Special List 208

Extraordinary Historical Bindings: Fifty-Seven Items, Sixteenth through Twentieth Centuries
Special List 208
Extraordinary Historical Bindings: Fifty-Seven Items, Sixteenth through Twentieth Centuries

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

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

Visitors by Appointment
Special List 208

EXTRAORDINARY

HISTORICAL BINDINGS:
FIFTY-SEVEN ITEMS,
SIXTEENTH THROUGH
TWENTIETH CENTURIES

King Fernando II’s Copy

1. ABRANCHES, Joaquim Candido. *Album Michaelense*. Introduction by Francisco Maria Supico. Ponta Delgada: Manoel Correa Botelho, 1869. Large 8° (24 x 16 cm.), contemporary green quarter morocco over pebbled cloth boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author and short title in second and fourth compartments (nicks in third and fourth compartments, affecting small amount of gilt tooling in third, and three letters of title in fourth; otherwise only the slightest wear), covers with decoration in blind within triple gilt-ruled borders and an outer border of inlaid leather, super-libris of Dom Fernando II on front cover, with monogram “D.F. II” beneath a royal crown, white moiré endleaves, all text block edges gilt, “Lisboa & Companhia” stamped in small gilt letters in lower outer corner of front cover. Occasional foxing and browning, mostly very light, but heavier on 4 final leaves. Uncut and partially unopened, overall in very good to fine condition. xiv, 138 pp., 1 lithograph map, 35 lithograph views (on 34 leaves, 1 folding).

FIRST EDITION. This detailed description of the island of São Miguel in the Azores, by a long-time resident, includes a variety of historical, ecclesiastical, economic and political information. At the end are tables on exports, expenses at local hospitals, school attendance, the height above sea level of various locations on the island, etc. The map shows geographical features and towns; the 35 lithographs (signed “Serrano” or “S”) are views of towns, of government and religious buildings and of costumes. There is a large folding lithograph panorama of the waterfront of Ponta Delgada, as viewed from the sea.

Provenance: D. Fernando II (Coburg 1816-Lisbon 1885) was jure uxoris King of Portugal as husband of Queen D. Maria II from the birth of their son in 1837 to her death in 1853. He was a German prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Late in life Fernando II married the opera singer Elise Hensler, Countess of Edla. D. Fernando II was an intelligent and cultured man with modern and liberal ideas. He was adept at etching, pottery and
ALMANAQUE NÁUTICO
Y
EFEMÉRIDES ASTRONÓMICAS
PARA EL AÑO DE 1855,
CALCULADAS DE ORDEN DE S. M.
PARA EL OBSERVATORIO REAL DE MARINA
DE LA CIUDAD DE SAN FERNANDO.
painting watercolors. President of the Royal Academy of Sciences, he was lord-protector of Coimbra University and Grand-Master of the Rosicrucians.

"Lisboa & Companhia" stamped on the front cover refers to José Balbino da Silva Lisboa (Caparica 1837-Lisbon 1882), working in association with Francisco Rodrigues Ferreira, binders to the Portuguese royal family. Lisboa was referred to by Matias Lima as “um artista de grande mérito, tendo executado admiráveis trabalhos”.


## Spanish Royal Binding
Printed on Pale Blue Paper

2. Almanaque náutico y efemérides astronómicas para el año de 1835, calculadas de orden de S.M. para el Observatorio Real de Marina de la ciudad de San Fernando. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1832. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (minor wear to edges near corners), richly gilt with Spanish royal arms on covers and elegant roll-tooled border (two corners a bit bumped, otherwise pristine), smooth spine richly gilt, burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of boards milled, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt. Engraved Spanish royal arms on title page. Printed on pale blue paper. Very fine condition. Bookplate of Oscar E. Carbone. Another unidentified bookplate with initials F.V.

(1 blank l., 3 ll.), 228 pp. $3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A lovely copy of the forty-fourth in a series of almanacs first published in 1792, “indispensable para los Navegantes, conveniente en sumo grado á los que se dedican á la Astronomía práctica” (from the Prefacio). The tables for position of the sun are from Carlini and Bessel; for the moon, from Burckhardt; for the planets, from Lalande. These and other calculations are explained in detail in the preface by Josef Sanchez Cerquero, director of the Observatorio Real de Marina in San Fernando. The volume includes an explanation of how to use the tables (pp. 149-182); observations on eclipses of the sun, stars, and satellites of Jupiter that were made at the Observatorio Real (begins with divisional title, pp. 183-202); and “Memoria sobre la posicion geográfica de Sevilla” by Cerquero (with divisional title, pp. 203-226).

Hattendorf notes that the first regularly published nautical almanac appeared in France in 1690, followed by the British Nautical Almanac beginning in 1766, the Dutch almanac in 1787, and the Spanish almanac, which he states first appeared in 1786 as Almanak náutico y estado general de marina and continued from 1791 as Almanaque náutico.

Not located in Palau. On the series, see Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española nº 71: noting that the series was published without interruption from 1792 until this bibliography was published in 1943, although the volumes for 1812 and 1814 were printed in London, and those of 1857-59 in Cadiz. Cf. Hattendorf, “The Boundless Deep...”, The European Conquest of the Oceans, 1450-1840 (catalogue of an exhibition at the John Carter Brown Library) p. 66 on nautical almanacs.
Item 3 (reduced)
including the Spanish series. NUC: DLC, PPE, PPAmP, CU TxE, MB, LU. OCLC: Not located separately; a number of institutions have complete or incomplete runs of the Almanaque. Not located in CCBPE. Not located in Rebiun, which lists many other years. Copac locates this volume at the British Library and an unspecified number of volumes at the National Maritime Museum.

Pre-Restauração Validation of the Future D. João IV’s Lineage

3. ALVIA DE CASTRO, Fernando. Panegirico genealogico y moral del Excelentíss. Duque de Barcelos. Lisbon: por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628. 4°, old (late seventeenth century [?], early eighteenth century [?]) calf (wear to corners, upper corner of front cover defective; head of spine somewhat defective), plain almost flat spine, with sewing bands slightly visible, covers richly tooled in gilt (some gilding rubbed, and with some tooling painted but severely rubbed), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of the Duque de Barcelos on title, woodcut initials. Light dampstaining, mostly very small and limited to upper margins of a few leaves. Overall in very good to fine condition, in an unusual binding. Ink inscription in upper outer corner of front free endleaf: “Custou-me 600 reis // 20/10/[17?78].” (4), 68 ll. $4,000.00

Rare FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this important genealogy of two of Portugal’s wealthiest and most powerful families: the noble family of Barcelos, and its offshoot, the royal family of Bragança, which was to rule Portugal continuously from 1640 until 1910. In this work Alvia de Castro traces the lineage of the Condes de Barcelos (a title created in 1298) back to the early Christian kings of Castille and Navarre. He also describes the fortuitous unions which commingled Barcelos blood with that of the royal houses of Spain and Portugal: the third Conde de Barcelos, for instance, was the illegitimate son of D. Dinis; and the eighth Conde (and first Duque de Bragança) was the legitimized son of D. João I.

Alvia de Castro states in the dedication that he wrote this work “en muestras de mi inclinacion a su grandeça,” and the Panegirico passed the scrutiny of the censors in Lisbon and Madrid. In hindsight, however, this is a rather subversive work: it justifies the claim of the author’s patron, D. João (1604-1658), Duque de Barcelos, to the Portuguese throne. The previous royal line had been extinguished upon the death of D. Sebastião at the disastrous battle of Alcácer Quibir in 1578, and Portugal was now under Spanish dominion. D. João succeeded his father as eighth Duque de Bragança in 1630 and, in 1640, was proclaimed King João IV of Portugal.

Born in Logroño, Alvia de Castro (1572-1640?), a knight of Calatrava, served as inspector-general of the Spanish royal armada and of Spanish naval and military forces in Portugal. While in Portugal he also published several other works, including a collection of military and political aphorisms (1621) and the Memoria y discurso político por la muy noble, y muy leal ciudad de Logroño (1633).

4. ANDRADA, Francisco Ladislau Alvarez d'. *História de José de Faro, ou o mercador ambulante; seus conselhos e experiências oferecidos aos seus compatriotas*. London: Impresso e á venda por Bingham, 1832. 8°, contemporary blue-green diced calf, with the Portuguese royal arms within gilt tooled border on both covers (corners bumped), spine richly gilt, vellum label (ever so slightly chipped), gilt letter, edges sprinkled red and black, marbled endleaves. Monogram within laurel wreath on title page. A few scattered, small stains. Overall in fine condition. Contemporary signature and “N 6” on title-page. Blank, xi, 101, (1) pp. (p. 67 misnumbered 60, p. 77 not numbered, p. 92 misnumbered 60). $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work patterned after Laurent-Pierre de Jussieu’s *Simon de Nantua*. The fictitious merchant José de Faro offers advice to his countrymen, with chapters on jurisprudence, politics, medicine, duties, virtues, and religion.

The author obtained a degree in philosophy and fine arts from the University of Paris. Married to an illustrious French woman, he resided many years outside of Portugal. Upon his return, he worked in the Foreign Ministry. Eventually he left Portugal once more, taking up a position as secretary of the Suez Canal Company, of which he was one of the founders. His dates of birth and death are uncertain; according to the *Grande enciclopédia* he became a widower in 1860, and died several years later, aged almost 70. Alvares d’Andrada also published a Portuguese translation of Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Paris 1853. He also translated into Portuguese works of Benjamin Franklin, as well as texts by French authors.

* Innocêncio II, 414 (without collation); IX, 318 (refers to having seen a copy belonging to Figanière, with ix, 102 pp.). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 23567305 (gives eleven locations, some of which, including the HathiTrust Digital Library, are online or digital copies: the only ones which appear to be hard copies are Harvard Business School-Kress Collection [but not in any of the printed catalogues], University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, British Library, and Landesbibliothek Oldenburg); 456787091 (Bibliothèque
HISTÓRIA DE JOSE DE FARO.

O Administrador Ambulante:

SUS CONSELHOS E EXPERIÊNCIA

Obsequios aos seus compatriotas:

Extraídos de uma Oração pronunciada pela Instituição Real de Faro,

com o visto officilal traduzida ao chinesco da Sociedade.

Por

J. B. BRUMAS DE OLIVEIRA.

Recomendado pelas Leis no Reino de Faro, em 10 de M. A. de Janeiro de 1845, e em seguida impresso por sua própria contagem.

N. 4. 7300 impressos.

Item 4 (reduced)
nationale de France). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

*5. [ANTHONY, Saint, of Lisbon (or Padua)]. Cultos de devoção e obsequios, que se dedicão ao Thaumaturgo Portuguez S.º Antonio de Lisboa em os dias da sua nova Trezema, oferecidos à Magestade Fidelissima de D. José I, nosso senhor pelo Provador, e mais Irmãos da Meza da Real Casa, e Igreja de Santo Antonio da Cidade, ordinaodos por hum devoto do mesmo Santo, para se praticarem na sua propia Casa. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, e da Real Casa de S. Antonio, 1767. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (small amount of wear at one corner, slight rubbing at head of spine), smooth spine richly gilt, gilt lettering, covers with gilt-tooled borders, gilt urns in each corner, and gilt design at centers, edges of covers milled gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Small woodcut and typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with royal Portuguese arms and elegant woodcut initial on leaf A2 recto. Different woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on leaf A3 recto. Several typographical headpieces. Identical woodcut tailpieces on pp. 140 and 191. Different woodcut tailpiece on p. 73. Musical notation on pp. 77-140. Small typographical tailpiece on p. 28. In fine condition. Engraved plate depicting the Saint, 191 [i.e., 187] pp. Pagination skips from pp. 140 to 145, but catchword and collation by signatures are correct. $600.00

Apparently the second edition. There is a work with the same title, by the same printer, of [4], 187 pp., dated 1761, and another, with 128 pp., dated 1787, printed by Simão Thaddeo Ferreira. Editions of 1802, 1828, 1844 and 1869 are also recorded.

6. [BANCO DE ESPANA]. Junta General del Banco Nacional de San Carlos, celebrada en la casa del mismo Banco en el dia 21 de Abril de 1814. Madrid: Imprenta de Ibarra, 1814. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight wear; two dampstains on front cover), smooth spine richly gilt with floral ornaments and bands, covers with wide roll-tooled borders gilt, inner dentelles gilt, edges of covers gilt, all text-block edges gilt, decorated endleaves. Large finely engraved vignette on title page with an anchor,
Item 6 (reduced)
caduceus, barrel, ship, and the motto “Fides Publica”. Outer blank margin of title page has 2.5 cm. tear, repaired. In very good condition. Small stamp at top of title page of W.B. Rochester. 126 pp. (1 blank l). $2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The board of governors and stockholders of the bank (listed on pp. 3-21) discuss how the Peninsular War affected the operations of the Banco Nacional de San Carlos, and how to get the bank back on a normal footing. By the time the Peninsular War ended in 1814, the Banco Nacional de San Carlos (established in 1782 by D. Carlos III) was owed 300 million reales by the government. It managed to weather this crisis and was later renamed the Banco Español de San Fernando. After a few more transformations it became the Banco de España in the mid-nineteenth century.


