

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 382
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

RICHARD C. RAMER

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SPECIAL LIST 382 *THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE*

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SPECIAL LIST 382

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Procession and Prayers in Mecca to Ward Off the Persians

1. ANTONIO, João Carlos [pseudonym of António Correia de Lemos]. *Relaçam de huma solemne e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizerão os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16 de Julho de 1728. Para alcançar a assistencia de Deos contra as armas dos Persas; e aplacar o flagello da peste, que todos os annos experimenta a sua Monarquia. Traduzida de huma que se recebeo da Cidade de Constantinopla por ... Primeira parte [only, of 2].* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with arms of Portugal and five-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Minor marginal worming (touching a few letters at edges), light browning, lower margin unevenly cut but not touching text. Barely in good condition. 21, (2) pp. \$700.00

First Edition in Portuguese, with a lengthy and detailed description of a procession at Mecca. After a sweeping survey of times when God has smitten mortals by the tens of thousands (pp. 3-5) and a shorter look at the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent (pp. 5-7), Correia de Lemos focuses on the current sultan, who is depressed at the news that 500,000 Persians are marching against the Empire. He orders that governors and religious men from throughout the Empire congregate at Mecca, in hopes of assuaging the wrath of God and Mohammed. Translations of edicts from the Sultan and his Mufti in Constantinople are included, dated year of the Hegira 1140 and 1141 (1727, 1728). Oddly, the Sultan's name is given in the edict as Mustapha II, but Mustapha had abdicated in 1703; his brother Ahmed III reigned from 1703 to 1730.

A significant part of the book is occupied by a detailed description of several dozen groups who participated in the procession at Mecca. The sixth group, for example, was 78 Jews, "com vestidos rotos, as cabeças, e barbas rapadas, cadeas aos pescoços, as mãos atadas, aos quaes haviam queimar vivos; representavão estes as 78 feitas em que se dividio o Alcoram: e por serem estes huma canalha a que summamente aborrecem os Turcos, se executa nelles este genero de castigo."

A second part with 24 pages (missing here) was also published in 1730. It bears the title, *Relaçam da solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte ottomana fizerão os turcos na cidade de Meca, em que se expoem a pratica que o Mouftifez depois de acabada a procissão, e outras circunstancias, que occorrerão dignas de curiosidade. Com hum extracto do nascimento, vida, e morte de Mafoma, com algumas ficçoens ridiculas do seu Alcoram, em que tam cegamente vive aquella barbara gente ... Segunda parte.* According to a note near the end of the text, this included the Mufti's speech at Mecca and more details on Muslim customs.

Despite the title of the work, there is little mention of the plague, which struck the urban centers of the Ottoman Empire almost annually, with devastating effects on the military and the economy.

Antonio Correia de Lemos (Lisbon, 1680-1747 or later) was a printer in Lisbon, producing the *Gazeta* for many years. Innocêncio attributes to him this work, the

RELACAM
 DE
 HUMA SOLEMNE,
 e extraordinaria
 PROCISSAM
 DE
 PRECES,

QUE POR ORDEM DA CORTE OTTOMANA
 fizeraõ os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16.
 de Julho de 1728.

*PARA ALCANGAR A ASSISTENCIA
 de Deos contra as armas dos Persas; e aplacar o fla-
 gello da peste, que todos os annos experimenta a
 sua Monarquia.*

TRADUZIDA DE HUMA QUE SE RECEBEU
 da Cidade de Constantinopla.

Por JOAM CARLOS ANTONIO.
 PRIMEIRA PARTE.



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,

Na Officina de PEDRO FERREIRA, Impressor da Corte.

Anno M. DCC XXX.

Com todas as licenças necessarias, e Privilegio Real.

Almanach universal para o anno de 1731, A Fenix das tempestades renascida, 1732, and Systema politico da Europa, 1734.

* Innocência I, 116 (attributing the work to Correia de Lemos) and VIII, 118 (with collation). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 577. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 391. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 54986785 (Yale University, Newberry Library: calling for a second part with 24 pp.); 612704709 (Houghton Library: calling for 2 parts). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

2. BARGRAVE, Robert. *The Travel Diary of Robert Bargrave Levant Merchant 1647-1656*. Edited by Michael G. Brennan. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1999. Hakluyt Society, Third Series, volume 3. Large 8°, publisher's boards with dust jacket. As new. xix, 288 pp. ISBN: 0904180638.

\$25.00

Bargrave (1628-1661) traveled extensively as a merchant from 1647 to 1656. Here he recounts trips to Constantinople (1647-1652), with visits to Gibraltar, Majorca, Siena, and Florence; from Constantinople overland to England via Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Germany, and the Low Countries (1652-1653); in Spain, Sicily, Italy, and the Morea (Greece); and his return from Venice via Trento, Innsbruck, Augsburg and Heidelberg.

Bulgarian Atrocities,

Plus Social, Economic & Political Notes on Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria

3. BLANQUI, Jérôme Adolphe. *Voyage en Bulgarie pendant l'année 1841*. Paris: W. Coquebert, 1845. 8°, recent antique sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, dark red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, with author and short title in gilt, other compartments with gilt fillets and tooling in blind, original yellow printed wrappers (backed, slightly soiled) bound in. Light marginal dampstaining to first half of book, some foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. x, 414 pp.

\$200.00

Second edition of a work first published Paris, 1843. The brutal suppression by the Turks of a Christian insurrection in Bulgaria in 1841 attracted wide notice in France, and Blanqui was charged by the French government to undertake a fact-finding mission. During August and September 1841 Blanqui travelled the length of Bulgaria, from Belgrade to Sofia and then on to Adrianopolis and Constantinople, before returning to France. In addition to lengthy discussions of the insurrection and its causes, the Christian and Muslim religions, and future prospects for Christianity in Bulgaria, Blanqui records his observations of the present social, economic and political states of Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Blanqui (1798-1854) was born at Nice and, while a schoolmaster in Paris, became a protégé of the noted economist Jean Baptiste Say. In 1833 he succeeded Say in the chair of political economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Blanqui travelled widely to collect information for his important *Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe* (Paris, 1838) and other works.

* *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1910-11) IV, 42. NUC: NjP, PPULC, PPL. OCLC: 11491413; 492249204.

*Includes Discussion on the Governement, Language, Religion,
Nobility & Military of the Ottoman Empire*

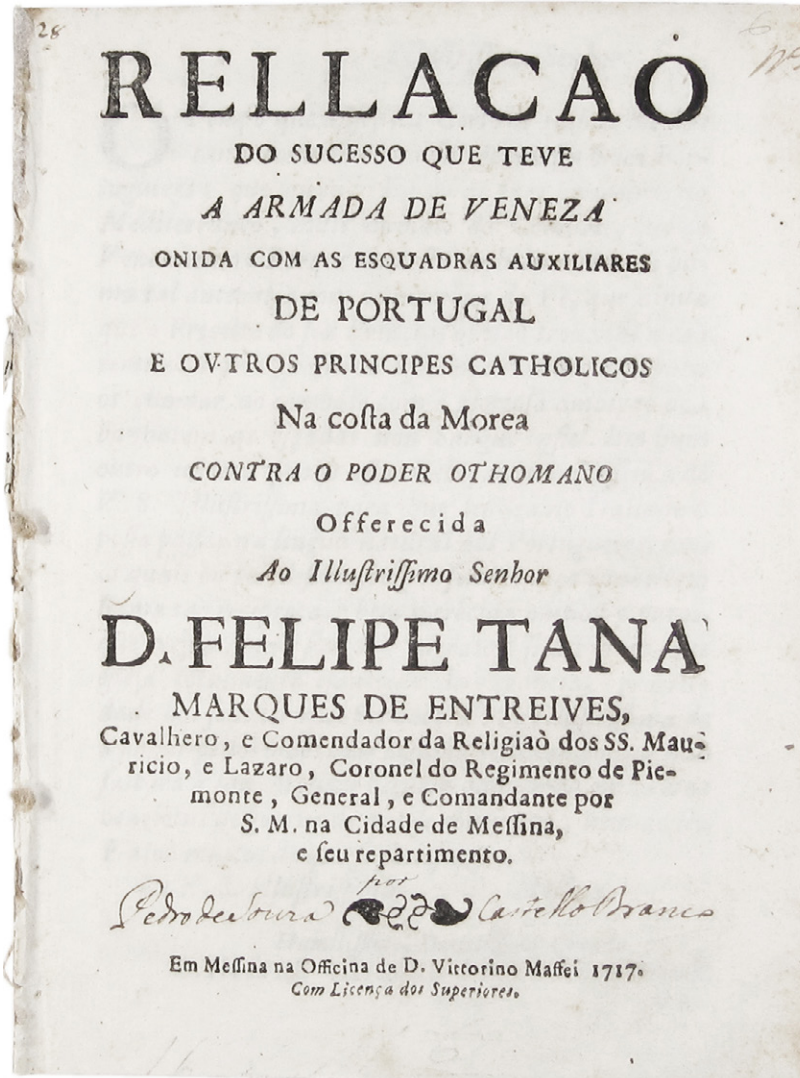
4. CAPMANY Y DE MONTPALAU, Antonio. *Descripcion politica de las soberanias de Europa. Contiene un estado geografico, historico, y economico de todos los imperios, reynos, repúblicas, y demás estados soberanos que existen actualmente en esta parte del mundo, con la noticia de la fundacion, consitutucion, policia, poblacion, títulos y fuerzas de cada uno de ellos.* Madrid: Oficina de D. Miguel Escribano, a costa de la Real Compañia de Impresores y Libreros, 1786. 4°, contemporary mottled calf (some stains, especially to front cover, corners worn), smooth spine richly gilt (defective at head), citron leather label, compartment below label (another label?) effaced, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Some small marginal staining. Overall in good to very good condition. Early title-page inscription: "Del uso del P. Fr. Juan Alonso." (5 ll.), 494 [i.e. 496] pp. Page numbers 87-8 repeated (leaves L4 and M1).

\$250.00

FIRST EDITION. Covers the government, language, religion, nobility, military, etc. of Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Russia, Naples, Poland, Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, the Papal States, Venice, Holland, Genoa, Lucca, Tuscany, Bologna, Malta, Parma and Modena. Of the author, Colmeiro writes, "Es el único que hasta ahora ha intentado ilustrar la historia de la economía política de España, y ha mostrado el camino que debe seguir quien abrigue el loable deseo de completar su pensamiento" (*Biblioteca de los economistas españoles* pp. 56-7).

A note in *NUC* says that this work was originally published in 1783, as part of a work entitled *Compendio historico, geográfico y genealógico de los soberanos de España*. No work by that title is listed in Palau, *NUC* or Sempere y Guarinos. However, a search for the *Descripcion* in OCLC finds *Compenoio* [sic] *cronologico-historico de los soberanos de Eudropa* [sic]: *comprehende los imperios, reynos, principados, república, y demás estados soberanos, hoy existentes en Europe* (10384338, with no comment on the relationship of this work to the *Descripcion*).

* Palau 43368: without collation. On the author, see Sempere y Guarinos II, 132-44. *NUC*: ICU, CLSU, MH, NjP. OCLC: 26843425 (New York Public Library, University of Arizona, University of Southern California, University of Chicago, Harvard University, Princeton University, University of Texas-Austin, Swiss National Library); 265432547 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, British Library, Cambridge University, National Library of Scotland); 433547080 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca); 807840180 (Biblioteca Universitat Barcelona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 762590553 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433547084 and 433547091 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España). Jisc repeats British Library, Cambridge University, and National Library of Scotland. CCPBE and Rebuin cite numerous copies.



