



BIBLIOTECA FILIPINA

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Front cover; #15201 (p. 4); title page; #15161 (p. 81); back cover; #15206 (p. 11).

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51.	Relacion	# 15193	\$18,500	103.	past	# 13576	\$600
52.	Relacion	# 15186	\$4,000	104.	military	# 13579	\$500
				105.	Beng	# 15074	\$400

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Books and manuscripts relating to the Philippine Islands,
16th to early 20th century.



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Ramusio, Giovanni Battista

1. Primo volume et quarta edizione. Delle Navigazioni et viaggi raccolto da m. Gio. Batt. Ramusio et con molti vaghi

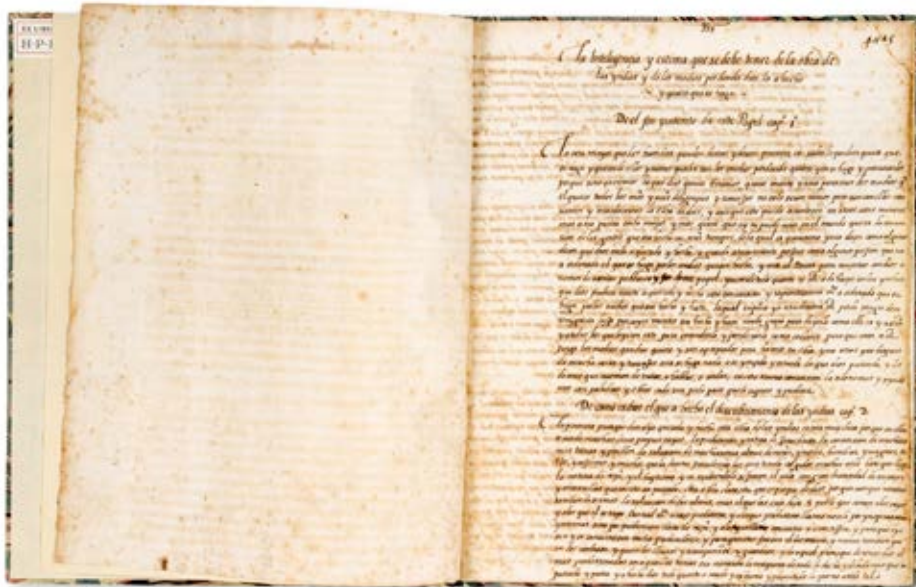
discorsi da lui in molti luoghi dichiarato et illustrato ... Venetia : nella Stamperia de' Giunti, 1588. [TOGETHER WITH] *Secondo volume Delle Navigazioni et viaggi raccolto da m. Gio. Batt. Ramusio ...* Venetia : Appresso i Giunti, 1583. [TOGETHER WITH] *Terzo volume Delle Navigazioni et viaggi raccolto da m. Gio. Batt. Ramusio ...* Venetia : nella Stamperia de' Giunti, 1565. Three volumes, quarto, uniform contemporary limp vellum bindings (first volume lacking ties); volume 1. ff [4], 34, 394 (395), with 3 double-page maps of Africa, India, and Indo-China, the latter also showing China and the islands of South East Asia including the Philippines (all maps with north and south reversed as usual in early maps of this type), a number of woodcut illustrations and plans in the text; volume 2. ff 16, [10 indices], 256, 90; volume 3. ff [6], 34, 456 (455), 7 maps, numerous illustrations in the text; titles with woodcut printer's devices; early stamps, historiated initials; occasional browning, but very clean throughout, a fine set of different early editions seldom found in uniform bindings of the period.

Set of three early Venice editions of this celebrated collection of voyage and travel accounts compiled by the Italian geographer Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557). The first volume contains one of the earliest published maps to show the Philippine Islands.

The first volume was first published in 1550. It deals principally with Africa, and includes accounts of Amerigo Vespucci, Vasco da Gama, Magellan and Leo Africanus. It also contains accounts of southern Asia and a description of Japan. The third volume, dealing with the New World, was first published in 1556. It contains accounts by and about Cortés, Coronado, Pizarro, Peter Martyr, Oviedo, Ulloa and Orellana. It includes the first printing of Giovanni da Verrazano's letter to François I on his 1524 voyage to North America, when he sailed up the east coast of North America. It also contains the first printings of Jacques Cartier's accounts of his famous voyages of 1534 and 1535-6 to the New World. The second volume was published posthumously in 1559. It relates to Asia and contains Ramusio's famous edition of Marco Polo's writings and his biography of him, as well as accounts of Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Sea.

'One of the earliest and most important collections of voyages and travels of the sixteenth century' (Church).

15201



Sánchez, Alonso, SJ

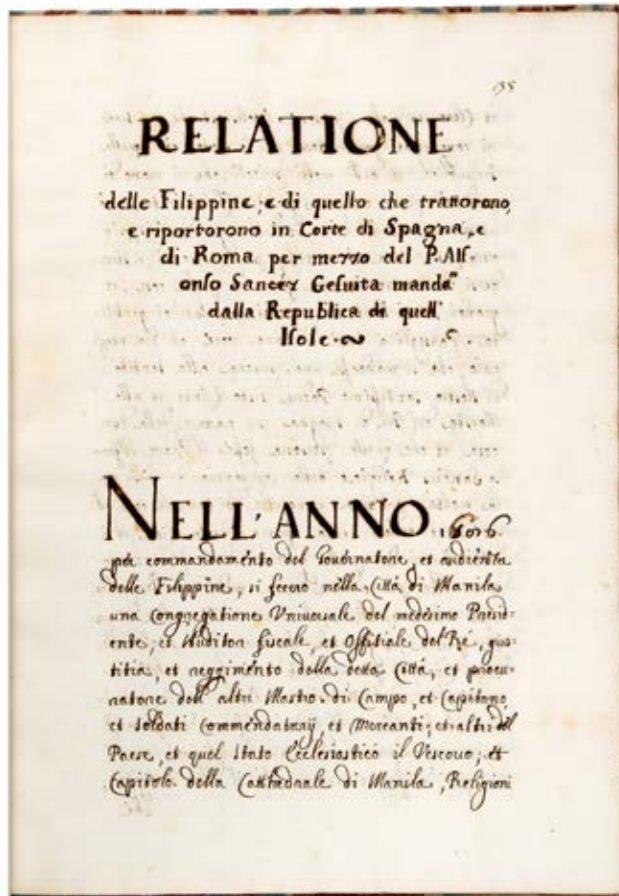
2. [MANUSCRIPT] Razonamiento que el P[adr]e Alonso Sanchez ... hizo en vna Real Junta sobre el derecho con q[ue] su M[agestad] esta y proçede en las Philipinas.

[TOGETHER WITH] *Summario de las respuestas de el Pre' Alonso Sanchez ... [AND] La inteligencia y estima que se debe tener de la obra de las yndias ...* [18th century copy of a work originally written c. 1588]. Fols 32–43 and fols 44–54 from a larger work, manuscript in ink in a fine secretarial hand; bound in 2 volumes, quarto, modern marbled papered boards, leather title labels lettered in gilt; ex libris of H.P. Kraus to pastedowns.

Three items copied, probably in the eighteenth century, from the voluminous writings of this very prominent Jesuit who went to the Philippines with the first Jesuit mission in 1581. The first (fols 32–39) presents his views on the legitimacy of the Spanish occupation of the Philippines. This was a matter of great debate in the Philippines, discussed at length in the 1582 Synod of Manila. The second (fols 39–43) is a response to the Dominican Juan Volante who opposed sending a major military expedition to convert China, which Sánchez had proposed, and the third (fols 44–54) is a general assessment of the Philippines.

The writings of Sánchez came to Pedro Chirino, SJ, in Salamanca, who incorporated the above in his *Historia*, I, 20, but this was not published until 2010 (ed. Górriz, Barcelona, 2000). The material of the texts in the first and third of these manuscripts were published (partly paraphrased) in Colín, *Labor evangelica*, Barcelona, 1900–04, I, 376–386 and I, 542–557; and selections from the second by Martínez, *Cuadernos de Historia Moderna*, 38 (2003), Anejo II, 11–38.

15169



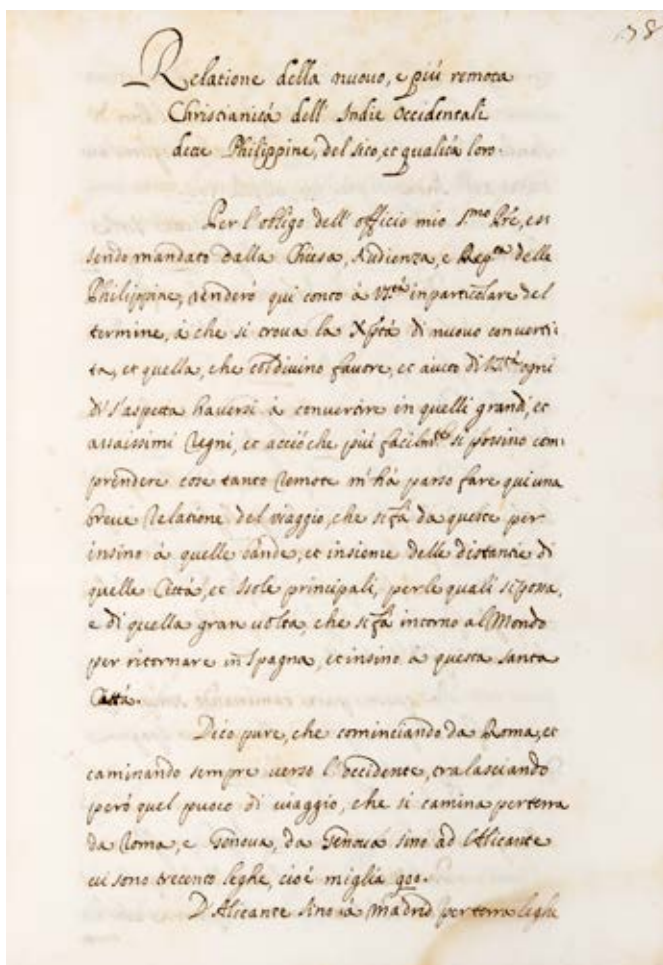
Alonso Sánchez, S]

3. **[MANUSCRIPT] Relatione delle Filippine ; e di quello che trattorono, e riportorono in Corte di Spagna, e di Roma per mezzo del P. Alonso Sanchez Gesuita mandato dalla Republica di quell' Isole.**

[Rome?, l 606]. Folio, marbled paper boards, gilt decorated morocco title label to front; front pastedown with ex libris of H.P.Kraus; ff 32, manuscript; clean and legible throughout.

An account in Italian of the activities of the Spanish Jesuit missionary Alonso Sánchez (1547-1593). In 1586 Sánchez was sent to Madrid by the people in Manila to argue for a new governor for the Philippines with specific qualities. He then travelled to Rome, on the advice of his general, Aquaviva, where he saw the pope, Sixtus V, and argued for more clergy to assist in the conversion of the people of the Philippines.

13525



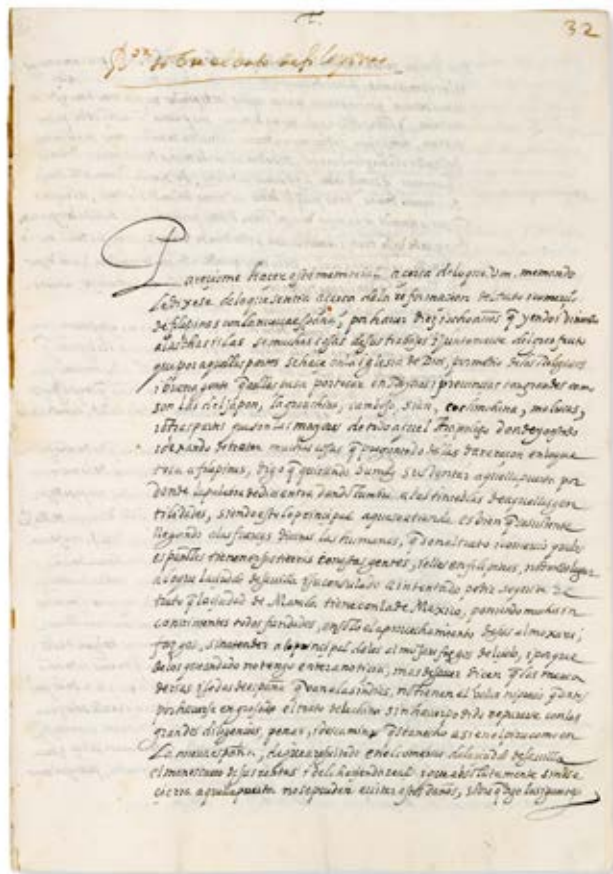
Anon.

4. [MANUSCRIPT] Relatione della nuouo, e più remota Christianità dell' Indie Occidentali delle Philippine,

s.l., [17th century]. Folio, ff 16, manuscript in ink in a secretarial hand; in Italian; bound in modern marbled papered boards, leather title label lettered in gilt; ex libris of H.P.Kraus to pastedown.

Contains four early reports, apparently written by a Jesuit (the last page concludes with *Laus Deo*). The first (fols 38–41r) is an account of the route around the world through places where Christianisation has been attempted or achieved. The writer describes Santo Domingo, Cuba, New Spain (including Acapulco), the Philippines (including Manila, and referring to the large number of Christianised Indians), Japan, China (including Macau and Canton), Cochinchina, Siam, Malacca, Sumatra, and southern India (including Mangalore and Goa). The second (fols 42–4) is a general account of the Philippines, its discovery, geography and peoples. The third (fols 44v–47v) gives more details about produce, animals and minerals. The fourth (fols 48–53v) discusses surrounding islands and the needs and difficulties of missionaries.

15168



Anon.

5. [MANUSCRIPT] Relacion sobre el trato de Filipinas.

[Manila], s.n., [c. 1615]. Folio, ff [4], manuscript in ink in a secretarial hand on laid paper; foliation 32 35; recto of fourth leaf blank, verso with contemporary annotation 'sobre el trato de filipinas'; originally folded for despatch; accompanied by a previous bookseller's extensive scholarly notes; housed in a cloth portfolio, with a half calf protective case, spine lettered in gilt.

An extremely early Philippines document, being a report sent home to an unidentified minister (possibly the President of the Council of the Indies) on the condition of trade between the Philippines and New Spain.

'This report reveals a masterly grasp of his subject on the part of the writer; who claims to have had eighteen years' intimate experience of the conditions which prevailed in the trade between the merchants of the Philippine Islands and those of Mexico. Under Royal licence, the inhabitants of the Philippines, in consideration of supporting and holding those dominions for the Crown of Castille, were allowed to send merchandise to the Mexican markets to the annual value of 500,000 pesos. What was intended as a measure for the benefit of the trading community of Manila generally, resolved itself, in practice, into the aggrandisement of about twelve of the leading merchants of that city who, in partnership with a more or less equally small number of businessmen in Mexico, held the trade in their hands and, in flagrant disregard for the limit stipulated by the Royal mandate, the business carried on was three times the amount that was permitted, the difference being shared between the exporters of Manila and their correspondents and agents in New Spain.

What enabled this state of affairs to exist and continue was, so the writer contends, the placing of the merchandise in the care of commissaries, who drew salaries amounting to 15,000 pesos annually from the Royal Exchequer: In replacing these overseers by Crown officials, not only would those salaries be avoided, but a more thorough control would be exercised and abuse of the King's concession prevented.

The vessel from Manila usually arrived some two months in advance of the merchantmen from Spain. The effect of this was that most of the available silver among the mercantile community of Mexico had been expended on the Philippine goods before the sales of Sevillean and other Spanish products took place – with the result that, year after year, when these latter were put on the market, poor prices were realised owing to the scarcity of the metal, and manufacturers in Spain often had to rest content with recovering principal and freight charges, without making any profit.

This mischief was aggravated by the practice of Manila merchants of buying in China on a large scale. In that country, the purchase of goods with goods was not possible, as the Chinese authorities would only allow export trading for cash, and no one dared, without running the risk of losing his life, to take as much as one ounce of silver out of China, whose store of this medium of exchange was greater than that of all the Spanish dominions put together.

The principal cure for the existing evil, according to the author of this manuscript, was to take such measures as to make it impossible for more than the prescribed 500,000 pesos to leave Mexico every year. The beneficial effect of this move would be twofold, for not only would there then be enough silver to allow the exporters in Spain to trade with their own colony on a fair basis, but the reduced amount of money available for the purchase of Chinese silk would foster a revival in the Spanish silk industry through the demand through the demand created for the satisfaction of the Mexican market in respect of that commodity.' (From the manuscript notes of an unidentified previous owner or bookseller).

15173



Argensola, Bartolome Leonardo de

6. Conquista de las Islas Malucas

Madrid :Alonso Martin, 1609. Small folio, contemporary limp vellum (somewhat cockled, lacking ties), endpapers sympathetically renewed, engraved title page, expertly re-margined on the fore and lower edges with penwork in facsimile, to include the imprint at lower border (which is usually trimmed), folded, pp [x], 407 (but: 411; 316-319 numbered twice); decorative initials, head and tailpieces; side notes; title with small repairs, but clean and fresh throughout, a very good copy.

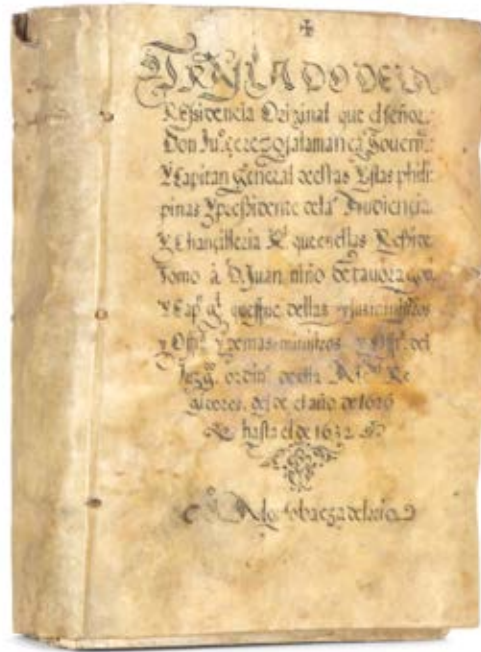
First edition of Argensola's classic early history of the Philippines, the author's principal work.

'Few narratives are written with so much judgment and elegance [...] One of the most important works for the history of the Philippine islands [...] The book also contains matter relating to Sir Francis Drake and American voyages, and to the history of Spanish and Portuguese exploration in the Indies' (Cox).

The Spanish historian Argensola (1562-1631), who had been commissioned by the Council of the Indies to write a comprehensive account of Spanish voyages and discoveries in Asia as well as conflicts with the Dutch and English, had access to all relevant manuscript material in public and private hands, and his account is based on the first-hand descriptions of eyewitness travellers. The greater part of the book is devoted to the Philippines and Moluccas, but there is also much information on Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, the Celebes and China.

Palau 16089; Cox I, 284; Pardo de Tavera 121; Sabin 1946

14164



Cerezo de Salamanca, Juan

7. **[MANUSCRIPT] Traslado de la Residencia Original que el Señor Don Juan Cerezo Salamanca governador y Capitan general de estas islas philipinas y presidente de la Audiencia y Chancilleria ...**

de la año de 1626 hasta el de 1632 ... Title to front: *Traslado de la Residencia original que el señor don Ju<an>o Çerezo de Salamanca Govern<ad> ory Capitan General de estas Yslas philipinas ... tomo á D<on> Juan Niño de Tavora Gou<ernad>or ...* [14 July 1633]. Folio, original limp vellum (marked and stained), spine and cover with manuscript title in ink; ff iv + 61 l; rice paper; some browning and age staining, small insect damage to first folio, but generally in very good condition.

A treasured document of the early history of the Philippines under Spanish colonial rule.

This manuscript is a certified contemporary copy of the original, made by the notary Alonso Baeza del Rio, in Manila. Mainly in the single notarial hand of Baeza de los Ríos, in Spanish, including his rubrica on each folio showing that he had personally checked it, with certification on the last folio by seven other notaries including Baptista de Espinosa and Francisco de Casares. Three unnumbered folios in a different hand at the beginning contain a list of contents.

Particularly valuable as a complete official record of an early Spanish governor of the Philippines. The incoming Spanish governor of the Philippines (Juan Cerezo de Salamanca, interim governor; 1633–1635) was required to take the Residencia, i.e., account of stewardship, of his predecessor; in this case Juan Niño de Tavora (governed 1626 until his death in 1632), and gives responses to questions about the governorship of Niño de Tavora. This Residencia is unusual in that Tavora had died before the new governor arrived. During his governorship Tavora had established forts in Formosa (Taiwan) against the Dutch who were affecting Spanish trade. He was the first, in 1629, to complete a stone bridge across the Pasig River from Manila to Binondo. Cerezo wrote 'he has lived honorably, and in the praiseworthy manner that his obligations demanded' (Blair-Robertson, XXIV, 323–4).

15206



Anon.

8. Sucesos felices, que por mar, y tierra ha dado N.S. a las armas Españolas; en las Islas Filipinas contra el Mindanao ; y en las de Terrenate, contra los Holandeses, por fin del año de 1636 y principio del de 1637.

En Manila : por Tomas Pimpin Impressor, 1637 [colophon]. Small quarto, modern red calf, gilt crucifix to upper board, ornamental gilt borders, spine in compartments with gilt decoration, gilt inner dentelles; printed on rice paper; ff 7; ornamental initial, tailpiece; small area of loss to each leaf with paper restoration, a fine copy.

Anonymous account of the recent Spanish successes in the Philippines. A similar report was printed at Seville in 1639. However, while both reports describe the victories against the King of Mindanao, the Seville imprint does contain the account of the events at Terrenate, where the Spaniards fought with the Dutch in 1636-7, that is included in this Manila imprint of 1637.

Medina believes that this relation was executed at Manila at the press operated by the Jesuits and is consequently one of the earliest examples of Philippine typography printed on Chinese paper.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2677; Jose, *Impreso*, 89; Bernardo 620; Medina, *Manila*, 50; Palau 324457.

15185



Cuenca, Juan de

9. **Celebres triunfos, victorias milagrosas, consagradas a la Sacratissima Virgen del Rosario Maria S.N.**

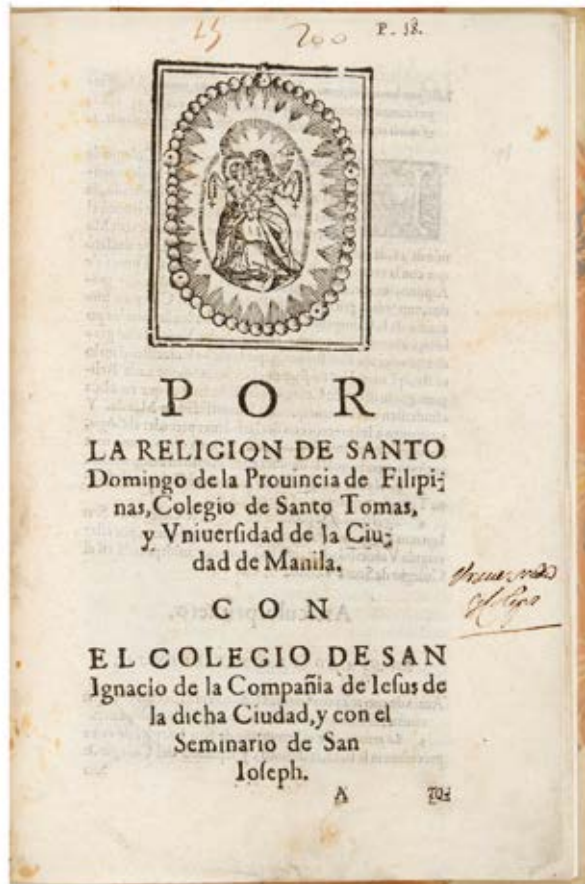
conseguidas con dos galeones de su Magestad en cinco batallas q̄ tuieron contra catorze naos de Olandes divididas en tres escuadras el año de 1646, en Philipinas. En Manila : en el Colegio de S. Thomas de Aquino por Gregorio Calara, [1647]. Small quarto, disbound; pp 67; printed on rice paper; title page with woodcut device of the Virgin; separate foliation at upper corners; scattered staining and browning, some loss of text on last two leaves; in a cloth portfolio, housed in a matching protective box of half morocco over cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

Exceedingly rare report on a Dutch foray into Philippines territory; the only known copy.

This work would appear to be a unique account of the five-month blockade of Manila by a Dutch fleet under the explorer Marten de Vries. This action was part of a Dutch plan to stifle Spanish trade with China. It had commenced in the previous year with a similar expedition. De Vries returned in April 1647, but in 1648 his place was taken by Abel Janszoon Tasman who had only recently completed his exploration of the coast of Australia. The licence (on the verso of title) is dated 21 May 1647.

Bernardo, 645; Jose, *Impreso*, 114. Both Bernardo and Jose cite the only known example, which is the present copy. Bernardo notes that the last two leaves are damaged and that it was sold by John Howell, San Francisco, while Jose later locates the same copy in the Robinson Trust collection, London. It sold in 1988 in the Sotheby's, London, sale of The Library of Philip Robinson Part II.

15205



Anon.

10. Por la religion de Santo Domingo de la Provincia de Filipinas, Colegio de Santo Tomas, y Universidad de la Ciudad de Manila.

Con el Colegio de San Ignacio de la Compañia de Iesus de la dicha Ciudad, y con el Seminario de San Ioseph. [Manila? : s.n., circa 1655]. Folio, modern half vellum over boards, spine with title lettered in ink; printed on rice paper; title page with woodcut of Madonna and Child, contemporary ownership inscription of the Universidad Colegio, ff 23; signed at the foot of last page by the *Licenciado* Doctor Paulo de Victoria.

Throughout the seventeenth century and up to the beginning of the twentieth century there were continuing disputes between the Dominicans and the Jesuits about the right to award degrees. The Colegio became a university in 1645. This item was a salvo fired by the Dominicans, despite the 1652 ruling by the Audiencia in Manila that both institutions were allowed to grant degrees.

This appears to be the only known copy; we can find no bibliographical reference, nor any institutional or sale record.

14170



Gómez de Espinosa y Estrada, Salvador

11. **Dictamen del licenciado Don Salvador Gomez de Espinosa, y Estrada, del Consejo de su Magestad, y su oidor en esta Real Audiencia;**

sobre la translacion del Puerto de Cavite al de Lampon, en la junta que formó el Señor Don Sabiniano Manrique de Lara del Consejo de su Magestad, su Governador, Presidente y Capitan General en estas Islas Philipinas. Manila : [s.n.], [1656]. Folio, modern half vellum over cloth boards, spine lettered in black ink; printed on rice paper; title page with armorial woodcut (stain at bottom margin), ff 39; last leaf with repaired tear.

The lawyer Gomez de Espinosa gained his doctorate at the University of Salamanca. After working in Mexico, he was posted to the Philippines where he was appointed a member of the *Real Audiencia* in Manila. This very rare work is a legal report made on behalf of the Council relating to its hearing on the transfer of the Port of Cavite to that of Lampon.

Jose, *Impreso*, 152; Bernardo 672; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1191; Medina, *Manila*, 81.

