

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 368
HISTORIOGRAPHY

RICHARD C. RAMER

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SPECIAL LIST 368

HISTORIOGRAPHY

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SPECIAL LIST 368

HISTORIOGRAPHY

A Minor Classic

1. ANDRADA, Diogo de Paiva de, the Younger. *Exame d'antiguidades ... Parte primeira* [all published] ... onde se apurão historias, opiniões, & curiosidades pertencentes ao reyno de Portugal, & a outras partes, desd'a criação do mundo até o anno 3404 Lisbon: Jorse [sic] Rodriguez, 1616. 4°, eighteenth-century mottled calf (joints starting; other minor binding wear, mostly to extremities), edges rouged. Typographic border and woodcut arms on title-page, woodcut initials. Some passages in Greek type. Faint dampstain at bottom. Overall in very good to fine condition. Later owner's signature in upper margin of title; small rubber ownership stamp on blank portion of title and f. 1 (name scored in both cases). Subjects of treatises 1-10 copied onto flyleaf at end. (4), 123 ll. Leaf Hh2 misigned "Hh3". \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this minor classic of Portuguese historiography, archeology and letters, written to correct numerous imprecise and erroneous views expressed by Fr. Bernardo de Brito in *Monarchia lusitana*, Lisbon 1597. *Exame d'antiguidades* is concerned mainly with the history, mythology and linguistics of Greece and Rome, especially as they relate to the prehistory of Spain and Portugal, but has some limited information on Egypt, biblical history, the ancient Near East, etc. Some specific topics covered include Hercules's exploits in Iberia and Lusitania, the origin of the Celtiberians, the founding of Setúbal by Noah's grandson Tubal, Noah and his Ark, how the Pyrenees earned their name, and the history of the Olympic Games. Paiva d'Andrada also wrote *Casamento perfeito*, 1630, which is "counted a classic of Portuguese prose" (Bell).

* Innocência II, 169. Palau 215589. Barbosa Machado I, 687-8. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 484-5. Gallardo 3355. HSA p. 410. Palha 2742. Azevedo-Samodães 2333. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 239. NUC: DLC, MH, NNH, CtY, TxU.





Item 1

*Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language:
The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior, a Hero of Portuguese India*

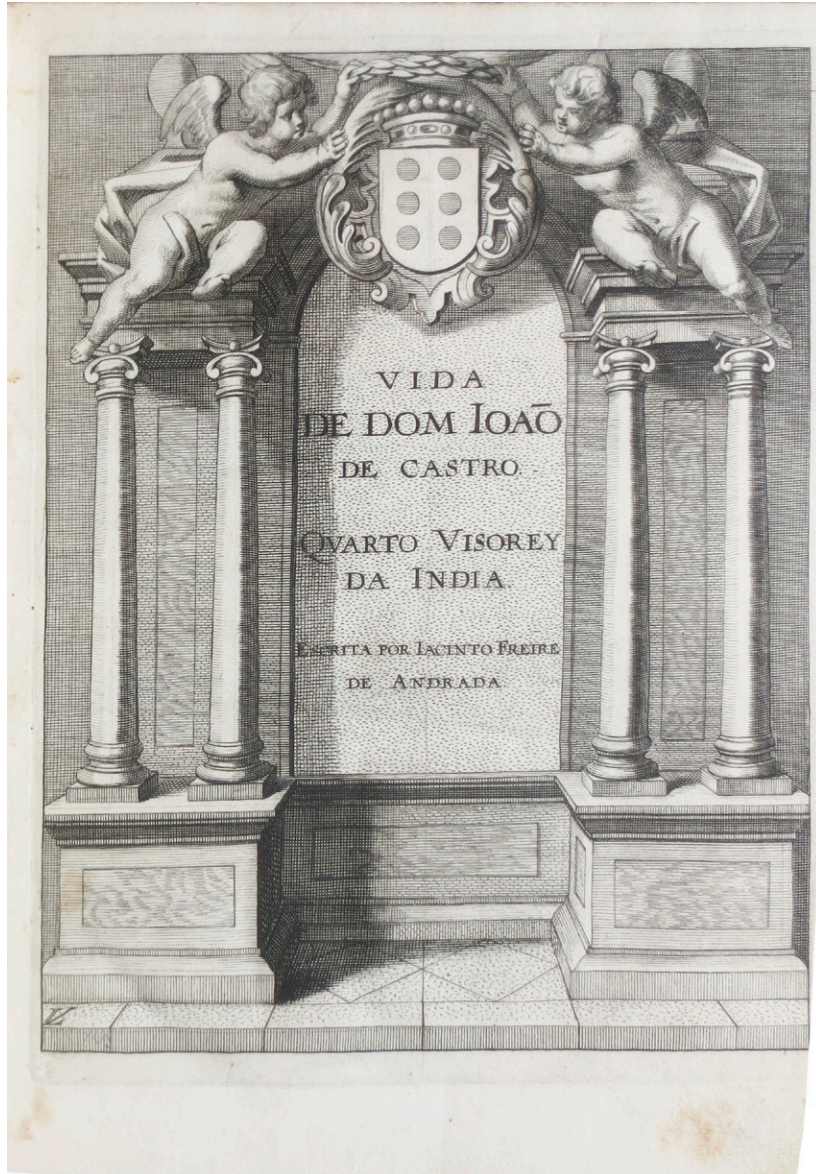
*2. **ANDRADA, Jacinto Freire de.** *Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Visorey da India.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Folio (27 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth-century green quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few tiny wormholes at joints), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine slightly faded, some wear to head and foot, raised bands), short author-title gilt in second compartment from head, gilt tooling to leather at marbled paper on boards, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red and green. Some minor marginal soiling, but generally crisp and clean. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of A. Moreira Cabral, and with his inscription on the flyleaf, noting that it was given to him by Eduardo da Cunha Rego in 1874. Monogram in ink on blank portion of title page. Engraved title, engraved portrait, (4 ll.), 444 pp., (24 ll.), with full-page woodcut on p. 59. \$9,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this vital source for the history of Portuguese expansion in India, and the most famous biography in the Portuguese language; it has been translated into Latin as well as English (by Sir Peter Wyche, published in 1664), and has gone through a multitude of editions.

D. João de Castro was a sailor, soldier, colonial administrator, scientist and cartographer. Born in Lisbon in 1500, he became at an early age a brilliant humanist, studying mathematics under Pedro Núñez. At age eighteen he went to Tangiers, where he was dubbed knight by the governor, D. Duarte de Menezes. In 1535 he accompanied D. Luis, son of King Manuel I, to the siege of Tunis. D. João left for the Indies soon after 1538 and enlisted among the *aventureiros*, "the bravest of the brave," who were sent to relieve Diu. Upon his return to Portugal in 1543, he was named commander of a fleet sent to clear the European seas of pirates. Two years later he was sent with a fleet of six ships back to the Indies. By his overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat, by the relief of Diu and by the defeat of the great army of Adil Khan, D. João achieved such popularity that the merchants of Goa were willing to make him a substantial loan with only his moustache as security. Castro soon captured Broach, completely subjugated Malacca, and sent António Moniz into Ceylon. Also included here is an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. In 1547 Castro was appointed viceroy of India by D. João III, but died in 1548, in the arms of his friend St. Francis Xavier. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed., V, 484.) D. João de Castro is without doubt the man of greatest stature among the Portuguese who governed India.

Jacinto Freire de Andrada, an ecclesiastic gifted in writing both prose and verse, was born in Beja in 1597 and died in Lisbon in 1657. Before the Restauração he was suspected of nationalist tendencies, and retired to his cure in the diocese of Viseu. His *Vida de D. João de Castro* has sometimes been regarded as the model of Portuguese prose, and at other times has been roundly criticized for its style; see, for example, the critics quoted in Innocência III, 240-2. One of Freire de Andrada's most remarkable literary devices was the use of imaginary letters from D. João de Castro concerning problems such as the Turkish threat and attacks on missionaries.

The finely engraved title-page and the portrait of D. João de Castro are both signed with the monogram "LV," i.e., Lucas Vorsterman. Vorsterman was born in Antwerp ca. 1624, the son of the famous engraver Lucas Emile Vorsterman, from whom he learned the art. The son lived in Portugal from 1645 to 1648 and was a friend of D. Francisco



Item 2

Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, "Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis as de seu pai e mestre, tem, todavia, o merecimento da correcção e do manejo do buril, distinguindo-se das executadas no século XVII pela vida e movimento das suas figuras."

* There appear to be two distinct issues, one with 24 unnumbered leaves in the final section, the other with 25, but no bibliographer has called attention to this. Arouca A352 (calls for 50 unnumbered pages at end). Cruz, *Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A coleção da Biblioteca Nacional*, I (all published) 186 (citing a single copy which lacks the engraved title, otherwise with the same collation as the present copy). Innocência III, 239-42: without mention of the portrait; giving same pagination as our copy. Barbosa Machado II, 465. Brunet I, 263 (no collation given). Figanière 1142. Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 25 (without collation). Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 655-9 and no. 2220. *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 12. JFB (1994) F1228. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII* 19 (the Gago Coutinho copy, lacking the engraved title page as well as pp. 58-60). Palha 4156 (with 24 leaves at the end, as in our copy). Salvá 3448 (citing the second edition, 1671). Moreira Cabral 3668: the present copy. Azambuja 1006 (same collation as our copy). Monteverde 2494 (same collation as the present copy). Ameal 988 and Azevedo-Samodães 1305: both calling for 50 pp. in the index. Rodrigo Veloso II, 3202 (describing a copy lacking the engraved portrait, but otherwise with the same collation as our copy). Sucena 475 (same as our copy). Avila Perez 3075 (same collation as our copy). Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 266-7. Atabey 464. NUC: NN, CU, ICN, MH, MnU. OCLC: 17632407 (New York Public Library, Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of California-Berkeley, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 68513354 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, Universiteit Leiden); 954869081 (Bibliography Nazionale Centrale di Roma); 560498672 (British Library); 62443156 (University of Minnesota); 877177455 (National Library of Scotland); , King's College London); 835193260 (Paris-Mazarine); 956406678 (digitized from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy: lacks the engraved title page). Porbase provides the same collation as that of our copy, citing two complete and two incomplete copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats National Library of Scotland and adds British Library.