Item 5

*Turkish Naval Victory Maintains Control of the Peloponnesus
For the Ottoman Empire*

5. [CASTELO BRANCO, Pedro de Sousa, writing under the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino]. *Relacao do sucesso que teve a Armada de Veneza onida com as esquadras auxiliares de Portugal e outros principes catholicos na costa da Morea contra o poder othomano offerecida ao Illustrissimo Senhor D. Felipe Tana Marques de Entreives ... Comandante por S.M. na Cidade de Messina, e seu repartimento.* Messina: Na Officina de D. Vittorino Maffei, 1717. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 19. Overall good to very good condition. Old ink number (trimmed) in upper outer corner of title page. Author's name added in contemporary ink manuscript in blank portion of title page above imprint. 19 pp. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eyewitness account of a naval action off the coast of Morea, in the Peloponnesus, Greece, during the Seventh Ottoman-Venetian War (1714-1718). Venice had lost the Peloponnesus to the Ottomans in 1715, but while she was unable to fight the Turks on land, she was still a power at sea. By 1717 Venice had gained the financial support of Pope Clement XI, and several Catholic rulers sent ships to Venice's aid. The Portuguese sent a small fleet, which arrived at Corfu on June 10 to rendezvous with the Venetians and the Knights of Malta. The author focuses on the preparation of the Portuguese fleet, its commanders, the strategy of the combined fleet, confusion in the Venetian command, and the damages to the Portuguese ships at the Battle of Matapan, on the southern coast of Greece.

The battle was a strategically decisive Ottoman victory, since it totally frustrated the Venetian efforts to regain the Peloponnesus. The Ottomans lost no ships compared to three Venetian and allied ships sunk, and much damage done to others.

Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco (Lisbon, 1678-1755), present at the action described here, is listed as the author by Innocência. He signed (in print) the dedication (leaf A2 recto) with the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino. Castelo Branco was a Commendador da Ordem de Christo and served in the army and navy, reaching the rank of general and of governor of Setubal. He was the translator of the Abbé de Vallemont's *Elementos da historia*, in 5 volumes, 1734-1751.

* Innocência VI, 448-9: "exemplares são raros," with a long discussion of this work. Figanière 402. Duarte de Sousa I, 330. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 41 (giving an orthographically incorrect version of the title). OCLC: 47727741 (Indiana University-Boxer Collection-Lilly Library); 807613220 (Biblioteca Universitat Barcelona); 776428130 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 560630088 (National Maritime Museum). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, attributing the work to Castelo Branco. Jisc locates a copy at the National Maritime Museum, attributing the work to Inofre Chirino.

Beginning of the Austro-Turkish War

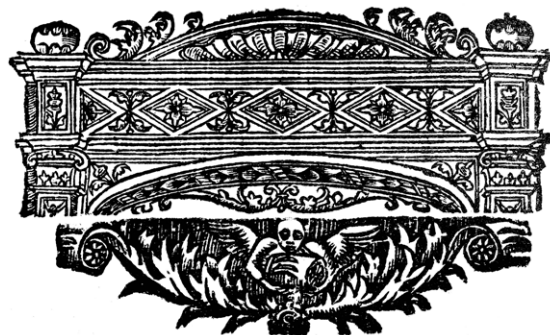
6. [CHARLES VI, Holy Roman Emperor 1711-1740. José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto em que a Sacra Catholica, e Imperial Magestade de Carlos VI. Emperador dos Romanos, Sempre Augusto, publica a justificação dos motivos, que o fizeram resolver a declarar a guerra contra os Turcos. Traduzido da Cópia, que os seus Ministros communicáram aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1737. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. 3. Minor foxing at edges. In good to very good condition. 14 pp. \$400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Emperor Charles VI summarizes his alliance with the Russians and relates diplomatic negotiations with the Turks whose failure led the Russian emperor and then himself to declare war.

The Russians went to war with the Ottoman Empire in 1735; Emperor Charles VI joined them in July 1737. Charles' earlier war against the Turks (1716-1718) had resulted in substantial territorial gains in Serbia. In the Austro-Turkish War of 1737-1738, most of those gains were lost. This expensive war, entered into when Austria and the Holy Roman Empire were already engaged in the War of the Polish Succession, and following a number of other very expensive wars, caused great discontent at home in Vienna.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocêncio IV, 349: identifying the author (i.e., translator?) as Mascarenhas. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 661, 770. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 60768473 (Newberry Library, HoughtonLibrary); 78008294 (Princeton University); 433230141 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a three copies (in 2 separate records), all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.



French Romantic Visits Palestine and Egypt

7. CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste René de. *Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary during the years 1806 and 1807, by Translated from the French by Frederic Shoberl.* Philadelphia: by Moses Thomas, 1813. 4°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edges tinted green. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Library stamp on title page of the Apprentice's Library, touching 2 lines of title page; stamped call number (?) between lines; 2 manuscript call numbers in margins, one scored. 542 pp., (1 blank l.) \$300.00

This account of Chateaubriand's travels is infused with his usual picturesque and poetic sensibility: "one of the more interesting early nineteenth century French accounts," says Kalfatovic. The *Travels* includes comments on Arabs, Jerusalem, Constantinople, the Dead Sea, Hannibal, St. Louis, monks in the Near East, Ephesus, Mycenae, the Nile, pilgrims, Tunis, architecture, the Turks, and much more. The translation from *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem*, 1811, is by Frederick Shoberl (1775-1853), a London-born journalist, editor, and writer. It was extremely popular, soon appearing London, 1811 and 1812, New York, 1814, and again in Philadelphia, 1816.

As the first French writer of the Romantic school, François Auguste René de Chateaubriand (1768-1848) was enormously influential. By 1806 he had already published *René*, *Atala*, and *Génie du Christianisme*. The latter won him the support of Tsarina Elizabeth Alexeievna, who sent him a large sum of money, with which he set out on a tour of Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, and Spain. The trip also provided him with background for a prose epic, *Les Martyrs*, 1809.

* Kalfatovic, *Nile Notes of a Howadji* 218: listing French editions of Paris, 1811 and English translations published in London, 1812 and New York, 1814, but not listing this one. Howgego II, 190, E4: in the bibliography of travelers to Egypt and the Holy Land ("a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1806 in a quest for new imagery ... inspired his prose epic *Les Martyrs*"). OCLC: 5266035.

*British Naval Officer on
His Travels Around the Mediterranean, Including Marmaris*

***8. COLLINS, Francis.** *Voyages to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Malta, Asia Minor, Egypt &c. &c. from 1796 to 1801: with an Historical Sketch and Occasional Reflections.* London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 1809. 8°, recent burgundy half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled. Occasional light foxing. Overall in very good condition. 105 pp. \$300.00

Second edition of this readable and informative travel narrative by an officer on H.M.S. *Dolphin*. Collins' account of his Mediterranean voyages includes extended descriptions of Lisbon and Porto, Sicily, Malta, Marmaris (Turkey), and Egypt, with observations on the history, antiquities, topography, architecture, social life and customs, and political situation of each. His experiences lead him to the conclusion that Britain is the best of all

the lands he has visited, because there "religious and civil liberty are well understood." Collins first published the *Voyages* himself in London in 1807. It then caught the eye of the enterprising publisher and bookseller Sir Richard Phillips, who published the second edition and simultaneously reissued it as Volume X in the First Series of his *Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels* (London, 1805-10). A Philadelphia edition appeared the same year, and three later London editions appeared over the next decade.

* Kalfatovic, *Nile Notes of a Howadji: A Bibliography of Travelers' Tales from Egypt* 208. Not in Foulché-Delbosc. Not in Hilmy, *Literature of Egypt*. NUC: DLC, NjP.

9. [CRIMEAN WAR]. *Guerra contra a Russia! Consideraçoes sobre o estado da Europa em 1854*. Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1854. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (slightly soiled and frayed). Unopened. In fine condition. 70 pp., (1 blank l. partially adhered to lower wrapper).

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; we have located no other copies. In the midst of the Crimean War, the author condemns Russian hypocrisy and urges the British, French, and their neighbors to wage war in order to secure peace, lest the Russians take over all Europe. He discusses at length the reasons for overcoming old rivalries and creating an alliance that can defeat the Russians. The rhetoric has a very Cold War or even present-day flavor: "Toque a rebate nos campos, erga-se a Europa! Ahi estão os Russos!" (p. 69). The Crimean War (1853-1856) was part of a long-running battle to gain control over the enfeebled Ottoman Empire.

* OCLC: 1001202335 (University of London); 940197132 (without location). Not located in Porbase. Jisc locates a single copy, at the University of London. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

10. GODINHO, P. Manuel, S.J. *Relação do novo caminho que fez por terra e mar vindo da Índia para Portugal no ano de 1663 ... Introdução de Augusto Reis Machado*. (Lisbon?): Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1944. 4°, original printed wrappers (minor soiling and wear). Title page printed in blue and black. Overall in fine condition. xvi, 232 pp., (2 ll.).

\$60.00

Third edition of this "remarkable account" (Bell p. 221), a rare and important work on the Near East. The Jesuit Manuel Godinho (ca. 1630-1712) describes his ten-month journey in 1663, mostly overland, from India to Portugal by way of Ormuz, Cormorão, Baçorá, Babylonia, Baghdad, Ana, Taibe and Aleppo to Alexandreta; from there he sailed to Marseille. Chapter 13 gives a brief history of Persia and a description of its wealth, power, customs and religion. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, 1665, and is rare; the second appeared in 1842. This third edition includes an introduction by Reis Machado (pp. ix-xvi) and the subject index, which had appeared in the 1665 edition but not in the 1842 edition.

* Welsh, *Greenlee Catalogue* 5385.

16
PER DAMIANVM A GOES.

ni⁹ induit, ceterosq; itidē facere iubet. Quo facto, canere atq; saltare incipit, ceterisq; insequentib⁹, magnū clangorē, & vocū, & tubarū p totā noctē excitāt. Id quidē agebāt, vt hostes crederēt ipsos eo aīo atq; virtute adhuc esse, qua in principio dimicationis fuerāt, quas qdē choreas dux ducēs iter ipsas saltatiōes, ac clangores, lachrymis pfusus, suos ad sequēs praeliū mellifluis v̄bis hortabat. q̄ q̄ certā calamitatē, si rursus arx oppugnaret, ob paucitatē suorum, ac viriū debilitatiōē perspectam habebant, singultibus, & cordiū palpitatione, lachrymis sui fortissimi ducis, q̄ viuo, nihil timere cōluerant, inter canendū inseruiebāt, sanctissime asseuerātes, se in vltima dimicatiōe ea obstinatiōe animorū pugnāturos, vt si Turca loco potirēt, nō antea pugnandi, q̄ viuēdi finē facturos, nec vnq; passuros, vt viui in hostiū potestatem veniant, cedib⁹ & stragibus vltionē suā mortis petīturos, eamq; victoriā hostibus luctuosissimā futuram, nō enim se in spem vitæ, sed ad vindictam mortis certāturos. Interim nostris in huiusmodi saltatiōib⁹, & cātilenis impeditis, dux certis hoībus, qb⁹ maxie fidebat, iussit, vt ex tormētis maritimę parti adiacētib⁹, vbi semp minus (q̄ppe latus illud natura erat munitū) iminebat piculi, puluis adimerēt, vt ex illo cupas ac globos igneos implerēt, quo in sequentis diei dimicationem partem eam, qua arx terram spectat, munitiorem tutioremq; haberent.

