

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 481*  
*MOROCCO*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

*Old and Rare Books*

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JULY 17, 2023

## *SPECIAL LIST 481*

## *MOROCCO*

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



# SPECIAL LIST 481

## MOROCCO

**1. ABAD DE SANTILLÁN, Diego.** *En torno a nuestros objetivos libertarios.* Algiers: Ediciones Libertarias Africa del Norte, 1945. Cuadernos de Estudios Sociales, 3. Large 8°, original printed stiff wrappers. Somewhat browned. In good to very good condition. 30 pp., (1 l.). \$35.00

FIRST EDITION.

\* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC.

### *Earthquake in Morocco*

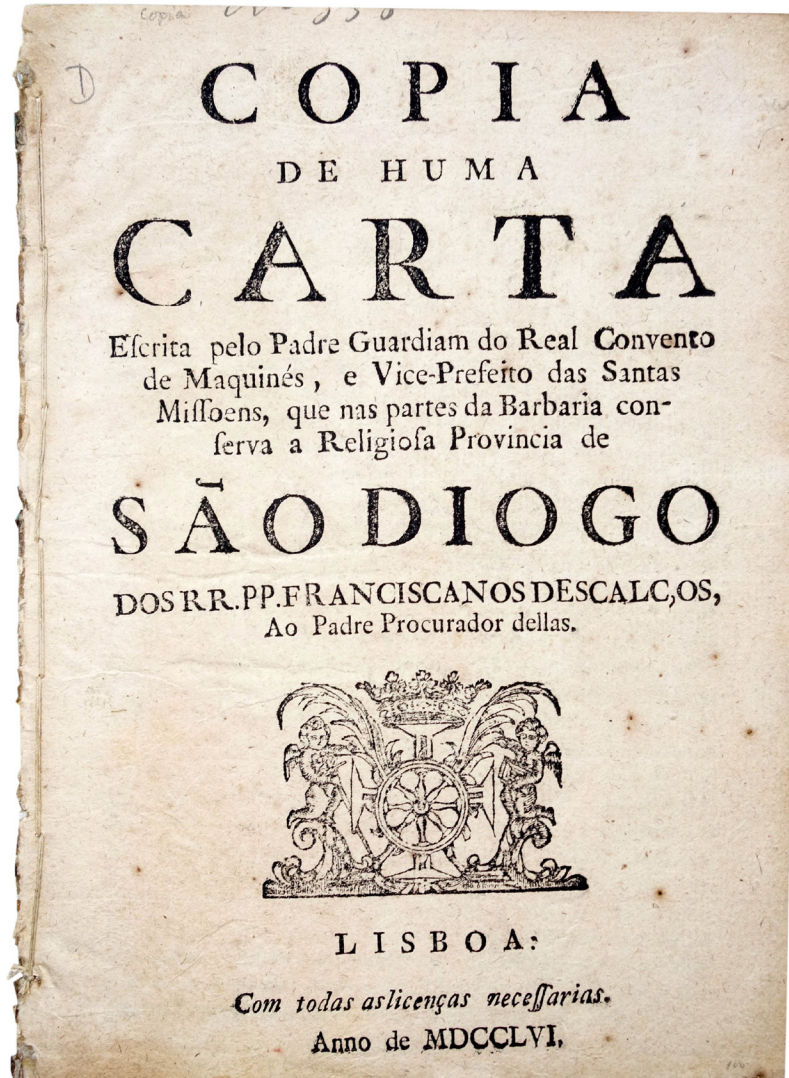
**2. ALMAS SANCTAS, Fr. Miguel das, O.F.M.** *Copia de huma carta escrita pelo Padre Guardiam do Real Convento de Maquinés, e Vice-Prefeito das Santas Missoens, que nas partes da Barbaria conserva a Religiosa Provincia de São Diogo dos RR. PP. Franciscanos Descalços ....* Lisbon: [colophon] Acharse-ha no Adro de S. Domingos, e na Officina de Manoel Soares defronte de N. Senhora da Pena, 1756. 4°, disbound and stitched. Woodcut ornament on title page: wheel of fortune in front of a cross, with a crown above, flanked by cupids. Woodcut headpiece on p. 3. Light browning. Margin on final leaf trimmed close. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$300.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this account of an earthquake, the same one that destroyed large parts of Lisbon, that caused severe damage to the Franciscan missions in North Africa on All Saints Day (November 1, 1755). Within eight minutes the convent, church, hospital, pharmacy, and other buildings of the Trinitarians (Order of Redemption of Captives) in Mequinez (Meknes) were completely destroyed, as were the hospital and infirmary in Fez—but all the brothers escaped. The author also gives information on the extent of the destruction in the towns of Morocco, at Sale, Arzila, Larache, Marmora, Tangier, Tetouan, Ceuta, and describes the effect of the tsunami at the ports of Morocco. He compares the behavior of the Muslims and Jews who suffered through the earthquake with that of Catholics.

The letter is signed at Mequinez and dated November 8, 1755 (p. 7). It was published in Madrid, 1755, and later the same year in Barcelona, as *Relacion escrita por el Padre Guardian del Real Convento de Mequinèz, y Vice-Prefecto Apostólico de las Santas Misiones, que en las partes de Berberia ....*

The author, a Franciscan from Valença do Minho, was Padre Guardiam at the Real Convento in Mequinez, in north central Morocco.

\* Innocêncio VI, 216: noting that the works listed under this author are not all by him, but are simply similar earthquake accounts. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 2581, 6567; 6837; 7286. NUC: MH, DHN. OCLC: 25584046 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library,



Item 2

Princeton University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, and the Digital Library for International Research); 222563241 (University of Toronto); the Spanish version of Madrid, 1755 is listed at 69941606 (Newberry Library) and the Barcelona, 1755 edition at 61705247 (Saint Bonaventure University). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Portuguese Conquests in Africa, India and China*

\*3. **ANDRADE, Francisco de.** *Chronica do muyto alto e muyto poderoso Rey destes reynos de Portugal Dom João o III deste nome ....* 4 volumes. Coimbra: Na Real Officina da Universidade, 1796. 4°, later wrappers (spines defective; lower wrapper gone from volume IV). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-pages. Typographical headpieces. Small woodcut of a cross on leaf O1 recto of first volume. Occasional light foxing. Uncut (several quires slightly larger in volume IV). Overall in very good condition. Inscriptions dated "Lx 15/II/[18]98" and orange stamp of Fernando de Menezes in blank areas of title-pages. viii, xv, 385 pp.; (2 ll.), xix, 565 [i.e. 465] pp.; (2 ll.), xx, 452 pp.; (2 ll.), xxvii, 544 pp. Page 219 of volume II misnumbered 216 and pp. 233 to 465 misnumbered 333 to 565; p. 397 of volume III misnumbered 197.

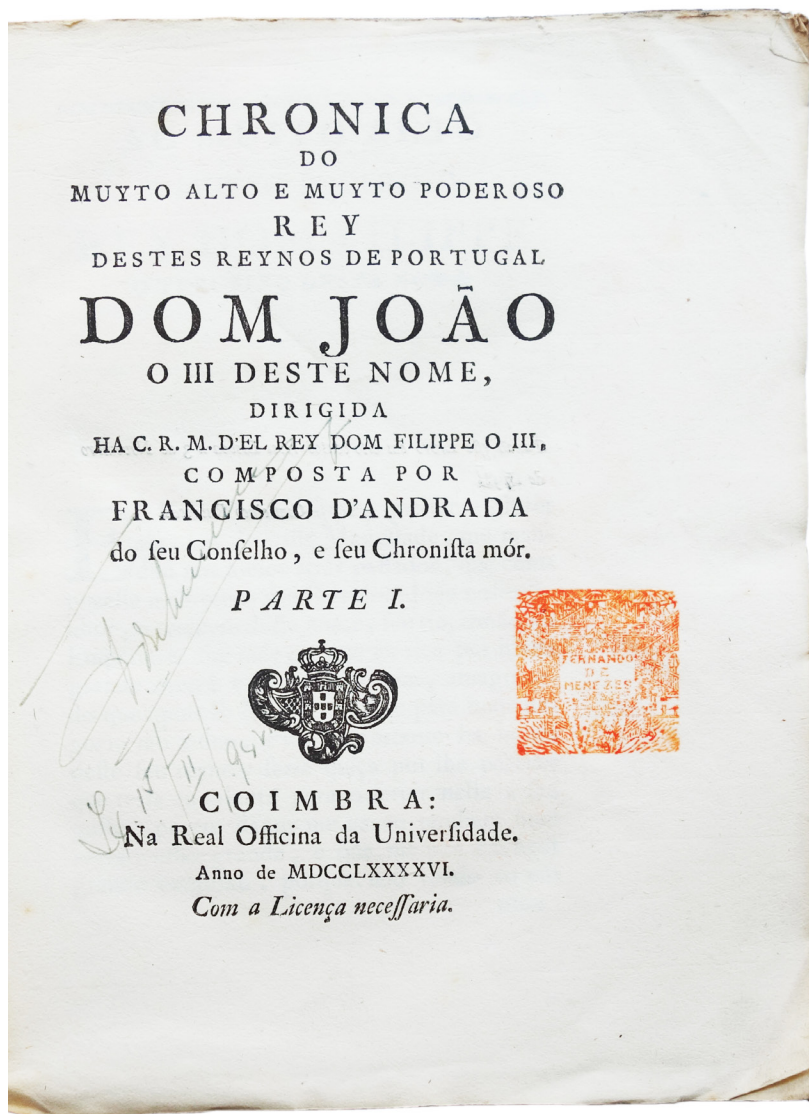
4 volumes. \$800.00

Second edition; the first, printed in Lisbon, 1613, is very rare. This is the standard history of the reign of King John III of Portugal (1521-1557), the "strong-willed and weak-minded ascetic," and has been called by Figueiredo one of the five best classical works in Portuguese. Like all Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged any emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 413 chapters in the book, at least 291 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China. An additional 46 chapters are concerned with Africa and the Mideast, e.g., Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez, Alcaccer Cequer, Tangiers, Ceuta and Arzila. There is also one chapter (IV, 32) on the foundation of Salvador in Brazil; as the author says in the introduction to this chapter, the King and his Council paid less attention to that area at the time, "avendoas por menos importantes, porque os proveitos dellas se esperavão mais da grangearia da terra, que do comercio da gente ...."

Francisco de Andrade (ca. 1535-1614), brother of the great mystic writer Frei Thomé de Jesus, wrote this chronicle and was the author of the celebrated epic poem on the first siege of Diu, *O primeiro cerco ... de Diu*, which he regarded as a supplementary chapter to this history. Andrade was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom.

\* Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 29-30; curiously, the revised ed. does not list this work. Innocência II, 332. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 796/1. Azevedo-Samodães 145A: calling for only 542 pp. in volume IV. Avila-Perez 198. Not in Palha, or JFB (1994). On the first edition, see *Europe Informed* 31 and Rodrigues 171. See also Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800*, A90. NUC: DLC, PPULC, OCL, CtY, PP, PBL.



Item 3

VARIÉTÉS  
POLITICO-STATISTIQUES

SUR

LA MONARCHIE PORTUGAISE ;

DÉDIÉES A M. LE BARON

ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLDT,

ASSOCIÉ ÉTRANGER DE L'INSTITUT ROYAL DE FRANCE, MEMBRE DE  
L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BERLIN, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE  
DE LONDRES, ETC., ETC., ETC. ;

PAR ADRIEN BALBI.



