RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 200

Forty-Eight

Sixteenth-Century Imprints
RICHARD C. RAMER  
Old and Rare Books  
225 EAST 70TH STREET · SUITE 12F · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-5217  
Email rcramer@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com  
Telephones (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223  
Fax (212) 288 4169  

March 31, 2015  

SPECIAL LIST 200  

FORTY-EIGHT  
SIXTEENTH-CENTURY IMPRINTS  

An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item is in Lisbon.  

Provenance Index p. 105  
Index of Printers p. 107  
Index of Printing Places p. 109  
Subject Index pp. 111-114  

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 200
Forty-Eight
Sixteenth-Century Imprints

How a Gentleman Should Not Behave

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

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

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

DISCORSO CONTRO IL VOLGO
In cui con buone ragioni si reprimano molte sue false opinioni.
Dell’illustriss. Sig. Cosimo Mediceo Spagnuolo.
Con licentia de’ Superiori.

IN FIORENZA,
Appresso Giorgio Marscotti.
MDLXXVIII.
2. ANGELOMUS of Luxeuil. *Enarrationes in Cantica Canticorum* [in full: Angelomi monachi luxoviensis Ordinis Divi Benedicti, authoris vetusti, & in abstrusis scripturarum locis erudendis explicandisque ingenij acerrimi visuacissimique, enarrationes in Cantica canticorum, miro artificio elaboratae. ac iam primum typis excusae.] Cologne: Ioannes Prael excudebat, 14 July 1531. 8°, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt author and date in second and fourth compartments. Woodcut initials. Large woodcut printer’s device on final page. Text in redonda and roman. Scattered light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 143, (1) pp., signed a-i8. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this commentary on the Song of Songs, probably written between 851 and 855. Angelomus was a Benedictine monk from the Abbey of Luxeuil in Franche-Comté, where he had been educated. Active beginning ca. 825, he is said to have died ca. 895. This is the first time his commentary on the Song of Songs was published. He also wrote commentaries on Genesis and the four Books of Kings. Angelomus appears to have had knowledge of Hebrew and Greek.

Commentary on Aristotle’s Ethics by a Leading Scholastic Theologian


Commentary on Aristotle’s Ethics. Printing of this edition is assigned to Marchant on the basis of the printer’s device on the title page; his name does not appear in the imprint or colophon. Bietenholz and Deutscher list editions of *Questiones super sex [sic] libros Ethicorum Aristotelis* issued at Paris by Jean Lambert, 1496; Jean Frellon et al. 1509 and 1512; and Pierre Gaudoul, 1513.

Pierre Tartaret (or Tataret, or Tateret) is mentioned by Erasmus as a widely known Scotist Scholastic, and Rabelais puns on his name. Born in Romont (diocese of Lausanne), Tartaret studied in Paris under Jean Le Sueur, eventually serving as rector of the University in 1490-1491. He became one of the most active members of the Paris faculty of theology and was a leading interpreter of Duns Scotus and Petrus Hispanus. His works were reprinted into the seventeenth century.

Not in Adams. Not in Brunet, Renouard, or Rothschild. Incunable editions appeared in 1496 and 1498. On Tartaret, see P.G. Bietenholz and Thomas B. Deutscher, eds., *Contemporaries of Erasmus: A Biographical Register*, p. 310. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 230709283 (gives the date as 1513, but notes that it is possibly fictitious: University of Toronto Pontifical Institute, St. Andrews University Library). Copac locates a copy at Oxford University and repeats the copy at St. Andrews.

Another Commentary on Aristotle by the same Leading Scholastic Theologian

or 1505 (Renouard 707). Small gothic letter, gothic marginalia. Some light waterstaining in first part of book, mainly restricted to upper and outer margins. Overall in very good condition. 68 ll., signed a-h8, [i]4; with h4 missigned h3.

Fourth edition? Edited by Josse Bade. The first edition appeared under the imprint of Geoffroy de Marnef in 1504. Renouard (Badius Ascensiis, III, 277-9) cites four editions to 1512, the last printed by Jean Marchant for Jean Frellon; he does not record this edition. Bietenholz and Deutscher list editions of Paris, Geoffroy de Marnef, 1504 and
1508, a corrected edition by Jean Frellon et al., 1509 and 1512, and this Pierre Gaudoul and Jean Marchant edition of 1513. Printing of this edition is assigned to Marchant on the basis of the printer’s device on the title page; his name does not appear in the imprint or colophon.

Pierre Tartaret (or Tataret, or Tateret) is mentioned by Erasmus as a widely known Scotist Scholastic, and Rabelais puns on his name. Born in Romont (diocese of Lausanne), he studied in Paris under Jean Le Sueur, eventually serving as rector of the University in 1490-1491. He became one of the most active members of the Paris faculty of theology and a leading interpreter of Duns Scotus and Petrus Hispanus. His works were reprinted into the seventeenth century.


Commentaries by the Head of the Portuguese Inquisition
Based on Biblical Translation by an Italian
Who Studied with Savonarola

With Letters from André de Resende and Jerónimo Osório

*5. [BIBLE. O.T. Pentateuch]. Fr. Jerónimo Oleastro [de Azambuja], O.P. Reverendi patris Fratris Hieronymi ab Oleastro Lusitani, Praedicatorii Ordinis … Co[m]mentaria in Mósi Pentateuchum, iuxta M. Sanctis Pagníni Lucensis eiusdem[i] ordinis interpretationem: quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur … 5 volumes. Lisbon: apud Iohannem Berrerium [João de Barreira], 1556. Folio (27.3 x 20.2 cm), disbound. Several large woodcut initials; other smaller ones as well. Title-pages of volumes II through V within elegant architectural woodcuts. Large, attractive woodcut printer’s device on versos of final leaves of volumes II through IV. Crude repairs in volume I to title-page, affecting but not completely obscuring some letters of text. Repairs to blank portions of upper and lower outer corners of second and third preliminary leaves without affecting text. A bit more than half of recto of fourth preliminary leaf scored (perhaps by the Inquisition), but with text still legible. Occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstains. Overall the set is in solid but somewhat less than good condition. Two old circular stamps of Dominican house in Chile, the “Biblioteca del Convento Principal de Predicadores, Chile” in blank portions of volume I title-page; another in lower blank portion of verso. Old ink inscriptions on volume I title-page. (4 ll.), 315, (1) pp., (6 ll., 1 l. errata, 1 l.).

FIRST EDITIONS of these commentaries, including the full text of the first five books of the Bible. The initial volume contains a dedication by the author to the Cardinal D. Henrique and a prologue by the author to the reader. At the beginning of Exodus is a letter in Latin from D. Jerónimo Osório to the author, and another from Jerónimo de Brito
Item 5 (greatly reduced)
to the reader. At the beginning of Leviticus is a letter in Latin from André de Resende to the Cardinal D. Henrique.

A Dominican Friar born in Azambuja (d. 1563), Frey Jerónimo Oleastro was one of the most notable theologians of his time, known for being accomplished in Hebrew and Greek. D. João III sent him to the Council of Trent, where he was most noticed in the session of 7 January 1546, when he energetically opposed any attempt at innovation. It was at the Council of Trent that he became known for his commentaries on the Pentateuch. Having been elected Prior of the Monastery of Batalha in 1552, the Cardinal Infante D. Henrique called on him to take up the post of Inquisitor at Évora. He was then transferred to the Lisbon Inquisition, where he became inquisidor-mor in 1555. As head of the Inquisition, he was known for practicing the greatest violence and cruelty. In 1560 he was elected Provincial of his order.

Frey Jerónimo Oleastro based his work on the translation of the Bible by Sanctes Pagnino (1470-1541), a native of Lucca (Tuscany) who became a Dominican at age 16 and studied under Savonarola and others. Pagnino, who counted the Medici among his patrons, was summoned by Pope Leo X to teach at the school for Oriental languages in Rome. He was admired by other scholars, including some rabbis, for his literal adherence to the Hebrew in Veteris et Novi Testamenti nova translatio, first published in Lyon, 1527.

* Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Adams 153 and 154 (Leviticum and Deuteronomii only; according to the collation of Deuteronomii given by signatures, apparently with a final leaf not present in our copy; however, this is not explained, and the pagination given does not go beyond leaf 69, the same as in our copy). Anselmo 141, 320, 321, 322, and 323. BM Portuguese Pre–1601 STC, p. 4. Barbosa Machado II, 483–4. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipo gráfica portuguesa do século XVI, 393 (three copies, none of which have the final two leaves present in our copy: one with leaves badly deteriorated in the margins; another in extremely poor condition overall, lacking the final gathering); 389 (three copies; one in poor condition); 390 (four copies); 392 (five copies: two in poor condition); 391 (five copies: at least one in poor condition). For an introduction to the study of these commentaries see Manuel Augusto Rodrigues, “A obra exegetica de Fr. Jerónimo de Azambuja,” Bíblios, LV (1979), 183-195. See also José Sebastião da Silva Dias, Correntes de sentimento religioso em Portugal (séculos XVI a XVIII), 2 volumes, Coimbra: Universidade, 1960; and Grande enciclopédia, III, 886–7. Not in King Manuel. Not in Darlow and Moule. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 634791943 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg, without collation); 881199943 (Universidade de Salamanca, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.; [4], 96 h.; [2], 67 h., [1] en bl.; [2], 86 h.; [4], 69, [1] h., with signatures [asterisco]4 A-T8 V6 A6; [asterisco]4 A-M8; [2 A-H8 I6; calderón]2 A-K8 I6; [calderón]4 A-H8 I6. — La h. [calderón]4 de la última pt. en bl.); 758673593 (St. Galler Bibliotheksnetz, calling for "1 Band."); 662422747 (Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek Mainz, calling for [9] Bl., 315 S., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2], 86, [2], 69, [1] Bl.); 165520180 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, calling for "p. 1-5"); 458976521 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for 5 parties en 1 vol."); 45979979 (listed without location or collation); 83612725 is a microform (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.). Not in Orbis. Hollis cites only a 1586 Lyon edition. Oxford University online catalogue cites only a Lyon 1588 edition. Melvyl cites only the Antwerp 1568 edition at the California State Library.

WITH:

Reverendi admodum patris Fratris Hieronymi Oleastræi Lusitanæ prædicatorij ordinis ... Comentaria in Exodum, iuxta M. Santis Paginini Luc[en]sis eiusdem ordinis interpretationen: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur .... Lisbon: ex officina Joannis Blauij Coloniensis [João
Blávio], 1557. Occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstains. Overall in good condition. (4), 96 ll.

AND WITH:

AND WITH:
Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastroei Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis … Commentaria in Librum Numerorum, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur …. Lisbon: ex officina Joannis Blauij Colonie[n]sis [João Blávio], 1557. Occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstains. Overall in good condition. (2), 86 ll.; (3 [of 4, lacking blank ¶1, according to Adams; Anselmo also says that this leaf is blank]).

AND WITH:
Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastroei Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis … Commentaria in Librum Deuteronomii, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur …. Lisbon: ex officina Ioan[n]is Blauij Colonie[n]sis [João Blávio], 1558. Repairs to outer corners of leaves 65 and 66. Corners missing, with text, on leaves 67, 68, and 69: crudely replaced with later paper and reinforced with tissue; some text lost in column nearest fore-edge, affecting from 14 to 23 lines. 69 ll. [lacking final leaf with printer’s device and colophon].
Item 7 (reduced)
Commentary by a Ground-Breaking Writer of Biblical Exegesis

*6.  [BIBLE. O.T. Proverbs.] Cornellus Jansen, Bishop of Ghent (1510–1576). Commentaria in Proverbia Salomonis: in qvibvs vulgata nostra lection sic tractatur vt & diligens fiat collatio cum originalibus, & literalis simul cum mystico sensus tradatur. Louvain: Jan Bogard, 1568. Large 4° (23.5 x 17 cm.), eighteenth-century calf (worn, with defects to boards and upper compartment of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece (partly gone), gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page. Typographical head- and tailpieces. Numerous elegant woodcut initials. Phrases in Greek and Hebrew throughout the text. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. Chromolithographic bookplate of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim on recto of front free endleaf, with accession number stamped below and old ink manuscript inscription above. (6 ll.), 553, (1) pp., signed A°, B-Z⁴, Aa-Zz⁴, Aaa-Zzz⁴, Aaaa⁶. $900.00

FIRST EDITION of these commentaries on the Book of Proverbs, which enjoyed several subsequent editions. Cornelius Jansen the Elder (Hulst, 1510-Ghent, 1576) held a doctorate in theology, and from 1562 to 1568 was president of the College of Theology at the University of Louvain. He attended the Council of Trent as delegate of the University. When the Council of Trent was over, King Philip II of Spain appointed Jansen to the newly established See of Ghent, but due to conditions in the diocese he refused to assume the position until 1568, some nine years later.

Jansen’s Concordia evangelica, Leuven, 1549, was ground-breaking in the field of Catholic exegesis because he insisted on a literal interpretation of the Bible, not the mystical interpretations favored by his predecessors. He also emphasized studying the original texts in Oriental languages as an aid to understanding the Vulgate.

* Adams J83. Not in BM Pre-1601 Netherlands STC.
Very Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

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

FIRST EDITION of the rules promulgated by D. Henrique for the Archbishopric of Braga. D. Henrique (b. 1512), son of King Manuel and brother of D. João III, was a highly educated man: he studied under Clenardus and Pedro Nunes, among others. At the age of 14 he took orders, and by papal bull of 30 April 1533 was named administrator of the Archbishopric of Braga, to become archbishop when he reached age 27. During the two years he served at Braga, D. Henrique traveled extensively in the territory, made improvements to the city of Braga, opened schools, and summoned two noted humanists—Johannes Vaseus and Nicolaus Clenardus—to teach at Braga. Later D. Henrique was named archbishop of Évora, archbishop of Lisbon and, in 1546, cardinal. He was inquisitor general for 40 years (1539–80), regent (1562–68), and after the death of D. Sebastião at Alcacer Quibir became king (1578–80).