Omni

Account of the First Siege of Diu by a Leading Portuguese Humanist, with a Letter Justifying Portuguese Conquests

11. GOES [or Góis], Damião de. *Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538* Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D⁴, E⁶. Several leaves bound out of order. \$16,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

22

De vultu Arpinas ciuem te vendicet, an non
 Iudicet: ex scriptis Tullius argueris.
 Hoc quoq; testatur Damianus amicus amico,
 Qui scatet culogijs plenus vbiq; tuis .
 Ille tuos mores omni virtute beatos
 Prædicat, & viuus pingit imaginibus,
 Qzq; modesto animo sis hoc in culmine rerum,
 Qz pura a vitijs pectora sancta geras.
 Qz facilis cunctis, doctos doctissimus ipse
 Quantum adames, quantū sedulus vsq; iuues.
 Cūcta docet, dignusq; fide ē, grauis autor, & ipsa
 Non aliter de te publica fama canit.
 Quod scribo ignoscas, huc me Damianus adegit,
 Paruimus iussis, culpa mea obsequij est.
 Noluit ille prius nostris obistere votis,
 Et facili nostras audijt aure preces.
 Nā premere hūc librū, tenebrisq; addicere certus,
 Admonitu nostro destitit oculere.
 Victus amore pudor, q (vt scis) est magn⁹ in illo .
 Indulsit nobis, morigerusq; fuit.
 Cūq; meo suasu sua scripta hæc publica fecit,
 Scribere me illius par fuit arbitrio,
 FINIS.

Turkish Army in Hungary

12. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. *Noticias do que se tem passado no exercito turco de Vngria, & em Constantinopla, desde o combate de Harsan & vitoria dos Imperiaes, até 8. de Novembro de 1687. Vindas em duas Cartas, a primeira de 8. de Outubro, & a segunda de 8. de Novembro do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1688. 4°, mid-twentieth-century blue-green wrappers. Woodcut vignette with two putti on title page. Woodcut initial on p. 2. In good condition. 16 pp. \$300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese.

* Not located in Innocência. NUC:MH. OCLC:79923363 (Van Pelt Library-University of Pennsylvania; Houghton Library-Harvard University). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Hostilities in Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia and Germany

13. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. *Prodigios do valor inauditos, executados pelas armas imperiaes, & auxiliares em Ungria, desde quatorze de Julyo, até vinte de Agosto do anno presente de 1685. Ganhando as quatro insignes vitorias da tomada da cidade de Esseck, sua assolação pelo fogo, & da sua celebrada ponte, liberdade da cidade de Estrigonia, do sitio nella posto por o Seraskier, ou Generalissimo Turco, com a derrota, & ruina da melhor parte do seu exercito, & o expugnavel da grande fortaleza de Neuheusel, chave da Christandade... publicouse em a Corte de Madrid em Terça feira 18 de Setembro deste anno de 1685 e se divulga nesta de Lisboa em o 1 de Outubro do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1685. 4°, mid twentieth-century green wrappers. Typographical bar above imprint on title page. Small marginal dampstain in final quire. In good condition. 31 pp. \$350.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese.

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 249693390 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. French Union Catalogue locates a single copy. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats the copy at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the one indicated by the French Union Catalogue.

*Includes a Map of the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek, Croatia)
Under Attack by the Imperial Army*

14. [GREAT TURKISH WAR]. *Vigessima relação histórica, pertencente ao estado, successos, & progressos da Liga Sagrada contra Turcos: publicada nesta Corte de Lisboa a 12. de Janeiro, do anno de 1687* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1687. 4°, disbound, in folding marbled cardboard case with calf label. Woodcut vignette of floral basket on title page. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. 12 pp., 1 folding engraved map (30 x 38.5 cm.) signed "Duarte fecit." \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this compendium of reports regarding the latest news from the front lines of the war with the Ottoman Empire, as well as events in Venice, Greece, and Dalmatia.

The Imperial army was facing the Turks at the border of modern Croatia and Hungary; among the events mentioned are the withdrawal of the Polish army to its headquarters, the loss of the fortresses of Sicklosch and Darda, and the attack on the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek) by the Imperial Army. The map depicts the bridge, the fortresses guarding either end, and the surrounding area, including two branches of the Darva River. The 8-kilometer-long wooden bridge at Osijek, built by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1566, was considered one of the wonders of the world. Osijek, in modern Croatia near the Hungarian border, became a Habsburg dominion on 29 September 1687, soon after the Imperial army decisively defeated the Turks at the Battle of Mohács (12 August 1687). Two commanders of the Imperial Army are mentioned: Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and Louis of Baden-Baden, Elector of Bavaria and Margrave.

We suspect that this account was compiled slightly before the Battle of Mohacs, a crushing defeat for the Ottoman Empire. Although the locations mentioned are near Mohacs, and the bridge at Osijek played an important role in the battle, the descriptions seem to be of several skirmishes rather than a single battle. Also, a rumor is reported that Sultan Mehmed IV had been garrotted, and his younger brother Suleiman II had succeeded him. Suleiman did ascend to the throne in 1687, but Mehmed was not murdered, merely imprisoned. The Battle of Mohács occurred soon after Suleiman's ascension.

Aside from events that occurred around Osijek and Darda, the account mentions Cossacks, emissaries from Muscovy, and the Crimean Tartars. From Venice comes news of victories in the Morea (Peloponnese Peninsula) and fireworks planned in the Castello neighborhood to celebrate a change of rule in Naples.

* Arouca R327. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 7200. Palha 4088. Not in Innocêncio, who lists numerous other *relações* on the activities of the Liga Sagrada (cf. XVIII, 242-3). Not located in Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*. On the engraver, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, 243-4; this work is not mentioned. NUC: MH. OCLC: 62503783 (Houghton Library); 80290219 (Houghton Library); 164847390 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 78959228 (location not cited). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Jisc.

15. HILMY, Prince Ibrahim. *The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan from the Earliest Times to the Year 1885 Inclusive. A Bibliography: Comprising Printed Books, Periodical Writings, and Papers of Learned Societies; Maps and Charts, Ancient Papyri, Manuscripts, Drawings etc.* 2 volumes in 1. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Maurizio Martino, (1993). Thick 8°, publisher's red buckram, spine gilt with black label. As new. vii, (1), 398 pp.; (1 l.), 459 pp. ISBN: none. *2 volumes in 1.* \$80.00

Facsimile reprint, limited to 250 copies, of the original London, 1886-1888 edition—indispensable for students of Egyptian archeology, history and the occult. Many entries include collations and detailed notes on contents and plates.

Palestine and the Persecution of Christian Religious Orders There

16. [JESU CHRISTO, João de, O.F.M.] *Viagem de hum peregrino a Jerusalem, e a visita que fez aos lugares santos. Por hum indigno filho do Serafico Patriarcha S. Francisco, F.I.D.I.C.* Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1819. 8°, contemporary quarter straight-grained crimson morocco over orange pebbled cloth boards (some wear at corners, slight chip near head of spine), smooth spine, gilt, gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Finely engraved folding plate. Very minor occasional soiling. Overall in very good condition. Old ink inscription "Bastos" in lower blank margin of title-page. 292 pp., folding engraved plate. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. In his visit to the Holy Land, Fr. João toured all the major sites in Jerusalem, as well as the Sea of Galilee, Bethlehem, Mt. Zion, and a few other places outside the city. At the end (pp. 233-71) he gives an account of the persecution suffered by the religious orders there since the mid-seventeenth century. Fr. João mentions, for example, an uprising of the people in 1756 when, in order to keep the members of several religious orders safe, the governor of the area had to lock them in the church of the Holy Sepulchre for seven months, where they lived on bread, water and herbs (p. 247). In 1799, when Bonaparte was invading Egypt, about 3,000 Turks attacked a monastery, shouting "Death to the Franks, who are spies for the French" (p. 251). Fr. João argues that it is Portugal's duty to support the religious orders in Palestine, because the Spanish have been seriously weakened by the recent war.

The engraved frontispiece (unsigned) shows scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin, the resurrection, and two Franciscans kneeling outside the Holy Sepulchre. The *Viagem* appeared in at least three later editions: Lisbon 1822, 1831 and 1837.

* Innocêncio III, 387: without collation. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 113. Not in Palha. Not in Monteverde, which lists the second edition (2953). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DHN. OCLC: 26155297 (Saint Bonaventure University, British Library); 828489157 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas; calls for 292 pp., without mention of the plate. Jisc repeats the British Library.

Criticizes British Foreign Policy in Spain, Portugal, and Greece

17. KNIGHT, Henrique [i.e. Sir Henry] Gally. *Carta dirigida ao Conde de Aberdeen, Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, por* London: Impresso por Bingham, 1829. Large 8°, stitched (loosening, first and final leaves detached). Dampstained. Final leaf creased, with nicks at edges. A reading copy. Ink inscription in blank portion of title page "M. Norton // Porto—6—1902." 35 pp. \$200.00

First edition in Portuguese, translated by Luiz Francisco Midosi from the *A Letter Addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, London, 1829. The translation was reprinted in *Documentos para a história das Cortes Geraes VI*, 817.

Knight, traveling across Europe, gives an overview of the decades following the French Revolution and describes the current turmoil in Spain, Portugal, and Greece. He reports widespread dissatisfaction on the Continent that in foreign affairs, the freedom-loving British have been supporting repressive governments.

Sir Henry Gally Knight (1786-1846), born at Langold, was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire (1814-1815) and a member of Parliament, 1814-1815 and 1821-1832. He was an authority on Norman architecture and author of several Oriental tales.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico, catalogo das obras nacionaes e estrangeiras relativas aos successos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834* (1892), p. 86. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal I*, 4296: giving the date as 1833; we have seen no actual copy with that date. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira" p. 158. OCLC: 51741243 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, University of Kansas); 606354236 (University of British Columbia); 904037751 (digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Not located in Jisc.

Maria Theresa Fights for Her Imperial Inheritance

18. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Carta circular, que a muito alta, e muito poderosa Senhora Maria Theresa, por graça de Deos Rainha de Hungria, Bohemia, Dalmacia, Croacia, e Esclovenia; Archiduqueza de Austria, Gran Duqueza da Toscana, Duqueza de Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Brabante, Limburgo, Luxemburgo, de Milam, Mantua, Parma, e Placencia, Marqueza de Moravia, da Alta, e baixa Lusacia, e de Marquezado do Sacro Romano Imperio; Condessa de Habsburgo, de Flandres, Bueldres, Gorizia, e Tyrol, &c. &c. &c. Escreveo em 21 de Janeiro deste anno á Emperatriz da Russia, ao Emperador dos Turcos, aos Reys da Gram Bretanha, e Sardenha, aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas, e a diversos Principes, e Estados do imperio Germanico. Traduzida da lingua Aleman na portugueza segundo a copia, da que recebeu a Republica de Hollanda. Por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1742. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament on

title page. Woodcut headpiece and 8-line initial on p. 3. Light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. Single old manuscript ink annotation in outer margin of p. 5. 8 pp. \$150.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this open letter to the rulers of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Sardinia, the Dutch Estates General, and diverse states of the Austrian Empire, from Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Parma. In spite of Salic law, Emperor Charles VI, persuaded the states within his dominion to agree to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, by which his daughter Maria Theresa was allowed to succeed him. Here she uses the title Queen of Hungary but not Empress, and declares that she wants her husband Francis Stephen to be elevated to emperor, strictly by legal means. She comments bitterly on attempts to subvert the succession by France, Spain, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia and asks for the support of her fellow rulers.