No copy located in OCLC

14221



Letona, Bartolomé de

12. Perfecta religiosa : contiene tres Libros.

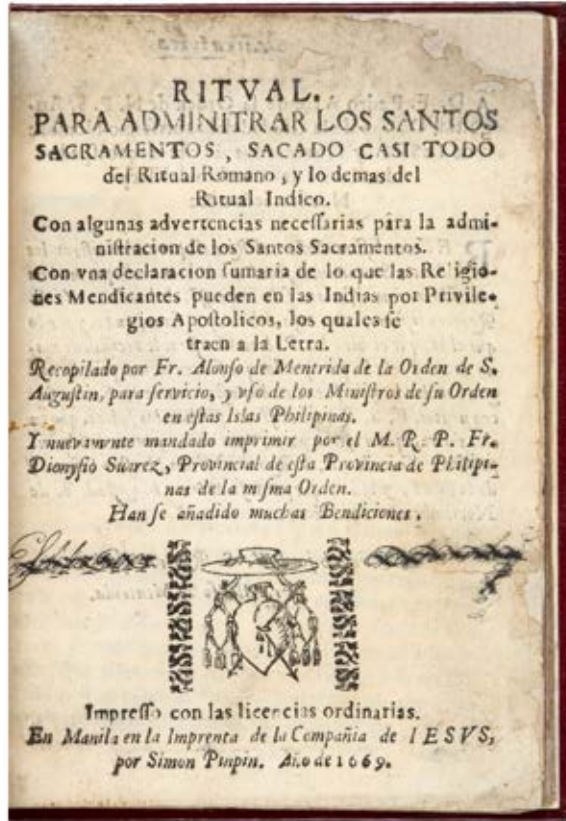
Libro I. De la vida de la Madre Geronima de la Asuncion de la Orden de N.M.S. Clara. Fundadora, y primera abadessa de las Descalzas de Manila en Philipinas: dechado perfecto de religiosas, y espejo admirable de todas las virtudes. Libro II. De la oracion, y exercicios, que con exemplo, y doctrina, por escrito, y de palabra enseñó la M. Geronima: con documentos, y meditaciones para exercicios espirituales quotidianos, oracion mental, oficio diuino, missa, y rosario, y vn breue catalogo de indulgencias y oraciones iaculatorias. Libro III. De la regla, y constituciones, que con exemplo, y doctrina enseñó, y guardó perfectissimamente la M. Geronima, con declaraciones, resoluciones morales, y doctrinas generales para las religiosas de qualquiera orden, y documentos singulares para la confession y comunion, y escrupulos. Dedicase a la excelentissima señora sor Dorotea de Austria. En la Puebla [i.e. Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico]: Por la Viuda de Juan de Borja, 1662. Small quarto, later quarter calf over marbled papered boards, spine lettered in gilt; [64], 390, [14] pages (erratically paginated); title leaf strengthened and repaired at fore-edge (no loss of text), woodcut head and tailpieces, initials; scattered foxing, a few marginalia; a good copy.

A life of Mother Jerónima de la Asunción (1555-1630), who founded the first Catholic monastery in Manila in 1621. The book also includes some of her works.

'The prologue contains a detailed description of the Pacific Ocean and navigation in the Far East, and of the Philippine Islands. Apparently wishing to suppress the navigational material, the Council ordered the prologue removed from all copies, but the suppression was ineffectual' (John Carter Brown Library). The prologue (34 pages) has survived in the present copy.

Bernardo 396; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1518; Medina, *Puebla*, 59; Palau 136757; Sabin 40250.

15180



Mentrída, Alonso de

13. Ritval para administrar [sic] los Santos Sacramentos sacado casi todo del ritual romano, y lo de mas del Ritual Indico.

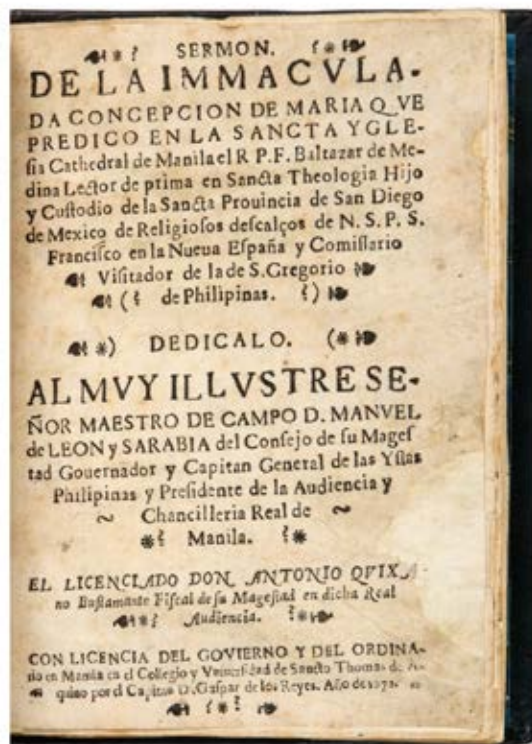
Con algunas advertencias necesarias para la administración de los Santos Sacramentos. Con una declaración sumaria de lo que las religiones mendicantes pueden en las Indias por privilegio apostolicos, los cuales se train a la letra. En Manila : en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, por Simon Pinpin, 1669. Small quarto, bound by Aquarius of London in full red calf decorated in gilt, spine with gilt floral ornament and lettering, silk lining papers; printed on rice paper; pp [4 blank], [12], 214, [1 index]; title with vignette episcopal emblem, early ownership signature scored; head and tailpieces; title and preliminaries with restoration to top corners, last leaf with bottom corner restored, a few leaves with marginal repairs to minor worming, else a clean and sound copy.

Rare second edition of the first Ritual printed in the Philippines, which had been published, also in Manila, in 1630.

Jose, *Impreso*, 182; Bernardo 697; Medina, *Manila*, 92; see also Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1705; not known to Retana.

OCLC: University of Texas, Austin; University of Seville; Biblioteca Nacional de España; a copy is also held in the National Library of the Philippines.

15192



Medina, Baltasar de

14. Sermon de la Immaculada Concepcion de Maria que predico en la sancta yglesia Cathedral de Manila el R.P.F. Baltazar de Medina

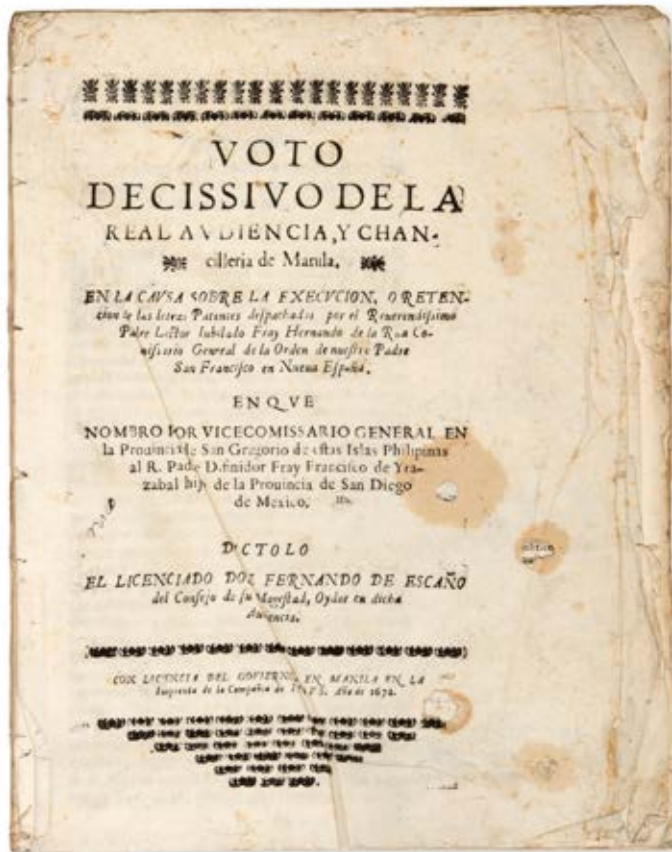
En Manila : en el Collegio y Vniuersidad de Sancto Thomas de Aquino por el capitan D. Gaspar de los Reyes, 1672. Small quarto, later green morocco, gilt borders, spine with raised bands lettered in gilt; ff [7], 9; printed on rice paper; f.[2] with engraved royal arms; some repairs to margins, including title, with loss of a few letters.

The Franciscan Friar Baltasar de Medina (1634-1697) was born in Mexico City: 'Sometime around 1670 he was selected visitador, or inspector, for the Franciscan province of St. Gregory in the Philippines. While crossing the Pacific, Friar Medina claims he rescued a religious image which was in the hands of the "barbarians" that populate the Mariana Islands after it had been abandoned there by missionaries. He toured the convents of the Discalced Franciscans in the Philippines, giving sermons and conducting research into the life of St. Philip of Jesus, Mexico's first saint, who lived for a time in the Philippines before his martyrdom in Japan.' (Bryn Mawr College)

Jose, *Impreso*, 197; Bernardo 710; Medina, *Manila*, 96; Palau, 159372; Retana 1906: 129: "De este tan raro impreso filipino, no descrito por Medina en su Imprenta en Manila 1896, pero si en las Adiciones de 1904, he logrado ver tan solo dos ejemplares ...'

OCLC locates only one copy (Biblioteca Nacional de España); copies are also held in the National Library of the Philippines, the Lopez Memorial Museum, Pasig and the Biblioteca de Oaxaca, Mexico (Jose).

15076



Escaño, Fernando de

15. Voto decisivo de la Real Avdiencia, y Chancilleria de Manila.

En la casa sobre la execucion, o retencion de las letras Patentes despachadas por el Reverendissimo Padre Lector lubilado Fray Hernando de la Rúa Comissario General de la Orden de nuestro Padre San Francisco en Nueva España. [Drop title] Manila : ... en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, 1672. Folio, disbound, ff [2], 23; some fraying to the edges of first and last leaves; some damage to title page (no loss of text); in a cloth portfolio, housed in a matching protective box of half morocco over cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

The final judgment of the Manila Audiencia which supported the appointment of Fr Francisco de Yrazabal as *Padre definitor* (a high office) of the Franciscan Province of St Gregory in the Philippines.

Jose, *Impreso*, 196; Bernardo 709; Medina, *Manila*, 440; Palau, 80829 "Rarissima"; not in Retana or Pardo de Tavera

15204



Suarez de Olivera, Manuel

16. Por la ivsticia del Maestre de Campo D. Avgvstin de Zepeda, en el pleito, que contra el sigue D. Pedro Sarmiento,

sobre pedir mandamiento de execucion, por siete mil quinientos y cinquenta y dos pessos del dote de Doña Beatriz su pri nera muger. Y dezir el Maestre de Campo, que los bienes apreciados de la dote no los a de pagar por el precio que Doña Maria de Roa heredera los recibió, y venido, y que se le a de abonar, conforme el precio de la Dote, y no de venta y otros puntos de la Escritura, que por el discurso se gran diciendo. Se suplica a Vmd. vea lo siguiente. [Drop title] [Manila] ; s.n., 29 November, 1674. Folio, disbound; ff [4]; printed on rice paper; woodcut crucifix and decorations at the head; historiated initial; at the foot of the text: 'Lizenc. Manuel Suarez de Olivera'; some worming at the gutters, a small stain on the bottom of the first leaf showing through on the second (some loss of letters), otherwise sound; in a cloth portfolio, housed in a matching protective box of half morocco over cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

The background to this legal document is as follows: Doña María de Roa had given a dowry of 7252 pesos for her daughter Doña Beatrix de Olaz, who died childless. Doña María's executor Nicolas Cordero had started a suit in the Royal Audiencia in Manila against the Master-of-Camp Augustin de Zepeta, to whom the money had gone, for its return. Zepeta claimed Cordero could not be a party to the suit. Then Cordero died and Pedro Sarmiento took up the case. The issue became very complicated and came before Archbishop Pardo. This document is from an early stage of the case.

See Antoine Arnaud: *Histoire de la persécution du très-pieux Archevêque de Manille, Dom Philippe Pardo, Oeuvres complètes (y compris la perpétuité de la foi et la vie de l'auteur)*, Paris, 1780, p. 165 ff.

Jose, *Impreso*, 205; Bernardo 717 (this copy: "Robinson Trust"); not in Medina, Retana, Pardo de Tavera or Palau.

15202



Solorzano, Juan de; Pizarro de Orellana, Francisco

17. Gloriosos desempeños de las mas ardiente caridad,

y exemplos del mas generoso zelo, con que los Ilust.^{mos} Señores Doctor D. Miguel de Poblete Arçobispo de Manila, ya difunto; y M. D. Joseph Millan de Poblete, su Sobrino, Electo Obispo de la Nueva Segovia: resucitaron del tumulto de sus ruynas al trono de la mayor grandeza, la Cathedral Metropolitana Iglesia del Archipiélago Philippino. En Mexico: Por la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1674. Small quarto, modern crushed red morocco with gilt lettering and borders; silk lining papers; ff [iv], 11; a fine copy; [BOUND WITH] [Pizarro de Orellana, Francisco]. *Sermon, que predico el Doctor Francisco Pizarro de Orellana, Maestrescuola desta S. Iglesia de Manila, Provisor, y Vicar General del Arçobispado entonces, y al presente Comissario, y Juez Subdelegado General de la Santa Cruzada en estas Islas, del Consejo de su Magestad, &c.* [Manila], s.n., sd. Title leaf, ff [1], 9; woodcut vignette at foot of last page of text; a fine copy.

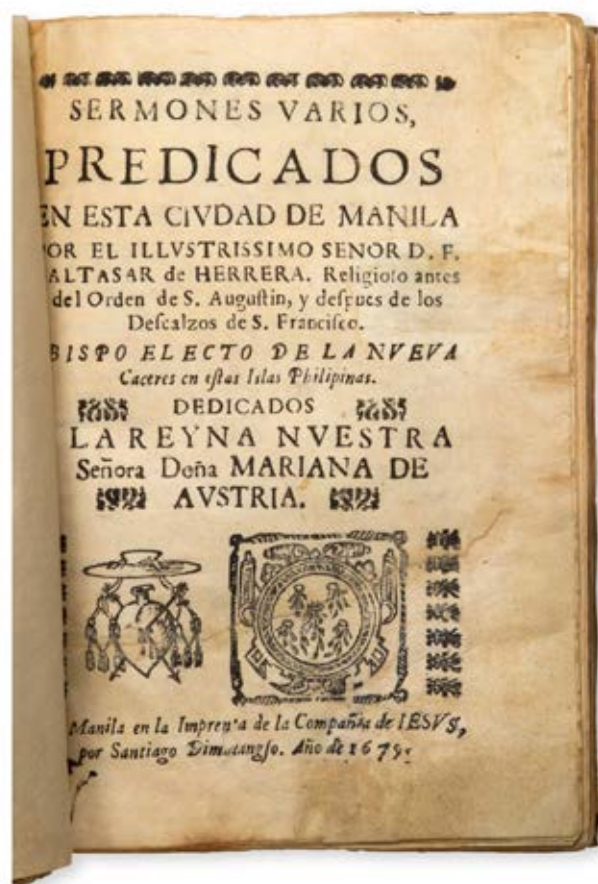
Miguel de Poblete, Archbishop of Manila, initiated the building of the fourth Manila Cathedral, which had been destroyed in the 1645 earthquake. The work was continued under his nephew José Millan de Poblete, and although it was blessed in 1662 it was not fully completed until 1681.

Francisco Pizarro de Orellana was archdeacon of Manila, later created Archbishop in 1680. His sermon (the second work here) celebrates the cathedral and was possibly given at the blessing.

Records show that Francisco Pizarro de Orellana was born in 1630 in Manila. He died at the age of 53 in Vigan on 2 September 1683 – a few months after his consecration as Bishop of Nueva Segovia.

The first work: Medina, México, 2, 1115; Palau 319004 ("private collection"); copies of the second work are held in the Biblioteca Nacional de México and the Hispanic Society of America.

15183



Herrera, Baltasar de

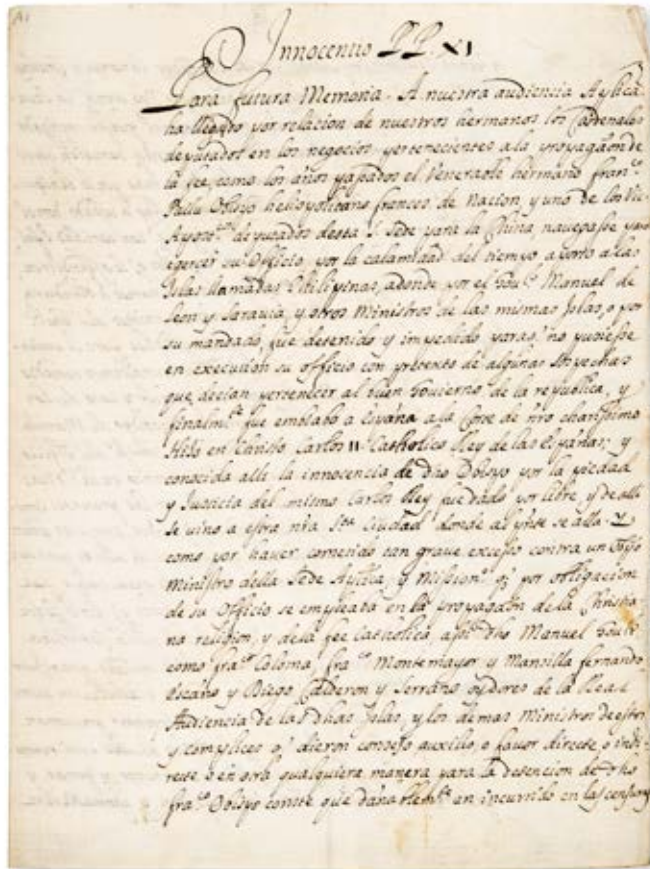
18. Sermones varios, predicados en esta Ciudad de Manila por el ilustrisimo Señor D. F. Baltasar de Herrera.

Religioso antes del Orden de S. Augustin, y después de los Descalzos de S. Francisco. Obispo electo de la Nueva Caceres en estas Islas Philipinas. Dedicados a la Reyna Nuestra Señora Doña Mariana de Austria. En Manila : En la Imprenta de la Compañia de Iesus, por Santiago Dimatungso 1675. Small quarto, original limp vellum (marked and stained), spine with manuscript title in ink; printed on rice paper; ff [viii], 219, [3]; title with woodcut vignettes including episcopal emblem; woodcut historiated initial and tailpiece; title with long repaired tear and strengthening at the margins, most other preliminary leaves with some restoration and repair (loss of a few letters here and there); small number of leaves with worming at bottom margin; scattered browning; a good, complete copy.

A collection of sermons by a prominent seventeenth century Spanish Augustinian missionary to the Philippines, Baltasar de Herrera, who is regarded as one of the most eloquent preachers in the Islands during this period. At least two of the sermons either give thanks or pray for the safety of Spanish ships and their crews voyaging to and from the Philippines.

Jose, *Impreso*, 206; Bernardo 719; Medina, *Manila*, 99 (without collation, so apparently unsighted); Retana 1906: 134; Palau, 114046; not in Pardo de Tavera.

15182



Lusius, J.L.

19. [MANUSCRIPT] Petition to Pope Innocent XI regarding the detention of bishop François Pallu in the Philippines.

[s.l.], 10 September 1677. Folio, folded leaf of laid paper; manuscript in ink in a fine secretarial hand; last page blank; housed in a cloth portfolio with a half calf protective case, spine lettered in gilt.

The French bishop François Pallu, a Jesuit and one of the founders of the Society of Foreign Missions (Paris) had been on his way to take up his office of Vicar Apostolic in Tonkin when his ship encountered a storm which forced him to dock in the Philippines. The Spanish governor, Manuel León y Sarabia, and the *oidores* (justices) there detained him as a spy, since France and Spain were on the brink of war. This is a petition, written in Spanish and signed by one J.L. Lusius, to Pope Innocent XI whose intervention, along with that of King Louis XIV, led to Pallu's eventual release.

15175



Antonio de Vega, Diego

20. Por la iurisdicción, patronato, y regalia de su Magestad, el Licenciado Don Diego Antonio de Vega,

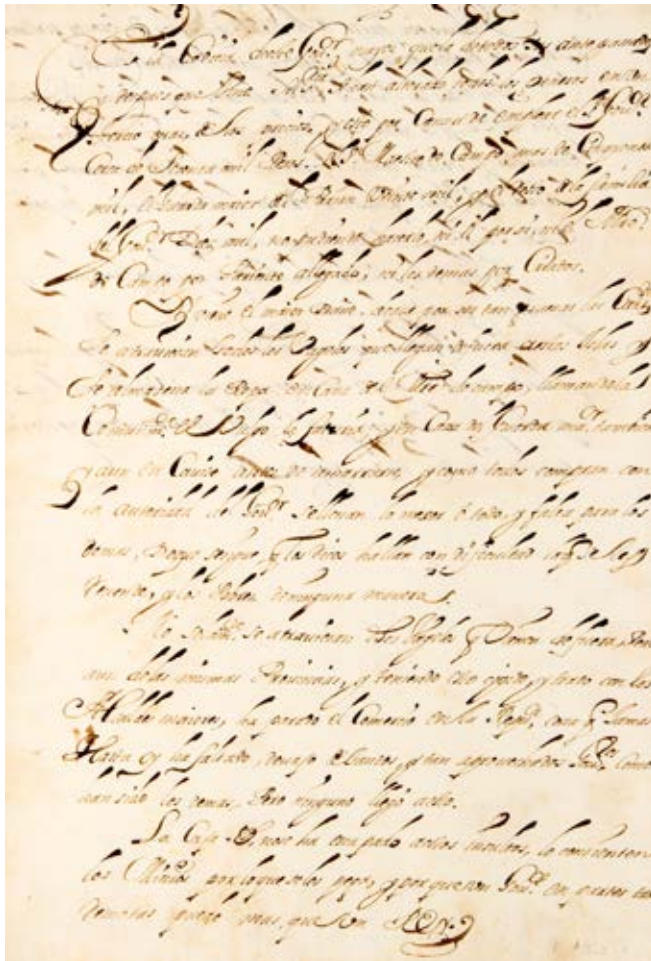
su Fiscal de la Real Audiencia y Chancilleria de Manila. Con el Bachiller Sebastian Arquero de Robles, Governador del Obispado de la Nueva Segovia, cuyo derecho coadjuba el muy Reverende Argobispo electo de Manila. Sobre : Que se despache la segunda provision para que dicho Bachiller Sebastian Arquero de Robles salga del Pueblo de Vigan, y Vila de Fernandina, Provincia de Ylocos, y vaya a residir a la Ciudad de la Nueva Segovia, cabeca de su Obispado, y donde esta la Iglesia Catedral, y ponga edictos a los Beneficios vacos, cumpliendo en todo con lo que se ha encargado en la primera Real provision. [Manila] : [s.n.], [1678]. Folio, modern full red morocco with gilt ornament, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament, gilt dentelles, marbled endpapers; printed on rice paper; title page set within decorative border with cross at head; ff 24; decorative initial; side notes; a very good copy.

Lucas Arquero de Robles had been made Bishop of Nueva Segovia in Northern Luzon in 1677 but died within a year. His brother Sebastian was then nominated to succeed him. However, Sebastian was reluctant to leave Vigan as he was investigating the lawyer Marañon on orders of the Archbishop. The Audiencia ordered Sebastian to go to his cathedral in Nueva Segovia (now Lallo) and the Archbishop agreed. Because Sebastian was slow finishing with Marañon the Audiencia issued this document, which is the second order telling Sebastian to go to Lallo. This was part of the Pardo controversy (Blair-Robertson, XXXIX, 149).

Not in Pardo de Tavera, Medina, Retana or Jose. Not in OCLC.

The only copy we can locate in sale records appeared in a Maggs Bros catalogue in 1922.

14224



Anon.

21. [MANUSCRIPT] Charges against the Government of the Philippines.

[Manila], 1680-85. Folio, ff 2 [the last blank], manuscript in ink in a secretarial hand; bound in modern marbled papered boards, leather title label lettered in gilt.

Complaints against the governor (possibly Juan de Vargas y Hurtado) and other officials because of abuses and raising imposts, claiming, amongst other matters, that the governor in such a remote country has more power than a king. No specific names are mentioned in the text.

15170



Borja y Aragon, Francisco de

22. [MANUSCRIPT] Letter to the Duchess of Aveiro concerning the Mariana Mission.

Manila, June 22, 1682. Folio, 2pp (single leaf), manuscript in ink in a fine secretarial hand on both sides; in Spanish; bound in modern marbled papered boards, leather title label lettered in gilt.

A very early letter regarding the Mission in the Marianas. Signed by Jesuit Padre Francisco de Borja y Aragon, and addressed to the Duchess de Aveiro, it makes particular reference to the Ven. Padre Diego de San Vitores, the founder of the Mariana Mission who had been martyred on Guam in 1672.

Translation: 'After having written to your Grace, I was informed how it was Br. D. Domingo de Valencia who had brought the report of [the virtues of] the Ven. Padre Diego Luis de San Vitores, which mission he performed with all the precision which his well-wishers could desire. I know he entertains the hope that His Majesty will honour him with some ecclesiastical benefice in this Cathedral; therefore, appreciative of the affection with which you ever regard the affairs of the Marianas, I beg you to help him to the attainment of this ...' – Maggs Bros., Catalogue Number 442, Bibliotheca Americana et Philippina, Part III (1923), no. 1884.

Maria de Guadalupe Lancastro e Cardenas, 6th Duchess of Aveiro (Azeitao, Portugal 1630 – Madrid, Spain 1715) married the 6th Duke of Los Arcos, Manuel Ponce de León. In 1681, Carlos II granted her the title of Duchess of Aveiro (Spanish spelling) as a Spanish title.

The Duchess was the patroness of the Jesuit missionaries connected with the Mariana Mission, and received numerous letters from them from 1668 onwards. Many of these letters – including this one by Francisco de Borja y Aragon – were first catalogued in Maggs Bros. Catalogue 442 (*ibid.*).

Further reading:

C.R. Boxer, *Two Jesuit letters on the Mariana Mission, written to the Duchess of Aveiro (1676 and 1689)*, in: *Philippine Studies* 26 (1978), 3550.

C.R. Boxer, *The Mother of the Missions*, in: *History Today* 23 (1973), 73339.

15176



García Racimo, Juan

23. Carta que escribió el Padre Procurador General de Filipinas de los religiosos descalços de N.S.P.S. Francisco, en que da cuenta a su provincial de las cosas sucedidas en Filipinas, China, Japon y otras partes del Asia ; y de como se aparecio N. Señora de la Concepcion en Cabite, enzima del Texado del convento de San Diego, que lo estavan acañoneando, y recibiendo en sus manos las valas, las bolvia a los enemigos. Madrid : [s.n.], 1683. [Colophon]. Folio, later grey papered boards, spine lettered in black ink; pp [4]; cross at head of text; text in two columns; small marginal repairs to first leaf; a good copy.

en que da cuenta a su provincial de las cosas sucedidas en Filipinas, China, Japon y otras partes del Asia ; y de como se aparecio N. Señora de la Concepcion en Cabite, enzima del Texado del convento de San Diego, que lo estavan acañoneando, y recibiendo en sus manos las valas, las bolvia a los enemigos. Madrid : [s.n.], 1683. [Colophon]. Folio, later grey papered boards, spine lettered in black ink; pp [4]; cross at head of text; text in two columns; small marginal repairs to first leaf; a good copy.

Father Juan Garcia Racimo was a Franciscan friar; born in Quintanilla. He took his vows in 1651 and was soon sent to the Philippines as Procurator General. In 1668 he was despatched by the Governor to Java, where he received a welcome reception from the king, and in 1672 he travelled to Madrid as the king's ambassador. In Madrid Garcia Racimo was granted an audience with Doña Mariana of Austria (acting as regent for her son, Charles II), and took the opportunity to advise her on the economic benefits that might flow to Spain from the establishment of trade ties with Japan.

This is the third edition of his letter to his *Provincial*, first published in both Madrid and Barcelona in 1671, in which Garcia Racimo reports on recent events in the Philippines, China, Japan and Cochin China, including a description of a vision of Our Lady that appeared at the convent of San Diego de Alcalá at Cavite, near Manila.

Retana, 151; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, I 158 (for the first Madrid edition)

This edition not in OCLC; not in National Library of the Philippines.