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

These Constituições are the first constitutions of Braga to have been printed in Portugal, and apparently the first ever to have been printed. The set of constitutions that King Manuel thought had been published in Salamanca, ca. 1512 was actually the Breviarium bracarense first published at D. Diego de Sousa’s order in Braga, 1494 (see Haebler, Early Printers of Spain & Portugal p. 89), and published again in Salamanca on D. Diego’s order, by agreement with Joannis de Porriss, in 1511 and 1512. The same printer did a Missale secundum ritum ... bracharensis ecclesie in Salamanca, 1512. (On the Breviarium and Missale, see Cuesta Gutierrez, La Imprenta en Salamanca, pp. 127, 129, 130; and Palau 35638.) The Constituições published in 1538 are the result of a synod convoked by D. Henrique on 10 September 1537. The assembled clergy examined not only the ancient constitutions of Braga, but also those of Lisbon and Évora, “por serem mais conformes e convenientes aos costumes e tempo.”

Item 8 (greatly reduced)
Laws Regarding Treatment of Minors

8. CASTRO, Francisco de Caldas Pereira e. *Analyticus commentarius, seu relectio, ad celebratissimam L. si curatorem habens, C. de in integrum restitutione minorum.* Lisbon: excudebat Emmanuel de Lyra, typographus, expensis egregij viri Simónis Lopez, Bibliopolae [i.e., Manuel de Lyra for Simão Lopes], 1583. Folio (29.3 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary calf (some rubbing and scraping; wear to corners, a few other minor defects, but binding overall in sound, unsophisticated condition), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short author-title in second compartment from head, covers with elaborate strapwork and ruled decoration in blind, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut arms on the title page of Archduke Albert of Austria (see below). Woodcut floral and architectural ornaments on sixth preliminary leaf, verso (table of contents). Numerous elegant woodcut initials, some rather large. Index and main body of text printed in double columns. Typographical tailpiece. Some dampstaining, mostly very light, occasionally slightly heavier. Occasional light toning. Tear to leaf K4 affecting about 12 lines of text, without loss. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary ink signature on title page. (26), 432 (i.e. 434) ll. ¶8, ¶*8, ¶4, A6, B-H8, I*1, I9, K-Z8, 2A-2Z8, 3A-3C8, 3H10. Leaf 50 wrongly numbered “38”; 88 wrongly numbered “83”; 96 wrongly signed “69”; 126 wrongly numbered “125”; 127 wrongly numbered “128”; 131-2 wrongly numbered “133-4”; 135 wrongly numbered “134”; 137-47 wrongly numbered “136-46”; 149-55 wrongly numbered “148-54”; 200 wrongly numbered “120”; 214 wrongly numbered “213”; 261 wrongly numbered “252”; 289 wrongly numbered “298”; 311-2 wrongly numbered “312-3”; 317 wrongly numbered “316”; 330 wrongly numbered “320”; 334 wrongly numbered “344”; 344 wrongly numbered “345”; 377-8 wrongly numbered “375-6”. Following I* is quire I, of 9 leaves; presumably I9 is conjugate to I*, but the binding is too tight to say for sure. Leaf K2 wrongly signed “A2”; M4 wrongly signed L4.

FIRST EDITION, variant issue or state (see below). This work is an extensive commentary on the parts of the Roman Corpus Iuris Civilis and later laws that relate to the treatment of minors who are not under the care of their parents, whether due to the parents’ death or to misfortunes such as having a father who is a *prodigus*, a spendthrift who is no longer in charge of his own affairs. Topics include choice of legal guardian (*tutor*), education, treatment of children who are mute or deaf, management of inheritances, settlement of debts and contracts undertaken by parents, treatment of children who are accused of a crime, and procedures for a minor bringing a case before the courts. A few of the sections mention current Portuguese law (e.g., ff. 394v-397v). This is not simply a compilation of citations from the law: it includes substantial narrative by Caldas Pereira e Castro.

The title page bears the arms of Archduke Albert of Austria, to whom the work is also dedicated. Archduke Albert was the fifth son of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II.
and the Infanta Dona Maria of Spain; he was sent to the Spanish Court of his uncle, King Philip II, in 1570. Appointed cardinal at age 18, in 1583 (the year this work appeared), after the dynastic union with Portugal, Archduke Albert became first viceroy of Portugal and its overseas empire, as well as papal legate and grand inquisitor. He was recalled to Madrid in 1593.

Caldas Pereira e Castro (1543-1597) was born in Monção and received his legal education at the Colegio de S. Jeronymo de Compostela. After a distinguished career as a jurist in Lisbon and Braga, he was appointed professor of law at Coimbra University, shortly before his death. He published several other legal treatises.

The present volume is a variant issue or state. On the recto of the fourth preliminary leaf (verso blank), in the lower third of the page, appears a neo-Latin epigram in praise of the author by his son, Gabriel Pereira de Castro, also a distinguished jurist. Some copies have a woodcut portrait of the author in the space above the poem, which in the present copy is blank.

Adams C179. Anselmo 733 (noting copies in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Biblioteca da Ajuda, and Braga; was not able to locate the work in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Sousa Viterbo, O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI, p. 263 (referring to a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 111. Assembleia da República, Biblioteca, Catálogo das obras impressas nos séculos XV a XVIII, I: Livros dos séculos XV e XVI, 64. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI 150. Gusmão, Livros impressos nos século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, I: Tipografia portuguesa 198. Not in King Manuel; João Ruas, ed., Biblioteca de D. Manuel II: impressos dos séculos XV e XVI 104. See Barbosa Machado IV, 128-30, citing numerous works, but none with exactly this title and printer. On the author and his work, see Nuno Espinosa Gomes da Silva, Humanismo e direito em Portugal no século XVI, Lisbon 1964, pp. 333-41. Not in Coimbra, Reservados, which lists two other works by the author, both printed in 1585. Not in British Museum Pre-1601 Portuguese STC, which lists only one earlier work (1581) by this printer. Not in HSA; the “Appendix II, A Check List of Hispanic Printing Sites and Printers” in Penny, Books Printed 1601-1700 cites only one earlier work (1582) by this printer. OCLC: 649172937 (Universidad de Salamanca); 55278178 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 48593400 (Oxford University). Forbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with extensive worming), and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. CCPBE locates a single copy, at the Real Colegio Mayor Universitario Bartolomé y Santiago, Granada. Rebiun locates copies at the Universidad de Sevilla, Universidad de Salamanca, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, and Universidad de Granada. Not located in Copac.

Translations by Erasmus and Musculus

9. CHRYSTOSTOM, St. John. D. Ioannis Chrysostomi Archiepiscopi Constantinopolii in omnes D. Pauli epistolas commentarii, quotquot apud Grecos extant, Latinitate donati, & recens a multis mendis purgati. Quis cuiusque commentarii fuerit interpres, initio epistolorum cognoscere licebit. 3 works bound in 2 volumes. Antwerp: in aedibus Ioan. Steelsii, 1556. 8°, twentieth-century sheep (minor wear; bound a bit tight), spines with raised bands in four compartments, author, title, and ornaments
gilt, contemporary fore-edge author and titles. Publisher’s woodcut device on each title page. Woodcut initials. Small worm trace in upper inner margins of second work from leaf e4 to p2, occasionally touching a letter of text, but never affecting legibility. Similar trace in third work from leaf ffff2 to hhh4, but never affecting text. Some light toning and occasional light waterstains. Overall in good condition. (8), 517, (3) II., signed A-Z8, AA-ZZ8, AAA-TTT8.

3 works bound in 2 volumes. $600.00

Second edition by Steels, following an earlier Steels edition of 1543 or 1544. Judging from OCLC, the first edition of this group of Chrysostom’s works might have been published in Basel by J. Hervagius, 1536. These works appear in editions of that year and place with nearly the same title, and do not appear earlier. Another edition was published in Paris by Ambroise Girault, 1545.

The commentary by St. John Chrysostom (ca. 347-407) on St. Paul’s second letter to the Corinthians was translated by Erasmus (1466?-1536), whose name appears on f. *4v. Erasmus translated many of St. John Chrysostom’s commentaries. From 1537 to 1556, Joannes Steels of Antwerp published this and a number of other translations by Erasmus of Chrysostom’s commentaries. (See De Reuck nos. 446, 447, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460).

The commentary on St. Paul’s letter to the Romans is translated by Wolfgang Musculus (see f. *4v). Musculus (Müslin or Mauslein, 1497-1563) was a Protestant theologian born in Duss (Dieuze), Lothringen, in the Moselle. As a student of theology and classics, Musculus was attracted to Luther’s writings and in 1527 left his Benedictine monastery, becoming a deacon of Strassburg cathedral (where he studied with Martin Bucer) and then a professor of theology at Bern. His most influential work was Loci communes sacrae theologiae, 1549.

Chrysostom’s commentary on St. Paul’s first letter to the Corinthians was translated by Francisco Aretino.

Not in Adams. Not in British Museum Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites a 1544 edition by Steels at Pennsylvania State University, University of South Carolina, and the National Library of Scotland (7891542) and at Emory University and Harvard University (31480599). Not located in KVK, which lists an edition of 1543 by the same printer at the Franckesche Stiftungen Bibliothek in Halle/Saale and at the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek in Weimar.

BOUND WITH:


The introduction is by Erasmus (ff. 2r-3r), as is the translation of the commentary on St. Paul’s letter to the Galatians (ff. 3v-45r). The rest of the translations are by Wolfgang Musculus.

Not Joseph De Reuck, Bibliotheca Ersamiana Bruxellensis, no. 458: the title page reproduced is the same as this copy, but in the text the title is given as Homiliae in divi Pauli epistolae; only this volume (not the one below) is listed. Erasmo na Biblioteca Nacional,
século XVI lists the Basil: J. Hervagius, 1536 edition of the Enarrationes ... in Divi Pauli Epistolas (no. 264) and 4 editions of Erasmus’s translation of Chrysostom’s commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, including one of Antwerp: Steels, 1550. Not in Adams. Not in British Museum Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC. OCLC: 38876523 (Yale University, this volume only); also the Antwerp: J. Steels, 1544 edition of this and the volume below, 31346357 (Harvard University), 314665783 (National Library of Scotland), 191077944 (Catholic University of America).

AND BOUND WITH:


Who’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?

*10. CLAMORGAN, Jean de. `La chasse du loup, necessaire a la maison rustique … en laquelle est contenue la nature des loups, & la maniere de les prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu’autres instrumens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures & pourtraictz representez apres le naturel …. (Lyon or Geneva): Par Gabriel Cartier, 1597. 8°, modern green half calf, gilt, all edges gilt. Woodcut device on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial
Later edition of this popular work on wolf hunting. Clamorgan first offers observations drawn from sources as diverse as Aristotle and Olaus Magnus on the natural history of wolves and the medicinal uses of preparations derived from wolf excrement and body parts. Later chapters address such topics as training bloodhounds for the hunt, how to distinguish wolf tracks from dog tracks, and strategies for capturing wolves using traps, nets, and decoys. Each method is illustrated by one or more nearly full-page woodcuts.

The *Chasse du loup* was first printed in 1566 (Paris: J. Du Puys) to accompany the third edition of Charles Estienne’s *L’agriculture et maison rustique*. Both works were frequently reprinted well into the seventeenth century and are often found bound together, though each also seems to have been published separately on occasion. An earlier Gabriel Cartier edition appeared in 1584, without place of publication. The 14 woodcuts in this edition are free copies of those in the earlier Du Puys editions.

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


---

*Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations*

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

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION of this Carmelite chronicle, followed (in Book 2) by precepts, exhortations and rules for living. After flourishing in England during the thirteenth century, the Carmelite Order spread throughout Europe. A separate and distinct branch, the Barefoot Carmelites, was formed after St. Theresa of Ávila instituted monasteries and nunneries with much stricter rules of observance. This reformed branch did not enter Portugal until the 1580s, but the original Order was popular there in the mid-sixteenth century, and by the late sixteenth century, had more monasteries than any
Item 11 (greatly reduced)
other religious order in Portugal except the Jesuits and Franciscans. Chapters 19-21 of
Book 1 (pp. 76-92) chronicle the history of the Carmelites in Portugal and the exploits of
the fourteenth-century feudal lord, Nuno Álvarez Pereira, who is said to have introduced
the Order into Portugal.

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

Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses;* or Lisbon, Biblioteca
Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI.* Not in HSA. NUC:
DCU. OCLC: 80448697 (Houghton Library); 41227150 Newberry Library, Oliveira Lima
Library-Catholic University of America). Copac locates a copy at the Middle Temple
Library. Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (“folhas soltas …
encadernação denatificada”), and the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra
(“f. restauradas … manuseamento”).
NAFRAGIO
E LASTIMOSO SUCESO
DA PERDICAM DE MANOEL DE SOUSA DE SEPULUEDA, & DONA LIA
NOR DE SA SUA MOTHER & FILHOS, VINDE DA IN
DIA PARA ESTE REYNO NA NAO CHAMADA OGA
LIÃO GRANDE S.JOÃO QUE FÊ PERDEO NO CABO
DE BOA ESPERANÇA, NA TERRA DO NATAL.
E A PERIGRAÇÃO QUE TIUCÃO RODEANDO TERRAS DE CAU
FRES MAIS DE 300. LEGOAS TÊ SUA MORT.
COMPOSTO EM VERSO HERÓICO, E ORTAVA RIMA
POR FERONIMO CORTÉ REAL.

DIRIGIDO AO EXCELÉNTIMO PRÍNCIPE D. THEO.DO
DUQUE DE BRAGANÇA, & BARCELLOS, MARQUES DE VI
IAUIÇO, CONDE DE OURÉM, SEÑOR DAS VILLAS D AR
RAYELLOS, & PORTEL. SUMMA FELICIDADE.

COM LICENÇA DA SANTA INQUISIÇÃO, E DO ORDINÉRIO,
E DE SUA MAGELÂNCIA.

