita.

**E** Os sete peccados  
mortaes.

**E** D primeyro. soberba.

**E**ste peccado pode al/  
guñ pecar. desejãdo di/  
nidades. bõrras. ou plazias  
gloriãdo se vaãmente. louã/  
do se muyto. ou com mintira  
sob desimulaçam fazer algũ  
bem por amo: da vaã gloria.  
ou por auer algũa cousa. o  
que he ypocresia. contenden/  
do cõ pertinacia cõtra ha ver/  
dade. presumindo de sy. esti/  
mãdo se. alenãtando se mais  
do que he. desprezãdo os ou/  
tros. julgãdo. e escandalizã/  
do e trazendo os a peccado. e  
nam dãdo. graças a d̄s dos  
bees espirituães. corporães  
e temporaes.

**E** D segundo. auareza.

**E**ste peccado pode al/  
guñ pecar. tomãdo per  
força. vsurpãdo. destroyndo  
cometêdo symonia. cometê/  
do vsura. emprestãdo. e ganã/  
do. julgãdo. rretendo a q̄llas  
cousas que nom sam suas.

*Portugal no século XVI*. Not in *Livros quincentistas portugueses da Biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* or *Coimbra, Reservados*. Not in *Catálogo colectivo*. NUC: MH. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; however, there is an incomplete copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal).

*Two Works by an Important Portuguese Humanist*

**26. OSÓRIO [DA FONSECA], Jerónimo.** *De gloria libri V ... Eiusdem de nobilitate civili et christiana, libri V...* Basel: Apud Petrum Pernam [i.e., Peter Perna], 1573. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects at head and foot of spine, and to upper outer corner of front cover, ties gone, text block about to become loose from the binding), fore-edge cover extensions. Woodcut initials. Some light dampstaining and very light toning. In very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf, repeated twice: "Ad usum Fr[at]ris Angeli Minicurij Carm." Old stamp in blue ink on title page ("C.G." inside circle, "M.D.I.P.D.R.D.I." around edge, i.e., Ministero Dela Istruzione Publica Del Regno D'Italia, Commissione Governativa). (8 ll.), 511 pp. \$1,600.00

*De Gloria* was patterned on three works by Cicero, *De gloria*, *De Republica*, and *De consolatione*. A paraphrase of the Book of Job, it advocates resignation and patience as consolations for the ills of life. It was published in Florence, 1552, Alcalá, 1568 and 1572, and Bilbao, 1578, and appeared in several editions in Basel, London, and Cologne during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several of these editions included the *De nobilitate*.

The *De nobilitate* is an important work on political theory and social structure. The first work by this noted Portuguese humanist to be published in Portugal, it appeared originally in Lisbon, 1542, having been written when Osório was 30 years old and studying Hebrew and theology at Bologna. An English version by W. Blandie appeared in London, 1576; the Latin text was reprinted in Basel (together with the *De gloria*), 1571, 1573, 1576, and 1583. It also appeared in London, 1580, and Cologne 1595.

Osório (1506-1580), the "Cicero of Portugal," studied philosophy in Paris, where he became friends with St. Ignatius of Loyola. (Osório later helped persuade D. João III to admit the Society of Jesus into Portugal.) Osório went to study in Bologna, but soon after *De nobilitate civili* appeared, D. João III invited him to take a professorship at Coimbra. He became tutor to D. Antonio, Prior of Crato, and served as archdeacon of the Cathedral of Évora (1560) and bishop of Silves (1564 until his death). His history of the reign of D. Manuel (1495-1521), written in Latin so that it might gain a wider audience (*De rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniae*, 1571), is a classic of Portuguese historiography, with significant information on Africa, India and Brazil. Osório's Portuguese style is known from a few remarkable letters, including one to D. Sebastião, advising him to marry. Osório's library was seized by Lord Essex at the capture of Faro in 1596, and was given to the recently founded Bodleian Library.

\* Adams O372. British Museum, *Pre-1601 German STC*, p. 667. This edition not in Porbase, which lists earlier editions of Coimbra, 1549; Florence, 1552; Alcalá, 1568 and 1572; and Basel, 1572. KVK (51 databases searched): Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt-Zentralbibliothek und Teilbibliotheken in Eichstätt; Studienbibliothek Dillingen; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Staatliche Bibliothek Regensburg; Alte Bibliothek der Abtei Ottobeuren (and many others).

HIERONY

MI OSORII LV-

SITANI DE

Gloria Libri V.