3. BELL, Aubrey F.G. *Diogo do Couto*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1924. Hispanic Notes and Monographs, Portuguese Series, VI. 8°, original beige printed wrappers. Text within double-ruled border. As new. Frontispiece portrait, vi pp., (1 l.), 82 pp. \$16.00

***4. BERNSTEIN, Harry. *Alexandre Herculano (1810-1877), Portugal's Prime Historian and Historical Novelist*.** Paris: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Centro Cultural Português, 1983. Civilização Portuguesa, VII. Large 8°, publisher's gilt-stamped boards. As new. (4 ll.), 239 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: none. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Pro-Absolutist Tract in Support of D. Miguel

5. BEVY, Charles Joseph. *Manual das revoluções, seguido do paralelo das revoluções dos seculos precedentes com as do seculo actual. Obra util aos soberanos, ao clero, á nobreza, e a todos os honrados habitantes das cidades e dos campos. Composta por M. o Abbade de Beuy. B.D.L.C. Historiôgrafo de França, Membro da Academia Imperial e Real das Sciencias e Bellas Letras de Bruxellas, de Rechemont em Verginia, e da Sociedade Real das Antiquidades em Londres. Traduzido do idioma francez, e oferecido a todos os verdadeiros portuguezes por J.P.M.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de Bulhões, 1830. 4°, traces of wrappers, only a few remaining stitches holding it together. Pages 61-84 in 2 columns. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. (4 ll.), 95, (1) pp. \$400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. In 1791, as the French Revolution was nearing the height of its fury, Charles-Joseph Bevy published *Histoire de la noblesse héréditaire et successive des Gaulois, des François et des autres peuples de l'Europe*, which he refers to in a footnote to the "Advertencia do Author" in the present volume. Firmly believing that "o Povo não pode jámais ser Soberano, nem Legislador," he went on to compose the *Manuel des révolutions, suivi du parallèle des révolutions des siècles précédens avec celle actuelle*. Not surprisingly for a work so opposed to the current political tide, it appeared without place or printer in 1793, and is also a rare book: OCLC locates only 2 copies, both at the Bibliothèque nationale de Paris (464857255 and 457062920). Along with several arguments on the right of kings to rule, Bevy includes a section on Calvinism (pp. 48-60) and another on parallels between earlier rebellions in France and the current one (pp. 61-84).

We have not been able to identify the translator, who signs with the initials "J.P.M." The "Soldado Realista" who signs the dedication includes an excerpt from the epic poem *O Oriente*, by that staunch absolutist José Agostinho de Macedo. He declares that in publishing this manual his aim is to defend the rights of his monarch and the Church, in support of the absolutist King D. Miguel, then in power, who was being opposed by the liberals, led by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil. D. Pedro, the elder brother of D. Miguel, had relinquished his rights to the Portuguese throne in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II.

The Abbé Bevy (1738-1830), a Benedictine of the congregation of Saint-Maur, was royal historiographer for the province of Hainaut (now partly in France, partly in Belgium). Bevy asked to be named historiographer of Austrian Hainaut, but the Academy of Brussels opined that he did not have adequate qualifications. Around 1785 he was admitted to membership in that Academy. According to the title page, he was also a member of an academy in Richmond, Virginia.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 4173. Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-1834*. Neither "J.P.M." nor "Soldado Realista" is in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* or Guerra Andrade *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Nor are either cited in Tancredo de Barros Paiva. On Bevy, see E. Maily, *Histoire de l'Academie Imperiale et Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles* (1883), p. 454. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

*6. *Boletim Núcleo Cultural da Horta. N.º 26. A historiografia açoriana: uma perspectiva.* Ricardo Manuel Madruga da Costa, ed. N.º 26. Horta: Núcleo Cultural da Horta, 2017. Large 8º, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 670 pp., copious footnotes, bibliographies, numerous tables, illustrations, some in color, maps, plans, and a few graphs in text. One of 350 copies. N.º 26. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The present issue is subtitled *A historiografia açoriana: uma perspectiva*. It includes an introduction by the editor, and 28 other contributions. Some of the most substantial or most noteworthy are Avelino de Freitas de Meneses, "Acerca da historiografia açoriana" (pp. 15-24); Rute Dias Gregório, "Os Arquivos dos Açores e a história ..." (pp. 25-50); Tiago Simões Silva, "Destques de historiografia açoriana ..." (pp. 51-96); José Avelino Rocha dos Santos, "Instituto Açoriano de Cultura..." (pp. 127-64); José Olívio Mendes Rocha, "Historiografia açoriana ..." (pp. 165-214); Susana Goulart Costa, Predos Pascoal de Melo, and Milto Ventura Ferreira, "Instituto Cultural de Ponta Delgada" (pp. 215-56); Jorge Alberto Costa Pereira, "O contributo do Núcleo Cultural da Horta para a historiografia dos Açores" (pp. 257-88); Paulo Teodoro de Matos, "A demografia histórica dos Açores (1976-2017) ..." (pp. 289-306); José Bettencourt, "Os Açores na navegação global ..." (pp. 307-43); Ricardo Manuel Madruga da Costa, "O arquivo da Capitania-Geral dos Açores ..." (pp. 347-60); José Guilherme Reis Leite, "Padre Vítorino José Ribeiro..." (pp. 361-488), and George Monteiro, "Azoreans anxious to return to Graciosa: an American newspaper item from 1800" (pp. 489-90). The title above is as it appears on the front cover and title page. On the verso of the title page it is given as *Boletim do núcleo cultural da Horta*.

*7. **BOXER, Charles Ralph.** *Opera minora.* Diogo Ramada Curto, ed. 3 volumes. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, 2002. Large 8º, original illustrated wrappers. As new. lxx, 352 pp., (1 l.); lx, 346 pp., (1 l.); lxxxvii, 485 pp., (1 l.). Text in English and Portuguese. 3 volumes. \$120.00

Volume I is subtitled *Erudição / Erudition*; volume II *Orientalismo / Orientalism*; volume III *Historiografia / Historiography*. A total of sixteen volumes were planned. However, the project appears stalled; it is uncertain that more volumes will appear.



Critiques of Spanish Literature, Morals, Historiography, and More

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

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

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

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

***9. CARMO, J.A. Pinto do.** *Bibliografia de Capistrano de Abreu.* Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1942 [front wrapper and colophon: 1943]. Ministério da Educação, Instituto Nacional de Livro. Coleção B 1, Bibliografia, III. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. Front wrapper in red and black, with small vignette. Browning. In good condition. Frontispiece portrait, 133 [i.e., 131] pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.), 8 plates (1 folding), 1 double-page plate printed on both sides. \$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this bibliography of [João] Capistrano [Honório] de Abreu (Maranguape, Ceará, 1853-Rio de Janeiro, 1927), one of the leading Brazilian historians of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

10. CIRUJANO MARIN, Paloma; T. Elorriaga Planes; and J.S. Perez Garzon. *Historiografía y nacionalismo español 1834-1868.* Madrid: Centro de Estudios Historicos, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, 1985. Centro de Estudios Históricas, Monografías, 2. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xi, 206 pp., footnotes, tables and graph in text. ISBN: 84-00-06032-6. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.



Item 11

Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations

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

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

Provenance: Collection of the Duques de Lafões. The second Duque de Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806) was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to the Marquês de Pombal. He was also a man of great culture, and while living in exile during Pombal's tenure assisted both Gluck and Mozart. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall, the Duque de Lafões became a dominant public figure, holding high public offices and founding the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa to assure that Portugal would share the benefits of the Enlightenment. (See Castro e Almeida, *Lista de ex-libris heráldicos portugueses* 205, and *Grande enciclopedia* XIV, 543-5.) Parts of his library were dispersed in the late nineteenth century; other parts after the political events of 1974.

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



Item 11

With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription

12. CORTESÃO, Armando, and Avelino Teixeira da Mota. *Tabularum Geographicarum Lusitanorum: Specimen*. Lisbon: [Comissão Executiva das Comemorações do V Centenario da Morte do Infante D. Henrique], 1960. Large folio (61 x 47 cm.), original crimson quarter cloth, gilt, in cardboard slipcase (some wear to slipcase). Book in fine condition; slipcase good; overall very good. Author's signed and dated four-line presentation inscription in upper outer corner of recto of front free endleaf: "Ao caro Michael Teague, com o // testemunho do melhor amicable // A. Teixeira da Mota // Lisboa, Outubro de 1962". 65 pp., (1 l.), 39 color plates [1 double page]. \$900.00

Specimen of a magnificent publication, the *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica*. The present volume was produced in the same monumental format. Cortesão (1891-1977) has written extensively on the Portuguese discoveries.

Provenance: Michael Teague, distinguished photographer and art historian, author of *In the Wake of the Portuguese Navigators*.

* On Avelino Teixeira da Mota, see *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses V*, 93-95. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at Cambridge University and National Maritime Museum.