**Rare & Important Work by Noted Afro-Brazilian Author in a Splendid Contemporary Binding**

7. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. Narração dos applausos com que o Juiz do Povo e Casa dos Vinte-Quatro festeja a felicissima inauguração da Estatua Equestre onde tambem se expõem as allegorias dos carros, figuras, e tudo o mais concernente ás ditas festas. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1775. 4°, splendid contemporary Portuguese binding of crimson sheep (light wear at corners, head and foot of spine; short splits in joints near head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, richly gilt roll-tooled border on each cover, edges of covers gilt tooled, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut vignette and initial. Occasional slight marginal soiling. Overall in fine condition. Bookplates of Victor Avila-Perez and Fernando Alves Barata. 123 pp., (1, 1 blank ll.). $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION. “A very important book, and very rare indeed” (Borba de Moraes), containing many poems (all unsigned) written in 1775 in honor of the dedication of the statue of D. José I in Lisbo’s Praça do Comércio. These are preceded by a description of the dedication ceremonies (pp. 3-74). Borba de Moraes mentions a variant in which the pagination is not continuous throughout the volume.

Five of the odes and six sonnets are generally acknowledged to be the work of Domingos Calsdas Barbosa, one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. These poems also appeared (again unsigned) in the undated, 27-page Coleção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatua Equestre, which is itself a rare work. Of these 11 poems Borba knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. Whether the Narração or the
Collection came first is not clear: the type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably.

Given the thematic structure of the Narração, it is possible that some of the poems that did not appear in the Collection were also the work of Caldas Barbosa. In the Narração, an ode entitled “Europea,” which is attributed to Caldas Barbosa, is followed (pp. 79-84) by one entitled “Convoca a Europa os Genios festivos do paiz, e as deidades maritimas...,” then by Caldas Barbosa’s “Asia,” then by an ode and a sonnet entitled, respectively, “Vem a Asia ofercer os seus dons ao muito alto, e poderoso Rey...” (pp. 88-91), and “Vem Africa applaudir o felicissimo dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre...” (p. 92). These are followed by two more poems attributed to Caldas Barbosa, entitled “Africa,” and “America,” which are followed by the unattributed ode “Vem a America applaudir o feliz dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre...” (pp. 99-101). If these are not the work of Caldas Barbosa, it would be extremely interesting to know who composed these transitional pieces; a study of the style might clarify matters. A stylistic study might also show whether all 13 of the sonnets on pp. 117-23 are Caldas Barbosa’s work, rather than only the five that appeared in the Collection.

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the “mulatto muse.” When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another seven or eight years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Count of Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author’s popularity in Lisbon society: his presence “se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa” (Florilégio da poesia brasileira, quoted in W. Martins II, 7, n. 578).

A founder and president of the major literary establishment in Portugal during the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcádia, Caldas Barbosa’s nom-de-plume was “Lereno”—hence Viola de Lereno, “Lereno’s guitar.” Bandeira describes Caldas Barbosa as the “first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor” (Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 61). He introduced Afro-Brazilian folk themes to Portugal by composing lundas, comic popular songs of African origin in which Brazilian-Indian and African speech were used, and wrote many modinhas, sentimental songs without music taken from Portuguese modas.

Silvio Romero (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of Viola de Lereno, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa) gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa’s popularity in Brazil: “Quase todas as cantigas de Lereno correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas províncias do norte colhii grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vezes, colhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta par expurgir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer” (I, xvii-xviii).

Item 8 (greatly reduced)
Apparent Unpublished

Portuguese Translation of a Seventeenth-Century French Drama
Presumably Meant to be Performed in Brazil

8. BORJA, Victor Profirio [or Porfirio] de, trans. M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre. “Medêa Tragedia de Longepierre. Traduzida em verso Portuguez.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1820? 4° (21.5 x 16 cm.), contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (faint circular stain on front cover; minor wear at corners, occasionally elsewhere covers a bit warped), smooth spine gilt (single tiny round wormhole near head) with black leather lettering-piece, covers with rich gilt borders and small gilt stylized wheel or floral vignette at center, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Written in ink, in a small, very legible hand. Title page has ruled border and text in 2 colors. Calligraphic flourishes at the end of acts. Red rules on right and left (faded). Very attractive and clean. Internally in fine condition. Overall very good to fine. Foliated by the same hand as the text. Stamp and stamped accession number of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim on front free endleaf verso. (5, 1 blank), 39, (1 blank) ll.; f. 39 is blank except for the foliation; apparently lacking a dedication leaf preceding the first leaf. $2,000.00

Manuscript copy of a five-act tragedy in rhymed verse. The translator, Victor Profirio de Borja, was a Portuguese actor who emigrated to Brazil in the early nineteenth century. Around 1815 he attempted to establish a rival to the Real Teatro São João (founded in 1813), buying land for the purpose of building a theater in Rua Lavradio, Rio de Janeiro. Borja acted in Rio de Janeiro in the 1820s, and according to Sacramento Blake, published a small folio volume entitled Plano para a edificação de um teatro público, Rio de Janeiro, 1824. He is considered a Brazilian by virtue of having been in Brazil and sworn allegiance to the 1824 Brazilian constitution. It is not known if this translation of Medêa was staged in Rio de Janeiro at the time.

The first leaf contains a dedication signed by Borja to an “amigo”, including twelve lines of verse addressing the dedicatee with the familiar form of “you.” The leaf preceding this, which presumably had the name of the dedicatee, has been removed.

Longepierre’s Médée was first published in 1694 and performed that year at the Théâtre de la rue des Fossés Saint-Germain, Paris. Despite Longepierre’s denials, it bears strong similarities to Corneille’s version, which had been published in 1639. The major differences are in Act IV, where the character Aëgeus is eliminated and Medea’s reason for vengeance toward Jason is developed. In the preface Longepierre directly answers the accusation that he copied this work from Corneille. He says he is going back to the style of
the ancients for drama: modern, frivolous style is inappropriate for tragedy. If his Medea is similar to Corneille’s, it’s because both of them use Seneca’s Medea as their starting point. He admires Corneille, he says, but this play isn’t based on Corneille’s work.

When Borja wrote his translation in the early nineteenth century, the Longepierre version was more popular than that of Corneille. Performed only sixteen times until 1728, the revival of the Longepierre play was greatly enhanced through the acting abilities of Mlle. Balicour in the leading role. It remained in the repertory for 90 years, being produced 146 times, and was also parodied by Donique and Riccoboni in Italian, La Méchante femme, October 29, 1728, at the Theatre Italien. Both La Harpe and Voltaire (with reservations) preferred this version to Corneille’s.

M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre (1659-1721), was a tutor to French princes and considered the finest bibliophile of his generation. His Greek was sufficient to publish translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus. Greatly interested in theater, he wrote Parallèle de Corneille et Racine, 1686. In addition to Médée, he composed Sésostris (1694) and Electre (1702).

* See Sacramento Blake, VII, 382, giving the name as Victor Porphirio de Borja. Significant portions of the above blurb are based on research provided by Gordon Hollis, and we thank him for permission to use his work.


10. Bourget, Paul Physiologie de L’Amour Moderne. Paris: Georges Crés et Cie, 1917. Large 12° (19.6 x 14 cm.), contemporary morocco by Taffin (a few scratches and minor rubbing), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt author and title lettered in second compartment
Item 9 (greatly reduced)
from top, date in gilt at foot, inner dentelles richly gilt, marbled endleaves, gilt fillets on edges of covers, top edge of text block gilt, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Number 38 of 48 copies on “Japon Impérial” paper (6 of which were “hors commerce”), numbered 14 through 55 and 56 through 61, respectively. There were also 5 copies on “vieuz Japon Impérial” numbered 1 through 5; 8 copies on “Chine” number 6 through 13; and 1149 copies on “papier des manufactures de Rives (of which 50 were “hors commerce”), numbered 62 through 1160 and 1161 through 1210, respectively. In very good condition. Unidentified contemporary lithograph bookplate. xviii, 522 pp., (1 l. colophon). $600.00

Study of “modern love” as seen by some of the writers of the time, i.e. Sand, Flaubert, Chateaubriand, etc.

Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

*11. [BRAGA]. Constituições do Arcebispado 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 Archbispolic 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 Archbispolic 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 Alcácer 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 Breviárium bracarensis 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 Porris, in 1511 and 1512. The same printer did a Missale secundum ritum ... bracharensis ecclesie in Salamanca, 1512. (On the Breviárium 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.”


*12. CARVALHO, Alberto António de Moraes [or Morais]. Aphorismos e pensamentos moraes, religiosos, politicos, e philosophicos. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1850. 8°, contemporary purple morocco (one tiny round wormhole to rear joint, small worm damage on front cover, very slight wear at extremities, spine faded), smooth spine richly gilt in romantic style with gilt letter at center, romantic covers in gilt and blind, royal crown stamped in gilt on front cover, gilt tooing to edges of boards and spine, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, moiré endleaves. Vignette at center of title-page. In fine condition. viii, 212 pp. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The eminent jurist, statesman, parliamentary deputy, minister, peer of the realm, academic and author Alberto António Moraes Carvalho was born in Vouzela, 1801, and died Lisbon, 1878. He studied at Coimbra University, and then spent much of the 1830s and 1840s in Brazil, practicing law and publishing significant legal works there. Returning to Portugal in 1848, he continued to practice law, and served as Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa (i.e. Mayor) from 1852 to 1853. As deputy to the Côrtes he served as Ministro dos Negócios Ecclesiásticos e da Justiça under the Duque de Loulé, continuing in this post under the Marquês Sá da Bandeira. He was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, and other learned societies.

* Innocêncio I, 23 (without mention of the preliminary leaves); VIII, 21 (giving the correct collation, which agrees with the present copy). Porbase cites only a single copy, at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not in Hollis, Orbis, Melvyl or LC Online Catalog.
Item 13 (greatly reduced)
Richly Tooled Contemporary Papal Binding Subsequently Belonged to the Last King of Italy

13. CATUREGLI, Pietro. *Ephemerides motuum caelestium ex anno 1833 ad annum 1836 quas ad meridianum Bononiae supputavit* .... Bologna: Ex Typ. Sassiana, 1832. Folio (30 x 22 cm.), contemporary red straight-grain morocco (light wear, a few pinpoint wormholes at the joints), smooth spine richly gilt, sides tooled in gilt with two rolls, “GREGORIO XVI. P.O.M.” tooled on upper cover, gilt inner dentelles, cream silk endleaves, red silk endbands and ribbon marker, all edges gilt. Engraved vignette on title-page (perhaps the Piazza Maggiore in Bologna). Clean and crisp. In fine condition. Letterpress shelfmark label (“Hà IV . - 34.”) and circular stamp (“G V P F”) on front flyleaf. From the libraries of Pope Gregory XVI and King Umberto II of Italy. Engraved allegorical frontispiece (allegorical female figure with starry crown studying an armillary sphere), vi, 340, 12, 23 pp., (2 ll.), 2 engraved folding charts. Text consists almost entirely of tables. $4,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these tables of ascension and declination for the sun, moon and stars, with formulas and tables for calculating the same for bodies not included in this volume. The two engraved folding charts show the predicted paths of the solar eclipses of 16 July 1833 and 15 May 1836. Caturegli (d. 1833) was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Bologna.

Provenance: Library of Pope Gregory XVI (1831-1846); later in the library of Umberto II, King of Italy (1904-1983), parts of which were dispersed in Portugal.

Not located in NUC. OCLC: 32507349 (giving same years in the title as this copy, but a date of printing of 1882, and a collation of 380 pp., at Bibliothèque de l’Observatoire de Paris); 24155684 (years in the title are given as 1833 to 1837, date of printing 1832-1836, collation as 2 volumes). Not located in Orbis. ICCU: Biblioteca dell’INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Capodimonte - Napoli. Not located in Copac.

Magnificent Contemporary Binding

14. CHAS, Jean, and M. Lebrun. *Histoire politique et philosophique de la revolution de l’Amerique Septentrionale*. Paris: Chez Favre, An IX [1801]. 8°, contemporary straight-grained crimson morocco (only the slightest binding wear); elaborately gilt-paneled flat spine with label and eight narrow horizontal strips in green morocco; wide intricate gilt-tooled dentelle border on both covers, consisting of acorns, vessels and geometric ornaments; wide inner dentelles elaborately gilt; doublures and flyleaves of green moiré silk with gilt border and Roman fasces in bundles in corners; all edges gilt. Light foxing on first few leaves. Very fine condition, in a superb binding. Publisher’s
verification signature (“Favre”) on second preliminary leaf. (4 ll.), viii, 458 pp., (1 l. advertisement). $2,800.00

Exceptional copy in a magnificent contemporary binding. This is a good French history of the American Revolution: it covers major battles and events, and contrasts its goals and achievements with those of the French Revolution. The book is dedicated to Napoleon as First Consul, who is compared to George Washington. This is the only edition listed by Howes or Sabin, though the work originally appeared in 1796.

Howes C313. Sabin 12166.

Lyell: “One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books”

15. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto …. Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully 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
Item 14 (greatly reduced)
Richard C. Ramer

ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign, the longest in the history of the Trastámara dynasty, was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence of Álvaro de Luna, who 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 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 († 1455), and the colophon adds that the work was “corregida por el Doctor Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal,” professor at Salamanca and a member of the royal council. Fitzmaurice-Kelly (p. 102) ascribes the work to Álvar García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish converso family from Burgos, and unknown others. O’Callaghan (History of Medieval Spain, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvar García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (History of Spanish Literature I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvar García de Santa María, Juan de Mena, Juan Rodrigues 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.