AD IOANNEM TERTIVM

*Lusitania Regem.*

EIVSDEM DE NOBILL-

TATE CIVILI ET CHRL-

*stiana, Libri V.*


AD LVDOVICVM PRINCIPEM

*Emanuelis Regis F. conscripti.*

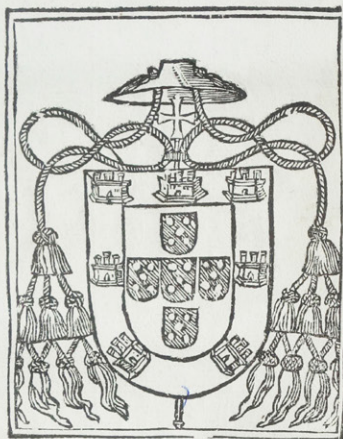
Omnia nunc quàm antea castigatiora edita.

BASILEAE,  
APVD PETRVM PERNAM  
M. D. LXXIII.



AD R. V. B. ET L. 2.   
 C. de rescin. vend.  
 commentarij.

Authore Ario Pinelo Lusitano.



*Hispanymus* 900  
 CONIMBRICÆ.

Anno redemptionis, 1558.  
 mense Octobri.

Apud Antonium de Maris.

Ex tempore ueritas.

*Dr. Lopes Pereira*

Lente da Universidad

*Rare First Edition of an Often Reprinted Influential Work on Roman Law  
Replete with Early Manuscript Annotations*

**27. PINHEL, Aires.** *Ad rob. et L. 2. C. de refcin. vend. commentarij.* Coimbra: António de Maris, 1558. Folio (28.5 x 20.2 cm.), contemporary calf (some minor rubbing; a few scrapes, mostly to rear cover; wear to upper outer corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (four pinpoint wormholes near foot), black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short author-title gilt, covers ruled and decorated in blind. Title page with woodcut arms of the dedicatee, Cardinal-Prince Dom Henrique (1512-1580, King of Portugal 1578-1580). Numerous very large, elegant woodcut initials. Several smaller woodcut initials. First 18 leaves with outer blank margins repaired. A few other small repairs to upper inner blank margins. Small hole in leaf Q5 with loss of a few letters of text. Occasional dampstains. Overall in good condition. Aside from the repairs, in very good condition. Old ink manuscript signature of José António de Souza on front free endleaf recto. Considerable old (contemporary?) ink manuscript annotation throughout." Small nineteenth-century purple stamp "Dr. Lopes Praça // Lente da Universidade" in lower blank margin of title page. (4), 157, (7) ll. t<sup>4</sup>, A-B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>, D-E<sup>8</sup>, F<sup>6</sup>, G-N<sup>8</sup>, O<sup>4</sup>, P-V<sup>8</sup>, X<sup>4</sup>, Y<sup>8</sup>. \$2,400.00

FIRST EDITION, rare, and the only one printed in Portugal of a most influential work on Roman law which was reprinted many times in various places in Europe during the sixteenth century and early seventeenth century.

The author's dedication to the Cardinal-Prince D. Henrique occupies the second preliminary leaf recto. At the end on leaf Y2 recto is a letter to the readers by Innocência Soeiro, a disciple of the author. Soeiro also compiled the indexes that follow.

Aires Pinhel (Coimbra, 1512-Salamanca, 1562?), received his bachelor's degree at the University of Salamanca, where he was one of its most distinctive students. He then earned a doctorate in Roman Law from Coimbra University. Chosen by D. João III for a leadership role at Coimbra in 1556, he was simultaneously made a desembargador da Casa da Suplicação. Three years later he returned to Salamanca to assume an important position at the University there.

António de Maris, along with João de Barreira and Germão Galharde, was one of the three most prolific printers to work in Portugal during the sixteenth century. He began in 1556, making this one of his earlier productions. Printing in Coimbra from 1556 to 1599, he also worked occasionally in Braga and Leiria.

*Provenance:* José António de Souza, unidentified seventeenth-century [?] owner. Lopes Praça appears to have been José Joaquim Lopes Praça (1844-1920), important jurist who dedicated himself to education, professor at the Faculty of Law at Coimbra University, author in 1868 of *História da Filosofia em Portugal nas suas relações com o movimento geral da filosofia*. He also wrote *Ensaio sobre o padroado Português* (1869), *A Mulher e a vida ou a Mulher Considerado debaixo dos seus Principais Aspectos* (1872), *Direito Constitucional Português: Estudos sobre a carta constitucional de 1826 e acto Constitucional de 1832* (3 volumes, 1878-1880), *O Catolicismo e as Nações Católicas: Das Liberdades da Igreja Portuguesa* (1881), and *Colecção de Leis e Subsídios para o Estudo do Direito Constitucional Português* (2 volumes, 1893-1894).