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

13. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. *Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto* Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebaked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer's device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp. In very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed ✠¹⁰, A-B⁸, a⁹, b-z⁸, aa-hh⁸, ii⁶. \$200,000.00

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

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



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

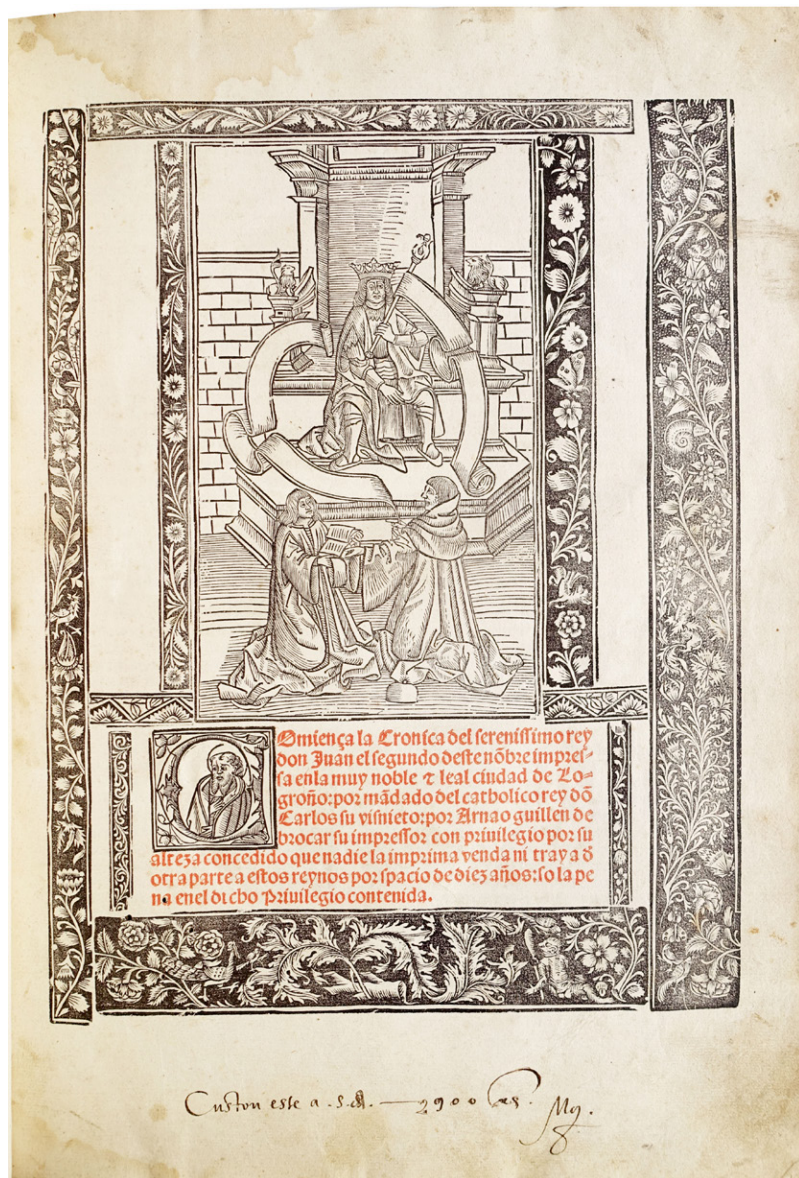
The printer's device that appears at the end of the *Crónica* is the first appearance of what Norton calls Brocar's "E" device. In the upper compartment is a portrait of the printer kneeling before the emblems of the Passion, and in the lower are 2 archangels supporting a coat of arms with the monogram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

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

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

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

Arnão Guillén de Brocar, probably a Frenchman, began printing in Pamplona in 1490. By 1502 he had moved on to Logroño, where he produced the first of many works by the great scholar Antonio de Nebrija. Possibly at Nebrija's recommendation, Brocar became official printer to the University of Alcalá de Henares and produced one of the monuments of early Spanish typography, the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, 1514-1517



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(Norton 27A). He eventually opened printing offices at Toledo and Valladolid as well. The *Crónica* was one of the last works produced by Brocar at Logroño, just after he was appointed royal printer. It is especially notable because the gothic letter and commentary types, the device, and most of the woodcut initials were new to Brocar's press. Brocar probably died in 1524.

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

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—
Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home
from India, and the Benefits of Travel*

14. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declaram as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appellidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature ("Torres") on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona

Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century.

2 volumes. \$600.00

Third edition of the author's most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The *Noticias* includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the *carreira da Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture, and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counterexample he cites the kingdom of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. In this discourse, Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

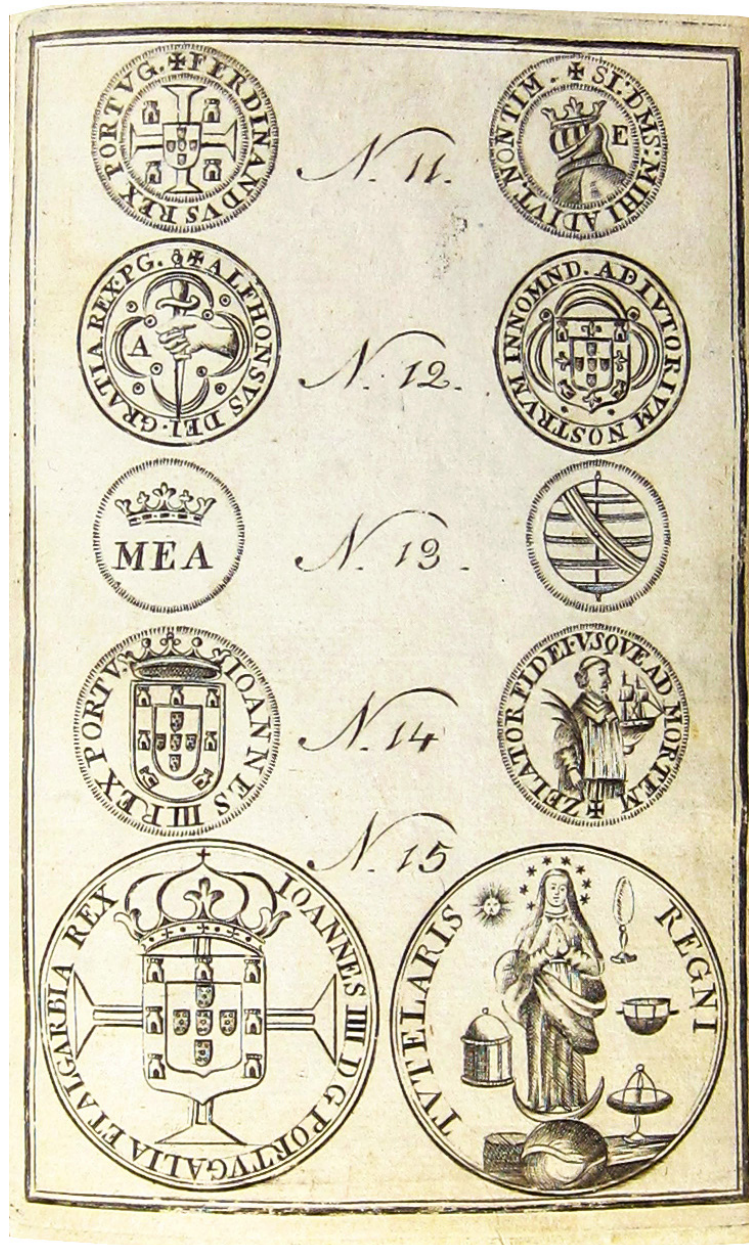
The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria's topics include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, and the origin of their names, titles, and coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the coinage of Visigothic kings and Arabs. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered from Dom Sancho I (the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV's successors through D. Maria I.

Illustrations for the discourse on coinage vary from edition to edition. The 1655 edition of the *Noticias* has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription "Tutelarís Regni". The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186): the three additions date to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocêncio's call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the



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universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigüenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuela, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled "Sobre a propagação do evangelho nas Províncias de Guiné". Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto*. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

The *Noticias* ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente"

Provenance: D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12.^a Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossâmedes. See *Grande enciclopédia* III, 149.

* Innocência VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Copac repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

15. FIGUEIREDO, António Leitão de. *Herculano e Döllinger. (Contribuição para o estudo das relações literárias luso-alemãs)*. Coimbra: Publicações do Instituto Alemão da Universidade de Coimbra, 1938. Publicações do Instituto Alemão da Universidade de Coimbra. 8°, original printed wrappers (front wrapper detached; splitting at spine). Uncut and unopened. Lightly browned. In good condition. vi, 106 pp., 1 l. facsimile. \$15.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* NUC: DLC, CU.

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

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

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

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

* Alden & Landis 537/11. JFB (1994) G129. HARRISSE, *Bibliotheca americana vetustissima* 220. WILLEMS, *Bibliotheca Fletcheriana: or, the extraordinary library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun* (Wassenaar, privately printed, 1999), p. 95. KVK (44 databases searched) locates copies at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Bibliothek Münstergasse—Universität Bern, Die Österreichischen Landesbibliotheken, Herzog-August-Bibliothek—Wolfenbüttel, Göttingen—Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hauptbibliothek- Universitätsbibliothek Wien, Stuttgart- Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Det Kongelige Bibliotek- Denmark, Bibliothèque nationale de France, National Library of Australia [microform], and copies cited in the Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale.



LIBRO PRIMO. Car. I.
DESCRITTIONE DELLA LYGVRIA.