NA OFICINA DE SIMÃO LOPEZ.
COM PRIVILEGIO REAL POR DEZ ANOS.
M. D. XCIII.
**Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa**

*One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese*

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

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

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

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

Item 13 (greatly reduced)
Lyell: “One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books”

13. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. Comiença la Crónica del Serenísimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su vnscnieto …. Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebacked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer’s device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp; overall in very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed ✠ 10, A-b8, a9, b-z8, aa-hh8, ii6. $200,000.00

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

The large woodcuts, initials and printer’s device are striking examples of the art of contemporary Spanish book illustration. The title-page woodcut shows the king enthroned, with two figures kneeling before him; one, presumably the author, is reading from a book. Lyell notes that the borders are especially fine (Early Book Illustration in Spain, p. 286, with illustration of title-page as fig. 224). The full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion on the verso of ✠10 is signed by “I.D.,” whom Lyell calls “one of the master Spanish woodcutters, and one of the few whose work can be identified” (p. 286 and fig. 225). Facing the first page of text (f. B8v) is a full equestrian portrait of D. Juan II, surrounded by smaller woodcut portraits of the other dramatis personae (five women, three men). The printer’s device that appears at the end of the Crónica is the first appearance of what Norton calls Brocar’s “E” device. In the upper compartment is a portrait of the printer kneeling before the emblems of the Passion, and in the lower are 2 archangels supporting a coat of arms with the monogram “AG” and the figure of a boar.

D. Juan II, King of Castile from 1406 to 1454, was a weak ruler but a notable patron of literature and the chivalric arts. The son of Henry III and Catherine of Lancaster, he ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign—the longest in the history of the Trastamara dynasty—was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence of Álvaro de Luna, who became the king’s constable and favorite, and one of the most powerful men in Spanish history. Luna’s hold over the king inflamed the nobility and neighboring kingdoms, causing
Item 13 (greatly reduced)
rebellion, hostilities and court intrigues. The Crónica is antagonistic to Luna, blaming Spain’s troubles on the king’s indifference and Luna’s ambition. Yet this was a period of high intellectual achievement, fostered by the king’s taste for and patronage of literature. Though a failure as a statesman, D. Juan II made his court an important literary center from which Renaissance classicism and humanism spread throughout Spain.

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

Scholars disagree over the authorship of this work to the point that Simón Díaz, Ward, the Catalogue of the Hispanic Society, the Catálogo colectivo and others list it simply under Crónica. The prologue is by Álvar García de Santa María (62r-v), and the colophon adds that the work was “corregida por el Doctor Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal,” profesor at Salamanca and a member of the royal council. Fitzmaurice-Kelly (p. 102) ascribes the work to Álvar García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish converso family from Burgos, and unknown others. O’Callaghan (History of Medieval Spain, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvar García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (History of Spanish Literature I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvar García de Santa María, Juan de Menà, Juan Rodríguez de Padron, and Diego de Valera, but believes the work was put together in this form by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán. (Pérez de Guzmán [ca. 1390-1460] was active in public affairs at the time, but his opposition to Luna led to an early retirement.) Ward states, “It is probably the work of the celebrated converso Álvar García de Santa María, who drew on many earlier chronicles for his compilation” (p. 305).

Arnão Guillén de Brocar, probably a Frenchman, began printing in Pamplona in 1490. By 1502 he had moved on to Logroño, where he produced the first of many works by the great scholar Antonio de Nebrija. Possibly at Nebrija’s recommendation, Brocar became official printer to the University of Alcalá de Henares and produced one of the monuments of early Spanish typography, the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, 1514-1517 (Norton 27A). He eventually opened printing offices at Toledo and Valladolid as well. The Crónica was one of the last works produced by Brocar at Logroño, just after he was appointed royal printer, and is especially notable in that the gothic letter and commentary types, the device, and most of the woodcut initials were new to Brocar’s press. Brocar probably died in 1524.

Item 14 (greatly reduced)
Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts,
in a Contemporary Salamanca Binding—
Edited by Dullaert's Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo

14. DULLAERT, Jean, of Ghent [also known as Johannes Dullardus
de Gandavo]. Questiones super duos libros Peri hermenias Aristotelis …
[Colophon] Salamanca: (Juan de Porras), 1517. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.),
contemporary blind-tooled morocco over boards, complex interlac-
ing roll alternating with rows of circular punches between sets of 3
parallel lines; expertly rebacked, and corners mended; metal clasps
refurbished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his
desk in a carefully depicted study, above the title (which runs to 6 lines
of gothic type), all within woodcut borders. On verso of first leaf, a
large Crucifixion above a smaller vignette of the Last Supper, all within
woodcut borders. Full-page woodcut logical charts on ff. 54r and 119v.
Text in 2 sizes of gothic type (for the Aristotle text and the commentary),
woodcut initials, 2 columns. An extremely rare work, overall in very
fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128
ll. [xciii misfoliated xcix, cxvii misfoliated cxviii], signed a4, b-q8, r4.
$90,000.00

First edition in this form of Aristotle’s logical work De interpretatione, with com-
mentary by Dullaert, edited by Dullaert’s pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo, later one of Spain’s
most famous Renaissance scholars. According to the Dictionary of Scientific Biography,
Dullaert’s commentary on De interpretatione was first published in Paris, 1509; the only
copy of that edition we have been able to trace is located at the B.U.-Lille. The Catálogo
collectivo lists Dullaert’s commentary published by Étienne Baland (active in Lyons) in
1515, apparently edited by one Clodoaldus: the title-page reads, “a magistro Clodoaldo
cenalis ... de nouo puribus mendis absterse.” This Salamanca, 1517 edition was edited
by Juan Martínez Siliceo—according to the title-page, “ut paulo tersiora quaque fuerint
excederentur.” We have located no other edition of Dullaert’s commentary edited by
Martínez Siliceo.

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

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

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

The editor, Juan Martínez Siliceo (ca. 1486-1557), was an outstanding pupil of Dullaert’s; the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* notes that he and Juan de Celaya were “both important for their contributions to the rise of mathematical physics.” In this posthumous edition of Dullaert’s commentary, Martínez Siliceo apparently cut some parts he felt were repetitive or unnecessary. A native of Villagarcía in Extremadura, he studied and taught at the Sorbonne before moving to the University of Salamanca, and then serving as tutor to the the Infante D. Felipe. In 1541 he was named bishop of Cartagena, and in 1545, bishop of Toledo. The year before his death he was raised to the rank of cardinal, an event celebrated with an 80-foot arch and an elaborate procession that was so well attended that several people were asphyxiated. Aside from his commentaries on Aristotle, he published several important works on mathematics, including *Arithmetica*, Paris 1526.

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

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

Item 14 (greatly reduced)
First Edition in Spanish of an Important Work on Optics

15. EUCLID. La perspectiva, y especularia de Euclides. Traduzidas en vulgar castellano ... por Pedro Ambrosio Onderiz. Madrid: en casa de la viuda de Alonso Gomez, 1585. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter tan calf (light wear), spine with raised, gilt-tooled bands in five compartments black leather lettering piece with author in gilt, text block edges marbled. Woodcut royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials (6 to 8 lines high). Numerous woodcut diagrams in text (usually 10 to 11 lines high). Short tear in lower margin of title, without loss; some very slight scattered browning and spotting. Overall in very good to fine condition. Faint contemporary ink inscription at foot of title-page. Small (4 x 3.2 cm.) bookplate of Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta in upper outer corner of front pastedown. (6), 60 ll. $12,000.00

Rare first edition in Spanish of the Optica et catoeptrica, the earliest surviving Greek work on perspective and one of the most important written before Newton’s works on optics. The colophon bears the date 1584.

The Perspectiva was translated by Pedro Ambrosio Onderiz, who in 1582 had been appointed by King Philip II to a chair in the newly established Academia de Matemáticas. Although Onderiz was expressly charged with the translation of scientific works into Spanish, he published no other works. By 1595, Onderiz had been appointed cosmógrafo mayor, in which capacity he intended to correct various cartographical errors which were said to have unduly favored Portuguese territorial claims, but his death in 1596 prevented this.

It is likely that Spanish painters of the Golden Age consulted this work. The only earlier work by Euclid that had been translated into Spanish was Los seis libros primeros de la geometria, Seville 1576; prior to that, the only printing of Euclid in Spain was a truncated Mathematicae quaedam selectae, Alcalá 1566.

The Especularia has separate title-page, licencia, aprobación, prologue and colophon, all dated 1584, but the quire signatures and pagination continue from the Perspectiva.

Provenance: Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta (1825–1894), born in Mexico City of a family of Spanish landed gentry, was a philologist and an important historian of the Spanish colonial period, as well as one of the leading Mexican bibliophiles and bibliographers of the nineteenth century. He published Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América (1866); the masterly biography Don Fray Juan de Zumárraga, primer Obispo y Arzobispo de México (1881, various later editions); La bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI (1886), a model of bibliographical erudition; Colección de documentos para la historia de México (2 volumes 1858 1866); followed by Nueva colección de documentos para la historia de México (5 volumes 1886-1892); an edition of the Arte de la lengua maya, of Fray Gabriel de San Buenaventura (1888); the Opúsculos Inéditos, latinos y castellanos, of Francisco Javier Alegre (1889), as well as other translations, critical editions and documentary collections. He was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Academia Mexicana de la Lengua (1875–1883), and was that institution’s third director (1883-1894), being responsible for the publication of the first volumes of the Academia’s Memorias.

(University of California-Berkeley, Houghton Library, Linda Hall Library); 36792525 (Columbia University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, National Library of Wales); 560852201 (British Library); 16627982 (Brown University); and 80597537 (microfilm copy: University of California-Berkeley). CCPBE locates 24 copies, a significant number of which are incomplete and / or in poor condition. Rebiun locates five copies: Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Universidad de Oviedo, UCM Universidad Complutense de Madrid, and Universidad de Salamanca. Copac locates copies at the University of London and British Library.
Item 16 (reduced)
First Appearance of Euclid in Spain

16. EUCLID. Los seis libros primeros dela geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathedrático de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Seuilla. Dirigidos al illustre señor Luciano de Negron, canontigo dela sancta yglesia de Seuilla. Seville: en Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedicatee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. Crisp; overall in fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704. 121, (1) ll., signed A⁴, B-P⁸, Q⁴, R². A⁴ missigned “4”, M² missigned “M³”. Leaf 11 unnumbered, 51 misnumbered 42, 78 misnumbered 70, 84 misnumbered 76, 103 misnumbered 102, 105 misnumbered 108, and 116 misnumbered 108. $18,000.00

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

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

Euclid’s Elements, a collection of definitions, axioms, theorems, and proofs in 13 books (of which 6 are included in this translation), is the oldest extant deductive treatment of mathematics, and played an important role in the development of logic and modern science. One of the world’s most successful and influential textbooks, it was first published in Venice, 1482, and has appeared in over a thousand editions.

Oration of Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University,
in the Presence of King João III—
Only Two Recorded Locations

17. FERNANDES, Pedro. Petri Ferndinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omniu[m] com[m]endatione oratio apud universam Conimbrica[m] Academiam habitu Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugallie Regem. Coimbra: excudebant Ioannes Barrerius, & Ioannes Aluarus [i.e., João de Barreira and João Álvares], 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. Clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. Overall in fine condition. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infantaria, 34-1º Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Penciled note on front pastedown endleaf: “Este exemplar pertenceu a / / Guilherme J.C. Henriques / / (Da Carnata) [illegible signature].” [20 ll.], signed A-B8, C3. $10,000.00

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

The author, a native of Lisbon and page at the court of D. João III, where his father served the king’s sister, the Infanta D. Maria, was sent to study in Paris, receiving a Master of Arts degree in canon law. After six years he was called by the king to return to Portugal and join the faculty of Coimbra University.

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

Item 18 (greatly reduced)
First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

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

2 volumes bound in 1. $35,000.00

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

The Historia details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca’s apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V’s “New Laws” in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia’s account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru, sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked: he routed Pizarro’s followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who was viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Cañete, and aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters,
On the Council of Trent


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

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


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

20. GIUSTINIANO, Agostino. *Castigatissimi annali con la loro copiosa tavola della Eccelsa & Illustissima Repubb. di Genoa, da fidei & approvati Scritori … accuratamente racolti …. Genoa: [colophon] con diligence, & opera del nobile Laurentio Lomellino … per Antonio Bellono Taurinense, 1537.* Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary vellum over boards, with old manuscript in 2 columns facing boards; spine with raised bands in four compartments, early ink manuscript title vertically in second and third compartments (defective at head and foot and on bands; some
Item 20 (greatly reduced)
worming on spine; joints going); stubs of leather ties. Title in red and black, woodcuts on title (angels supporting the arms of Genoa) and on verso (St. George killing the dragon). Light foxing on title page; very slight worming in margin of first 4 leaves; faint dampstains at end. Internally very good. Overall in good to very good condition. A few contemporary and early signatures. (14), 282 ll. $4,500.00

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

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

21. [GRANVELLE, Nicolas Perrenot de]. *Brevis expositio de Induciis Nurembergae inter Cæs. Maiestatis Oratorem, ac Legatos Ducis Cluiensis, interuenitu Ordinum sacri Imperii pactis, ac ab eodem Duce temerè perfidie rursus rectis & violatis*. Antwerp: ex officina Ioan. Graphei, 1543. 4°, much later stiff vellum (a bit soiled; slightly warped), title stamped in gilt vertically on spine, date stamped at foot. Woodcut imperial arms on the title page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut vignette (printer’s device?) at end: in a circle, a hand writing with a quill pen in a small book, another book above; around the edge of the circle are the words “Scripturas scrutamini.” Overall in very good condition. (16 ll., the final l. blank), signed A-D4 (D4 blank). $1,600.00

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

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

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

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

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

One of the Most Famous Plays of the Sixteenth Century

22. GUARINI, [Giovanni] Battista. *Il pastor fido, tragicomedia pastorale.* Venice: Press. Gio. Battista Bonfadino, 1590. 4° (19.2 x 14.5 cm., old limp vellum (lacks ties, soiled), horizontal manuscript title on spine, fore-edge cover extensions, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical and woodcut headpieces, woodcut tailpieces and vignettes. Title page with some soiling and light to middling dampstains. Occasional light dampstains, mostly in some outer margins. Final leaf repaired with bottom fifth of recto missing, causing loss of last two lines of text. Overall in good condition. First line of leaf M3 recto corrected in ink in a contemporary hand. [138 ll.], signed A4, a2, B-Z4, Aa-Ll4. $800.00

FIRST EDITION? The same year saw the appearance of a Ferrara edition, in 12°. Guarini’s *Il pastor fido,* a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the sixteenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest to be revised in the author’s lifetime being that of Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel’s opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book Printed on Vellum
Including “A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI”
First Depiction of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe

23. [HENRI II, King of France]. C’est la déduction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibes par les citoyens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry secon[l]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeulx & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jeudy premier & secon[l]d iours d’ Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumpe, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornementz [sic] d’iceluy y sont apposez chascun en son lieu comme l’on pourra veoir par le discours de l’histoire. Rouen: on les vend ... chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dictz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord]. 1551. 4° (21.7 x 16.1 cm.), seventeenth-century polished tan calf (short split at lower hinge; extremities slightly scuffed; nick in front board), double fillet border on covers, spine gilt with red leather lettering piece, vellum endleaves, text-block edges rough gilded, in navy blue morocco solander case lined with red reversed leather, spine gilt. PRINTED ON VELLUM. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double page, including the “Figure des Brisilians” (sic, K2v-K3r). Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices on R2v-R3r). Red ruled, yellow capital strokes. The 43 woodcut initials were entirely overpainted by a contemporary hand, with illumination in blue and other colors on gilt grounds. Roman type; verse and song in italic. Overall in fine condition. Eighteenth-century engraved bookplate of William, Marquis of Lothian (the 2nd through 6th Marquises were all named William), smaller oval nineteenth-century version at the rear, and cursive early ink signature on various leaves of [Earl of] “Ancram”, a courtesy title of the Marquises of Lothian. Sold in New York, American Art Association Anderson Galleries, 27 January 1932, lot 81. 67 (of 68 leaves), Lacking only A4, a blank. H5 a cancel, as in most copies.