16. **DAUN, José Sebastião de Saldanha Oliveria e, later Conde de Alpedrinha.** *Diorama de Portugal nos 33 mezes constitucionaes ou golpe de vista sobre a revolução de 1820 - a Constituição de 1822 - a Restauração de 1823, e acontecimentos posteriores até ao fim de Outubro do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1823. 4°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (half-dozen tiny to small wormholes in binding, small scrape on back cover, other minor wear to extremities), smooth spine richly gilt, green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt border on covers of bunches of grapes alternating with vine leaves, gilt tooling on edges of covers, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-page. Very minor worming to inner margin of final nine leaves, not affecting text. Overall very good to fine condition. 244 pp. $5,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Diorama* includes a long section on Brazil (pp. 77-98), in which Saldanha discusses the effect of the Revolution of 1820 on Brazil, and whether and how Portugal should be reunited with Brazil. There are also sections about Brazil on pp. 21, 114 and 193-5. Despite this, the work is not listed in Borba or Rodrigues.

The author was the son of the first Conde de Rio Maior, João de Saldanha de Oliveira e Sousa, and was a grandson of the Marques de Pombal. In 1854 he was named Conde de Alpedrinha. His works include a history of Portugal from the French invasion in 1807 to the coronation of D. Miguel.

* Innocêncio V, 122. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 823/15. NUC: NJP, DCU-IA, MH.

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**Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts, in a Contemporary Salamanca Binding**

*Edited by Dullaert’s Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo*

17. **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 interlacing 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
Item 16 (reduced)
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 commentary 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 colectivo 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, according to the title page, was edited by Juan Martínez Siliceo, “ut paulo tersiora quaeque fuerint excuderentur.” 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 grammar 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 Sicileo 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...
Item 17 (greatly reduced)
Item 18 (greatly reduced)
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 Pen-
ney’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.

* Norton 507: citing copies at Barcelona-Biblioteca Universitaria; León-San Isidoro;
Oviedo-Biblioteca del Cabildo; Seville-Biblioteca Universitaria; Lisbon-Biblioteca Nacional;
and an incomplete copy at Burgos, Biblioteca Provincial. Ruiz Fidalgo 117: adds a copy
at Salamanca-Biblioteca Universitaria; on Juan de Porras, see I, 37-43. Witten, Catalogue
Six: One Hundred Important Books and Manuscripts 32 (1975). Not in Palau. Not in the
Catálogo colectivo, which locates Dullaert’s commentary edited by Clodoaldus, (Lyons):
Bland, 1515, at the Biblioteca Pública de Palma de Mallorca (D.1638). This work not listed
with Martínez Siliceo’s others by Simón Díaz (cf. XIV, 361-2). Cf. Picatoste y Roldán,
*Biblioteca científica española* pp. 183-5 for other works by Martínez Siliceo. See also Lohr,
*Latin Aristotle Commentaries*, II: Renaissance Authors, pp. 128-9; 246. Not located in
*NUC*. OCLC: 651340692 (Biblioteca Nacional de México). CCPBE locates three copies: Oviedo
Cathedral, Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Burgos, Real Colegiata de San Isidoro-León.
Not located in Copac.

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**Bound for Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy**

*18. FELICIANELI, Alfredo. La guerra Cino-Giapponese. Veii - hai - vei
(Operazioni della III Armata de della flotta Giapponese).* 3 works bound in
1 volume. Rome: Enrico Voghera, 1900. Large 8°, contemporary dark
blue sheep (very slight wear to three corners and other extremities, one
corner bumped), smooth spine gilt, covers with elaborate gilt dentelles,
front cover with royal arms of Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, richly
embossed in gilt, red, purple and white, decorated endleaves, all text
block edges gilt, by A. Casciani. Tables in text. In very good to fine con-
dition. Armorial bookplate of Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, with the
statement “Proprietà privata di Sua Maestà il Re Vittorio Emanuele III”
around edges of shield. Stamp with monogram beneath royal crown
of Victor Emanuel III on title page. “A. Casciani - Roma” stamped in
gilt in lower inner edge of rear cover. 79 pp., folding map in color.

3 *works bound in 1 volume.* $2,500.00

Apparently the second edition. First published in 1896. Military history of the
First Sino-Japanese War (January 20 - February 12, 1895) in Weihai, Shandong Province,
China. The work provides an almost day-by-day account of the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei to the Japanese. The author utilizes footnotes to support historical information, drawing from the contemporaneous sources.

Lists of military orders and strategy are provided. One example is a list of the orders given by General Oyama Iwao on January 25, 1895 in Junzeng [Junzheng], where the two-column approach of the Japanese troops is described in detail (p. 14). In addition, the author elaborates on land and sea combat, including causality, injuries, with relation to number of officers versus soldiers, the names of torpedo boats, etc. He notes when contemporary reporting (such as in the Times and New York [sic] Herald) differed from actual events. Description of admiral Ding Rachang [Ting Ju-Chang or Ting-Yu-Chiang]'s defeat, the conclusion of Ting’s letter to his friend (and enemy officer Ito Sukejuki), and suicide on February 12, 1895 is provided on pp. 49-50 (along with commentary that now would be considered politically incorrect regarding the inexperience of the Chinese in “modern” warfare, their inability to judge the skill and power of their enemy, and overall lack of military prowess from Vecchi, Il dramma naval nell’estremo oriente [1895]).

There are several useful tables describing military equipment (e.g. canons) and their locations, names of officials on both sides.


BOUND WITH:

FELICIANGELI, Alfredo. La Guerra Ispano-Americana (1898). Rome: Enrico Vogheram 1900. Large 8°, 94 pp., (1 blank l.).

Second edition. First published in 1898. The author provides great detail on naval warfare, such as lengthy descriptions of vessels the Spanish and the United States could count on in early April [1898], respectively (see pp. 13-15). This includes the specifications of battalion, names of the ships, their weight, knots, and number of cannons. There is mention of the Pascual Cervera y Topete’s Spanish fleet in Cape Verde, awaiting instructions (pp. 31-32). We also find reference to the First Sino-Japanese War, where the author likens the Spanish fleet in the Battle of Santiago de Cuba (July 3, 1898) to Admiral Ting’s battle in Wei-Hai-Wei (36). This occurs in a moment of insight that is more appealing from a literary point of view than strictly historical narrative (pp. 35-37). The author does not hide sympathies for Spain, and concludes the work warning that the superpower that is now the United States, with its powerful navy, has the potential to threaten European interests.

Not located in OCLC: this edition not listed; for the 1898 edition, see 14522965 and 799027559 (University of Miami). This edition not located in Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale, which cites copies of the 1898 edition in the Biblioteca generale Enrico Barone della Facoltà di economia dell’Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza - Roma, and Biblioteca del Centro studi e ricerche storiche sull’architettura militare del Piemonte-Torino. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites a single copy of the 1898 edition at CSIC. This edition not located in CCPBE, which cites a single copy of the 1898 edition at Biblioteca Central Militar (Instituto de Historia y Cultura Militar)-Madrid. No edition located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

Second edition. First published in 1898. The author dedicates this work to Colonel Camillo Valles, military attaché to Spain. In this account of the Cuban War of Independence, the author once again shows sympathies for the Spanish cause and emphasizes the numbers: ships, numbers of troops and officers on each ship in each battalion, respectively (p. 29, 33, 44-46). Data and facts put forward with respect to the Spanish side greatly outweigh the data the author provides on the Cuban-United States forces. In a similar fashion to the work *La Guerra Ispano-Americana*, the author is sympathetic to the Spanish cause. He writes that the Spanish fleet in the Philippines paled beside the massive strength of Admiral Dewey, whereby Admiral Montojo’s fate could not have been avoided and responsibility for the “disaster” at Cavite cannot be solely assigned to Admiral Montojo.

* OCLC: this edition not listed; for the 1898 edition, see 14522984 (Library of Congress, University of Miami, Istituto Italo-Latino Americano-Rome). This edition not located in Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale, which cites copies of the 1898 edition in the Biblioteca generale Enrico Barone della Facoltà di economia dell’Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza - Roma, and Biblioteca Reale-Torino. This edition not located in CCpBE, which cites copies of the 1898 edition at Biblioteca Central Militar (Instituto de Historia y Cultura Militar)-Madrid, and Biblioteca Hispánica-Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)-Madrid. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites copies of the 1898 edition at AECI and CSIC. No edition located in Copac.

*19. FONSECA, João Mendes da. *Memoria chronologica dos excellentissimos prelados, que tem existido na Cathedral desta cidade de Lamego, desde o fim do quarto seculo ...*. Lisbon: Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1789. 4°, eighteenth-century mottled calf, minor wear and some pinpoint worming on spine. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. Title-page inscribed “Ex libris Caroli Francisci Garnier et Amicorum” (see below), and with “Garnier” stamped in gilt on both covers of the binding. ix, 134 pp. $2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work with biographical information on the bishops of Lamego from the sixth century to the author’s time. Mendes da Fonseca, a native of Lamego and dean of the Cathedral there, also wrote a commentary on the *Satires* of Persius.

Provenance: from the collection of Charles François Garnier, eighteenth-century French cleric who served as capelão-mor at the Church of S. Luis dos Franceses in Lisbon (see Grande enciclopédia).

Item 19 (reduced)
MEMORIA
SOBRE
LAS DISPOSICIONES TOMADAS POR EL GOBIERNO
PARA INTRODUCIR EN ESPAÑA
EL MÉTODO DE FUMIGAR Y PURIFICAR LA ATMOSFERA
DE GUITON DE MOREAU.

ESTUDIOS HEchos CON ESTE M  

ALGUNAS OTRAS NOTICIAS QUE PRUEBAN EL PODER DESINFECCANTE
DE LOS AGENS MINERALES, Y LAS CONSECUENCIAS PROVIDEN-
CIAS QUE HA PODIDO RECIÉN MEDIR EL SEÑOR GENERALISIMO PRIN-
CID DE LA

Item 20 (greatly reduced)
Important Work on Fumigation as a Public Health Initiative
During the Peninsular War, in a Beautiful Contemporary Royal Binding

20. [FUMIGATION]. Memoria sobre las disposiciones tomadas por el gobier-
no para introducir en España el método de fumigar y purificar la atmósfera
de Guiton de Morveau, experimentos hechos con este motivo, y algunas otras
noticias que prueban el poder desinfectante de los ácidos minerales, y las
oportunas providencias que ha dado el Excmo. Señor Generalísimo Príncipe
de la Paz, con el fin de evitar los progresos del contagio de la fiebre amarilla,
y su reproducción. Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1805. 4°, contemporary full
crimson morocco (slight rubbing at hinges and in center of upper cover),
with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal,
Madrid (see below). Wide gilt roll-tooled borders, smooth spine richly
gilt in five compartments, with the short-title in the second, floral baskets
in the others, all edges gilt, silk ribbon place marker. Light marginal
foxing on a few plates and slight soiling at head of a few leaves, but
overall very fine. Bookplate of D. María Cristina, Queen of Spain. 92,
234 pp., 8 engraved folding plates, 3 folding tables. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this extensive report on the earliest government program
of fumigation in Spain: a major public health initiative undertaken in an attempt to stop the
spread of yellow fever. As recounted in the Memória (pp. 1-92), after yellow fever broke out
in Malaga in 1804, Prime Minister Manuel Godoy (1792-97 and 1801-08) quickly established
a cordon sanitario around Andalucía, Murcia, and Valencia. Then he sent to Paris for the
latest in fumigation equipment and set Spanish engineers to producing copies. There was
some resistance to using fumigation, results to that point having been inconclusive. Godoy
instructed a number of physicians and scientists to test Morveau’s method for its effect
on people, animals and clothing when various mineral acids were used (sulphuric, nitric,
hydrochloric). The Memória details the results of these tests and describes the quarantine
measures that were taken when fumigation alone was deemed insufficient.

The Memoria is followed by 25 documentos justificativos, which include detailed
descriptions of the fumigation apparatus, instructions for use, reports on the effects of
fumigation, a much-debated trial run in Cartagena, descriptions of other methods of
fumigation, and an account of all known cases of yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía,
Valencia, and Murcia. The plates that accompany the documents illustrate the apparatus
and its use for fumigating clothing and people, as well as the set-up of a quarantine hos-
pital. Three large folding tables provide a sample of how a town (in this case Cartagena)
could be divided into districts for purposes of fumigation; statistics on the outcome of
yellow fever in patients at the hospital in Antiguones; and statistics on the spread and
effects of the yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. Given that
in 5 months, 45,000 people died, it is no surprise that Godoy was extremely eager to
curb the disease.

Severe outbreaks of yellow fever occurred throughout the nineteenth century, until
mosquitoes were identified as the disease vector in the 1880s and attention was shifted
to eradicating them.

Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816), a French chemist, is credited with
producing the first systematic method of chemical nomenclature. He was among the
founders of the École Polytechnique, where he taught mineralogy. According to the
Memoria, while this volume was in press (awaiting completion of the engraved plates),
a third edition of Morveau’s work on fumigation appeared. However, we have not been able to locate any edition in OCLC.

The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII and was among the most noted binders of that period. He developed a neoclassical style influenced by his trip to England at D. Carlos III’s expense. From 1803 he led an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Librero de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real.