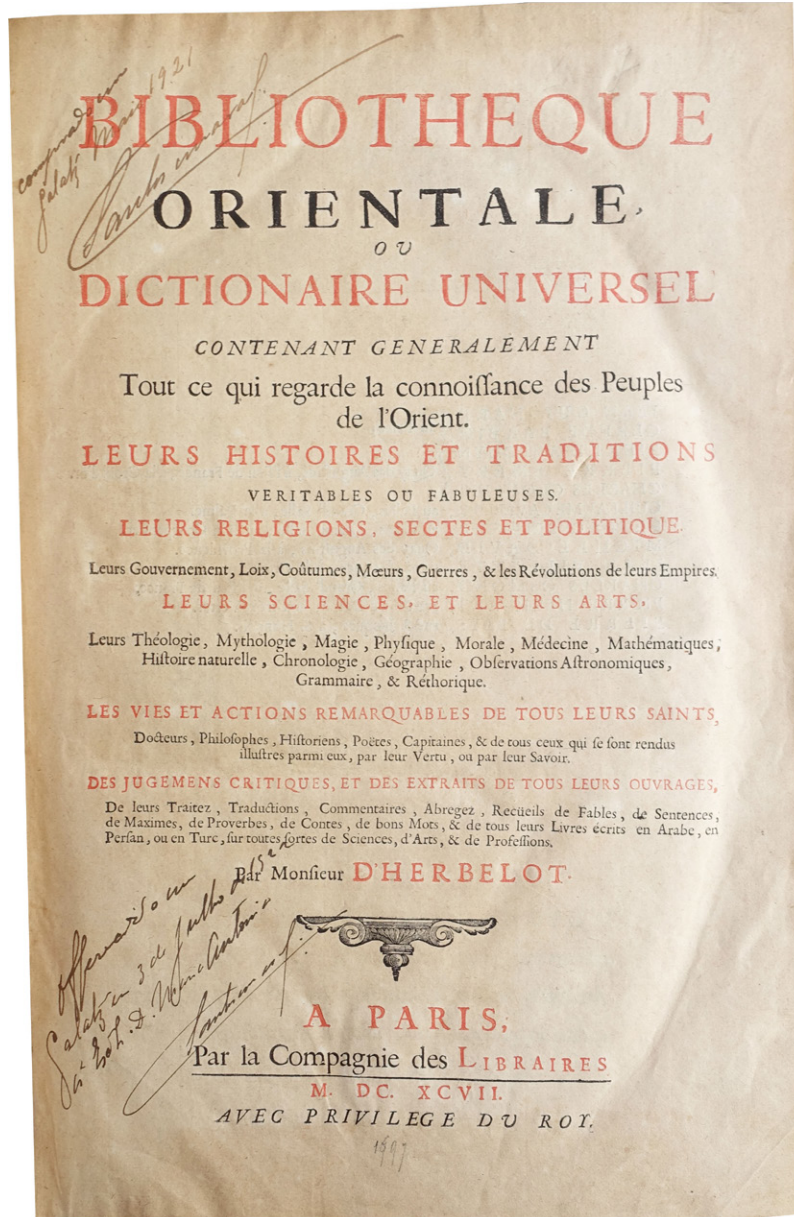
Enoefi hanno già poffeduto & fignoreggiato tutta quella Lyguria, che fi contiene in longhezza dal Varo infino alla Macra doi fiumi affai conofciuti, & in larghezza dal mare infino al monte Appénino. Il qual tratto: & paeſe vogliamo deſcriuere minutiffimamente, nominando i móti i fiumi, & le terre, ſecondo l'uſo de moderni. Della Lyguria anchora quale e dilla dall'Apénino & di qua dal Po, tocaramo & faremo mézione ſolaméte di quei luoghi che il populo di Genoa al preſente poſſede, o altre volte ha poſſeduto. & il fomigliante faremo della Lyguria Apuana, che fi ſtende dalla Macra infino al Teuero, & hoggidi e parte della Toſcana. Laſſando in tutto la Lyguria traſalpina o ſia oltramontana che fi ſtende infino di la da Marſiglia come che già habbia cãbiato il nome di Lyguria in Prouenza. Il fiume donq. Varo deſcende da quei móti che parteno la Lyguria dal Piemonte, & ſono quaſi il cominciáméto del l'Apénino, & a principio ſopra vna terra nominata. S. Steffano nel monte camelió diſtãte dal mare trenta miglia in circa e rapido & torbido nõ piſcoſo, & in qualche parte ſi vada & paſſa a piedi vero che vicino alle fauce doue e il vado per andare a Niza ſempre ſi varca com barca, e ornato di ville & di caſtella edificate vicino alla ſua ripa. Et primo vi e. S. Steffano caſtello qual fa quatrocento fochi: al piede del giogo nominato. S. Dalmatio il ſaluatico & in cima del giogo e in veneratiõe vna chieſa antica in memoria del ſanto cõ vn caſtello di quarãta fuoghi in circa & di la dal giogo in Piemõre correſpõde vna terra nominata Säbuc. & habitano in cerco. S. Steffano huomini molto ruſtici & alpeſtri, che portano i luogo di ſcarpe & di calciari pelle di capre ligate a piedi ſeza alcuno artificio nominati Gauotti: & giãbecroneri, & poi deſcẽdẽdo longo p il fiume vi e in le montagne vna terra nominata P'ſola diſtãte da. S. Steffano noue miglia che fa ducẽto foghi, & ſeguita in diſtãtia di tre miglia. S. Saluatore terra pur in le montagne che fa cento cinquãta foghi, vengono poi tre terre quaſi in vguãl diſtãtia l'una dall'altra Marie, Crans, & la Torre, & poi ne viene la Rochetta qual contiene da cẽto foghi vicina alle fauce del Varo tre miglia, & ritornãdo alla montagna occorre primo Apramonte, qual fa circa octanta foghi, & poi la Torretta doue ſi congionge il fiume di Blora col Varo, il qual Blora deſcende per vna longa & aſpra valle da i giogi ſopradetti, & ſi trouano in la montagna dalla parte ſineſtra aſcẽdẽdo prima vna villa nominata Vtele & poi la Bolena, & poi. S. Dalmatio del piano, & vltimo la Bolenetta a i piedi del giogo, & il principio di Blora non e molto diſtante da quella parte del giogo, che ſi nomina la colla di noſtra Donna delle ſeneſtre, qual e cõtinuamẽte cõperta di neue, & a queſta colla reſpõde di la in piemonte la villa nominata Entrai gue, & deſcẽdẽdo dalla colla delle ſeneſtre primo occorre la villa di. S. Martino & contiene circa trecento foghi, & vicino a. S. Martino e la villa di Belvedere di ſetanta foghi, poi ſi cala a Rochabigliera & di indi a Lantofca diſtante da. S. Martino vinti miglia che fa ducẽto foghi ſono gli habitanti come quaſi tutti i prenominati dediti al lauoro della terra, in queſto paeſe tutto montagnoſo: & alpeſtre, & abondãte di caſtãgne, & deſcẽdẽdo reſta al Leuante Rocha ſprauiera in ſpa

17. GRACIAS, Fátima da Silva, Celsa Pinto and Charles Borges, eds. *Indo-Portuguese History: Global Trends. Proceedings of XI—International Seminar on Indo-Portuguese History—Silver Jubilee Session (Dona Paula—Goa, 21st-25th September 2003)*. Panjim, Goa: Maureen & Camvert, 2005. Folio (28.3 x 22.2 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. viii pp., (1 l.), 478 pp., tables in text. Printed paper “Oferta” label (7.5x 6.7 cm.) of Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian pasted on to title page. ISBN: 81-7525-597-8. \$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Among the papers included are Artur Teodoro de Matos, “The Economic History at the International Seminars of Indo-Portuguese History” (pp. 59-64); K.S. Mathew, “Indo-Portuguese Historiography—Malabar Coast—A Critique” (pp. 65-80); Anthony Disney, “The Ceremonial Induction of Incoming Viceroy at Goa in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries” (pp. 81-94); João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, “Dom Duarte de Meneses and the Government of India (1521-1524)” (pp. 95-116); George Winius, “Luso-Dutch Rivalry in Asia” (pp. 145-84); Helder Carita, “The Architectural Structures of Hindu Temples and Parish Churches in Goa” (pp. 261-72); John Everaert, “Shifting the ‘Diamond Connection’: Antwerp and the Gem Trade with Portuguese India (1590-1625)” (pp. 315-36); Joseph Velinkar, “Early Visits to India and Portugal and Individual Trade” (pp. 361-80); Rui Manuel Loureiro, “Manuel Godinho de Erédia Revisited” (pp. 411-40); and a number of other worthy contributions not mentioned for lack of space.

Encyclopedic Work on Oriental Languages and Cultures

18. HERBELOT DE MOLAINVILLE, Barthélemy d’. *Bibliothèque Orientale ou Dictionnaire Universel contenant Généralement tout ce qui regarde la connoissance des Peuples de l’Orient. Leurs histoires et traditions véritables ou fabuleuses, leurs religions, sectes et politique. Leurs gouvernement, loix, coüitumes, moeurs, guerres, & les révolutions de leurs empires. Leurs sciences, et leurs arts. Leurs théologie, mythologie, magie, physique, morale, médecine, mathématiques, histoire naturelle, chronologie, géographie, observations astronomiques, grammaire, & rhétorique. Les vies et actions remarquables de tous leurs saints, docteurs, philosophes, historiens, poètes, capitaines, & de tous ceux qui se sont rendus illustres parmi eux, par leur vertu, ou par leur savoir. Des jugemens critiques, et des extraits de tous leurs ouvrages, de leurs traités, traductions, commentaires, abrégés, recueils de fables, de sentences, de maximes, de proverbes, de contes, de bons mots, & de tous leurs livres écrits en Arabe, en Persan, ou en Turc, sur toutes sortes de sciences, d’arts, & de professions*. Paris: Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1697. Folio (38.5 x 26.5 cm), a distinguished binding in a sorry state: early full mottled calf (scuffed, edges much worn), gilt spine with raised bands in seven



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compartments (crude repairs to spine, especially at head and foot, both joints cracking), gilt-tooled arms on spine of Rohan-Soubise (see below). Title page printed in red and black; elaborate woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Scattered foxing and light browning; paper defect in margin not affecting text on Rrr iii; tear in text without loss on Hhhh ii. Internally very good; overall in good condition. Bound for Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise et d'Épinoy, duc de Rohan-Rohan (1715-1787) (see below). Scattered early marginal notes in various hands. On title page, a three-line purchase inscription dated 1921 and four-line purchase inscription from Santos (?), dated 1922, noting offer to Salazar (?). Engraved frontispiece portrait, (16 ll.), 1059 (1) pp., with frequent mispagination (see below). \$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION of an encyclopedic work on oriental languages and cultures: Herbelot de Molainville read Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Aramaic, Syriac, and Hebrew. An ambitious work 3 decades in the making, the *Bibliothèque orientale* was completed and published posthumously by Antoine Galand. It is largely a translation of the Arabic bibliography of Hadji Khalfa, but incorporates many other Arabic and Turkish compilations: about 100 are cited as sources in the preliminary leaves. It is written in the form of a dictionary, from "Ab" to "Zouzeni," with a supplement (pp. 941-1032) and a lengthy subject index (pp. 1033-59). As set out on the title page, the *Bibliothèque* covers topics ranging from poetry, fables, mythology, and morals to mathematics, medicine, and astronomy.