FIRST EDITION. One of only two complete copies on vellum, of four vellum copies recorded. Brunet mentions the Ambroise Firmin Didot copy on vellum (present location not known), complete, which was bound in red morocco (see Catalogue des livres précieux manuscrits et imprimés ..., Part II, May 31, 1879), as well as two incomplete copies on vellum. Van Praet records a copy offered by Webbe in 1752, which may very well be the present one.

This important Renaissance festival book records the entry of King Henri II of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis into Rouen, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and presentations on the first and second of October 1550. The highlight of
the festivities was the construction of a Brazilian Indian village, complete with huts and hammocks, and with plants and trees decorated to imitate Brazilian fauna. Presenting a tableaux of Indian life and customs, the village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians then resident in the city, brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. At the culmination of the ceremonies, the Brazilian Indians, supplemented by some native French, displayed their war dances and staged a mock battle on the banks of the Seine between the “Toupinahauv” and “Tabageres” tribes, which ended by setting fire to the huts. A composite of all this was represented in the double-page “Figure des Brisiliens” (K2v-K3r) which is the earliest depiction of authentic Brazilian natives and mores. As Borba de Moraes points out, this illustration is also the first image of Brazilians diverting themselves in Europe. The Brazilians continued to be one of Rouen’s attractions: they were presented to Charles IX on his visit to the city in 1562. Montaigne, who witnessed the presentation, refers to it in his Essais.

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


Brasiliana Itau, p. 93. Brunet II, 988–9; Supplement I, 447–8 “ce beau livre, si précieux”.

Van Praet III, no. 101 (the present copy?). Grässe (Suppl.), p. 276. Sabin 73458. Berlin, 
Rosenwald 1051. Vinet 473. 

Item 23 (reduced)
24. HERPF, Henricus [or Henricus Herp, Henricus de Herph, Henricus Herpius, Henricus Harphius, Hendrik Herp, Henri Herp or Henri de Herp]. Espelho de perfeyçam em linguoa portugues. Translated by Fr. Braz de Barros. Coimbra: Canons of Sancta Cruz, 1533. 4°, late-nineteenth-century full morocco with the binder’s ticket of J.B. Simon (see below): covers gilt, spine richly gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endpapers, edges rouged. Spine somewhat faded, some wear to extremities, front joint starting at top. Woodcut of the Annunciation on the title-page, and of the Agnus Dei on the verso of the final leaf (both illustrated in King Manuel). Numerous woodcut initials. Gothic letter, 25 lines. A wide-margined, unwashed copy. Two leaves with insignificant marginal repairs, not affecting the text. Censored by the Inquisition (see below). Overall in very good to fine condition. Extensive early ink annotations in margins of title-page in three different hands: one noting the date of printing and the author, another discussing the original language and the translation, the third giving the name of the translator as Fr. Fraz de Barros. (3), CLXXXX ll. [i.e., 194; f. LXIII is followed by five unnumbered leaves, and resumes with f. LXVI]; on quire signatures, see below. $25,000.00

First edition in Portuguese. Third book to be printed by the Augustinian Canons at the Monastery of Santa Cruz: the high quality of the typography and typesetting make this a most unusual example of early Portuguese printing. João Galharde, born in France (as Germain Gailard?), probably began his career of over forty years as a Portuguese printer in Lisbon, in 1520. From 1522 to 1530 he was the only printer in the country. In 1530 he established the first printing press at Coimbra, at Santa Cruz, publishing a single book there on 9 August: the Repertorio ... do espelho da consciencia. Galharde lingered in 1531, producing five additional known works while initiating the canons into the art of printing. The press remained active until 1577.

The translator of the Espelho, Fr. Braz de Barros, was Prior of Santa Cruz, reformer of his order, and cousin of the celebrated historian João de Barros. The reforms of Fr. Braz de Barros and the introduction of printing paved the way for the transfer of the seat of the University of Lisbon to Coimbra in 1539. D. João III appointed the Prior of Santa Cruz perpetual chancellor of the University, and Coimbra soon became the chief Portuguese center for the study of the humanities.

In this copy a dozen passages were censored by the Inquisition, ranging from a word or two scored to an entire passage: the most extensive example is just over eleven lines. The scoring is in all instances neat, the ink does not affect the condition of the paper, and in a few instances the text can still be made out.

We know of three variations in the signatures among different copies, arising from different solutions to an original error in lettering the signatures—after quire “s” a second “r” was printed, followed by “t”. The error was corrected in two of the variations using overslips in different ways. In the third variation, the erroneously lettered signatures were left as is. The pagination of all known copies is the same. The signatures of the present copy match that of King Manuel’s through quire “t”, i.e., 9[4-1, blank?], a-h8, i4, k-t8—our quire “t” is actually the second “r”, with overslips except on the third and fourth
Espelho de perfecção
em língua portuguesa.

Item 24 (reduced)
leaves. Our copy then has t8 (the first “t” an overslip), u6, x6, z6, y6, [tironian ampersand, similar to the symbol used in King Manuel’s copy for the quire after y].

Of the three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, copy 2 (Res. 317 V—uncensored with some worming at beginning and ugly repairs, but overall large and fresh) and copy 3 (Res. 1470 P—small, badly wormed, with many ugly repairs, lacking 4 leaves) have the same overslips as our copy, while copy 1 (Res. 170 V—not censored, some marginal worming, not affecting text) employs a different system of lettering the overslips. Copy 1 at the Biblioteca Nacional is presumably the same as the King Manuel copy, at the Ducal Palace of the Braganças (Vila Viçosa), although we have not been able to examine the King Manuel copy as yet, and there is no mention of overslips in the King Manuel Catalogue. The Palha copy, at the Houghton Library, Harvard University (lacking leaf CLXVII) has no overslips whatsoever, so its signatures run X 4 (-X 1, blank?), a-h8, i4, k-s8, r8, t-x8, z8, y8, [tironian ampersand]6.

There are also errors in the running heads of several leaves, in which our copy agrees with copies 2 and 3 at the Biblioteca Nacional (leaf CLXXI verso and leaf CLXXIII verso read “Liuro quarto”), while copy 1 agrees with the Palha / Houghton copy (leaves CLXIX verso through CLXXIII read “Liuro terceyro”). In copy 1 at the Biblioteca Nacional, leaf CLXXII recto, the heading reads “Capit. xli”; ours reads “Ca. primeyro” on that leaf; our copy and copy 1 at the Biblioteca Nacional differ on leaf CLXXIII recto in the same way. We have not had a report on this in the Palha / Harvard copy, but guess it would agree with copy 1 of the Biblioteca Nacional in this respect. These are surely corrections made in the press, rather than different settings of type.

Henricus Herpf, a noted Dutch mystical writer, was probably born at Erp (northern Brabant) ca. 1405, and died at Mechlin in 1477. After being a member of the Brethren of the Common Life, he entered the order of Franciscan Observants in 1450 while in Rome on a pilgrimage. His works fall into the categories of oratorical and ascetical / mystical. In this, his chief work (originally published in Middle Dutch as *Spieghel der Volcomenheit*), Herpf discusses mortification, the internal / active life, the spiritual / contemplative life, and the spiritual / superessential life, whose final term is a vision of the divine essence. Herpf’s works were particularly influential in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the Low Countries, Spain, France and Italy. “Though not an original writer, he is one of the most important representatives of Dutch spirituality” (New Catholic Encyclopedia VI, 1039).

The binder of this copy, Jean Baptiste Simon, worked in Porto ca. 1860-1883. See Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses* pp. 199-202, with an illustration of Simon’s binder’s ticket (differs slightly from the one used in this volume).

VI, 1038-39 (under Harphius van Erp). On Braz de Barros, see Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 95. For early printing at Coimbra and the extreme rarity of examples of it, see Sousa Viterbo, *Movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, “Typografia em Sancta Cruz de Coimbra,” as well as the King Manuel catalogue. Not in the online catalogue of the Library of Congress, or in the databases of the Deutsche Bibliothek, the Catholic University at Leuven, LIBIS-NET (Belgium) or CIPAL (the Netherlands).
translated by the Czech humanist Sigismund Gelenius


Second or third edition of this translation of Justin Martyr by Sigismund Gelenius. The works of Justin first appeared in Greek in Paris, 1551, printed by R. Estienne. A Latin translation by Joachim Périon was published in Paris by Dupuys, 1554. A translation by Langi was printed in Basel by Froben, 1555. Froben also published a translation by Gelenius in 1555 and again in 1565. This edition includes a preface by Nicholaus Episcopius, Hieronymus Froben’s partner, explaining that Gelen had been struck down by illness while translating this work, and that someone else had finished the pieces he began and translated the others as well.

Sigismund Gelenius (or Sigmund Gelen, 1497-1554), a native of Prague, was an eminence Greek scholar and Czech humanist. He was best known for his edition of Tertullian, but also translated Erasmus’s *Morias* and works by Petrarch and Cicero into Czech. Several of his works were published by Froben. Six of the pieces in this volume are attributed to Gelenius as translator, including both apologies and the *Dialogue with Trypho*.

Of the works in this volume, the *Apology for the Christians to the Senate of Rome* and the *Apology to Emperor Antoninus Pius* are indisputably by Justin. The *Replies to the Orthodox, Christian Questions to Gentiles, Gentile Questions to Christians, Epistle to Zena and Serenus,* and *Refutation of Certain Doctrines of Aristotle* are certainly not Justin’s works, although they were long attributed to him. The volume also includes 2 works that we have not
been able to identify in the usual lists of Justin’s works: *Sermo exhortatorius ad Gentes* and *Expositio fidei de recta confessione, sive de sancta & coessentiali Trinitate*.

Justin Martyr (100-165), a native of Flavia Neapolis (Nabus, in Palestine), was a Platonist who converted to Christianity. He is known for his attempts to reconcile Greek philosophy with Christianity. The Cynic Crescens denounced Justin, who was flogged and beheaded in 165, along with six followers. For a long time Justin’s works were known only through quotations in Tatian, Irenaeus and Tertullian.

In their introduction to the writings of Justin Martyr, Roberts and Donaldson comment, “The sub-apostolic age begins with the first Christian author—the founder of theological literature. The writings of Justin Martyr are among the most important that have come down to us from the second century. He was not the first that wrote an Apology in behalf of the Christians, but his Apologies are the earliest extant. They are characterized by intense Christian fervour, and they give us an insight into the relations existing between heathens and Christians in those days. His other principal writing, the *Dialogue with Trypho*, is the first elaborate exposition of the reasons for regarding Christ as the Messiah of the Old Testament, and the first systematic attempt to exhibit the false position of the Jews in regard to Christianity.” (*Anti-Nicene Fathers*, v. 1)

Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

26. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* … Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). Overall in good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Anotações* (AA8r). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the regedor das justiças, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (*Repertório dos cinquo livros das ordenações* … ) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is an 8-leaf section entitled *Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas* … Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, there are numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of capitães in Brazil (f. 90r). A long section (ff. 138v-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

There are also references to other Portuguese dominions: e.g., a law of 1555 forbidding export of shoes to India (ff. 140v-141r), and one of 1519 requiring that those exiled to Africa be given two different places of exile, because when only one was given the exile often had to wait a long time for a ship to depart (f. 175v). A section on prostitutes forbids them to work outside brothels, and lays down strict penalties in particular for those who do so in São Tomé, off the west coast of Africa. Also, prostitutes deported
Item 26 (greatly reduced)
from São Tomé are forbidden to go to the Congo, and captains of ships are to be fined if they take them aboard (ff. 170r-171r, laws of 1521-59).

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the Leis extravagantes, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the Lusiadas in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of the present work, published by Gonçalvez with the same date on the title, but with the text completely reset.

Provenance: Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.
First Comprehensive Treatise on Proper Portuguese Spelling

27. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. Orthographia da lingoa portuguesa. Obra util, & necessaria, assi pera bem screver a lingoa hespanhol, como a latina, & quaesquer outras, que da latina teen origen… Lisbon: per João de Barreira, 1576. 4°, eighteenth-century mottled sheep (slight wear to extremities), flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page has large woodcut printer’s device of a palm tree with mountains and setting (or rising?) sun in background, in an oval frame, with the words “Omnia” and “Omnibvs” vertically at each side. Woodcut initials. Some soiling to title-page; occasional light waterstains. Substantial contemporary or slightly later annotation in outer blank margin of leaf H8 recto. Overall in good to very good condition. (4 ), 78 ll. $6,000.00

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

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer, and jurisconsult (ca. 1530-1608), was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (court of appeals). His many other published works include the Repertorio dos cinquo livros das ordenações (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his Leis extravagantes, Lisbon, 1569), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), Origem da lingoa portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

ORTHOGRAPHIA DA LINGOA PORTUGUESA.