The War of the Austrian Succession began to percolate in 1740 with the death of Emperor Charles VI, and began full blast in 1742. It included several localized conflicts which began in 1738: the War of Jenkins' Ear, King George's War in North America, and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 350. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 742. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 668, 777. On the author see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 63191355 (Newberry Library); 165521118 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase cites three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Siege and Capture of Belgrade by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Austrians

19. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *A Aguia Imperial Remontada no Orbe da Lua Ottomana: ou Successos da Campanha de Sérvia neste anno de 1717 com a relação diaria do sitio da fortissima Praça de Belgrado, & individual noticia da gloriosa vitoria alcançada no dia 16. de Agosto do mesmo anno, do Exercito dos Turcos pelas Armas Imperiaes, Sendo Governador dellas, & Tenente General da Magestade Cesarea o Serenissimo Principe Eugenio Francisco de Saboya. Por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, edges rouged. Woodcut monogram on title-page, headpiece and initial on p. 3, and half-page woodcut on of double-headed eagle on final page. Foldlines. Light soiling. Repairs with paper to inner margin of most pages, occasionally touching a few letters. In good condition. 72 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the siege and capture of Belgrade, strategically located in Serbia at the junction of the Danube and Sava Rivers. The victory

A AGUIA IMPERIAL

Remontada no Orbe da Lua Ottomana:

O U

*SUCCESSOS DA CAMPANHA
de Sérvia neste anno de 1717.*

COM A RELAC,AM DIARIA DO SITIO DA
fortissima Praça de Belgrado, & individual noticia da gloriosa
vitoria alcançada no dia 16. de Agosto do mesmo anno, do
Exercito dos Turcos pelas Armas Imperiaes,

*Sendo Governador dellas, & Tenente General da
Magesdade Cesarea*

O SERENISSIMO PRINCIPE

EUGENIO FRANCISCO

DE SABOYA.

Por J. F. M. M.



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina de PASCOAL DA SYLVA,
Impressor de Sua Magestade.

Anno M.DCC.XVII.

Com todas as licenças necessarias, & Privilegio Real.

went to Austrian forces under Prince Eugene of Savoy. The narrative gives details of the Austrian and Turkish armies day by day, and a lengthy description of the final battle, on August 18, 1717, which began with an unusual night attack on the Turkish troops camped outside the city (pp. 52-69). Special mention is given to D. Manoel, Infante of Portugal, and other Portuguese volunteers serving with the Austrians.

After the capture of Belgrade the Turks sued for peace, ending the Austro-Turkish War (1714-1718) and leaving Emperor Charles VI free to join Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain. By the Peace of Passarowitz (1718), the Habsburg Empire gained Belgrade and northern Serbia, thus reaching its maximum expansion in the Balkans.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as "the savior of Christendom") and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisbon*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 346. Barbosa Machado II, 855. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 72, 374, 1952. OCLC: 807613932 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 22324701 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 252773420 and 250252373 (both Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates 6 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 2 in the Arquivo Nacional. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

Battle of Petrovaradin: Austrians Decisively Defeat a Larger Ottoman Force

20. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relação individual da famosa batalha de Peter-Varadin, em que as armas imperiaes em beneficio universal da Christandade, vencerão, & desbaratarão as forças do Imperio Ottomano*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 23 pp., 1 folding chart (reinforced at fold). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718.

This account, compiled from several others, gives an overview of events since the signing of the Treaty of Karlowitz, 1699, then describes the approach of Turkish forces, the first hostilities of the war, the disposition of troops, the course and aftermath of the battle, and subsequent celebrations in Vienna. At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by

Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events. The *Eclipse* is dedicated to D. Joseph Zignony, ambassador of Emperor Charles VI to the court of Portugal.

* Innocência IV, 343-53. Barbosa Machado II, 853. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 71, 368, 1950. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 313. Palha 4093. Ameal 1001. NUC: MH (Palha copy), CtY. OCLC: 807612330 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 22324716 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, McMaster University). Porbase locates two copies at the Arquivo Nacional and seven (plus a microfilm) at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Early Description of the Battle of Petrovaradin

21. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Relaçam da gloriosa victoria alcançada do Exercito Ottomano, pelas armas imperiaes, mandadas pelo Principe Eugenio de Saboya, entre Salankemen, & Carlowitz, no dia 5 de Agosto deste anno de 1716.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page; woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 8 pp.

\$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief preliminary description of the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, at which the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718. This account, based on preliminary reports that reached Portugal, gives only the outline of maneuvers during the battle, estimating losses to be 50,000 on the Turkish side, 4,000 on the Austrian side. Later in 1716 Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas published a much more complete account of the battle, *Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relaçam individual da famosa batalha de Peter-varadin*.

At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia. Petrovaradin is not mentioned by name; the location is given as near Karlowitz (modern Sremski Karlovici) and Salankemen (Stari Slankamen), both in Vojvodina.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics

and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 345; XVIII, 243. Barbosa Machado II, 853. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 372, 1951. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 313. Palha 4094. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. NUC: MH. OCLC: 22324766 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin); 560859343 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies plus a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the copy at the British Library.

Doom, Gloom, and Destruction Rain Down on the Ottoman Empire

22. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. *Carta notavel escrita de Gallipoli, bayrro em que habitão os Christãos na cidade de Constantinopola, escrita em 2 de Agosto deste anno de 1734.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. Augustiniana, 1734. 4°, disbound, early non-integral blank leaf attached at front. Caption title followed by six-line woodcut factotum initial. Woodcut tailpiece ornament at end. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$500.00

First Edition in Portuguese (or first and only edition?) of this breathless report of horrendous events in Constantinople: a storm with winds strong enough to tear off roofs and a blast of lightning that struck the sultan's seraglio, incinerating many of his concubines and the eunuch who was serving the sultan coffee. It rained rocks, two comets appeared for a week (17-22 July), and the sultan suffered terrible dreams. An old Egyptian called in to interpret these events foresaw the end of the Ottoman Empire at the hands of a monarch "que reduzirá as duas Cabeças da Aguia Romana a huma só, bordandolhe o peito de flores de ouro." At this time the double-headed eagle might symbolize the Austrian Empire (where the heads represent church and state), Russia, or the Byzantine Empire (where the heads represent dominance over East and West or over secular and religious affairs).

Predicting the imminent demise of the Ottoman Empire was a common pursuit at this time. This particular letter, dated 2 August 1734, purports to be from Christians in Gallipoli, where the Dardanelles leads into the Sea of Marmara. It might, of course, be entirely the work of Mascarenhas.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?) was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than forty years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 349: attributing this work to Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 993. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).

Includes Section on Constantinople

23. *Mercurio de España. Julio de 1798: one issue only.* Madrid: en la Imprenta Real, (1798). 8°, stitched. Small woodcut royal arms of Spain on title page. Dampstained, dog-eared, soiled at spine, first quire nicked at top edge, never affecting text. In good condition, if just barely. Pages 193-288. \$80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This issue includes substantial material on the Napoleonic Wars, including speculation about whether Napoleon was heading to Egypt or elsewhere (pp. 208-25), as well as sections on Turkey (Constantinople), Italy (Milan, Livorno, Genoa), Germany (i.e. the Holy Roman Empire: Vienna, Radstadt), and Great Britain (London, Ireland), Spain (Madrid, Vigo, Ronda). Under the heading "America," pages 273-5 deal with ecclesiastical appointments in Caracas.

According to Palau, this monthly periodical was published at Madrid beginning in 1738, as *Mercurio histórico y político*. In January 1784 the name was changed to *Mercurio de España*. Publication continued until 1830, with suspensions in 1808-1814 and 1822-1824. Complete runs are rare.

* Palau 165185.

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

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

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

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

The prologue gives details of Muley Ismail's ancestry and his actions, which included the murder of thousands, heavy taxes, the acquisition of hundreds of concubines and the siring of hundreds of children, and his transfer of the capital to Meknes, where he was

building a huge new city and royal complex. The testament (ff. 2v-4v) includes provisions for his slaves, concubines, children, Christian slaves, the Franciscans at Meknes, counterfeiters, thieves, vagabonds, prostitutes, and Jews. At the end is a glossary of Arabic terms such as *alcaçova*, *bamarkan*, *janezes*, and *xarife*.

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

Earthquake in Algeria

25. *Noticia de hum notavel successo acontecido em Africa no paiz de Constantina, em o mez de janeiro do prezente anno.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 4°, later plain wrappers (nearly split at spine). Woodcut vignettes on title page and at end. Browened. Overall in good condition. Old ink foliation "96-99" in upper out corners of rectos of each leaf. (1 l.), 6 pp. [final page misnumbered 5]. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A detailed account of the terrible earthquake which struck the Algerian city of Constantine and vicinity in January 1758, published for an audience for whom the memory of the devastating 1755 Lisbon earthquake was all too vivid. The anonymous author first invokes the memory of the Lisbon earthquake, accusing the Muslim infidels of North Africa of a total lack of concern for its victims. The author then describes in remorseless detail the main temblor, the many aftershocks, the ensuing damage, and the sufferings of the population, which sustained some 10,000 casualties.

Constantine is a few miles inland, East of Algeria.

* JFB (1994) N224. Monteverde 3754: "rara." Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, or Avila-Perez. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. NUC: IEN. OCLC: 23909805 (Newberry Library, Northwestern University, Princeton University, University of Minnesota, University of Cape Town). Porbase cites three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited in Porbase only. The European Library (72 databases searched) also locates only copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Catnyp, Hollis or Orbis.

Life of Mohammed, followed by Much on the Ottoman Empire

26. PEREIRA, João José. *Historia da vida, conquistas, e religião de Mafoma, e do governo civil, e militar do Imperio Ottomano, dos empregos, e funções religiosas, e de algumas particularidades curiosas do mesmo Imperio da Turquia* Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine

rubbed, defective at head and foot and missing a small piece in the fifth compartment from the head), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographica headpiece and factotum initial on p. 1. Engraved frontispiece portrait, vii, 381 pp., (1 blank l.). \$750.00

FIRST EDITION; the second, Lisbon 1808, did not include the portrait. Following the life of Mohammed (pp. 1-105) are chapters on the Ottoman Empire, covering such matters as Ramadan, marriage, the religious hierarchy, the pilgrimage to Mecca, the army and navy, criminal law, officials of the civil government and the Seraglio at Constantinople.