D. Maria Christina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

Palau 183312: lists without collation. On Carsí y Vidal, see Ollero and Ramos, Enciclopédia de la encuadernación, p. 61, with an illustration of this binding. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 55326531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without mention of the plates); 460425536 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, without collation).

**A Landmark of Brazilian Literature in the First, Suppressed Edition In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco Binding By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism**

21. GAMA, José Basílio da. *O Uruguai, poema...* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers with wide roll-tooled border in gilt, floral ornaments gilt at corners and a central medallion gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gauffered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) in title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l.), 1 integral blank l. $12,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as “rare and sought after.” We have never seen a copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese binding of this period we have ever seen. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian
O URAGUAY
POEMA
DE
JOSÉ BASÍLIO DA GAMA
NA ARCADIA DE ROTA
TERMINDO SÍLILIO
DEDICADO
AO ILL. E EXC. S. SENHOR
FRANCISCO DE MENDES
DE MENDONÇA
S. MAGESTAD
NA REGIA

Item 21 (reduced)
inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basilio da Gama’s poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably influenced by Gama, judged the *Uruguay* “the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit.” It is “the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period,” declared Ronald de Carvalho, and “will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence” (*Pequena história da literatura brasileira* pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the *Uruguay* is “well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoia” (*Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto. This was one of the earliest books printed at the Impressão Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal’s brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1751-1759), and Secretário da Estada da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book’s publication.

José Basílio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order’s expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice’s robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal’s daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama’s increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal’s brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, *O Uruguay* became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

"22. **GARRIDO, Luiz [Guedes Countinho].** *O Visconde de Paiva Manso.*


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy delivered at a session of the Associação dos Advogados de Lisbon, 24 October 1877. The author was successor to Paiva Manso in editing the *Portugaliae monumenta historica*. Born in Figueira da Foz, 1841, he died in 1882.

* Innocência XVI, 35 (without collation).

**BOUND WITH:**


Delivered before the Associação dos Advogados de Lisboa, 17 January 1877.

* Innocência XVI, 35 (without collation).

**AND BOUND WITH:**


* Not in Innocência.

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*Important Work on European Trade & Commerce and the Origins of Dutch Commercial Power, Including Sections on Trade with Japan, China, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, Africa & Brazil, and with Twenty-One Pages by the Eminent Spanish Economist Jerónimo de Uztáriz*

**23. **[HUET, Pierre Daniel].** *Comercio de Holanda, o el gran thesoro historicoy político del floreciente comercio que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señorios del Mundo …. Traducido de frances en español por Don Francisco Xavier de Goyeneche ….*** Madrid: por Carlos Rey, 1746. 8°, stiff vellum (some soiling). Top margin closely trimmed, without touching text. Overall in very good condition. Gilt supralibros of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothesay on both covers. (36 ll.), 312 pp.

$1,500.00

Second Spanish edition of Huet’s *Le grand tesor historique*, Rouen, 1714; the first Spanish edition appeared in Madrid, 1717, and a third was printed in 1793. The preliminary
COMERCIO DE HOLANDA,
O EL GRAN TESORO
HISTORIAL, Y POLITICO
DEL FLORECIENTE
COMERCIO,
QUE LOS HOLANDESES TIENEN
en todos los Estados, y Señoríos
del Mundo.

QUE ES EL MODO DE HACERLE,
los origen, sus grandes prosperidades, sus posibilidades,
y gobierno en las Indias. Como se han hecho
Diferentes siembras de todo el Comercio de Europa,
y cuales son las Mercedarias convenientes para
el trato Marítimo. De donde los mercaderes y los
confidenciales ganancia, que en el hacen.

ERA TAN CÜRADA, COMO NECESARÍA,
para todos los Negociantes, y muy útil para Published
por el Comercio de Europa.
Item 24 (greatly reduced)
leaves include substantial discussions of Spanish commerce by Francisco de la Torre y Ocón, a member of the Council of the Indies (preliminary leaves 5r-9v) and by the translator (preliminary leaves 22r-33v). More importantly, there is a long section by Jerónimo de Uztáriz, the leading mercantilist author of Philip V’s reign and one of the most noted Spanish economists of the eighteenth century. This section was written in 1717, before his Teórica y práctica de comercio y de marina was published in Madrid, 1724. The first edition of the Teórica was suppressed, and it did not appear again until 1742, just before this translation of Huet was published. (On Uztáriz, see Colmeiro 381 and Carpenter, Economic Bestsellers before 1850, XI.)

The Comercio is an important work on European trade and commerce, on the origins and causes of Dutch commercial power, and on the East India Company. Chapter 15 deals with the Company’s trade in America, including Brazil (pp. 252-7). Later sections cover Dutch commerce in Japan, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Siam (pp. 276-9) and Africa (including Benin, Carombo, Congo and Angola; see pp. 260-1 on the slave trade).

Provenance: Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothschild of the Isle of Bute (1779-1845; title created 1828), known as Sir Charles Stuart between 1812 and 1828, was a British diplomat. The super-libris is one of three that he used. He was the son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Crichton-Stuart, younger son of Prime Minister John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, younger son of Robert Bertie, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Sir Charles Stuart was twice Ambassador to France (1815-1824 and 1828-1830), and also served as Ambassador to Russia between 1841 and 1844. It was he who negotiated Portuguese recognition of Brazilian Independence. He was also charged by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and author of Portugal’s second constitution, the Carta constitucional, with bringing that crucial document in Portuguese history from Brazil to Portugal. Stuart held the titles of 1.º Marquez de Angra, and 1.º Conde de Machico in the Portuguese peerage. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Portugal (1810-1814), and served as a member of the Portuguese government during the Peninsular War. A keen bibliophile, his library, sold at auction in 1856, consisted of 4,323 lots, including many of the principal works of Peninsular history and literature, as well as numerous manuscripts. There is also a library catalogue privately printed in Paris in 1821 in a very restricted number of copies.


Royal Copy in Royal Binding

*24. LABRADOR [y Vincuña], Camilo. Economia político-práctica o examen del proyecto de arreglo de da deuda de España. Madrid: Imprenta de los Sres. Andres y Diaz, 1850. 8°, contemporary green morocco (slight wear at some extremities), spine with raised bands in six compartments decorated with three blindstamps and horizontal gilt fillets, gilt letter, boards richly gilt with some blind tooling in romantic style with gilt Spanish royal crown at center, gilt tooling to edges of covers
and spine, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, endleaves decorated with gilt floral pattern and white over light blue. Tables in text. In very fine condition. Author’s signed presentation inscription in ink on recto of blank leaf before title-page: “A. S. M. la Reyna Madre // D.ª M.ª Cristina de Borbon // En prueba de profundo respeto y gratitud, // Su muy humilde servidor, // Q. B. S. R. P. // Camilo Labrador.” (1 blank l.), [iii]-x, 349 pp., (1 l., 1 l. errata). Leaf containing p. 349 (verso blank) repeated. Lacks half-title? $2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

“Most Beautiful Illustrated English Book on Portugal of the Period” (Tooley)

25. LANDMANN, Lt.-Col. George Thomas. Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal, illustrated by seventy-five coloured plates, including authentic plans of the sieges and battles fought in the Peninsula during the late war. 2 volumes. London: for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by W. Bulmer & Co., 1818. Large 4° (38.4 x 27.7 cm.), contemporary calf in the neoclassical style by the Viennese binder Georg Friedrich Krauss, all edges gilt, spines and covers richly gilt, covers also tooled in blind, repeated “AST” monogram in gilt on spines, labels in red and green morocco; gilt letter, slightest of bumps to a few corners, but virtually as they came out of the bindery more than 190 years ago. Seventy-six plates in all: 60 hand-colored aquatints (of which 4 are double-page and 7 are folding), 2 of coins colored in outline only, and 14 plans. Internally clean. Described in a penciled manuscript inscription by Maggs Bros., London, ca. 1950 as “a choice copy.” The binding was executed for Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (1738-1822), son of Friedrich August II of Saxony, with his “AST” monogram on the spines. Engraved armorial bookplates of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo Branco, designed by J.M. Jacquin and engraved by Agry, Paris. (6 ll.), xvi, 607, 203 pp., 20 plates; (2 ll.), xii pp., (1 l.), 293 pp., (1 blank l.), 132 pp., 56 plates. 2 volumes. $80,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Tooley describes this as “the most beautiful illustrated English book on Portugal of the period.” Among the seventy-six plates four show tortures of the Inquisition, a dozen or so directly are related to the Peninsular War, and many depict views of architecture and landscapes. The title-page states that the work has 75 plates, but one plate was mistakenly omitted from the list of plates in volume II. Historical, Military and Picturesque Observations was issued in parts from 1813 to 1818—whether fourteen or fifteen is unclear (see notes in Abbey).

Landmann (1779-1854), a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, served in Spain and Portugal from 1805 to 1812, participating in many important battles of the Peninsular
Item 25 (greatly reduced)

*Provenance*: Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (Moritzburg, near Dresden, 1738-Vienna, 1822), of the ancient House of Wettin, son of King Augustus III of Poland (also elector of Saxony), joined the Austrian army in 1759 and in 1766 married the Archduchess Maria Christina, a daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I. From his father-in-law he received the territory of Teschen in Austrian Silesia, and was given the title of Duke of Teschen. After serving in the Habsburg empire in various military and civil capacities, including governor of Hungary from 1765 to 1780, and governor of the Austrian Netherlands until he had to flee Brussels in 1793 in the wake of the French revolution, he retired to Vienna in 1795 to devote himself to the fine arts. His collection formed the basis for the Albertina (a palace next door to the Hofburg originally designed for Manuel Teles da Silva-Tarouca and enlarged for Albert and his wife by Louis Montoyer), which now houses the greatest collection of prints in the world. He was also a bibliophile with exacting standards. Upon his return to Vienna, he sought out as an advisor Adam von Bartsch, curator of the Imperial prints collection and the greatest prints scholar of his age.

Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco was a distinguished Portuguese collector active during the third quarter of the twentieth century. He was the son of Manuel de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco, 9º conde da Ponte. The bulk of his library was sold at auction in Lisbon, 1982. The sale catalogue is one of the twenty or so most important ever compiled in Portugal. The present work, however, was not included in the auction. It was purchased by us much more recently directly from one of the collector’s heirs, also a distinguished collector.


*Luxuriously Bound,*

*Illustrated by George Cruikshank*

*26. LE SAGE, Alain René. The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane. Translated From the French of Le Sage by T. Smollett, M.D. To which is Prefixed a Memoir of the Author, by Thomas Roscoe. Illustrated by George Cruikshank.* 2 volumes. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1833. 8°, later full crimson morocco, spines richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt title, author and volumes in second and third compartments from head, covers with triple gilt borders, edges of covers with gilt fillets, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, red silk ribbon place markers, top edges gilt. Fine to very fine condition. Lithograph armorial bookplates of The Rev. B. Longland, with motto “Prospero que Se Dulo”. Small paper stickers with red borders and typed library shelf
marks in lower inner corners of front pastedown endleaves. [iii]-xxiv, 2, 418 pp., 6 plates; [iii]-xii, 420 pp., 6 plates. 2 volumes. $800.00

L’Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane is a picaresque novel by Alain-René Lesage published between 1715 and 1735. It is considered to be the last masterpiece of the picaresque genre. It influenced a wide variety of later authors, from Swift to Sacher-Masoch to Mark Twain, as well as Dostoyevsky, Wilkie Collins, and Edgar Allen Poe.

* See Evans, *The Life and Art of George Cruickshank*, 1792-1878, p. 79.

_Detailed Guidebook for Portuguese and Brazilians._

**Traveling in Europe, Russia, Scandinavia**

27. LEMOS, Ignacio Manoel de. *Guia luso-brazileiro do viajante na Europa ... contendo conselhos ao viajante, introdução, viagem do Brazil a Lisboa, descrição da Europa, a saber ....* Porto: Typographia de Antonio José da Silva Teixeira, 1859. Large 8°, presentation binding of contemporary brown morocco, with “A S. Exa. o Marechal Duque de Saldanha, offer-ece o Author” on front cover, surrounded by elaborate gilt ornaments; gilt ornaments on rear cover; spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, (faded and rubbed), inner dentelles gilt, moire endleaves, edges of covers tooled in gilt, all text-block edges gilt. Main text in 2 dense columns. Photographic frontispiece faded. Overall in very good condition. Photographic portrait of the author as frontispiece, (2 ll.), xvii, 527 pp., (1 l. errata). In 8s through quire 13 (except quire 7 with 5 leaves, pagination follows), then in 4s; quire 23 misbound after 24. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Chapters on Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Turkey, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Great Britain, with comments on exchange rates, transportation, national holidays, hotels, passports, etc.

Ignacio Manuel de Lemos (1824-1860), a native of Porto, trained as a physician at Giessen and elsewhere. He died in Pernambuco.

_Provenance:_ João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun, Duque de Saldanha (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II, who raised him to the rank of conde (1833), marquês (1834), and finally duque (1846). He was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading half a dozen coups d’État.