Obra útil, & necessária, a fim de bem escrever a lingoa Hespanhol, como à Latina, & qualquer outra, que da Latina tem origem.

Item 27 (reduced)
28. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. Repertorio dos Cinquo livros das ordenações com addições das leis extravagantes, dirigido ao muito Illustre Senhor Dom Francisco Coutinho, Conde do Redondo, Regedor da justiça deste Reino. Lisbon: per Joam Blavio de Colonia, 1560. Folio (29.2 x 20.3 cm.), mid-eighteenth-century cat’s-paw sheep (small defects to head and foot of spine; other minor imperfections to extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red (faded at top and outer edges). Title page within woodcut architectural border. Large (4.5 x 4.5 cm.) elegant woodcut initials on rectos of second preliminary leaf and first numbered leaf. Numerous smaller (2.5 x 2.5 cm.) woodcut initials. A few insignificant wormholes in lower blank margins of first two leaves. Two small round wormholes in upper blank margins of the same two leaves, with one tiny hole continuing into the upper blank margin of the first numbered leaf. Some light waterstaining. Overall in very good condition. Author’s ink signature (“D Nunez”) on final leaf recto. Armorial bookplate of Fernando d[e Sousa Coutinho e]Abreu. Old ink manuscript annotation in outer margin of leaf 33 verso. Occasional old ink manuscript corrections to a letter or two of text and a few brief old additions in ink manuscript. (2), 112 ll., signed A-O8; B3 missigned A3. $6,200.00

FIRST and only early EDITION of this work written at the request of the regedor das justiças, in which Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law published originally in the reign of D. Manuel I (1495-1521), with the addition of all extra laws. It was followed nine years later by his Leis extravagantes coligidas e relatadas … There exists an edition of Coimbra, 1820, as well as a facsimile edition, together with the author’s Leis extravagantes coligidas, 1569, and Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros, 1569, edited by Mário Júlio de Almeida Costa, Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1987.

This valuable comprehensive index to all extant Portuguese laws contains references to Brazil, Africa, São Tomé, Príncipe, Cabo Verde, Fogo, the Azores, Madeira, Chaul, and India. The laws deal with slaves, slavery, Negroes, Moors, hunting, dogs, weapons, arms, wine, olive oil, contracts, commercial law, commerce, pirates, corsairs, punishment, prisoners, and usury. Categories include canon law, civil law, criminal law, contract law, and maritime law.

There are references to nine laws relating to slaves on f. 41v, including one about slaves from Guiné who are ordered to be baptized by their owners. A law about punishment for unauthorized travel to Guiné or India is referred to on f. 1v. One about “Açada dos Ouvidores das Ilhas” is mentioned on f. 3r, while “Açada dos Capitães de Africa” appears on f. 3v. Punishments for Moors and Negro captives bearing arms without authorization are mentioned on ff. 7v and 8r. Punishments of life banishment to Brazil and five years in Africa are mentioned on f. 8r, as is a law prohibiting sale of weapons of war to Moors. On the same page is a reference to the Casa da India & Mina in Lisbon. On f. 10v is a reference to a law prohibiting unauthorized shipment of olive oil to Moorish
Item 28 (greatly reduced)
lands. A law prohibiting export to Cabo Verde of “Brocadilhos de Frandes” is referenced on f. 12r. Five laws relating to hunting, with mention of rabbits, hares, and partridges, are mentioned on f. 12v. On ff. 12v and 13r are references to ten laws relating to captains of Africa, captains of ships to Guiné, and Mina, as well as São Tomé and Príncipe. On f. 13r is a reference to a law prohibiting the taking of “Chappas de Chaul” to Cabo Verde and Fogo. Three laws regarding judicial officials and crimes committed in the “Ilhas” are mentioned on f. 14r. A law regarding Christians who take weapons, artillery, gunpowder, or other material of warfare is mentioned on f. 16v. On f. 17r are references to laws about “Cavalleiros feitos em Africa” and “Cavalleiros feitos na India”. On f. 17v is a reference to a law about “Certidão dos Capitães de Africa que os degradados mandar”. On f. 19v are references to laws concerning New Christians, Christians who become Jews or Moors, New Christians not traveling to Moorish lands, Moúriscos de Castile, and names of newly converted Christians. A law prohibiting hunting of rabbits with dogs in March, April, or May is mentioned on f. 22v.

On f. 23r is mentioned a law prohibiting the reselling of bread, with punishment of two years deportation to Africa, with certain exceptions regarding sale of bread from the Azores to Madeira; also mentioned are contracts to sell bread at a fixed price to the crown for shipment to Africa. Continuing to the verso of f. 23, it is said that no person can purchase wine or olive oil for resale in the same locale on pain of paying a fine of double the value, and one year degradation to Africa, unless done with authorization of the local câmara. A law referring to “Conchas das do trato de Guiné” is mentioned on f. 24r. On f. 25v is a reference to a law about “Contas pardas das que valem em Guiné”. On f. 26v is a reference to laws about contracts made outside the Kingdom, and contracts made aboard ship, or in “lugares da conquista de Portugal”. On f. 30r are references to laws about “Causas que se não podem levar a vender a terra de Mouros”, “Causas da India”, “Cousas que se não podem levar fora do reino”, “Causas pertencentes ao trato da Mina”, “Causas descaminhadas de Guiné ou da India”, and “Causas que se não podem levar ao Cabo Verde, ou ilha do Fogo”. On f. 31r is mentioned a law about “Cristallino se não pode levar às ilhas do Cabo Verde & do Fogo”. On f. 32v are references to a law about degradation to Africa, on the Island of Príncipe, and another about degradation to Príncipe or São Tomé, stating that those so condemned who flee will have their sentences doubled. At the beginning of f. 33r is an amendment stating that as of 1535, those exiled to São Tomé or Príncipe will instead be sent to Brazil. It is further stated that as of 1551 men between the ages of 18 and 50 who merit being sent to Brazil, can be sent to toil in the galleys, and that two years in Brazil will be equal to one year as a galley slave, and that those sent to Brazil for life might spend 10 years in the galleys instead. Further on the same page are other references to laws about degradation to São Tomé and Príncipe, and Africa. There is a reference to another law giving Desembargadores the power to sentence the condemned to degradation in Africa. There are additional references to regulations regarding the resale of bread, wine, and olive oil on f. 36r. On f. 39r are references to laws about sexual relations: between relatives or in-laws, rape, adultery, sex with nuns, with young virgins with or against their wills, sex with a widow of less than 25 years of age who is living with her father, and sex with a woman living in the palace of the king or of a prince. On f. 46r-v, continuing on to f. 47r, are references to a series of laws regarding the death penalty, including one at the foot of f. 46v prohibiting death sentences in Guiné and India without the King’s knowledge. On f. 48r are references to 3 laws dealing with wizards. On the same page is a reference to a law prohibiting the shipment of iron to Cabo Verde or Fogo. On f. 51r are references to four laws dealing with rape. There are references to 2 laws dealing with sex with nuns on f. 41r [i.e., 52r]: the second states that it is prohibited to remove a nun from her convent without the king’s permission. On f. 52v is a reference to a law about “Furtos de escravos”. On f. 54v is reference to a law stating that Moors and Jews cannot be given Christian burials unless
they have converted to Christianity. On f. 60r is a reference to a law about slaves who are thieves. On the verso of this folio is a reference to a law prohibiting “Laquequas” of all types from being taken to Cabo Verde and Fogo, while on f. 61r is a reference of a prohibition of export to Moorish lands of “Linho caneve”. On f. 61v is a reference to a law about “Livros da fazenda, dos contos, & da casa da Indiá”. On the same page is a reference to a law prohibiting the export of wood for shipbuilding to Moorish lands. On f. 63r are references to a number of laws dealing with adultery, as well as one dealing with sailors on ships sailing to Guiné. On f. 63v is a reference to a law prohibiting shipment of “Matamugo” to Cabo Verde and Fogo, as well as a law forbidding the export of shipbuilding materials to Moorish lands. There is a reference to a law concerning “Meirinho de Sam Jorge da Mina” on f. 64r. On f. 65r are references to 4 laws dealing with “Mestres de navios”, including one about “navios de Guiné”, while another is about “Mestres que fogem dos navios em que vão”. At the head of f. 65v are references to eight laws dealing with coinage. On f. 66r-v are references to numerous laws dealing with adultery and incest. One states flatly that a woman who commits adultery is subject to the death penalty. On the other hand, the next law cited states that a woman accused of adultery by her husband which is not proved gains her husband’s possessions. On f. 67r is a reference to a law regarding residents of São Jorge da Mina. On the same page, as well as on its verso, are references to eight laws regarding Moors, including Moors who sleep with Christian women and Moors who give testimony. Also on f. 67v are references to various laws concerning ships, two of which deal with ships bound for or returning from Guiné, one about ships of unbelievers or pirates, and another about ships wrecked on the coast and the disposition of their salvageable cargoes. On f. 70r are references to three laws relating to gold and other precious metals. Neither gold or other precious metals are to be extracted from mines without royal authorization: “Ouro se não pode trazer da Mina fora da arrecadação.” Neither gold or silver may be exported, either by land or by sea. Finally, a law is referenced which determines regulations for gold from Mina which arrives at a port other than Lisbon. On f. 71r are references to four laws regarding bread. One states that bread cannot be purchased for resale, and cannot be brought to Lisbon, the Algarve, Madeira, or Africa. Another states that bread cannot be taken out of the kingdom to Moorish lands, or used to redeem captives. On the same page is a reference to a law stating the red or yellow cloth which was accustomed to be taken to Guiné cannot be brought to Cabo Verde or Fogo.

Folios 73r to 86r contain references to details regarding punishments in a vast array of laws. A significant number refer to Mina, Guiné, Cabo Verde, Fogo, São Tomé, Príncipe, India, Chaul, Moors, New Christians, Morisco slaves and slavery, ships, shipping, and ships’ captains. On f. 88r are references to five laws dealing with ships’ pilots. Two of these deal with “navios de Guiné”. From toward the end of f. 89r to about two thirds of the way down f. 90v are references to laws dealing with prisoners. The final law referenced on f. 90v, which continues to the verso, deals with prisoners condemned to degradation to Africa. Another law referenced on f. 90v is about prisoners condemned for life to São Tomé. On f. 109v is a reference to a law prohibiting anyone trading in Guiné or the Indies without royal license. On f. 111v is a reference to a law prohibiting export of wine to Moorish territory except for the purpose of ransoming captives, and even then only with royal license. Finally, on f. 112v are references to two laws dealing with usury. The first is about when it is permitted and licit. The second states that judgments concerning usury should conform to canon law.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and
VIDA DEL SERAFICO
PADRE SAN BRUNO
Patriarca de la
CARTUXA:
Con el origen y principio y costumbres de la
sagrada Religión.
Escríta por fray Tuan de Madariaga monge de
la Cartuga de nuestra Señora de
Portaceli.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
En Valencia, en casa de Pedro Patrimonio Mey.
Año de 1596.

Item 29 (reduced)
the Portuguese language are *Orthographia da língua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1576), *Origen da língua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), and *Descripção do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).


### Biography of the Founder of the Carthusians

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

$3,800.00

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

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

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

30. MARTÍNEZ DE OLANO, Juan. Concordia et nova reductio antinomiarum iuris comuns, ac regij Hispaniarum in qua verae horum iurium differentiae, & quarum plurium legum regiarum, communiue intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum forensium explicantur. Cui addita sunt differentiae, ac concordiae inter ius regium & regni Nauarræ. Et superadditvs est perpilis epilogus legum setem partitarum, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per desuetudinem, aut contrarium usum, in totum, vel partem correctae, atque abrogatae iueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarum partitarum, & titulorum digestus: in gratiam studiosorum iudicum, & advocatorum totius Hispaniæ. Burgos: Apud Philippum Iuntam [i.e., Felipe Junta], 1575. Folio (28 x 19.7 cm.), old red cloth loosely attached to leather-covered boards; attached to the upper cover, cut from a separate piece of cloth, is an armorial design (?) that includes a crown densely embroidered in yellow, red, and orange, against a pale blue background, all within an oval cartouche. Large woodcut coat of arms of dedicatee, Diego COVARRUBIAS Y LEYVA, Bishop of Segovia on title-page (Bishop’s arms are oval, set in a cartouche, with bishop’s cap over the shield within an almost square [12 x 11 cm.] double-ruled border). Woodcut initials, several rather large and elegant. Index and main text in 2 columns. Some browning and waterstains; title-page almost detached; a few running heads and page numbers slightly shaved. Overall in good condition. Five contemporay and later ink inscriptions in margins of title-page, four scored. Early ink inscription on a5r (“De la biblioteca del lidº” [Licenciado?] Maximo”). Early ink inscriptions in lower blank margin of verso of final leaf (“Francisco de Castro,” trial signatures?). (8 ll.), ccxiiij [i.e., ccxliii] pp., (1 blank l., 12 ll.), signed a9, A-Q5, R10, S-T6. $2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Spanish law, with a concordance of Castilian law to the laws of Navarre—an early example in Spain of comparative legal studies. An appendix on the Siete Partidas states which of these thirteenth-century laws have fallen out of use or been superseded by other laws. The “Praefationes eiusdem authoris” (a5v-a8v) includes a discussion of whether canon law or royal laws take precedence in Spain.

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

Item 30 (greatly reduced)
Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516
Reference to Portuguese in India under King Manuel I
And another to Hispaniola

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

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

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

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

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

Item 32
First World Chronicle by a Native of the Iberian Peninsula—
Influential on Historiographers Through the Middle Ages

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

Reprint of the edition of Cologne, 1536, with a new rendering of the text by J. Caesarius. This world chronicle is the first universal history still extant to be written by a native of the Iberian Peninsula. Orosius aims to demonstrate that calamities such as famine, earthquakes and pestilence were not caused by the wrath of the neglected pagan gods, and that in fact, such events had become less severe since the spread of Christianity. It had a tremendous impact on historiography through the Middle Ages. King Alfred is reputed to have translated it into Old English.