PARIS,  
REY ET GRAVIER, LIBRAIRES, QUAI DES AUGUSTINS,  
N° 55.

1822.

*Includes Information on Portuguese Coinage,  
As well as Portuguese Trade with Brazil*

**4. BALBI, Adrien.** *Variétés politico-statistiques sur la Monarchie Portugaise; dédiées a M. le Baron Alexandre de Humboldt ....* Paris: Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt-lettered author and short title; marbled endleaves, all text block edges marbled, edges of covers ruled in gilt. Title page has small wood engraving of a dock with bales and a barrel, an anchor, a caduceus, and a ship in the distance. A few minor spots. In very good to fine condition. xv, 232 pp., (1 l.), 7 folding sheets with 13 tables. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Contains much information about Portuguese trade with Brazil, Africa, Asia, the Azores, Madeira, the United States, Morocco and various European nations. There are also sections on Mozambique and on Portuguese coinage since Roman times. A second edition appeared in 1900.

Adrien (i.e., Adriano) Balbi (Venice, 1782-Pádua, 1848) was an Italian Geographer and statistician. In 1820 he visited Portugal, collecting materials for this and other publications.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 68. Kress S.6323. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 12. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23474.1. Not in Sabin. NUC: DLC, NN, DCU-IA, MH, ICN, ICU. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

**5. *Biographia do Dr. Eduardo Silva, publicada pelo "Jornal do Commercio" do Rio de Janeiro em 20 de Janeiro de 1900.*** Rio de Janeiro: Papelaria Mendes, Marques & C., 1900. Large 8°, original brownish-green printed wrappers. Title page somewhat browned. Overall in good to very good condition. 16 pp., (3 ll.). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. Silva, a famous engineer born in Gibraltar in 1843 was an engineer of mines and fortifications. He worked in North Africa and Europe before coming to Brazil in 1891. There he became famous for performing "miraculous cures" with his hands, attracting many sick people and the attention of the authorities. He was tried and investigated by a medical commission.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Poem About King D. Sebastião of Portugal's  
Disastrous Expedition to Morocco  
Written in Captivity By a Participant  
Apparently Only One Copy in North American Libraries*

**\*6. [BRANDÃO], Luis Pereyra.** *Elegiada de Luis Pereyra. Dirigida ao Se[ren]isimo Senhor Cardeal Alberto, Archiduque de Austria & Governador dos Reynos de Portugal.* [Lisbon]: Imprensa por Manoel de Lyra ... a requerimento



ELEGIADA  
de Luis Pereyra.

DIRIGIDA AO SE-  
ñalissimo Senhor Cardeal Alberto, Archi-  
duque de Austria, & Governador  
dos Reynos de Portugal.



Impressa por Manoel de Lyra. Anno 1683.  
*Arequerimento de Francisco de Miranda.*  
Com licença & privilegio Real.



*Item 6*

de Francisco de Miranda, 1588. 8°, nineteenth-century calf (somewhat worn), flat spine gilt (neatly rebacked), pink moiré paper endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Relatively large woodcut printer's mark on title page, depicting Orpheus, playing the lyre. Woodcut initials and ornaments. In good condition overall. Needs binding repair or rebinding. Some running heads slightly shaved. Four lines of contemporary ink annotations in lower blank margin of final leaf recto. Final leaf verso (blank) completely filled with old ink manuscript notes. (4), 286 [i.e., 284, skips from 104 to 107] ll. [I]<sup>4</sup>, A-Z<sup>8</sup>, 2A-2M<sup>8</sup>, 2N<sup>4</sup>. Leaf 88 misnumbered 89; leaf 90 misnumbered 60; leaf 92 misnumbered 9.

\$1,200.00

Second edition [?]. Most of the sources make no mention of there being more than one edition dated 1588, while those that allude to different editions are less than completely clear. This needs serious study, more than we are able to perform now. The King Manuel catalogue posits that his copy was a second edition, hastily prepared. After comparing our copy to two held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, that supposition appears to be correct. One of the Biblioteca Nacional copies has the errata on the verso of the final preliminary leaf, whereas the verso of that leaf is blank in our copy and that of King Manuel. It is in a different setting of type from ours, and presumably from that of King Manuel. The other Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copy has a title page dated 1586, but surely printed in the eighteenth century, followed by 2 leaves also apparently from the eighteenth century; the final leaf also appears to have been printed in the eighteenth century. The main body of text is in the same setting of type as the present volume. There is also an edition of Lisbon: Na of. de Joze da Silva Nazareth, 1785.

This book has poems in Portuguese by several important Portuguese Golden Age authors in praise of Luis Pereyra Brandão. The second preliminary leaf verso contains a sonnet by Pedro d' Andrade de Caminha. The third preliminary leaf recto has an epigram by Jeronimo Corte Real, while on the verso is a sonnet by Francisco d' Andrada. On the final preliminary recto is a sonnet by Diogo Bernardes.

Little is known about Luís Pereyra Brandão, and much of what has been written about him is uncertain. He was probably born in Porto, ca. 1530-1540, of noble lineage. The date of his death is not known—Wikipédia says Lisbon, ca. 1590? The Wikipedia article states that he was a Jesuit priest, as does the catalogue of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. However, we could not find that affirmed anywhere else. He is not listed in Backer-Somervogel. A number of sources say he was a knight of the Order of Christ, and that he accompanied the Portuguese king D. Sebastião on the ill-fated invasion of Morocco which ended in the king's defeat and death at the Battle of Alcácer Quibir on August 4, 1578. He was a favorite of the king, who brought him along to record a brilliant victory. Pereyra Brandão was said to have been captured there, and to have spent a number of years prisoner before being ransomed and returned to Portugal. The present poem, said to have been written during captivity, and perhaps completed after his return to Portugal, consists of eighteen cantos in oitava rima, recounting the misadventure. Significant from an historical perspective, written by an eye witness, this epic has been universally condemned as poetry.

Manuel Lyra, probably of Spanish origin, printed over 50 books from 1579 to the end of the century, occasionally in combination with other printers. Most were executed in Lisbon, with one produced in Braga in 1583, and several in Évora between 1593 and 1600. He continued to print until 1609.

\* Anselmo 748. Barbosa Machado III, 126 (giving an incorrect transcription of the title). Brunet IV, 494: "Édition très-rare." Innocência V, 313-4. Iberian Books 64402

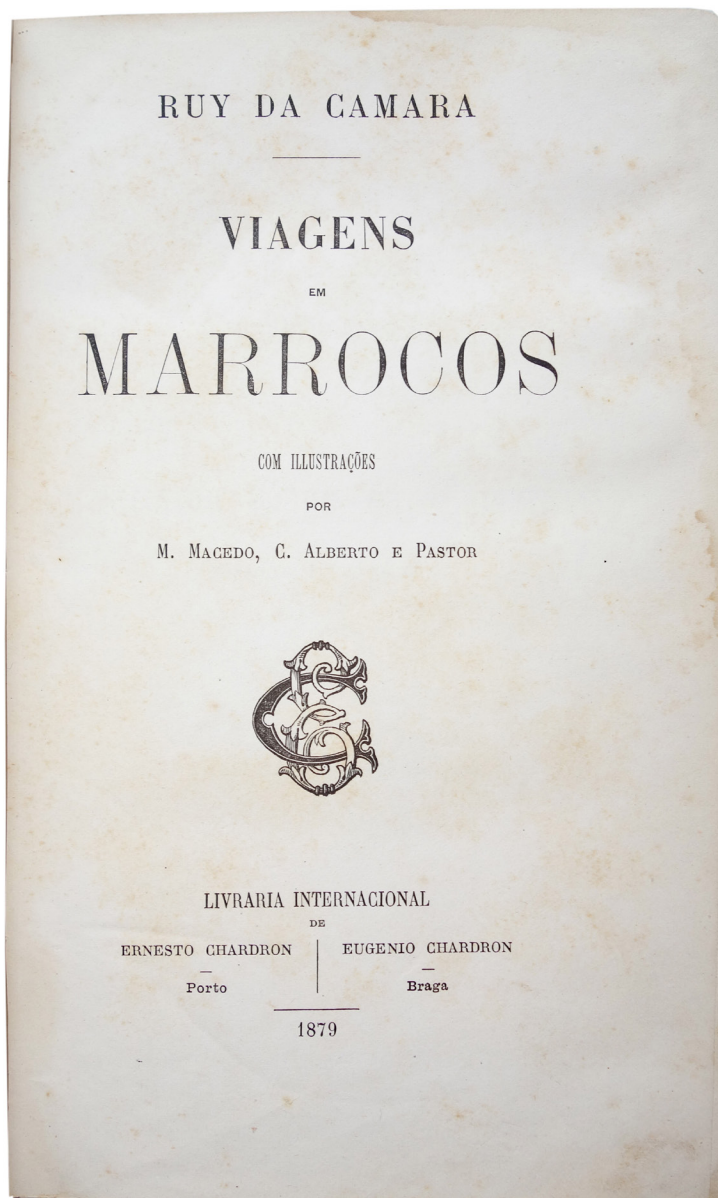
[14519]—does not distinguish variants. Palau 218668 (no copy cited as having been offered for sale). Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 97 (this appears to be the true first edition; ours is a close copy but in a slightly different setting of type; cf. 98: beginning of title given as “Legiada”, but the digitized copy corresponding to the call number has the eighteenth-century title page reading “Elegiada” and the later counterfeit leaves mentioned above, while the main body of text conforms to our copy). British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish, Spanish-American and Portuguese*, p. 142. Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, p. 266 (calling for only 3 preliminary leaves). Gallardo 3399 (with the errata on the verso of the final preliminary leaf). King Manuel 202 (variant state of the title page, with the “E” omitted from “Elegiada”; as with King Manuel’s copy, ours has the verso of the final preliminary leaf blank where other copies have an errata). Palha 794. Salvá 861. Herredia 2190. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in HSA. See Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 188-9; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed.), pp. 368, 379; Hernâni Cidade in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed.), I, 122; Zulmira Santos in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 79; Maria do Céu Fraga in *Biblos*, I, 759-61; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 294. OCLC: 1303904922 (Balliol College, Oxford—an imperfect copy of uncertain variant); 79416202 (Harvard University; Cambridge University—uncertain variants). Porbase locates six copies, five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one, formerly belonging to the Torre do Tombo, described as “aparado afectando o texto . . . com lombada dilacerada e marcas de picadas de insectos”, another with “As quatro folhas iniciais e a última duma edição posterior.—Apresenta diferenças na composição do rosto, texto, reclamos e na ortografia” while another is said to contain “Cópias manuscritas, do rosto, das 10 f. iniciais e das f. 42, 64, 130 e 275 até fina”) and one at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (the Visconde de Trindade’s copy, described as “Pag. de título espelhada.—Aparado.—Manchas de fungos, humidade, manuseamento e picos de insectos”). There is total confusion about editions, issues and states. CCPBE locates copies at Biblioteca Pública Episcopal del Seminario de Barcelona, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela and Biblioteca Nacional de España, without any idea about editions, issues or states. No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase (and should have located the British Library and Biblioteca Nacional de España copies).