14222



Sánchez, Juan

24. **Relacion svmara de los svcessos de la Cividad de Manila en las Islas Filipinas.**

[Drop title]. En Manila : Impresa ... por Raimundo Peñafort, a 15 de Junio de 1683. (Colophon). Folio, unbound, stitched; ff [6]; printed on rice paper; some worming affecting margins and touching a few letters; in a cloth portfolio, housed in a matching protective box of half morocco over cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

'[This work is] part of the numerous emissions resulting from the "Pardo Controversy", the enmity between then Archbishop of Manila Felipe Pardo and the Governor General, the Royal Audiencia, and the Jesuits.' (Jose)

One of only a handful of known copies of the variant printing with 6 leaves.

Jose, *Impreso*, 231 ("Slight differences in notation in some bibliographies indicate the possibility of two variants or two editions. For instance, the APSR and BNM (ex-MBU) copies have 6 leaves, while the LMM one has 4. Gayo lists a misspelling in the colophon (Manil) which is not in the LMM copy."); for the variant printing with 4 leaves, see Medina, *Manila*, 104, Robertson 121 or Pardo de Tavera 2317.

15203



Salgado, Francisco

25. [MANUSCRIPT] Letter to the Duchess of Aveiro regarding news from the Mariana and Chinese Missions.

Manila, June 24, 1684. Folio, pp 2 (single folded leaf), manuscript in ink on rice paper; in Spanish; housed in a cloth portfolio with a half calf protective case, spine lettered in gilt.

A very early autograph letter signed by the Jesuit Padre Francisco Salgado, to the Duchess de Aveiro, giving interesting news of the Mariana and Chinese Missions.

Translation: 'The dates of the last letters I received from you were the 29th June and 26th November of the year 1680, to which I replied during the year 1682, and I also wrote to you last year, sending the letters by the Padre Procurador to Rome, Geronimo de Ortega and Luis de Morales, who sailed in that year for New Spain. In this I cannot write at length, as I desire, having made a long journey, in which I was six months overdue. On my return, I found I had not sufficient time for all the letters that I must write. As Padre Antonio Xaramillo writes at length, I will content myself by giving you news relating to the Mariana Mission, in which there are at present seventeen Religiosos, three of whom are lay brothers and the rest are priests. The Padres Antonio Xaramillo and ... Adan, of whose departure from here to the Marianas I advised you last year, have arrived safely in the Islands, and so we have achieved the impossible with some of the minor difficulties of this Mission, for we have found a direct route, and thus can avoid the great detour via Acapulco, which is what I desired most of all. Some other Padres were detained several months in the Marianas, when Padre Xaramillo visited there, for he was appointed Visitador, and set a very good example in virtue to all those Missionary Fathers. He tells me that they are all fervent workers, and that everything appertaining to the Mission, and the spiritual welfare of those Indians is satisfactory. It is as well established as the one here, and even better, with the extra help sent by the good Governor to the Padres, and the Christian Captain General, Don Antonio Saravia, who has passed on to a better life to receive the reward he deserved for all his good work in saving souls. ... What I consider the most urgent and necessary act for the advancement of this Mission, is that the King should order the Governor of these Islands to complete the conquest of all the islands that lie to the North, as this is at present coolly overlooked; there are only two which have as yet been conquered ... The Governor of the Philippines should also be instructed to despatch a vessel regularly to the Marianas, with orders to navigate and explore the southern islands, on their return journey. ... Padre Francisco Paul, the French Bishop, whom you know well, has already reached China, with two of his priests, who in compliance with the edict of His Holiness, under penalty of excommunication and suspension, give prompt and implicit obedience to the orders of his Lordship and the other Bishops ... the Franciscan and Augustin Missionaries who are in Canton, and belong to the Province of Philippines, were put off with an excuse when they asked for it (? communion) saying that orders were awaited from their respective Provincials. ... The Bishop Paul desires to visit the Emperor or China; God grant that that Christian community be safely established ...'

15177



Berart, Raimundo (attributed)

26. Relacion con insercion de autos sobre todo lo que a passado para restituir a su silla al illustrissimo señor maestro D. Fr. Phelippe Pardo arzobispo metropolitano de Manila del consejo de su Magestad.

&c. Y de las demas consequencias, segun consta en este iuzgado ecclesiastico: mandad referir por dicho illustrissimo señor a fin de poderse imprimir, y remitir, por quanto segun el corto tiempo es impossible hacer los tantos necessarios para remitir a la Europa a los tribunales, que quiere su señoría illustrissima. En Manila : Por el capitan D. Gaspar de los Reyes impresor de libros., En 19. de mayo de 1685. [Colophon]. Folio, recent padded black calf with gilt lettering and decoration, spine lettered in gilt; printed on rice paper; ff [77], last 2 pages bearing signatures of applicants; a very good copy.

Authorship of this work, an ecclesiastical defence of the Archbishop of Manila, is attributed to the Dominican Raimundo Berart (1611-1689) by Pardo de Tavera, Medina, Palau, and Streit. Berart arrived in the Philippines from Spain in 1648, where he was appointed Rector of the University of Santo Tomas and twice served as Provincial of his Order:

'Raimundo Berart, who was a Dominican priest, wrote a series of pamphlets, between 1689 and 1691, defending Felipe Fernández de Pardo, the archbishop of Manila, from a series of attacks by Antonio Xaramillo, procurador general of the Philippines, on behalf of the Jesuit order who were exposed for their commercial and financial ventures in the Philippines. These Jesuits were able to call the archbishop to the Spanish appellate court, resulting in his suspension from office.' (JCB Library)

Jose, *Impreso*, 235; Bernardo 738; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2288, Medina, *Manila*, 106; Retana 1906: 156

13542



Garcia, Jacinto

27. [MANUSCRIPT] Letter from Padre Jacinto Garcia to Padre Geronimo Guerreras of the Society of Jesus in Madrid, concerning the Chinese Mission.

Manila, 29 May, 1685. Autograph letter signed. Folio, 1 page, rice paper; manuscript in ink, in Spanish (outer margin damaged); loose in a cloth portfolio.

Translation: 'I received your letter [of] last year ... and was comforted to have your good news ... It seems that you commended your letter to the care of an Angel, as it was the only one to arrive intact ... and makes me apprehensive, for although Father Antonio Xaramillo has sent many letters to that holy Province and to the Duchess de Aveiro, he has not had a single letter from our people or you, which gives him no little anxiety ... I have nothing to add to my letter of last year with regard to the Marianas, as [we have] not since heard from the Padres of that Mission. We have had good news this year [1685] from the Missionaries in China, who say that the Chinese Emperor has done them many favours, and is well disposed towards the Mission, which is steadily progressing day by day. The death has occurred of the Bishop, Padre Francisco Palu, he who was at that Court after being sent over from these Islands [the Philippines]. His death has created no little stir amongst the apostolic Vicars.' (Maggs Bros., 1923)

15174



Various

28. [MANUSCRIPT] Five documents, including a Memorial to the Pope, regarding the administration of the Philippine Church and secular authorities.

Rome ; Madrid ; Manila, 1685-86. Folio, ff 10, manuscripts in ink in several secretarial hands; loose in a buckram portfolio, front lettered in gilt; ex libris label of H.P. Kraus inside portfolio.

Five items all concerned with the Pardo controversy (see Blair-Robertson, XXXIX, pp. 149-275).

Item 1: Rome, 3 June 1685. Memorial to Pope Innocent XI, from Cardinal Alderano Cibo, concerning 'the outrage to the Archbishop of Manila in the Philippines.' [In Italian]

Items 2 and 3. Madrid, 18 November 1686. Letter to Cardinal Marcello Durazzo with a summary copy of the condemnation of the governor and oidores (justices) in Manila for their action against Archbishop Pardo. [In Italian]

Item 4. Manila, XIII Kalends of June 1685 (the Gregorian date is 20 May 1685). Copy of a letter from Archbishop Pardo. [In Latin] [together with] Item 5. Letter referring to ones of 15 May and 5 June 1683 about the actions of the Consultor of the Inquisition, Diego Calderon Serrano in Manila. [In Italian]

15167



García, Francisco; [San Vitores, Diego Luis de]

29. Istoria della conversione alla nostra Santa Fede dell’Isole Mariane, dette prima de’Ladroni, nella vita, predicatione, e morte gloriosa per Christo del venerabile P. Diego Luigi di Sanvitores,

e d’altri suoi compagni della Compagnia di Gesù. Scritta nell’idioma castigliano dal P. Francesco Garzia ; e tradotta nell’italiano con l’accrecimento di notizie dal padre Ambrosio Ortiz della medesima Compagnia. In Napoli : Per Camillo Cauallo, e Michele Luigi Mutij, 1686 [i.e. 1687]. Quarto, contemporary limp vellum (some discolouration and staining); speckled edges; pp [22], 663, [1], with a fine full page engraving by F. Pesche depicting the martyrdom of Sanvitores; title page with engraved vignette; head and tailpieces; occasional browning, but a very clean copy.

First Italian translation, by Ambrosio Ortiz, of *Vida, y martyrio de el venerable padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores* (1683).The colophon is dated 1687. In addition to being an official biography of the Spanish Jesuit missionary Sanvitores (1627-1672), produced to advance the case for his canonization, the work contains the first detailed account of the Mariana Islands (Ladrones) and the conversion of its indigenous people to Christianity, as well as much valuable source material on the early Spanish colonial period in the Philippine Islands.

Having arrived in Mexico from Europe in 1660, in 1662 Sanvitores voyaged from Acapulco to the Philippines, where he spent 6 years. He was then granted permission to lead a mission to the Marianas, far out into the Pacific to the east of the Philippines. Sanvitores founded the first Catholic Church on Guam, and was instrumental in establishing the Spanish presence in the Marianas. He was martyred on Guam in 1672.

Sabin 26591

15184



Jaramillo (Xaramillo), Antonio Matías

30. **Memorial al Rey nuestro Señor, por la provincia de la Compañía de Jesus de las Islas Filipinas**

en satisfacción de varios escritos y violentos hechos con que a dicha Provincia ha agraviado el reverendo Arzobispo de Manila don Fray Felipe Pardo del orden de Santo Domingo. [Madrid : s.n., 1689]. Folio, red crushed morocco with gilt ornament; pp [ii], 150; title page set within decorative woodcut border; Jesuit device at the head; cross at the head of the text; woodcut initials and side notes; leaves with an expected amount of browning; a fine copy.

A reply to the pamphlets published in Manila between 1685 and 1687 by Felipe Pardo, the Dominican Archbishop of the See of Manila. It is one of three such works written by the Jesuit Procurator General of the Philippines, Father Antonio Jaramillo, which protest against Pardo's anti-Jesuit writings. Jaramillo's *Memorial* is addressed to King Charles II of Spain, and was intended for presentation to the Council of the Indies.

Relations between the civil authorities in Manila and the Dominicans and Franciscans had been tense throughout the previous two decades. In 1668, in a coup led by prominent members of these religious orders and a number of military officers, the Governor, Diego Salcedo, had been imprisoned and denounced before the Inquisition. Salcedo eventually died in 1682, en route to Mexico where he was to undergo his trial. The Jesuits, along with the Augustinians, had sought to defend him. The fact that the Jesuits' stance directly opposed that of the Dominicans, as well as, by implication, his own authority, fuelled Pardo's animosity towards them. Pardo also condemned the Jesuits for their involvement in commercial activities, and disagreed strongly with both them and the authorities in Spain on the matter of training natives for the priesthood, maintaining that they were entirely unsuited to a religious vocation. He had been exiled from Manila by the Audiencia in 1682 for disobeying government commands, although he was later reinstated to office with the blessing of the Spanish Crown. The governor who had been responsible for his expulsion, Juan de Vargas Hurtado, was forced to spend a period in confined meditation for daring to oppose the church.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1686 (see also 2829); Palau, 123088

We can locate only one copy of this work in sale records for the last hundred years (the Harmsworth copy, Sotheby's, London, 1953); a work with identical title but with only four pages and publication date of 1688 was offered in Maggs Bros. catalogue 380, 1922, where it is described as follows: 'In this preliminary memorial to the King of Spain, Xaramillo complains of the violent attacks and pamphlets written at the instigation of Don Felipe Pardo by Dominican Monks against the Jesuits in the Philippines. Of great rarity, as nearly all these attacks and counterattacks were destroyed by Jesuits and Dominicans.'

13540



Diaz, Domingo [Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide]

31. Die 23 Novembris 1688 fuit Congregatio particularis super rebus Sinnarum, in qua interfuerunt Eminentissimi ac Reverendissimi D. D. Cardinales Otthobonus,

Azzolinus, de Alteriis, Columna, Casanate, et de Nortfolch, et propositis, ac examinatis motivis deductis per P. Albarum de Venavente ... Manila : August 25, 1690. Single folio leaf, 312 x 215 mm, printed recto and verso, on rice paper; cross at head of text; short tear at bottom margin, a couple of small repairs, else fine.

An apparently unrecorded Manila imprint which officially announces and authenticates two decrees of the Propaganda Fide issued in response to a memorial presented by Augustinian procurator Father Álvaro Benavente, in his role as representative of the Augustinian, Dominican and Franciscan orders in the Philippines. Written by Domingo Diaz, apostolic notary, it records that the decrees were ratified by the Council of the Indies on 27 June 1689, having been submitted by the Propaganda Fide after a special hearing on 23 November 1688. The first half of the document is in Latin, the second in Spanish. The decrees specified the manner in which relations between regulars of the various orders in the Philippines and China were to be understood.

Augustinian missionary Father Álvaro de Benavente Pineda (Valladolid, 1647 – Macao, 1709) first arrived in the Philippines in 1668. Between 1671 and 1677 he served in the province of Pampanga, first in the town of Nueva México and later in the larger centre of Bacolor. In 1680, after several years in Manila, he led the first group of Augustinian missionaries to China, where he spent six years. In 1687 he was brought back to Europe, where he acted as procurator for the Augustinian missionaries in Rome and Madrid. Returning to the Philippines for a second time, he was appointed provincial of Pampanga, and then served as the provincial in Manila (1695-98). During a second posting in Bacolor, the gifted linguist produced his important grammar *Arte de lengua Pampanga* (1699). In January 1700 Benavente left the Philippines and travelled to China to take up his appointment as Apostolic Vicar of Kiangsi and titular Bishop of Ascalon. Like most Augustinians, Benavente took the side of the Jesuits in the Chinese Rites controversy, and adopted their accommodation approach.

Jose, *Impreso*, 251; Bernardo 748. Not in Medina, Retana, Palau or Pardo de Tavera.

14163



Altamirano y Cervantes, José

32. Sermon que en la solemniissima accion de gracias, que hizo la muy noble, y leal Ciudad de Manila a Nuestra Señora de Guia en su santuario de extramuros, por el feliz viaje de el Galeon Capitana Nuestra Señora de el Rossario.

En Manila : en la Universidad de Sancto Thomas de Aquino, por Ambrosio Tongol, 1696. Small quarto, recent blue morocco with gilt lettering and ornament to upper board, ff [5], 9; title set within woodcut border; some marginal repairs including to title, which also has a repaired horizontal tear; clean throughout.

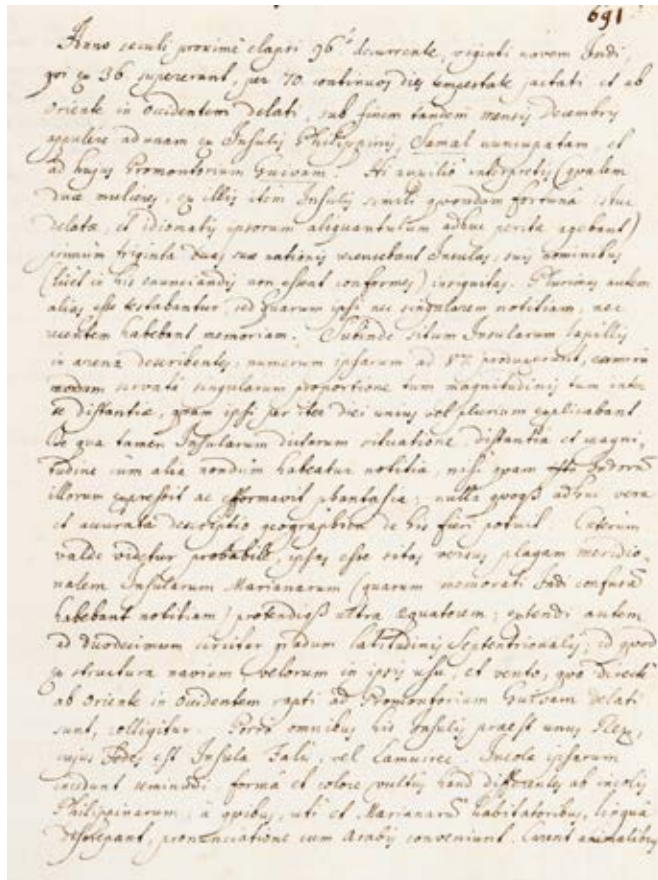
This appears to be the only known copy of a sermon composed by José Altamirano y Cervantes praying for the protection of the galleon Nuestra Señora de el Rosario (Our Lady of the Rosary) on its voyage to Acapulco. The sermon was delivered at the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Guía (Our Lady of Guidance) outside Manila.

According to Isorena, a galleon of the same name had foundered in the Marianas in 1690 (Isorena, Efen B. *Maritime disasters in Spanish Philippines : the Manila-Acapulco galleons, 1565-1815*. In: *IJAPS*, Vol. 11, No. 1, 53–83, 2015, p. 60).

Not traced in any bibliography.

Only one copy traced at auction in the last hundred years – the present copy (Sotheby's, London, 1976).

15178



Klein, Paul (Clain, Pablo)

33. Manuscript leaf containing a short account in Latin of the long letter of Fr Paul Klein regarding Palau.

[s.l. : c.1697]. Small quarto, modern marbled papered boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt, pastedown with ex libris of H.P. Kraus; single leaf of laid paper; manuscript in Latin recto and verso; the folio number '691' recto; in fine condition.

The Czech Jesuit missionary, botanist and writer Paul Klein (Pablo Clain) served as rector of Colegio de Cavite and Colegio de San José before being appointed Jesuit Provincial Superior in the Philippines. He compiled the first substantial dictionary of Tagalog, which would be prepared for publication by Noceda and Pedro de Sanlucar in 1754. His description of the 1686 lunar eclipse in Manila was published in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences* (Paris). Klein was also the first to describe native Philippine medicinal plants in print, using their names in several languages including Tagalog, Visayan and Kapampangan, when he published his *Remedios fáciles para diferentes enfermedades* in 1712.

On 28 December 1696 Klein was able to draw the first map of Palau, based on a description given by a group of Palauans shipwrecked on the Philippine coast on Samar, whom he had interviewed. The map and a lengthy accompanying letter were sent by Klein to the Jesuit Superior General in Rome, González de Santalla, in June 1697.

15080

Camacho y Avila, Diego, Archbishop of Manila

34. Expression de el hecho, y manifestación de el derecho con que el Doctor D. Diego Camacho, y Avila,



Arzobispo de Manila, defendió su jurisdicción, y dignidad de los procedimientos de el Delegado de su Santidad en causas de apelacion el Obispo de Nueva-Caceres, Don Fray Andres Gonzales ... A Su Magestad en Su Real, y Supremo Consejo de las Indias. [Manila] : s.n., 1698. Folio, modern full red morocco, boards and spine decorated in gilt, upper board with gilt crucifix; silk endpapers, title leaf set within decorative border; pp 32, [16]; cross at the head of text; decorative initial; a fine copy.

'The first in a series concerning yet another church crisis, the so-called "Visitation" controversy. Here Archbishop Camacho justifies his right to diocesan visitation of parishes against the vehement protests of the various religious orders. The prelate was eventually to find all his efforts in vain.' (Jose, *Impreso*, 258).

Diego Camacho y Avila was appointed as the tenth Archbishop of Manila on August 19 1696 and was consecrated in Puebla de los Ángeles, Mexico. Early on in his term of office he caused controversy by insisting on enforcing his right of episcopal visitation in all parishes in his see, and by placing Filipino secular clergy in various parishes. These moves were resisted by the parishes served by regulars. To support and promote his agenda, Camacho published three pamphlets in Manila – of which the present pamphlet is one – addressed to the King of Spain and intended as submissions to the Council of the Indies.

'Members of the five religious orders active in the Philippines directed letters of complaint to Rome and Madrid denouncing Camacho's policies.' (Lach, Donald F. *Asia in the making of Europe*, III, I, p. 364). Among these was the Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Don Fray Andres Gonzalez, a Dominican, who in 1698 sent letters to the Pope and to the king complaining of Camacho's actions. The present pamphlet relates specifically to the dispute between Gonzalez and Camacho over ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Camacho has been referred to as 'the founding father' of Filipino secular clergy (see Santiago, Luciano P.R. *The hidden light : the first Filipino priests*, in *Philippine Studies*, volume 31, no. 2, 1983, pp 129-188). However, on account of the ecclesiastical conflict surrounding his agenda, he was transferred by Philip V to Guadalajara, Mexico in March 1706.

An account of the so-called Camacho controversy may be found in Blair and Robertson's *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803*, volume LI (Cleveland, Ohio : Arthur H. Clark, 1906).

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 455; Jose, *Impreso*, 258

OCLC locates only 3 copies (British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España; University of Texas).

13524



Camacho y Avila, Diego, Archbishop of Manila

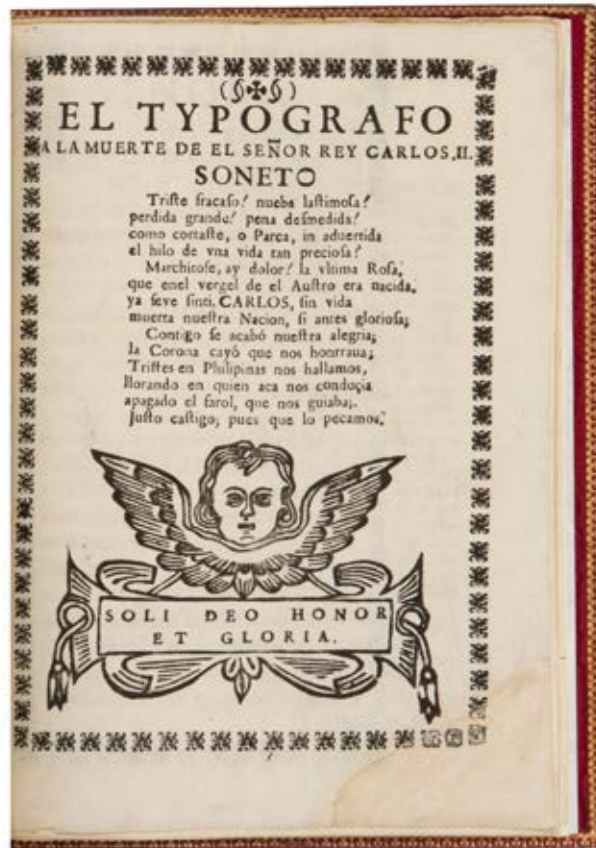
35. **Razon que dá á V. Magestad el Arçobispo de Manila Doctor D.D. Camacho, y Avila, de lo sussedido el**

año de 1697 ... Con las cinco Sagradas Religiones de aquellas Islas. Sobre la visita, que publicó tocandole el hazer esta á los Regulares ... Expresando lo acaecido en la execucion de ella. A Su Magestad en Su Real, y Supremo Consejo de Indias. [Manila]: s.n., 1698. Folio, modern full red morocco, boards and spine decorated in gilt, upper board with gilt crucifix; silk endpapers, title leaf set within decorative border; ff [8]; cross at the head of text; decorative initial; a fine copy.

Diego Camacho y Avila was appointed as the tenth Archbishop of Manila on 19 August 1696 and was consecrated in Puebla de los Ángeles, Mexico. Early on in his term of office he caused controversy by insisting on enforcing his right of episcopal visitation in all parishes in his see, and by placing Filipino secular clergy in various parishes. These moves were resisted by the parishes served by regulars. To support and promote his agenda, Camacho published three pamphlets in Manila – of which the present pamphlet is one – addressed to the King of Spain and intended as submissions to the Council of the Indies.

Jose, *Impreso*, 263; Bernardo 759; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 454; Medina, *Manila*, 114; Retana 1906: p.183.

13535



Altamirano y Cervantes, José

36. España a un mismo tiempo afligida,

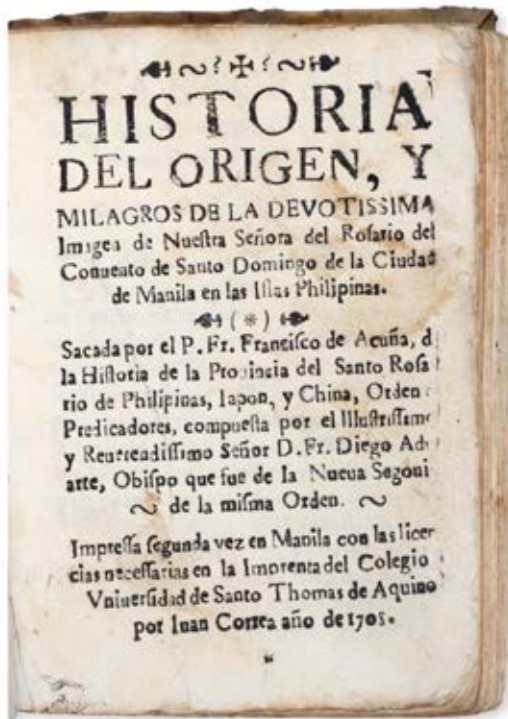
y consolada en la muerte de su más religioso Ezechias el señor Rey Don Carlos II : oracion funebre de el D. D. Joseph Altamirano y Zerbantes ... en las ... exequias con que a su difunto monarca honrró el Señor ... D. Domingo de Zabalburi, e Ychaverri ... ; sacada a luz por ... Don Luys de Torres y Luñan ...
 En Tayabas : por el Capitan Don Iuan Flores, 1702. Small quarto, modern crushed red morocco, gilt crucifix to upper board, spine in compartments with gilt ornament, silk lining papers; printed on rice paper; pp [x], 27, [1 blank]; vignette woodcut; text set within ornamental borders; a few short closed tears, one leaf with lower corner restored (affecting only a section of the border), else a very good copy.

A rare work recording the ceremony which took place in the Manila Metropolitan Cathedral to mark the death of Charles II of Spain. It includes a funeral oration by José Altamirano y Cervantes. The work was printed by the Franciscans in Tayabas on the island of Luzon, and appears to be one of the earliest printed in the Philippines by the Franciscans, who had established their press in 1692.

Jose, *Impreso*, 272; Perez-Güemes 446; not known to Medina or Pardo de Tavera.