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


Two Works by an Important Portuguese Humanist

33. OSORIO [DA FONSECA], Jerónimo. *De gloria libri V ... Eiusdem de nobilitate civilis et christianana, libri V*. Basel: apud Petrum Pernam [i.e., Peter Perna], 1573. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects at head and foot of spine, and to upper outer corner of front cover, ties gone), fore-edge cover extensions. Woodcut initials. Some light dampstaining and toning. Overall in very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription on verso of front free endleaf, repeated twice: “Ad usum Fr[atr]is Angeli Minicurij Carm.” Old stamp in blue ink, not identified, on title page (“C.G.” inside circle, “M.D.I.P.D.R.D.I.” around edge). (8 ll.), 511 pp. $1,600.00

*De Gloria* was patterned on three works by Cicero, *De gloria*, *De Republica*, and *De consolatione*. A paraphrase of the Book of Job, it advocates resignation and patience as consolations for the ills of life. It was published in Florence, 1552, Alcalá, 1568
Hieronymi Osorii LV.-Sitani De Gloria Libri V.

Ad Ioannem Tertium Lusitanie Regem.

Eivsdem De Nobilitate Civilis et Christianis Libri V.

Ad Ludovicum Principem Emanuelis Regis F. conscripti.

Omnia nunc quam antea castigatae edita.

Basileae,

Apud Petrum Pernam

M.D.LXXIII.
and 1572, and Bilbao, 1578, and appeared in several editions in Basil, London, and Cologne during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several of these editions included the De nobilitate.

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

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

Adams O372. British Museum, Pre-1601 German STC, p. 667. This edition not in Porbase, which lists earlier editions of Coimbra, 1549; Florence, 1552; Alcalá, 1568 and 1572; and Basel, 1572.

**Scholastic Theology**

34. **OVANDO MOGOLLÓN DE PAREDES, Fr. Francisco, O.F.M. Breviloquium scholasticae theologiae in quatuor libros Magistri Sententiarum …** Salamanca: heirs of Mathias Gastius, 1584. 4°, contemporary vellum (recased, new endpapers), fore-edge cover extensions, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials. Date supplied in Arabic numbers in ink on title-page. Overall in very good condition. (8 ll.), 160, 254, 156, 171, (1) pp., (18 ll.). $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard (ca. 1096-1164), bishop of Paris and eminent scholastic theologian. The Sentences was the standard textbook of theology in the late Middle Ages, influencing and drawing commentaries from writers ranging from Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas to Martin Luther and John Calvin.

One of the Best-Selling Portuguese Works of the Sixteenth Century,
Still a Classic of Portuguese Literature

*35. PINTO, Fr. Heitor. *Segunda parte dos dialogos da imagem da vida*.
Christam. O primeiro he da tranquillidade da vida. O segundo da discreta
ignorancia. O terceiro da verdadeira amizade. O quarto das causas. O quinto
dos verdadeiros & falsos bés ….

Lisbon: A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas, Mercadores de livros, [colophon] Per Balthasar Ribeyro,
1591. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (two small holes of about 1.5 x 1 cm.
along upper joint, near head of spine and a bit below center; other minor
binding wear; lacks rear free endleaf), vertical calligraphic manuscript
author’s name on spine, fore-edge cover extensions, leather thongs
present, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette
on title page. Woodcut initials. Light toning. Small wormhole in front
free endleaf, blank portion of title page and blank margin of following
leaf, never affecting text. Worm trace in lower outer margins of leaves
245-68, occasionally just touching a letter of text, but never affecting
legibility. Overall in good to very good condition. Engraved pictorial
bookplate of Victor d’Avila Perez. Old ink signature of Dom Francisco
Lobo on front free endleaf recto, and signed in ink in the same hand
on title page D. Francisco Lobo da Silveira. (8), 372 ll. $3,000.00

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

The first part was published originally in 1563. There were editions of 1565, 1567,
1572, and a number of others. The second part was first published in 1572; a revised edi-
tion appeared in 1575. The first part saw a number of subsequent editions in the sixteenth
century, and the second part appeared at least once more, in 1593. The two parts were
published for the first time in a single volume in 1681, and there was an 1843 edition of
the two parts in three volumes. The work was translated into Spanish, French, Italian,
and Latin at relatively early dates, and went through various editions in each of these
languages. It is still reprinted from time to time in Portugal. All the sixteenth-century
editions are rare.

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

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

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

Stiff Fine for Adding Registers, Attestations, Appropriations and Oaths to Royal Documents

36. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Filipe I, King of Portugal 1580-1598, also Felipe II, King of Spain 1554-1598]. Provisam pera que nas cartas, e alvaras, em que estiver o sinal de Sua Magestade, senão ponhão Registros, nem posses, nem outra cousa alguma, & que em nhemus autos, nem escripturas, se nomee pessoa alguma por Senhor. Lisbon: vendese em casa de Iorge Valente, dated 4 October 1597. Folio (27 x 19 cm.), unbound. Caption title; 5-line initial within typographical ornaments. Light foxing and dampstain, small nick on fore-edge. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.) $900.00

FIRST EDITION of this broadside decree in which King Philip II forbids his officials to add registers, attestations, appropriations and oaths to letters and alvarás bearing the royal signature, on pain of a stiff fine of 20 cruzados (half of it payable to the informer, half to a fund for prisoners of war).

† Anselmo 1247: citing only the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon copy. Palha 273. King Manuel 413: calling for 38 lines on the recto, as our copy, but 13 lines on the verso, where ours has only 7; citing only the Harvard (Palha) and Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon copies. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Catálogo dos impressos, s. XVI 1755. Gusmão, Livros impressos no s. XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora I, 867. Not in Innocência. Not in Greenlee Catalogue or HSA. NUC: MH. OCLC: 80487286 (Harvard University-Houghton Library). Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Porbase.
Item 37 (greatly reduced)
Bread as Collateral


*Ley sobre o pam que se vende fiado. E sobre o que se empresta a pagar em pam.* [Colophon] Lisbon: em casa de Germão Galharde empremiador, 1539. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound, laid into later marbled wrappers. Caption title, 7-line woodcut initial, round gothic type. Overall in very good condition. Old but later ink inscription, “Lei de 25 de Fevereiro de 1539,” at top of recto of first leaf. Contemporary (authentication?) ink signature, “Alvarez,” below colophon on recto of second leaf. (2 ll.) $4,500.00

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

Etiquette Book with Selections from Erasmus and Ovid
That Were Censored by the Inquisition in Most Copies

38. Primera parte de las sentencias que hasta nuestros tiempos, para edificación de buenos costumbres, están por diversos Autores escritas, eniste [sic] tratado sumariamente referidas, en su propio estilo. Y traduzidas enel nuestro comun. Conveniente licion, a toda suerte y estado de gentes. [Colophon] Coimbra: por Ioan Aluarez [i.e., João Alvares], 1555 [title page dated 1554]. 4°, early-seventeenth-century vellum, title in manuscript on spine, remains of ties; mild stains. Title within woodcut architectural border: at top are an armillary sphere and 2 putti; on either side, a winged female creature with hooves at the foot, the royal arms of Portugal with a nude man on either side, pointing up at the title. Overall in fine condition. 340 pp., (1 l.), in Latin and Spanish on facing pages.

$6,000.00

Second edition of a work that first appeared in Lisbon, 1554, printed by Germão Galharde. Both editions are rare. The promised second part never appeared.

The book is meant to teach good manners, and to that end gives translations from classical and Christian authors. This copy includes the sections on Erasmus and Ovid (pages 209-224), which in many copies were excised by the Inquisition as heretical and obscene. Among the other authors included are Plutarch, Livy, Quintilian, Seneca, Pliny the Elder, Pliny the Younger, Sallust, Quintus Curtius, Valerius Maximus, Aulus Gellius, Suetonius, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Plautus, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Gregory, Plato, and Aristotle. The compiler was probably Portuguese; he defends himself at the end of the book against charges that he should not be writing in a foreign tongue (i.e., Spanish).

PRIMERA PARTE DE
las sentencias que hasta nuestros tiempos, para edificación de buenos costumbres, están por diversos autores escritas, esforzado sumamente referidas, en su propio estilo, y traducidas en el nuestro común.
Como tienen licencia, a toda suerte y estado de gentes.
M. D. LIII.
Latin Translation of Ptolemy by Johann Bronchorst, Distinguished Philosopher and Mathematician

39. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Cl. Ptolemaei Alexandrini philosophi et mathematici praestantissimi Libri VIII De Geographia e Graeco denuo traducti. Nominibus Graecis e regione appositis, atque in indicem quam locupletissimum redactis nunquam ante uisa commoditate similis: Ioannis Noviomagi opera. Nunc primum in lucem editi. Cologne: excudebat Joannes Ruremundanus, 1540. 8°, early sheep (worn: badly cracked and chipped, upper part of flat spine defective, text block coming loose from front cover and spine). Woodcut diagrams in text. Roman and Greek type. Corner of E5 torn off, with loss of 7-8 letters of text and part of catchword. Some browning and staining. Early signatures erased from title. In good condition, if just barely. Later blue-edged paper label on spine with author in manuscript. Early ownership signature mostly erased from title, with oval stain remaining. Rear pastedown endleaf (partly covered by turn-ins of binding) is from a densely written, fourteenth- or fifteenth-century manuscript, apparently a legal text. (4 l.), 388 pp. [pp. 350-51 misnumbered 348-49], (49 ll. index, with quire Dd misbound 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7). $2,300.00

First edition of this Latin translation by Johann Bronchorst (Joannes Noviomagus), made from the first edition of the Greek text of Ptolemy (Basel, 1533). Bronchorst was a distinguished philosopher and mathematician.

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

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

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

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

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

Item 40 (reduced)
Item 40 (reduced)
Roman Antiquities of Portugal

41. RESENDE, André de. *Libri Quatuor de Antiquitatibus Lusitaniae*. Diogo Mendes de Vasconcellos, ed. Évora: excudebat Martinus Burgensis [i.e., Martim de Burgos], 1593. Small folio (28 x 20 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (some wear to corners, minor scraping to covers, foot of spine somewhat defective with upper joint beginning to split), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (rubbed), crimson leather lettering piece with short author-title, gilt lettering, text-block edges sprinkled red, in a gray cloth folding case with dark-green morocco lettering pieces near head and foot of spine, gilt lettering and numbering. Elaborate large woodcut head- and tailpieces. Smaller woodcut head- and tailpiece on title page. Numerous large, elegant woodcut initials. Overall in very good condition. Preliminary leaves annotated in an early hand. Scored old ink ownership inscription on title page. Eighteenth-century engraved bookplate on title page verso of José da Cunha Grã Ataíde e Melo, 3.º Conde de Povolide. (17 ll.), 259; 46 (i.e., 45 [p. 45 wrongly numbered 46]), (1) pp., 1 blank leaf, (9 ll.), 1 blank l. $5,850.00

FIRST EDITION. This is among the earliest works to study in detail the Roman heritage in the Iberian Peninsula. *De Antiquitatibus* is particularly notable for reproducing hundreds of inscriptions, many in type facsimile with woodcut embellishments, accompanied by transcriptions and verbal descriptions. Most of the inscriptions are Roman, but some are as late as the 14th century. The four *libri* by Resende cover the etymology of “Lusitania” and the names of its peoples, rivers, cities, and towns, as well as the names of those who have ruled (held imperium) over Portugal, with a summary of military roads. The study of these names is supported by quotations from Roman literature as well as inscriptions. The fifth book of *De Antiquitatibus*, by Mendes de Vasconcellos, describes the Roman remains in the city of Évora.

Lusitania was an important Roman colony whose antiquities remained generally well-preserved into the sixteenth century because of the sparseness of the population and benign neglect. Given his fellow humanists’ strong interest in Roman civilization, it is no surprise that Resende’s *De Antiquitatibus* soon circulated outside the Peninsula, with editions of Rome, 1597, and Cologne, 1600.

André de Resende (ca. 1500-1573) was described by Herculano (quoted in King Manuel I, 511) as “the greatest and most judicious Portuguese antiquarian in the sixteenth century.” Educated at Salamanca, Paris and Louvain, he became one of Portugal’s most celebrated humanists, a friend of Erasmus, Cenardo, and Goes. In his time he was highly esteemed for his abundant knowledge of philology and classical archeology and for his abilities as a poet. Resende was favored by D. João III and the Emperor Charles V and was, no doubt, the “antiquary Resende” at whose instance the tower and aqueduct of...
Évora were constructed. During his lifetime, Resende published *Historia da antiquidade da cidade de Évora*, 1553. His magnum opus, *De antiquitatibus Lusitaniae*, was edited posthumously by Diogo Mendes de Vasconcellos. Resende’s *Vida do Infante D. Duarte* was not published until 1789.

Mendes de Vasconcellos (Alter do Chão, Alemtejo, 1523–Évora, 1599) was a canon at the Cathedral of Évora. Among his many works is *Vita L. Andreae Resendi*, Évora, 1593.

*Provenance:* José da Cunha Grã Ataíde e Melo (Lisbon, 1734-1792), 3rd Conde de Povolide, was a Portuguese colonial administrator who served as governor of Pernambuco (1766-1769) and governor general of Bahia (1769-1774). He was also president of the Senado da Câmara de Lisboa (1786-1791).