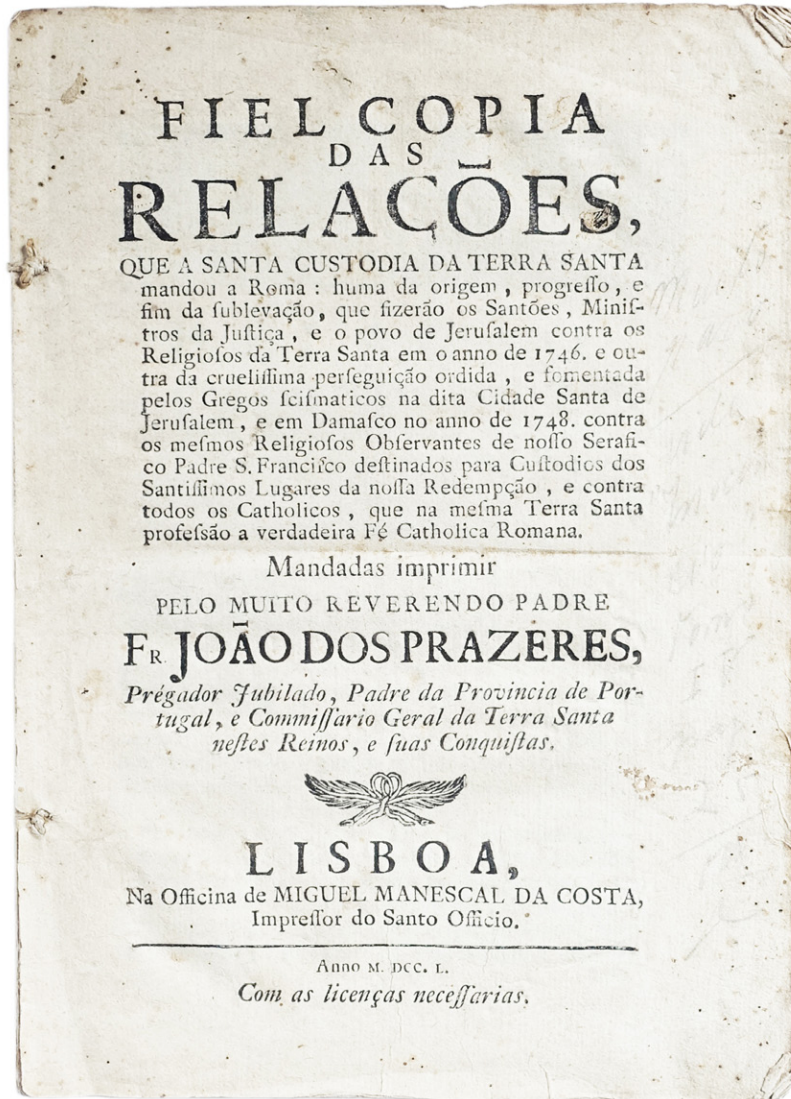
* Innocência III, 393; X, 289. Not in Palha. Azevedo-Samodães 2381. Monteverde 4035. NUC: NN.

"Turkish" Attack on the Island of Corvo, in the Azores

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

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

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



*Eyewitness Accounts of
Christian Uprisings and Persecution in the Holy Land*

28. PRAZERES, João dos, O.F.M., editor. *Fiel copia das relações, que a Santa Custodia da Terra Santa mandou a Roma ... Mandadas imprimir pelo muito Reverendo Padre Fr. João dos Prazeres* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1750. 4°, stitched. Minor soiling on first and final leaves; a few small holes in title-page, touching one letter of title. Overall in good condition. 52 pp. \$750.00

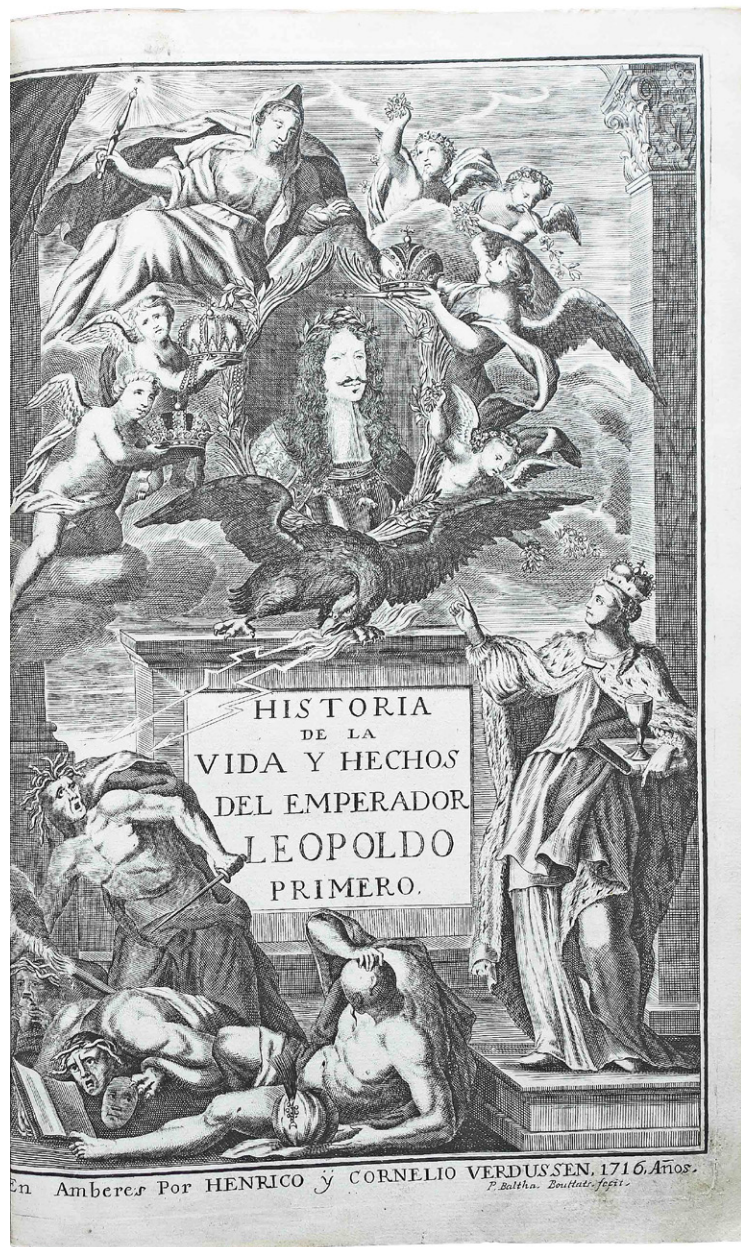
FIRST EDITION (or first edition in Portuguese?) of these two detailed, eyewitness accounts of events in the Holy Land. Neither Innocêncio nor Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* lists the *Fiel copia* or the two *relações* that comprise it. The first *relação* (pp. 3-24) describes an uprising in 1746 of the people of Jerusalem against the Catholics. The second *relação* (pp. 33-52) describes the persecution of Catholics, notably Franciscans, at the instigation of the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem and Damascus in 1748. It is preceded by several letters introducing the account (pp. 25-32).

João dos Prazeres (1648-1709) was one of P. Antonio Vieira's most notable disciples; of his principal work, *O Príncipe dos Patriarchas S. Bento*, only the first two volumes were published.

* Innocêncio IV, 25. Ameal 1835. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 25338320 (Northwestern University, Princeton University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 233940989 (National Library of Israel); 804394773 (Universitat de Barcelona); 560108089 (British Library, with a digitized copy). Porbase locates six copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library.

*Includes Portrait of Sultan Mahommed IV of Turkey
Engravings with the Siege of Neuhausel and the Encampment of the Turks at
Ansbek Being Confronted by Christian Troops at Visaulu*

***29. [RONCAGLIA, Constantino].** *Admirables efectos de la providencia sucedidos en la vida, e imperio de Leopoldo Primeiro, invictissimo Emperador de Romanos, reduzelos à Anales Historicos la Verdad* Alvaro [Díaz de] Cienfuegos [Sierra], trans. 3 volumes in 1. Antwerp: Henrico y Cornelio Verdussen, 1716. Folio (33 x 21 cm.), antique mottled calf, spine richly gilt in six compartments with raised bands, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, edges rouged. Finely engraved title-page. Printed title-pages with large woodcut devices depicting a lion. Woodcut initials, many large, 1 very large. Large engraved headpiece with arms of Don Luis de Borja y Centellas, Marques de Tarazen y de San Damian, Principe de Esquilache, Duque de Ciudad Real, etc. on leaf *3 recto. Numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces, many of which are rather large and intricate. 40 finely engraved plates. Text in 2 columns. Some minor marginal worming and spotting. An imposing book, overall in



Item 29

good to very good condition. Contemporary inscription on title-page. Engraved title-page (“Historia de la vida y hechos del Emperador Leopoldo Primero”), (6 ll.), 210 pp.; (1 l.), 363 pp.; (1 l.), 304 pp.; with a total of 40 engraved plates. *3 volumes in 1.* \$2,200.00

Second edition of the Spanish translation of this graphic history covering the years 1657-87 in the reign of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I (1658-1705), revised and with additional illustrations. The translator (Agüerina, Belmonte de Miranda, 1657-Rome, 1739), Jesuit, Cardinal, Latinist, teacher, historian and diplomat, was a man on extraordinary talent. The main subject is Leopold’s numerous campaigns, both military and diplomatic, against the Turks, French and Spanish. In 1658 he repulsed the Turks, who had attempted an invasion of Hungary. In 1683 the Turks were defeated at the gates of Vienna. The first Spanish edition appeared in Milan, 1696 (with only 22? [or 26] plates), a third was published in Milan, 1734, a fourth in Antwerp, 1735, and a fifth in Milan, 1740. It is interesting that the present edition appeared in the Austrian Netherlands shortly after the conclusion of the War of the Spanish Succession. Many of the fine engravings are accompanied by explanatory text. Subjects depicted on the plates are:

- Portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I;
- Portrait of John II Casimire, King of Poland;
- Portrait of Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden;
- Portrait of Queen Christina of Sweden;
- Portrait of general Count Raymondo de Montecucculi;
- Portrait of Leopold Wilhelm, Archduke of Austria;
- Battle of Leventz (1664);
- Battle of St. Gotthard;
- Portrait of Sultan Suleiman II of Turkey;
- Portrait of D. Mariana, Queen of Spain, mother of King Carlos II;
- Festivities (in Vienna?) in which are represented the combat of the four elements and dance on horseback celebrating the marriage of the Emperor Leopold I to the Empress Margaret Theresa (d. 1673), daughter of Philip IV of Spain;
- Portrait of Michael Coribut (i.e. Wisniowicki?), King of Poland;
- Plate with 4 engravings: 3 are portraits, of Peter, Count Zerin, Marques Francisco Francipani, and Count Ferenc Nádasdy, the fourth is of the beheading of Count Nádasdy at the Vienna town hall;
- Portrait of Louis XIV, King of France;
- Portrait of Henri de La Tour, Viscount of Turin;
- Allegorical plate depicting the wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire over the Low Countries, showing a Flemish lion freed from the chains of France, with Imperial eagles hovering above, etc.;
- Capture of Bonn;
- Portrait of John III Sobieski, King of Poland;
- Battles of Senes, St. Francis (near Strasbourg), and Senzhaim, at top and bottom half of plate, with oval inset at center, respectively;
- Plate depicting formations around the church at Salzbach;
- Plate with two engravings: top half showing the siege and taking of Trevers; bottom half showing the Duke of Lorraine on horseback overlooking the Battle of Muenster;
- Siege of Filisburg;
- Portrait of Pope Innocent XI;
- Portrait of the Empress Eleanora Magdalena;
- Portrait of Charles V, Duke of Lorraine;
- Plate depicting in the foreground the Duke of Lorraine on horseback, viewing his troops marching and an encampment after having crossed the Black Forrest;



Item 29

Portrait of Count Emeric Tekely;
 Portrait of Michael Abaffi, Prince of Transylvania;
 Portrait of Sultan Mahommed IV of Turkey;
 Siege of Vienna;
 Liberation of Vienna;
 Plate with two engravings: top half showing the Battle of Barcan; bottom half showing the Siege of Grana;
 Plate with two engravings: top half showing the action at Vicegrad; bottom half showing the encampment of the Turks at Ansbek being confronted by troops under the Duke of Lorraine;
 Portrait of Maximilian Emanuel, Duke of Bavaria;
 Plate with two engravings: top half showing the Siege of Neuhäusel; bottom half showing the encampment of the Turks at Ansbek being confronted by Christian troops at Visaulu;
 Siege of Buda;
 Plate with five scenes of places taken by Prince Louis Wilhelm of Baden-Baden: the Villa of Simontorna, the Fortress of the Five Churches, the fortified Plaza of Seguedin, the Villa of Siclos, and the Plaza of Caposuar;
 The Battle of Arsan;
 Conquest of Transylvania;
 Coronation of the Archduke Joseph as King of Hungary.