* Innocêncio III, 211 (calling for xvii, 529 pp., but had not seen a copy); X, 55. NULC: DLC, WO OCLC: 23905603 (Library of Congress, Indiana University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, British Library, calling for only xvii, 527 pp., 1 l. plates); 609758503 is a digitized version from the Indiana University copy. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the British Library.
GUÍA LUSO-BRASILEIRO
VIJANTE NA EUROPA

Item 27 (greatly reduced)
*28. LEO XIII, Pope, *Cancioneiro de Leão XIII ou os versos latinos e italianos de Sua Santidade, postos em rima portugueza e precedidos da sua biographia pelo P. Joaquim José d’Abreu Campo Sancto*.

Porto: Manuel Malheiro, 1887. Folio (27.2 x 18 cm.), contemporary crimson morocco with design of gilt and blind on covers, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (two very slight defects), inner dentelles gilt, decorated endleaves, all edges gilt, paper ticket of “P. Ferreira // Encadernador // R.N. da Trindade // 126-128 / Lisboa” pasted onto upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. Title-page in red and black within lithograph border, lithograph initial, text within two lithograph borders throughout, portrait. Overall in fine condition. portrait, [102 ll.]. $800.00

The biography of Pope Leo XIII, occupying the initial 45 unnumbered leaves, appears to be original to this edition.

* On the binder Paulino Ferreira (born 1861), see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses* pp. 104-5. NUC: MH, NN.

*29. [LISBON, Basilica de Santa Maria], *Livro dos pontos, em que devem ser multados os RR. Senhores Conegos da Basilica de Santa Maria, que não assistirem às horas, e mais funções, para o ano de M. DCCC. XXVII.*

3 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: António Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor da Basilica de Santa Maria, (1827). 4°, contemporary crimson velvet (wear to extremities), plain smooth spine (worn), covers blindstamped with royal Portuguese arms within a border with floral pattern, plain peach endleaves, all edges gilt. Woodcut variant Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Internally very fine. Overall very good to fine. [4 ll.].

3 works bound in 1 volume. $1,500.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION. Although there are three separate title-pages, the quire signatures continue from one work to the next (*-***4, ****2).

These three works list all those who were supposed to be present at the daily church services in the Basilica of Santa Maria in Lisbon, from the canons to the choirboys. It also lists the fines applicable for missing a service: for example, a canon who missed matins on an important day would have to pay 1600 (currency not specified), while a musician or organist who missed matins on Christmas would have to pay 4000.


BOUND WITH:

*Livro dos pontos, em que devem ser multados os RR. Beneficiados, e os RR. Clerigos Beneficiados da Basilica de Santa Maria, que não assistirem às horas, e*
mais funções, para o anno de M. DCCC. XXVII. Lisbon: António Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor da Basílica de Santa Maria, (1827). [4 ll.].

AND BOUND WITH:

Livro dos pontos, em que devem ser multados os RR. Bachareis, os RR. Capellaes Cantores, Musicos e todos os mais individuos que pertencem á Basílica de Santa Maria, que não assistirem às horas, e mais funções, para o anno de M. DCCC. XXVII. Lisbon: António Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor da Basílica de Santa Maria, (1827). [6 ll.].

30. LOWENSTEIN, Princesa de. Princesa e monja: (a viúva de El-Rei D. Miguel). Translated, and with an introduction by the Conde d’Alvellos. Porto: Livraria Tavares Martins, 1936. 8°, red and blue calf in four compartments, two of each color, each occupying a quarter of the binding (either the upper or lower half of the front or back cover and a quarter of the spine; the upper right and lower left quarters of the spine are blue, while the upper left and lower right quarters of the spine are red), elaborate gilt royal Portuguese arms on spine, extending into covers, gilt letter on front cover, decorated gilded endleaves, top edge tinted red (first half) and blue (second half), original illustrated wrappers bound in. Slight wear to corners of binding; other minor binding defects. In very good condition. Lengthy signed and dated presentation inscription on verso of half-title from the translator to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy and “Emperor of Ethiopia”. Stamp of the binder Augusto d’Almeida (1856-1941) of Porto in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. XXIII, 281 pp., 46 plates. $600.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese.

*31. MARTENS, João Baptista da Silva Ferrão de Carvalho. Dissertação inaugural para o acto de conclusões magnas na Faculdade de Direito. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1854. 8°, contemporary peach sheep (only the slightest wear to extremities), flat spine richly gilt (slightly faded), covers with with gilt tooling within geometric border, edges of corners of covers gilt tooled, decorated endleaves,
Item 30 (greatly reduced)
all edges gilt. First section in Latin, with long half-title followed by a
title without imprint; colophon on p. xxxiii; title-page in Portuguese,
with imprint, is the second unnumbered leaf of the second section.
In very fine condition. Oval stamp on recto of blank second front
free endleaf of B.M. Tavares de Proença and J. de Saldanha Oliveira
e Sousa, a son of the Conde de Rio Maior, with the number 1119 in
pencil at the center. Author’s presentation inscription on verso of the
same leaf “Ao III.º e Ex.º Sr. / Conde de Rio Maior / D. João de
Saldanha Oliveira / Juzarte Figueiredo e Souza. / / Com testemunho
de respeito / e amizade” / / Off.º / O Author.” xxxiii, (1 blank)
pp., (1 l.); (4 ll.), 299 pp., (1 p. errata).    $2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The theses addresses the question “Será possivel com
esperança de permanencia, e quando o seja, será necessario para o melhoramento das
classes operarias, reorganisar-se a esphera industrial de uma qualquer fórma, imposta
pela auctoridade?”

The author was elected deputy to the Córtes in 1858, and served as Minister and
Secretary of State for Negocios Ecclesiaticos and Justiça. He was a member of the Aca-
demia Real Das Ciências de Lisboa,

Provenance: José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz
de Saldanha (b. 1839), was son of the Conde de Rio Maior; he studied mathematics and
philosophy at the University of Coimbra, and published numerous works on science
and on money.

* Innocêncio III, 308; X, 178.

*32. MARTÍNEZ DE LA ROSA, D. Francisco. Hernan Perez del Pulgar,
el de las Hazañas. Bosquejo historico. Madrid: Imprenta de Don Tomas
Jordan, 1834. 8º, Contemporary calf (slight wear to corners and joints),
flat spine in five compartments with raised bands, some gilt, includ-
ing title, covers with elaborate blind-stamping within single gilt fillet,
inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt, text block upside-
down in relation to spine. Engraved frontisportrait of Perez de Pulgar
by Antonio Giraldes, dated 1833, after Francisco Enriquez y Ferrer. A
few blue penciled annotations in margins. In fine condition. Engraved
frontisportrait, viii, 323, (1) pp.   $800.00

FIRST EDITION.

* Palau 155734.
IN FUNERE
MARIAE PRIMAE
LUSITANIE REGIAE ALGARIAE
REGINAE FIDELISSIMAE
ORATIO

CARDINALIUM COLLEGIO

Item 33 (greatly reduced)
33. MATTEI, Mario. *In funere Mariae Primae Lusitaniae Brasiliae Algarbiae Regiae Fidelissimae Oratio habita coram sacro EE. ac RR. Cardinalium collegio in regali ecclesia Sancti Antonii dum ei regio nomine parentaretur a …*. Rome: [colophon]: Franciscus Burliaeus Officinatar ad Collegium Urbanum de Propaganda Fide, 1820. Folio, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (dampstain of about 5 x 5 cm. on upper cover near foot of spine; minor rubbing and fading), gilt: in center panel, royal arms of Portugal against drapery flowing from a royal crown; around the edges, floral scrolls within a double-line and roll-tooled border. Spine richly gilt, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt. Silk pastedowns and flyleaves. Wormhole of 2 cm. at top of inner margin; another, much smaller in bottom margin; neither affecting text. Overall in good to very good condition. vii, 36 pp., (1 l. with imprimaturis recto and verso). $5,000.00

Apparently the first and only edition of this funeral oration given in Rome after the death of D. Maria I of Portugal.

∗ Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not in located in Hollis, Orbis, Melvyl, or BLPC.

Brazilian Emperor’s Copy

34. [MENEZES, José Narciso de Magalhaens de]. *Ordens instructivas, e económicas para o primeiro regimento de infantaria, da Cidade do Porto, sendo chefe deste corpo ….* Porto: Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1799. 12°, contemporary crimson morocco (slight wear to one corner and outer edge of rear cover), gilt floral ornament at center of cover, roll-tooled edge with a vase in each corner, smooth spine with gilt bands, edges of covers gilt, all text block edges gilt, marbled endleaves. Clean and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. From the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, with his stamp in blank portion of title page: “Bibliotecas de S. Mage. Imp. e Real.” (6 ll.), 136 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with comments on the recruiting, provisioning, arming, training, fitness, and discipline of soldiers: an interesting look at the Portuguese army shortly before the Peninsular War. The author (d. 1810) was at this time a field marshal in Porto; later he was named governor of Pará and Rio Negro and organized the 1809 expedition that captured French Guiana.

∗ Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionário bibliográfico militar português* II, 531. Not in Innocêncio. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with an errata leaf not in the present copy, and not present in a previous copy we handled which also came from the library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil). Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.
Above: Items 34, 40
Below: Items 41, 47 (all items reduced)
Item 35 (reduced)
The Dedication Copy, in a Presentation Binding from the Translator, António José de Lima Leitão, to the Dedicatee, Dom Fernando II, King of Portugal

*35. MILTON, John. O paraiso perdido. Epopea de .... 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Typ. de J.M.R. e Castro, 1840. 8°, presentation binding from the translator to the dedicatee, Dom Fernando II, King of Portugal, of dark blue calf, back richly gilt in romantic style, covers with four concentric ruled gilt borders, other gilt toothing at corners, top, bottom and sides, “A SUA MAJESTADE // O REI” lettered in gilt at center of front cover, “O TRADUCTOR” lettered in gilt at lower right hand corner of inner compartment, stamped (by binder?) in tiny gilt letters “C. DELANGLE” at foot of spine (some wear to corners, slight rubbing at head of spine), decorated endpapers, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt. Some foxing to first portrait; the binding in fine condition; overall in very fine condition. The dedication copy, in a presentation binding from the translator, António José de Lima Leitão, to the dedicatee, Dom Fernando II, King of Portugal. Armorial bookplate of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria (see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos 1150). Lithographic portrait of Milton, (4 leaves), xv, (1), 249 pp.; lithographic portrait of Lima Leitão, (2 leaves), [251]-534 pp., (1 leaf with list of subscribers).
2 volumes in 1. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the third translation into Portuguese of Milton’s Paradise Lost, usually judged a more successful effort than the previous attempts. The translator, Lima Leitão (1787-1856), was born in Lagos (Algarve). He became a physician and served with both the French and Portuguese armies before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he acted as physico-mór; from there he traveled in 1819 to India, to serve as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão also taught medicine in Lisbon, and served twice in the Cortes. He published numerous works on medicine and politics, and several of poetry, both his own, as well as translations of Horace, Virgil, and Racine.

36. Moura, Caetano Lopes de. Historia de Napoleão Bonaparte, desde o seu nascimento até à sua morte, seguida da descrição das ceremônicas que tiverão lugar na trasladação de seu corpo da Ilha de Santa-Helena para Pariz, e do seu funeral. Obra extrahida dos melhores autores e especialmente das obras de M. Thiers .... 2 volumes. Paris: Em Casa de J.P. Aillaud, 1846. 8°, original black-and-gold chromolithographed illustrated wrappers (some chipping and rubbing; spine of volume I partly defective, with stitching of opening quires loosening). Some scattered light foxing,
minor stains and browning in volume I, the plates somewhat browned. Uncut. Internally very good. Overall a good set. Early owner’s signature on p. 1 of volume II. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Napoleon, (2 ll.), 495 pp.; (2 ll.), 504 pp., 12 wood-engraved plates.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a rare survival in its original and very striking decorative wrappers. This comprehensive biography of Napoleon, based in large part on the works of the French historian Louis Adolphe Thiers, includes extensive coverage of his military campaigns and diplomacy. A short epilogue (II, 490-9) recounts Napoleon’s exhumation and reinterment in Paris in 1840.

Lopes de Moura (1780-1860), an Afro-Brazilian author, native of Bahia, became involved in the Inconfidencia Bahiana of 1798 and later fought in the Peninsular War before establishing a medical practice in Paris. There he found that he could not live on his income as a physician, and so applied himself to writing and translating; he was responsible for the translation into Portuguese of several French medical books, as well as works of Sir Walter Scott and James Fenimore Cooper. His translations had such great influence in Brazil that D. Pedro II, hearing of his financial difficulties, awarded him a pension from his private purse.

SPANISH ROYAL BINDING IN BLUE MOIRÉ

37. NAVARRETE, Ramón de. Caprichos de la fortuna. Comedia en tres actos, original y en verso por … Estrenada en la inauguración del Teatro del Real Palacio el 27 de Abril de 1849. Madrid: Imprenta de D. S. Omaña, 1849. 8°, navy blue moiré, richly gilt, for the Spanish royal family, covers with elaborately gilt-stamped scroll work with a crown at center. Endleaves gilt-patterned, all edges gilt; slight wear, minor, skillful repairs at foot of spine and corners. Wood-engraved vignettes on title page and final page of text; typographical headpiece. Printed on thick, slightly glossy paper. Light toning. Overall in fine condition. 87 pp.; includes a cast list.

Spanish royal bindings are seldom found in moiré; this is a fine example.