**Madrid Shoemakers Lament Royal Decree—**

*With a Large Architectural and Heraldic Woodcut by Juan de Vingles. One of the Most Influential Sixteenth-Century Spanish Book Illustrators—Only One Other Copy Located*

42. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *La prematica que su Magestad ha mandado hazer para que las iusticias destos reynos tassen y moderen el precio que ha de valer el Calçado, y lo a ello perteneciente, hecha esta año de M.D.LII.*

[Colophon] Alcalá de Henares: en casa del señor Juan de Brocar que
santa gloria aya [title page: Vendense en casa de Calcedo el Librero en Alcalá, a xxiiiij. dias del mes de Octubre, M.D.lii. (24 October 1552). Folio (29.2 x 19.7 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Woodcut (19.2 x 15.2 cm) occupies most of title page (a good impression): the great coat of arms of Carlos I, set against a double-headed eagle whose feet rest on 2 pillars with Carlos’s motto “Plus Ultra”; the eagle and arms are flanked by elaborate columns supporting a pediment, and encircled by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above, 2 cherubs bear standards with initials (I.D.V. and M.F.C.), and at the very top is a frieze bearing the words “Carolus V. Imperator Rex Hispanie.” All this is enclosed in a single-rule border. Five woodcut initials in text, ranging from 8- to 5-line. Gothic redonda type, 38 lines. Two leaves (b2-3) lightly browned. Faint rust-mark from paper clip at top of title page. A few small brown spots. Overall in fine to very fine condition. (8 ll.), signed a-b4. $2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating glimpse into the nitty-gritty details of the manufacture and sale of leather goods, one of Spain’s leading industries, during an economic crisis under D. Carlos I (Emperor Charles V). Although it was published in the form of a legal decree, it includes specific comments and complaints from the bureaucrats and merchants in Madrid who were forced to implement it. This makes it one of the earliest printed works to deal specifically with Spain’s future capital. In Impresos de los siglos XVI y XVII de temática madrileña, Sanchez Alonso cites only 5 earlier works, and was apparently unaware of this one.

In a decree of 9 October 1552 (reprinted on ff. a2r-a3v), D. Carlos ordered prices to be fixed for shoes and other leather goods. The decree was published as La prematica para el remedio de la grand carestía que havia en el calçado, variations of which were printed in October and November of that year at Madrid and Alcalá de Henares.

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local ayuntamientos to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. The remaining 5 leaves of this work are Madrid’s response to the decree. This section includes names of shoemakers in Madrid and a list of prices for footwear according to size, material, and type (shoes, boots, slippers, etc.). For example, a shoe of cordovan leather of 4 puntos can be sold for a maximum of 28 maravedis, while one of 13 puntos can be sold for 64 maravedis.

Among the series of Ordenaron y mandaron are two discursions whose presence is surprising in what appears at first glance to be simply a royal decree printed for dissemination. There is a complaint from the shoemakers that if they are not allowed to prepare skins in their own shops, a few men will corner the market and drive prices up (ff. b1v-b2r, 23 lines). Another section reports on a legal dispute between men who prepared hides and shoemakers. Following it is the judge’s ruling on the matter, with details and a promise by local officials that they will abide by the judge’s decree (ff. b3v-b4r, 47 lines).

Price regulations such as these were an attempt to resolve severe shortages of basic commodities in Spain. The influx of gold from the Americas that began in the 1520s eventually led to massive inflation in the Spanish economy. Spanish goods were priced out of European markets, and shortages in clothing, shoes, and other basic goods became common throughout Spain. Mistakenly believing that the shortages were occurring because too many goods were shipped abroad, D. Carlos slapped on export restrictions. In May 1552 he prohibited the export of wool, silk, and leather goods from Spain, except
Item 42 (greatly reduced)
to the Spanish colonies in America. Within a few years the export restrictions led to an economic depression, and merchants and the cortes were pleading with the crown to revoke them; but the restrictions remained in place for more than a decade.

The elegant, elaborate woodcut showing the arms of Carlos I is the work of Juan de Vingles, who signed it with his initials ("I.D.V.") on the flag of the cherub at the upper left. (The initials "M.F.C." on the other side are mentioned in García Vega, but not identified.) Vingles, who specialized in title pages and borders, was one of the most influential artists in sixteenth-century Spain: "Fue enorme la dispersión y subsistencia en el empleo de sus grabados por parte de impresores dentro del siglo XVI." Among his works are the exquisite woodcuts for Spain's first calligraphy manual, Arte subtilissima, written by Juan de Yciar and first published in Zaragoza, 1548, and the woodcuts for the Siete Partidas. In the Siete Partidas, 1542, printed by Juan de Brocar in collaboration with Guillermo de Millis from Medima del Campo, Brocar first used a Juan de Vingles woodcut of the royal Spanish arms. That version was quite dark, and in later publications Brocar used a somewhat modified version. (See Martín Abad I, 91-92 for illustrations.) The woodcut arms in this 1552 Prematica correspond to the modified version, and are larger than the early version: 19.2 x 15.2 cm., as opposed to the 18.4 x 14.6 cm. given in Martín Abad for the original version.

Vingles was one of the few illustrators of early Spanish books who consistently signed his works. Although his only documented home is Zaragoza (1547-1550), we can readily identify his woodcuts in books printed in Toledo, Valladolid, Burgo de Osma, Medina del Campo, Zamora, Salamanca, Astorgt, Barcelona, and elsewhere. His style is clearly Renaissance rather than gothic, and Italian rather than German.

Vingles, born in 1498, was the son of a prominent printer in Lyon. His first known work in Spain appeared in 1534. Although he disappears from the historical record in the 1550s, such was his popularity that one of his woodcut borders was used in a work printed in Barcelona in 1696.

Juan de Brocar fondly remembered that as a young man in 1517, he helped his father, the noted Alcalá printer Arnáu Guillén de Brocar, present the sixth and final volume of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible to Cardinal Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros. In 1520, Juan gave an oration at the University of Alcalá as a substitute for Antonio de Nebrija. From this propitious beginning at one of Spain's leading intellectual centers, the younger Brocar went on to become an important printer of legal documents, books of devotion, liturgical works, and some pliegos sueltos, as well as textbooks by intellectuals such as Fernando de Mena, Cristóbal de Vega, Jaime de Naveros and Juan Clemente.

Delgado Casado suggests that for some time, Brocar apprenticed with his brother-in-law Miguel de Eguía, who had taken over Arnáu Guillén de Brocar's press. The first book to bear Juan de Brocar's imprint dates to 1538. His books often included prologues, dedications, and other materials that he had composed himself. He seems to have died in 1552; this volume and several others of that year include the colophon, "en casa del señor Juan de Brocar que santa gloria aya." The last book published under his imprint was issued in 1560.

In this document, the first page of text (f. a1v) is an exclusive license for Brocar to print for four years. The penalties for anyone who infringes his rights include loss of printing equipment: "pierdan la impresion que hizieren y vendieren, y los moldes y aparejos con que lo hizieren / y las prematicas que truxeren, e incurra mas cada uno dellos en pena de treynta mil maravedis por cada vez….."

Madrid is about 30 km from Alcalá, which probably explains why Juan de Brocar was given the license to print this work. Madrid had no printer until 1566.

† Martín Abad, La Imprenta en Alcalá de Henares, II, no. 426: knew of the work only via a reference in Fuentes jurídicas españolas, no. 52, which called for 8 ll.; on Juan de Brocar, see I, 87-100, with reproductions of 2 versions of the Juan de Vingles arms
of Carlos I. Not in Adams. Not in Catalina García, *Ensayo de una tipografía complutense*. Not in Palau. Not in Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla*. On Juan de Vingles, see García Vega, *El grabado del libro español* I, 84, 85, 116, 117, 267, 338; II, 272 (this particular work is not mentioned, but the royal arms reproduced in very small format in vol. I, fig. 115 is similar if not identical; see also vol. II, p. 10, no. 28); on M.F.C., see I, 85. Not in Penney, *Printed Books 1468-1700 in the Hispanic Society of America*, which lists 12 other works from 1552. Not in Salvá or Heredia. Not in Sanchez Alonso, *Impresos de los siglos XVI y XVII de temática madrileña*, who lists only 5 works earlier than this one. The Vingles woodcuts reproduced in Vindel, *Manual del bibliófilo* VII, nos. 2255 and 2313, are a version of the arms with a criblé background. On Vingles, see also Lyell, *Early Book Illustration in Spain*, pp. 143-5 (regarding his collaboration with Yciar). For a nice reproduction of a version of this woodcut on a different Brocar imprint, see Henry Thomas, *Spanish Sixteenth-Century Printing*, plate 27 (1543). On Juan de Brocar, see Delgado Casado, *Diccionario de impresores españoles* I, 92-94. On the Spanish economy under Carlos I, see Lynch, *Spain Under the Habsburgs*, I, chapters 2-5. OCLC: lists 727390183, an ebook at University of Salamanca; OCLC record calls for only 5 pp., and the online copy has images of only 4 pages (our ff. a1r, a1v, a2r, b4v). The Rebiun record and the University of Salamanca’s online catalogue, however, call for 8 ll. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

---

Local Government in Salamanca Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods

43. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *Tassa y ordenança hecha por provision Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odrería*. Salamanca: por Andrea de Portonaris, 1552. Folio (30 x 19.6 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Large woodcut arms of Spain on title page. Two five-line criblé initials. Roman type, 41 lines. Very small paper defects in lower margin of 3 leaves and very light dampstains in the margins of the final 3 leaves, but nearly pristine. Overall in fine condition. (10 ll.) $2,000.00

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

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local ayuntamientos to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. Here the officials at Salamanca announce prices for over a hundred types and sizes of shoes for men, women, and children, ranging from slippers to boots, in materials from the crudest cowhides to the finest cordovan leather. A shoe of cordovan leather “a la morisca” of 5 puntos can be sold for a maximum of 29 maravedís, while one of 13 puntos can be sold for 69 maravedís. Prices for leather bottles of various sizes (cueros para vino) range from 51
Talla y ordenanza hecha por providión Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corrambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odreia.

En Salamanca,
Por Andrea de Portonaria.

M. D. LII.
to 119 maravedíes (ff. A9v-10r). A supplementary decree on the final leaf clarifies issues regarding herretes (leather cords?). The names of members of the local government are mentioned, as well as Salamanca manufacturers and sellers of leather goods, with the locations of their shops.

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

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

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


**Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545**

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


[Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: en las casas de Juan Cromberger que dios aya en gloria, acabose a ij. de Enero ... M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco
lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries.Tabla (f. xxvii verso-xxvii recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early (sixteenth-century) marginal notes in Spanish and Latin, and some equally early underlining. xxviii leaves, signed a28. $5,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Évora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528, while still
Leyes del derrnoon y que sean dadas de las alcaldías y fraquezas, hecho en la vega de Granada; por el que el Rey e tareynados señores renovar todas las otras, y los otros derrnos, fechos de antes.

M.D.XY.
maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who ran it until 1528 using his and his father’s name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan’s claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan’s widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son, Jacome Cromberger, who remained active until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina’s *Arte de navegar*.


**Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1550**

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the Earliest Books Printed in South America —
Text in Spanish, Quechua & Aymara

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

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

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

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

Tercero
Catecismo
y Exposición de la
Doctrina Cristiana, por
Sermones.

Para que los curas y otros
ministros predicen y enseñen a los fieles
y a las demás personas.

Conforme a lo que en el Santo
Concilio Provincial de Lima se pronunció.

Dulcetum nostro
sermone in pectore moni.

Nomine nostra salus.

Impreso con licencia de la
Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes por Antonio Ricardo
primero impressor en sus Regimientos de Peru.

Año de M.D.LXXXV.
Entre setenta y Real por cada pieza, en papel.

Converso de la copia original.

Item 46 (reduced)
Punishments for Apostasy, Murder, Exposing Infants, Incest, Arson, Lèse Majesté, Parricide, Rape, Grave-Robbing, Sodomy, Simony, Gambling, Usury...

47. VELA Y ACUÑA, Juan. *Tractatus de poenis delictorum, quem Salaman-ticae auditoribus suis dictabat Licentiatus Don Ioannes Vela & Acuña diui Bartholomaei collega & cathedrae Voluminis publico stipendio praefectus. Ad D. Franciscum Gasca Salazar. Salmanticensis Academiae Cancellarium regisque consiliariun &c. Prima editio.* Salamanca: Didacus à Cussio expensis Martini Perez bibliopolae [i.e., Diego Cussío for Martin Pérez, bookseller], 1596. 4°, old (late seventeenth-century or early eighteenth-century?) mottled sheep (very worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut of Madonna and Child, seated and crowned by two angels, on title-page. Interesting woodcut initials with busts behind the letters. Typographical headpiece. Woodcut tailpiece. Last 3 leaves crudely reinforced at fore-edge, without loss of text. Some dampstains. Overall in good condition. Scored ink signature, ink pen trials, and some soiling on title. Numerous contemporary marginal notes in ink, some quite extensive (a few slightly cropped). (4 ll.), 199 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. It includes chapters on punishments for apostacy, murder, blasphemy, exposing an infant, heresy, incest, arson, trespassing, lèse majesté, parricide, rape, grave-robbing, sodomy, simony, gambling, usury, and much more.

A second edition, augmented by the treatise *Modus seu ordo procedendi in causis criminalibus*, was published in Salamanca, 1603.

S E R M ó N. X X. E N Q U É S E T R A T A
de los juramentos como es lícito juzgar con verdad
y necesidad, como es gran pecado perjurar, y espe-
cialmente diciendo lo dicho ante el juez, y contra los
testigos falsos, y que juramento ha de ser de Dios eterna,
y como es juramento juzgar por cualquier criatu-
ra, y que lo que se jura o promete a Dios se
ha de cumplir si es bueno
y si malo no.

E S. Segundero dar leyes de Dios dize. No tomaras el nombre de tu
Dios en vano, porque se decira Dios se casifica al que tal digiere. Esto es lo mis-
mo que lo que se dize en la carta. No juraras el nombre de Dios en vano. Sabed
hermanos que el juzgar no es otra cosa, sino hacer a Dios testigo de lo que dizes.