### *Bubonic Plague in Tangiers, 1818*

7. [BUBONIC PLAGUE]. *Editado*. [begins:] *A junta da Saude Pública faz saber, que tendo-se manifestado o Contagio da Peste no Porto de Tanger, donde he para recear que rapidamente se communique a todos os outros do Imperio de Marrocos ....* Lisbon: Na Imprensa Regia, issued July 22, 1818. Folio (40.5 x 28 cm.), unbound. Margins narrow, but otherwise in very good condition. Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Concerns an outbreak of the bubonic plague in Tangiers, and public health measures taken at the port of Lisbon to prevent its spread.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.



Item 9



*Item 9*



*Item 9*

*Critiques of Spanish Literature, Morals, Historiography, and More*

**8. CADAHALSO Y VASQUEZ, José.** *Cartas marruecas del Coronel ...* Barcelona: En la Imprenta de Piferrer, 1796. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), smooth spine with citron lettering piece, gilt letter and bands, marbled endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page of a monogram beneath a ducal coronet. Dampstained in lower margin, not affecting text. In good condition. Two-line ink inscription dated 21 December 1813 at top of second front free endleaf recto, above a penciled profile of a bearded man's head. Small rectangular white printed paper ticket on rear pastedown endleaf with manuscript inscription: "Libreria // S. i LL.". (4 ll.), 224 pp. \$250.00

Second edition of a work first published by Sancha in Madrid, 1793, and frequently since. Ticknor compares it to Montesquieu's *Persian Letters* and Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, but notes that it is more concerned with literary discussions and satire than either of those works. *Cartas marruecas* includes sections on Spanish character, customs, nobility and commoners, language, pride, respect for the aged, love of luxury, Barcelona, moneymaking, history and historiography, Don Quixote (pp. 143-5), pedantry and scholars, forced marriages, coquetry, and more.

Cadahalso y Vasquez was born in Cádiz in 1741, served as a colonel in the Caballería de Borbón, and was killed during the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. He is considered one of the canonical Spanish Enlightenment authors.

\* Palau 39096. Aguilar Piñal II, 224. Ticknor, *History of Spanish Literature* (1849) III, 276-77.

*Morocco in the 1870s**Chapter on the Jews of Morocco*

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

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

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

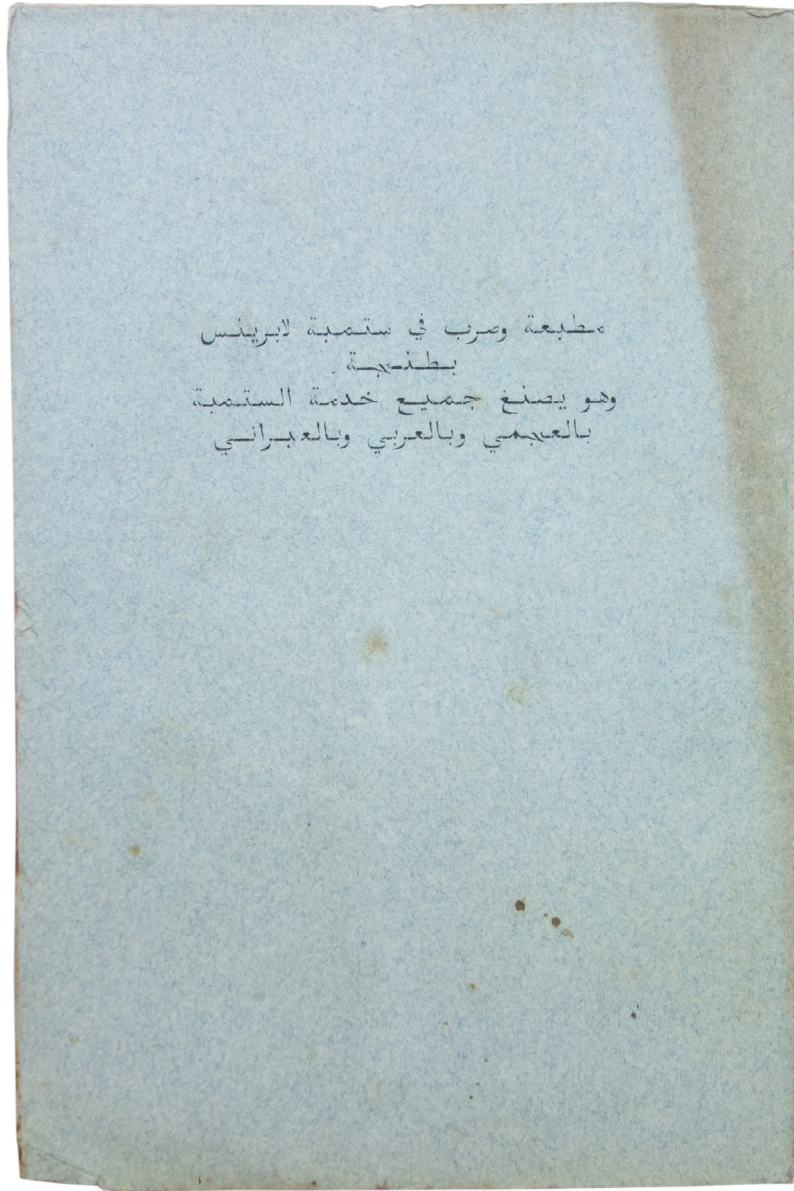
**VIAGEM**  
**DE**  
SUA Magestade EL REI  
**O SENHOR DOM FERNANDO**  
**A**  
**MARROCOS,**

SEGUIDA DA DESCRIÇÃO DA ENTREGA DA  
GRÃO CRUZ DA TORRE E ESPADA  
AO SULTÃO SID MOHAMMED,  
**POR**  
JOSE DANIEL COLAÇO  
DEDICADA Á SOCIEDADE DA GEOGRAPHIA DE LISBOA.



Tanger,  
IMPRESSA ABRINES,  
1882.





Item 10

*First Book Printed in Tangiers*

\*10. COLAÇO, José Daniel, Barão de Colaço e Macnamara. *Viagem de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor Dom Fernando a Marrocos, seguida da descrição da entrega da Grão Cruz da Torre e Espada ao Sultão Sid Mohamed*. Tangiers: Imprensa Abrines, 1882. 8°, original printed wrappers (slight wear at head and foot of spine). Arabic printing on back cover. In fine condition. vi, 122 pp., (2 ll.). \$650.00

First Edition in book form and the first book printed in Tangiers: in the introduction, Colaço states that a printing press had just recently been brought to that city, and that this is its first product. The book describes the journey of D. Fernando II from Tangiers to Tétouan in 1856. The author, son of the Consul General at Tangiers, was born there in 1831 and later held the same post as his father, as well as the post of Consul of Brazil in Morocco. He died in Tangiers, 1907. The *Viagem* was originally published in the *Arquivo universal* I:16-22 (1859), but is expanded here.

\* Innocência IV, 304; XII, 295 NUC: DLC, MH. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

*Vehement Attack on D. Sebastião, in Verse*

11. *Dom Sebastião romance historico em seis cantos, e outras poezias por um anonymo*. Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1847. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (chipped and foxed, lower detached). Wood-engraved vignette on title page of book (papers, inkwell and pen within a wreath), other vignettes throughout (including sailboat, owl, castle, and martial regalia). Foxed, edges chipped. Overall a reading copy. 48 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author, who has strongly liberal and anti-monarchical sentiments, sets out to demonstrate in verse that D. Sebastião was “um Rei mancebo, fanatico, e despotico, dando ouvidos a damnados conselhos de uma côrte corrompida, e traioeira.” The death of D. Sebastião at Alcácer Quibir in 1578 led to the 60-year “Babylonian captivity” of Portugal under Spanish rule.

Innocência attributes the work to Francisco Ferreira Ribeiro Pinto Rangel, about whom he had no further information. Based on a presentation inscription, the British Library attributes it to José Gualberto de B. Cunha, who is not listed in Innocência.

\* Innocência IX, 289: attributes the work to Francisco Ferreira Ribeiro Pinto Rangel, about whose life he knew nothing. OCLC: 558144855 (British Library, attributing the work to José Gualberto de B. Cunha, from a presentation inscription); 222186615 (University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc repeats the British Library.

V I D A  
DO FAMOSO HERÓE  
**LUIZ DE LOUREIRO,**

*Commendador de S. Thomé de Penella, da Ordem  
de Christo, do Conselho do Senhor Rei D. João III.  
Governador, e Capitão General das Praças  
de Santa Cruz de Cabo de Aguer, Caxim,  
Mazagão, Arzilla, e Tangere,  
Adail Mór deste Reino,*

ESCRITA, E OFFERECIDA  
A' MUITO ALTA,

E

PODEROSA RAINHA  
NOSSA SENHORA  
**DONA MARIA I.**

EM O FAUSTISSIMO DIA  
DE 17. DE DEZEMBRO DE 1781.

P O R

LOURENÇO ANASTASIO MEXIA GALVÃO.

*COMMENDADOR DA ORDEM DE CHRISTO,  
E ESTRIBEIRO DA MESMA SENHORA.*

—————  
**L I S B O A**

NA OFFICINA DE SIMÃO THADDEO FERREIRA.

M. DCC. LXXXII.

*Com Licença da Real Meza Censoria.*

*Crucial Source for the History of the Portuguese in Morocco  
During the First Half of the Sixteenth Century*

**12. GALVÃO, Lourenço Anastasio Mexia.** *Vida do famoso heróe Luiz de Loureiro, Commendador de S. Thomé de Penella, da Ordem de Christo, do Conselho do Senhor Rei D. João III, Governador e Capitão General das Praças de Santa Cruz de Cabo de Aguer, Çafim, Mazagão, Arzilla, e Tangere, Adail Mór deste Reino ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1782. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (rather worn at corners, head and foot of spine, front cover scraped), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (lettering piece gone, with some damage to second compartment from head; third compartment from head also damaged), covers with gilt borders, gilt floral tooling at each corner, and gilt Portuguese royal arms at center, covers with milled edges (considerable wear), marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt and gaufered. Printed on excellent quality, thick paper. Four large and very finely engraved initials. Three finely engraved headpieces (from the same plate), and one large finely engraved tailpiece. Binding "tired" and worn; internally in fine to very fine condition. Overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 256, xiv pp., (1 l. errata). \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. The author, a native of Tomar (1739-1796), wrote of a number of biographical works, the present one being his most important and most interesting. Luís de Loureiro (1490-1553) was a notable Portuguese captain who fought in Morocco against the Moors for over 40 years. He appeared for the first time in Morocco in 1510, serving under Nuno Fernandes de Ataíde. He was at the siege of Safim in December of that year. In 1511 he was Adail of that North African city. In 1515 he took part in an expedition to Mamora, and in the following year was among the defenders of Arzila during a seige by the King of Fez. In 1534 he obtained his first captaincy. After a brief rest in Portugal, he returned to Morocco in 1537 as governor of Mazagão. D. João III decided to abandon some of the Portuguese forts in Morocco and concentrate his forces at Mazagão, where Luís de Loureiro remained until 1548. He died fighting near Tangiers.

The present work is a crucial source for the history of the Portuguese in Morocco during the first half of the sixteenth century. It contains transcriptions of a number of letters written from this theater of warfare to the Portuguese king.