We can trace only two other surviving copies (Biblioteca Nacional de España; Biblioteca de los Pp Franciscanos, Intramuros, Manila)

15163



Aduarte, Diego; Acuña, Francisco de

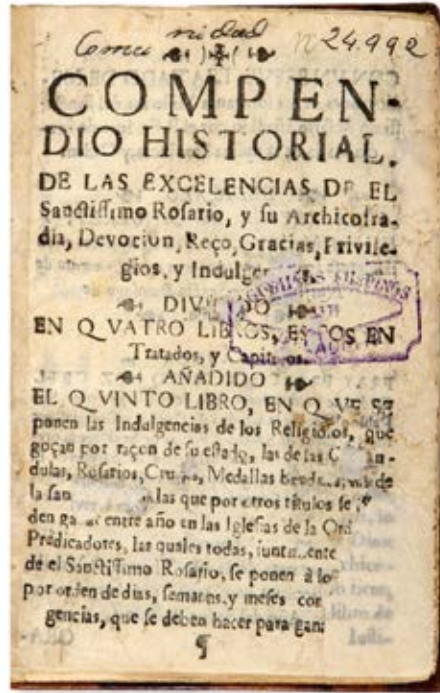
37. **Historia del origen, y milagros de la devotissima imagen de Nuestra Señora del Rosario**

del Convento de Santo Domingo de la Ciudad de Manila en las Islas Philipinas. Sacada por el P. Fr. Francisco de Acuña, de la Historia de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de Philipinas, Iapon, y China, Orden de Predicadores, compuesta por el Illustrissimo y Reverendissimo Señor D. Fr. Diego Aduarte, Obispo que fue de la Nueva Segovia de la misma Orden. Impresa segunda vez en Manila con las licencias necesarias en la Imprenta del Colegio Universidad de Santo Thomas de Aquino por Iuan Correa, año de 1705. Small quarto (130 x 100 mm), original limp vellum (stained, spine with worming); front free-endpaper with early ownership inscription of Edward B. Tylor; ff [xv], 88, [3]; woodcut initials and tailpieces; middle section (approximately 20 leaves) with worming at upper margin (no loss of text), f [ii] with small loss of text at gutter; f [iii] detached, f. [xiv] torn (no loss of text), f. 34 torn (no loss of text), f. 35 with substantial loss, f. 36 lacking; housed in a custom made cloth portfolio and clamshell box, quarter calf over cloth with gilt lettering.

A rare early eighteenth-century Manila printing, being an extract from the *Historia de la Provincia del Santo Rosario* (Manila, 1640) by the Dominican historian and Bishop of Nueva Segovia, Diego Aduarte. Francisco de Acuña was responsible for this 1705 work, which presents Aduarte's account of the history of and miracles associated with the wooden and ivory statue of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval de Manila.

Appears unrecorded.

14648



Marquez, Francisco

38. Compendio historial de las excelencias de el Santissimo Rosario, y su Archicofradia, devocion, reço, gracias, privilegios, y indulgencias ...

...

Manila : Impreso en la Imprenta de Sancto Thomas ... con las licencias necesarias, por Juan Correa, 1706. Small octavo, later tree calf, spine with morocco labels lettered in gilt, front pastedown with old bookseller label of Miñon, Madrid and old collection label, marbled endpapers (front endpaper taped at gutter), printed on rice paper; ff [x], 228, [7 table of contents]; head and tailpieces; title leaf (f.i) with old wet stamp of the *Agustinos Filipinos Valladolid* and ink inscription 'Comunidad' with shelf number; title leaf repaired with some loss of text *recto* and *verso*; other preliminary leaves with a few repairs, last few leaves fragile and with several tears (no loss of text); otherwise clean throughout.

Rare historical compendium of the Dominican Province of the Holy Rosary – the Dominican mission in Asia – which arrived in the Philippines in 1587. The Province was admitted by the General Chapter of the Order in 1591.

The author of the dedication and prologue (and probably the entire work) is Father Francisco Marquez (d. 1706). Marquez was also the author of a grammar of the Hokkien dialect spoken in the Philippines, *Gramatica españolachina del dialecto de Amoy*, the only known copy of which was destroyed during the Japanese bombing of the Dominican Provincial Archives in Manila in 1941.

Jose, *Impreso*, 286; Perez-Güemes 450, p. 60

No copy located in OCLC.

14190



Boneta y Laplana, José

39. Gritos del Purgatorio, y medios para acallarlos, Libro primero, y segundo, dedicados a la virgen Santissima del Carmen.

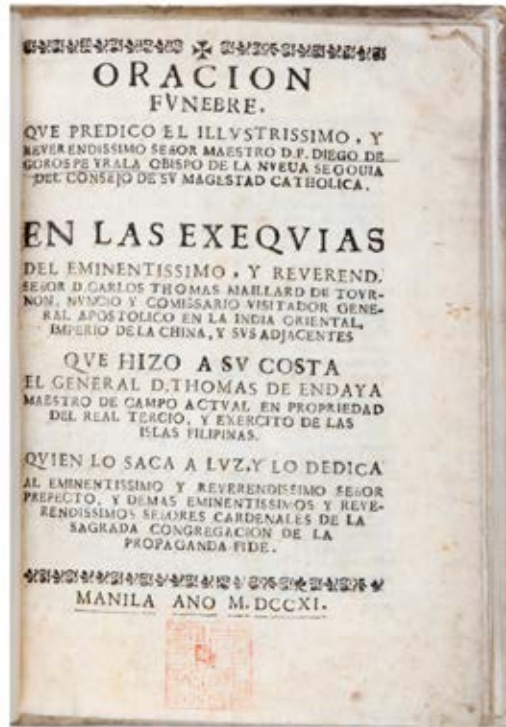
[Manila] : En el Convento de N.P.S. Francisco de Manila, Por Francisco de los SS, 1711. Small quarto, contemporary limp vellum (marked, lacking ties); printed on rice paper; pp [15], [1 blank], 244 [i.e. 251], [13], 24; woodcut portraits of Our Lord and Pope Gregory [XIII?], historiated initial, headpieces, Jesuit trigram at foot of text; title page with early ownership inscription of the missionary and linguist Sebastián de Totanes (1687-1748) and a small amount of restoration (loss of a few letters), a few leaves with minor worming (mostly marginal), else internally clean and a very good copy; housed in a clamshell box of crushed red morocco with gilt floral decoration, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament.

First edition printed in the Philippines of a famous seventeenth century eschatological work on purgatory by Dr. Joseph Boneta, theologian and benefice holder in the Zaragoza Cathedral, which was first published in Zaragoza in 1675.

Jose, *Impreso*, 297; Medina (I.R.), *Filipiniana*, 1889; Perez-Güemes 455; not in Pardo de Tavera, Medina, Retana or Streit.

Not in OCLC; copies are held in the National Library of the Philippines and the Biblioteca de los Pp Recoletos, Intramuros, Manila (Jose).

15195



Gorospe Yrala (Irala), Diego de (Bishop of Nueva Segovia)

40. Oracion funebre, que predico el illustrissimo, y reverendissimo senor maestro D.F. Diego de Gorospe Yrala Obispo de la Nueva Segovia

del Consejo de su Magestad Catholica en las exequias del eminentissimo y reverend señor D. Carlos Thomas Maillard de Tournon, nuncio y comissario visitador general apostolico en la India Oriental, imperio de la de la China, y sus adjacentes que hizo a su costa el general D. Thomas de Endaya maestro de campo actual en propiedad del Real Tercio, y exercito de las Islas Filipinas. Manila : s.n., 1711. Small quarto, slightly later vellum boards (somewhat age-stained); printed on rice paper; title leaf with former owner's Chinese red seal; ff [13]; a few contemporary marginalia; woodcut printer's device to verso of penultimate leaf; recto of last leaf with woodcut portrait of Tournon (artist unidentified); a very good copy.

Funeral oration for Cardinal Charles Maillard de Tournon (b. Turin, 1668 – d. Macau, 1710), the papal legate to India and China who visited the Philippines during the term of Diego Camacho y Avila as Archbishop of Nueva España.

The author, the Dominican Diego Gorospe Irala, was born in Puebla, Mexico in 1649. He was appointed Bishop of Nueva Segovia in 1699 and ordained in 1702.

Jose, *Impreso*, 298; Medina, *Manila*, 136; Palau, 106257; not in Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*

OCLC locates copies in the University of California, Berkeley and in the Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig (lacking the plate); a copy is held in the National Library of the Philippines (again, lacking the plate).

13570



Sánchez, Matheo

41. Uocabulario de la lengua bisaya,

compuesto por el R.P. Matheo Sánchez de la Sagrada Compañía de Iesus, y aumentado por otros PP. de la misma Compañía para el uso, y Comodidad de los PP. Ministros de los Partidos de Bisayas. Manila : Impresso en el Colegio de la Sagrada Compañía de Iesus ... por Gaspar Aquino de Belen, 1711. Quarto, later straight-grained morocco richly gilt, gilt dentelles, marbled endpapers; all edges gilt; printed on rice paper; ff [5], 551, [1], 41 (*Indice hispanobisaya de las rayzes contenidas en este vocabulario bisaya hispano*), [3 – appendix to letter “A”]; historiated initials, side notes; a very good copy.

The Jesuit Matheo Sánchez arrived in the Philippines in 1595. Working as a missionary in the Visayan Islands (located between Luzon and Mindanao), he quickly became proficient in the Bisaya (or Cebuano) language, one of the Austronesian group of languages. Before his death in 1604, Sánchez completed this dictionary of the language in manuscript, but it would not be published until 1711, when the first printing was undertaken at the request of the provincial José Velasco. The present copy is a rare example of the first edition of this important work.

Jose, *Impreso*, 300; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2500 “... una obra hoy día rarísima”; Medina, *Manila*, 138; Retana 1906, 217.

14225



Hera, Pedro de la

42. **Noticia que da el Padre Pedro de la Hera, Provincial de la Provincia de Philipinas, à los Padres, y Hermanos de la Compañia de Jesus,**

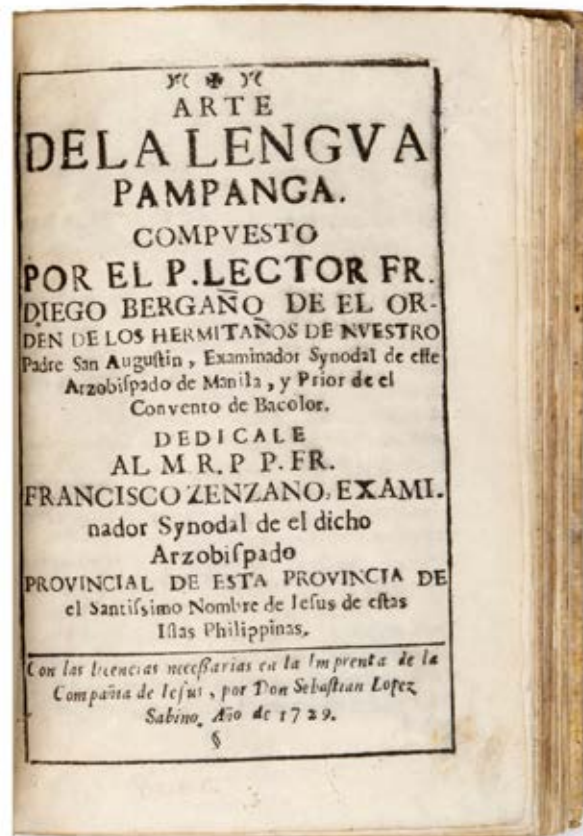
de la Vida, Virtudes, y Misiones del Padre Antonio Xavier Mir, de la misma Compañia, y Provincia. [Palma de Mallorca] :Vendense en Casa de la Viuda Guasp, junto la Casa de la Ciudad, [probably between 1728 and 1730]. Small quarto, recent crushed morocco ornately gilt; pp 40; title set within decorative border; page 2 with woodcut of Father Mir; historiated initial, tailpiece; a fine copy.

This illustrated edition of a biography of the Jesuit missionary to the Philippines, Father Antonio Xavier Mir, appears completely unrecorded. It was printed in his birthplace, Palma de Mallorca, by Juana Nadal, widow of the printer Melchor Guasp. Date of publication was most likely within a year or two of his death, which occurred early in 1727, according to the text. Furthermore, we can locate only one copy of the other known edition (Madrid, c. 1730), which has 23 pages and is unillustrated, in auction records for the last hundred years (it was sold in 1928 by Maggs Bros., London, for £105). Palau argues that the author of this work was not Pedro de la Hera but an anonymous writer who had access to reports from the Philippines.

'Father Xavier Mir was born at Palma on Mallorca in 1681. He joined the Jesuit Order in 1699. During a severe illness he made a vow to go to the missions in America, in the case of his recovering his health. He embarked in 1706 for Mexico, and went to Manila in 1707, where he spent 20 years in missions in the interior' (Maggs Bros., 1928, extract from their entry for the Madrid edition).

This Palma imprint not traced in any of the major bibliographies; it is possibly the only known copy. (For the unillustrated Madrid edition of 1730): Pardo Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1300; Palau 113116

15164



Bergaño, Diego

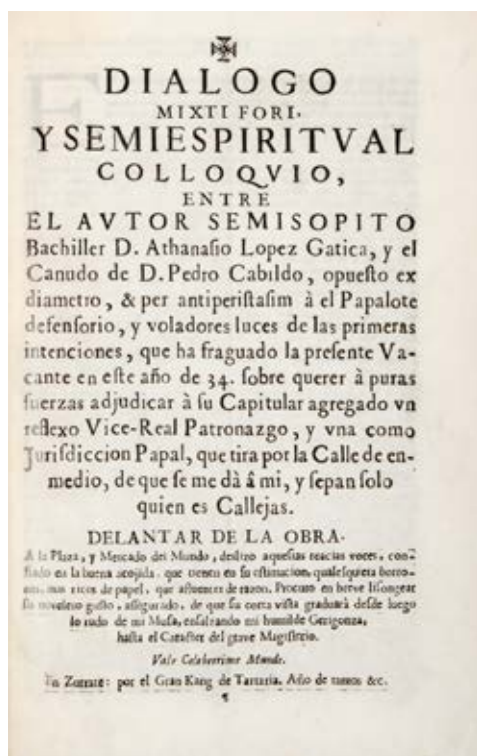
43. Arte de la lengua Pampanga

[Manila] : En la imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, por S. Lopez Sabino, 1729. First edition. Small quarto, contemporary vellum (marked, lacking ties), new endpapers; printed on rice paper; pp [xxi], [1 blank] 364, [1 blank], [12], [1 blank]; woodcut head and tailpieces; several leaves with expert repairs (mostly marginal), occasional browning, but a very good copy; housed in a clamshell box of crushed red morocco, richly gilt.

Important and rare grammar of Pampanga (Kapampangan), a language related to Tagalog which is spoken in the province of Pampanga, the southern half of the province of Tarlac and the northern portion of the province of Bataan. Its compiler, Diego Bergaño (1690-1747), was the Augustinian Provincial for the Philippines and Prior of the Convent at Bacolor. The book was printed at the Jesuit Press in Manila. Bergaño's *Vocabulario en la Lengua Pampanga en Romance* would be published in 1732. After Francisco Coronel's *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Pampanga* (1621) and Alvaro de Benavente's *Arte de Lengua Pampanga* (1699), Bergaño's grammar was the third major work on Pampanga.

Jose, *Impreso*, 393; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 273; Medina, *Manila*, 171.

15181



Athanasio López Gatica; Pedro Cabildo

45. **Dialogo mixti fori,**

y semiespiritual colloquio, entre el avtor semisopito bachiller D. Athanasio López Gatica, y el canudo de D. Pedro Cabildo, opuesto ex diametro, & per antiperistatim á el papalote defensorio, y voladores luces de las primeras intenciones, que ha fraguado la presente vacante en este año de 34, sobre querer á puras fuerzas adjudicar á su Capítular agregado vn reflexo viceReal Patronazgo, y vna como jurisdiccion papal, que tira por la calle de enmedio, de que se me dá á mi, y sepan solo quien es Callejas Zurrate [i.e. Manila] : Por el Gran Kang de Tartaria, Año de tantos &c. [i.e. Imprenta de la Compañía de Jesús], [1734]. Folio, recent half crushed morocco over cloth boards, spine lettered in gilt; printed on rice paper; ff [10]; cross at head of title and text; last leaf with marginal repairs, but a very good copy.

According to both Jose and Pardo de Tavera, this anonymous clandestine pamphlet is a satirical work composed by the Jesuits as an attack against the recent publication of the *Papel* by Isidoro Arévalo, in which he defends the pretensions of the Cabildo Eclesiástico of Manila to approve or disapprove the licenses of naval chaplains. For a detailed analysis of the work, see Hill, Matthew J.K., *Jurisdictional Blues: The Press and the Case of the Diálogo mixti fori*, pp 126-183 in *Intercolonial Currents: Printing Press and Book Circulation in the Spanish Philippines, 1571-1821* (PhD Dissertation, University of Texas, Austin, 2015).

Jose, *Impreso*, 440; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 836; Medina, *Manila*, 195 (in error, "1735"); Retana 1906: 244

OCLC: a single copy (Indiana University, Bloomington); a copy is also held in the National Library of the Philippines

12495



Rugama, Lorenzo de; Fernandez Manilla, Miguel

46. Memorial que la Ciudad y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y las mas principal de las Islas Philipinas,

pone a las reales plantas de su Majestad, con el mayor rendimiento, por medio de sus Diputados, arreglado a los Autos remitidos por le Virrey de NuevaEspaña; ordenes, y antecedentes de esta materia, refiriendo por mayor en defensa de las Islas quanto ha ocurrido desde su Conquista en razón de su Comercio ... [Madrid : s.n., 1735]. Folio, in a Rivière binding of half morocco over green cloth boards with gilt rule, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament; title page with woodcut of Our Lady of The Immaculate Conception, set within decorative border; ff 70; historiated initial; a fine copy.

Rare Memorial on commerce between the Philippines and Mexico, presented by Don Lorenzo de Rugama and Don Miguel Fernandez Manilla.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1690 (citing only his own, defective copy)

No copy located in OCLC; not in the National Library of the Philippines.

14167



Nuño de Villavicencio, Joseph Antonio

47. **La razon en las Medidas, y en el mismo Hecho la Prueba ... La N. C. y Comercio de Manila.**

Manila : impresso con las Licencias necesarias, en el Convento de Nuestra Señora de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampaloc, 1737. (Colophon). Folio, later full crushed red morocco, upper board with Spanish royal arms in gilt at centre and ornamental gilt border; spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament, gilt dentelles; printed on rice paper; elaborately engraved title page by Francisco Suárez, pp [12], 198, [1 errata]; with 3 folding engraved tables; historiated initials, head and tailpieces; text set within decorative borders, colophon at the foot of the last page; a fine copy.

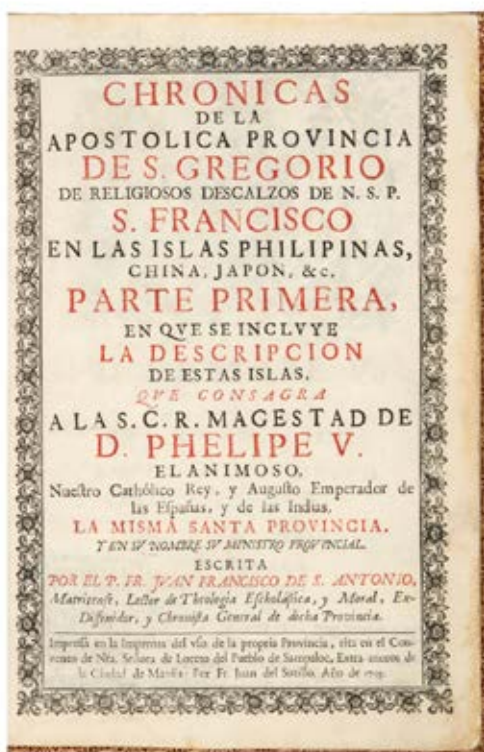
A magnificent specimen of the typographic capabilities of eighteenth century Manila.

'An extensive complaint against the measures and standards used in the sale of cloth in the Manila Mexico trade' (Jose).

Jose, *Impreso*, 469; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1854; Medina, *Manila*, 200; Palau 197574

OCLC locates three copies (National Library of Scotland; Biblioteca Nacional de España; Indiana University, Bloomington)

14229



San Antonio, Juan Francisco de

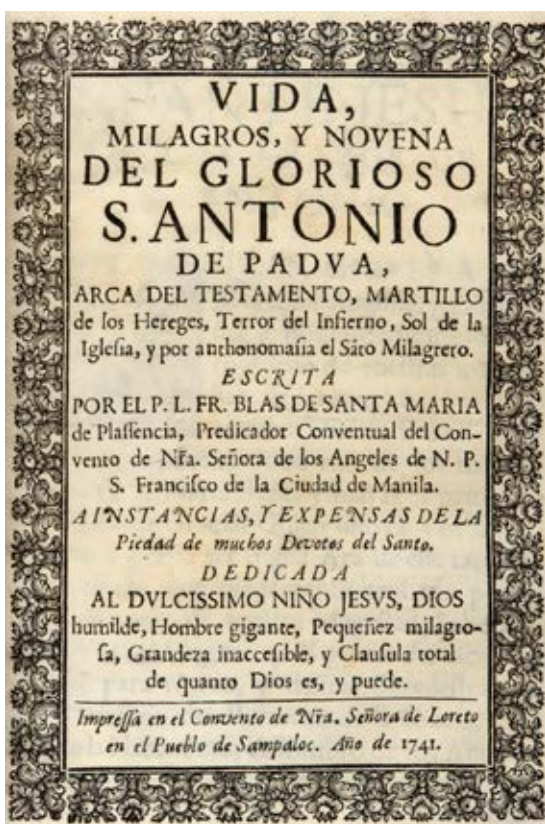
48. Chronicas de la Apostolica Provincia de S. Gregorio de religiosos descalzos de N.S.P.S. Francisco en las Islas Philipinas, China, Japon, &c. Parte Prima [Parte Segunda / Parte Tercera]

Manila : Impresa en la imprenta del uso de la propia provincia, sita en el Convento de Nra. Señora de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampaloc, Extramuros de la Ciudad de Manila; por fr. Juan del Sotillo, 1738-44. Three volumes, folio, recent uniform full red calf with elaborate gilt floral decoration, spines with raised bands, gilt ornament and lettering; pp [64], 782, [42] ; [30], 579, [64] ; [76], 839, [104]; title pages printed in red and black and set within decorative borders; volumes one and two with vignette engravings at head of text, volume three with full page frontispiece engraving of the Japanese martyrs of 1597; historiated initials; side notes; volume two with a few early marginalia; a fine set.

Rarely offered as a complete set, this critically important work provides a comprehensive history of the Spanish Franciscan missions in the Philippines from their beginnings in the sixteenth century up until 1741. The first volume contains a detailed general history and an accurate physical geography of the Islands, including the story of their conquest by the Spanish and descriptions of the indigenous peoples. The first two volumes also provide accounts of the earliest Spanish missionaries to visit Macao, China, Cochinchina, Borneo, the Malaccas and the Pacific. The third volume is devoted to the Spanish missions in Japan, and contains a superb engraved plate depicting the martyrdom by crucifixion of the Franciscan missionary San Pedro Bautista and his companions in 1597.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2487; Medina, *Manila*, 202; Palau, 289961; Sabin, 75987; Cordier, *Japonica*, 434

15199



Santa Maria de Plasencia, Blas

49. Vida, milagros, y novena del glorioso S. Antonio de Padva,

Arca del testamento martillo de los hereges, terror de infierno, sol de la Iglesia, y por anthonomasia el Santo Milagrero. Escrita por el P.L. Fr. Blas de Santa Maria de Plassencia, predicador conventual del convento de Nra. Señora de los Angeles de N. P. S. Francisco de la ciudad de Manila. A instancias, y espensas de la piedad de muchos devotos del Santo. Dedicada al Dvlcissimo Niño Jesvs, Dios humilde, hombre gigante, pequeñez milagrosa, Grandeza inaccesible, y clausula total, de quanto Dios es, y puede. [Manila]; Impresa en el Convento de Nra. Señora de Loreto en el Pueblo de Sampaloc, 1741. Small quarto, contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties); printed on rice paper; pp [28], 406, [6]; title page set within decorative border; historiated initials, tailpiece; a few leaves re-margined and a few closed tears, else internally clean and a very good copy; housed in a clamshell box of crushed red morocco with gilt floral decoration, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament.

Very rare publication on the life of Saint Anthony of Padua by the Franciscan Father Blas de Santa Maria. Pardo de Tavera (in reference to one of his other works) notes that there is not much known about the author; other than that he arrived in the Philippines in 1717 and died in Manila in 1746.

Jose, *Impreso*, 519; Medina (I.R.), *Filipiniana*, 2113 ("One of the works expurgated by the Holy Inquisition"); Perez-Güemes 507; not in Retana, Pardo de Tavera, Streit or Palau.

Not in OCLC; copies are held in the National Library of the Philippines; Biblioteca de los Pp Agustinos, Intramuros, Manila; Biblioteca de los Pp Recoletos, Intramuros, Manila; Biblioteca del Real Colegio de los Pp Agustinos Filipinos, Valladolid (Jose).

15194



Totanes, Sebastián de

50. Arte de la lengua tagala, y Manval tagalog, para la administracion de los Santos Sacramentos, que de orden de sus superiores compuso Sebastián de Totanes,

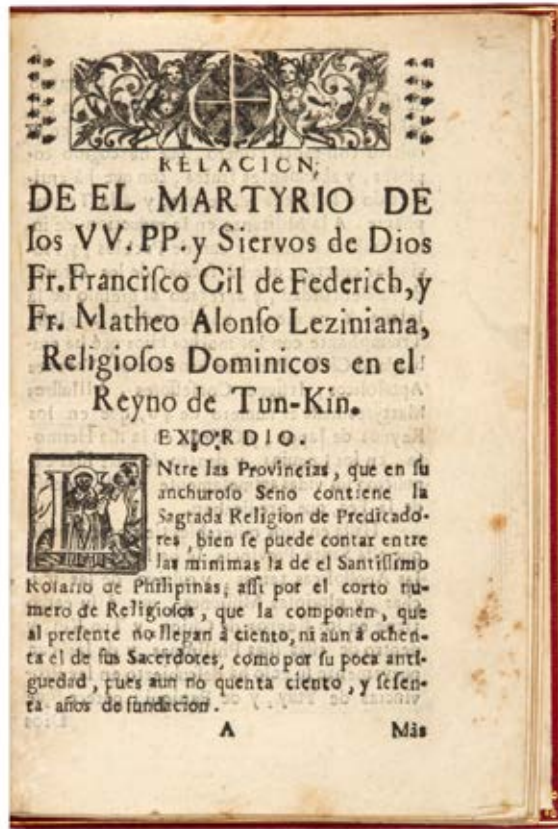
Manila : Imprenta ... sita en el Convento de Nra. Señora de Loreto en el Pueblo de Sampaloc Extra muros de la Ciudad ..., 1745. First edition. Quarto, original limp vellum (marked and stained) with manuscript title in red and black ink to spine, pastedown with bookplate of Bibliotheca Lindesiana; printed on rice paper; pp [2 blank], [28], 135, [5], [2], 218 [3], [3 blank]; some repairs to first blank, otherwise a fine copy.

Rare first edition, printed on delicate rice paper; of one of the earliest works on the Tagalog language, used by Spanish missionaries as an aid to the acquisition of Tagalog. The first part of the book is a Tagalog grammar; this is followed by a work on the Holy Sacraments printed in two columns as a parallel text in Spanish and Tagalog. The author, Sebastián de Totanes (1687-1748), was a Spanish Franciscan missionary who arrived in the Philippines from Mexico in 1717. He spent most of his religious service in the Philippines, mainly in and around Manila, and was eventually appointed Prior of the Convent of Manila.

'This Arte by Father Totanes is considered the best of all the writings by whose help the Spaniards learnt the Tagala language. Taking it as a whole it is based on the work of father San José, whose first edition was published in 1610; but as it was published so many years later it also combines the various improvements introduced by the Dominican and other writers. Being printed entirely on rice paper, copies of this work are usually damaged or very badly wormed' (Maggs Bros, *Spanish Books*, 1927).