Not in Palau, which lists 28 titles for this author. NUC: Cyt, OO, MH. OCLC: Berkeley, UCLA, Yale, Harvard, UNC Chapel Hill.
Outstanding Copy

38. OLIVEIRA, Luiz da Silva Pereira. *Privilegios da nobreza, e fidalguia de Portugal*. Lisbon: na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1806. 4°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (only the slightest wear at some extremities), smooth spine richly gilt with olive morocco lettering piece (cracking), covers with gilt tooled border, gilt vases in corners, and large design with gilt tooled vases and urns at center, gilt tooling to edges of boards and spine, all edges gilt, marbled endleaves. A large copy, printed on thick paper of excellent quality. Overall in very fine condition. Armorial bookplate of the Condes de Bomfim; letterpress shelf location tag in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Blindstamp of Condes de Bomfim on title-page. xii, 344 [i.e. 346, with 303-4 bis] pp., (2 ll.). $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The second and third parts, with continuous pagination, begin on pp. 211 and 289 respectively. This guide to the privileges of the nobility includes such sections as “Das officios mecanicos incompatíveis com a nobreza, e destructivos de seus brilhantes privilegios” (pp. 181-9). There are separate sections on the origins and privileges of the nobility and of fidalgos and cavalleiros. Innocêncio noted that although the laws had been changed by his time, he still considered this an interesting and useful book.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Trás-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) was born in Luanda.

* Innocêncio V, 324; XVI, 71: calling for xii, 345 pp. and 3 pp. errata; this copy has 4 pp. errata, the first with a “Protestação” occupying the upper half. Not in Palha. NUC: ICN, DCU-IA, MiU, MH (calling for xii, 344 pp.).

From the Bishop of Maranhão to His Flock: How to Seek Peace

39. PADUA, Antonio de, Bishop of Maranhão, translator. *Arte de viver em paz com os homens ... dedicada aos vassalos de S. Mag. Fidelíssima, principalmente aos que habitam a diocese do Maranhão*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typographica, 1783. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (a few nicks at extremities, larger nick in bottom compartment of spine, faint stains), royal arms of Portugal stamped in gilt on both covers, gilt fillet at edge, spine gilt in five compartments with raised bands, marbled
Item 38 (greatly reduced)
endleaves, all edges gilt. Crisp and clean. Green-tinted armorial bookplate of the Visconde do Torrão, produced in 1956, with the motto “Pelo meu dever”, engraved by António Paes Ferreira after the design by António Lima. 155 pp. $4,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese adaptation of Pierre Nicole’s Des moyens de conserver la paix avec les hommes. Padua states in the preface that he was working on this volume when he was appointed Bishop of Maranhão in 1783, and that he wishes to dedicate it particularly to his new flock: “Em toda parte desejamos ver estabelecida a paz; mas com especialidade nesta, que está commetida aos nossos cuidados” (p. 7).


40. [D. PEDRO I, Emperor of Brazil, then and later Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and later D. Pedro, Duque de Bragança]. Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza decretada, e dada pelo Rei de Portugal e Algarves D. Pedro, Imperador do Brasil aos 29 de abril de 1826. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1826. 16° (9.8 x 6.8 cm.), contemporary black straight-grained morocco (minor wear to head and foot of spine, corners; circular indentations on covers, half circle on front cover and full circle with ca. quarter circle on rear cover), smooth spine gilt, covers with gilt tooled borders within gilt-ruled borders, gilt fleurs-de-lys in four corners of both covers, “D. Manoel” stamped in gilt on front cover, surrounded by another four fleurs-de-lys; single fleur-de-ly in center of rear cover, milled edges, marbled endleaves, text block edges marbled. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Very good condition. “D. Manoel” has not been identified. 66 pp., (2 ll., 1 blank l.). $1,200.00

Pocket edition of the Portuguese Carta Constitucional, the second Portuguese constitution, a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal, and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history, was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsey, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, remaining the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824
Brazilian constitution, also in large part written by D. Pedro, it was the rallying point of the liberal cause which eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, bringing D. Pedro’s daughter to the Portuguese throne as D. Maria II. Finally, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted on February 10, 1842, and remained the Portuguese constitution up to the fall of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838.

We know of no bibliography which accurately distinguishes the many editions of this fundamental work.

**Provenance:** While “D. Manoel” has not been identified, the form of address “Dom” is only used in Portuguese for members of the royal family, high nobility, bishops and archbishops. The use of the first name only rules out a clergyman, and we do not think there were any members of the royal family with the name in 1826.

* Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. I, 158 for the London, (1828) edition, described by Borba as rare. Not in Innocêncio; see II, 38; and IX, 47-8 for other editions. This edition not located in OCLC, which records several others of Lisbon 1826, one of Coimbra 1826, one of Rio de Janeiro 1826, and one of London 1826, as well as a number of later editions. This edition not located in Porbase, which records a Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1826 edition of 64 pp. in larger format, a Lisbon 1826 edition by another printer, as well as several different Rio de Janeiro and London editions of 1826, and a number of later editions. Copac lists another Lisbon 1826 edition, as well as one at University of Manchester without enough information to identify, an edition of Coimbra 1826, one of London 1826, one of Rio de Janeiro 1826, as well as several later editions.

**Apparantly the First UK Edition**

41. **[PORTUGAL. Constitution]. Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza.** London: [on verso of title page] Impresso por L. Thompson Na Officina Portugueza, 1826. 32° (9.7 x 6.1 cm.), contemporary black morocco (some rubbing; other minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt, covers with elaborate gilt-tooled border within triple-ruled gilt border, edges of covers gilt, inner dentelles gilt, crimson silk endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Very good condition overall. 31 pp. $900.00

Small-format London edition printed in a tiny font - apparently the first and only 1826 London edition, as well as the only 1826 UK edition. The Portuguese *Carta Constitucional*, the second Portuguese constitution, was a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history. It was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsay, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, and it remained the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824 Brazilian constitution (also in large part written by D. Pedro), it was the rallying point of the liberal cause which eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, and brought D. Pedro’s
Item 42 (greatly reduced)
daughter to the Portuguese throne as D. Maria II. On February 10, 1842, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted, and remained the Portuguese constitution until the fall of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838.

We know of no bibliography which accurately distinguishes the many editions of this fundamental work.

* Duarte da Sousa, Séculos XIX e XX, 146. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. I, 158 for the London, (1828) edition, described by Borba as rare. Not in Innocência; see II, 38; and IX, 47-8 for other editions. OCLC: No London or any other UK 1826 edition cited. Porbase locates a single copy of this edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (the Duarte de Sousa copy); no other UK 1826 edition cited. Copac locates only one copy of this edition (or of any London or other UK 1826 edition for that matter), at Cambridge University Library.

Rules of a Portuguese Order of Chivalry:
An Exceptionally Fine Copy of an Early & Important Portuguese Text

42. 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 S. 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
Item 43 (reduced)
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, missing a leaf and in 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).


*43. RIBEIRO, João Bautista. Oração panegyrica, e gratulatoria pelos felicissimos desposorios do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Pedro com a Serenisima Senhora Princeza do Brazil, e Duqueza de Bragança, que na presença do mesmo Serenissimo Senhor Infante disse o Padre Mestre João Bautista Ribeiro na Capella Real da Bemposta no dia 3 de Julho de 1760, estando o Sacramento exposto, dada á luz, e oferecida á mesma Serenissima Senhora Princeza do Brazil pelo Prefeito da Irmandade de nossa Senhora Mãi dos Homens. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Offício, 1761. 4°, contemporary stiff ivory vellum (minor wear), smooth spine and covers richly gilt with royal Portuguese arms on both covers, all text-block edges gilt. Elegant and elaborate woodcut headpiece with royal Portuguese arms at center and a large, elegant woodcut initial on second preliminary leaf recto. Another elegant woodcut headpiece, with ducal coronet above monogram "M" at center, flanked by angels or putti, as well as large elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Nicely printed throughout on excellent quality thick paper. Fine to very fine condition. (3 ll.), 45, (4) pp.

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, in an unusual binding, of this oration on the occasion of the betrothal of D. Maria, Princess of Brazil and Duchess of
Bragança, eldest child of D. José I and heir to the Portuguese throne, to her uncle D. Pedro, her father’s brother. We have not been able to find references to any other copy.

D. Maria (1734-1816) was queen of Portugal and the Algarves from 1777 to 1815; from then until her death she was Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves. Her husband, D. Pedro III, ruled jointly with his wife from 1777 to his death in 1786. By 1792 D. Maria was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, D. João (the future D. João VI), ruled in her stead, as regent starting in 1799.


_Unpublished Poems and Play_

With the Author’s Notes on Why and When He Wrote Them

44. SÁ, L.A.R. de. “Obras poeticas.” Autograph manuscript on paper in Portuguese, dated 1847 on the title page and probably copied in Lisbon, where most of the poems were written. 1847. 4° (23.5 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary green sheep with richly gilt reddish-brown morocco smooth spine, boards (some rubbing) with gilt-tooled borders and edges, all text-block edges gilt. Hinges cracked. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. A few minor stains, but overall in fine condition. (1 l.), 264 [pp. 115-6 apparently skipped in pagination; text seems to be continuous], 17 pp. [the first of which is also paginated 265]. $800.00

Apparently unpublished group of works by an apparently unknown author, with his notes on when and why he wrote the various pieces included here. We have been unable to locate L.A.R. de Sá in any of the Portuguese bibliographies or in the Grande enciclopédia. From the works included in this volume, which date from 1843 to 1847, it is clear that he spent some time in and around Lisbon. This copy of the work was done at the request of, and presented to, D. Maria Antonio Cardozo, about whom we have likewise been unable to find any further information.

The volume includes many poems and a single play, “O Luto, e a guerra. Drama em 3 actos” (pp. 137-237). Characters of the play include Sr. Silva, a businessman; Thereza, a 26-year-old who is wealthy for reasons that are a mystery to all; Leonor, her cousin; Maria and Mathilde, Silva’s daughters; Henrique de Sá, a young lawyer (“grande espírito, e poucos meios”); his cousin Diogo; and Bernardo Henriques, a 60-year-old who wants to form a “companhia de declamação” for the Theatro do Rio de Janeiro.

At the end of the volume are the author’s notes and a table of contents.

* No works by this author located in BMC or NUC. Author not located in Porbase, OCLC or Copac.
EXAMEN
CASTELLANO
DE LA CRISIS GRIEGA;
CON QUE
EL R. F. R. MANUEL Bautista De Castro
Intentó establecer
EL INSTITUTO BETHLEMITICO;
OBRA POSTHUMA
ALAMAZAR Y CASTRO,
General de la Orden
del Hospital de Granada, en el Real de las
casas de Abadía y Convento de Cantillana,
&c.

Item 45 (reduced)
“Greek Crisis”

45. SALAZAR Y CASTRO, Luis de. *Examen castellano de la crisis griega, con que el R.P. Fr. Manuel Bautista de Castro intentó establecer el Instituto Bethlemitico…*. Madrid: en la Imprenta Real, 1736. 4°, contemporary sheep with unusual vine and leaf design on covers (slight wear to extremities, one corner worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, of 6 and 9 lines, typographical decorations at head of page 1, and foot of final page. Light, small dampstains to about 15 leaves; a few leaves very slightly toned. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on recto of front free endleaf of Fr. Paulo da Assumpção. Penciled note below (by D. Manoel de Vasconcelos?), stating that the book was acquired for 800 reis at the bookshop of the “Alfarrabista” Lopes da Silva, in Porto on 1-4-1920. Oval stamp of Vieira Pinto on recto of third leaf. Accession ticket of the Conde de Sucena on rear pastedown endleaf, indicating that the volume was purchased on February 22, 1934 at the auction of D. Manoel de Vasconcelos. (14 ll.), 363, (5) pp. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is a reply to Padre Fray Manuel Bautista de Castro’s *Crisis doxologica, apologetica y juridica por el monachato legitimo de el maximo Padre San Geronimo en sus Congregaciones monachales de España, Portugal, y Lombardia ....* Madrid: Bernardo Peralta, 1730. The text is concerned with the priority of the Hieronymites in Spain, i.e., when they were established and how much authority they have or ought to have. The Hieronymite order, following the rule of St. Augustine, controlled royal monasteries such as the Escorial and Santa Maria de Guadalupe in Extremadura in Spain and the Jerónimos monastery at Belém in Portugal.

Beginning on the third unnumbered leaf and continuing to the final preliminary leaf are “Memorias para la vida de D. Luis de Salazar,” including a “Cathalogo de las obras impressas, y manuscritas de Don Luis de Salazar, formado del de Frankenau, y de su Bibliotheca manuscrita” of four pages. Don Luis was a leading genealogist, having written extensively on the subject, and his library was rich in genealogical manuscripts. An interesting biographical detail is that Don Luis’s bed was normally covered with books. He was known as an expert in both civil and canon law, using his knowledge of the latter on several occasions to attempt to resolve disputes between religious orders.