\* Innocêncio V, 194 (calling this the author's most important work): "Todos as obras d'este nosso biographo são pouco vulgares no mercado, talvez porque d'ellas se imprimissem oucos exemplares." Figaniere 1175. Avila Perez 4961. Sousa da Câmara 1932. On Luís de Loureiro, see *Grande enciclopédia*, XV, 494-5. OCLC: 249872492 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 80447433 (Harvard University); 1286857894 (Universitätsbibliothek LMU München). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but with only 5 preliminary pp.). Library of Congress Online Catalog cites the 1946 edition only. Hollis locates a copy in the Houghton Library. Not in Orbis. Melvyl cites the 1946 edition only, in a single copy at the NRLF.

## S E N H O R A .



*Ofereço a V. MA-  
GESTADE a vida de  
Luiz de Loureiro, hum  
dos mais Esclarecidos Heróes que virão os  
seus Estados. Deste insigne, e respeitavel  
Portuguez fallão concordes, e reverentes  
nossas historias, porém com tanta dimi-  
nuição, e brevidade a respeito de alguns  
factos, que justamente o elevárão ao ul-  
timo ponto de gloria, e de estimação, que  
chegando casualmente a meu poder veri-  
dicas, e authenticas noticias, que bem su-  
prem*

\* ii

prem

*Significant Content on Time Spent in Morocco, as Representative of the English Government to Sultan Mohammed Ibn Abdallah*

\*13. [JARDINE, Alexander]. *Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c. By an English Officer*. 2 volumes. London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1788. Large 8°, early nineteenth-century half calf over marbled boards (joints weak; head and foot of volume II spine defective; other binding wear), spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson and dark green lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges marbled. Some very light browning and occasional mild foxing. Minor worming in blank lower margin of 74 leaves of volume I, never affecting text. In good condition. xv, 496; vii, 528 pp. 2 volumes. \$300.00

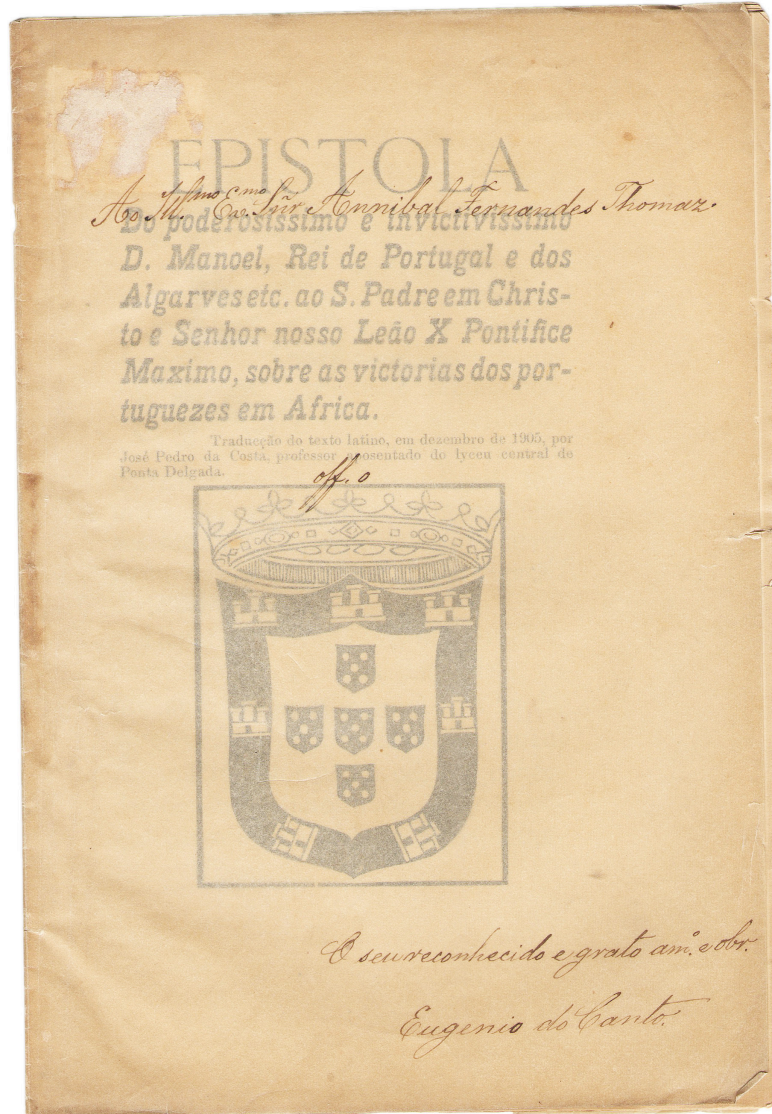
FIRST EDITION. The work appeared again printed in Dublin, 1789. A "second, corrected" edition appeared in London, 1790, by the same publisher as the present work, with xv, 487; vii, 528 pp. There are as well editions of London, 1793 and London, 1794. The text was also translated into German and published in Leipzig, 1790.

Alexander Jardine (1745-1799), army officer and author, was the illegitimate son of Sir Alexander Jardine, fourth baronet (1712-1790), also an army officer. He eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, served as counsel in La Coruña from 1779 to 1795, and died in Portugal. Stationed in Gibraltar, in 1771 Jardine was appointed as a representative of the English government to Sultan Mohammed Ibn Abdallah. The letters touch on his time in Morocco (volume I, pp. 1-189), where he visited Tetuan, Larache, Meknes, and traveled into the Atlas Mountains.

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

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

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



Item 14

**14. [MANUEL I, King of Portugal 1495-1521].** *Epistola do poderosissimo e invictivissimo D. Manoel, Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves etc. ao S. Padre em Christo e Senhor nosso Leão X Pontifice Maximo, sobre as victorias dos portuguezes em Africa. Traducção do texto latino, em dezembro de 1905, por José Pedro da Costa, professor aposentado do lyceu central de Ponta Delgada. Translated from the Latin by José Pedro da Costa.* Ponta Delgada: Diario dos Açores, 1906. 4°, original printed self wrappers, with contemporary glassine wrappers. In good to very good condition. Inscribed in ink manuscript on the front glassine wrapper to Annibal Fernandes Thomaz from Eugenio do Canto, signed. (5, 1 blank ll.). \$200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Translation of a work originally written in 1513.

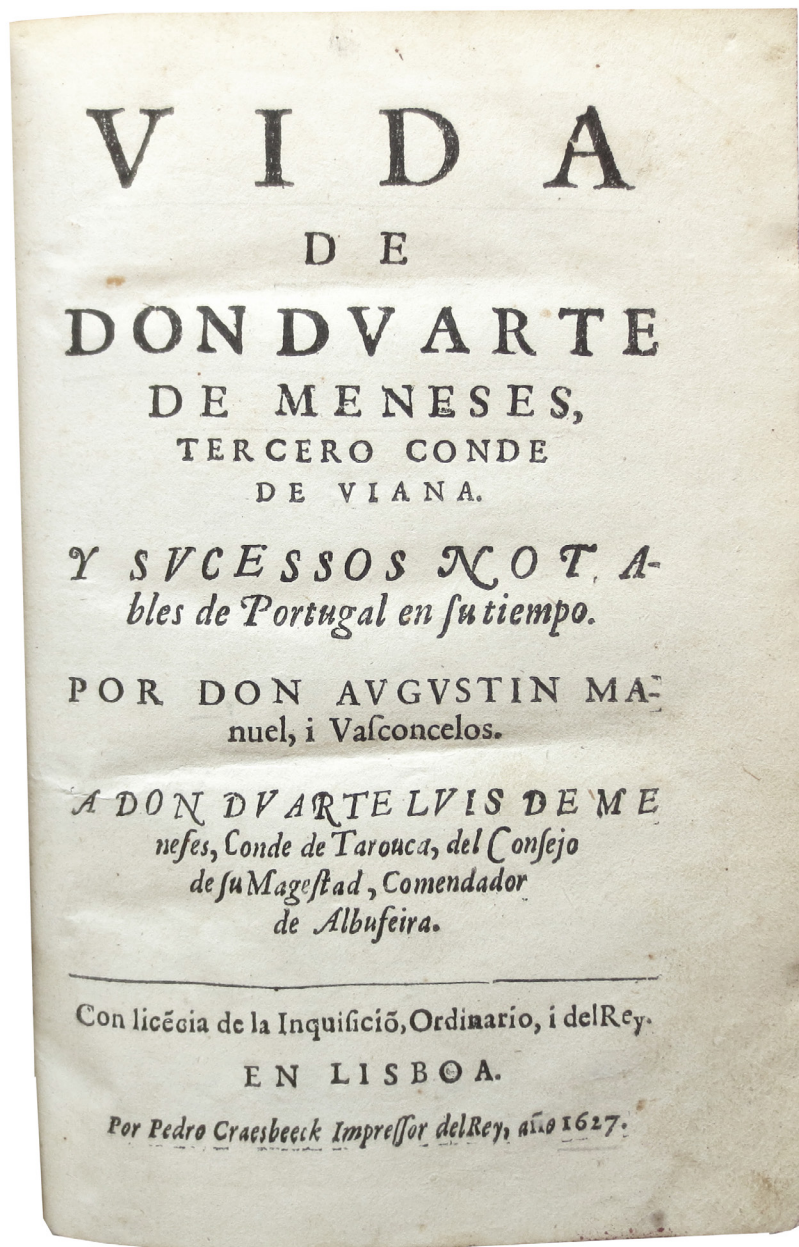
This is one of at least 13 facsimile reprints or translations of rare early works concerning Portuguese history that were published at the direction and expense of Eugenio do Canto; all were printed in very small numbers. A native of Ponta Delgada in the Azores, Canto was the brother of the noted bibliographers Ernesto and José do Canto, the former best known for his *Bibliografia Açoriana* and *Ensaio bibliographico. Catalogo das obras nacionaes e estrangeiras relativas aos successos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834*, the latter for his work on Camões.

\* NUC: DLC; locating no copies of the original edition. OCLC: 560229965 (British Library); 63811318 (University of Groningen); 829002102 (King's College London); 63168629 (Newberry Library); 69142606 (University of Groningen). Porbase cites this work without giving any location. Jisc repeats British Library and King's College London. KVK (51 databases searched) cites the record in Porbase, provides a link via the Union Catalogue of Belgian Libraries, which did not work, and locates a copy at Österreichische Nationalbibliothek. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. There is a copy in the Library of Congress.

#### *Portuguese in North Africa*

**\*15. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin.** *Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, terceiro Conde de Viana, y sucessos notables de Portugal en su tiempo ....* Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, mid-twentieth-century polished sheep by Fausto Fernandes (only the slightest wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt author and title, date in gilt near foot of spine, covers with border decorated in blind and gilt armorial supralibros of Miguel de Faria at center, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Bookplates of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria and J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. Blue on white printed binder's ticket (2.4 x 5.4 cm.) of Fausto Fernandes, Patio de D. Fradique, 1, Lisboa, bound in after errata leaf, with N.º 1056 supplied in pencil manuscript. (2), 167 ll., (1 l. errata). Several leaves numbered incorrectly: 18 wrongly numbered 12, 53 wrongly numbered 48, 60 wrongly numbered 59, 62 wrongly numbered 61, 74 wrongly





Item 15



*Item 15*

numbered 65, 91 wrongly numbered 61, 93 wrongly numbered 63, 106 wrongly numbered 103, 108 wrongly numbered 107, and 163 wrongly numbered 193. \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This classic biography of Dom Duarte de Meneses deals at great length with the campaigns in North Africa of D. João I, D. Duarte and D. Affonso V. After the capture of Alcácer-Ceguer in 1458, the stronghold was placed under the command of D. Duarte de Meneses, under whom it withstood two sieges. The *Vida* also has much information on the unsuccessful attempts of the Portuguese against Tangier, 1463-64. As Oliveira Marques points out in his *History of Portugal* (I, 88), the Meneses family was one of the most powerful in Portugal during the fifteenth century, comparable in wealth, prestige and power to some of the typical feudal lords of France and Germany.