Jose, *Impreso*, 561; Pardo de Tavera, 271617; Medina, *Manila*, 219; Palau 338005; Retana 1906, 277

15166



Salazar, Vicente

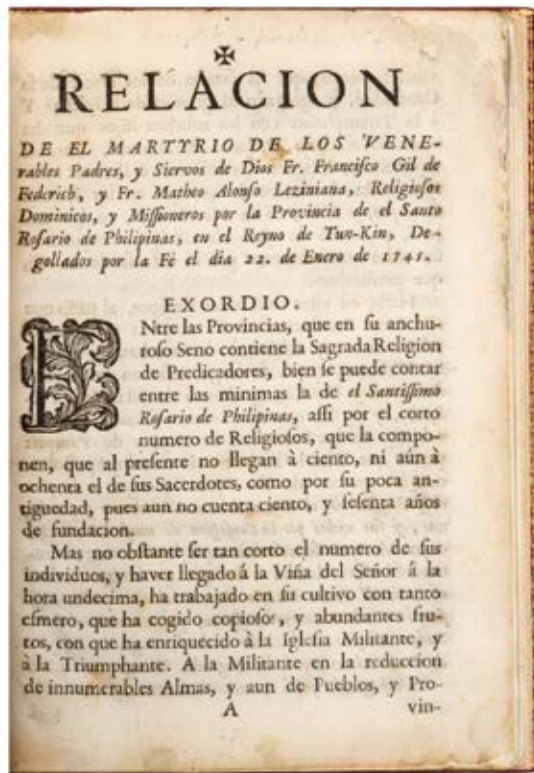
51. Relacion de el martyrio de los VV. PP. y siervos de Dios Fr. Francisco Gil de Federich, y Fr. Matheo Alonso Leziniana, religiosos Dominicos en el Reyno de Tun-Kun.

[Manila : Imp. de Santo Tomas, 1746]. Small quarto, recent crushed red morocco ruled in gilt, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering; ff [32]; drop head title surmounted by woodcut headpiece, historiated initial, tailpiece; first and last leaves with light spotting, but a fine copy.

The Dominican missionaries Francisco Gil de Federich and Mateo Alonso Leziniana had departed the Philippines in the 1730s to serve in Tonkin. This rare account of their martyrdoms there in 1745 was written by fellow Dominican Padre Vicente Salazar, Rector of the University of Santo Tomas in Manila.

Jose, *Impreso*, 569 (noting also 1747 editions printed in Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca); Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2470 (noting that the only copy he had ever seen was one offered sale in 1903 by the Parisian dealer Maissonneuve – it lacked the first leaf); Medina, *Manila*, 563

15193



Salazar, Vicente

52. **Relacion de el martyrio de los venerables Padres, y siervos de Dios Fr. Francisco Gil de Federich, y Fr. Matheo Alonso Leziniana,**

religiosos Dominicos, y misioneros por la Provincia de el Santo Rosario de Philipinas, en el Reyno de Tun-Kin, degollados por la Fe el dia 22. de Enero de 1745. [Palma : Real Convento de Santo Domingo, 1747]. Small quarto, modern crushed red morocco ruled in gilt, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament; pp 52; historiated initial; a very good copy.

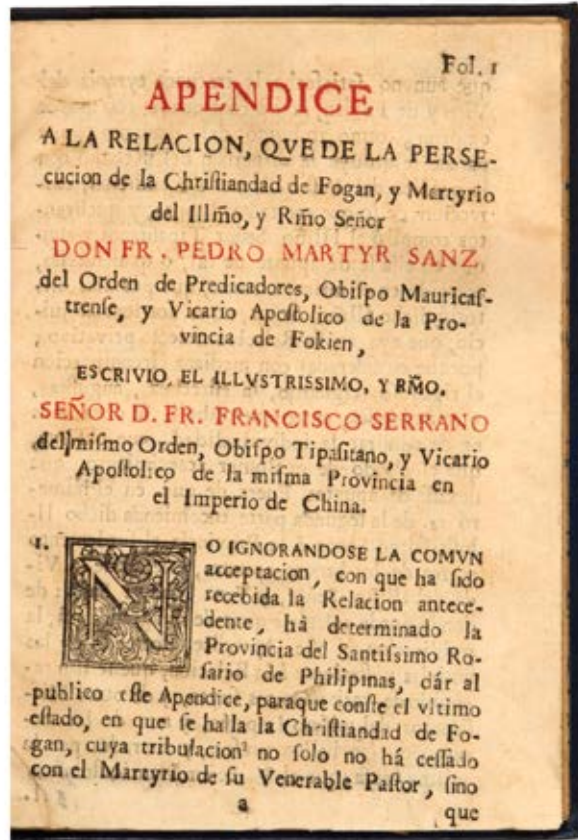
The Dominican missionaries Francisco Gil de Federich and Mateo Alonso Leziniana had departed the Philippines in the 1730s to serve in Tonkin. This rare account of their martyrdoms there in 1745 was written by fellow Dominican Padre Vicente Salazar, Rector of the University of Santo Tomas in Manila.

The last page carries a statement to the effect that this is a reprint of the Manila edition of 1746, printed at the Real Convento de Santo Domingo, Palma (Mallorca), with the date 21 October 1747. This Palma printing has a slightly variant title to the Manila edition.

Jose, *Impreso*, 569 (for the Manila printing of 1746, but also noting also noting the Palma and Barcelona imprints of 1747)

OCLC locates 4 copies of the Palma edition.

15186



[Pallas, Francisco]

53. **Appendice a la relacion, que de la persecucion de la Christiandad de Fogan,**

y Martyrio del Illmo, y Rmo. Señor Don. Fr. Pedro Martyr Sanz del Orden de Predicadores, Obispo Mauricastrense, y Vicario Apostolico de la Provincia de Fokien, escrivio el illustrissimo, y Rmo. Señor D. Fr. Francisco Serrano del mismo Orden, Obispo Tipasitano, y Vicario Apostolico de la misma Provincia en el Imperio de China. [Manila : Jerónimo Correa de Castro, 1748]. Small quarto, later calf (a little warped and with surface crackling), spine with raised bands with gilt decoration and lettering; front pastedown with bookplate and shelf label of the Coleccion Hispano Ultramarina of Suarez; ff 29; first page printed in red and black, with historiated initial; a few leaves with small repairs and restoration at bottom corners (loss of some letters); a good copy.

Appendix to Francisco Serrano's account of the persecutions in Fujian province, China, *La Christiandad de Fogan en la Provincia de Fokien en el Imperio de China* ... (Manila : Jerónimo Correa de Castro, 1748). It is usually bound in at the end of copies the larger work. Serrano himself was martyred in China in 1748.

(For the entire work): Jose, *Impreso* 586; Medina, *Manila* 228; Retana 283; Palau 310300

15187



Murillo Velarde, Pedro

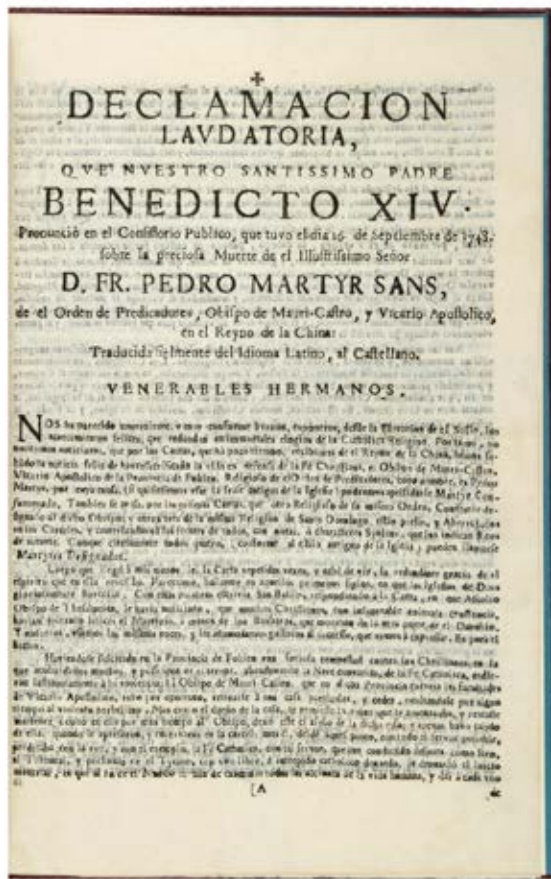
54. Historia de la Provincia de Philipinas de la Compañia de Jesus. Segvnda parte, qve comprehende los progresos de esta provincia desde el año de 1616 hasta el de 1716.

En Manila : en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, por D. Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1749. First edition. Folio, contemporary stiff vellum (new ribbon ties), spine with manuscript title in ink; front pastedown with old bookseller label of Fauli, Valencia; printed on rice paper; first blank with early inscription in Spanish relating to the book; frontispiece folding map of the Philippines engraved by the Tagalog printer Bagay, a reduced version of Murillo's map made for Philip V originally published in 1734 (repaired tear), title leaf printed in red and black and set within decorative border (some restoration not affecting letters), full page engraved plate with depictions of the Virgen de la Rosa and the Virgen de la Paz y Buen Viage, by the Tagalog engraver Laureano Atlas (re-margined), ff [xi], 419, [6]; historiated initials; text in two columns; internally clean, a very good copy; housed in a morocco and cloth box, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

A rare and important history of the Philippines by the Jesuit Father Pedro Murillo Velarde, which is a continuation (hence *Segunda parte*) of Francisco Colín's *Labor Evangelica* (Madrid, 1663). Divided into four parts, the work includes sections on the early missions, the conquest of Mindanao and of the Marianas, the discovery of Palau, and numerous biographies of significant Jesuit missionaries in the Islands.

Jose, *Impreso*, 595; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1794; Medina, *Manila*, 228; Retana 1906, 285 ("one of the most notable works to have been printed in the Philippines"); Palau 186215; Sabin 51449.

15198



Benedict XIV, Pope

55. Declamacion laudatoria, que nuestro santissimo padre Benedicto XIV

pronunciò en el Consistorio Público, que tuvo el dia 16 de Septiembre de 1748 sobre la preciosa Muerte de ... Fr. Pedro Martyr Sans, de el Orden de Predicadores, Obispo de MauriCastro, y Vicario Apostolico, en el Reyno de China. Traducida fielmente del idioma Latino, al Castellano. Manila : 1750. 'Reimpresas en Manila en el Collegio y Universidad de Santo Thomas de Aquino, con licencia de los Superiores. Año de 1750.' (colophon). Folio, modern full red morocco, gilt, with contrasting morocco title label lettered in gilt to upper board; silk endpapers; ff [2]; cross at the head of text; printed on rice paper.

A rare copy of the Manila printing of the Spanish translation of Benedict XIV's panegyric for the martyred Spanish Dominican missionary Pedro Sanz y Jordá, also known as Pedro Mártir Sans (1680-1747), vicar apostolic of Fujian. Sanz, along with his martyred Spanish companions Francisco Serrano, Joaquin Royo, Juan Alcober and Francisco Diaz, had been sent to China from the Dominican province of Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas. It was therefore highly appropriate that Benedict's encomium of these missionaries be published in Spanish in Manila.

Jose, *Impreso*, 603; Perez-Güemes, *Adiciones y Continuacion de "La Imprenta en Manila"*, 540; not in Pardo de Tavera, Retana or Streit.

13526



Franciscans. Provincia de San Gregorio Magno de Filipinas.

56. Estatutos y ordenaciones de la Santa Provincia de San Gregorio de religiosos descalzos de la regular, y mas estrecha Observancia de N.S.P.S. Francisco de Philipinas.

Dispuestas, y ordenadas por el compromiso de el Discretorio, y Difinitorio en el Capitulo Provincial celebrado en nuestro convento de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de la ciudad de Manila el dia 8 del mes de Junio del año de 1726 :Y mandadas dar à estampa por el Ministro Provincial, y Venerable Difinitorio el año de 1730. Pueblo de Sampaloc : Reimpreso en el Convento de Nuestra Señora de Loreto, 1753. Small quarto, full crushed red morocco, boards with gilt floral borders, spine with raised bands, gilt decoration and lettering; silk lining papers; printed on rice paper; pp [24], 240, [5], [3 blank], [62]; engraved head and tailpieces; title page re-margined, most leaves with some restoration at bottom margin (a few with small loss of text); else clean and sound.

The very scarce third printing of the statutes and ordinations of the Provincia de San Gregorio Magno de Filipinas, compiled by the priests of the Franciscan order. Although not as rare as the earlier editions of 1655 and 1732, only a handful of copies of the 1753 edition are recorded.

Jose, *Impreso*, 633; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1014 (citing his own copy); Medina, *Manila*, 242; Retana 1906: 299

15179



Anon.

57. Mes florido, historico mariano. Para cultivar facil, y diariamente la Devocion, y Amor, à Maria Santissima Nuestra Señora. Con memoria, de la Sagrada Passion de su Benditissimo Hijo Iesus. Compuesto, y dedicado à la Sma. Trinidad por un esclavo suyo.

Manila : en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Iesus por Don Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1754. Duodecimo, contemporary velvet boards (rubbed; worn along spine; lacking ties); new endpapers; recto of first blank inscribed 'This book was given me by Capn. Weston this 2nd day of June 1776'; verso of first blank with early owner's initials 'J.J.C.' and later ownership signature of Irish poet Denis Florence MacCarthy (1817-1882), with his pencilled comment in pencil 'Very Curious', and a later pencilled inscription 'Bought in Dublin'; title page set within decorative border and inscribed in an early hand (that of Captain Weston himself?) 'brought from Manila by Capn. Weston in Feby. 1763'; ff [iv] (including the first blank), 32; woodcut initials and tailpieces; a very good copy, housed in a custom made clamshell box of half calf over cloth, spine decorated and lettered in gilt.

A rare mid-eighteenth century devotional printed at the Jesuit press in Manila, in an exquisite contemporary binding and with an interesting provenance. It was acquired by a member of Colonel Draper's invasion force, a Captain Weston of the Royal Navy, in the aftermath of the Battle Of Manila (24 September – 6 October 1762).

Appears unrecorded.

14646



Noceda, Juan de; Sanlucar, Pedro de

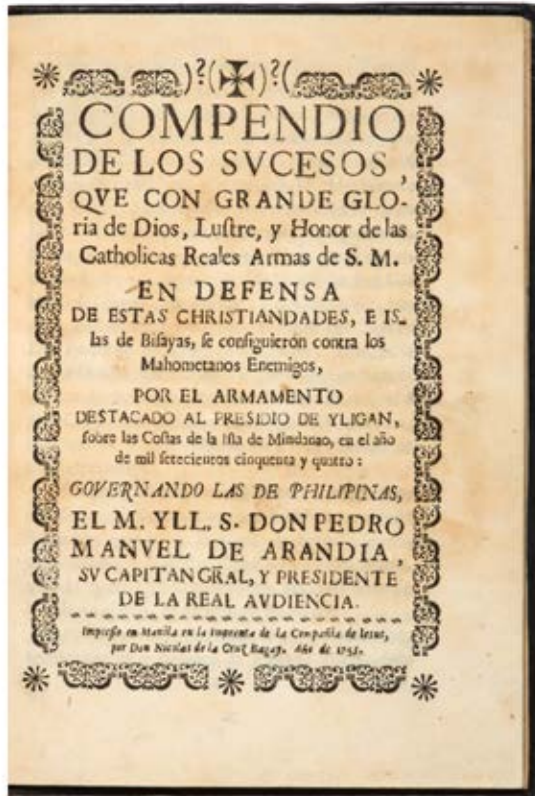
58. Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala,

trabaxado por varios sugetos doctos, y graves, y ultimamente añadido, corregido, y coordinado por el P. Iuan de Noceda, y el P. Pedro de San Lucar de la Compañia de Jesus. Dedicado al glorioso patriarcha S. Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Compañia de Iesus. En Manila : en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Iesus, por D. Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1754. First edition. Folio, original limp vellum with ties, spine with early manuscript title in ink, front pastedown with bookplate of A. Graiño *Coleccion Hispano Ultramarina*; title leaf set within decorative border and with vignette of Jesuit trigram, pp [12 Licencias], [3 Errata], [1 blank], [12 Prologo], 1619, [1 blank], 134 (Appendix al Vocabolario), 1190 (but 192) (Vocabulario Hispano Tagalog); text in double columns separated by type ornaments; a fine copy.

First edition of this rare and early dictionary of Tagalog, the principal Austronesian language of the Philippines. Dominican missionaries commenced this monumental undertaking in the 16th century, but the dictionary was only completed in 1754. In addition to its importance as a lexicographical work, it contains a wealth of cultural information.

Jose, *Impreso*, 645; Medina, *Manila*, 249; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1823; Palau 192020 ("Primera edicion rarissima").

15190



Anon.

59. **Compendio de los sucesos, que con grande gloria de Dios, lustre y honor de las Catholicas Reales Armas de S.M., en defensa de estas Christiandades, e islas de Bisayas, se consiguieron contra los Mahometanos enemigos, por el armamento destacado al presidio de Yligan sobre las costas de la Isla de Mindanao, en el año de mil setecientos cinquenta y quatro.**

Impreso en Manila : En la imprenta de la Compañía de Jesus por don Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1755. Small quarto, later full black morocco (upper board with scuff mark at top corner), spine lettered in gilt; pp [23]; printed on rice paper; some browning; a near fine copy.

A report, from January 1755, on the campaigns of the previous year against the Moros, who had carried out raids against the missions of Mindanao and the Bisayas. Of unknown authorship, it describes the Jesuit Joseph Ducos' defence of the missions and the counterattack by the Spanish under the command of Pedro Alcántara Pérez against the Moros in the Visayan Islands. The report was reprinted in Barcelona later in 1755.

Jose, *Impreso*, 653; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 680: "obra muy rara"; Medina, *Manila*, 252; Retana 1906: 305; Palau 58402

15162



Cassani, José

60. Vida, virtudes, y milagros de San Luis Gonzaga de la Compañia de Jesus,

antes principe de Castellon, Solpherino, y Casteliufre : dedicala al mismo gloriosissimo santo. En Manila : en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, por D. Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1758. Small quarto, stiff vellum; printed on rice paper; ff [6], 148, [2]; historiated initials, head and tailpieces; title leaf with support lining, marginal repairs to preliminaries and last 30 leaves, f.100 with loss at top corner (affecting some text), top and bottom corners of most leaves with tiny amount of loss (no loss of text), else internally clean; housed in a half calf protective case, spine lettered in gilt.

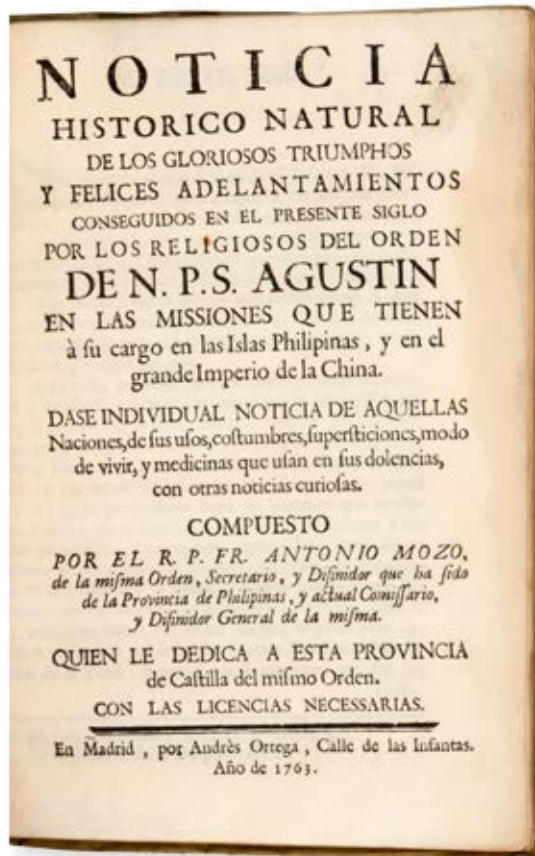
Life of Saint Aloysius de Gonzaga (1568-1591), an Italian nobleman who became a member of the Society of Jesus. The first edition of Cassani's biography was published in Madrid in 1726, the year of Gonzaga's canonization.

A rare eighteenth century Manila imprint.

Jose, *Impreso*, 666; Perez-Güemes 251b; Medina, *Manila*, 261 (not having seen a copy). Not in Pardo de Tavera, Retana or Streit.

Not in OCLC.

15191



Mozo, Antonio

61. Noticia historico natural de los gloriosos triumphos y felices adelantamientos conseguidos en el presente siglo

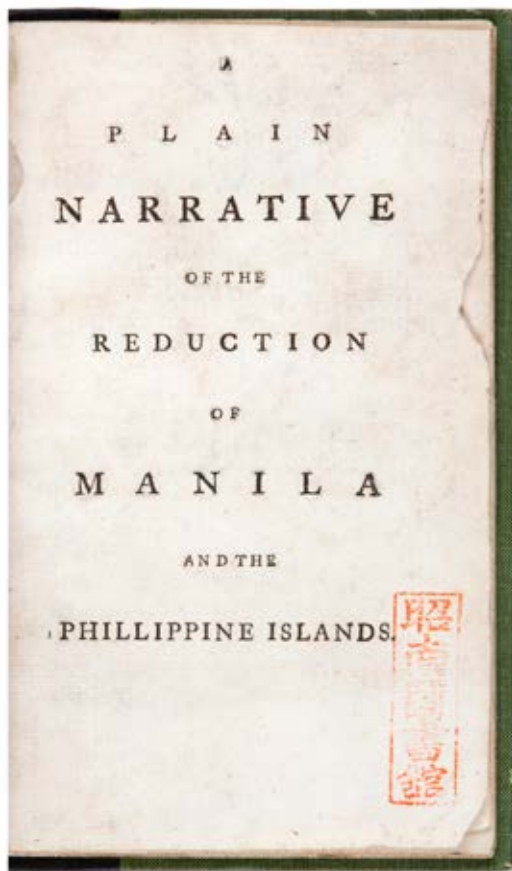
por los religiosos del orden de N. P. S. Agustin en las misiones que tienen a su cargo en las Islas Philipinas, y en el grande Imperio de la China. En Madrid : por Andres Ortega, 1763. Small quarto, original limp vellum (lacking ties), spine with manuscript title in ink, pp [xvi], 247; mild staining to foreedge of last few leaves; a very good copy.

A very scarce work on the Augustinian missions in South East Asia, the Philippines and China. It contains a significant amount of information on the ethnology, religion, and customs of the indigenous peoples of the Philippines, as well as the geography of the islands and the progress of the Christian faith throughout them. It was printed a short time prior to the expulsion of the Jesuits. The author, Antonio Mozo, based his account on his own eyewitness observations and also on original sources which had not been printed before, such as the letters of Father Balthasar Isisigana and Father Antolin de Arzaga.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1788; Palau 184003

One copy recorded at auction in the last 100 years (Sotheby's, London, 1976).

15159



Draper, William, Sir; Cornish, Samuel, Sir

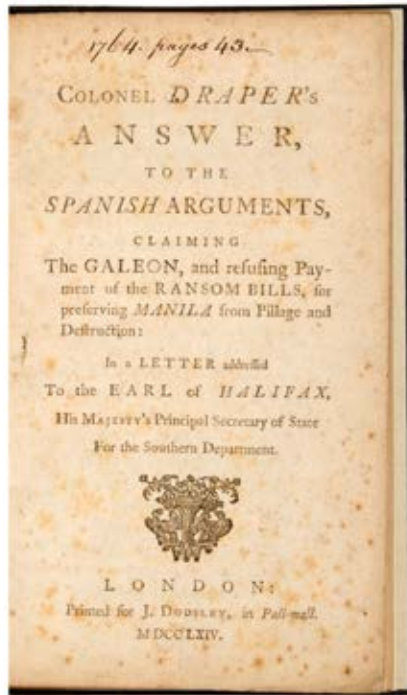
62. A plain narrative of the reduction of Manila and the Philippine Islands

[London? : s.n., 1763 or 1764]. Duodecimo, later cloth binding (lightly marked) re-backed in half calf, title lettered in gilt on spine; browning to endpapers; title page with former owner's Chinese red seal stamp; pp 30; woodcut initial and tailpiece; small loss at fore-edges of title and last leaf; else a good copy.

Based on internal evidence, this work was not printed before October 1762. The narrative is generally attributed to William Draper; but it contains three proposals signed by S. Cornish and William Draper.

After Spain's entry into the Seven Years' War as an ally of the French, England and Spain had opened hostilities against each other in January 1762. In late September 1762 a British force of sailors and marines sent from Madras under Sir William Draper arrived in the Philippines, occupying both Manila and the nearby port of Cavite. The occupation lasted until March 1764.

13571



DRAPER, William, Sir

63. Colonel Draper's answer to the Spanish arguments, claiming the Galeon, and refusing payment of the Ransom Bills, for preserving Manila

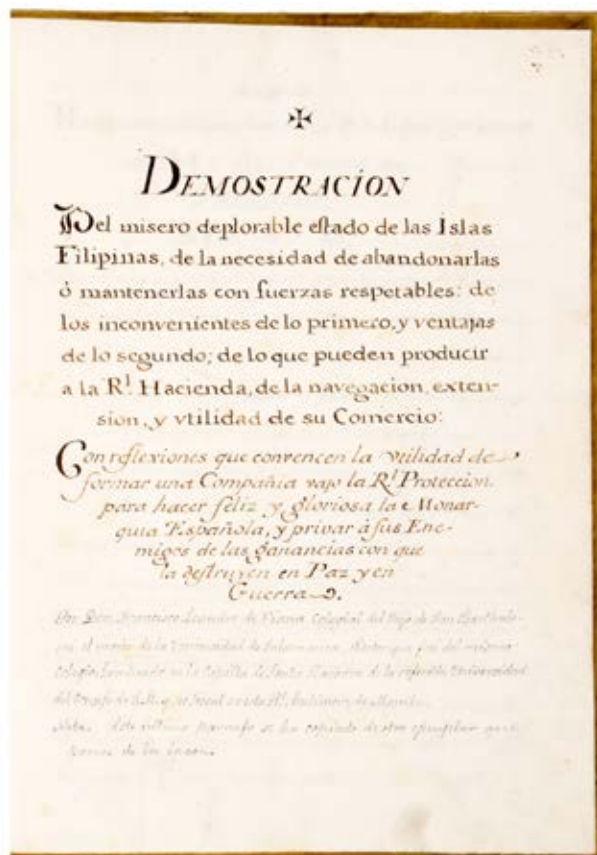
from pillage and destruction : in a Letter addressed to the Earl of Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department. London : printed for J. Dodsley, 1764. Octavo, recent half calf over cloth boards with gilt rule; spine with raised bands ruled and lettered in gilt; pp 43 (but lacking half title); slightly later annotations on title page and page 33; title page and last few leaves lightly foxed.

A contemporary publication relating to the British invasion of Manila, a military action which took place as a consequence of Spain's entry into the Seven Years' War as an ally of the French. In January 1762, England and Spain had opened hostilities against each other; and in late September 1762 a British force of sailors and marines sent from Madras under Sir William Draper arrived in the Philippines, occupying both Manila and the nearby port of Cavite. The occupation lasted until March 1764, when the new Spanish governor, Francisco de la Torre, arrived with orders from London for the English to surrender Manila to him.