\* Anselmo 825. Barbosa Machado I, 79-80. *Iberian Books* 71219 [14863]. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 592 (two

copies, one of which is described as having "Folhas mutiladas"). *Livros impresos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora* 838. *Livros quinhentistas portugueses da biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* 114. Monteverde 4182. Not in King Manuel. Not in BM, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in HSA. Not in Palha. For Aires Pinhel, see Nuno Espinosa Gomes da Silva, *Humanismo e direito em Portugal no século XVI*, pp. 250-8. OCLC: 948803117 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 1024940739 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid); 427552274 (Universidade Nacional Autónoma de México). Porbase locates only the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one with "Folhas mutiladas". No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*One of the Best-Selling Portuguese Works of the Sixteenth Century  
Classic of Portuguese Literature*

**28. PINTO, Fr. Heitor.** *Segunda parte dos dialogos da imagem da vida Christam. O primeiro he da tranquillidade da vida. O segundo da discreta ignorancia. O terceiro da verdadeira amizade. O quarto das causas. O quinto dos verdadeiros & falsos bés ....* Lisbon: A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas, Mercadores de livros [colophon:] Per Balthesar Ribeyro, 1591. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (two small holes of about 1.5 x 1 cm. along upper joint, near head of spine and a bit below center; other minor binding wear; lacks rear free endleaf), vertical calligraphic manuscript author's name on spine, fore-edge cover extensions, leather thongs present, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initials. Light toning. Small wormhole in front free endleaf, blank portion of title page and blank margin of following leaf, never affecting text. Worm trace in lower outer margins of leaves 245-68, occasionally just touching a letter of text, but never affecting legibility. In good to very good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. Old ink signature of Dom Francisco Lobo on front free endleaf recto, and signed in ink in the same hand on title page D. Francisco Lobo da Silveira. (8), 372 ll. \$3,000.00

Apparently the third edition of this second part of a classic work, one of the best-selling Portuguese books of the sixteenth century and one of the most important books ever written in Portuguese. Bell describes the *Imagem* at length: "It is impossible to read a page of these dialogues and not be struck by the extraordinary fascination of their style. It is concise and direct without ever losing its harmony. Perhaps its best testimonial is that its magic survives the innumerable quotations .... The work contains much ingenious thought, charming descriptions, and elaborate similes ..." (p. 237). Completed in the same year that saw the publication of the *Lusiadas*, the *Imagem* is the culmination of the humanistic movement in Portugal, and brilliantly combines classical learning and Renaissance erudition with the medieval Christian tradition.

The first part was published originally in 1563. There were editions of 1565, 1567, 1572, and a number of others. The second part was first published in 1572; a revised edition appeared in 1575. The first part saw a number of subsequent editions in the sixteenth



SEGVNDA PARTE  
 DOS DIALOGOS DA  
 imagem da vida Christam.

O primeiro he da tranquillidade da vida.  
 O segundo da discreta ignorancia.  
 O terceiro da verdadeira amizade.  
 O quarto das causas.  
 O quinto dos verdadeiros & falsos bés.

COMPOSTOS PER FREY HECTOR  
 Pinto frade Ieronymo, doctór em  
 sancta Theologia.

*D. Fran<sup>co</sup>*  *lbo de Alencar*

*Agora nouamente impresos com licença do Supremo Con-  
 selho da Santa Inquisição, & do Ordinarso.*

EM LISBOA.

A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas  
 Mercadores de liuros.

Com Priuilegio Real.

1591.

century, and the second part appeared at least once more, in 1593. The two parts were published for the first time in a single volume in 1681, and there was an 1843 edition of the two parts in three volumes. The work was translated into Spanish, French, Italian, and Latin at relatively early dates, and went through various editions in each of these languages. It is still reprinted from time to time in Portugal. All the sixteenth-century editions are rare.

Fr. Heitor Pinto (1528?-1584?) was one of the three greatest Portuguese mystic writers of the sixteenth century—perhaps *the* greatest, ranking with D. Fr. Amador Arraiz and Fr. Thomé de Jesus. Born in all probability at Covilhã, he professed at the Convento dos Jerónimos at Belém in 1543 and received his doctorate in theology from Siguença. Because of his proficiency in oriental languages and his knowledge of the Bible (he wrote learned commentaries on several books of the Bible), a Chair of Holy Scripture was created for him at Coimbra in 1576. A strong supporter of the Prior of Crato, Pinto was requested by King Philip to attend the Court in Madrid, was prevented from teaching, and was sent to the monastery of Silla near Toledo. Philip excluded him from the amnesty granted in 1581 and Pinto died in exile, some say poisoned on orders from the Spanish king.