Although the author of this work proclaimed his support for the House of Bragança, he was nevertheless executed in the Rossio Square in 1641, accused of being a conspirator against the person and government of D. João IV. Innocêncio felt that his works were of such merit and importance that it would have been a great injustice to exclude them from the *Diccionario* on the basis of their having been written in Spanish.

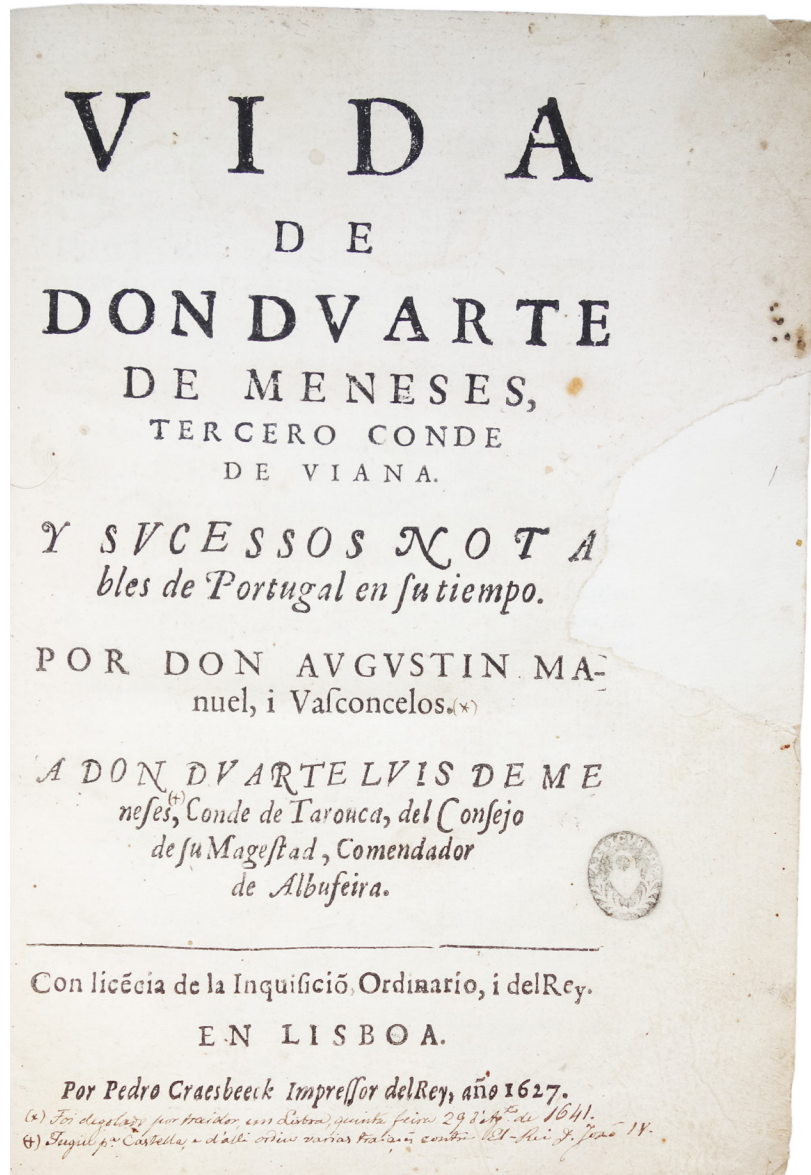
*Provenance:* Both Miguel de Faria and J. Pinto Ferreira were distinguished Portuguese book collectors. Pinto Ferreira, a Portuguese army officer, had significant Camoniana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

\*Arouca V28. Innocêncio I, 18. Barbosa Machado I, 68. Antonio I, 136. Pinto de Mattos p. 607. Garcia Perez p. 560. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII*, 896 ("Mutilado"). Salvá 3469. Heredia 7652. Azambuja 2638. Monteverde 5462. Azevedo-Samodães 3435. Not in HSA or Palha (which cites 2 other works by the author). For the bookplate of Miguel de Faria, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas*, 1150. On the binder Fausto Fernandes, see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, p. 100. NUC: DLC-P4, WU, ICN, MH, NBuG, NjP.

#### *Portuguese in North Africa*

**16. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin.** *Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercero Conde de Viana, y sucessos notables de Portugal en su tiempo ....* Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, later mottled calf (quite rubbed, head and foot of spine slightly defective), spine gilt, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. Crude triangular repair on title-page, not touching text, about 4 x 5.5 cm. Minor soiling, some dampstains, some early notes. In somewhat less than good condition. Small oval stamp on title-page and two early notes at foot. (2), 167 ll., (1 l. errata). Several leaves numbered incorrectly: 18 wrongly numbered 12, 53 wrongly numbered 48, 60 wrongly numbered 59, 62 wrongly numbered 61, 74 wrongly numbered 65, 91 wrongly numbered 61, 93 wrongly numbered 63, 106 wrongly numbered 103, 108 wrongly numbered 107, and 163 wrongly numbered 193. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. This classic biography of Dom Duarte de Meneses deals at great length with the campaigns in North Africa of D. João I, D. Duarte and D. Affonso V. After the capture of Alcácer-Ceguir in 1458, the stronghold was placed under the command



of D. Duarte de Meneses, under whom it withstood two sieges. The *Vida* also has much information on the unsuccessful attempts of the Portuguese against Tangier, 1463-64. As Oliveira Marques points out in his *History of Portugal* (I, 88), the Meneses family was one of the most powerful in Portugal during the fifteenth century, comparable in wealth, prestige and power to some of the typical feudal lords of France and Germany.

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\* Arouca V28. Innocência I, 18. Barbosa Machado I, 68. Antonio I, 136. Pinto de Matos p. 607. Garcia Perez p. 560. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII*, 896 ("mutilado"). Salvá 3469. Heredia 7652. Azambuja 2638. Monteverde 5462. Azevedo-Samodães 3435. Not in HSA or Palha (which cites 2 other works by the author). NUC: DLC-P4, WU, ICN, MH, NBuG, NjP.

#### *Meknes Besieged by Warring Moroccans*

**17. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Innocencia insultada, ou noticia da barbara atrocidade com que os negros mahometanos sem outro motivo mais que o odio que tem aos professores da Fè de Christo insultarão o Convento da Conceição, Que os Missionarios de São Francisco tem na Cidade de Mequinéz, colhida de varias cartas chegadas daquelle Paiz.*** Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1728. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpieces and initials on pp. [3] and 5. Light brownstain in first half, not obscuring text. Paper repair to blank verso of title page, affecting only blank portion of recto. Overall in good condition. 12 pp. \$400.00

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

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

\* Innocência IV, 347: attributing the work to Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 388, 7869, 7920. OCLC: 27900058 (Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library);

561792984 (British Library); 457393291 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Biography of the Founder of the House of Aviz  
Son-in-law of John of Gaunt  
Brother-in-law of King Henry IV of England  
Father of Henry the Navigator  
Grandfather of Charles the Bold  
With Discussion of D. João's Significant Later Military Action:  
Defense of Ceuta from Moroccan Counterattack*

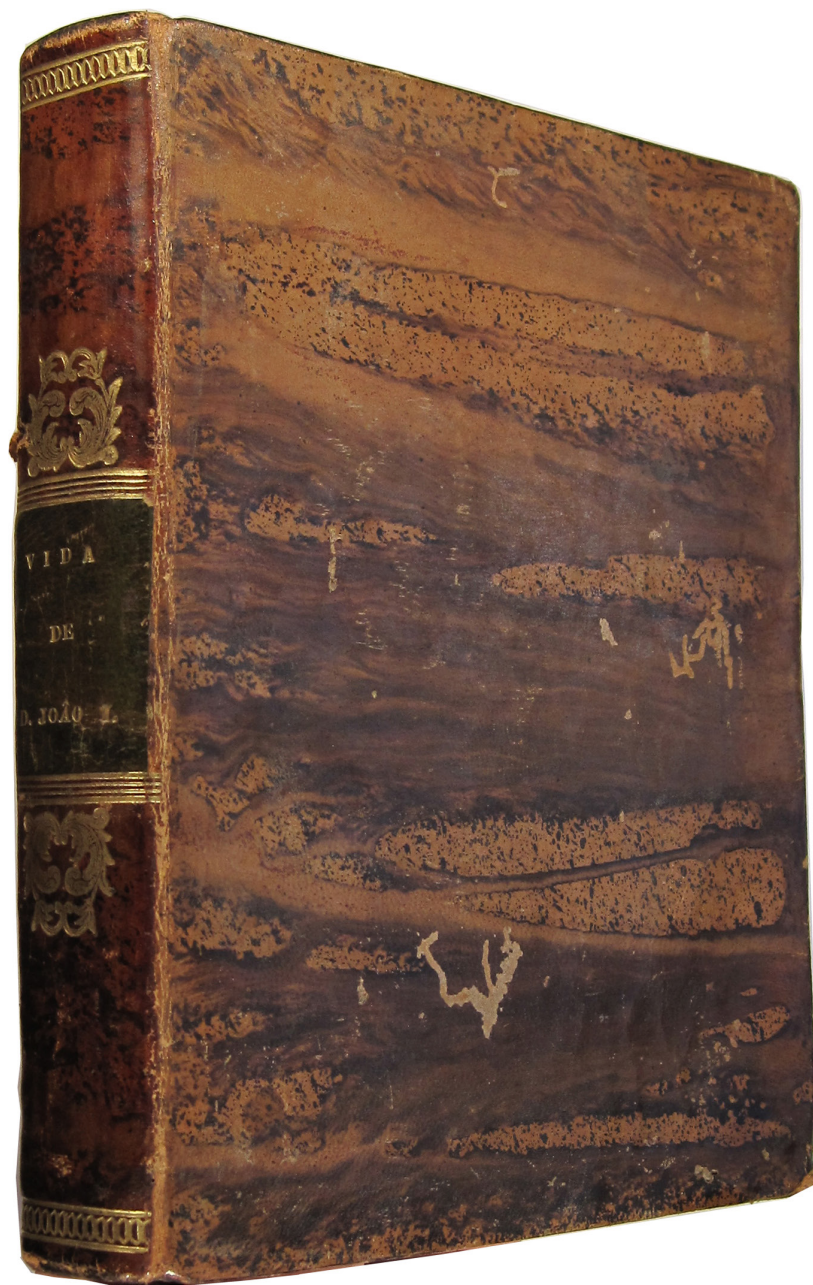
**18. MENESES, D. Fernando de, 2.º Conde de Ericeira.** *Vida, e aççoens d'ElRey Dom João I. Offerecida à memoria posthuma do Serenissimo Principe Dom Theodosio ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de João Galvão, a custa de Miguel Manescal, 1677. 4º, mid-nineteenth-century tree sheep (minor worm damage to front cover; other slight wear), smooth spine gilt in romantic style with green morocco lettering piece at center, short-title lettered in gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Title page in red and black, with woodcut Portuguese royal arms. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Typographical headpieces. Light stains at inner margins of final 3 leaves. Very small worm trace in upper inner blank margin of 12 leaves (X5-Y8), never affecting text. Overall in good condition. Old purple stamp of the Duke of Palmela, the monogram beneath a ducal coronet, in blank portion of title page. Signature of a later owner in ink below the stamp. Small square blue-on-white printed ticket of Livraria Olisipo, Lisboa, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (32 ll.), 427 pp. Pages 35-48 numbered 34-47. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Twenty-four of the 32 preliminary leaves are occupied by a substantial dedication to the late D. Theodosio (1634-1653), 1st Prince of Brazil and 10th Duke of Bragança, the promising eldest son of D. João IV, who had tragically predeceased his father.