Brunet noted that from 1697 to 1776 no new compendium had been written, so that although it was somewhat out of date, the *Bibliothèque* continued to be "toujours très-recherché." It was printed again at Maastricht, 1776, with a supplement of 1780 by Claude de Visdelou. Editions also appeared in Paris, 1781-84, and The Hague, 1777-99.

Barthélemy d'Herbelot de Molainville (Paris, 1625-Paris, 1695) was one of the leading scholars of oriental languages of the seventeenth century. After studying Asian languages at the University of Paris, he sought to gain fluency by speaking with Asians in Italian seaports. After living on a pension in Fouquet's home, he was appointed secretary and interpreter of Eastern languages for the king of France. Grand-Duke Ferdinand II of Tuscany tried to lure him away, but Colbert persuaded Herbelot to return to France. In 1692 he became chair of Syriac at the Collège Royal.

The volume includes numerous errors in pagination and quire signatures: pagination skips 305-306 but text follows. Page 324 misnumbered as 316. Page 461 is misnumbered as 469. Leaf Rrr iij is not signed. Leaf Yyy iij is missigned as Zzz iij. Pages 800-801 repeat, but text follows. Page 871 is misnumbered as 863. Page 1040 is misnumbered as 1400. Leaf Zii is misbound following Ziii.

Provenance: gilt-tooled arms on the spine are Olivier plate 2034, Stamps 8 and 9. Charles de Rohan was a bibliophile who led an impressive military career and rose to the rank of Marshal of France. He was an intimate of King Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour.

* Brunet II, 664. Zischka 15. Graesse II, 376. Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab World*, 36: "one of the landmarks in Arabic studies." Not in the Atabey sale, which had the editions of Maastricht, 1776 and Paris, 1781-84 (lots 563-564).



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19. HERCULANO [DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO], Alexandre. *A Batalha d'Ourique e a sciencia arabico-academica. Carta ao redactor da Semana. Segunda edição.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1860. 8°, contemporary plain green wrappers (spine defective; slight fraying). Light foxing to front cover and first few leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Old small oblong red on pink ticket with serrated edges and ink manuscript "3798" at center tipped on to upper inner portion of front wrapper recto. Old ink manuscript "400" to its right. Old, small almost square blue on white ticket of Livraria de J. Augusto da Silva tipped on to upper outer corner of front wrapper verso. 30 pp. \$60.00

First published 1851. In the first volume of his ground-breaking four-volume *História de Portugal*, Herculano had reduced the famous battle of Ourique, which was supposed to have seen the birth of the Portuguese monarchy, to the dimensions of a mere skirmish, and denied the apparition of Christ to King Afonso Henriques, a fable first circulated in the 15th century. This gave rise to a celebrated controversy, of which the present pamphlet forms a part.

Alexander Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, publishing his first volume of poetry, *A Voz de propheta*, in 1832. His novel *Eurico*, 1844, is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* Not located in Innocência; see II, 245 for the first edition; on Herculano see also I, 35; VII, 155; VIII, 32; XVIII, 54; XX, 126, 324 and all of volume XXI. Not located in NUC.

Disputing the Battle of Ourique

20. [HERCULANO (DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO), Alexandre]. *Cartas ao Muito Reverendo em Christo Padre Francisco Recreio, Socio Effectivo da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, Bibliothecario da mesma Academia, Auctor do Elogio Necrologico, da Justa Desaffronta em Defesa, e de Varias Obras Ineditas. Por um Moribundo.* Lisbon: Typ. de Castro & Irmão, 1850. 8°, later brown wrappers (front wrapper detached). Minor soiling on title page. In good to very good condition. Title and "300" in old ink manuscript on front wrapper. Blue-bordered paper tag on front wrapper with manuscript shelfmark "3786". 16 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Cartas* were reprinted in *Revista de língua portuguesa*, 2ª serie, ano XII num. 1, set. 1931. This essay is a heavily sarcastic response to P. Francisco Recreio's *Justa desaffronta em defeza do Clero, ou refutação analytica do impresso "Eu e o Clero,"* which Herculano had published earlier in 1850.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a "pious fraud." Legend had it that D. Afonso Henriques saw an apparition

of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano's statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Signed in print on p. 16: "Ex-romantico, ex-historiador, e ex-tudo, filho espiritual. Ajuda 8 de Outubro 1850. A. Herculano."

Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian. His *Eurico* is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* On Herculano, see Innocência I, 34-7; XXI, *passim*. Palha 2794: calling for only 10 pp. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Universidade de Coimbra, and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase and a copy at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.

***21. HERCULANO [de Carvalho e Araujo], A.[lexandre]. *Opusculos*.**

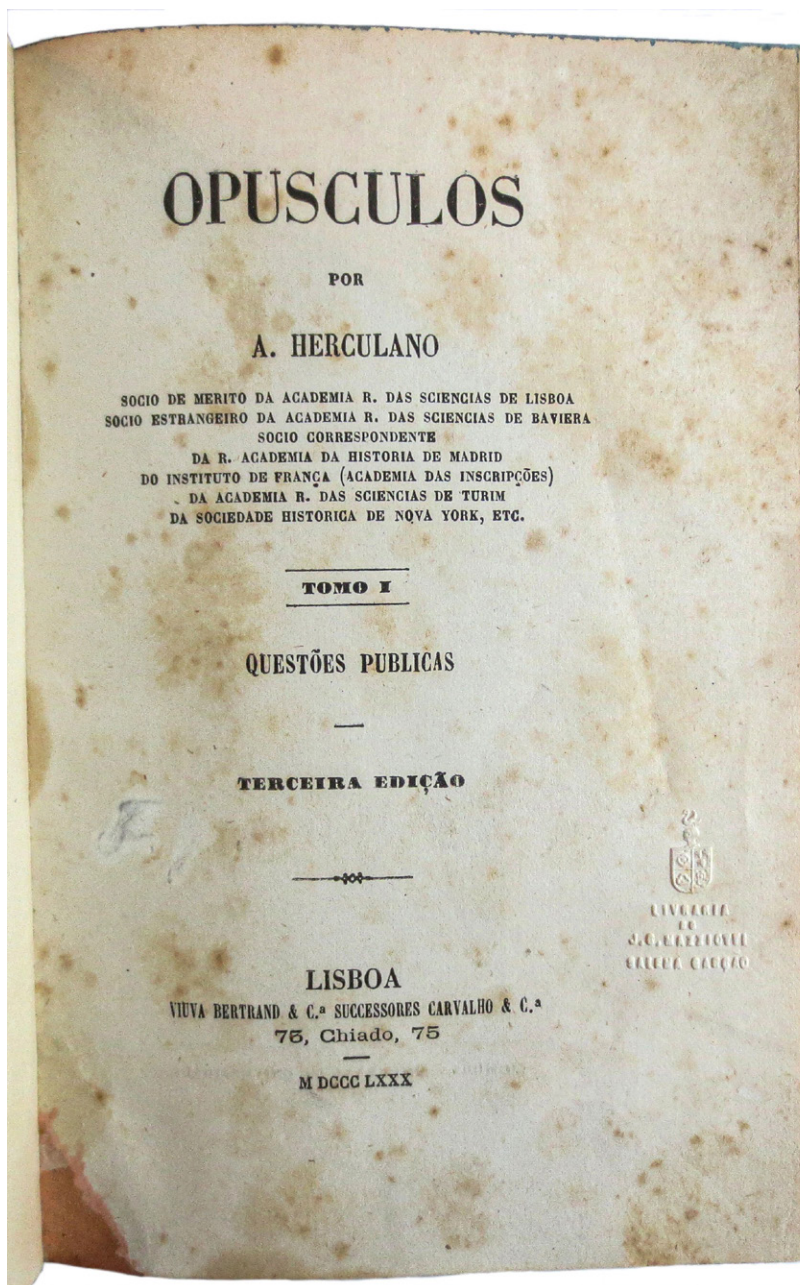
Lisbon: Viuva Bertrand & C^a Successores Carvalho & C^a and Antiga Casa Bertrand-José Bastos & C^a, 1876-1908. 8°, early-twentieth-century navy blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear at corners), flat spines gilt in tasteful late romantic pattern, gilt letter, two vertical gilt fillets on covers, marbled endleaves, top edges tinted blue. A few pencil markings in margins. Some slight browning. Overall a fine set. Engraved armorial bookplates of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção, and with his blind stamps on title-pages. Signature of Fidelino de Figueiredo in upper outer corner of title-pages of volumes VII through X. 10 volumes. \$600.00

Important collection. First editions of volumes III, V, VI, IX and X; second editions of volumes II, IV, VII and VIII; third edition of volume I.

Volumes I, II, IV, VII, VIII and X consist of *Questões publicas*, tomos 1 through 6; volumes III, V and VI contain *Controversias e estudos históricos*, tomos 1 through 3; volume IX is devoted to *Literatura*.

Volumes I through VI bear the imprint Viuva Bertrand & C^a Successores Carvalho & C^a (dated 1880, 1880, 1876, 1882, 1881 and 1884, respectively; on the versos of the title-pages appears: Coimbra-Imprensa da Universidade, except in the case of volume III, which states on the verso of the title: Lisboa-Imprensa Nacional); volumes VII through X have the imprint of Antiga Casa Bertrand-José Bastos & C^a (volumes VII and VIII undated; volume IX with José Bastos & C^a—Typographia de Francisco Luiz Gonçalves, dated 1907; volume X dated 1908).

Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country ever produced. A complete volume



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of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, and is responsible for introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

Provenance: J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

* Innocência XX, 128-30; also XXI, 649-59. On Herculano see Bernstein, *Alexandre Herculano: Portugal's Historical Novelist*; also Edgar Prestage in *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed.), XIII, 344-5. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas* 750.