Palau 286838. Whitehead S48. Not in Salvá or Heredia, which list other works by this author. Sucena III, 133, 942 (presumably the present copy). OCLC: 778674408 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 458887832 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 23624902 (University of Michigan, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, National Library of Scotland, Oxford University); 433660667 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 504503138 (British Library); 555234416 (18 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library; most if not all appear to be online copies). Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.
Elegant Eighteenth-Century Portuguese Binding

46. **SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de.** *Vida da Insigne Mestra de Espírito a virtuosa Madre Maria Perpetua da Luz, religiosa Carmelita Calçada do exemplaríssimo Convento da Esperança da Cidade de Beja onde acabou a vida temporal no dia 6. de agosto de 1736 ....* Lisbon: Officina dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1742. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep (ties missing; minor wear: corners slightly bumped, lower cover slightly chafed), with center medallion inside roll-tooled panel and a roll-tooled border curved in at the corners around fan designs; spine richly gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, a tower in each of six compartments, and the title in gilt in the second compartment from the head. All edges gilt and gauffered. Title-page in red and black; woodcut head- and tailpieces, large woodcut initials. Very minor worming throughout at very edge of leaf, usually 1-2 pinpoint holes, but on B2-F2 about 2 cm. long, never affecting text. Overall in very good condition. (20 ll.), 503 pp. $5,000.00


This biography follows Maria Perpétua da Luz, a Carmelite nun of Beja renowned for her piety; through the trials and tribulations of her severe illnesses, the numerous “horrendas figuras, com que o demonio inutilmente procurou inquietarla, e pervertella dos seus santos exercícios,” and her visions and other blessings (from God, the Virgin, and no fewer than 15 saints). Her writings on prayer, divine vs. profane love and ecclesiastical reform are summarized. The final chapter describes the “grandes prodigios” she performed before her death and after it, through her relics.

The author was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1696 and entered the Carmelite Order there in 1716. After studying theology at Coimbra, he returned to Brazil to teach. Later he became a professor at Coimbra, provincial of his Order, and confessor to the future D. Maria I and her sisters. Pereira de Santa Anna was the brother of Simão Pereira de Sá and was active in the Academia dos Selectos of Rio de Janeiro; some of his poetry was published in the anthology *Jubilos da America*, Lisbon 1754.

47. SARMENTO, Fr. Francisco de Jesus Maria. *Horas da Semana Santa, empregadas na lição, e meditação dos principaes officios, e sagrados mysterios deste santo tempo, traduzidos, e expostos na lingua portugueza, com varias illustrações historicas, oportunas reflexões moraes, e diferentes prácticas de piedade, para melhor inteligencia, devoto exercicio, e espiritual proveito dos fiéis christãos, nestes grandes solemnes dias. Decima-sexto impressão.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1818. 12°, contemporary crimson morocco (slight wear to corners), smooth spine gilt, covers richly gilt, edges of covers gilt tooled, marbled endleaves, text block edges gilt and gauffered. Very minor worm trace in lower outer blank margin of title page and next 3 leaves, never affecting text. Overall in very good condition. 584 pp., (2 ll.), 6 engraved plates. $600.00

Editions of 1771, 1775, 1776, 1779, 1795, 1799, 1804, 1814, and 1817 are recorded. While we have not been able to compare the texts of the various editions, there appear to be some differences.

Frey Francisco de Jesus Maria, O.F.M. (1713-1790), was a native of Seixo, in the Bishopric of Coimbra. He received a degree in civil law from Coimbra University, but felt the call to enter the Franciscan order, professing in 1732. He was known as a talented pulpit orator, and occupied many important posts for his order.

* Inocêncio II, 396, states that he thinks he has seen an edition dated 1818; only those of 1776 and 1795 are cited with certainty, and even those without collations. Not located in NUC. OCLC: this edition not located; there are editions cited of 1793, 1799, and 1814. Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac cites only a single copy of the 1793 edition at British Library.
*48. SOARES, José Maria. *Memorias para a historia da medicina lusitana.* Lisbon: Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1821. 4°, contemporary crimson morocco (foot of spine somewhat defective, some worming, very slight wear to extremities), flat spine with olive morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooling on borders and outer edges of covers, gauffered edges, marbled endleaves. Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias on title-page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms at head of p. [vii]. Small semi-circular worm trace in blank upper outer corner of first four leaves and front free endleaf; a very small round wormhole in inner blank margin almost throughout, becoming a bit larger in final few leaves, but never affecting text. Overall in very good condition. With significant defects, but still displaying much of its former splendor. Small printed ticket of Livraria Olisipo, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of front paste-down endleaf. xii, viii, 95 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This history contains chapters on medicine in the region of Lusitania before the Roman invasion, after the arrival of the Romans, after the invasion of peoples from the North, and after the Arab invasion. Ancient, medieval and Arab authors are cited.


Possibly the First Comprehensive
Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript

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

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

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (Fabulas de Phedro) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine’s work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as Memoria sobre a inoculaçam das bexigas (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

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

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the Memorial. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript’s dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author’s praise in the dedication of the Duke’s “sabia erreçção de huma Accademia nova,” we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author’s omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

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

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

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

Provenance: The second Duke of Lações, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal’s reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

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

DEDICATION COPY IN A PRESENTATION BINDING

50. SOYÉ, Luis Rafael. Oitavas oferecidas ao Illm.º e Exm.º Senhor D. Pedro de Sousa e Holstein, Conde de Palmella. Paris: Na Imprensa de Lefebvre, Rua de Bourbon, N.º 11, [1815]. 8º, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco presentation binding (slight wear), plain smooth spine, front cover elaborately gilt with gilt-tooled borders, gilt acorns at corners, “Para o Illm.º e Exm.º Senhor / D. Pedro de Sousa e Holstein / Conde de Palmella” stamped in gilt near center, with gilt ship under full sail below, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Fine condition. Old purple stamp on title page of the Dukes of Palmela with ducal coronet above monogram. 16 pp. $1,200.00

First and only edition of this poem in 39 octaves in praise of the Conde de Palmela, preceded by a dezena dedicating the work to him, pleading for protection so that the author might return to Portugal.

Soyé (1760-1828) was born in Madrid but taken to Lisbon by his parents while very young. After they died, he became the protégé of João de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, later first Conde de Rio-maior, who saw that he was taught painting and engraving as well as the humanities. Soyé joined the Franciscan Order and studied at Coimbra, then obtained
a breve de secularização, and in 1802 was sent to France by D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, with orders to buy books for the newly formed Biblioteca Pública in Lisbon. While in France Soyé wrote several poems in praise of Napoleon, which made it impossible for him to return to Portugal after the Bragança restoration. He spent the rest of his life in Rio de Janeiro, where he became a naturalized Brazilian and was eventually appointed secretary of the Academia das Bellas-Artes.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s, though significant fresh troves continue to appear on the market to the present day. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. Earlier he had been created 1.º Conde de Palmela. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)

Innocência V, 318 (stating that the work was published without a date, but must have appeared in 1815). Ramos, A edição de língua portuguesa em França 21 (giving the date as 1815). Sacramento Blake V, 458 (also giving date of publication as 1815). Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, which cites the author’s Napoleão o grande. OCLC: 458980378 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 606483608 (British Library); 70657404 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

Statues of a Charitable Society for Spaniards in Naples,
Elegantly Bound for the Princess of the Two Sicilies.
Later Queen of Spain

51. Statuti per la Real Congregazione e Monte del S.S. Sagramiento de Nobili Spagnoli. Naples: dalla Reale Tipografia della Guerra, 1826. Large 8°, full crimson morocco (edges slightly bumped), spine with gilt bands (very minor wear at foot), crown and three fleur-de-lys on each cover of Maria Cristina, Princess of the Two Sicilies, later Queen of Spain, within a gilt roll-tooled border; spine gilt, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Printed on high-quality paper. A few very small brown spots, but overall in fine condition. Engraved title page, 99, (1) pp., (1 l. indice, 1 blank l.), 3 modellos [numbered 1, 2, and 2 bis]. $3,000.00

First edition in this form of these updated statutes for a charitable organization established to benefit Spaniards and their descendants in Naples. The Prefazione (pp. 5-8) gives a brief history of the Real Congregazione e monte del Santissimo Sacramento de Nobili Spagnoli, which was founded in 1614 by Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Conde de Lemos, and issued its first statutes in 1624. Its members visited prisons and hospitals, gave alms, and assisted with marriages and funerals.

The preface mentions the demolizione of the home of the Congregazione soon after 1812, and that it was given a new home in the Chiesa di S. Giacomo. The church of San Giacomo degli Spagnoli was commissioned in 1540 by the Spanish Viceroy Pedro Alvarez de Toledo, Marquis of Villafranca. Dedicated to St. James (Santiago), patron saint of Spain, it was a landmark of Naples until 1816, when by order of Ferdinand I of Naples, it
STATUTI
per la
Reale Congregazione Monte
del
SS. SACRAMENTO
de l'Imperatrice
NAPOLI
DALLA MALE Tipografia
1825

Item 51 (greatly reduced)
was enveloped in the neoclassical Palazzo San Giacomo in the Piazza Municipio, which today serves as the city hall.

Provenance: Bound for Maria Christina Ferdinanda di Borbone of the Two Sicilies, 1806-1878. Daughter of Francis I of the Two Sicilies and Maria Isabella of Spain, she was born in Palermo, Sicily. Soon after the third wife of Ferdinand VII of Spain died in 1829, Maria Cristina became his fourth wife and was queen consort of Spain until Ferdinand’s death in 1833. Upon his death she became regent for her elder daughter, whose claim to the throne was disputed by her uncle in the Carlist Wars. Within months of Ferdinand’s death, Maria Cristina secretly married an ex-sargeant of the royal guards, to whom she bore several children. In 1844, when the regency ended, her daughter Isabella II gave official consent and the pair was publicly wed. Under Alfonso XII’s reign, Maria Christina and daughter Isabella both died in exile in France.

* * Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. ICCU: Milan, Biblioteca del Dipartimento di diritto privato e storia del diritto dell’Università degli studi; Naples, Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III (3 copies and a digitized version); Rome, Biblioteca Angelica. Not located in Copac.

Dated Eighteenth-Century Binding

and collation by signatures is correct), p. 171 misnumbered 131, p. 289
misnumbered 269, p. 340 unnumbered, p. 341 misnumbered 315. Leaf
Ciíi incorrectly signed Ciíii, and Civ incorrectly signed Ciíi. $600.00

Second edition (or issue?) of this translation, with only the first ten of the twenty
cantos. It had appeared originally with a title page dated 1733. A second part, with cantos
eleven through twenty, was never published. There is another, earlier translation, by
Andre Rodrigues de Mattos, published Lisbon 1682, containing all twenty cantos.

Provenance: We have never, since beginning to take note of such things in 1969, seen
an inscription in any Portuguese book of the nature of the one in this book dating the
binding. Jose Rodrigues Pires, Lisbon antiquarian bookseller and runner, the brother
of Joao Rodrigues Pires. Joao 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.

not located in OCLC. Cf. 504521836 (British Library) for the edition or issue dated 1733.
Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and a single copy of
the version with the 1733 title page in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats
the version with the 1733 title page at British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched)
repeats the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and adds a single copy at the Biblioteca civica
Angelo Mai-Bergamo.

Import & Export Duties on American and Asian Goods

53. [TRADE]. Pauta e alvará de sua confirmação do consulado da Sahida,
e entrada na Casa da India, feita com a assistencia dos escriores do mesmo
Consulado .... Lisbon: Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca, 1744. Folio, old
mottled sheep (some wear, lacking rear free endleaf), spine gilt with
raised bands in six compartments, text block edges sprinkled red, with
fore-edge margin trimmed to form a thumb-index. Large woodcut Por-
tuguese royal arms on title page. Thumb indexed; small blank portion
of final leaf torn away. Overall in very good condition. Gilt armorial
supralibros of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothesay on both front
and rear covers. 73 pp., (2 ll.). $1,500.00

FIRST EDITION. An interesting view of Portuguese trade in the mid-eighteenth
century is given by this list of duties on commodities imported from Europe, Latin
America, and the East, e.g., quinine, rosaries of Venetian glass, silk, taffeta, Indian vel-
vets, rhubarb, soap, tobacco, sugar, conch shells from Mozambique and the Maldives,
cardamom, cochinella, gold, paper, and leather.

The printer is best known for having established the first printing press in Brazil
(1747), albeit that it was unauthorized and therefore short-lived (cf. Borba de Moraes

Provenance: Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute (1779-
1845; title created 1828), known as Sir Charles Stuart between 1812 and 1828, was a British
diplomat. The super-libris is one of three that he used. He was the son of Lieutenant-
General the Honourable Sir Charles Crichton-Stuart, younger son of Prime Minister John
PAUTA E ALVARA DE SUA CONFirmação
CONSULADO GERAL
DA SAUDE, ENTRADA NA CASA DA INDA.
Fazia com a assistência dos Eleitores da mesma Comissão, sem
nunca de inúteras, de uma de suas comissões ou missio
poderes, e defortes do Coreter da Fazenda Real,
que ha de ser praticada no primeiro de Janeiro
do anno de 1744.

Item 53 (greatly reduced)
Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, younger son of Robert Bertie, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Sir Charles Stuart was twice Ambassador to France (1815-1824 and 1828-1830), and also served as Ambassador to Russia between 1841 and 1844. It was he who negotiated Portuguese recognition of Brazilian Independence. He was also charged by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and author of Portugal’s second constitution, the Carta constitucional, with bringing that crucial document in Portuguese history from Brazil to Portugal. Stuart held the titles of 1º Marqués de Angra, and 1º Conde de Machico in the Portuguese peerage. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Portugal (1810-1814), and served as a member of the Portuguese government during the Peninsular War. A keen bibliophile, his library, sold at auction in 1856, consisted of 4,323 lots, including many of the principal works of Peninsular history and literature, as well as numerous manuscripts. There is also a library catalogue privately printed in Paris in 1821 in a very restricted number of copies.