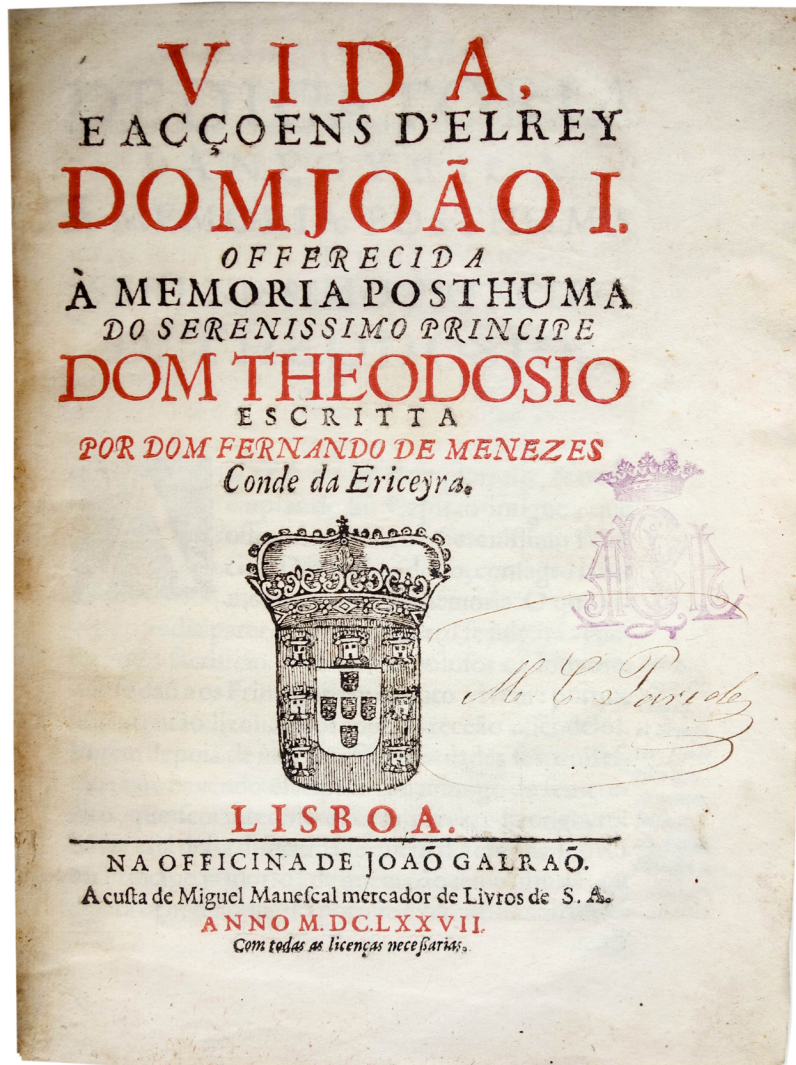
D. João I (1357-1433), the subject of this biography, was born in Lisbon, the natural son of King Pedro I of Portugal by a woman named Teresa Lourenço, who, according to the royal chronicler Fernão Lopes, was a noblewoman of Galicia. In 1364, D. João was created Grand Master of the Order of Aviz.

When D. João's half-brother, Ferdinand I of Portugal, died in October 1383 without a male heir, efforts were made to secure the succession for Ferdinand's only daughter, Princess Beatrice of Portugal. As heiress presumptive, Beatrice had married king Juan I of Castile, but popular sentiment was against this arrangement. The 1383-1385 Crisis followed—a period of political anarchy when no monarch ruled the country.

On 6 April 1385, the Portuguese Córtes met in Coimbra and declared D. João, the Master of Aviz, to be king of Portugal. This was followed over the next two months by the liberation of almost all of the Minho, as part of a war against Castile's claims to the Portuguese throne. Soon afterwards, Juan I of Castile again invaded Portugal. He was



*Item 18*





accompanied by French allied cavalry. English troops and generals took the side of João of Aviz, as part of the Hundred Years' War. D. João and his constable Nuno Álvares Pereira repelled the Spanish and French forces at the Battle of Aljubarrota on 14 August 1385—a precursor to the Battle of Agincourt, at which English archers destroyed the French cavalry. The stability of the Portuguese throne was thus secured.

In February 1387, D. João I married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt, who had proved to be a worthy ally. The marriage consolidated an Anglo-Portuguese Alliance that endures to the present day.

The most significant later military actions D. João's reign were the siege and conquest of the city of Ceuta in 1415, and the successful defense of Ceuta from a Moroccan counter-attack in 1419. These measures were intended to help the Portuguese control navigation off the African coast and trade routes from the interior of Africa. Under the auspices of D. João's son, Prince Henry the Navigator, voyages were organized to explore the African coast. These led to the discovery of the uninhabited islands of Madeira in 1417 and the Azores in 1427: all were claimed by the Portuguese crown.

Contemporaneous writers describe D. João as a man of wit who was very keen on concentrating power on himself, but at the same time possessed a benevolent and kind demeanor. His youthful education as master of a religious order made him an unusually learned king for the Middle Ages. He passed on his love for knowledge and culture to his sons, who are often referred to collectively by Portuguese historians as the "illustrious generation" (*Ínclita Geração*): D. Duarte, the future king, was a poet and a writer; D. Pedro, the duke of Coimbra, was one of the most learned princes of his time; and Prince Henry the Navigator, the duke of Viséu, invested heavily in science and the development of nautical pursuits. In 1430, John's only surviving daughter, Isabella, married Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and enjoyed an extremely refined court culture in his lands; she was the mother of Charles the Bold.

D. Fernando de Meneses, 2.º Conde de Ericeira (1614-1699), was a leading military figure in the wars of the restoration of Portuguese independence under King João IV. In 1656 he was named governor and captain-general of Tangier. Proficient in Latin and in mathematics, D. Fernando also wrote *História de Tanger* (published posthumously in 1732), a *Novena da Encarnação*, which appeared without his name in 1682, and *Historiarum lusitanorum ab anno MDCXL ad MDCLVII* (posthumously published in 2 volumes, Lisbon, 1737), as well as other works of prose and verse.

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

\* Arouca M286. Innocência II, 276. Barbosa Machado II, 44. Pinto de Matos p. 399 (calling for an allegorical plate; this plate is absent from most copies, and is in all probability an extra-illustration). Palha 2833. Monteverde 3528. Azevedo-Samodães 2081. Avila Perez 4924. OCLC: 13007576 (no mention of the plate: Getty Research Institute, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of New Mexico, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of São Paulo, Simon Fraser University); 77976499 (no mention of the plate: Stanford University Library, Brown University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 959068898 (with the plate: Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates five copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (three lack the plate; another is described as having gathering N mutilated and the binding in poor condition), three copies at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (one in poor condition), and another at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc locates copies at Cambridge University-Special Collections, and Oxford University.



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

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

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

Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif (1643 or 1645-1727) was one of the most famous figures in Moroccan history. After becoming the second sultan in the Alaouite dynasty in 1672, he fought a series of battles to persuade the Ottoman Turks to respect Moroccan independence and captured Tangier and other important seaports from the Spanish and English, earning himself the nickname "The Warrior King."

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

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

**\*20. PEREIRA, Miguel.** *Chronica de El Rey D. Sebastião.* António Brehm, editor; commentaries and notes by António Brehm, Rui Carita, and Cristina Trindade. Funchal: Imprensa Académica, 2018. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 219 pp., bibliography, extensive footnotes, illustration. ISBN: 978-989-54002-2-5. \$30.00

First printed edition of the codex number 477 at the Biblioteca Nacional titled "Crónica de El-Rei Dom Sebastião, Décimo Sexto Rei dos de Portugal na qual se contém, por maior, os sucessos do seu Reinado e vida" (1584) by Miguel Pereira. Guilherme

d'Oliveira Martins provides an introduction on pp. 13-17. The introduction states that the basis of the current printed text is a copy made in 1795 from a manuscript in the Library of the Duque de Lafões. António Brehm provides introductory remarks on pp. 21-30. The *Crónica* occupies pp. 37-206. Commentary in the footnotes of the *Crónica* offers insight into the biographies of individuals mentioned, detailed description of historical events referred to in the account, elucidation of archaic terms, and other useful information. Bibliographical references are also given in the footnotes.