***22. LEAL, Maria José Silva, and Miriam Halpern Pereira, eds.** *Arquivo e historiografia: colóquio sobre as fontes de história contemporânea portuguesa*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1988. Temas Portugueses. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 395 pp., 2 blank ll., footnotes, table in text. ISBN: none. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? [There are records on the internet giving the date of publication as 1985. We believe this to be a error: the preface by Miriam Halpern Pereira is dated Ferruary, 1985. However, the colofon on p. (391) gives the date of printing as May, 1988]. Twenty-three essays; one in French, the rest in Portuguese. The book is divided into seven main sections, all save one followed by a debate: "Temas gerais" I & II; "História colonial e relações internacionais"; História local"; História institucional e política"; História sociocultural"; and História económmica e social". Among the authors are the editors, Albert Silbert, Isaú Santos, Maria Beatriz Nizza da Silva, António da Silva Leal, and Isías da Rosa Pereira.

23. LOEWENBERG, Bert James. *Historical Writing in American Culture, I [all published]*. Mexico: Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, 1968. Inst. Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, publ. 301; Comision de Historia 114; Historiografias VIII. 8°, original printed wrappers (slightly darkened). Overall in fine condition. (6 ll.), 345 pp. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals with historians of the area that became the United States.

24. LUCIAN of Samosata. *Arte historica de Luciano Samossateno, traduzida de grego em duas versoens portuguesas pelos Reverendos Padres Fr. Jacintho de S. Miguel ... e Fr. Manoel de Santo Antonio... Dadas a luz pelo P. Joseph Henriques de Figueiredo* Lisboa Occidental: Officina da Musica, 1733. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, but sound), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. (18 ll.), (1 l. errata), (1 blank l.), 113 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the earliest Portuguese translations of Lucian's *De historia conscribenda*. On facing pages are 2 different translations, both directly from the Greek: one very literal (by Jacintho de S. Miguel), the other an attempt to catch the author's spirit without such precise translation (by Fr. Manoel de Santo Antonio). The dedication (preliminary leaves 5r-9v), by Fr. Jacintho, is an interesting exposition of this perpetual dilemma of translators. Both Fr. Jacintho (1692-1763) and Fr. Manoel (ca. 1690-post 1759) were members of the Order of S. Jeronimo and served as Generals of the Order in Portugal. Oddly enough, Custodio José de Oliveira made no mention of these translations in his 1771 translation of *De historia conscribenda* (*Luciano sobre o modo de escrever a historia*).

* On Fr. Jacintho de S. Miguel, see Innocêncio III, 244; X, 108 and XVIII, 353 (noting that the errata leaf is often missing); on Fr. Manoel de Santo Antonio, see V, 360. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Monteverde or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC.

25. LUCIAN of Samosata. *Luciano sobre o modo de escrever a historia, traduzido na lingua portugueza por Custodio José de Oliveira* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1771. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (somewhat defective at foot of each joint and head and foot of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red and green morocco lettering pieces, edges of covers gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, blue silk place marker. Internally clean and crisp. In very good condition. xxiv, 131 pp.

\$250.00

FIRST EDITION of this translation of Lucian's *De historia conscribenda*, directly from the Greek; a second appeared in Lisbon, 1804. Portuguese translations of Lucian are uncommon, but two versions of this particular work appeared side by side in Lisbon, 1733: *Arte historica de Luciano Samossatino*, translated by Jacintho de S. Miguel and Manoel de Santo Antonio.

Oliveira (d. ca. 1812) taught Greek in Lisbon and was literary director of the Imprensa Regia until at least 1809. He also published a Greek textbook, a translation of Longinus, and a handbook for typographers setting Greek, Hebrew and Arabic.

* Innocêncio II, 133. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 78: without collation; the work is not in their collection. Not in Palha. NUC: WU.

26. MACHADO, Inácio Barbosa. *Vindicias apologeticas e criticas, contra o prologo anticritico que escreveo o P.D. Lourenço Justiniano da Annunciaçam, Conego Secular do Evangelista, impugnando a Dissertação e Appendiz dos fastos politicos e militares da Lusitania; mostram-se os erros palmares, em que cahio o P. Francisco de Santa Maria no seo Anno Historico, Diario Portuguez.* Paris: Na Officina de Francisco Ambrosio Didot, 1760. Folio (40.1 x 26.2 cm.), contemporary sheep (worn at corners, defective at head and foot of spine, covers scraped and with some worm damage, lettering piece gone from spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in eight compartments, text block edges rouged. Large woodcut floral vignette on title page. Large elegant woodcut floral headpiece. Some worming in lower margins of about 40 leaves, never affecting text. Overall good. (2 ll.), 392 [of 421] pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Ignacio Barbosa Machado (Lisbon 1686-Lisbon 1766) was brother to Diogo Barbosa Machado, author of the *Biblioteca Lusitana*, and like him "de elocução purissima, e que pódem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza" (Innocência). After earning a law degree from the University of Coimbra he served as a magistrate in Portugal and in Brazil, holding the offices of *Desembargador da Relação do Porto*, *Ministro do Tribunal da Legacia*, and *Chronista geral do Ultramar*, and was a member of the Academia Real de História. Other works include poems and historical accounts.

* Innocencio III, 203-4 (without collation); X, 49.

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

27. MADARIAGA, Fr. Juan de. *Vida del serafico Padre San Bruno, patriarca de la Cartuxa: con el origen y principio y costumbres desta sagrada religion* Valencia: En casa de Pedro Patricio Mey, 1596. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (lacking the two buttons but with the ties), fore-edge cover extensions, vertical manuscript title on spine, covers with two manuscript-ruled borders. Large woodcut of St. Bruno on title-page. Woodcut initials. Some light browning; occasional dampstains, for the most part small and minor; larger, but still light in the last few leaves. For the most part clean, and with ample margins. In very good to fine condition overall. Early ink manuscript ownership statement on title-page: "Pertinet ad Conventum Madridi excalceatorum Augustini madrid. Fr. Andres dela Asuncion." Oval green printed paper ticket of Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (10), 197, (1) ll. Leaf 196 is misnumbered 197, followed by the correctly numbered leaf 197. Signed §^s, *², A-Z^s, Aa-Bb^s. \$3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's earliest work. St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, was born in Cologne about 1030. He was educated there, and afterwards



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

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

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

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

***28. MAGALHÃES-VILHENA, Vasco de.** *António Sérgio, o idealismo crítico e a crise da ideologia burguesa*. Introduction by António Sérgio. Lisbon: Seara Nova, 1964. Coleção "Argumentos" 1. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Mostly unopened. In fine condition. 196 pp., (1 l.), well annotated. ISBN: 978-989-689-235-7. \$10.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition was published Lisbon: Cosmos, 1974, and a third appeared in Lisbon: Colibri, 2013.

António Sérgio, a native of Damão (1893-Lisbon, 1968) was "o mais importante pensador português do seu tempo" (Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* [1976] p. 1065). In his 60-year career he wrote on history, economics, education, sociology, literary criticism, politics and philosophy. He was one of the founders of the "Renascença

Portuguesa" (along with Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, Pascoais and others) and a member of the "Grupo da Biblioteca Nacional," which included Cortesão, Proença, Aquilino Ribeiro, Lopes Vieira and Raúl Brandão. He also translated several works of philosophy into Portuguese including Descartes' *Meditations*; Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding*; Bertrand Russell's *The Problems of Philosophy*; Roussau's *Emile*, among others (See *Grande Enciclopédia*, XXVIII, see pp. 409-411, especially p. 411). His portrait appeared on both sides of the 5.000\$00 Escudo note prior to the introduction of the Euro.

Vasco de Magalhães-Vilhena, Portuguese Marxist philosopher (1916-1993), a contributor to *Seara nova*, spent 30 years in France during the Estado Novo. He was a collaborator at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris, between 1947 and 1967, and the Centre de Recherches sur la Pensée Antique" (Sorbonne), from 1946 to 1974, having received his doctorate in letters from the Sorbonne in 1949. Following the 1974 revolution in Portugal, he took his place as Professor Catedrático at the Universidade de Lisboa in 1975.

*For Magalhães-Vilhena, see Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 624.

***29. MARQUES, Alfredo Pinheiro.** *Guia de história dos descobrimentos e expansão portuguesa: estudos.* Preface by Vitorino Magalhães Godinho. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1988. Série Bibliográfica. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In very good condition. 187, (1) pp. ISBN: none. \$20.00

Second printing. First printed in 1987.

***30. MATOS, Luís de.** *L'expansion portugaise dans la littérature latine de la Renaissance.* Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1991. Série Descobrimientos Portugueses e Ciência Moderna. Small folio (27.5 x 20 cm.), publisher's cloth with dust jacket. Dust jacket slightly soiled. In very good condition. Circular blue stamp on half title recto (3.1 cm. in diameter): "Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian; Lisboa; Oferta". xxviii, 671 pp., (3 ll.), 33 plates, with 15 in color and 15 of the black-and-white plates printed on both sides. \$125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This "encyclopedic discussion of the impact of the Portuguese on Renaissance literature" (K. Maxwell in *New York Review of Books*, 1/28/93) is the previously unpublished 1959 Sorbonne doctoral dissertation of Luís de Matos, director of the library at the Gulbenkian Foundation for nearly 25 years. It begins with a preface by José V. de Pina Martins (pp. ix-xxviii), in Portuguese. The main text runs to p. 549 and is followed by an extensive bibliography (pp. 551-618) and index (pp. 623-68).

31. MATOS, Sérgio Campos. *Historiografia e memória nacional no Portugal do século XIX (1846-1898)*. Lisbon: Colibri, 1998. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers As new. 578 pp., (1 l.), tables in text. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-8288-86-7. \$125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Impressive work, with copious footnotes, bibliography (pp. 499-536), tables, and ample analytical index.

***32. MATTOSO, José.** *A escrita da história: teoria e métodos*. Lisbon: Ed. Estampa, 1988. Imprensa Universitária, 67. 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 212, (2) pp. ISBN: none. \$20.00

FIRST EDITION. Subsequent editions appeared in 1997, 2002 and 2019.