* Palau 277880: without collation or location, and citing no copy offered for sale. Peeters-Fontainas 1141: citing his own copy and one at Louvain. Verdussen, *Cat. Librorum* p. 161. Cf. Maggs, *Spanish Books* 7, citing the Milan, 1696 edition, with only 26 plates. NUC: Dfo. Milan 1696 at MiU, Milan 1734 at ICN, NjP, Antwerp 1735 at MdBP, and *Vita di Leopoldo I Imperatore* Lucca 1718, at ICU. This edition not in the online Catálogo Colectivo del Patrimonio Bibliográfico Español, which lists only the three later ones. Hollis lists only the 1696 edition. No edition located in Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. No edition located in Vatican Library online catalogue.

*King Philip IV's Illegitimate Son Celebrates
 Victory over the Turks at the Battle of Vienna*

30. SANTO TOMAS, Alonso de, Bishop of Malaga (a.k.a. Alonso Enríquez de Guzmán y de Orozco). *Carta pastoral del ... a los fieles de su obispado, exortandolos a hazimiento de gracias, en ocasion del Triunfo que tuvieron las Armas Cesareas, y Catolicas contra las Otomanas, el dia 12 de Setiembre de 1683.* Lisbon: En la Empronta de Miguel Manescal, Librero de la Serenissima Casa de Bargaça [sic], y de S. Ilustrissima, 1684. 4°, disbound, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut on title page repeated on p. 31 of a bowl with flowers, fruits and vegetables. Large, elegant woodcut initial on p. 3. Extensive side notes, consisting of Latin versions of quotations in the text. In good to very good condition. 31 pp. \$500.00

One of several editions that appeared in 1683 (?)-1684; in addition to this one, we know of an undated edition without imprint (25 pp.) as well as Madrid, 1684 and Valencia,

1684 editions. The Bishop of Malaga exhorts his flock to celebrate the victory of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I over the Turks on September 12, 1683, at the Battle of Vienna. Vienna had been besieged by the Ottoman Empire for more than 2 months. This victory, won by the Empire in league with Poland, is often seen as the turning point after which the Turks ceased to be a menace to the Christian world. Fray Alonso gives some details on the battle, and discusses the alliances that made the victory possible.

Fray Alonso Enríquez de Guzmán y de Orozco (Málaga, 1631-Málaga, 1692) was officially the son of a Spanish nobleman, but was in fact the son of Philip IV, who had been having an affair with Alonso's mother, one of the queen's women in waiting. In 1646, when Philip's heir Baltasar Carlos died, Philip attempted to legitimize Alonso. Alonso refused and took orders as a Dominican in 1648, adopting the name Fray Alonso de Santo Tomás. Respected as a theologian, philosopher, and orator, he was named bishop of Osma in 1663, then of Plasencia, and in 1664, of Málaga. He is remembered for helping the city of Orán when it suffered an attack of the plague and for his help in Málaga after the earthquake of 1680. As a patron of the arts, he befriended the sculptor Pedro de Mena and the painter, architect, and sculptor Alonso Cano.

* Arouca S265. Sousa Viterbo, *Litteratura hespanhola em Portugal* p. 231. Simón Díaz V, 4827: citing a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de España with date and pagination as the present copy. This edition not in Palau; see 300258 for an edition without place, printer, or date, with 25 pp., at the Biblioteca Nacional de España. OCLC: 80827901 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 433075082 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); see also 433528437 (Biblioteca Nacional de España: with the imprint Madrid: por Antonio de Zafra, 1684). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in poor condition). This edition not located in Jisc, which cites a Valencia, 1684 edition at Oxford University.

First Literary Voyage to Egypt

31. SAVARY, Claude Étienne. *Lettres sur l'Égypte, où l'on offre le parallèle des mœurs anciennes & modernes de ses habitans, où l'on décrit l'état, le commerce, l'agriculture, le gouvernement du pays, & la descente de S. Louis à Damiette* 3 volumes in 2. Paris: chez Onfroi, 1785-1786. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (wear to heads and feet of spines, edges of boards, corners, some scraping to covers), flat spines richly gilt, citron leather lettering piece (missing from volume I) and dark green leather numbering pieces, gilt letters and numbers, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignettes on title pages. Woodcut headpieces. Light dampstain in volumes I and III; minor soiling on title pages of volumes II and III. Map of Nile Delta loose. Overall in very good condition. x, 395, (1) pp., (1 l.), 2 large folding engraved maps and 1 large folding engraved diagram; (1 l.), 310 pp.; (1 l.), 310 pp., 1 large folding engraved map.

3 volumes in 2. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1786. This is the first literary voyage in Egypt, predating by many years those of Chateaubriand, Lamartine and Flaubert. Savary, a fluent Arabic speaker, had read many little-known Arabic sources on Egypt. Here (in the form of a series of letters) he offers vividly described details on government, commerce,

LETTRES

SUR

L'ÉGYPTE,

*Où l'on offre le parallèle des mœurs anciennes
& modernes de ses habitans, où l'on décrit
l'état, le commerce, l'agriculture, le gouver-
nement du pays, & la descente de S. Louis
à Damiette, tirée de Joinville & des Auteurs
Arabes, avec des Cartes Géographiques.*

PAR M. SAVARY.



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agriculture, religion, daily life, and ancient and modern architecture. Savary visited Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta (where Louis IX, King of France, landed on the Seventh Crusade), and elsewhere. The maps show the harbor of Alexandria, the Nile Delta, and Egypt as far south as Aswan. The diagram is a cross-section of the Great Pyramid. The English translation ran to at least three editions; it was also translated to German.

Claude-Etienne Savary (1750-1788) was a pioneer of Egyptology who also translated the Koran—largely while traveling in Egypt. His textbook on Arabic was published posthumously as *Grammaire de la langue Arabe vulgaire et littérale*, Paris, 1813.

* Cox I, 386. Gay 1622. Chadenat 5290. Quérard VIII, 492. Carré, *Voyageurs et écrivains français en Egypte* I, 79-90. Blackmer 1492. OCLC: 978261 (3 vols., 1785); 4414556 (2 vols., 1786).

*Commercial & Diplomatic Relations Between
Portugal & North Africa in the Early Sixteenth Century
With an "Advertencia" Leaf not Present in Any Other Copy We Have Seen*

32. SOUSA, João de. *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ...* Lisbon: na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, recent full green Oasis morocco, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. Overall in clean, crisp, fine condition. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. "Advertencia" with errata, 1 l. advertisement). \$1,500.00

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

The "Advertencia" leaf has not been present in any other copy we have seen.

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

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

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FR. JOÃO DE SOUSA
Correspondente do Número da mesma Academia, e Inter-
prete de SUA Magestade para a Lingua Arabica.



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*Commercial & Diplomatic Relations Between
Portugal & North Africa in the Early Sixteenth Century*

***33. SOUSA, João de.** *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, later plain wrappers. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Parallel columns in Arabic and Portuguese. Some very minor soiling on title page. Otherwise clean; crisp, uncut, unopened; in fine condition. (4 ll.), 190 pp., (1 l. advertisement). \$500.00

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

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

*Moroccan Princesses Visit Lisbon
Bound with Ten Other Titles*

***34. SOUSA, João de.** *Narração da arribada das Princezas Africanas ao porto desta capital de Lisboa, seu desembarque para terra, alojamento no Palacio das Necessidades, hida para Quêluz, seu embarque, e volta para Tangere* Lisbon: Na Offic da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter tan sheep over marbled boards (some slight rubbing; very small repairs to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and "MISCELLANEA" lettered in gilt, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Dedication printed in facing pages of Arabic and Portuguese, second leaf verso to fourth leaf recto. In fine condition. Contemporary ink manuscript index of the 11 titles bound in this volume on front free endleaf verso. Old ink manuscript errata leaf bound in before rear free endleaf. (4 ll.), 36 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eyewitness description of the visit of Moroccan princesses to Portugal in 1793. In April 1793, as he was preparing to go to war with the future Suleiman II (1795-1822) against another brother who had claimed the throne, Molei Abdessalam, son of Mahomet XVI, sent his wives, concubines, and children on a

ship bound for Salé, with instructions that if they could not reach that city they were to go to Portugal. Due to contrary winds and illness on board, the ship put into the bay of Cascais, where João de Sousa (a native of Damascus, and a fluent speaker of Arabic) was sent to meet them. The wives were entertained royally, introduced to the king at Queluz, and given tours of the surrounding area. They embarked for Morocco in early August. At the end of this account is a list of those aboard the ship, including their guide, Arraes, a Jew who had converted to Islam, a eunuch, 17 musicians, 30 male servants, 109 slaves, a woman from Georgia, and the daughter of a renegade Irishman.

* Innocência IV, 42: calling for only 36 pp. Not in JFB (1994). Monteverde 5162. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: MH, DCU-IA, IEN. OCLC: 25947914 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, Northwestern University, Harvard University-Houghton Library); 503932794 (British Library); 643867288 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 11570503 (Indiana University); 951325592 (Herzog August Bibliothek); 935349557 (digitalized from the copy in the Herzog August Bibliothek). Porbase locates five copies: four at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats the British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, plus the ones at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Herzog August Bibliothek.

BOUND WITH:

OSORIO, José Frutuoso Ayres de Gouvêa, ed. *Sociedade Agricola do Porto. Documentos, relatorio e notas relativas á exposição d'agricultura realizada nos dias 12, 13 e 14 de Julho de 1857, e promovida por uma comissão da Sociedade Agricola do Porto* Porto: Na Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1857. 4º, 63 pp., large folding lithograph view of the exhibition. Lithograph vignette on title page. In fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author (1827-after 1873), a native of Porto, earned degrees in philosophy (1847) and medicine (1849) from Coimbra University, and a doctorate in medicine from Edinburgh University. He was professor of hygiene and forensic medicine at the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto, president of the Sociedade de Instrução do Porto, and a member of the French Legion of Honor.