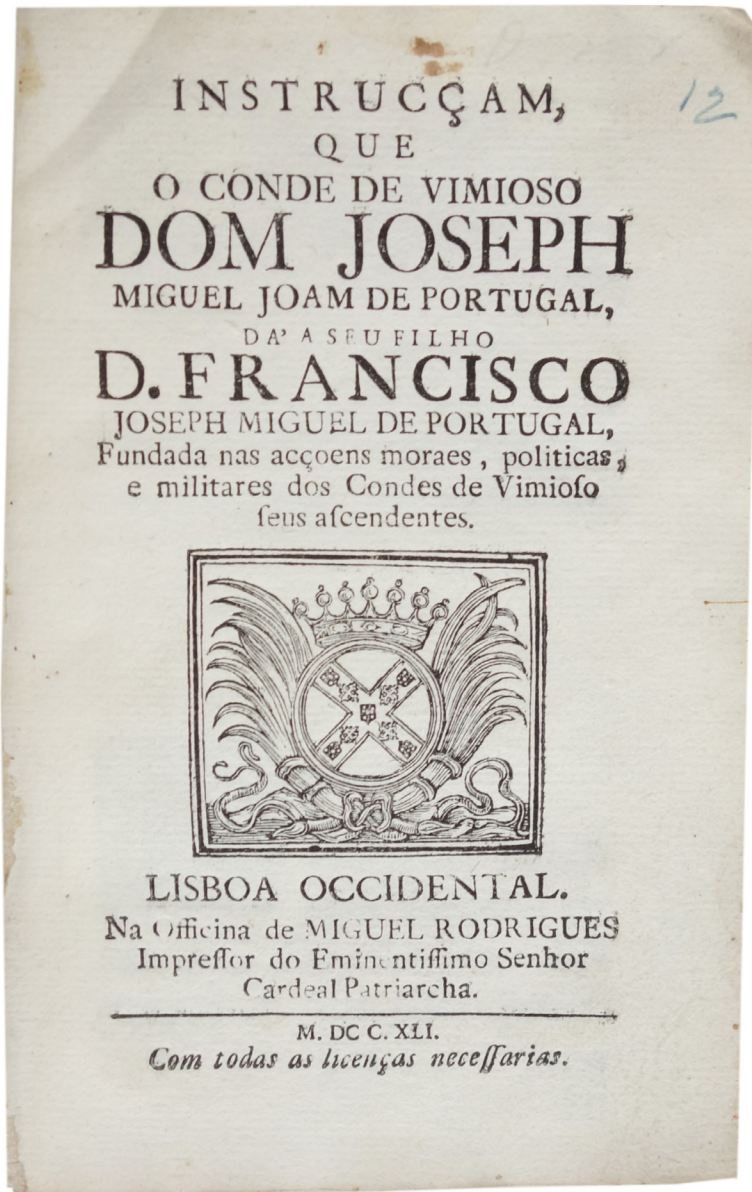
#### *Educational Ancestors*

**21. PORTUGAL, José Miguel Joao de, 9º Conde de Vimioso, 3º Marques de Valença.** *Instrucçam, que o Conde de Vimioso ... da a seu filho D. Francisco Joseph Miguel de Portugal, fundada nas açcoens moraes, politicas, e militares dos Condes de Vimioso seus ascendentes.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, Impressor do Eminentissimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarcha, 1741. 8º, contemporary calf (extremities worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (first compartment from head with leather completely gone; somewhat defective at foot with short splits to joints near foot), red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red. Attractively printed on excellent quality paper with nice woodcut head- and tailpieces and woodcut initials. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary inscription scored at top of recto of front free endleaf. Slightly later ownership inscription below of António Lourenço Saldanha. (11 ll., 1 blank l.), 93 pp., (1 blank l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in 1744 and 1745. The ninth Conde de Vimioso instructs his son by giving a biography of each of the first seven condes. The first conde (created by a Carta Regia of 1515), an illegitimate son of D. Afonso, Bishop of Évora, participated in the conquest of North Africa. The second Conde de Vimioso and his son (the future third conde) were with D. Sebastiao at Alcácer-Quibir. The fifth Conde was involved with the recapture of Bahia from the Dutch in 1625 (see pp. 56-57), and with the Restauração.

The author of this work (1706-1775) was a member of the Conselho of D. Joao V and a member of the Academia Real de Historia.

\* Innocência V, 74: without collation. Barbosa Machado II, 878-79: without collation. Pinto de Mattos p. 513: without collation. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodaes, Ameal or Monteverde. *Grande Enciclopédia* XXXVI, 167-72. Not in *NUC*, which lists other works by the author. OCLC: 504624107 and 752990992 (both British Library); 30121546 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 165880231 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Biblioteca Central da Marinha and Exército—Biblioteca. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the copies cited by Porbase.



\*22. RAMALHEIRA, Ana Maria Pinhão. *Alcácer Quibir de D. Sebastião na Alemanha: representações historiográficas e literárias (1578-ca. 1800)*. Coimbra: Minerva / Centro Interuniversitário de Estudos Germanísticos, and Aveiro: Universidade, 2002. Publicações do Centro Interuniversitário de Estudos Germanísticos, 6. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 783 pp., illustrations in text, large folding color plate. Includes a CD-ROM disk with 49 documentary appendices. ISBN: 972-798-045-7. \$50.00

Revised and improved version of the author's doctoral dissertation, originally defended at the Universidade de Aveiro in 1999.

*Syphilis in Morocco*

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

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

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

\*24. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *Notícia dos manuscritos pertencentes ao direito publico externo diplomatico de Portugal, e á historia e litteratura do mesmo paiz, que existem na Bibliotheca Real de Paris, e outras da mesma capital, e nos archivos de França, examinados, e colligidos pelo Segundo Visconde de Santarem*. Lisbon: Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1863. 4°, mid-twentieth-century burgundy quarter sheep over marbled boards, flat spine with gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound

in. Arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on front wrapper and title page. Light foxing to front wrapper; very occasional and very minor foxing elsewhere. In fine condition. 128 pp. \$200.00

Second edition in book form. First published in book form in 1827, parts had appeared previously in the *Annaes das sciencias, das artes e das letras*. The front wrapper has the date 1864. Santarem provides comments, sometimes lengthy, on the content, context and importance of manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale, the Archives Nationales, the Bibliothèque de Ste. Genevieve, the Arsenal, the Mazarine and the Invalides that relate to Portugal and her overseas possessions.

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called "the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography" (Cortesão, *History of Portuguese Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term "cartographia." He traveled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.

\* Innocência XVI, 216 (giving the date of publication in error as 1865; without collation); see V, 435 for the 1827 edition; *Aditamentos* p. 287. *Greenlee Catalogue* II, 551 (the 1827 edition; noting the present one). Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 773 and Palha 4432 cite the 1827 edition.

*Prince Henry the Navigator's Brother Dies in Tangiers*

**25. SÃO BOAVENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de, trans.** *Summario da vida, acçõens e gloriosa morte do Senhor D. Fernando, chamado assim dentro como fôra de Portugal o Infante Santo, que de hum M.S. latino e inedito da Bibliotheca Vaticana trasladava em lingoagem ....* Modena: Impressão Regia Cameral, 1836. 8°, contemporary green embossed paper wrappers (some staining and creasing, spine chipped at bottom). Light foxing. Uncut. 61 pp., (1 blank l.), xxix, (3 blank) pp. \$500.00

Rare FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this chronicle of the life and martyrdom of D. Fernando (1402-1443), Infante de Portugal. One of D. João I's eight sons and brother of Prince Henry the Navigator, D. Fernando accompanied the Portuguese expedition against Tangiers in 1437. There he was taken captive and subjected to harsh treatment while feudal quarreling at home hampered, and eventually doomed, negotiations for his release. After his death in captivity in 1443 and the eventual return of his remains to Portugal, D. Fernando was termed the "Infante Santo" and venerated by some, though he was never beatified by the Church. The *Summario* is said to be a translation from a Latin manuscript in the Vatican Library, though the manuscript is neither precisely identified nor dated, nor is the author identified. It is supplemented with nearly 30 pages of extracts from other sixteenth- and seventeenth-century published accounts of D. Fernando, including

an excerpt from *Os Lusíadas*. Innocência points out that, while many copies of the *Summario* were shipped to Portugal, most were lost en route; he himself had not seen a copy.

Frei Fortunato de São Boaventura (1777-1844) was born in Alcobaça, where his father was a bookseller. He took a Doctor of Theology degree at the Universidade de Coimbra and later taught there for many years. A distinguished historian, he is best known for his chronicles of the Cistercian congregation at Alcobaça. During the 1820s he launched a career as a political polemicist on behalf of absolutism, gaining a reputation as a lesser P. José Agostinho de Macedo. In 1831 D. Miguel rewarded his loyalty by appointing him Reformador Geral dos Estudos, and the following year he was confirmed as Archbishop of Évora, only to seek refuge in Italy after the fall of D. Miguel in 1834. The preface to the *Summario*—indeed, the entire work—can be read as a wistful paean to the times when Portugal was unsullied by constitutional government, ruled instead by monarchs reputedly imbued with the purest sense of Christian duty.

\* Innocência II, 312. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 568: “raro.” Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila Perez or Monteverde. On the translator, see *Grande enciclopédia* XXVII, 431-3. NUC: DLC.

**26. SÉRGIO, António, ed. *O Desejado. Depoimentos de contemporaneos de D. Sebastião sobre este mesmo Rei e sua jornada de Africa. Precedidos de uma Carta-Prefácio a Carlos Malheiro Dias*.** Paris & Lisbon: Aillaud & Bertrand, 1924. Testemunhos Históricos. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (lightly foxed, front and rear wrappers detached, spine chipping and split). Light browning, occasional faint spotting. In good condition. Ownership signature of Carlos Afonso Belo de Santos across title page, dated Coimbra, 1924. (2 ll.), xxxi, 374 pp., (1 l.), 1 plan in text. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared the same year. The volume includes relations by Luis de Torres de Lima, Vincent Lebranc, Miguel Leitão de Andrada, Jerónimo de Mendonça, Fr. Bernardo da Cruz, and two anonymous chroniclers, each with a brief but cogent introduction by the editor.

Sérgio (1893-1968) was “o mais importante pensador português do seu tempo” (Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* [1976] p. 1065). In his 60-year career he wrote on history, economics, education, sociology, literary criticism, politics and philosophy. He was one of the founders of the “Renascença Portuguesa” (along with Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, Pascoais and others) and a member of the “Grupo da Biblioteca Nacional,” which included Cortesão, Proença, Aquilino Ribeiro, Lopes Vieira and Raúl Brandão. His portrait appeared on both sides of the 5.000\$00 Escudo note prior to the introduction of the Euro.

The letter-preface occupies pp. [vii]-xxxi. Carlos Malheiro Dias (Porto 1875-Lisbon 1941), to whom it was addressed, was a journalist, essayist, novelist, short story writer, politician and historian. Parliamentary deputy from 1897 to 1910, he was a militant monarchist, and with the advent of the Portuguese Republic in 1910 went into voluntary exile in Brazil until 1935. He is considered one of the greatest Portuguese literary talents following the generation of Eça de Queiroz.



**\*27. SILVA, Carlos Guardado da, ed.** *A conquista de Ceuta: Conselho Régio de Torres Vedras*. Introduction by Carlos Manuel Soares Miguel. Lisbon: Colibri / Instituto de Estudos Regionais e do Municipalismo «Alexandre Herculano», Comissão Científica do Departamento de História, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, and Torres Vedras: Câmara Municipal, 2015. Coleção Turre Veteras, XVII. Small folio (26.9 x 19 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 128 pp., (1 l.), extensive footnotes, bibliographies, tables, much illustration in text, some illustration in color. One of 750 copies. ISBN: 978-989-689-494-8. \$28.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Of the 8 essays, one is in Spanish, one in French and repeated in Portuguese; the rest are in Portuguese. Authors are Vasco Gil Mantas, Maria Lúcia Perrone Passos, Manuela Catarino, Judite A. Gonçalves de Freitas, Fernando Villada Paredes, João Abel da Fonseca, João Cosme, Othmane Mansouri. Subjects are the symbolic and strategic value of the Straits of Gibraltar, “Lisboa: personagem de Fernão Lopes”, Torres Vedras at the beginning of the fifteenth century—a villa on the road to Ceuta, the meeting of 1414 at Terres Vedras, Ceuta on the eve of conquest, doubts of D. João I, the act of taking Ceuta in 1415 as an act of political marketing, and the taking of Ceuta and its consequences in the history of Morocco.