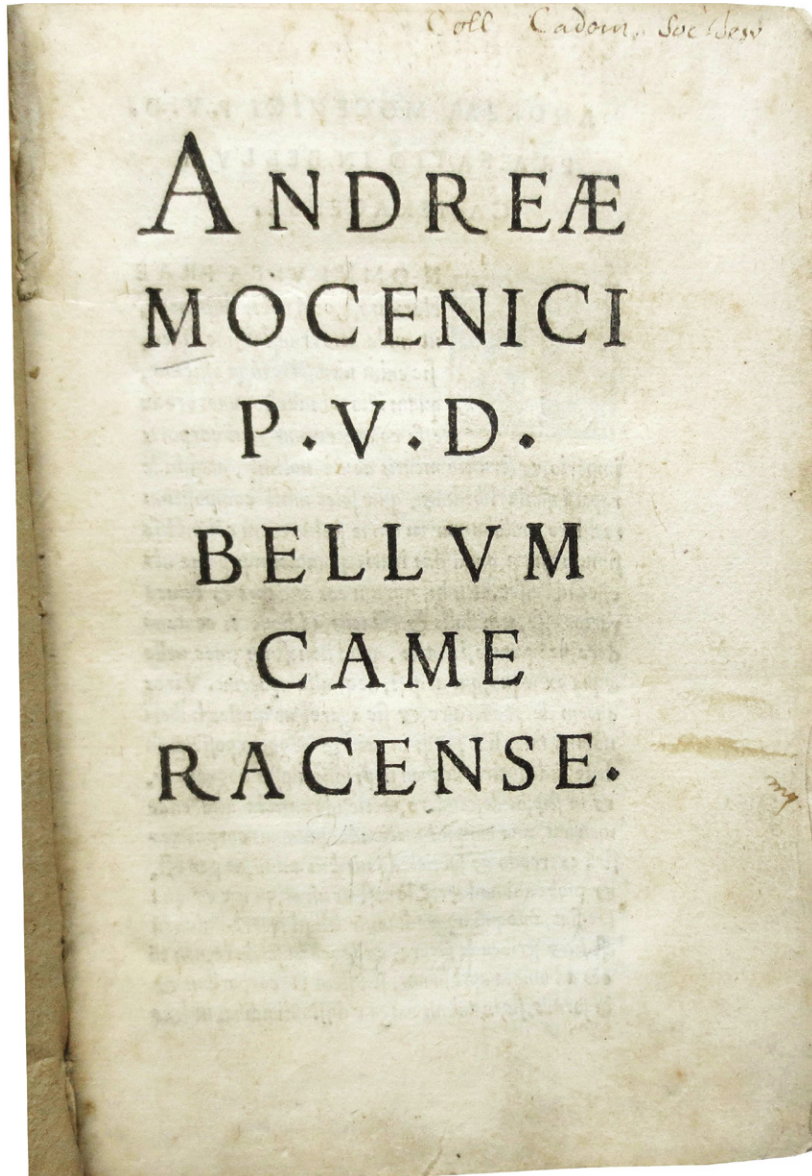
José [João da Conceição Gonçalves] Mattoso (born Leira, 1933), outstanding medieval historian and university professor, recognized in Portugal and internationally as one of the most distinguished scholars of the history of medieval Portugal. Much of his scholarly work is largely devoted to that period. He was for 20 year a Benedictine monk, living in the Abbey of Singeverga, Belgium, under the name Frei José de Santa Escolástica Mattoso. During this time, he received an undergraduate degree with a major in history, followed by a doctorate in medieval history from the Catholic University of Louvain. Returning to secular life in 1970, he taught at the Universidade de Lisboa and at the Universidade Nova, serving as director of the Torre do Tombo from 1996 to 1998. He is the author of an extensive bibliography.

Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516

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

FIRST EDITION, with a reference to Hispaniola on leaf q8v, as well as a reference to the Portuguese in India under King Manuel I, which begins on q8v and continues on to leaf r1r. This work is the most important contemporary source for the history of Venetian territory in the period 1509-1516.

The *Bellum Cameracense* is a history of the Italian wars of 1508 to 1516, in which shifting alliances fought for control of Northern Italy. The League of the Cambrai, 1508-10, was an alliance initially formed by Pope Julius II, together with Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, King Louis XII of France, King Ferdinand II of Aragón, and several Italian city-states against the republic of Venice, with the aim of checking Venice's

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territorial expansion. The Republic was soon on the verge of ruin. Its army was defeated by the French at Agnadello (1509); most of the territories it had occupied were lost; and Maximilian entered Venetia. The Republic had to make concessions to the pope and to Ferdinand. The Republic emerged from the war having suffered serious losses, but by no means crushed.

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

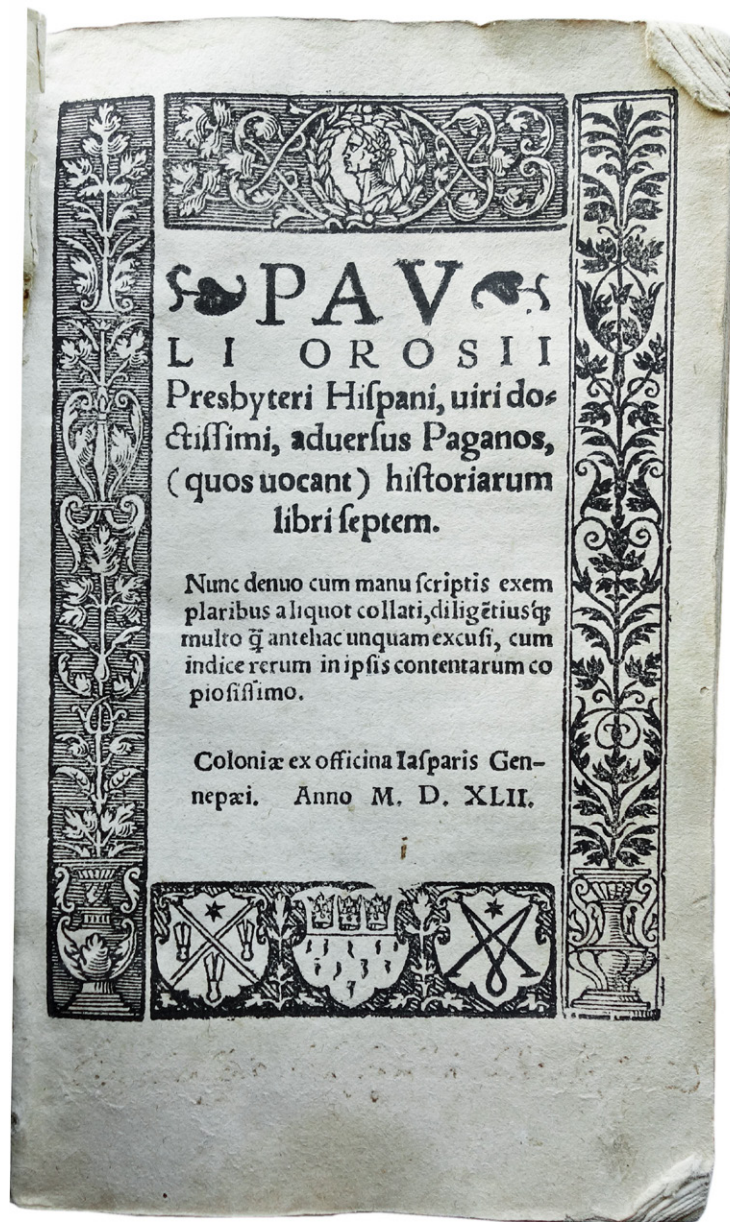
The work is dedicated to Andrea Gritti who had led a force of Venetians as *proveditor* and later served as commander of the Venetian forces. An Italian translation appeared in 1544.

* Adams M1518. Alden & Landis 525/11. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Italian STC*, p. 442. JCB I, i, 94. Cicogna 792. *Short-Title Catalog of Books Printed in Italy and of Books in Italian Printed Abroad, 1501-1600, Held in Selected North American Libraries*, II, 403. Not in *Harrisse* or *Additions*. Not located in *Porbase*. KVK (22 databases searched) locates copies in Staatliche Bibliothek Neuburg an der Donau, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg; online resource at Bibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Frankfurt-Universitätsbibliothek J. C. Senckenberg, Universitätsbibliothek Marburg, Halle / Saale-Franckesche Stiftungen Bibliothek, Hannover—Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Universität Wien.

First World Chronicle by a Native of the Iberian Peninsula—Influential for Historiographers Through the Middle Ages

*34. **OROSIUS, Paulus.** *Adversus paganos (quos vocant) historiarum libri septem*. Cologne: ex officina Iasparis Gennepaei [i.e., Gaspar Genepau], 1542. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (remains of ties, front hinge gone) stitched on a vellum fragment of a fourteenth (?) century gothic manuscript. Woodcut border on title-page with portrait bust at top, 3 coats of arms at foot and floral ornaments on sides. Slightly browned, light marginal dampstains toward end. Overall in fine condition. (16 ll.), 516 pp., (1 blank l.). \$2,500.00

Reprint of the edition of Cologne, 1536, with a new rendering of the text by J. Caesarius. This world chronicle is the first universal history still extant to be written by a native of the Iberian Peninsula. Orosius aims to demonstrate that calamities such as famine, earthquakes and pestilence were not caused by the wrath of the neglected pagan gods, and that in fact, such events had become less severe since the spread of Christianity.



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It had a tremendous impact on historiography through the Middle Ages. King Alfred is reputed to have translated it into Old English.

Orosius (b. ca. 390, d. after 431), a native of Braga (some say of Tarragona), was a friend of St. Jerome and a disciple of St. Augustine, at whose suggestion he wrote this work.

* Adams O301. *Bibliografia geral portuguesa* II, 111-2, item 10.¹⁵ (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). British Library, *Pre-1601 German STC*, p. 664. *Catálogo colectivo* O433 (listing one copy only, at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid). Graesse V, 51. See also Barbosa Machado III, 526-9; Antonio, *Biblioteca hispana vetus*, I, 235-46; Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 428. NUC: CtY, ICN. KVK (51 databases searched): Universitätsbibliothek Basel; Zentralbibliothek Zürich; Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire—Etat de Fribourg; Biblioteca cantonale Lugano; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Universitätsbibliothek Freiburg; Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig; Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußischer; National Library of Sweden (digital resource).