* Innocência XII, 339; for the author, see also IV, 358; XII, 338-9. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies: one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (without mention of the folding plate). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

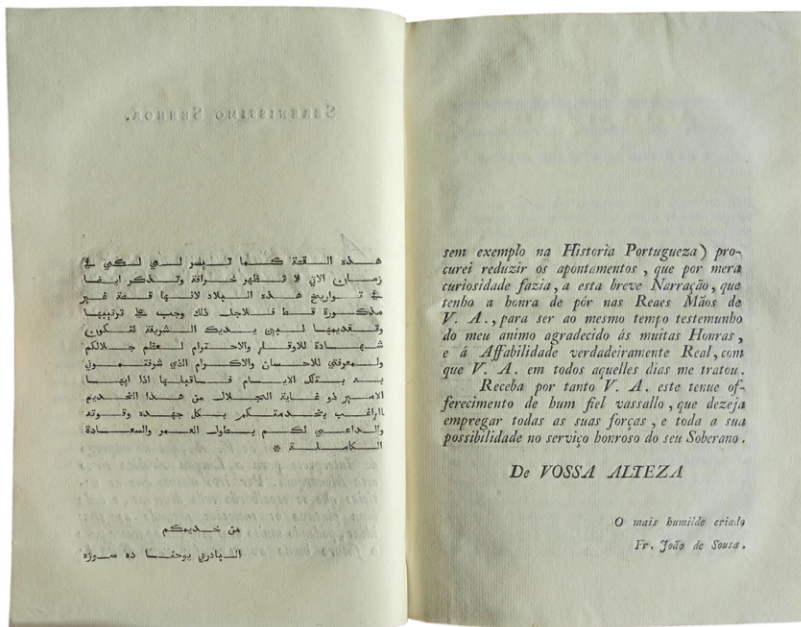
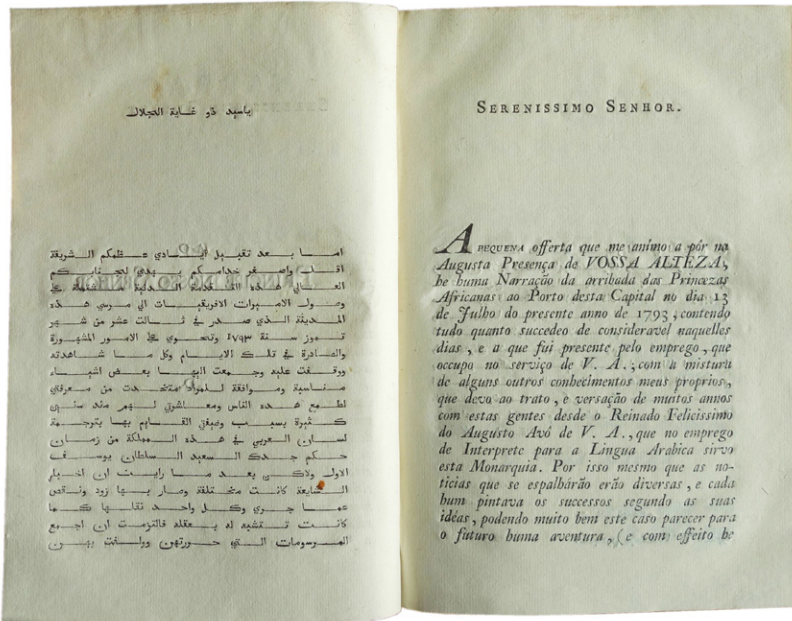
AND BOUND WITH:

BARRETO-FEIO, Florêncio Mago. *Relatorio da administração da Sancta Casa da Misericordia de Coimbra de 26 de Julho de 1860 a 15 de Julho de 1861* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1861. 4º, 32 pp., very large folding table. Wood engraved arms of Misericordia de Coimbra with royal crown on title page. In fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author (1819-?), a native of Porto, was a member of the Royal Council. He earned a doctorate in mathematics from Coimbra University, and taught the subject at the university's Faculdade de Mathematica.

* Not in Innocência; see II, 307 for three other works by the author, and biographical information. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase, which cites two copies of a



Item 34

similar work for the following year in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

AND BOUND WITH:

Estatutos da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1852. 4.º, 30 pp., (1 blank l.). Woodcut arms of the Academia Real on title page. In fine condition.

Completely revised from the previous edition of 1840. The original *Plano de Estatutos* was published in 1780. We also know of an edition of 1832, and one of 1834. All the editions are significantly different. The Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, now the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, has since its inception been one of the leading, if not the leading learned society in Portugal.

* Not in Innocência. OCLC: 42268207 (Service Commun de Documentation-Université François Rabelais-Tours). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites those of 1834 and 1886, as well as a *Projecto* of 1838. This edition not located in Jisc which cites a single copy of the 1834 edition at the National Library of Scotland. KVK (51 databases searched), cites only the copy at Tours via Sudoc, also citing the other editions located in Porbase, the 1834 edition at the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Madrid via Rebiun, the 1840 edition at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, and a 1918 edition at the Royal Library-Denmark.

AND BOUND WITH:

Chronica litteraria da Nova Academia Dramatica. Numbers 13-15. [Colophons on pp. 216, 231, and 248] Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1840. 4º, pp. [201]-248. In fine condition.

First and only Editions of these 3 numbers, dated 23 May, 30 May, and 6 June, 1840. A complete run of this rare weekly, then fortnightly review was said to consist of 24 numbers, published from 29 February to 24 October 1840. However, a second volume, beginning at an unspecified date in 1841, with an unspecified number of issues, terminated on 8 May 1841.

* Innocência II, 75. Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do século XIX* 1483 (locating a single run of volume I in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Carneiro da Silva, *Jornais e revistas do Distrito de Coimbra* (1947), p. 51 (refers to 2 volumes, of 384 pp. and 338 pp., beginning 29 February 1840, and terminating 8 May 1841). *Publicações periódicas portuguesas existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (1641-1910)* 734 (citing volume I, 1840, numbers 1-24, and volume II, 1841).

AND BOUND WITH:

CARVAJAL, L.J. de V.A. S. *Dissertação academica sobra a questão suscitada § 237 das Instit. de Dir.º Civil Port. do Sr. M.A.C. Rocha. "Se a morte civil destrue todos os efeitos civis do matrimonio"*. Coimbra: Imprensa de E. Trovão, 1850. 4º, (1 l.), 16 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.). Slight toning. In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

D. Luís José de Vasconcellos Silva e Carvajal (Lisbon, 1812-Bavaria, 1871), Fidalgo of the Casa Real, received a doctorate in Law from Coimbra University in 1854. For a time he practiced law at Elvas.

* Innocência V, 301-2. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

AND BOUND WITH:

Revisão dos regulamentos sanitarios. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856. (2 ll.), 101 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not in Innocência. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. OCLC: 976352280 (Real Academia Nacional de Medicina-Madrid); 958494714 (Real Academia Nacional de Medicina-Madrid: digitalized). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:

PINA MANIQUE, Francisco António da Cunha de. *Ensaio phraseologico ou collecção de phrases metaphoricas, elegancias, idiotismos, sentenças, proverbios e anexins da lingua portuguesa.* Lisbon: Pypographia da — Nação, 1856. 4°, 127, (1) pp. Wood engraved vignette on title page. Introduction (pp. [3]-5) by A. J. Ribeiro Gomes d'Abreu. Main text (pp. 9-127) in two columns. In very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author (1814-1883), was son of the Viscond de Manique, and grandson of the celebrated Intendente Geral da Policia Diogo Ignácio de Pina Manique.

* Innocência II, 338; for the author, see also IX, 253. OCLC: 42671673 (University of California-Los Angeles, Indiana University, British Library, University of Birmingham); 866884350 (digitalized by Google); 799118131 (Université de Limoges); 958996001 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies: one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other, apparently lacking the title page and final leaf, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and University of Birmingham. KVK (51 databases searched, locates the copies cited by Porbase, the one at Limoges, and another at Biblioteca della Fondazione Marco Besso-Roma via the Italian online union catalogue.

AND BOUND WITH:

MESQUITA, João Manoel de Campos de. *Memoria sobre a cultura dos nabos na Beira Alta, e particularmente na Comarca de Trancoso, e vantagens que della podem resultar a todos os lavradores do Reino, apresentada á Academia R. das Sciencias de Lisboa ... com algumas notas de Joaquim Pedro Fragoso de Siqueira, Vice-Secretario da Academia, inserta no Tomo V, das Memorias economicas.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma Academia, 1811. 4°, (2 ll.), 18 pp., (1 blank l.). Woodcut arms of Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on bluish "papel sellado" of 10 reis. In fine condition.

First and Only Separate Edition. The text also appeared in volume V of the *Memórias Económicas* of the Academy.

* Innocência X, 302. Goldsmiths'-Kress 20249.4. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 7.

AND BOUND WITH:

SIQUEIRA, Joaquim Pedro Fragoso [da Mota] de. *Memoria sobre a necessidade, utilidade, e meios de introduzir em Portugal o uso da gadanhas alemãs, para a ceifa do trigo, centeio, e cevada, lida na assembléa pública da Academia R. das Sciencias de Lisboa, em o dia 24 de Junho de 1810 ... para lhe ser derigida pelo Ill.mo e Ex.mo Conde de Redondo Fernando Maria de Sousa Coutinho, Vice-Presidente da Academia e hum dos Governadores destes Reinos ... com as descrições, e estampas das mesmas gadanhas, e hum apenso sobre a gadanha flamenga.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma Academia, 1811. 4°, 50 pp., (2 ll.), 2 folding lithograph plates. Woodcut arms of Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on bluish “papel sellado” of 10 reis. In fine condition.

First and Only Separate Edition. The text also appeared in volume V of the *Memórias Económicas* of the Academy.

The author advocates the use of the German type of scythe for cutting grain in Portugal. Joaquim Pedro Fragoso da Mota de Siqueira (b. near Portalegre, d. 1833) traveled at the expense of the Portuguese government in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, improving his knowledge of agriculture and mineralogy. In the years before he died, he was Intendente geral das Minas e Metaes do Reino. His published works are mostly of a practical nature: on cultivating chestnuts or holmoaks, on raising cattle of certain breeds, and (as here) on agricultural instruments.

* Innocência IV, 144. Goldsmiths'-Kress 20249.6. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*.

AND BOUND WITH:

CARDOSO, José Ignácio. *Orologia de gardunha, ou breve descrição topografica da Serra da Gardunha considerada no seu estado actual. Povoações existentes em um, e outro lado da montanha. Noticias sobre a aparição de nossa Senhors da Serra, e sua romaria. Tresladação da mesma Senhora para a Igreja de Castello Novo. Com um mappa apropriado ao aspecto da Serra etc. etc.* Lisbon: Typographia de Silva, 1848. 4°, 52 pp., large folding lithograph view. Lithograph vignette of a globe on title page. Several lithograph tailpiece vignettes in text. In fine condition.

FIRST EDITION. A facsimile reprint was published by the Câmara Municipal de Fundão, 2005.

José Ignácio Cardoso (1806-1878), a native of Barroca, Conselho do Fundão

* Innocência IV, 372. This edition not located in OCLC; for the facsimile reprint, see 954126080 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid); 645206865 (Universidad de Salamanca). Porbase locates a single copy of the original edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

*Poems On the Greek War of Independence and
Poems Honoring Manoel Fernandes Thomaz*

35. TAVARES, Luiz Antonio Soveral. *Ode a Patria, feita logo depois da instalação das Côrtes Geraes Extraordinarias e Constituintes da Nação Portuguesa, e antes de saber-se, que a Grecia tem dignidade, e quer ser Grecia.* Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, horizontal fold mark at center. Small woodcut vignette of lyre with sun and laurel wreath on title page. Uncut. Edges a bit creased, some soiling in margins of title page. In good condition. Old blue-bordered oval paper tag on title page with ink shelfmark [?] "15". 8 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. The "Ode" sympathizes with the Greeks:

"No golfo horrivel da ignorancia abjecta
A mais sabia Nação se afunda, e perde;
Baquêa a Gloria, que o valor ganhára,
Marcando a escravatura ..."

Greece had been rebelling against Ottoman rule since 1821. The death of Markos Botsaris in summer 1823 and the Second Siege of Missolonghi (September to November 1823) roused sympathy for Greece across Europe. The "Ode" is preceded by a lengthy "Advertencia" that concludes with the wish that Illm^o Sr. Lopes will learn the error of his stupid opinions: "a quem o meu amor proprio ambiciona mostrar a crass ignorancia, em que se fundarão as suas futeis, e especiosas razões, etc., etc."

The pamphlet contains a second text, "A sentida morte do Libertador da Patria, Manoel Fernandes Thomaz, Elegia," which was read at the Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras on December 21, 1822. It appeared a second time at Figueira, 1902.

Fernandes Thomaz (b. 1771 at Figueira, Foz do Mondego) was a leader of the revolution of 24 August 1820 in Porto and a member of the Junta Provisional formed shortly thereafter to govern the country. Along with Ferreira Borges and Silva Carvalho, he was one of the "great names of the revolution" (Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal*). Beginning in January 1821, he was active in the constitutional Cortes, which produced the Constitution that was approved on 23 September 1822. His death on 19 November was a blow to the liberal cause, which was struggling against an absolutist backlash after Brazil had declared its independence.