*Printed in Portuguese and Arabic  
Commercial & Diplomatic Relations*

*Between Portugal & North Africa in the Early Sixteenth Century  
Contains an “Advertencia” Leaf Seen by us Only Once Previously*

**\*28. SOUSA, João de.** *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ....* Lisbon: na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century dark blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners), flat spine gilt in romantic fashion (small nick at head), short title lettered in gilt, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. In clean, crisp, fine condition internally. Overall very good to fine. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. “Advertencia” with errata, 1 l. advertisement). \*4, A-Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa<sup>4</sup>, []<sup>1</sup>. \$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the Arabic text and Portuguese translation of official state correspondence between North African and Arabian rulers and D. Manoel (1495-1521), D. João III (1521-1557) and their factors, including Vasco da Gama, Nuno Fernandes de Ataíde, Francisco Alvares, Conde de Linhares, Afonso de Albuquerque, etc. Concentrating on the period between 1503 and 1528, these 58 letters treat territorial

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



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me, e Censura dos Livros.*

## PARA A HISTORIA PORTUGUEZA. 21

علينا وغدرونا وسرقونا  
 وفضحوا نساءنا  
 وبناتنا وقتلوا بعض  
 انفار من ناسنا وهذا  
 بن وشان بنغسه هو  
 الذي غدر عيد الرحمان  
 بعد ما كان ضيفه  
 واكل خبزه وما هلك  
 ناسك ورجالك بسبب  
 انه ما قدر على ذلك  
 لان لما راي اننا  
 متفقين مع رجلك  
 ونحن لكم اصدقاء مضي  
 تكلم مع سلطان  
 مراکش ومع زيان  
 صاحب ازسور ومشايخ  
 قبائل العرب ونفق  
 ماله علي هذا الامر وبعد  
 ما قطع رجاء من تلك  
 الناحية اتفق مع  
 عاملك ديوكو دازمبوجه  
 وغره بكلامه لانه زمبوجه  
 كان عارف بما  
 سلف منه واجاله مشهوره  
 وكل اهل المدينه خابره  
 بعد ما رأت انه تامه  
 حاكم في هذه المدينه  
 واكثر الناس عجلت على  
 الهروب منها لاجل ظلمه  
 وقهره وكل يوم يزيد غدره  
 علي يوم واهل عبده  
 يريدوا يهربوا لان

fes dos Arabes do campo , para  
 o ajudarem a tomar a Cidade ,  
 em cuja manobra gastou muito di-  
 nheiro , e não podendo conseguir  
 o seu intento , metteo-se com Dio-  
 go de Azambuja , e agora o tem  
 em grande estima , depois de fa-  
 ber o que elle tem feito. Todo  
 o povo desta terra está atemoriz-  
 ado , vendo que Diogo de Azam-  
 buja o elegeo por Xequê desta  
 praça , e a maior parte de seus  
 moradores buscão novamente oc-  
 casião de fugir , pelas violencias  
 que soffrem , que cada vez são  
 mais , e o mesmo querem fazer  
 os Arabes de Abda , e outros.  
 He impossivel , Senhor , que o  
 gato possa viver com o rato em  
 hum só lugar , e assim não pode-  
 mos viver nesta terra com os nos-  
 sos inimigos , que nos tem rou-  
 bado , e feito tantas injurias. Vós ,  
 Senhor , podeis eleger hum sujeito  
 capaz das Cabilas , que vos são  
 sujeitas , como são a de Massás ,  
 Abda , Jarafet , Uatanat , e Du-  
 cála , por Xequê desta praça , pa-  
 ra nos governar. As sobreditas  
 Cabilas se compoem de dez mil  
 cavalleiros , todos bons , e fa-  
 zem hum só corpo , seu amigo he  
 hum , e seu inimigo he hum. A  
 Cabila de Ben Major he inimiga  
 de todas as referidas , e ellas de-  
 ta. O vosso Capitão Diogo de

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

The "Advertencia" leaf has been present in only one other copy we have seen since beginning to take notice of such things in 1969.

Father João de Sousa, who edited and translated these documents, was born in Damascus, Syria, in 1734 and became the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, as well as a frequently published member of the Academia Real das Sciencias. He died in Lisbon, 1812.

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

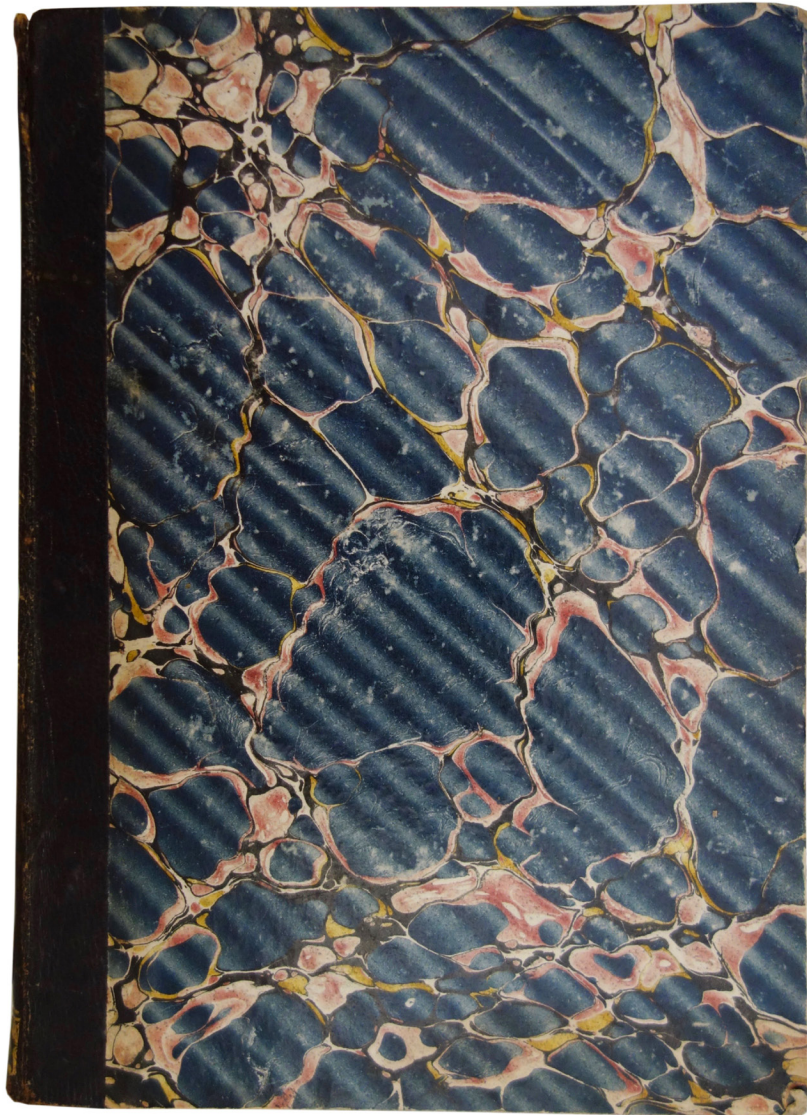
*Printed in Portuguese and Arabic  
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**\*29. SOUSA, João de.** *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ....* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, later plain wrappers. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. Clean; crisp, uncut, unopened; in fine condition. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. advertisement). \*4, A-Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa<sup>4</sup>. \$600.00

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

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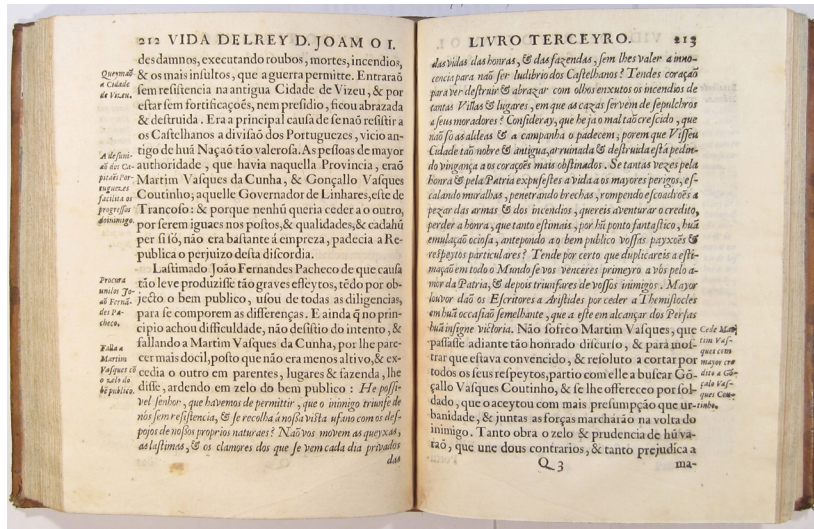
\*Innocência IV, 41-42. Palha 2777. Schnurrer, *Bibliotheca arabica* 186. Krek, *Typographia arabica* p. 36, n° 3. Streit XVII, 6441.



*Item 28*

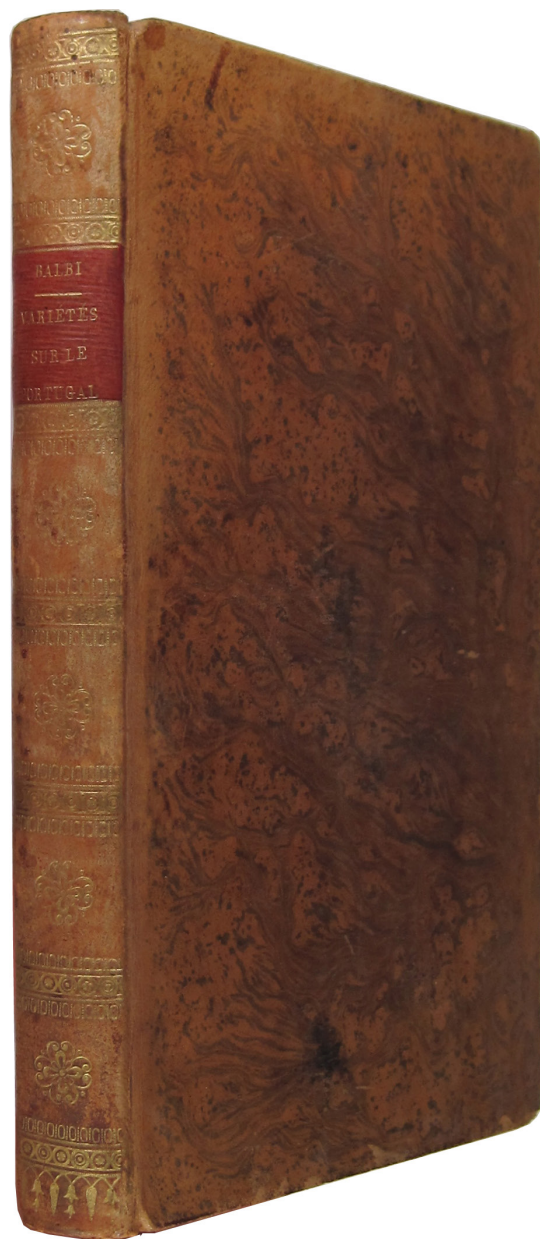
\*30. ZURARA [or Azurara], Gomes Eanes de. *Crónica do Conde Dom Pedro de Menezes. Nota prévia by Mafalda de Noronha Wagner*. Preface by Manuela Mendonça, President of the Academia Portuguesa da História. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 2015. Folio (31.6 x 21.8 cm.), original printed wrappers with dust jacket. As new. xiii, 433, (1) pp. N.º 131 of 500 copies; another 50 copies were printed without numbering. ISBN: 978-972-27-2373-2. \$75.00

Facsimile reprint of the first published edition, which appeared in *Inéditos de Historia Portuguesa*, Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. The present Limited Edition was published to commemorate the sixth centenary of the conquest of Ceuta.



Item 18





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