*On the Miracle of Ourique—
Includes a Leaf with Reproductions of Arabic Quotes*

35. [PEREIRA, Antonio Caetano]. *Exame historico em que se refuta a opinião do Sr. A. Herculano sobre a Batalha de Campo de Ourique a que elle chama jornada ou correria e affirma que de um tal facto não existe vestigio algum nos historiadores arabes. Offerecido a todos os Portuguezes amantes da gloria nacional por A.C.P.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1851. Large 8°, early plain yellow wrappers (some spotting and creasing). Partly unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. Old annotation in faded purple crayon (“20 / D”) in upper left blank corner of title page. 27 pp., (1 l. with reproductions of a series of quotes in Arabic cursive). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part of the *Eu e o Clero* pamphlet war; the author disagrees with Herculano.

In volume I of his *Historia de Portugal*, 1846, Alexandre Herculano called the Battle of Ourique a “pious fraud.” Legend had it that D. Afonso saw an apparition of Christ at Ourique in 1139, and that year is traditionally used as the foundation date for the Portuguese monarchy. The clergy and the press attacked Herculano for lacking patriotism and piety. In *Eu e o clero*, 1850 (addressed to the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon), Herculano denounced the fanaticism and ignorance of the Portuguese clergy. The controversy this set off continued for some years. Herculano’s statements on the Battle of Ourique are today accepted as correct.

Aside from this work, Caetano Pereira contributed two others to the *Eu e o clero* controversy: *A confirmação do Exame historico sobre a batalha de Ourique*, and *Commentario critico á Advertencia do 4º tomo da Historia de Portugal*.

Antonio Caetano Pereira (1799-1867), a native of Belem, was professor of Arabic at the Lycêo Nacional de Lisboa, and a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias.

* Innocência I, 100-1; on the author, also VIII, 107; on the *Eu e o Clero* controversy, II, 243-6, with this work n° 22. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 97. Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*, p. 19. OCLC: 65405102 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library);

958982182 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 503705586 (British Library, calling for only 27 pp.); 219016627 (University of Toronto-Downsview, calling for only 27 pp.); 432056766 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, calling for only 27 pp.); 253912087 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, without collation). Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, four at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (calling for only 27 pp.), and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Arquivo Regional e Biblioteca Pública da Madeira. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and the copies cited by Porbase.

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

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

37. RODRIGUES, José Honório. *Historiografia e bibliografia do domínio holandês no Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1949. Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Instituto Nacional do Livro. Coleção B1, Bibliografia VI. Large 8°, quarter red leatherette over marbled boards (boards worn), smooth spine with gilt short title. Slight browning. Internally in very good condition; overall good to very good. [iii]-xvii, 489, (1) pp., numerous black-and-white plates of title pages. \$125.00

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

38. RODRIGUES, José Honório. *Teoria da historia do Brasil. Introdução metodologica. Segunda edição, revista, aumentada e ilustrada*. 2 volumes. São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1957. Large 8°, original yellow illustrated wrappers (some wear and soiling). Overall in good condition. xviii, (2), 684 pp. 2 volumes. \$80.00

Second edition, expanded and illustrated, of this important work.

- *39. **SILVA, Maria Beatriz Nizza da.** *Guia de história do Brasil colonial*. Porto: Universidade Portucalense, 1992. Monografias, 2. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 146 pp., (1 blank l.). ISBN: 972-9354-11-1. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A most helpful guide to the history and historiography of Brazil prior to independence. Contents include summaries of the history of, and current trends in, the historiography of colonial Brazil; a select bibliography (pp. 57-93) of books, reference works, and journal articles; brief descriptions (pp. 94-124) of important archival holdings in the Torre do Tombo and other Portuguese archives; and a select bibliography (pp. 125-136) of important contemporary published and manuscript sources. One of 1,000 copies.

Possibly the First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript, Dedicated to and from the Library of One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões

- *40. **SOARES, Manoel de Moraes.** *"Epithomo historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos"* Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gafferred. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this **unpublished** eighteenth-century "epitome" is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Moraes Soares' manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography—perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal's great Enlightenment figures, the Duke of Lafões.

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (*Fabulas de Phedro*) was published in 1785, and popular

Epithome
Historico-Medico-Politico.

Em que se referem as honras, as estimacões,
e as Liberalidades, que todos os Principes do
Mundo dependem com os Medicos do seu
respectivo tempo, &c.

Offerecida
Ao Ilmo. e Exmo. Senhor D. Joao
de Braganca Sousa e Siqueira.
Duque de Lafões, Marquez de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda e General das armadas
da Corte, e da Estremadura, junto a Véssea.

por
Manoel de Moraes Soares, Cavalleiro.
Fidalgo da Casa Real. Mag. Medico da Sua
Real Camera, Professo na Orde de Christo,
Academico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-
titense, &c.



enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine's work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as *Memoria sobre a inoculaçam das bexigas* (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Moraes Soares published *Memorial critico-medico, historico-physico-mechanico*, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the "Epithome historico-medico-politico." However, the *Memorial* is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the *Memorial*. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript's dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author's praise in the dedication of the Duke's "sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova," we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic "Epithomo" notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words "historico-medico-politico" in the title accurately reflect the author's concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed "Lista Geographica" (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world's educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d'Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malpighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederik Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner's specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal's reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall he became one of



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the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

* See Innocência VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, *História dos estabelecimentos científicos* volumes II & V.

The Most Complete Early Edition of Tacitus Printed in Spain

41. TACITUS, Gaius Cornelius. *Tacito español, ilustrado con aforismos, por Don Baltasar Alamos de Barrientos. Dirigido a Don Francisco Gomez de Sandoval Rojas, Duque de Lerma, Marques de Denia, &c....* Madrid: Por Luis Sanchez a su costa, y de Juan Hasrey, 1614. Folio (29.4 x 21 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (one thong fore-edge clasp preserved), horizontal manuscript short title and "Ilustrada // por // Baltasar Alamos" near head of spine, and early manuscript decorative flourish near foot, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title within historiated border made up of 8 panels. Engraved arms of the dedicatee on fifth preliminary leaf. Woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. Text in roman and italic, with a smaller size for the commentary running on 2 or 3 sides of the text. A few leaves with slight toning; a few other leaves in index with minor foxing. Overall in fine condition. Armorial stamp "Beardsley" at center of front pastedown endleaf. (14 ll.), 1003, (1) pp., (76 ll.). Pagination skips from 554 to 604, but text and signatures indicate that there is nothing missing. †⁴, †¹⁰, A-Z⁸, 2A-2B⁸, 2C-2P⁶, 2Q-2Z⁸, 3A-3Q⁸, 3R⁶, ¶-¶⁸, a-g⁸, h⁴. Leaf Qq3 missigned A3; Aaa4 missigned Aa7; Ccc3 unsigned; KKK2 missigned KKK3; ¶¶2-4 missigned ¶¶2-4. \$3,400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Spanish translation of the complete works of Tacitus to be published in Spain. Alamos de Barrientos' version was preceded in print by that of Emanuel Sueyro, published at Antwerp, 1613, but had been composed earlier: Alamos notes in his preface that he received an *aprobacion* for the work in 1594, but for various reasons was unable to publish until 1614. Both Sueyro and Alamos de Barrientos based their translations on the Justus Lipsius editions of Tacitus, so there is some similarity between them. The present translation includes a life of Tacitus by Justus Lipsius, the *Annals*, the *Histories*, *Germany* and the *Agricola*. Alamos added "Aforismos," which appear as marginalia, and a translation of the geographical appendix that appeared in Lipsius' edition. The "Aforismos" were extracted and published separately in Antwerp, 1651 and Brussels, 1724; the complete translation did not appear again until the end of the nineteenth century.

The fascinating title page of this work has eight compartments with figures illustrating quotes from Tacitus. The quotes, which appear as captions, are a clever way of



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advertising the wisdom and wit of Rome's greatest historian. For example, at the upper right, above "Non poena semper, sed saepius poenitentia contentus" (*Agricola*: "Nor was it always punishment, but far oftener penitence, which satisfied him") is a crowned woman holding a palm branch, with instruments of punishment lying unused at her feet. At the lower right, three gentlemen in fashionable attire (ruffs, high hats, tights) are seated around a table with books open to display the authors' names (Thucydides, Polybius, Tacitus, etc.). Below is the advice, "Plura consilio, quam vi, perficiuntur" (*Annales*, "More things are accomplished well by good planning than by force"). At the lower right, a commander in full armor and a ruff surveys his army and a distant castle: no fewer than three pithy quotes accompany this image.

There is disagreement about the number of leaves in the index at the end of this work. Perez Pastor and Palau call for 16 + 68 leaves (total of 84 ll., or 168 pp.). *NUC* lists several different versions with the same imprint: one with 146 pp. at the end, one with 151 pp., one with 152 pp., one with 153 pp. Our copy, with 76 leaves, collates as the copy in the Folger Library (F-F⁸, a-g⁸, h⁴).

Provenance: Theodore S. Beardsley, Jr. (1930-2012), noted bibliophile and scholar, Director of the Hispanic Society of America (1965-1995), and author of *Hispano-Classical Translations Printed Between 1482 and 1699* (Pittsburgh: Duquesne University Press, and Louvain: Editions E. Nauwelaerts, 1970), among other writings.

* Beardsley 144. Palau 326438. Perez Pastor 1307. Heredia 2999: without collation. Salvá 2793: calling for 76 ll. at end. Goldsmith T2. HSA p. 548: lacking the title page. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 366.

***42. TORGAL, Luís Reis, José Amado Mendes and Fernando Catroga.**
História da história em Portugal, sécs. XIX-XX. Second edition. 2 volumes.
(Lisbon): Temas e Debates, 1998. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 491 pp., illustrations and graphs in text; 437 pp., illus. ISBN: 972-759-090-X; 972-759-091-8. *2 volumes.* \$90.00

Important work. Volume I is subtitled *A história através da história*; volume II *Da historiografia à memória histórica*. Originally published by the Círculo de Leitores, 1996.



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