AYAMAR

Dios en vano

Y Q U I C H A

Dios en vano
“The Cornerstone of the Valencian School of Anatomy and the Spanish Vesalian Movement”—with the First Printed Description of the Stapes

48. XIMENO [or Jimeno], Pedro. Dialogus de re medica compendiaria ratione, præter quædam alia, universam Anatomen humani corporis perstringens, summē necessarius omnibus Medicinæ candidatis. Valencia: per Ioannem Mey Flandrum, 1549. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (worn; head of spine defective, soiled and wrinkled; text block loose), vertical manuscript title on spine (only partly visible), fore-edge cover extensions (very small piece gone from lower outer corner of rear cover). Woodcut initials. Woodcut printer’s device on verso of final leaf. Occasional light toning and minor dampstains. Overall in very good condition. (8), 96 [i.e., 104] ll., signed A\(^8\), a-n\(^8\). The final gathering, leaves 97 through 104, is misnumbered 89 through 96. First leaf 96 (m\(^8\)) misnumbered 95. The “7” in leaf 72 is printed upside-down. $28,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first Spanish book based on Vesalius, written by Vesalius’s student Pedro Jimeno, whose activities “constituted the cornerstone of the Valencian School of Anatomy and the Spanish Vesalian movement” (López Piñero). Dialogus de re medica was the first text on anatomy after Vesalius’s own De humani corporis fabrica (1543) to incorporate the new morphology completely. It is a succinct summary of Vesalius’s work (occasional sentences are quoted literally), but it also expounds the results of Jimeno’s own research: for example, it includes the first printed description of the stapes, in the middle ear.

Pedro Jimeno (or Ximeno) was born ca. 1515 in Onda (Castellón, Valencia). After studying arts and possibly medicine at Valencia (or Alcalá?), he spent the years 1540-1543 in Padua, attending Vesalius’s lectures on anatomy. Jimeno also studied in Louvain with Brachilio (Brachelio?) and in Paris with Jayme Silvio, a Galenist. He became one of Vesalius’s earliest and most faithful followers. The University of Valencia, where he took up the chair of anatomy and simples in 1547, became one of the first universities in Europe to teach anatomy according to Vesalian principles. The Dialogus was published at the end of Jimeno’s two-year stint at Valencia.

In 1550, he accepted the new chair of anatomy at the University of Alcalá, where he taught Francisco Valles and Francisco Díaz. After Jimeno’s early death (ca. 1555), Valles and Díaz became key figures in Castilian medicine, helping spread Vesalius’s approach throughout the Peninsula.
History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, pp. 70-71. Also Simon Varey, Searching for the Secrets of Nature: The Life and Works of Dr. Francisco Hernández (Stanford University Press, 2000), p. 27; and Michel Bildeaux, Les échanges entre les universités européennes à la Renaissance (Libraire Droz, 2003), p. 207. OCLC: 27380442 (The Wellcome Library; Wellcome’s own website describes this as a photostat of the incomplete copy at Universidad Complutense). CCPBE locates three copies: one in the Archivo Histórico Comarcal de Puigcerdà, and two at the Universidad Complutense-Madrid (one of which is missing leaves 7, 21, 30-2, 42, 50, [96] and [103]). Rebiun repeats Universidad Complutense only. Copac repeats The Wellcome Library only; however Wellcome’s own website describes this as a photostat of the incomplete copy at Universidad Complutense. KVK (44 databases searched) only repeats the Universidad Complutense.
PROVENANCE INDEX

Abreu, Fernando de Sousa Coutinho e  28
Acosta, P. Joseph de, S.J. (author signature) 46
Alvarez (authentication signature?) 37
American Art Association Anderson Galleries (sale) 23
Amorim, Dr. José Bayolo Pachedo de 6
Ancram, Earls of 23
Asuncion, Fr. Andrés de la 29
Avila Perez, Victor d’ 35
C.G. 33
Carvalho, Bernardino Ribeiro de 29
Castro, Francisco de 30
Convento Principal de Predicadores, Biblioteca del, Chile 5
Conventus Madridi excalceatorum Augustini, Madrid 29
Fernandez de Palencia, Diego (author signature) 18
Garcia Icazbalceta, Joaquin 15
Henriques (da Carnata), Guilherme J.C. 17
Jesuit college (unidentified) 31
Juarez, Dr. 25
Lafões, Duques de 11
Landau Library 16
Leão, Duarte Nunes de (author signature) 28
Leão, Duarte Nunes de (author’s signature) 26
Lothian, William, Marquis of 23
Maximo, Lizdº [Licenciado?]. 30
Melo, José da Cunha Grã Ataíde e Melo, 3º Conde de Povolide 41
Minicurii, Fr. Angeli, Carmelite 33
Pinilla, Raul Valdes 46
Pires, José Rodrigues (Lisbon bookseller) 17
Silveira, D. Francisco Lobo da 35
Item 23 (greatly reduced)
INDEX OF Printers

Alvares, João 17, 38
Arenas, Miguel 35
Barreira, João de 5, 17, 27
Barrera, Alonso de la 16
Bellono, Antonio 20
Blavio de Colonia, João 28
Bogard, Jan 6
Bonfadino, Gio. Battista 22
Brocar, Arnão Guillen de 13
Brocar, Juan de - casa de 42
Burgos, Martim de 41
Campos, Herman de 40
Cartier, Gabriel 10
Cromberger, Juan - casas de 44
Cussio, Diego 47
Despanha, João 35
Díaz, Hernando 18
Galharde, Germão 7, 37
Gastius, Mathias - heirs of 34
Gaudoul, P. 3, 4
Genepeu, Gaspar 32
Gomez, Alonso - Viuda de 15
Gonçalvez, Antonio 11, 26
Gord, Jean du 23
Grapheus, Joannes 21
Iullianus, Guilielmus 25
Junta, Felipe 30
Junta, Juan de 45
Le Hoy, Robert 23
Le Prest, Jean 23
Lomellino, Laurentio 20
Lopes, Simão 8, 12
Lyra, Manuel de 8
Marchant, J. 3, 4
Marescotti, Giorgio 1
Mey, Juan 48
Mey, Pedro Patricio 29
Pasquatius, Laurentius 19
Pérez, Martin 47
Perna, Peter 33
Porras, Juan de 14
Portonaris, Andrea de 43
Prael, Joannes 2
Ribeyro, Balthesar 35
Ricardó, Antonio 46
Ruremundanus, Joannes 39
Sancta Cruz, Canons of 24
Steelsius, Joannes 9
Valente, Jorge 36
Vitali, Bernardino dei 31
ANGELUS MONACHI LV.-

XOVIENIS ORDINIS DIVI

Benedicti, autorsvetiss., & in abstrusis scripturarum locis evendis explicandis,
ingeniis erimi vivacissimique,
enarrationes in Cantica
canticis mirarum

āns, ac

iam

primum typis excussae.

Coloniis Ioannes Præse excudebat,
anno d. M. D. XXXI.
INDEX OF PRINTING PLACES

Alcalá de Henares 42
Almeirim 40
Antwerp 9, 21
Basel 33
Burgos 30
Coimbra 17, 24, 38
Cologne 2, 32, 39
Évora 41
Florence 1
Geneva? 10
Genoa 20
Lima 46
Lisbon 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 26, 27, 28, 35, 36, 37
Logroño 13
Louvain 6
Lyon? 10
Madrid 15
Padua 19
Paris 3, 4, 25
Rouen 23
Salamanca 14, 34, 43, 45, 47
Seville 16, 18, 44
Valencia 29, 48
Venice 22, 31
Item 13 (greatly reduced)
SUBJECT INDEX

Acosta, José de 46
Adultery 28
Africa 12, 26, 28
Agnus Dei woodcut 24
Americana 18, 20, 23, 31, 46, 46
Anatomy 48
Andes 46
Anne of Cleves 21
Annunciation woodcut 24
Apostasy 47
Archeology 41
Architectural borders 5, 7, 11, 28, 38, 42
Aretino, Francisco 9
Aristotle 3, 4, 10, 14, 25, 38
Armillary sphere woodcuts 38
Arms 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 30, 32, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45
Arson 47
Art 15, 23
Artillery 15
Astronomy 16
Augustinians 14
Avis, Order of 40
Aymara language 46
Azores 28
Baking 37
Bantu 12
Basque native 30
Benedictines 2
Bible 2, 5, 6, 9
Biblical commentaries 2, 5, 6, 9, 34
Bindings 7, 13, 14, 24, 40
Biographies 29
Blasphemy 47
Braga 7
Brazil 23, 26, 28
Bread 26, 28, 37, 44, 45
Brito, Jerónimo de 5
Bronchorst, Johann 39
Cabo Verde 28
Cambrai, League of 31
Canon law 7, 19, 28, 30, 47
Caribbean 20, 31
Carmelites 11
Carthusians 29
Castile 30
Catechisms 46
Catholic Church 9, 19, 24, 25, 29, 46
Censored books 24, 38
Central America 20
Charles I, King of Spain 42, 43
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 18, 21, 42, 43
Chartreuse 29
Children 8
Chivalry, orders of 40
Chronicles, monastic 11, 29
Chronicles, royal 13
Chronicles, world 32
Church Fathers 9, 25
Civil law 28
Cleves, Duchy of 21
Coimbra University 17
Columbus, Christopher 20
Commentaries 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 34
Commerce 26, 28, 37
Commercial law 28
Congo 26
Contracts 8, 28
Corsairs 28
Cosmography 16
Council of Trent 19
Counter Reformation 19
Counterfeit coinage 26
Courtesy books 1, 38
Criminal law 28
Crucifixion woodcuts 13, 14
Crusading orders 40
Deaf 8
Debts 8
Degradation 28
Dialogues 35
Dogs 10, 28
Drama 22
Drinking bottles 43
Dutch 21, 24
East Africa 12
Ecclesiastical history 7, 19
Economics 37, 42, 43
Education 8, 16
Elephants 23
English 21
Epic poems 12
Epigraphy 41
Erasmus 9, 38
Ethics 3, 4, 11
Ethnography 12
Etiquette 1, 38
Etymology 41
Europe 23
Exile 28
Exposing infants 47
Ferdinand II, King of Aragon 31, 44, 45
Festivities 23
Fogo 28
Food 26, 28, 37, 44, 45
French 2, 21, 23, 29, 31
Friendship 35
Gambling 47
Gelenius, Sigismund 25
Genoa 20
Geography 39, 41
Geometric woodcuts 15
Geometry 15, 16
German 21
Gold 28
Grave robbers 47
Greek authors 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 25, 38, 39
Greek typography 6, 17, 39
Guardians 8
Guelders 21
Gunpowder 28
Hebrew typography 6
Henriques, Cardinal D. 5, 7
Henry VIII, King of England 21, 31
Heraldry 7
Heraldry 8, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 20, 21, 26, 30, 32, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45
Heresy 47
Hispaniola 31
Historiography 11, 13, 20, 29, 31, 32, 41
Holy Roman Empire 21
Hottentots 12
Humanists 17, 25, 33, 35, 38, 41
Hunting 10, 28
Illustrated books 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 29, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47
Incas 18, 46
Incest 28, 28, 47
India 28, 31
Indian Ocean 12
Indians 18, 23, 46
Inheritance 8
Inquisition 24, 38
Inscriptions 41
Iron 28
Isabel I, Queen of Castile 44, 45
Italian 1, 20, 22, 31
Jansen, Cornelius, Bishop of Ghent 6
Jesuits 46
Jewish convert author 13
João III, King of Portugal 17, 37
Job, Book of 33
Juan II, King of Castile 13
Juana la Loca, Queen of Spain 44, 45
Julius II, Pope 31
Juvenile delinquency  8
Language  14, 27, 46
Las Casas, Bartolomé de  18
Last Supper woodcut  14
Latin America  18, 20, 46
Latin texts  39
Law  8, 18, 21, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 37, 42, 44, 45, 47
Leather  42, 43
Lèse majesté  47
Lima  46
Loans  37
Logical charts  14
Madeira  28
Madonna and Child woodcuts  3, 4, 47
Manuel I, King of Portugal  28, 31
Maritime history  12
Maritime law  28
Marriage  18
Martínez Siliceo, Juan  14
Mathematics  15, 16, 39
Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor  31
Mechanics  16
Medicine  48
Military  15, 18, 41
Military orders  40
Mina  26
Minors  8
Moors  28
Moriscos  28
Murder  47
Musculus (Mauslein, Müslin), Wolfgang  9
Music  23
Mute  8
Mystical writers  24, 35
Natural history  10
Navarre native  30
Navigation  12, 15
Negroes  28
Netherlands  21
New Christians  28
Numismatics  26
Nuns  28
Oaths  36
Olaus Magnus  10
Olive oil  28
Optics  15
Orations  17
Orthography  27
Osório, Jerónimo  5
Ovid  38
Parricide  47
Pastoral poetry  22
Pauline epistles  9
Pedagogy  16, 46
Perspective  15
Peru  18, 46
Peter Lombard  34
Philip I, King of Portugal  36
Philip II, King of Spain  36
Philosophy  3, 4, 14, 25, 34, 35
Pirates  28
Pizarro, Francisco  18
Poetry  1, 12, 17, 22
Political theory  33
Portrait woodcuts  13, 29, 32, 40
Portuguese  8, 11, 12, 24, 26, 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41
Portuguese India  26, 31
Prester John woodcut  4
Price regulations  42, 43
Príncipe  28
Prisoners  28
Prisoners of war  36
Prostitution  26
Proverbs  6
Quechua language  46
Rabbits  28
Rape  28, 47
Reformation  9
Religious education  46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resende, André de</td>
<td>5, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman antiquities</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman law</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouen</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal decrees</td>
<td>8, 26, 30, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santo Domingo</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São João</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Jorge de Mina</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé</td>
<td>26, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholar portrait woodcut</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholasticism</td>
<td>3, 4, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>15, 18, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiotics</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipwrecks</td>
<td>12, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simony</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavery</td>
<td>26, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodomy</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song of Songs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>18, 23, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>13, 15, 29, 30, 32, 34, 46, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Benedict woodcut</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bruno woodcut</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. George killing dragon</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartaret, Pierre</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thieves</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>26, 37, 42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travels</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trespassing</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellum, book printed on</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesalius</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vingles, Juan de</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William the Rich</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizards</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolves</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcuts</td>
<td>3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quedero de Alcaudelas.

Leyes del Quaderno

muevo de las rentas de las alcaudelas y franquezas
hecho en la vega de Granada, por el qual el Rey y la
Reyna nos señoress renuevo todas las otras leyes de
los otros quadernos hechos de antes, y añadiendo el
privilegio de las serenas de Medina de Riosco.

Muustamente es gran diligencia a toda su prime
ra integridad renuevo de muchos vicios
que por el olvido de tiem-
po en el ana.
Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

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

Visitors by Appointment