'During the Anglo-Spanish War, in 1762, an English force under the command of Sir William Draper invaded the Philippines and took the city of Manila. Instead of destroying the city and with it the Spanish government's property, the British ransomed it for four million dollars, half of which was paid immediately. With the balance remaining, the war ended with the treaty of Paris in 1763 and the Spanish refused to honor their ransom obligations. Draper wrote this memorial to urge the government to insist on payment. Many of the officers had banked on bonuses resulting from this sum, Draper's share of which amounted to 25,000 pounds.' (Hill)

Hill, 495

13561



Viana, Francisco Leandro de

64. [MANUSCRIPT] Demostración del mísero deplorable estado de las Islas Filipinas,

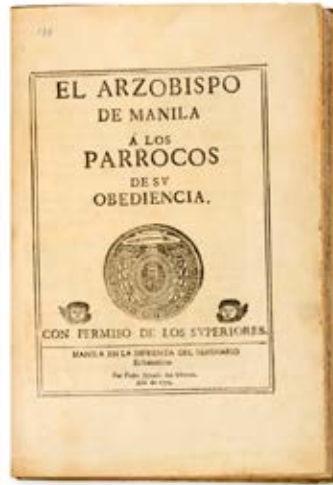
de la necesidad de abandonarlas o mantenerlas con fuerzas respetables: de los inconvenientes de lo primero, y ventajas de lo segundo; de lo que pueden producir a la Real Hacienda, de la navegación, extensión, y utilidad de su Comercio; con reflexiones que convencen la utilidad de formar una Compañía vajo Real Protección Manila, 10 February 1765. Manuscript in ink in a neat late eighteenth-century hand, being a fair copy of a mid eighteenth-century document. Folio, modern limp vellum; front fly leaf with later pencilled notes erased; ff [1], 125; contents clean and fresh, in fine condition; housed in an elaborate half crushed morocco and cloth protective box, title onlays with gilt lettering and ornament to front and spine.

Vindel states (in his *Catálogo* of 1896, p. 94) that the printing of this memorial by Francisco Leandro de Viana was forbidden by the Council of the Indies; hence it was not published in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. The present copy, however, is one of a small number of extant manuscript examples (Museo Naval, Madrid; Archivo General de Indias, Seville; Newberry Library, et al.). The memorial has subsequently been published in English translation in Blair and Robertson XLVIII (pp. 197 ff).

'A near contemporary manuscript copy of an important secret report on the conditions, needs, and potential of the Philippine Islands in 1765, originally written by Francisco Leandro de Viana, fiscal of the Manila Audiencia. The report analyses the Spanish mismanagement of the Philippines, but also reflects upon conditions in Spain and the country's relations with its colonies and with other European nations. Viana's plans for implementing changes in order to establish a major Spanish trading centre in the Philippines were proposed after the conclusion of the two-year British occupation of the islands from 1762 to 1764, following the end of the Seven Years' War. The author writes that the Spanish must either withdraw completely or strengthen their position in the region to take advantage of the commercial possibilities offered by the islands. Viana advocates the latter, proposing immigration from Spain, fiscal and military reforms, increased trade, expansion of the haciendas, and taking advantage of the geographical location of the islands for shipping routes either around the Cape of Good Hope or by way of Panama. The British capture of Manila in 1762 was a bitter blow to Spain, although the city was not thriving at the time. Since the Spanish conquest, Manila had developed to include a great fort and a trading post; it was also a centre of missionary activity in the region. By the mid-18th century, however, the urban centre was stagnating. The anticipated trade of Mexican silver for Chinese silk never came to fruition, half of the Spanish population of the islands belonged to religious orders, and Spanish laws forbade non-Spanish Europeans from trading there. In the text Viana contrasts the stagnant development of the Philippines to the success of the commercially-minded Dutch in the Moluccas.

In March 1764, following the Treaty of Paris ending the Seven Years' War, Philippine governor Francisco Xavier de la Torre reached the island of Luzon, bearing orders from London for the English to surrender Manila to him. Viana, a well-educated and able man who had served as a college rector of the University of Salamanca and a member of the royal council, addresses the prologue of the *Demostracion*, and by extension the report itself, to de la Torre in the latter's capacity of representing the Spanish king Charles III. Later in 1765, de la Torre was replaced by José Raon, whose unscrupulous rule made Viana's position, and his proposals, untenable. Viana appears to have returned to Spain in 1767, where he wrote to the King that his desire to serve the Crown and enact reforms had antagonized those in the Philippines who wished to continue plundering the treasury. The *Demostracion*, with its outspoken criticisms of both religious and secular authorities, was regarded as inflammatory and its publication forbidden....' (William Reese Company)

14924



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

65. **El Arzobispo de Manila á los parrocos de su obediencia. Con permiso de los Superiores.**

Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1775. Quarto, contemporary limp vellum, title leaf, pp 128; printed on rice paper; small restoration to top corners of some leaves, else very good; [BOUND WITH] *Carta pastoral, enseña las obligaciones del christiano en orden a dios, a su rey, y señor natural, a la república, a la patria, y a si mismo. La da a luz, dividida en cinco doctrinas, y la dirige a todos sus muy amados hijos.* Manila : En la imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico, por Pedro Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1775. Title leaf, pp 240; printed on rice paper; very good throughout; housed in an ornately gilt morocco clamshell box.

Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina was the fifteenth Archbishop of Manila, an office he held from 1766 to 1787. Santa Justa quickly attempted to enforce his right of episcopal visitation in all parishes of his see, a right that had been granted in the papal bull of Benedict XIV. Initially only the Dominican parishes were willing to comply. Members of the other religious orders sent letters of complaint to Madrid concerning what they perceived to be interference by the Archbishop in the affairs of their parishes; Santa Justa retaliated with his own counter-complaints. With the arrival of the new governor, Simón de Anda y Salazar, Santa Justa received the backing he required to fill all vacant parishes with native secular priests, a task made easier with the withdrawal of the Augustinians and Jesuits from the parishes and the exile of the Jesuits from the Philippines altogether in 1768.

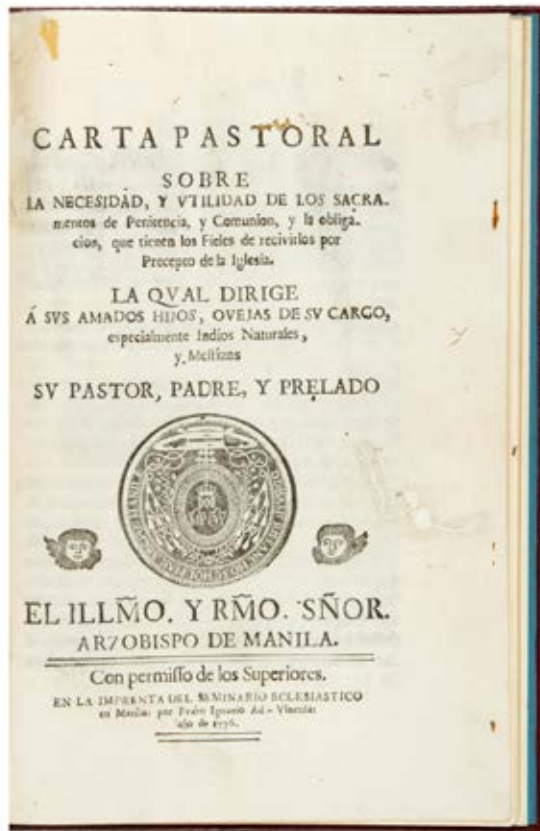
'By the time of [these two works], the Archbishop's honeymoon with his secular priests was ending, and he gives vent to his frustrations' (Jose).

According to Retana, the second displays the author's vast knowledge of native customs, particularly with regard to religious practices.

Both works were printed on the press which had formerly belonged to the Jesuits – the fourth printing press in the Philippines. The press was requisitioned by Santa Justa for his private use following the Jesuits' expulsion, and renamed, thus making it the fifth printing press in the Islands.

Jose, *Impreso*, 759 and 758; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2522 and 2523; Retana I, 350 and 349

14580



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

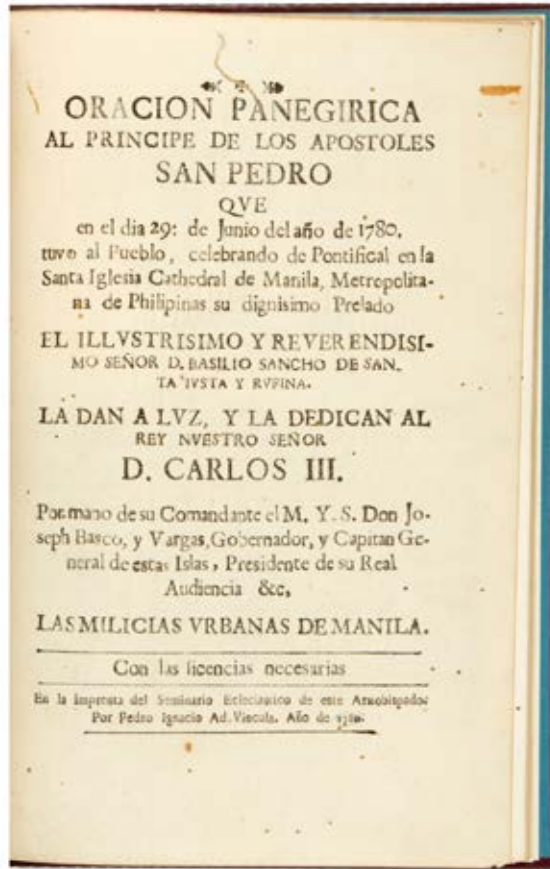
66. Carta pastoral sobre la necesidad, y utilidad de los sacramentos de penitencia, y comunión,

y la obligación, que tienen los fieles de recibirlos por precepto de la Iglesia. La qual dirige a sus amados hijos, ovejas de su cargo, especialmente Indios naturales, y Mestizos su pastor, padre, y prelado el illmo. y rmo. Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1776. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 45 (p. 45 misnumbered 33); printed on rice paper; title page with woodcut arms of the Archbishop of Manila; cross at head of text; decorative initial; some worm tracks, a few repaired and mostly confined to the margins.

This pastoral letter by Santa Justa on the Sacraments of Penance (private confession) and Holy Communion is addressed to the Filipino and Mestizo members of his congregation. The work was printed on the press which had formerly belonged to the Jesuits – the fourth printing press in the Philippines. The press was requisitioned by Santa Justa for his private use following the Jesuits' expulsion, and renamed, thus making it the fifth printing press in the Islands.

Jose, *Impreso*, 761; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2524 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 294; Retana 1906: 352

13527



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

67. Oracion panegirica al Principe de los Apostoles San Pedro

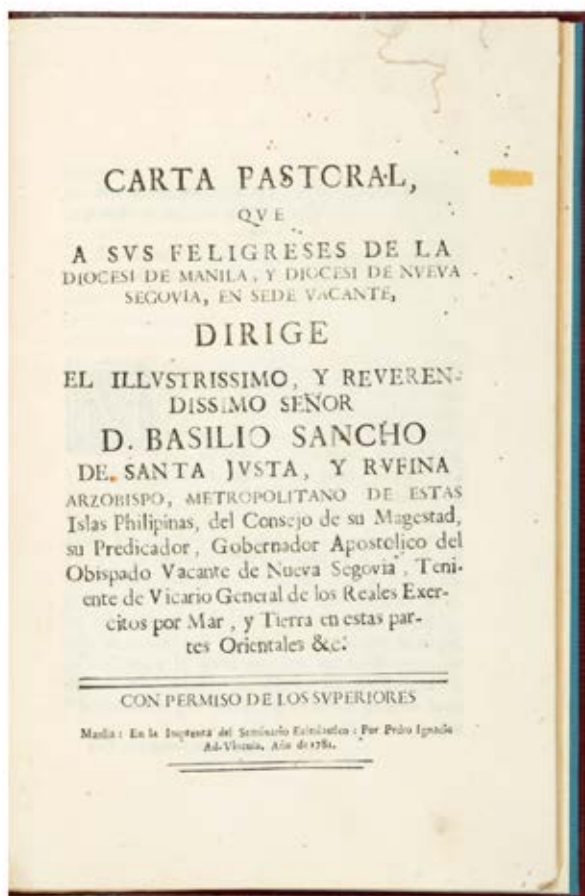
que en el día 29 de junio del año de 1780, tuvo al Pueblo, celebrando de Pontifical en la Catedral de Manila Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1780. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 6, 14; cross at head of text; decorative initials and headpiece; a few repaired worm tracks at upper margins.

A panegyric sermon on the Apostle Peter by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, delivered in the Manila Cathedral on the feast of San Pedro in 1780. The occasion coincided with the creation of urban militias in the city of Manila; these *milicias urbanas* are mentioned at the foot of the title page. The sermon is preceded by a dedication to King Charles III.

Jose, *Impreso*, 791; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2528 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 306; not in Retana or Palau.

Not in OCLC; not in COPAC; copies are held in the Archivo Franciscano Ibero-Oriental, Madrid; Archivo General de Indias, Seville (Jose).

13528



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

68. Carta pastoral, que a sus feligreses de la Diocesi de Manila, y Diocesi de Nueva Segovia, en sede vacante

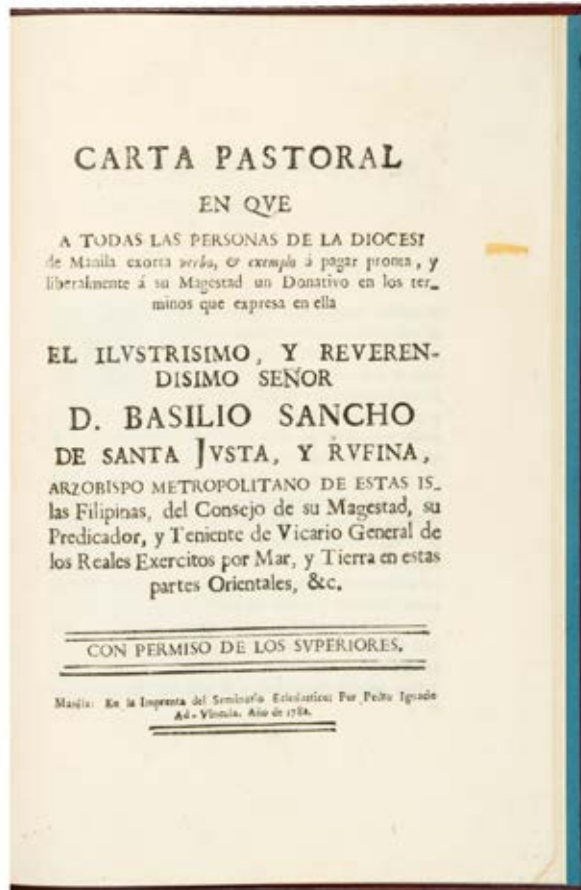
Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Ecclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1781. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 72; printed on rice paper; decorative initial; a few repaired worm tracks at upper margins.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, addressed to the congregations of the dioceses of Manila and the vacant see of Nueva Segovia.

'The Archbishop attempts to pacify negative reactions to the Tobacco Monopoly, established by Governor Basco to revive the coffers of the colonial treasury' (Jose).

Jose, *Impreso*, 803; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2529 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 310; Retana 1906: 369

13533



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

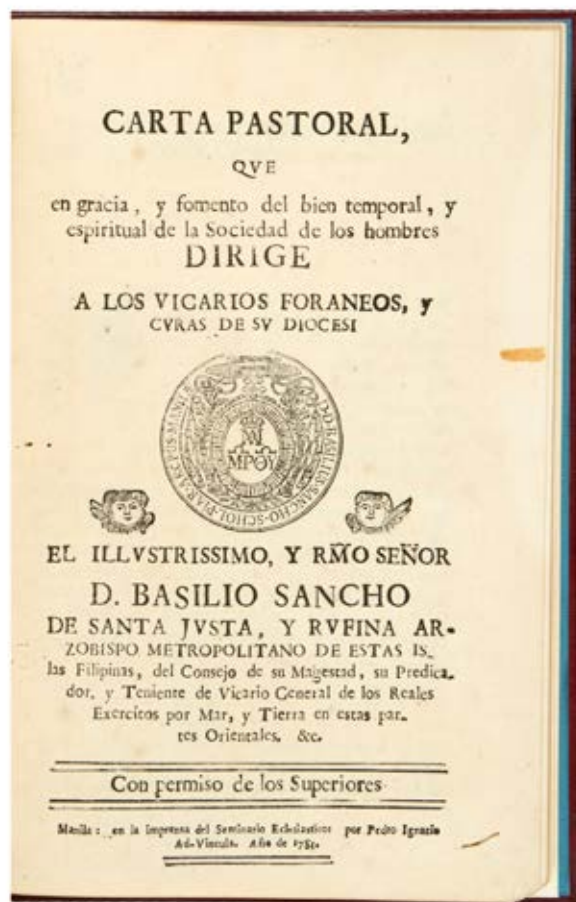
69. Carta pastoral, en que a todas las personas de la Diocesi de Manila exorta

verbo, & exemplo a pagar pronta, y liberalmente a su magestad un Donativo en los terminos que expresa en ella Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1782. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 9; printed on rice paper; decorative initial.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, addressed to the congregations of the dioceses of Manila and the vacant see of Nueva Segovia, urging them to pay promptly the levies recently imposed by the Spanish crown which were to assist in financing the war conducted against the English during the previous three or four years. All Spaniards and nobles were to make a once-only payment of 2 pesos to the crown, while Filipinas were expected to pay one peso.

Jose, *Impreso*, 813; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2530 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 313

13534



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

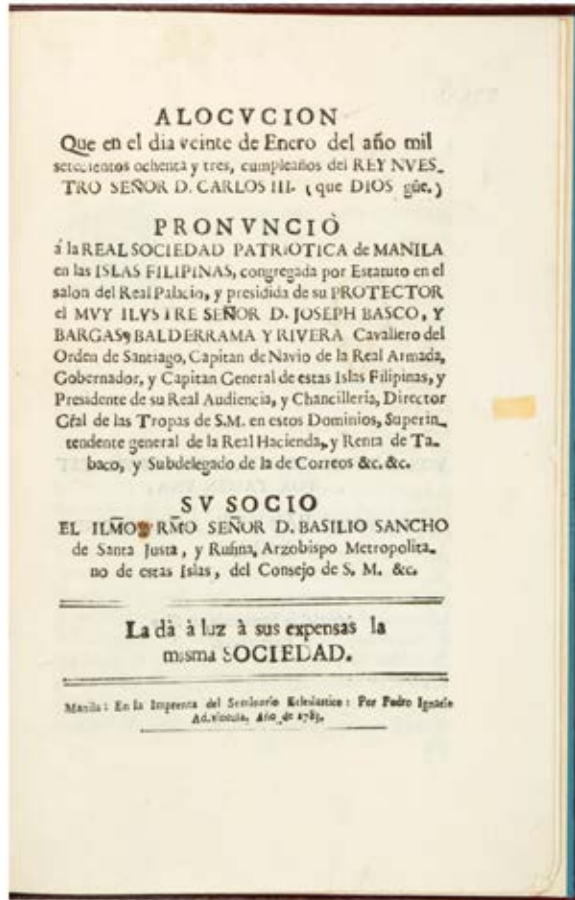
70. Carta pastoral, que en gracia, y fomento del bien temporal, y espiritual de la Sociedad de los hombres dirige a los vicarios foraneos, y curas de su diocesi

Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1783. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 19; printed on rice paper; title page with woodcut arms of the Archbishop of Manila; decorative initial; some worming at lower outer corners of the leaves.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, addressed to the vicars forane and curates of his dioceses.

Jose, *Impreso*, 818; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2531 (citing 2 copies, one in his own library, the other in the Compañía General de tabacos in Barcelona); Retana 1906: 380; Palau 296851

13532



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

71. **Alocucion que en el día veinte de Enero del ano mil setecientos ochenta y tres, ...**

Manila : En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico por P. Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1783. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 23; printed on rice paper; decorative initial; printer's device at foot of p. 23, [1]; a few repaired worm tracks to pp 34 and 1112.

A laudatory address in honour of King Charles III by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, presented before the Real Sociedad Patriótica de Manila on the occasion of the monarch's 67th birthday. Santa Justa declares his strong support for the new policy of free commerce within the Spanish empire, and attacks the imperial and commercial designs of the English.

Jose, *Impreso*, 817; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2532 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 318; Retana 1906: 349; Palau 296850

13529



Collantes, Domingo

72. **Historia de la provincia del santísimo Rosario de Filipinas, China, y Tunquin Orden de Predicadores.**

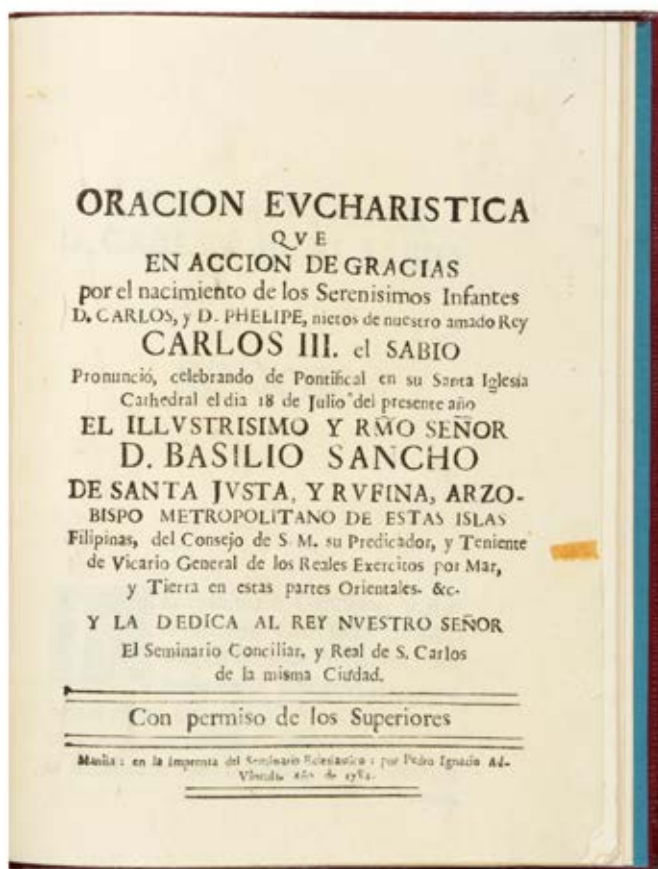
Quarta parte, desde el año de 1700 hasta el de 1765. Por el m.r.p. fr. Domingo Collantes ... rector, y cancelario del Colegio : Real, y pontificia unversidad de Santo Tomas de Manila. [Manila] En la imprenta de dicho colegio, y unversidad : Por Iuan Franc. de los Santos, 1783. Quarto, modern vellum over boards, spine with calligraphic lettering in ink; pp [94], 659, [1 errata]; woodcut head and tailpieces, historiated initials; last preliminary leaf (pages [934]) re-margined, else a fine copy.

The founding fathers of this Dominican Province – known as the Province of the Holy Rosary – arrived in the Philippines in 1587. The Province represented the Dominican mission in Asia, and was admitted by the General Chapter of the Order in 1591.

The present work by Bishop Domingo Collantes constitutes the fourth published part of the Province's history, dealing with the period 1700-1765. The three previous parts were published, at distant intervals, as follows: [pt. 1] *Historia de la provincia del Sancto Rosario ... Por ... Diego Aduarte, Manila, 1640 (2nd edition, Zaragoza, 1693)* [pt. 2] *Tomo segundo de la Historia de la provincia del Santo Rosario ... Escrito por ... Baltasar de Santa Cruz. Zaragoza, 1693,* and [pt. 3] *Historia de la provincia de el Santissimo Rosario ... Tercera parte ... Compvesta por ... Vicente de Salazar. [Manila] 1742.*

Jose, *Impreso*, 815; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 659; Medina, *Manila*, 315; Retana 1906: 401-402.

14575



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

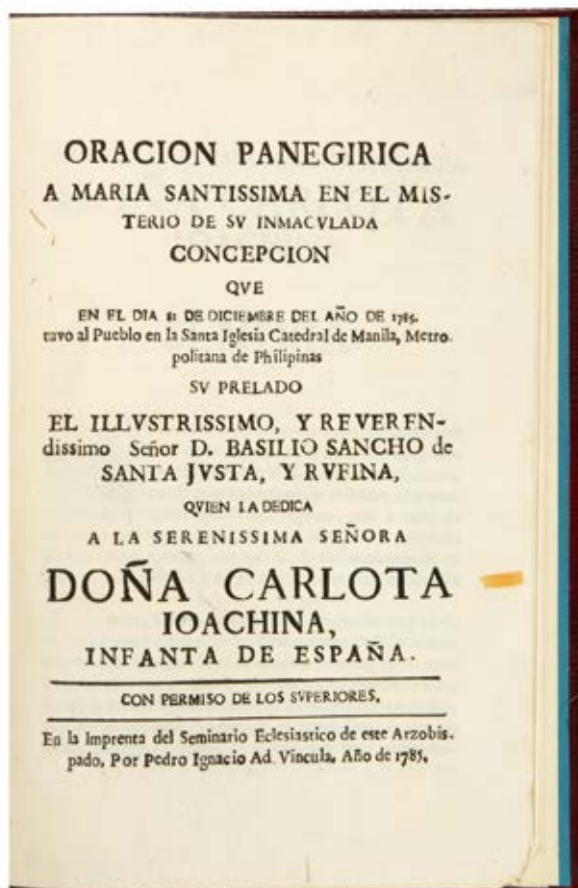
73. Oracion Eucharistica que en accion de gracias por el nacimiento de los Serenissimos Infantes

D. Carlos, y D. Phelipe, nietos de nuestro amado Rey Carlos III, el Sabio Pronunció, celebrando de Pontifical en su Santa Iglesia Cathedral el dia 18 de Julio del presente año Manila : en la Imprenta del Seminario Ecclesiastico por Pedro Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1784. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp [viii], 13; printed on rice paper; decorative initial; title page with short tear at fore-edge; minor worming to upper margins.

A sermon by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa, giving thanks for the birth of King Charles III's grandchildren, the twins Carlos Francisco de Paula and Felipe Francisco de Paula. The news of the birth on 5 September 1783 of the two *Infantes* – the children of the future Charles IV and his wife Maria Louisa– was joyously received throughout the Spanish realm, as it seemed to promise security for the royal succession. However, both children were to die shortly after their first birthday, Felipe in October 1784 and Carlos in November 1784.

Jose, *Impreso*, 827; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2533 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 320; Retana 1906: 384; Palau 296852

13537



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

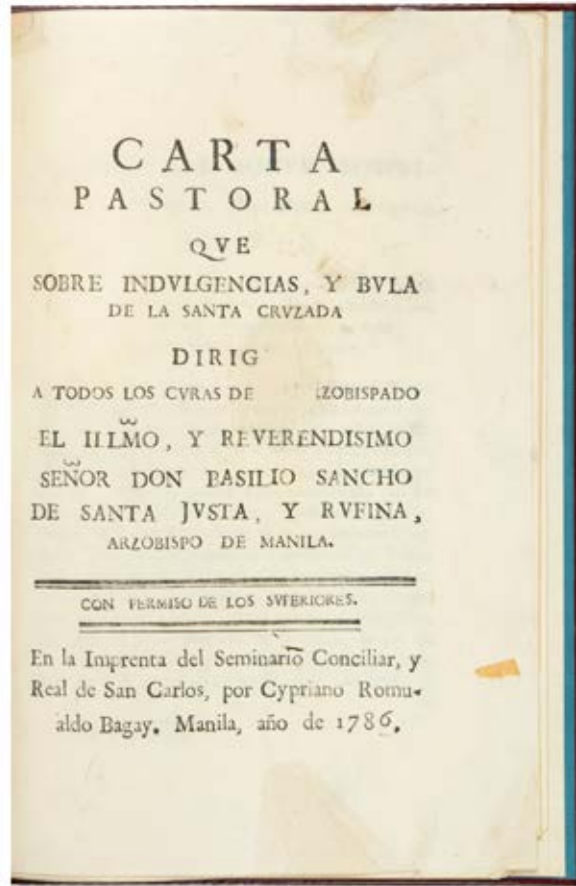
74. **Oracion panegirica a Maria Santissima en el misterio de su inmaculada concepcion**

que en el dia 8: de diciembre del año de 1785. tuvo al pueblo en la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Manila, metropolitana de Philipinas Manila : en la Imprenta del Seminario Ecclesiastico por Pedro Ignacio Ad-Vincula, 1785. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp [viii], 12; printed on rice paper; decorative initial, headpiece; some repaired worming to gutters; tiny loss at lower outer corners of leaves.