*Not in Borba de Moraes or Innocência (cf. XVII, 159). Not in Kress or JFB (1994). Lord Stuart d’Rothesay 3178: this copy. Not located in NUC. This edition not located in OCLC, which cites editions of 1756 and 1800. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites editions of 1756, 1785, and 1800. Copac cites only the 1756 edition.*

**Pediatrics and Pedagogy in a Royal Binding:**

*Saving Orphans in the Basque Country*

54. URIZ, Joaquin Xavier de. *Causas prácticas de la muerte de los niños expósitos en sus primeros años: remedio en su origen de un tan grave mal: y modo de formarlos utiles a la religion, y al estado, con notable aumento de la poblacion, fuerzas, y riqueza de España.* 2 volumes. Pamplona: Imprenta de Josef de Rada, 1801. 4º, contemporary full crimson morocco, with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Gilt fillet border, spine gilt, all edges gilt (slight rubbing at extremities); silk ribbon place marker. Clean and crisp. Overall very fine. Bookplate of D. Maria Cristina, Queen of Spain. (1 l.), xxiii, 458 pp., engraved frontispiece of Nuestra Señora del Sagrario de la Catedral de Pamplona, signed “Rivera sc.”; (1 l.), 515 pp. 2 volumes. $8,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an extremely rare work with substantial sections on pediatric medicine, the transmission of disease, and education. When the book appeared in 1801, large numbers of infants in Catholic Spain were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. At the same time, Spain was suffering a drop in population due to the Napoleonic Wars and the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics. The author of this work seeks ways to help abandoned children live longer and grow up to be good Catholics and useful citizens.

Uriz begins by discussing the reasons for the high mortality rate among abandoned children, who at this time were being sent to the general hospital in Pamplona for care. He includes chapters on diseases that the infants get from each other, from their wet nurses, and from others in the hospital, as well as deaths caused by malnutrition. Then
he discusses at length ways to improve the survival rate, such as separating the healthy children from those who are sick and improving food, cleanliness, and ventilation. In the third part (bound here as volume 2) he proposes ways to educate these children, including the best class size, the requirements of teachers, and the need for *hospicios de corrección*. Uriz also considers how all these improvements might be funded.

From 1815 to 1829, Joaquin Javier Uriz y Lasaga (b. 1747 in Sada, diocese of Pamplona) was Bishop of Pamplona. When he wrote this book he was a mere archdeacon at the Cathedral of Pamplona, but he was already known for his concern with abandoned children. In 1804 he founded the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa de Navarra for the children who had, until then, been housed at the local hospital. This work is presumably the “blueprint” for the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa.

The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII and was among the most noted binders of that period. He developed a neoclassical style influenced by his trip to England at D. Carlos III’s expense. From 1803 he led an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Librero de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real.

D. María Christina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as María Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabel II.


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**Tupi-Portuguese Dictionary**

*With Gilt Supralibros of Lord Stuart d’Rothesay*

55. [VELOSO, José Mariano da Conceição, possible author]. *Diccionario portuguez, e brasileño, obra necesaria aos ministros do altar, que emprenderem a conversão de tantos milhares de almas que ainda se achão dispersas pelos vastos certões do Brasil, sem o lume da fé, e baptismo … Por ***. Primeira parte* [all published]. Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal, 1795. 8°, early nineteenth-century tree sheep (only the slightest wear at extremities), with gilt supralibros of Lord Stuart d’Rothesay on both covers, smooth spine with gilt fillets and red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette on title page. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. From the collections of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothesay and of Sir Thomas Phillipps (with the initials “MHC” inside upper cover). Old ink number “3075”
CAUSAS PRÁCTICAS
DE LA MUERTE
LOS NIÑOS EXPÓSITOS
EN SUS PRIMEROS AÑOS:
MEDIO EN SU ORIGEN
DE UN TAN GRAVE MAL;
MANERA DE FORMARLOS UTILES
A LA RELIGION, Y AL ESTADO,
En notable aumento de la Población,
riqueza, y riqueza de España.

JOAQUIN XAVIER DE URIZ.
Rector de la Catedral de Pamplona.

TOMO PRIMERO.

CON LAS LICENCIAS NECESARIAS.
Pamplona. En la Imprenta de Josef de Rafa.
Año 1801.
FIRST EDITION. The authorship of this Portuguese-Tupi dictionary is disputed. Plinio Ayrosa attributed it to one Fr. Onofre, a missionary in Maranhão, and believed that Veloso copied the work from manuscripts in the Biblioteca Nacional of Rio de Janeiro. The second part, which was to contain the Tupi-Portuguese dictionary, was never published. Although this volume has numerous typographical errors and suffers from the shortness of the definitions given, it is important for its influence on most later Tupi dictionaries, including those of Gonçalves Dias, Martius, Silva Guimarães, Frei Prazeres Maranhão, and the Barão de Antonina. Ayrosa noted that it was “ainde hoje obra muito procurada.” The Dicionario was reprinted, with additions, in Bahia, 1854 and in São Paulo, 1934 (edited by Ayrosa). In the Leipzig, 1896 version J. Platzmann supplied the missing second part by reversing the first part of the Dicionario.

Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), was a native of Minas Gerais and a noted botanist who published many brief works on agricultural subjects, as well as the lengthy Flora fluminensis, 1790, an exhaustive study of Brazilian vegetation. He became director of the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. Father Veloso was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses and its own designers and engravers, two of whom—Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto—later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Impressão Regia and then later as the Imprensa Nacional.

Provenance: Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute (1779-1845; title created 1828), known as Sir Charles Stuart between 1812 and 1828, was a British diplomat. The super-libris is one of three that he used. He was the son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Crichton-Stuart, younger son of Prime Minister John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, younger son of Robert Bertie, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Sir Charles Stuart was twice Ambassador to France (1815-1824 and 1828-1830), and also served as Ambassador to Russia between 1841 and 1844. It was he who negotiated Portuguese recognition of Brazilian Independence. He was also charged by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and author of Portugal’s second constitution, the Carta constitucional, with bringing that crucial document in Portuguese history from Brazil to Portugal. Stuart held the titles of 1.º Marquez de Angra, and 1.º Conde de Machico in the Portuguese peerage. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Portugal (1810-1814), and served as a member of the Portuguese government during the Peninsular War. A keen bibliophile, his library, sold at auction in 1856, consisted of 4,323 lots, including many of the principal works of Peninsular history and literature, as well as numerous
manuscripts. There is also a library catalogue privately printed in Paris in 1821 in a very restricted number of copies.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1st Baronet (1792-1872) was an English antiquary and book collector who amassed the largest collection of manuscript material in the 19th century, due to his severe condition of bibliomania. He was an illegitimate son of a textile manufacturer and inherited a substantial estate, which he spent almost entirely on vellum manuscripts, and, when out of funds, borrowed heavily to buy manuscripts, thereby putting his family deep into debt. Phillipps began his collecting while still at Rugby and continued at Oxford. Eventually he acquired some 40,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts, arguably the largest collection a single individual has created, and coined the term “vello-maniac” to describe his obsession. A. N. L. Munby notes that he spent perhaps between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million pounds, altogether four or five thousand pounds a year, while accessions came in at the rate of forty or fifty a week. He was an assiduous cataloguer who established the Middle Hill Press (named after his country seat at Broadway, Worcestershire) in 1822 not only to record his book holdings but also to publish his findings in English topography and genealogy. Ultimately, the dispersal of his collection took over 100 years. A five-volume history of the collection and its dispersal, *Phillipps Studies*, by A. N. L. Munby was published between 1951 and 1960.


* Royal Binding

56. VILLAS-BOAS, Custodio Gomes de. *Ephemerides nauticas, ou diario astronomico para o anno de 1793. Calculado para o meridiano de Lisboa, e publicado por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias ....* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. 4°, contemporary crimson morocco (slight wear at extremities; leather darkened in a few spots),
smooth spine richly gilt in floral pattern, gilt letter, covers with richly
gilt tooled borders containing acorns and flowers and with gilt royal
Portuguese arms at center, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves,
all text block edges gilt. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias
on title page. Numerous woodcut tables in text. Occasional very light
foxing. In fine condition. Eighteenth-century stamp of second Duke
of Lafões, founder of the Academia Real das Sciencias, on title page.
viii, 149 pp., (3 pp. with “Catalogo das obras já impressas, e mandadas
compôr pela Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa ....”). $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nautical and astronomical almanac for the year
1793. A number of similar volumes were published by the Academia Real das Sciencias
annually from 1788 through 1805, as well as some for later years. All are rare. Some were
published anonymously, others by Custodio Gomes de Villas-Boas. At least one was writ-
ten by him in collaboration with Francisco Antonio Ciera and Francisco de Borja Carçao
Stockler, and others were published by José Maria Dantas Pereira de Andrade.

Villas-Boas (1741-1808), an artillery officer, was a member of the Academia Real
das Sciencias and “jubilado” in the Academia Real de Marinha. A native of Guimarães
or Barcellos, he made a number of contributions to the Memorias of the Academia Real
das Sciencias on navigation and astronomy, and, jointly with Francisco Antonio Ciera,
translated Flamsteed’s Atlas celeste into Portuguese, with revisions and corrections.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne
Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal
house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and
public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during
most of Pombal’s reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall he became one of the
dominant public figures. He was appointed Councilor of War in 1780, of State in 1796,
and marshall-general of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific
appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart
during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he founded the Academy
of Sciences in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment.

Not in Innocência; see II, 112-3 and IX, 97. OCLC: 174000790 (a run from 1788 to
1796, wanting the present volume: American Philosophical Society Library); 560218955
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516745990 (10 volumes, 1788-1796: University of Oklahoma); 457373216 (9 volumes, 1796-
1802: Bibliothèque nationale de France); 457338615 (6 volumes, 1798-1802: Bibliothèque
nationale de France); 81757692 (volume for 1799: John Carter Brown Library); 743004410 (volume for 1805: Mediathèque de Montpellier); 488655639 (volume
for 1806, published 1804: Det Kongelige Bibliotek-Nationalbibliotek og Københavns
Universitetsbibliotek). Porbase cites a single copy of the present volume, in the Biblioteca
Nacional de Portugal, as well as other volumes for other years. Copac repeats the run of
ten volumes from 1788 to 1796 at British Library, and a run of four volumes from 1790-
1794 for the years 1791-1793, and 1795, at Oxford University. Josiah cites a copy of the
volume published in 1799 for the year 1800 ONLY at the John Carter Brown Library. No
eighteenth-century volumes located in Hollis (cites only three volumes, for 1823-1825,
published 1822-1824). No volumes located in Orbis.
*57. VILLAS-BOAS, Custodio Gomes de. *Ephemerides nauticas, ou diario astronomico para o anno de 1794. Calculado para o meridiano de Lisboa, e publicado por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias ...*. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. 4°, contemporary crimson morocco (slight wear at extremities; leather darkened in a few spots), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets and letter, covers with gilt borders containing gilt fillets, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Numerous woodcut tables in text. Light dampstain in upper outer corner of last few leaves. In fine condition. viii, 148 pp., (including last 3 pp. with “Catalogo das obras já impressas, e mandadas compôr pela Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa ...”). $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nautical and astronomical almanac for the year 1794. A number of similar volumes were published by the Academia Real das Sciencias annually from 1788 through 1805, as well as some for later years; all are rare. Some were published anonymously, others by Custodio Gomes de Villas-Boas, while at least one was written by him in collaboration with Francisco Antonio Ciera and Francisco de Borja Garçao Stockler, and others were published by José Maria Dantas Pereira de Andrade. Villas-Boas (1741-1808), a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, was an artillery officer, student of mathematics with a degree in that subject from Coimbra University, and was “jubilado” in the Academia Real de Marinha. His final post was as Governor of the praça de Valença. According to some he was a native of Guimarães; others claim he was born in Barcellos. He made a number of contributions to the *Memorias of the Academia Real das Sciencias* on navigation and astronomy, and, jointly with Francisco Antonio Ciera translated Flamsteed’s *Atlas celeste* into Portuguese, with revisions and corrections.

Not in Innocência; see II, 112-3 and IX, 97. OCLC: 174000790 (a run from 1788 to 1796, wanting the volume for 1793, published in 1793: location not given); 560218955 (10 volumes, 1788-1796 with the present volume in a second edition: British Library); 649343616 (1788-1796: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 516745990 (10 volumes, 1788-1796: University of Oklahoma); 457373216 (9 volumes, 1796-1802: Bibliothèque nationale de France); 457358615 (8 volumes, 1798-1802: Bibliothèque nationale de France); 81757692 (volume for 1800, published 1799: John Carter Brown Library); 743004410 (volume for 1805: no location given); 488655639 (volume for 1806, published 1804: Det Kongelige Bibliotek: Nationalbibliotek og Københavns Universitetsbibliotek). Porbase cites a single copy of the present volume, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as other volumes for other years. Copac repeats the run of ten volumes from 1788 to 1796 at British Library, and a run of four volumes from 1790-1794 for the years 1791-1793, and 1795, at Oxford University. Josiah cites a copy of the volume published in 1799 for the year 1800 ONLY at the John Carter Brown Library. No eighteenth-century volumes located in Hollis (cites only three volumes, for 1823-1825, published 1822-1824). No volumes located in Orbis.
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