Luiz Antonio Soveral Tavares received his law degree from the University of Coimbra. He also published *Colleção de algumas das poesias recitadas na sala grande da Universidade*, Coimbra, 1823, and *Reflexões critico-demonstrativas do dever do jury e do juiz presidente do tribunal no exercicio de suas importantissimas funcções*, Porto, 1839.

* Innocência V, 464; on the author, see also V, 221, 464; XIII, 346; and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* 271. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. OCLC: 30314780 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Genocide in Armenia

36. TOYNBEE, Arnold T., and James Bryce, Viscount Bryce. *Atrocidades Armenias: o extermínio de uma nação, por ... com um discurso proferido por Lord Bryce, na Camara dos Lords.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., 1916. 8°, original illustrated wrappers, red printed on pale green (some wear, slightly defective at head and foot of spine). Corners bent. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. 172 pp., including a double-page map paginated as pp. 4-5. \$200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese of *The Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a Nation*, 1915, an early account of the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire, which began in 1915 and continued until 1917. An introduction by Lord Bryce (1838-1922), a speech to the House of Lords, is on pp. 7-19. The rest of the work is by Alfred Toynbee (1889-1975), who worked for the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office during World War I, and was soon to be recognized as one of Britain's leading authorities on international affairs. Toynbee includes chapters on Armenia before the bloodshed, the death marches, the government's lying excuses, and Germany's attitude. Toynbee incorporates many quotes from contemporary press coverage.

After a defeat on the way to Baku in 1915, the Young Turks accused the Armenians, an ethnic and Christian minority living mostly in eastern Anatolia, of collaborating with the Russians. On April 24, 1915, several hundred Armenian intellectuals were rounded up, arrested, and later executed. The military was soon authorized to take action against anyone judged a security threat: mass executions and death marches across the Syrian desert followed. Hundreds of thousands died. The Western press documented the atrocities, and even the Germans expressed horror.

Stories of the Armenian executions prompted Raphael Lemkin to coin the word "genocide" in 1943, for systematic and premeditated exterminations within legal parameters. Some historians argue that the massacres in Armenia do not qualify as genocide because the extermination does not seem to have been planned well in advance. Among those who do label it as genocide, the Armenian atrocities rank as the second most studied genocide in history, following the Holocaust.

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 220425058 (Australian War Memorial, Saint Andrews University Library, University of Manchester Library); 758488183 (Nanterre-BDIC). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats St. Andrews and Manchester, adding Leeds University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at Nanterre via Sudoc.

Portuguese Treaty With Barbary Pirate State of Tripoli

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

\$600.00

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

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

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

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

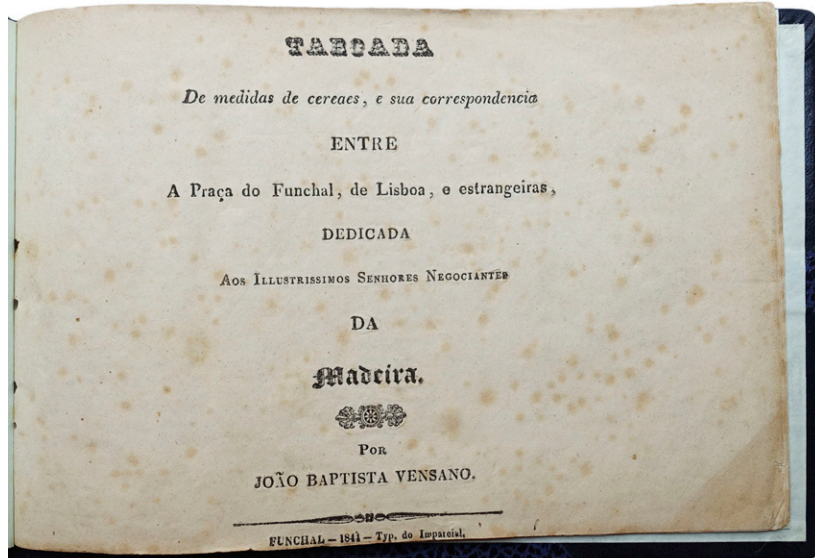
*Supplies Information for Many Cities Worldwide
Including Aleppo, Smyrna and Constantinople*

38. VENSANO, João Baptista. *Taboada de medidas de cereaes, e sua correspondencia entre a praça do Funchal, de Lisboa, e estrangeiras, dedicada aos Illustrissimos Senhores Negociantes da Madeira.* Funchal: Typ. do Imparcial, 1844. Oblong 8°, recent dark blue half sheep over decorated boards, large lettering piece gilt on front cover, light blue-green endleaves. Small typographical vignette on title page. Some foxing and toning. Cut short at lower margin, but never touching any text. Very minor worming, touching only a single letter of text. In good to very good condition. Circular stamp of "José Alves, Encadernador", in upper outer corner of front pastedown. (2 ll.), 15 pp. \$1,200.00

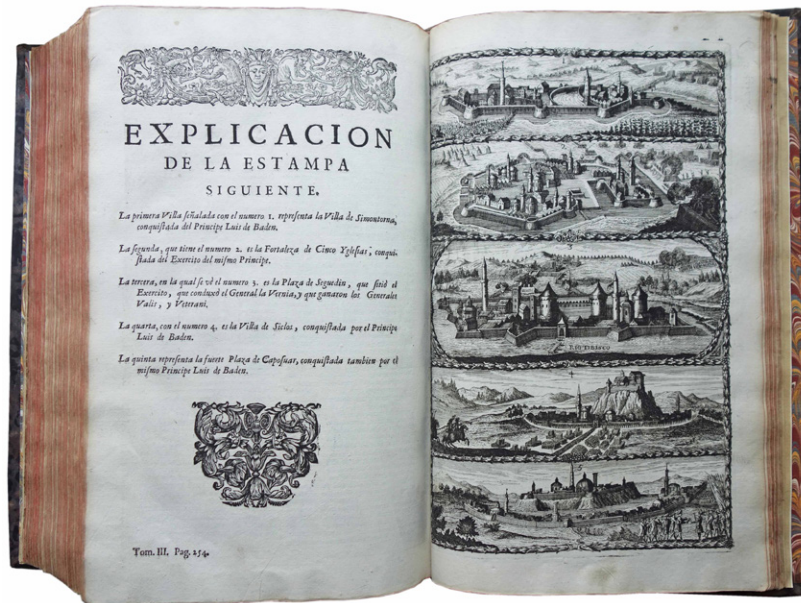
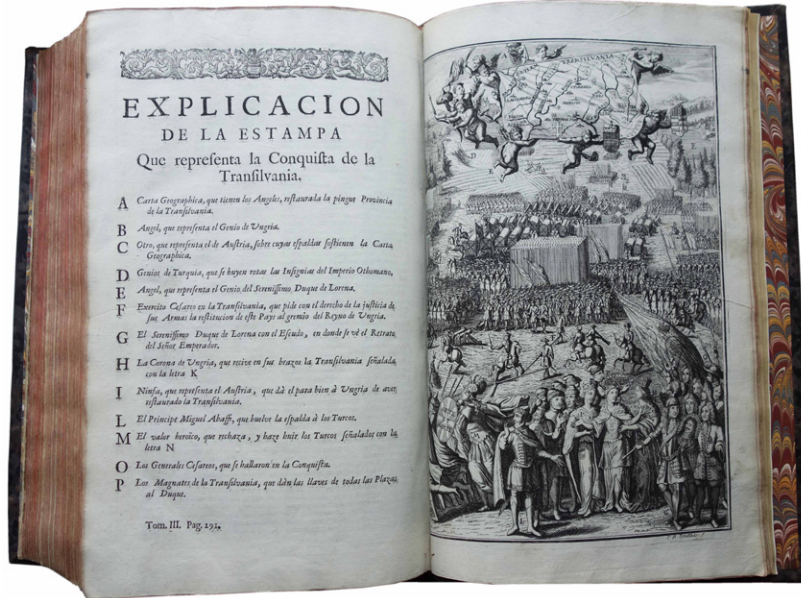
FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. Pages [1]-15 contain the tables. In addition to the principle cities of Europe, statistics are supplied for Aleppo, Alexandria, the Dutch, Danish, and English West Indies, Algeria, Baltimore and Boston, Brazil, Buenos Aires, Canada, the Canary Islands, Candia, Cabo Verde, China, Cypress, Constantinople, Curaçao, Corfu, Egypt, Philadelphia and Savannah, Malta, Maranhão, Morocco, Mexico, Montevideo, New York and Charlestown, Odessa, Oran, Pegú, Persia, Quebec, Sierra Leon, "Siria" (said to be in Africa), Smyrna, Tenerife, Tripoli, and Tunes.

* Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in any of the following Portuguese auction sale catalogues: Gubian, Nepomuceno, Moreira Cabral, Aníbal Fernandes Thomaz, Monte Verde, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila Perez, Sousa da Câmara or Afonso Lucas. See Fernando Augusto da Silva, *Elucidário madeirense* (1920-1921), I, 127. Also Jorge Freitas Branco, *Bauernarbeit im mediterranen Alltag: Agrikultur und Umweltgestaltung auf der Inselgruppe Madeira (1750-1900)*, Berlin: D. Reimer, 1984, p. 332. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Library of Congress online catalog. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Aladin.





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			Meas. J. M.	Meas. J. M.	Meas. J. M.	
Malleres 470	de Cleves	em Prussia	21	277	22	1021
Malleres 533½	- Coblents	- "	13	750	19	406
Simmeres 985	- Cologno	- Allemanha	10	152	10	507
Malleres 520	- Colonia	- Prussia	19	231	19	904
Killoos 2350	- Constantinopla	- Turquia europea	4	255	4	404
Toendes 600	- Copenhague	- Dinamarca	16	667	17	250
Sacos 1010	- Coração	- Ilhas Antillas	9	900	10	245
Staios 333½	- Corega	- Ilha no Mediter.	12	000	12	420
Barris 490	- Cork	- Irlanda	20	408	21	122
Covellos 1350	- Corinto	- Grecia	7	408	7	667
Mios 320	- De Corfu	- Ilha Grega	12	195	12	621
Robbhos 312	- Cornetto	- Estado pontifico	32	050	33	171
Tresallos 5100	- Corunha	- Hespanha	1	961	2	030
Mios 175	- Chiarença	- Grecia	57	143	59	142
Lastros de 60 korsees 28	- Cracovia e Cristiania	- Polonia	357	143	369	642
Staros 1025	- Dalmacia	- Allemanha	9	756	10	086
Lastros de 60 scheffels 28	- Dantziak	- Prussia	357	143	369	642
Scheffels novos 1550	- "	- "	6	432	0	677
Sacos 325	- Delft	- Paizes Baixos	12	193	12	543
Cai es 350	- Denia	- Hespanha	23	572	29	572
Mudas 733½	- Deventer	- Paizes Baixos	13	636	14	113
Minas 320	- Diepe	- Franca	12	195	12	620
Toneis 600	- Dinamarca	- Europa	16	667	17	250
Sacos pequenos 900	- Dordrecht	- Paizes Baixos	11	111	11	500
Ditos grandes 674	- "	- "	14	837	15	356
Hoedts de 8 ditos 344	- "	- "	118	694	122	847
Akkens 635	- Dortmund	- Prussia	14	600	15	111
Tonnes 600	- Drammen e Dron-	- Dinamarca	16	667	17	250
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