A sermon on the Blessed Virgin Mary delivered in Manila Cathedral on the Feast of The Immaculate Conception, 8 December 1785 by the Archbishop of Manila, Santa Justa. It is dedicated to the Infanta Doña Carlota Joaquina (1775-1830).

Jose, *Impreso*, 834; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2534 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 322; Retana 1906: 388; Palau 296853

13530



Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, Basilio

75. Carta pastoral que sobre indulgencias, y Bula de la Santa Cruzada

Manila : en la Imprenta del Seminario Conciliar, y Real de San Carlos, por Cypriano Romualdo Bagay, 1786. Quarto, full red morocco, ornamental gilt borders and spine, upper board with contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt; silk endpapers; title leaf, pp 15; printed on rice paper; decorative initial; printer's device at foot of text; title leaf with repairs; several leaves with repaired worming to lower margins; leaves with tiny loss at lower outer corner.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Manila, Sancho de Santa Justa y Rufina, addressed to all the priests in his see, on indulgences granted by the Bula de la Santa Cruzada. Dated 14 December 1786, it is the last known published work by Archbishop Sancho.

Jose, *Impreso*, 838; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2536 (citing the copy in his own library); Medina, *Manila*, 326; Retana 1906: 390

13531



Concepción, Juan de la

76. Historia general de Philipinas.

Conquistas espirituales y temporales de estos españoles dominios, establecimientos progresos, y decadencias. Comprehende los imperios, reinos y provincias de islas, y continentes con quienes hà havido comunicacion, y comercio por inmediatas coincidencias. Con noticias universales geograficas, hidrograficas de historia natural de politica de costumbres y de religiones, en lo que deba interesarse tan universal titulo. Manila ; Sampaloc : 1788-1792. (Vols. 1-5 have imprint: En Man[ila]. en la Impr: del Seminar, Conciliar, y Real de S. Carlos : Por Agustin de la Rosa, y Balagtas; Vols. 6-14 have imprint: En el Conv. de Nra. Sra. de Loreto del pueblo de Sampaloc: Por el hermano Balthasar Mariano, donado franciscano; Vols. 1-6 printed in 1788; v. 7. in 1789; v. 8.10 in 1790; v. 11 in 1791; vols. 12-14 in 1792). Fourteen volumes, thick small quarto, contemporary limp vellum (most with remnant ties), spines with manuscript titles in ink; Vol. 1: [56], 434, [62] pp, [2] folded maps (Celebes/Gilolo [i. e., Eastern Sulawesi/Halmahera] and large map of the Philippines by Murillo Velarde); v. 2: [4], 502, [58] pp, [1] folded map (Japan); v. 3: [4], 439, [57] pp, [1] folded map (Formosa); v. 4: [4], 487, [65] pp; v. 5: [4], 478, [70] pp; v. 6: [4], 439, [73] pp, [1] folded map (Southeast Asia); v. 7: [4], 364, [52] pp, [2] folded maps (Guam and Saipan/Tinian); v. 8: [4], 391, [57] pp; v. 9: [4], 424, [64] pp, [1] folded map (Western Caroline Islands); v. 10: [4], 410, [50] pp; v. 11: [4], 420, [48] pp; v. 12: [4], 419, [39] pp; v. 13: [4], 464, [34] pp; v. 14: [4], 381, [33] pp; titles within ornamental borders, tail pieces; vol. 13 pp 209-12 detached; occasional damp-staining, but generally clean throughout; a good set, lacking 2 (of 10) maps (Isla de San Agustín [Oroluk Island and Atoll] and Isla de los Valientes [Ngatik Island and Atoll]).

'The best and most complete work on the Philippine Islands; it is highly important in reference to the Spanish possessions in that country and to their Spanish-American territory ... This invaluable work is the best and most extensive history of the Philippines that has yet been written; it is at the same time the best chronicle of the Augustinian Monks, who settled in the Islands since their first discovery, as well as of their important missions in China and Japan. The work has served as the source for many modern writers on the same subject. The author, Father Juan de la Concepcion, died a year before his book began to be printed. Its publication was due to Father Joachim de la Virgen de Sopetran, Provincial of the Province of St. Nicholas. The author was born in Madrid on July 1, 1724, and after his education at home he went to the Philippine Islands, where he lectured in Arts and Theology. He became the Provincial Prior and the Chronicler of the Province, Synodal Examiner to the Archbishop of Manila, and Provisor of the Bishop of Nueva Segovia. He returned sick to the city of Manilla, where he died in 1787 ... The maps include the following: – Map of Japan, by Bagay; Map of Formosa, by Balagtas; Map of the Island of Guahan, by Phel. Sevilla; Map of Seipan and Tinian, by Phel. Sevilla; Map of the Caroline Isles, by Bagay; and the famous large map of the Philippine Isles by the Jesuit Murillo Velarde, engraved by Bagay in 1744.' (Maggs Bros., 1922)

Jose, *Impreso*, 844-849; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 687; Medina, *Manila*, 329; Palau 58787; Sabin 36799

15161



[Campomanes, Pedro Rodríguez, conde de]

77. **Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular**

Sampaloc : Hermano Balthasar Mariano Donado Franciscano, 1793. Small quarto, original stiff vellum (marked), front inscribed in an early hand 'Santa', spine with manuscript title in ink; printed on rice paper; from the library of Philipinologist Dean C. Worcester; his ownership signature at the head of the title page, along with that of the original owner J. Ortega; pp [10 preliminaries], cclvi, [5 index]; several preliminary leaves, including title, with marginal restoration (one leaf with loss of text), rear endpaper repaired, occasional browning.

Rare Philippine edition of a work by Spanish statesman and writer, the Conde de Campomanes (1723-1803), which was first published in Madrid in 1774. Campomanes' essay proposes a strategy for the revitalisation of the Spanish economy through the abandonment of colonial interests and ambitions in favour of a concentration on domestic agriculture and secondary industry.

Jose, *Impreso*, 880; Perez-Güemes 592; not in Retana, Pardo de Tavera or Palau.

OCLC locates only electronic or microform versions; copies are held in the National Library of the Philippines and in the Biblioteca de los Pp Franciscanos, Intramuros, Manila.

15109



Totanes, Sebastián de

78. Arte de la lengua tagala, y Manual tagalog,

para la administracion de los Santos Sacramentos, que de orden de sus superiores compuso Sebastián de Totanes, Sampaloc : Reimpreso en la Imprenta de Nra. Sra. de Loreto, por el herm. Pedro Argüelles de la Concepcion, 1796. Small quarto, contemporary limp vellum (minor repairs, remnants of leather ties), spine with manuscript title in ink; pp [xvi], 148, [6], [2], 247, [3]; *Manual tagalog* has individual title page; ornamental woodcut head and tailpieces; some worming to lower corner of several leaves, repair to clean tear in one leaf (137-38 of *Arte*), occasional browning.

Scarce second edition of one of the earliest works on the Tagalog language, used by Spanish missionaries as an aid to the acquisition of Tagalog. The book is identical in content to the first edition of 1745, but was printed on European paper rather than the delicate paper of the first edition. The first part of the book is a Tagalog grammar; this is followed by a work on the Holy Sacraments printed in two columns as a parallel text in Spanish and Tagalog. A prologue places the book in the context of earlier published and unpublished works on Tagalog, including grammars and dictionaries.

The author, Sebastián de Totanes (1687-1748), was a Franciscan missionary who spent most of his religious service in the Philippines, mainly in and around Manila.

Jose, *Impreso*, 905; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina* 2718; Medina, *Manila*, 340; Retana 1906: 432; Palau 338006

15165



Sevilla, Ph. (engraver); Paula Castilla, Francisco de (printer); Convento de Nuestra Señora de Loreto (Sampaloc)

79. Compendio sucinto de los milagros de la sagrada Correa

y breve sumario de las grandes indulgencias y gracias que los Sumos Pontifices han concedido a la ArchiCofradia de la Correa de N.G.P.y Doctor de la Iglesia S.Agustin, con el glorioso titulo de Nuestra Señora de la Consolación, ... Reimpreso en el pueblo de Sampaloc En la Imprenta de Nra. Señora de Loreto ... por Fr.Francisco de Paula Castilla, 1797. Octavo, modern vellum over boards, spine lettered in black ink, old marbled paper endpapers, edges speckled red; frontispiece engraving depicting Nuestra Señora de la Consolación with San Agustín and Santa Monica, signed in the image 'Ph. Sevilla, sculp., Man[ila], anno 1782'; title page set within decorative border; pp 29 l, printed on European paper; the first 246 pages blue-tinted; decorative initial; page 29 l with printer's device; last leaf with marginal repairs; a very good copy.

Rare Manila imprint of an Augustinian work on Our Mother of Consolation, the principal devotion to Mary within the Augustinian Order from as early as the seventeenth century. This is a later edition of a work printed in Sampaloc in 1782 (and possibly even earlier, in 1778, according to the license date on the last page).

Our Mother of Consolation is associated with Saints Monica and Augustine, both of whom are usually depicted together with the figures of Mary and the Child Jesus in images, as is the case with the frontispiece engraving by Ph. Sevilla.

Jose, *Impreso*, 906; Medina, *Manila*, 341

OCLC locates only three copies of the 1797 edition (Biblioteca Nacional de España; Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico; National Library of Australia), and none of the 1782 edition; a copy of each edition is held in the National Library of the Philippines.

14189



Torrubia, José

80. Ceremonial romano reformado segun el Misal nuevo :

arreglado à las declaraciones de la S.C. de R. a los decretos, y bulas apostolicas, segun las rubricas de nuestra ... religion : Por el qual uniformemente se han de regular las ceremonias de los sacerdotes de esta santa provincia de San Gregorio de Filipinas, asi en la celebracion de la Misa, como en las funciones eclesiásticas. Sampaloc : Reimpreso en la imprenta de Nra. Sra. de Loreto del Pueblo ... por Juan Eugenio impresor; 1797. Small quarto, original limp vellum, spine with manuscript title in ink, ex convent libraries in Toledo and Madrid with old shelf labels to spine and front pastedown and wet stamps to title page (detached), pp [20], 128, 278 [i.e. 248], 120, 106, 38, 47, [25]; printed on rice paper; pp. 199-202 with unrepaired horizontal tears (no loss of text), otherwise internally clean.

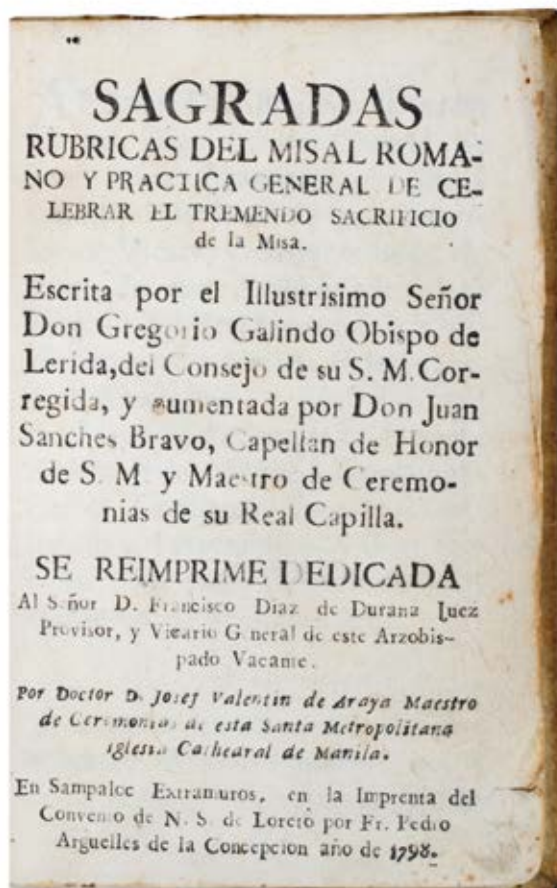
A scarce reprinting of the first edition (Manila, 1728) of the *Roman Ceremonial of the Discalced Religious of St. Francis in the Province of St. Gregory*, by Father José Torrubia.

Torrubia, a missionary of the San Franciscan order, arrived in the Philippines from Mexico in 1721. He was the Commissioner of the Missions of the Philippine Islands and their General Procurator. On his return to Mexico in the 1730s he was accused of multiple transgressions, including misappropriation of funds and apostasy. Seeking to return to Spain, he was imprisoned in Havana, but ultimately received the protection of the King and was released. As a scientist, Torrubia was one of the very first religious thinkers to note and admit the existence of fossils as remains of ancient animals, his *Aparato para la historia natural de la Nueva España* (1754) being the first paleontological work written in Spain.

Not in Pardo de Tavera.

OCLC locates 3 copies (Biblioteca Nacional de España; Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid; University of New Mexico); not in National Library of the Philippines.

15160



Galindo, Gregorio

81. Sagradas rubricas del misal Romano y practica general de celebrar el tremendo sacrificio de la misa.

Sampaloc Extramuros [Manila] : Imprenta del Convento de N.S. de Loreto, 1798. Duodecimo, contemporary limp vellum; pp [xii], 461, [6], plus four engraved plates; text in Latin and Spanish; internally very clean; housed in a custom made half morocco and cloth box.

A rare eighteenth-century Filipino guide to celebrating the Roman Catholic mass. The text includes procedural guides and readings, while the illustrations show the proper arrangement of objects on the altar. Palau notes the book jumped in value from sixty pesos in 1941 to three hundred pesos when a copy sold to the Porrua Brothers in 1949.

Jose, *Impreso*, 912; Medina, *Manila*, 344; Palau 96810; Retana:1906, 437; not in Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*.

OCLC: Bridwell Library; Biblioteca Nacional de Chile; Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico; also held: National Library of the Philippines

14659



Santa Eulalia, Pedro de

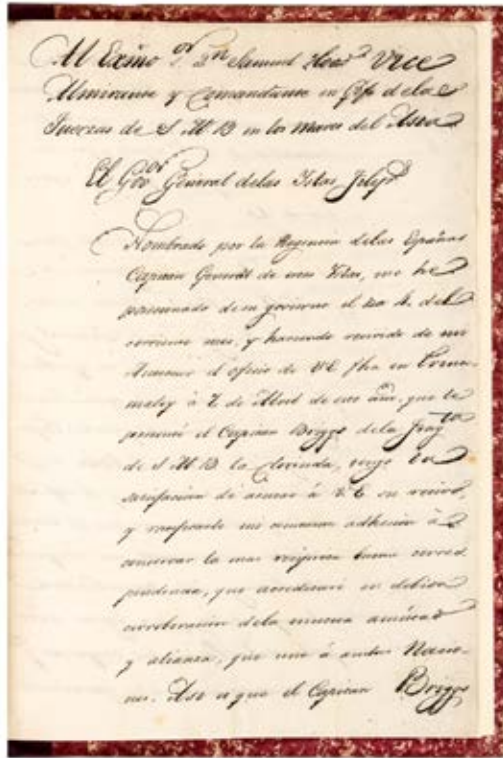
82. Plan de la religion que en siete discursos dialogo historicos : compendia las mas portentosas obras

y los mas augustos Misterios, que Dios ha manifestado a los hombres desde el principio hasta el gran día de su Eterno hijo. Se sigue un metodo para recibir con fruto los sacramentos de la Penitencia y de la Eucaristia, y el ejercicio del Via Crucis al fin. Traducido todo en idioma Cuyono por N. P. ex Provincial Fr. Pedro de Santa Eulalia, Examinador Sinodal del Arzobispado de Manila, Chronista General de la Provincia de San Nicolas de Agños, Descalzos y Cura Parrocho del Pueblo de Cuyo quien lo dedica a Iesu Christo Crucificado. Impreso en Sampaloc [Manila] con las licencias necesarias por Fr. Jacinto de Jesus, año de 1811. Duodecimo, contemporary limp vellum, spine with manuscript title and old library numbers in black ink, front free-endpaper with nineteenth century wet stamp of the Colegio de Augustinos Recoletos de Marcilla, Navarra, Spain (loosely inserted at the front of the book is a nineteenth century manuscript note on watermarked paper giving the Augustinian library's full bibliographic description of the work); first blank with late nineteenth century inscription 'Perenece a la Libreria de Sn Nicolas de Manila'; title leaf (verso with biblical quotation from Psalm 22), pp 386; misbound, lacking quire Aaa (367-74) which is replaced by quire Aa (183-90); first few leaves with small stain at fore-edge and worming to the bottom edges, with resultant loss of a few letters; otherwise very clean throughout. Text in Cuyonon.

The Cuyonon language is a branch of the Visayan subgroup of the Austronesian language family, and is the indigenous language spoken on the coast of Palawan and the Cuyo Islands in the Philippines. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the missionary responsible for the Cuyo parish, the Augustinian Father Pedro Gibert de Santa Eulalia, witnessed a resurgence in the practice of prehispanic religion among the supposedly Christianised Cuyonon people. The Cuyonon religion was centred around idolatrous ancestor worship, and its followers ascribed considerable power to a hierarchy of priests and priestesses. The present work – Gibert de Santa Eulalia's translation into Cuyonon of the principles of the Catholic faith, including instructions on how to receive the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist and on how to perform the pious exercise of the Stations of the Cross – was part of the intensification of evangelisation efforts by the Spanish authorities in response to what they perceived to be the descent of the Cuyono people back into paganism.

Jose, *Impreso*, 995 (citing what appears to be the only other extant copy, in the Biblioteca de los Pp. Recoletos, Intramuros, Manila); Pardo de Tavera knew only of an 1886 edition (*Biblioteca Filipina*, 1179); a 1920 edition is also recorded (National Library of the Philippines).

14650



Gardoqui Jaraveitia, José

83. [MANUSCRIPT] Letter from Governor José Gardoqui Jaraveitia to Vice-Admiral Hood

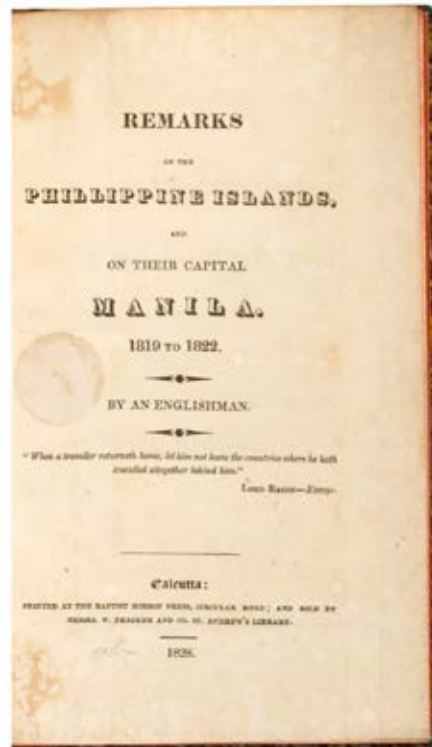
Manila, September 15, 1813. Folio, ff 2 (and a covering address leaf), manuscript in ink; the signature in pencil at the foot of the letter is not that of José Gardoqui; bound in modern quarter calf over marbled papered boards, spine lettered in gilt.

'Draft of the original letter (in Spanish) sent by Jose Gardoqui, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to Vice Admiral Samuel Hood, Commander in Chief of H.M.B. Naval Forces in the Asiatic Seas. In the letter the Governor General Gardoqui declares in favour of Britain. He gives notices of the military events in Europe, and in one paragraph states "I am extremely well informed of the proceedings of the Government of the United States of America, and in consequence of what I have ascertained through the Spanish Regent, I can and must assure Your Excellency, that you may have full confidence, that if any armed vessels, belonging to the United States were to arrive in harbours under my command, they will never be assisted in any way, that might inflict even the slightest prejudice to the British nation, with whom we remain in faithful alliance.'" (Maggs Bros., 1928)

José Gardoqui Jaraveitia served as the Governor General of the Philippines from September 4, 1813 until his death in December, 1816. His rule was marked by a number of political, as well as commercial, changes in accordance with the decrees issued by Fernando VII.

At the end of an illustrious naval career, the last command of Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood was that of the East Indies Station. Hood died in Madras in December 1814.

15172



“An Englishman”

[Piddington, Henry, attributed]

84. Remarks on the Philippine Islands, and on their capital, Manila. 1819 to 1822. By an Englishman.

Calcutta : printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1828. Small quarto, recent half calf, gilt; all edges stained red; frontispiece folding map of the province of Tondo, in Spanish and dated 1819 (separating at lower fold); title page (stamp excised), pp [vi: dedication, errata, advertisement], 104; with large foldout plan of Manila and foldout views from seaward and landward; a very good copy.

This rare work has now been attributed to the English naval officer Henry Piddington, who, having served in the marine service in the Far East, appears to have taken up a position as meteorologist in Calcutta around the year this book was printed. It provides a first-hand account of Philippine society under Spanish colonial administration during the early 1820s, with particular reference to religion, the organisation of social classes, and the local economy. The second half of the book contains a detailed physical description of Manila.

Using the copy in the famous collection of philanthropist Edward E. Ayer (now in the Newberry Library, Chicago), Blair and Robertson reproduced the text in full in *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803*, volume LI (Cleveland, Ohio :Arthur H. Clark, 1907). Blair and Robertson note that the work ‘... throws much light on conditions in Manila at that time, and is of especial value as coming from an enlightened foreigner, rather than a Spaniard.’ They also highlight the significance of the inclusion of a document of ‘unusual interest and value’, a memorial written in April 1827 by Manuel Bernaldez Pizarro, on the ‘causes which antagonize the security and progress of the Filipinas Islands, and which bring about their backward condition, with the measures which he judges desirable for their correction. As a high official in Filipinas during seventeen years, his opinions are of much importance, especially as he was evidently a clear-sighted and upright statesman, a keen observer, and a logical thinker.’

A point which Blair and Robertson fail to make, however, is that the tone of the work is frequently condemnatory – even hostile – when it comes to religious matters.

13568



Villacorta, Francisco

85. Administracion espiritual de los Padres Agustinos calzados de la Provincia del Dulce Nombre de Jesus de las Islas Filipinas

Valladolid : H. Roldan, 1833. Small quarto, contemporary polished calf, spine with gilt ornament and contrasting leather label lettered in gilt, front and rear pastedowns with old ex libris labels, original marbled endpapers, pp 208, [2 index]; internally clean, a very good copy.

The Augustinians were the first missionaries in the Philippines, and the Province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus of the Philippines was created as early as 1575. The author of the present work was Procurator general of this province.

15071



Rodríguez, José

86. Catecismo de la doctrina christiana

/ Impreso por orden de N. M. R. P. Fr. José [sic] Rodríguez, Prior Provincial del Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas con aprobación del Illmo. y Rmo. Sr. D. Fr. Francisco Alban, Obispo de Nueva Segovia. [Manila] : En la imprenta de D. José Maria Dayot, por Tomas Oliva, 1834. Duodecimo, contemporary limp sheep; inside front cover with late nineteenth century shelf label of the Ord. Pread. Isole Filip. (Dominican Order library); title page set within decorative border; pp 92; text in the Batan language; pages 71-72 repaired, with some loss of text; worming to bottom corners of last few leaves, with resultant loss of a few words here and there; otherwise, internally clean and complete; housed in a custom made clamshell box, quarter calf over cloth, with gilt lettering and ornament.

A rare copy of the catechism in the Batan language, translated by the missionary José Rodríguez. Batan is an Austronesian language spoken on Babuyan Island, just north of Luzon, and the islands of the Batanes archipelago in the far north of the Philippines. Pardo de Tavera, citing his own copy of this work, states that this is the only printing he knows of in the Batan language. He also notes that Batan is such a little-known language that it is commonly mistaken for Ibanag. Although traditionally assigned to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, it is now the opinion of some linguists that Batan may in fact constitute its own primary branch of Austronesian.

The present work was reprinted in W.E. Retana, *Archivo del bibliófilo filipino*, Vol. 2, Madrid, 1896, pp 260-306.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 567 (citing the copy in his own library)

We can locate only two copies in institutional collections (Biblioteca Nacional de España; University of Santo Tomas, Manila).

14649



de los Santos, Domingo

87. Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala : primera, y segunda parte.

*En la primera, se pone primero el Castellano, y despues el Tagalo. Y en la segunda al contrario, que son las raices simples con sus acentos. Compuesto por nuestro hermano, Fray Domingo de los Santos ex Definidor de la Santa Provincia de San Gregorio de Religiosos Menores Descalzos de la regular observancia de nuestro Serafico Padre San Francisco en estas Islas Filipinas. Y dedicado a la misma provincial. [Manila] : Reimpreso en la imprenta nueva de D.J.M. Dayot por T. Oliva, 1835. Small folio, modern red crushed morocco with gilt ornament, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and ornament, gilt inner dentelles, silk endpapers; all edges speckled red; title with early ownership inscription of Lieutenant Crawford Pasco, of the survey ship HMS Royalist, dated Manila, May 7th 1851; pp [viii], 739, [1], 118; printed on rice paper; text in double columns; a fine copy; loosely enclosed is a manuscript note by Crawford Pasco (small octavo) which describes the Tagalog language, the extent of literacy among the indigenous population, and the usefulness of the *Vocabulario* for the “Romish priests”.*

Originally compiled by Fr. Pedro de San Buenaventura in 1613, this important work was the first dictionary of the Tagalog language. It was enlarged and revised by the Franciscan Fr. Domingo de los Santos, who arrived in the Philippines in 1665 and, after administering parishes mainly in La Laguna, died in Majayjay in 1695. The first edition of the *Vocabulario* of de los Santos was printed in the town of Tabayos in 1703, eight years after his death. Only a handful of examples of the 1703 edition have survived. These include the copies in the library of King's College, London, the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico and another in the archives of the Franciscan order. The dictionary was reprinted in Sampaloc in 1794; and a third edition, of which the present copy is an exceptional example, was issued in Manila in 1835. Pardo de Tavera notes that the 1835 edition is almost as rare as the second edition of 1794.

Provenance: Lieutenant Crawford Pasco (1818-1898) of HMS *Royalist*, obtained by him in Manila in 1851 after a survey expedition to the Palawan archipelago.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2578

Very rare. We can locate no auction record for any of the three editions of de los Santos' *Vocabulario*.

14928



Marti, Domingo

88. Carta en que se refieren varios martirios y persecucion de la Mission, que la Provincia del Santissimo Rosario del Orden de Predicadores de estas Islas

tiene en el Reyno de Tunkin; y es prosecucion esta de la que se imprimió en el año pasado. En Sto. Thomas de Manila : por D. Candido Lopez, 1840. Small quarto, contemporary full red calf, upper board with gilt title on contrasting leather overlay, ornate gilt borders, spine with gilt decoration; old silk pastedowns, the front pastedown with armorial bookplate featuring the crest of Juan Sanchez of Aragon, Sanchez label on rear blank with note 'Rarissimo'; pp 71; a fine copy.

Spanish Dominican missionary Domingo Marti's epistolary account of the martyrdoms of the 27 Catholic martyrs who were victims of the violent persecution of Christians in Tonkin (Vietnam) under the Ngyuyen dynasty Emperor Minh-Mang (reigned 1820-1841). An earlier edition (86 pages) was printed in 1839, also by the Real Colegio de Santo Tomas in Manila.

Marti, who entered the Dominican Order in 1827, was born in Morella in Spain in 1811. In May 1828, in the company of 17 other Dominican brothers, he departed from Cadiz for the Philippines, arriving in Manila in October the same year. In 1837 he was sent to Vietnam. Having served as Apostolic vicar of central Tonkin from 1847, he died in Hong Kong in 1852 on his way back to Manila.

OCLC locates only 3 copies; National Library of the Philippines holds a further 3 copies.

15189



Anon.