*Provenance:* José António Francisco Lobo da Silveira Quaresma, (1698-1773) was 1.º marquês de Alvito, 10.º barão de Alvito and 3.º conde de Oriola. If the ownership signatures are not his, they may be by one of his relatives. Victor Marat d'Avila Perez was a great bibliophile whose library was one of the dozen or so most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. The catalogue in six volumes contains 8,962 lots, sold in six parts with Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira as expert, probably with a total of 30 sessions, the first part beginning 30 October 1939, with the final part beginning 29 April 1940.

\* Innocência III, 175-6 (without collation). Barbosa Machado II, 427-30. Pinto de Matos (1970), pp. 503-5 (mentioning editions of 1580 and 1585, which we think are questionable). Anselmo 994 (recording two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, one in the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one in the Biblioteca da Ajuda). King Manuel 218. Biblioteca Nacional, *Tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 602 (two copies, one with "Rosto e folhas dilaceradas"). Palha 106. Avila Perez 5904 (presumably the present copy). Not in Adams, which lists 7 titles by the author, including a Salamanca 1594 edition in Spanish of the second part (P1265), and 3 Latin editions of his collected works (P1262-4), but no editions of either part in the original Portuguese. This edition not in British Museum, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*, which lists Lisbon 1572 editions of both parts, and the Lisbon 1575 edition of the second part. OCLC: 504079372 (British Library); 39264093 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) Porbase locates the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal only, one with "Rosto e folhas dilaceradas." Jisc repeats British Library only.

#### 1539: *Bread as Collateral*

29. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João III, King of Portugal 1521-1557]. *Ley sobre o pam que se vende fiado. E sobre o que se empresta a pagar em pam.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Em casa de Germão Galharde empremidor, 1539. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound, laid into later marbled wrappers. Caption title, seven-line woodcut initial, round gothic type. In very good condition. Old but later ink inscription, "Lei de 25 de Fevereiro de

*Lei de D. de Fernão de 1503*

**L**ey sobre o pam que se se vê  
de fiado. E sobre o que  
se empresta a pagar  
em pam.



**D**om Joam per graça

de deos. Rey de Portugal: e dos Algarues daquem e dalé mar em Africa. Senhor de Guine: e da conquista nauegaçam: e comercio de Ethiopia Arabia: Persia e da India. Faço saber aos que esta minha ley virem: que pela ordenaçam do quarto liuro titulo corenta e tres he prouido que posto que alguãas pessoas vendam pam fiado por qualesquer preços: que sem embargo dos preços nomeados no contracto os compradores não sejam theudos se não ao preço que o dito pam valer comuimemente a dinheyro contado na mayor valia des do tempo da venda atee o tempo da paga: com tanto que não exceda o preço do contracto. E porq̃ fuy ora informado que muytas pessoas vendem pam fiado pera que lho paguem a mayor valia que valer no lugar ou comarca onde o vendem: sem lhe poerem tempo certo a que o ajam de pagar: e outros lhe poem termo de huũ anno: ou maystempo a que lho paguem. E assi alguãs empresta pam sem lhe poerem tempo certo: ou o poem de certos annos: e os vendedores ou pessoas que assi emprestam o pam: não o pedem a seus devedores: nem o preço delle: esperãdo que venha alguũ anno em que o pam tenha grande valia: de que os devedores (po: serem pessoas q̃ fazem os taes contractos com necessidade) recebem muyta perda pagando maystempo do q̃ he

1539," at top of recto of first leaf. Contemporary (authentication?) ink signature, "Alvarez," below colophon on recto of second leaf. (2 ll.)

\$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION. This law regulates loans made against a given amount of bread where the term of the loan is unspecified. It was meant to deter those who made such loans and then called for payment once the price of bread had risen substantially.

\* King Manuel 355. Anselmo 619: citing two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and one at Harvard (Palha 275). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 715. Not in Adams. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quincentistas portugueses*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 503861488 (British Library); 78278575 (Harvard University); 922083648 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); also the 1562 edition in a microform copy (81343074). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only copies cited by Porbase.

*Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545*

**30. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabela King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)].**

*Leyes del q[ua]lderno nueuo d[e] las re[n]tas de las alcaualas y fra[n]quezas. Hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el rey y la reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes delos otros q[ua]ldernos fechos de antes. MDxlv.*

[Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: En las casas de Juan Cromberger que Dios aya en gloria, acabose a ij. de Enero ... M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries. Tabla (f. xxvii verso-xxviii recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. In good to very good condition.

A few early (sixteenth-century) marginal notes in Spanish and Latin, and some equally early underlining. xxviii leaves, signed a<sup>28</sup>.

\$5,000.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the *Quaderno* listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. This is the last of the numerous editions by the Crombergers: it appeared the year Juan died. Palau lists Cromberger editions of 1510, 1514, 1520, 1529, 1535, and 1540.

The 146 laws were issued by Los Reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by “Juana la Loca,” nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Charles V).

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown’s main source of revenue was the *alcabala*, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: “Que los judios y mores no sean arrendadores menores saluo en lugar que tenga jurisdicion y sea de dozientes vezinos arriba” (Law 58). One can also see the trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The *Quaderno* includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the *vega de Granada*, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzobispado, Santa Maria la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the *alcabala* far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain’s American colonies. Wars of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V were still funded mainly by taxes such as the *alcabala*, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the *alcabala* was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king’s coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Évora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528 (or perhaps printed in Seville using the Portuguese imprints), while still maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who ran it until 1528 using his and his father’s name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan’s claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan’s widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son, Jacome Cromberger, who remained active until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina’s *Arte de navegar*.

\* Palau 137382: noting a copy offered for 100 pts. in 1934; for editions printed by Cromberger from 1510 to 1540, see 137373-4, 137375-6, 137379, 137381. Clive Griffin, *The Crombergers of Seville. The History of a Printing & Merchant Dynasty*, Appendix I, no. 494. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla*



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118: citing copies at Lib. de García Rico y C<sup>a</sup> and the Palácio Nacional. Not in Adams. Not in Escudero y Perosso, *Tipografía hispalense*. For a summary of the Cromberger dynasty, see Juan Delgado Casado, *Diccionario de impresores españoles (siglos XV-XVII)*, pp. 170-4. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. Not located in CCBPE, which lists a Cromberger edition of 1520. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).

*Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1550*

31. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabel, King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *Quaderno de Alcaualas. Leyes del Quaderno nuevo de las rentas de las alcaualas y franquexas hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el Rey [y] la Reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes de los otros quadernos hechos de antes. Y añadido el priuilegio de las ferias de Medina de Rio seco, Nueuamente con gran diligencia a toda su primera integridad restituuido de muchos vicios que por el discurso de tiempo en el auia.* [Colophon] Salamanca: En casa de Juan de Junta, 1550. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?) with several contemporary vertical rules in ink. Large woodcut arms of Spain (the greater coat of arms of Carlos I, 13.1 x 9.5 cm.) on title page; woodcut border on 3 sides, overall 24.2 x 15.8 cm.; good impressions of both. Seven- and four-line initials on verso of title page. Gothic redonda type, 48 lines. Title page darkened and with some soiling, edges chipped (repaired in margin at top left and right edge, affecting the edge of the borders on recto, one initial and 3 letters on verso). Dampstained in top half of page throughout, without loss of text. Sound and honest: a good copy. Numerous early (sixteenth-century) marginal ink inscriptions and underlinings in Latin; on title page, these are faded to the point of illegibility. A few later (eighteenth-century?) ink inscriptions and underlinings. xxvii, (3) ll. \$1,600.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the *Quaderno* listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. The 147 laws were issued by Los Reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by "Juana la Loca," nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Carlos V). The law on the final leaf of text was issued under Juana's name and dated 1511, "por mandado del Rey su padre."

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown's main source of revenue was the *alcabala*, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become



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the financial markets of the sixteenth century; the final law in this collection, ff. xxxvi recto-xxxvii recto, deals specifically with the fair in Medina del Rioseco.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: "Que los judios y mores no sean arrendadores menores saluo en lugar que tenga jurisdiccion y sea de dozientes vezinos arriba" (ff. xiii r-v, Ley lviii). One can also see the trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The *Quaderno* includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the *vega de Granada*, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzobispado, Santa Maria la Nieve (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the *alcabala* far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain's American colonies. When Carlos wore his Holy Roman Emperor crown, his wars were still funded mainly by taxes such as the *alcabala*, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the *alcabala* was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king's coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

Juan de Junta, one of a family of Florentine printers, founded a printing dynasty in Spain that lasted until the early seventeenth century. He first printed in Burgos in 1527, and leaving the press in the hands of employees, established a press in Salamanca in 1532 that he operated for twenty years. He specialized in legal and liturgical works, but also printed many works by professors at the University of Salamanca, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, and Hernán Núñez de Guzmán. Junta's business included not only printing but bookselling, binding, and editing.

\* Palau 137374 and 242548n: noting a copy sold by Vindel in 1926 for 60 pts.; for other editions, see 242546-51 and 137364-85. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 140: citing only a copy at Lib. de Julián Barbazán, and noting that the decree was issued in Burgos, 13 December 1511. Ruiz Fidalgo, *Imprenta en Salamanca (1501-1600)* 342: locating copies at the Biblioteca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro; Santiago Cathedral; and Vitoria, Seminario; on Junta, see I, 52-58. Cuesta Gutierrez, *Imprenta en Salamanca* pp. 27-30. Not in Adams. Not in William Pettas, *History & Bibliography of the Giunti (Junta) Printing Family in Spain 1526-1628*; the coat of arms corresponds to his CA-02. See also William Pettas, "A Sixteenth-Century Spanish Bookstore: The Inventory of Juan de Junta," *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* vol. 85, pt. 1 (1995), pp. 1-247. OCLC: 252741438 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 78949648 (Harvard University); 136687360 (Harvard Law Library); 433159332 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Rebiun or CCBPE. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched): Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Biblioteca Universitaria di Sassari, Biblioteca nazionale centrale-Roma.

*Local Government in Salamanca Sets Prices for  
Footwear and Leather Goods*

**32. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *Tassa y ordenança hecha por provision Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odreria.* Salamanca: Por Andrea de Portonaris,**

1552. Folio (30 x 19.6 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Large woodcut arms of Spain on title page. Two five-line criblé initials. Roman type, 41 lines. Very small paper defects in lower margin of 3 leaves and very light dampstains in the margins of the final 3 leaves, but nearly pristine. In fine condition. (10 ll.) \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating glimpse into the nitty-gritty details of the manufacture and sale of leather goods, one of Spain's leading industries, during an economic crisis under D. Carlos I (Emperor Charles V). In a decree of 9 October 1552 (reprinted on ll. A2r-A3v), D. Carlos ordered prices to be fixed for shoes and other leather goods. The decree was published as *La premativa para el remedio de la grand carestia que havia en el calçado*, variations of which were printed in October and November of that year at Madrid and Alcalá de Henares.

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local *ayuntamientos* to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. Here the officials at Salamanca announce prices for over a hundred types and sizes of shoes for men, women, and children, ranging from slippers to boots, in materials from the crudest cowhides to the finest cordovan leather. A shoe of cordovan leather "a la morisca" of 5 *puntos* can be sold for a maximum of 29 *maravedis*, while one of 13 *puntos* can be sold for 69 *maravedis*. Prices for leather bottles of various sizes (*cueros para vino*) range from 51 to 119 *maravedis* (ff. A9v-10r). A supplementary decree on the final leaf clarifies issues regarding *herretes* (leather cords?). The names of members of the local government are mentioned, as well as Salamanca manufacturers and sellers of leather goods, with the locations of their shops.

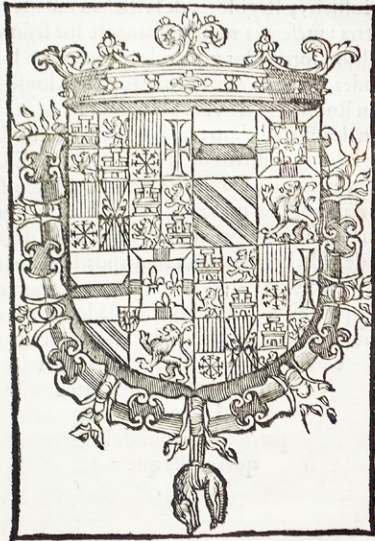
Price regulations such as these were an attempt to resolve severe shortages of basic commodities in Spain. The influx of gold from the Americas that began in the 1520s eventually led to massive inflation in the Spanish economy. Spanish goods were priced out of European markets, and shortages in clothing, shoes, and other basic goods became common throughout Spain. Mistakenly believing that the shortages were occurring because too many goods were shipped abroad, D. Carlos slapped on export restrictions. In May 1552 he prohibited the export of wool, silk, and leather goods from Spain, except to the Spanish colonies in America. Within a few years the export restrictions led to an economic depression, and merchants and the *cortes* were pleading with the crown to revoke them; but the restrictions remained in place for more than a decade.

This is a relatively early imprint by Andrea de Portonaris, active in Salamanca from 1547 to 1568 and most famous for the definitive edition of *Las Siete Partidas* by Gregorio López, 1555. Descended from a family of printers in Italy who had established a branch in Lyon, he married a woman who was the widow and the daughter of Salamanca printers. Andrea published over 180 editions of books, making him Salamanca's most prolific sixteenth-century printer, and was the first in Salamanca to switch to redonda types from gothic. From his press came most of the works by the University of Salamanca's professors, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, Melchor Cano, and Francisco Sánchez "el Brocense." He also published Italian Renaissance works by Pietro Bembo and Angelo Poliziano, the first editions of Luis de Granada, and works in Greek, for which he cast his own type.

Sixteenth-century Spanish works have become steadily more rare on the market. The British Library's *16th-century STC* lists only 9 works printed by Portonaris through 1551.

\* Palau 328101: noting that a copy sold in 1934 for 100 pts. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 159: citing only a copy at Lib. de García Rico y C<sup>a</sup>. Ruiz Fidalgo, *Imprenta en Salamanca (1501-1600)* 374: citing Gil Ayuso, and with only the location given there; on Portonaris, see I, 65-73. Cuesta Gutierrez, *Imprenta en Salamanca* pp. 36-37. Not in Adams. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE or Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched). Not located in OCLC

✠ Tassa y ordenança hecha por prouision  
Real en el insigne Consistorio desta  
ciudad de Salamanca, de co-  
rambre, y calçado, y o-  
bras de cuero, y  
odreria.



EN SALAMANCA,  
Por Andrea de Portonaris.  
M. D. LII.

ORATIO IN  
laudem Nuptiarum  
IOANNIS, AC IOANNAE  
illustrissimorum Principum,  
Rectoris concilijque  
iussu Conibricæ  
habita, atq;  
ædita.

Vndecimo Celend. Iannuarij.

Jacobo Teuio Lusitano  
autore.

*Only One Other Complete Copy Recorded Outside the Iberian Peninsula  
Oration and Poem by an Important Portuguese Humanist  
No Other Complete Copy in North America*

**33. TEIVE, Diogo de.** *Oratio in laudem nuptiarum Ioannis, ac Ioannae illustrissimorum Principum, Rectoris concilijque iussu Conibricæ[sic]habita, atq; aedita ....* [Coimbra: João de Barreira and João Álvares, 1553?]. 4°, recent vellum. Woodcut initials. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. 24 pp., (4 ll.). A<sup>16</sup>. Leaf A4 wrongly signed A7. \$6,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this oration on the occasion of the marriage the previous year of Prince D. João Manuel, son of D. João III and father of D. Sebastião, to Joanna (or Juana) of Austria, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, King of Castile and Aragon, etc. It begins with a neo-Latin epigram in praise of Teive by Martim Gonçalves da Câmara (1529-1613), later rector of Coimbra University (1563-1564), and is followed by a neo-Latin poem by Teive on the final 4 leaves. On p. 14 are two phrases of two words each in Greek, taken from Homer. There are also references to Plato (p. 21). Teive outlines the differences between a tyrant and a king through a series of vibrant illustrations. As D. João III is the embodiment of a good king, almost like a father and shepherd of the people, the discourse details his various virtues and good works. Finally, Teive discusses the marriage of the king's son: both husband and wife are so virtuous that they are twin souls! In this respect, the author uses the Platonic myth of Androgynous.

The neo-Latin poem at the end invites the reader to abandon all sadness and embrace the happiness of the occasion of the marriage of D. João III's son. The author praises the bride and groom: Prince João of Portugal and Princess Joanna of Austria. Perhaps the most interesting moment of the poem is the description of the groom's education by his paternal aunt and uncle, where he is compared to a "new Achilles." The poem also describes the prince's precocious and fiery personality, and imagines a brilliant future that awaits the prince in glorious form.

Rare. We have been able to trace seven copies in Portugal: two in the Biblioteca Nacional, two in the Biblioteca Pública de Évora, and one each at the Library of King Manuel II at Vila Visosa, at Coimbra University. Anselmo and King Manuel note a copy at the Ajuda Palace library. The only copies we have been able to locate outside of Portugal are at Newberry Library, apparently missing a supplementary leaf, in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and at the Biblioteca Vallicelliana-Rome.

Teive was a noted Portuguese humanist: "um dos mais celebres professores de letras humanas, que floreceo neste Reyno" (Barbosa Machado). Born in Braga, he received a doctor's degree from the University of Paris and held a chair at the University of Bordeaux. In 1547 D. João III invited Teive and other noted Portuguese humanists teaching in France—André de Gouvea, João da Costa, George Buchanan (of Scotland), Nicolas Grouchy, Guilherme Garantæo and Élie Vinet—to return to Portugal, where they established the Real Collegio das Artes at Coimbra. Teive brought with him from France the best matrices money could buy, which were apparently put to use in the press at the Collegio.

By 1548 there were about 1,200 pupils in the Collegio at Coimbra. Teive became its director in late 1548, but soon the school began to fall into disrepute: in 1549 the Cardinal Infante Dom Henrique travelled to Paris to gather information regarding the activities of the Collegio's faculty while living abroad. A few months later Teive, Costa and Buchanan were imprisoned by the Inquisition on suspicion of being Lutherans. Teive spent a year in the monastery of Belem, but by late 1552 returned to the Collegio das Artes, and was

in charge of it in 1555, when it was handed over to the Jesuits. Although he lived until at least 1566, and published some works in Latin, almost nothing is known of his later life.

McFarlane comments, "For Teive, Buchanan certainly shows more explicit admiration and affection. He mentions him in two poems .... Teive impressed him by his solicitude when Buchanan was ill, and by his scholarship which seems to be more extensive than Costa's, witness the preliminary verse written by the Scotsman for Teive's book in 1548." [*Commentarius de rebus in India*]. McFarlane stresses repeatedly the importance of the relationship between Teive and Buchanan in two areas: first, as scholars and teachers of Greek and Latin—including their shared desires for improving the curriculum at Coimbra—and second, as victims of professional jealousies leading to their summons and prosecution by the Inquisition. Buchanan was handed over to the Inquisition on August 15, 1551, and according to McFarlane, he did not maintain contact with his Portuguese friends after having served his sentence.

The copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España is described in OCLC as having (4), 24, (8) pp. Surely this is a mistake. None of the other copies known are recorded as having any extra unnumbered preliminary leaves. All of the seven copies in Portugal collate the same as ours, and that at Newberry Library is the same as ours except for lacking an unnumbered supplementary leaf. We think the record for the Biblioteca Nacional de España copy is a mistake due to the first 4 pages with introductory text being unnumbered, with numbering beginning only on p. 6.

\* Anselmo 1118. Barbosa Machado, I, 720. King Manuel 293. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa* 992. Coimbra *Reservados* 2345. Leite de Faria, "Livros impressos em Portugal no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro" separata do *Boletim da Biblioteca da Unniversidade de Coimbra*, XXXIV, 2.<sup>a</sup> parte, p. 70. Simões, *Impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional* 879. *Iberian Books* 71611 [18249]. OCLC: 715810397 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 70851111 (Newberry Library—lacks a final leaf). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databasses searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and one at the Biblioteca Vallicelliana-Rome via the Italian online union catalogue.



## Prologo de Andre de Bur

gos impressor ao muito alto e poderoso Rey dom  
Sebastiam primeiro deste nome Rey de Portu-  
gal e dos Algarues. &c.



Natural cousa he aos homẽs d'alto ingenho  
leuar muito gosto e contentamento de saber  
couzas notaveis, quando sam scriptas por  
homẽs doctos, de que se esperam fazer da  
realidade da verdade. Este gosto e contentamento pa-  
rece que deve ser mod'nos Reys e principes: porque tã-  
to quanto he mod'ha alteza de seu estado, tanto se espe-  
ra ter mais supremo e delicado ingenho. E porq' eu sey  
vossa alteza exceder a todos n'isto, e que deseja ver cou-  
zas novas, em especial as da China, de que ha tanto que  
dizer que poẽ admiracãm aos ouuintes, de que ja dom  
Francisco Anriquez capitam de Malaca deu algũa bre-  
ue relacãm a vossa alteza, e treminey imprimir este tre-  
trado em que se contam as particularidades e grande-  
zas della, as quaes escreueo hũ religioso da ordem de  
sam Domingos, homẽ letrado e de boa vida, de q'ha  
se espera apartar se da verdade pois dellas fo' teste-  
munha de vista. Peço a vossa alteza receba de mi este  
pequeno seruiço, e ho tenha de baigo de seu real ampa-  
ro: ho qual sendo favorecido de tam alto principe, fica  
ra seguro de detractores e maldizẽtes. Nosso senhor acre-  
cente os dias e ha vida e real estado de vossa alteza pa-  
ra hõ seruiço e emparo destes reynos.

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