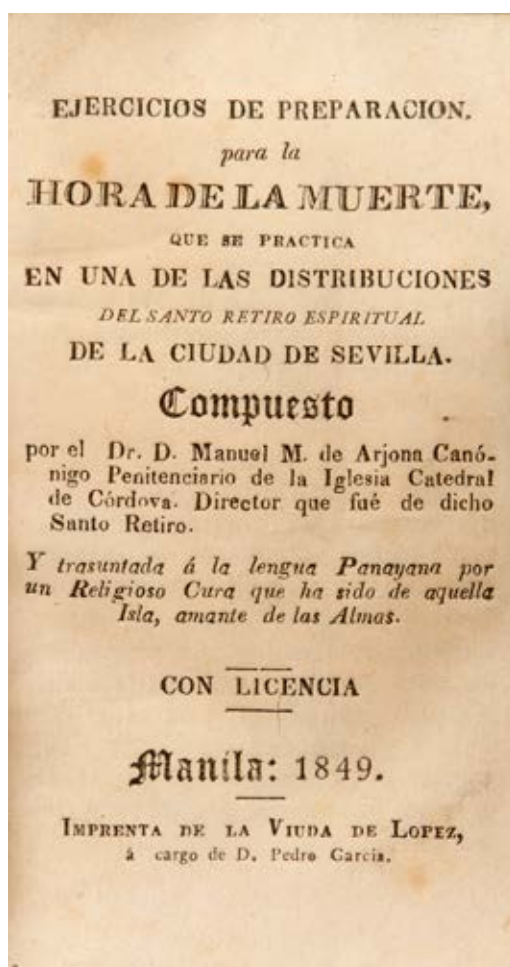
89. Guia de forasteros en las Islas Filipinas, para el año de 1842.

Manila : Imprenta de D. Miguel Sánchez, [1841]. Duodecimo, original limp vellum, ties intact, manuscript titles in black ink to front and spine, front free endpaper with original owner's inscription, title page with wet stamp of the *Societatis Jesu Seminar Valsensis*; pp xxxvi, 241 (large folding table pp 215-16); a very good copy.

The first edition under this title of an almanac for visitors to the Philippines, which was published annually between 1842 and 1865.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1255

14644



Arjona, Manuel María de

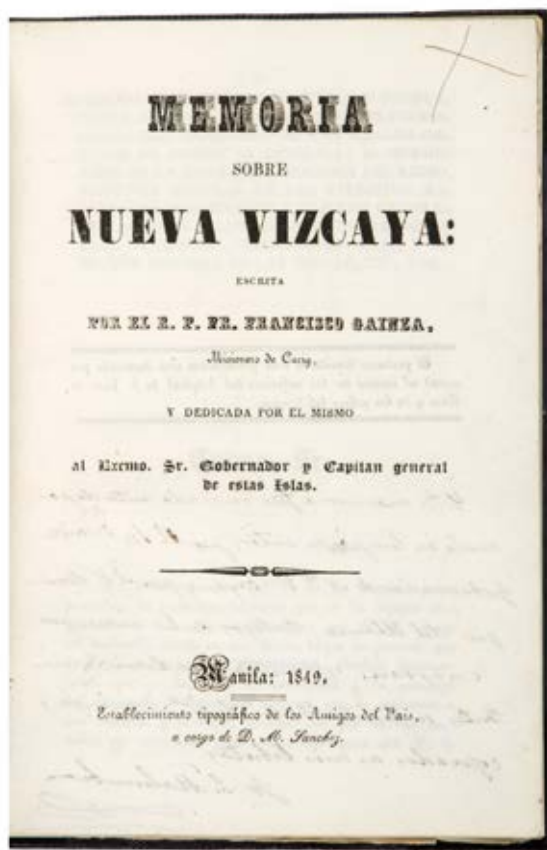
90. Ejercicios de preparacion para la hora de la muerte, que se practica en una de las distribuciones del santo retiro espiritual de la ciudad de Sevilla ... trasuntada á la lengua Panayana por un Religioso Cura que ha sido de aquella Isla, amanta de las Almas.

Manila : Imprenta de la Viuda de Lopez, á cargo de D. Pedro Garcia, 1849. Duodecimo, contemporary limp vellum (old shelf labels to front); printed on rice paper; pp 83; a fine copy in its original binding.

A collection of spiritual exercises on preparation for death by the polymath and poet Manuel María de Arjona (1771-1820), canon penitentiary in the Cathedral at Córdoba; translated into Hiligaynon (also known as Panayan), the indigenous language of the people of the large eastern coastal plain of Panay, northern Guimaras and western Negros, by an anonymous missionary.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 891 (citing his own copy)

14191



Gainza, Francisco

91. Memoria sobre Nueva Vizcaya: escrita por el R. Fr. Francisco Gainza, Misionero de Carig, y dedicada por el mismo al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan general de estas islas.

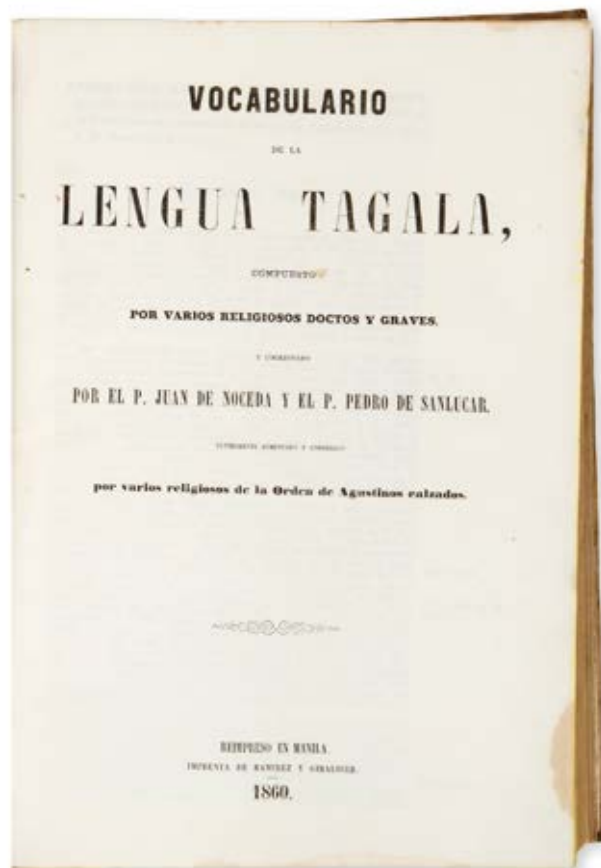
Manila : Establecimiento tipográfico de los Amigos del País, a cargo de D. M. Sanchez, 1849. Small quarto, modern half calf ruled in gilt, spine with gilt lettering and decoration, early inscriptions to half title and verso of title, pp 46, with 1 folding table; a very good copy.

Rare history of the province of Nueva Vizcaya in northern Luzon by the missionary Francisco Gainza.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1139 (citing the copy in his own library)

OCLC locates only two copies (both in Spain); not in the National Library of the Philippines.

15072



Noceda, Juan de; Sanlucar, Pedro de

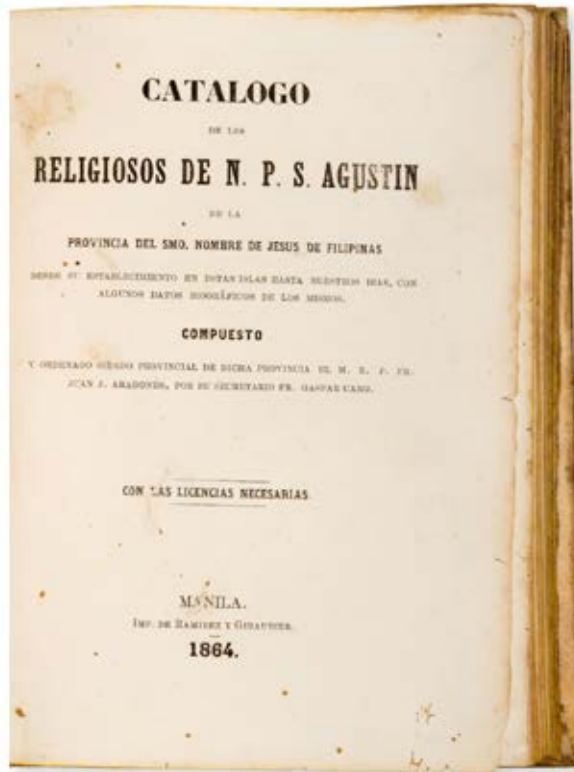
92. Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala, compuesto por varios religiosos doctos y graves, y coordinado por el P. Juan de Noceda y el P. Pedro de Sanlucar.

Ultimamente aumentado y corregido por varios religiosos de la orden de Augustinos calzados. Reimpreso en Manila : Imprenta de Ramirez y Giraudier; 1860. Folio, contemporary limp vellum (stained); pp [18], 642; text in double columns; some leaves with marginal worming (no loss of text), paper of second half age-toned, as in other examples; a good copy.

The third, revised edition of the comprehensive Spanish-Tagalog dictionary by Noceda and Sanlucar. The first edition was printed in 1754 and the second in 1832.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1825; Palau 192021

14230



Cano, Gasper

93. **Catálogo de los religiosos de N.P. S. Agustín de la Provincia del Smo. Nombre de Jesús de Filipinas**

desde su establecimiento en estas islas hasta nuestros días, con algunos datos biográficos de los mismos. Compuesto y ordenado siendo provincial de dicha provincia el M.R.P. Fr. Juan J. Aragonés, por su secretario Fr. Gaspar Cano. Manila, Imprenta de Ramirez y Giraudier, 1864. Small quarto, contemporary parchment over boards (slightly bowed; a few ink stains); preliminaries with worm tracks repaired; pp 336; worming in sections, mostly confined to the margins but affecting the text in places and occasionally repaired with resultant minor loss of letters.

The Augustinians were the first missionaries to arrive in the Philippines. The navigator Andrés de Urdaneta (1498-1568), an Augustinian friar, was the first prelate in the islands; he founded an apostolate in Cebu in 1565 and became known as the 'protector of the Indians' for his sympathetic treatment of the Filipinos. The Augustinian Province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus was established in 1575, an integral part of the first settlements under Miguel López de Legazpi.

Father Gaspar Cano's work provides a history of the Augustinian Order in the islands, together with short biographies of its most notable missionaries, and a comprehensive list of clerics of the Province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus up until 1864.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 124

13560



Izquierdo y Gutiérrez, Rafael

94. Gobierno P[rovisional] M[ilitar?] de las Islas Visayas.

[Manila?]: [s.n.], 1873. Broadside, folio (285 x 190 mm); text in two columns, in Spanish and Cebuano, the indigenous language of Cebu; dated in manuscript at the foot 'Marzo, 1873, Cebu' and initialled 'D.P.M.'; housed in portfolio by Aquarius of London, silk boards with gilt lettered morocco label to front.

An exhortation by the Governor General Izquierdo y Gutiérrez, during whose office the Cavite Mutiny took place and the three priests Gómez, Burgos and Zamora were executed, to the people of Cebu to remember that the armed forces had protected them from 'enemies of their peace'. Izquierdo resigned from his governorship on grounds of ill health in January 1873.

14223

Hevia Campomanes, José

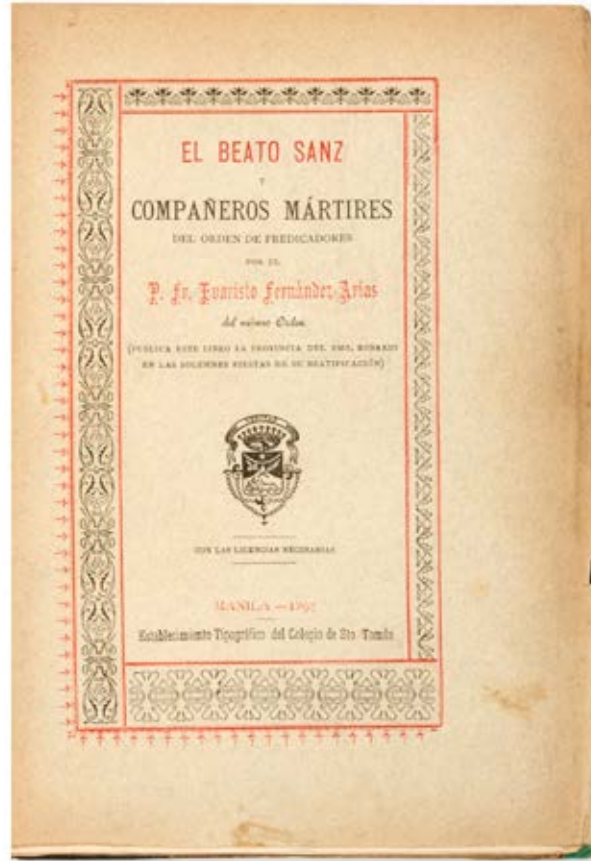
95. Lecciones de gramática HispanoTagala, compuestas por el M.R.P. Fr. José Hevia Campomanes, del Orden de Predicadores.

Manila : Establecimiento Tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1883. Third edition. Square octavo, contemporary half roan over marbled papered boards, spine with contrasting leather label lettered in gilt; from the library of eminent Japanologist Basil Hall Chamberlain, his armorial bookplate to front pastedown and ownership signature dated 1887 to title; pp 256, [4 index]; a very good copy.

The author of this primer in Tagalog for hispanophones, the Dominican Father José Hevia Campomanes, was Bishop of Ilocos at the outbreak of the 1898 rebellion and was taken prisoner by the Filipinos. Five editions were published between 1872 and 1898 – all are now scarce.

Medina, Manila, 1533 (all five editions)

15090



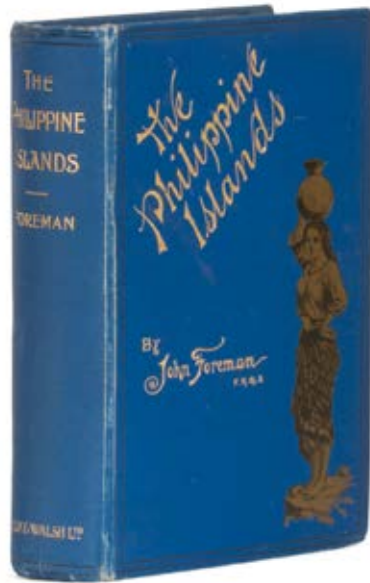
Fernández Arias, Evaristo

96. El Beato Sanz y compañeros mártires del Orden de Predicadores

Manila : Establecimiento Tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1893. First edition. Small quarto, bound in half morocco over marbled papered boards for Henri Cordier (1849-1925), French sinologist, historian and bibliographer; his initials, title and ornament in the form of Chinese characters in gilt to spine; marbled endpapers; fore and bottom edges uncut; original wrappers bound in; pp ix, 802, [1], [xxvii indices]; tipped-in gold-framed frontispiece; large foldout colour map of southeast China in indices section; front wrapper and frontispiece detached, else a good association copy.

This work commemorates the beatification by Pope Leo XIII on 14 May 1893 of the group of five Dominican missionaries from the Philippines who were martyred in Fujian, China in 1747. These men were Pedro Martir Sanz (1680-1747), Francisco Serrano, Joaquin Royo, Juan Alcober and Francisco Diaz, all of whom had been sent to China from the Dominican province of Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas.

13575



Pereiro, A. Cabeza

97. La isla de Ponapé : geografía, etnografía, historia

Manila : Tipolitografía de Chofré y comp., 1896. Series: *Estudios sobre Carolinas*. Second edition. Small quarto, quarter calf over cloth boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering; pp xvii, [3], 259, [1]; original wrappers bound in (front wrapper with mild water staining); numerous plates and folding maps; brittle paper, a few short edge tears, else a good copy.

A survey of the geography, history and culture of the island of Pohnpei in the Caroline Islands, which Spain had formally annexed in 1885, and over which it maintained sovereignty until the Carolines and Marianas were sold to Germany in the German-Spanish Treaty of 1899.

13574

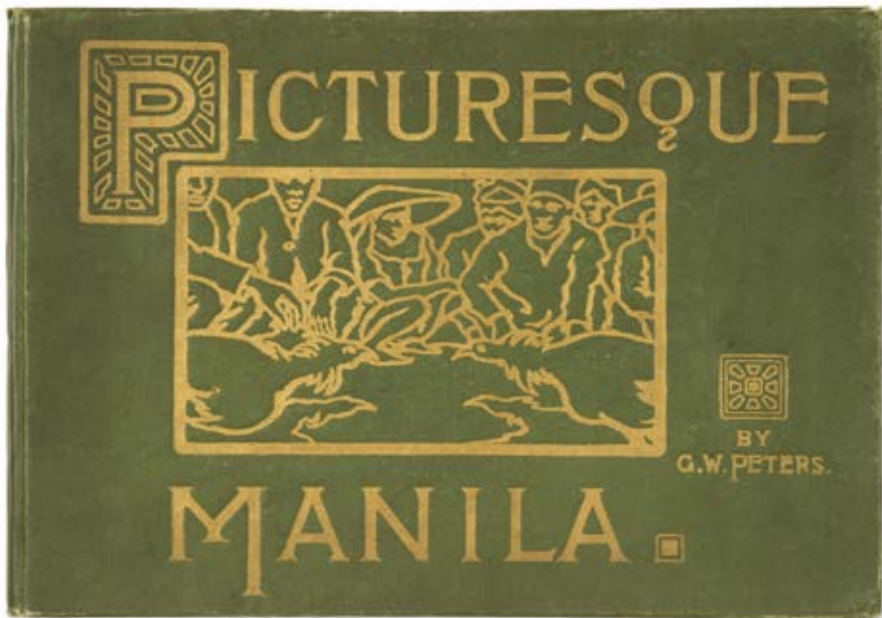
Foreman, John

98. The Philippine Islands.

A political, geographical, ethnographical, social and commercial history of the Philippine archipelago and its political dependencies, embracing the whole period of Spanish rule. Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore and Yokohama : Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 1899. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo, gilt stamped pictorial cloth boards; early ownership inscription to half title; pp xvi, 653, numerous full page photographic plates, maps and diagrams; folding map in rear pocket; a very good copy.

Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 1118 (the first edition, 1890)

13567



Peters, G.W.

99. Picturesque Manila

With 61 halftone illustrations of Manila and surrounding provinces : the first picture souvenir printed in the Philippines. Manila : Chofre & Co., January 1899. Second edition. Small oblong quarto, publisher's gilt stamped pictorial cloth boards, patterned endpapers; title leaf, pp [8], [2 blank], [66]; comprises introductory text followed by 61 full page halftone photographic plates with printed captions, plus maps; a presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the rear endpaper for Colonel James E. Barnett [of the Tenth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, which took part in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-99]; a very good copy.

A signed association copy of the desirable second edition, greatly expanded from the first edition of the previous year, which contained only 25 plates.

13564

Bernard, Henri

100. Les Iles Philippines du grand archipel de la Chine :

un essai de conquête spirituelle de l'ExtrêmeOrient, 1571-1641. Tientsin : Institut de Hautes Études Commerciales et Industrielles, 1936. Series: *Dossiers de la Commission synodale de Pékin.* Quarto, half calf over marbled papered boards, spine with raised bands, gilt rule and lettering; original wrappers bound in; pp viii, 227, [1]; a very good copy.

An essay which contextualises the role of the Philippines in the introduction of Christianity to the Far East.

Scarce. Not in the National Library of the Philippines.

13541

Pardo de Tavera, T.H.

101. Biblioteca filipina

: ó sea, Catálogo razonado de todos los impresos, tanto insulares como extranjeros, relativos á la historia, la etnografía, la lingüística, la botánica, la fauna, la flora, la geología, la hidrografía, la geografía, la legislación, etc., de las islas Filipinas, de Joló y Marianas. Washington : Government Printing Office, 1903. First edition. Quarto, ex-library copy in original maroon cloth, spine lettered in gilt and with library labels; 439 pp; library stamps and pocket; internally clean and sound; a good working copy.

13582

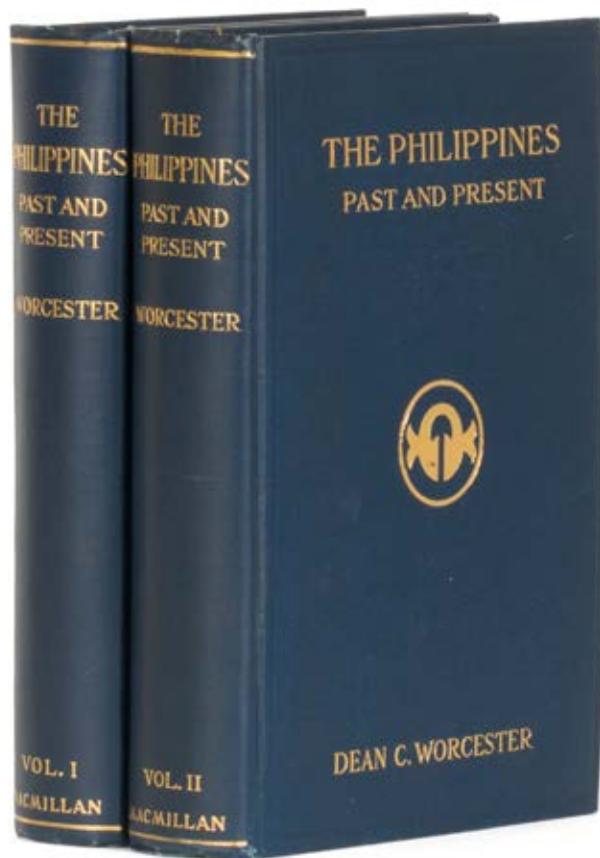
Pigafetta, Antonio; Robertson, James Alexander

102. Magellan's voyage around the world, by Antonio Pigafetta.

The original text of the Ambrosian ms., with English translation, notes, bibliography and index, by James Alexander Robertson. Cleveland, U.S.A. : The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906. Three volumes, octavo, uniform bindings by Jas. Macdonald Co., New York, three-quarter crushed red morocco over marbled papered boards (upper board of volume one detached), spines with raised bands, gilt device and lettering (darkened); top edges gilt; pp 273; 313, 88; illustrated with portraits and facsimiles of the original maps and plates; very clean throughout. Edition limited to 350 sets.

Clark-Brunet 190.

15118

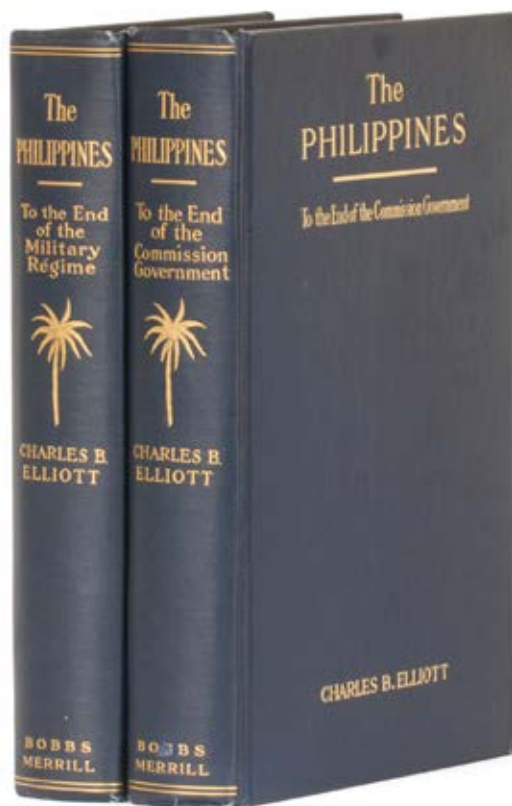


Worcester, Dean C.

103. The Philippines past and present

New York : Macmillan, 1914. First edition. Two volumes, octavo, publisher's blue cloth covered boards with gilt lettering and ornament (bright and unrubbed); top edges gilt; fore-edges uncut; pastedowns with armorial bookplate of Thornton Ladd, front endpapers with ownership inscription of Charles J. Ladd dated 1914; volume 1: pp viii, half title leaf, 500; volume 2: pp viii, half title leaf, 501-1024, [2 advertisements]; a total of 128 photographic plates and 1 folding map; a fine set.

13576



Elliott, Charles Burke

104. The Philippines to the end of the military régime : America overseas.

[Together with] *The Philippines to the end of the Commission Government : a study in tropical democracy.* Indianapolis : Bobbs-Merrill, 1916-1917. Two volumes, octavo; publisher's uniform blue buckram bindings with gilt lettering and ornament (bright and unrubbed); top edges gilt; fore and bottom edges uncut; volume 1: *To the end of the military régime : America overseas.* pp [xii], 541; volume 2: *To the end of the Commission Government : a study in tropical democracy.* pp [xiv], 541; photogravure illustrations in both volumes; immaculate condition, uncut as issued.

The author served as judge to the Supreme Court of the Philippines between 1909 and 1912.

13579



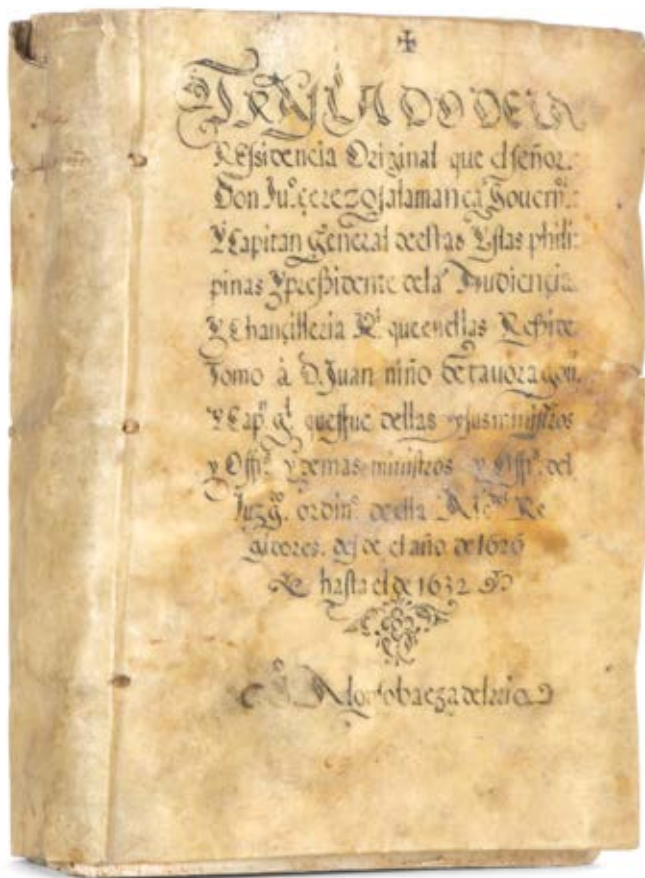
Lip Pun Huan; Cobo, Juan

105. Beng Sim Po Cam o Espejo rico del claro corazón

: *primo libro chino traducido en lengua Castellana por Fr. Juan Cobo, O. P. (a. 1592)*. Madrid : Libreria General Victoriano Suarez, 1959. Small quarto, pictorial card portfolio (spine sunned and a couple of small stains), pp 212, a photographic facsimile of the original manuscript with parallel text in Spanish; pictorial slipcase (lightly marked), as issued; a very good copy.

Facsimile edition of the Spanish Dominican missionary Juan Cobo's manuscript translation of the work *Mingxin baojian* (Minghsin paochien), a collection of Taoist and Confucian aphorisms originally compiled by Fan Liben in 1393. Cobo's manuscript comprises the Chinese text on the left and his own translation on the right. His translation is considered to be the first of any work of Chinese philosophy into a European language. After arriving in the Philippines in 1588, Cobo became proficient in Chinese and acquired an extensive knowledge of Chinese culture through contacts in the Manila diaspora, and was able to preach to the Chinese congregation there in Hokkien dialect. He drowned in 1592 on a return voyage to the Philippines from Japan. Cobo's translation of another Chinese work, *Bian zheng jiao zhen chuan shi lu*, was published posthumously in Manila in 1592.

15074



DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS