RICHARD C. RAMER

SPECIAL LIST 257

SIXTY-FOUR BOOKS FROM THE
SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

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January 17, 2017

Special List 257
Sixty-Four Books From the
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries
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Items marked with an asterisk (*) before the item number are 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 257

Sixty-Four Books From the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

Not Located in Copac

Skirmishes in the War for the Restoration of Portuguese Independence


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes an engagement during the war for the restoration of Portuguese independence (the Restauração) that occurred on July 24, 1642, as well as events leading up to that engagement and subsequent events near Olivença, Badajoz and Elvas on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier.

Fighting between Spain and Portugal broke out periodically from 1640, when D. João IV was acclaimed king of Portugal, to 1668, when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed. During those 28 years, only five major battles were fought. Usually the hostilities took the form of border skirmishes and sacks of nearby towns, of the sort described in this newsletter.

REMISIONES
DOCTORVM
DE OFFICIIS PUBLICIS
IVRISDICTIONE, ET ORDINE
IVDICIARIO,

IN LIBRVM PRIMUM, SEGUNDVM, ET TERTIUM ORDI-
nationum Regiam Lusitaniarum, cum concordantia suadiludiae Juris, legum
Pariscorum,ordinantium, ac novae recognituationis eligibilium.

ACCESSERE CASTIGATIONES ET ADDITA-
menta ad Remissiones libri quarti, & quinti Ordin. Reg.

AD ILLUSTRISSVM AC REFEEENDISSVM D.D.
Aegidium Fontanae de Mendoce Archiepiscopum, & subebrarou
Dominium, Elisiparnum Principatum insignissimum, &c.

AVCTORE EMMANUELE BARBOSA IVRECON-
satis Lucarico, opera & diligentia P. Augustini Barboli Pref-
byteri Vimaenensis, & Authoris filio.

Cum facultate Sanle Inquisitionis, Ordinarij, & Regii.

VLYSSIPONE. Typis Petri Crassetec, Anno Dii 1610.
2. ALMEIDA, Fr. Christovam de. Oraçam funebre nas exequias que mandou fazer na santa Casa da Misericordia desta Cidade de Lisboa o muito Alto, & muito Poederoso Rey D. Affonso VI Nosso Senhor, aos Soldados Portuguezes, que morrêrão gloriosamente em defensão da Patria, no sitio de Villa-Viçosa, e na batalha de Montes Claros, este anno de 1665. Dissea ... Coimbra: Na Officina de Rodrigo de Carvalho Coutinho, Impressor da Universidade, 1673. 4°, disbound. Typographical border on title page, typographical headpiece and elegant eight-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Wormtrail (2.5 cm.) in outer margin, touching a letter on 1 page, but never affecting legibility. Lower blank margin chipped off on first 4 leaves. Overall in slightly less than good condition. (1 l.), 18 pp. $100.00

Second edition. First published Lisbon, 1665. Innocência referred to the author as a model of eloquence, further stating that the present work is of high historical value.

Frey Christovam de Almeida (died 1679), a native of Gollegaá in the Archbishopric of Lisbon, joined the Augustinian Order at an early age at Évora in 1637. He was one of the most famous sacred orators of his day. In 1669 he became Bispo Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Lisbon and titular Bishop of Martyria. Besides numerous sermons, he was responsible for translating into Portuguese the second part of the Historia do Capuchino escoces.


3. ANTÓNIO da Trindade, Fr. Sermam pregado em dia do seraphico padre Sam Francisco em o Convento de Goa. Lisbon: Por Paulo CraesbeecK, 1645. 4°, later nineteenth-century red quarter cloth over marbled boards. Small woodcut of St. Francis on title page within frame of typographical vignettes. Two woodcut initials. Small wormhole in upper margin of first few leaves, not affecting text; paper defect in blank lower margin of second leaf. Overall in good to very good condition. (26 ll.: i.e., [Unsigned]2, A-C8). $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There is a variant issue or state, with the verso of the title page blank. In the present copy, there are license and taxation statements on the verso of the title page. Priority not determined.

The author was a missionary stationed at São Thome. He discusses at length soldiers of Portugal vs. soldiers of Christ, mentioning the high esteem in which Portuguese soldiers were held in the East, e.g., “O Rey de Sião dirá, que na melhor Cidade, que tinha, mais
Sermon at a Lavish Celebration of a Nun Taking Vows

4. AREDA, P. Diogo de. Sermam que o Padre Diogo de Areda da Companhia de Jesu fes no mosteiro da Rosa em Lisboa, na prosissaõ de Dona Francisca de Lacerda, estando o Sanctissimo Sacramento em publico. Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut on title page with Jesuit emblem, flanked by angels with the symbols of the Passion: a column, a cross, a whip, and a crown of thorns. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpiece. In very good condition. (2), 8 ll. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon preached by a Jesuit at the Mosteiro da Rosa convent in Lisbon, when Francesca de Lacerda became a member of the convent. The prologue notes with approval that when João Pereira de Castelo Branco’s daughter entered the convent, the ceremonies were the most lavish ever seen there. The Jesuit P. Areda, taking for his text a verse from Psalms 4 (“Sacrificate sacrificium iustitiae, & sper- ate in Domino”), preached one of his sermons “com o successo costumado.” On the main altar, the Sacrament was displayed with the pomp one would expect in the Baroque era: “onde estaua alevantado hum throno & piramide muy artificiosa, & rica, & o restante da Igreja muy bem armado, & ornado de curiosidades.”

The Dominican convent of Mosteiro da Rosa, in the Mouraria neighborhood of Lisbon, was founded in 1519 by Luís de Brito and his wife D. Joana de Ataíde. By 1551 there were 33 nuns and 12 servants. The convent was razed in the great earthquake of 1755, but the name survives in the current street name, Largo da Rosa.

Diogo de Areda (1568-1641), born at Arraiolos, District of Évora, became a Jesuit in 1584. He taught philosophy at Lisbon and, for 10 years, theology at Coimbra. Most of his life was spent in Lisbon, where he died.
Copia de VNA CARTA QUE ESCREVI O VN CAVALLEÑO ANDALUVS A OTRO RESIDENTE EN MADRID.

Con todas as licencias necesarias.

EM LISBOA.
NA OFFICINA de Lourenço de Amurés Anno de 1641.

A custa de Lourenço de Queirós livreiro do Estado de Bragança.

FIRST EDITION of this collection of commentary on Portuguese laws. Editions later appeared in Lisbon 1681, Coimbra 1730, Lisbon 1732, and Lisbon 1767. The authorities cited are listed on f. 8r; laws that are included are cited on ff. 6r-7v (“Ex Digestis,” “Ex Codice,” “Ex legibus Partitae,” “Ex legibus nouae Recopil.”, etc.). According to the extensive index (24 ll.), the volume includes references to the Church (*ecclesia*, 8), clergy (*clericus*, 4 columns), bishops (2), hermits (*eremitae*), heretics (*haeresis*, 6), the Inquisition (5), Jews (1), excommunication (8 sections), women (*foemina*, *praegnans*, *uxor*, 14 in all), adultery (6), sodomy (4), buildings (*aedificia*, 5), universities (3), usury (3), weapons (*arma*, 3), assassins (1), imprisonment (* carcere*, 11), the testimony of the blind (*caecus*, 1), and much more.

The final 4 leaves are an “Index de alguns casos que se decidiram, e julgarão no supremo Senado da Supplicação, & casa do Porto, que vão nestas Remissões.” Included here are references to laws pertaining to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (*cavalleiros*), 1), judges in India and Mina (*juiz*, 4), women (2), and the Santa Casa da Misericordia.

The author, a celebrated jurist born in Guimarães, 1546, died there in 1639. He practiced law for more than thirty years in Porto and Guimarães. Named Procurador da Fazenda at Viana do Castelo in the reign of D. Sebastião, he was considered an eminent authority on both canon and Roman law. A product of Coimbra University, he distinguished himself in Greek, Latin, history and especially genealogy.

* Arouca B21. Barbosa Machado III, 192. Afonso Lucas 76 (in a survey of over a dozen of the most important Portuguese auction catalogues going back to the sale of Sir Gubian in 1867, the Afonso Lucas copy was the only one we were able to locate; see also Monteverde 404 for the 1730 edition). For the portrait of the author, see Ernesto Soares &
Biography of D. Pedro II’s Father-in-Law
Written by a Jesuit and Translated by Another Jesuit

6. [BODLER, Johann, S.J., translated by Francisco de Matos, S.J.], *Vida do Serenissimo Principe Eleitor D. Felippe Wilhelmo, Conde Palatino do Rheno, Archithesoureiro do Imperio Romano, Duque de Baviera, de Julia, de Clavia & dos Montes: Conde de Veldencia, de Spanhentio, de Marquia, de Ravenspurgo, & de Mersia: Senhor de Ravenstein, &c. Pay da Rainha N. Senhora D. Maria Sofia Isabella, a quem a dedica por seus Religiosos a Provincia de Portugal da Companhia de Jesus*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1692. 4°, contemporary sheep (somewhat worn, repairs to head and foot of spine; lacks front free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Engraved allegorical frontispitrait by C. Duarte. Typographical ornaments on title page. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Some light stains; wormhole affecting a letter of text in final leaf. Overall in very good condition. Portrait, (12 ll.), 303 pp.; versos of p. 271 and p. 275 are blank, followed by double leaves with genealogical tables, printed on one side only, numbered 272 and 276; verso of p. 282 is blank, followed by 4 double leaves with genealogical tables, printed on one side only, the first of which is numbered 282.

$800.00

First (and only?) Edition in Portuguese of this biography of the Count Palatine, Philipp Wilhelm, Herzog von Pfalz-Newburg (1615-1690). It was written the year the Count died by the Jesuit Johann Bodler (1620-1698) and published as *Lebens- und Sterbens-Lauff in einer Summa Weiland dess durchleuchtigsten Furstens Philip Wilhelm, Pfaltz-Grafen bey Rhein*, Dillingen, 1690. This translation to Portuguese is by the Jesuit Francisco de Mattos.

In 1685, with the death of his cousin Charles II, a Protestant, Philipp Wilhelm succeeded as Elector Palatine, and the Palatinate became a Catholic territory. The rival claims to the Palatinate of Louis XIV’s sister-in-law were the pretext for the French invasion of the Palatinate in 1688, which began the Nine Years’ War. The *Vida* includes a brief chronological account of events in the Count’s life (pp. 1-23; the Nine Years’ War seems not to be mentioned), followed by a summary of his virtues, a chapter each on his 8 sons...
CONSPIRAÇÃO UNIVERSAL

COMBATEM OS SETE VICIOS MATADORES
com as sete virtudes contrárias sobre a poeira da alma, ferindo o Demónio de General na liga viciosa, & fazendo Cristo ofício de Capitão no santo exercito.

FIM ORDENADO EM DEZENOVE DISCURSOS PREDICÁVEIS, felon Bem em diferentes Conceitos, no fim da Chave para as formas de todas as Desump: & feita principios de um novem índices, dispostas notáveis, & outres distinções da escritura.

AUTOR FREY PEDRO CORREA FRÁDE MENOR
da Santa Provinção dos Algarves da regular Observância.

DIRIGESE AO ILLUSTRISSIMO E REFERENDISSIMO SENHOR D. JOÃO DE MELO, Arquiduque d’Estra Metropolitana, &c.

Com benção da Santa Iginção, Ordinário, & Papa.

Em Lisboa na Oficina de Pedro Cranbeeck, 1615.
A culta de Thome de Folle mercador de livros, & vendida em sua casa.
Esta tomado este livro a fez relição em papel. Como Privilégio.
and 8 daughters, and a lengthy account of the emblematic decorations at the Count’s funeral in Neuburg, including descriptions of the images and their accompanying Latin poems, transcribed in full (pp. 199-247).

On pp. 249-84 is an account of the paternal and maternal ancestry of Maria Sofia, one of the multitude of children born to the Count and his second wife. In 1687, Maria Sophia married D. Pedro II of Portugal (b. 1648, r. 1683-1706). When his first wife died in 1683, D. Pedro aimed to secure the succession by marrying into a famously fecund and well-connected family. He dispatched Manuel da Silva Teles to Heidelberg to request the hand of Maria Sophia (1666-1699), daughter of the Count Palatinate, sister of Eleanor Madeleine (third wife of Leopold I of Austria) and sister of Maria Anna (second wife of Carlos II of Spain). The contract was signed in May 1687 with a marriage by proxy in July. When Maria Sophia arrived in Lisbon in August, she was immediately married to D. Pedro amid lavish celebrations. She bore D. Pedro eight children, one of whom succeeded to the throne in 1706 as D. João V. Double-page genealogical tables on pp. 272 and 276 trace Maria Sophia’s lineage back to 1579. Four double-page tables starting at p. 282 outline the genealogy of the kings of Portugal.

The frontispiece portrait shows Philipp Wilhelm in an oval frame, wearing a crown, a long, curly wig, a figured scarf, armor, and the Order of the Golden Fleece. Below him is a banner with the inscription, “Philippus Wilhelmus Comes Palatinus Rhinis R.I. archit. et Elect. B.I.C. et M.D.V.X. C.V.S.M.R. et M.D.I.R. &c.” The small scene in an oval frame at the foot seems to be a variation on the Count Palatinate’s coat of arms, with allegorical figures and a motto. The plate is signed “C. Duar. Sculp.,” i.e., C. Duarte, to whom Soares attributes some eight engravings.

Francisco de Mattos, the translator, was a native of Lisbon who traveled to Brazil as a novice at age 16, in 1652. A noted pulpit orator and teacher of theology and philosophy, he spent a good part of his life in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, where he died in 1720. This work is dedicated to Queen Maria Sophia.


7. BRAGA, Fr. Bernardo de. Ao Muito Alto e Muito Poderoso Rey, e Senhor nosso Dom Ioão o quarto do nome entre os de Portugal ... Dom Abbad de S. Sebastião da Bahia na Provincia do Brazil, oferece este Sermão, que pregou na Sê da mesma Cidade a 18 de Junho de 1644 em a noua publicação da Bulla da Sancta Cruzada. Lisbon: Por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1649. 4°, modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fr. Bernardo makes an extended comparison of D. João IV’s position after the Restauração to that of Zacchaeus, the tax collector who met Jesus in Jericho. In deference to Spain, Innocent X (pope 1644-1655) had refused to acknowledge D. João IV as ruler of Portugal and had withheld approval of bishops nominated by him. A member of the Benedictine order, the author (Braga 1604-Bahia 1662) took the name Fr. Bernardo da Purificação, but signed his published works with the name of Braga, his native city. As of 1640 he lived in Brazil, serving as provincial of his order in Brazil from 1650 to 1656 and again in 1662.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem celebrating the birthday of D. João IV, King of Portugal 1640-1656.

MANIFESTO,
E PROTESTAC. AM
QUE FEZ FRANCISCO
de Souza Coutinho Commendador da
Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Môr da
Villa de Soutel, do Conselho del Rey
Dom IO AM o IV. nostro Senhor, &
seu Embaxador extraordinario às par-
tes Septentrionaes, enviado à Dieta
de Lisboa, sobre a liberdade do
Serenissimo Senhor Infante D.
Duarte irmão de sua Real
Magestade, injustamente
reduzidas terras
dos Imperio.

TRADUZIDO DE OUTRO LATINO,
Impresso na Cidade de Holmia em o
Reyno de Suecia.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessárias;
Impressa por Jorge Rodriguez,
Anno de 1641.

Item 15
French and Spanish Battle in the Aran Valley (Pyrenees)

9. [CATALONIA]. Relação da vitória, que Dom Joseph Margarita governador de Catalunha por el Rey Christianissimo, alcançou dos Castelhanos em o Valle de Aram, por ordem do Marichal da Motha. Em a qual os Francezes mataram mais de quatrocentos inimigos, ganharão duas peças de artilhaeria, com suas monições, & bagage, & outras muitas ventagens, que fizerão. Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Four-line woodcut initial. Outer edge of first 2 leaves shaved, touching first letter in line; light browning; small tissue repairs obscuring (but not obliterating) several letters at top of gutter on last 2 leaves. Good condition. Old oval blue-and-white paper label in blank portion of first leaf, with manuscript shelfmark 1747. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The anonymous author recounts numbers of French and Spanish troops and the course of their battles in the Aran Valley (Val d’Aran) over the course of several weeks.

From the Aran Valley, in the Pyrenees, the Garonne River flows into France. It is in the province of Llerida (or Lleida) in Catalonia, but the name derives from Basque.

Aside from his struggles with Portugal, which had declared its independence in 1640, Philip IV of Spain had to deal with a rebellion in Catalonia, which, having been deprived of its ancient rights and privileges, had requested Louis XIII’s protection in 1640. The Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), originally a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, had by this time widened into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs: hence the French at this time supported both the Catalans and the Portuguese. The War significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence (the Restauração), since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.

10. [CATHOLIC CHURCH. Liturgy and Ritual]. Conducta, y guia segura para la confession, y comunion. Para las almas cuidadas de su salvacion, sacada de los manuscritos de el Glorioso Padre S. Francisco de Sales .... N.p.: Reimpresso (á solicitud de el Dr. D. Miguel de Zebarlos) por Joseph Antonio Reynoso en la Calle de Santa Theresa, n.d (not later than 1665?). 16°, early limp vellum (stained and wrinkled; rear cover missing), red silk endleaves. Typographical headpieces and dividers. First few quires shaved, some light stains and soiling, heavier at lower
A guide to confession by St. Francis de Sales (1567-1622). As bishop of Geneva during the Protestant Reformation, his seat was actually in Annecy in Savoy. The terminus post quem for the printing is 1665, the date Francis de Sales was canonized. The printing has a provincial look to it—we think perhaps Mexico—but we have not been able to find the printer listed in OCLC, CCPBE, Rebiun, Josiah, the “Check List of Hispanic Printing Sites and Printers, 1468-1700” in Penny, Books Printed 1601-1700, the printer’s index to Goldsmith, Spanish and Portuguese Books, 1601-1700, or a Google search.

Although the collation is odd, the volume seems to be complete, judging from content and catchwords. The final leaf ends with “Laus Deo” set within typographical ornaments.

Sermons on How to Give Sermons

11. CHAGAS, Fr. Antonio das, O.F.M. [a.k.a. Antonio da Fonseca Soares]. Escola de penitencia, e flagello de viciosos costumes, que consta de sermoens apostolicos do ... tirados a luz por Fr. Manoel da Conceyçam ... I Parte [all published] ... Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, & à sua custa impresso, 1687. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (stained and creased, front hinge nearly gone), spine with author (“Chagas”) in horizontal ink manuscript. Small woodcut ornament of a floral basket on title page; woodcut headpieces and tailpiece. Text in 2 columns. Three brownish stains on title page, mostly in margins, where ownership signatures (?) were effaced, touching several letters without affecting legibility, and with a few small holes, without loss; stains have bled onto following leaf. Scattered stains elsewhere. Overall in good condition. (7 ll.), 516 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of these seven sermons by one of Portugal’s noted authors, edited after Chagas’s death by Fr. Manuel da Conceição, who also wrote an introduction (sermão preludial) for the collection. The Escola de penitencia is described on the title page as Part I, but no further parts appeared. A second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1738, and a third in Lisbon, 1763.

Innocêncio notes, “pela alteza dos assumptos, pela solidez e força do raciocinio, e até pela cultura da dicção, gravidade do estylo, e pureza da phrase não são menos recommendaveis que as outras obras do respeitavel missionario” (I, 110-11). Each of the 7 sermons is divided into 3 or 4 parts. Two are on being a good preacher: the qualities necessary and the differences in preaching at a court or in the grand home of a noble family. The other sermons deal with sins, penitence, why it’s difficult for the highborm to stop sinning, the pains of hell, and the worst sins. The index includes entries for bestiality, luxury, comets, and swagger (jactância). This edition includes a
CONSELHO
PARA BEM CAZAR.

Obra Novamente Feita, a qual
he chamada Conselho para bem cazar, porque em ella se
trataem mais das coisas, que convêm a tal conselho, mui-
to proveitosa para os homens, e mulheres. Agora nova-
mente emendada, e acrescentada por Balthazar Dias, Vay
seguindo o Author que hum seu amigo lho mandou pedir
pela maneira seguinte. E no fim Vay acrescentada huma
carta a huma Senhora, que queria aprender a ler.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Por Domingos Carneiro. Anno de 1680.
António da Fonseca Soares, born in Vidigueira in 1631, spent his youth as a soldier. After killing a man in a duel arising from one of many love affairs, he fled to Brazil. When he returned (1657?) he attained the rank of captain, but in 1663 abandoned his military career and took vows in the Franciscan monastery at Évora. He refused an appointment as bishop of Lamego in order to become an apostolic missionary. In 1682 he died at the monastery of Varatojo, which he had founded. According to Bell, “He built up and exercised a powerful spiritual influence throughout Portugal, and it continued after his death” (Portuguese Literature p. 248). He is best known as a prose writer, and his Cartas espirituais (Lisbon, 1684-1687) hold “a foremost place in Portuguese literature … [his work] possesses so persuasive, so passionate an energy, and is of so clear a fervour and harmony that its eloquence is felt to be genuine” (Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 248-9).

Before his conversion, Fonseca Soares wrote a great deal of poetry in the Gongoric style, most of which he destroyed after he had taken vows. Little of this was ever published: Inocêncio cites only 2 short poems that had appeared in anthologies. Other short poems continued to circulate in manuscript.

The sermons were edited by Fr. Manuel da Conceição (d. Placencia, 1693, age 53), whose secular name was Manuel Teixeira de Seixas. He earned a doctorate in canon law and was Desembargador da Relação Ecclesiastica in Braga. Having heard Fr. Antonio das Chagas speak in 1679, he was so moved that he donned the Franciscan habit at Varatojo. Fr. Manuel became a passionate preacher, and having rejected D. Pedro II’s offers of the bishoprics of Macao and Miranda, he was part of the group assigned to reform the Franciscan Order.

— Arouca C380: noting that the imprint on some copies reads, “na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, na Rua da Figueyra.” Inocêncio I, 110-111; on Fr. Manuel da Conceição, see V, 400 and XVI, 155-6. Barbosa Machado I, 238-240; on Fr. Manuel da Conceição, III, 226-7. Pinto de Matos p. 156. Catalogo das obras da Biblioteca da Marinha XVII, 173. Cunha, Impressões deslandesianas p. 720: noting that one leaf of the initial quire of 8 is blank [hence probably it is either excised or not recorded in most bibliographies]. Belchior Pontes, Bibliografia de António da Fonseca Soares (Frei Antonio das Chagas) p. 120. Not in Coimbra, Reservados. Pinto de Mattos (1878) p. 173. Nepomuceno 463. Montevede 1386. Azevedo-Samodães 720. Amial 588. Avila-Pérez 1695. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 228681343 (Huntington Library); 457421209 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 68683965 (University of Toronto, Universiteit Utrecht); 55250924 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 807131749 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona). Porbase locates eight copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (6 of them in fair to middling condition), one at Universidade de Coimbra-Biblioteca Geral, calling for (8 ll.), 516 pp. in 2 separate records, but Arouca, citing a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional, calls for xiv, 516 pp. Not located in Copac, which cites only one copy of the 1763 edition, at the British Library.
Key Early “Restauração” Sermon

12. CONCEPÇÃO, João da, O.F.M. *Ao muito alto, e muito poderoso Rey e Senhor Nosso Dom Ioam o Quarto ... Offerece este sermam, que pregou em a sua Real Capella ... 18 de Dezembro do anno de 1640 ...* Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, Impressor del Rey N.S., 1641. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title, woodcut initials. Minor stains. Overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 23, (1) pp. [final 2 pp. are licenses]. FIRST EDITION. Fr. João da Conceição (d. 1643), a Franciscan born in Lisbon, taught at the Convento de San Francisco de Xabregas. His dedication and the sermon itself are a paean on the close relations between the Portuguese king and his people, and how these were demonstrated in the period when D. João was acclaimed king in early December of 1640.


*13. *Copia de una carta que escrevio un cavallero andalus a otro residente en Madrid.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, a custa de Lourenço de Queiros, 1641. 4°, modern decorated wrappers. Typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Minor stains. Small rectangular white paper ticket with blue border and serrated edges, containing ink manuscript notation “**COPIA // 1641**” and check mark in red. (4 ll.). FIRST EDITION? In this letter dated 20 September 1641, the anonymous Andalusian author describes nine Portuguese galleons in the harbor at Cadiz and their commander. He goes on to discuss the war between Spain and Portugal, with sympathy for the Portuguese cause.

14. CORREA, Pedro, O.F.M. *Conspiração universal. Combatem os sete vícios matadores com as sete virtudes contrárias sobre a posse da alma, servindo o Demonio de general na liga viciosa, & fazendo Christo officio de capitão no santo exercito. Vai ordenada em dezenove discursos predicaveis, estes se dividem em diferentes conceitos, no fim ha elenco para os sermões de todas as domingas, & festas principaes do anno: hum Index das cousas notaveis, & outro dos lugares da Escritura.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Crasbeeck, 1615. Folio (28 x 20.5 cm.), old limp vellum (some stains; neatly recased; recent endleaves), fore-edge cover extensions, some gilt on spine (faded), horizontal manuscript title near head of spine, text-block edges rouged. Large woodcut printer’s device and typographical border within double rule on title page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpieces. Text in two columns, with side notes. Light dampstaining at foot through quire E. Overall in very good condition. A few early marginal notes. (4 ll.), 678 [i.e. 688] pp., (34 ll. index). Error in pagination: p. 560 in followed by pp. 551-678. Lacking two blank leaves from the index, 2¶6 and c8. §8, A-Z8, 2a-2v8, q6, 2q3, a-b8, c7. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this work on the virtues and vices, which also covers free will and sin. At the end are indices by subject and Biblical citation, and a table referring the writer of sermons to sections appropriate for the liturgical year.

Correa (d. 1634), a Franciscan born in the Algarve, served as Deputy of the Inquisition in Évora and Guardião of the Convent of Varatojo; he was a noted preacher.


Item 18
sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, defective at foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endpapers, edges rouged. In very good condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of [António Pereira da Nóbrega de] Souza da Camara (1840-1918). [6 ll.]. $1,000.00

First Edition in Portuguese? D. Duarte de Bragança (Vila Viçosa 1605-Milan 1649), brother of D. João IV, was in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III when Portugal revolted against the Spanish Hapsburgs and his brother was acclaimed king. The present pamphlet is part of the diplomatic efforts to obtain D. Duarte’s release. While unsuccessful (he was moved from prison to prison on several occasions and finally sold to the Spaniards, dying in Milan) his years of mistreatment gained much sympathy for the cause of Portuguese independence.

There appears to be a different translation, published by António Alvares, also in 1641. We have been unable to establish any priority.

Provenance: The Souza da Camara library was sold at auction in Lisbon, 1966, with Arnaldo Henrique de Oliveira as expert. For the history and other characteristics of the collection, see Jorge Peixoto, “Aspectos da Biblioteca Sousa da Câmara” and J.C., “Para a história duma biblioteca,” in Catálogo da importantíssima e valiosa Biblioteca Souza da Câmara.


FIRST EDITION of this sermon on Bartholomew the Apostle; a second appeared at Coimbra, 1692.

Craveiro (1622-1687), born at Lapas, “termo” of the Villa of Torres Novas, near Lisbon, first became a secular priest, then joined the Jesuit Order at age 41 and set out
for Brazil two days later, where he eventually served as rector of the colleges of Recife, Santos and São Paulo. He died at Bahia, leaving only three published sermons. A collection of sermons that he prepared for the press just before his death was disparaged by one censor as in “estilo vulgar e antiquado” compared with the sermons of fellow Jesuit P. Antonio Vieira.


17. DIAS, Baltasar. Conselho para bem cazar. Obra novamente feita, a qual he chamada Conselho para bem cazar, porque em ella se tratão as mais das cousas, que convém a tal conselho, muito proveitosa para os homens, e mulheres. Agora novamente emendada, e accrescentada por Balthazar Dias. Vay seguido o Author que hum seu amigo lho mandou pedir pela maneira seguinte. En fim vay accrescentada huma carta a huma Senhora, que queria aprender a ler. Lisbon: Por Domingos Carneiro, 1680. 4°, disbound and inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Three woodcut figures, approximately 6 cm. high, on title page. Some soiling and toning. Overall in good condition. 16 pp. Text in two columns. $1,200.00

This frequently reprinted popular poetry falls into the genre known as “literatura de cordel”. All editions are rare, especially those printed prior to 1750. Arouca cites one of 1633 without providing any location, another of 1659 in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and three supposedly different editions or issues dated 1680, the first in the Biblioteca da Ajuda, the other two in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo.

The main body of the work (pp. 2-15), is in verse. On p. 16 appears in prose a “Carta a huma Senhora, que queria aprender a ler.”

The blind poet Baltasar Dias, born on the island of Madeira, perhaps between 1500 and 1517, probably flourished and may have died in the reign of D. Sebastião (1557-1578).

*Arouca 68 (appears to be a variant: the printer’s name is spelled “Carneyro”; cf. Arouca D66 and D67, for editions or issues with only two figures on the title page by the same printer with the same date, the first with the printer’s name given as “Carneiro” while the second giving the printer’s name as “Carneyro”). Palha 1037 (printer’s name given as “Carneiro”). Azevedo Samodães 1049 (printer’s name given as “Carneyro”). Innocêncio VIII, 358 refers to a 1680 edition printed by “Domingos Carneiro”; for more on the author see also I, 322; XVI, 94; and VIII, 357-8. This edition not listed by Pinto de Mattos (1970); see p. 245 for editions of 1633, 1659, and 1719. On Baltasar Dias see Bell, Portuguese Literature, pp. 158-9, 289, 339; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed.), pp. 212-5, 223-4; Pedro Ferré in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 163; Maria Idalina Resina Rodrigues in Biblios, II, 119-22; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses I, 370. OCLC: 82020926 (Houghton Library [which owns two different 1680 versions]: gives printer’s name as “Carneyro”). This edition not located in Porbase.
COPIA DE VNA CARTA
QUE HA ESCRITO
DESDE LA CIUDAD DE ARGEL
EL PADRE PROCURADOR
FRAY ANTONIO DE ESPINOSA,
RELIGIOSO CALZADO
DEL ORDEN
DE LA
SANTISSIMA TRINIDAD,
REDENCION DE CAVTIVOS,
Y ADMINISTRADOR
DE LOS CINCO REALES HOSPITALES,
QUE
SU SAGRADA RELIGION TIENE
EN AQUELLA CIUDAD.

DA NOTICIA EN ESTA CARTA DEL ESTRAGO QUE
hizo en la Ciudad de Argel la Armada del Creadísimo Rey
de Francia la incursión de los lances, y mantiene que
padecieron dichos Hospitales.

ESCRIVE ESTA CARTA AL R.P. MAESTRÍ F. ANTONIO
Silvestre, Administrador General de dichos Hospitales, que es
en la forma que se figura.

Publicada el Martes 12 de Octubre.

Item 21
the only edition located was that of 1659, present in a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. This edition not located in Copac, which only cites a 1763 edition in a single copy at British Library.

Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts,
In a Contemporary Salamanca Binding —
Edited by Dullaert’s Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo

18. 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 refurnished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his desk in a carefully depicted study, above the title (which runs to 6 lines of gothic type), all within woodcut borders. On verso of first leaf, a large Crucifixion above a smaller vignette of the Last Supper, all within woodcut borders. Full-page woodcut logical charts on ff. 54r and 119v. Text in 2 sizes of gothic type (for the Aristotle text and the commentary), woodcut initials, 2 columns. An extremely rare work, overall in very fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128 ll. [xcii 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 Lucantoniun 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 cen-
tury” (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 Sicileo (ca. 1486-1557), was an outstanding pupil of Dul-
laert’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
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 Physica, (Paris) 1506, at NNAM and (Lyons
1512) at MH. A microfilm copy of the British Library’s copy of Dullaert on Aristotle’s
Physica (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
Catalogo 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 Sicileo’s others by Simón Díaz (cf. XIV, 361-2). Cf. Picatoste y Rodríguez,
Biblioteca científica española pp. 183-5 for other works by Martínez Sicileo. 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.

19. ENCARNAÇÃO, D. Pedro da. Funebres Quexes del dolor, y reparados
counselos del discurso en el fallecimiento de la Sereníssimissima Reyna la Señora
Dona Mariana de Austria, Madre del Sereníssimo Rey Catholico Don Carlos
II. Lisbon: En la Emprenta de Manuel Lopes Herrera [sic; i.e., Ferreira],
1696. 4°, recent period sheep (slightly warped), spine gilt with raised
bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second
INFORMAC, A M
DE DIREITO FEITA PELLO
LICENCEADO CLEMENTE
Felix, em favor de Ruy de Moura Tellez
na causa que com elle traz Dona Felipe
pa de Menezes sobre a sucessão dos
morgados que vagara por Alvar
ro Gonçalvez de Moura
ra seu filho.

Com todas as licenças necessárias:

EM LISBOA, Por Pedro Crasbeeck.
Anno M. DC. XV.

Item 22
compartment from head, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette of fruit basket on title page. Woodcut headpiece and large woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Typographical headpieces, smaller woodcut initial, and large woodcut tailpiece at end. Browning. Minor light dampstain. In good condition. Contemporary manuscript foliation. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in octavo rima in memory of D. Mariana de Austria. It is dedicated to Don Manuel de Semnanat y Lanuza, Marques de Castel de Rios, Spanish Ambassador to Portugal. The author was an Augustinian canon at Santa Cruz de Coimbra, about whom little else is known. Innocencio cites a funeral oration by him for the Portuguese Queen D. Maria Sophia Isabel de Neuburg, celebrated in the Royal Monastery of Odivelas on 19 October 1699, published by Manuel Lopes Ferreira in Lisbon, 1700 (XVII, 199).

Maria Ana, or Mariana of Austria (1634-1696) was queen consort of Spain as the second wife of King Philip IV, who was also her maternal uncle. At the death of her husband in 1665, Mariana became queen regent, and she remained an influential figure during the reign of her son Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Saint Angelo, a member of the Carmelite Order, suffered martyrdom for his Faith at Leocata, Sicily. His parents were Jews of Jerusalem and they were said to have been converted to Christianity by a vision of the Virgin. She told them that the Messiah which they were awaiting had already come and had redeemed His people. She promised them two sons. One as a patriarch and the other as a glorious martyr. The twins at the age of eighteen entered the Carmelit Order and they already spoke Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

After St. Angelo had been a hermit on Mount Carmel for five years, Jesus appeared to him and bade him travel to Sicily where he would offer the sacrifice of his life. Embarking
on an English ship in Alexandria, immediately upon arriving in Sicily he was captured by Moors, but managed to escape. During his journey from the East as well as after his arrival in Sicily he converted many by his teaching and by his miracles. At Palermo over two hundred Jews sought baptism as the result of his eloquence. He aroused the fury of a man called Berengarius whose shameless wickedness Saint Angelo denounced. While preaching to a crowd a band of ruffians headed by Berengarius broke through the throng and stabbed him. Saint Angelo fell on his knees praying for the people but especially for his murderer. His feast day is May 5.

Born Coimbra, 1618, António de Escobar, who wrote several works under the name of Gerardo de Escobar, entered the Calced [according to Innocencio] or Barefoot [according to Ana Hatherly] Carmelite Order in 1637, and died at Lisbon, 1681. He was a renowned preacher, prior of the Convents at Vidigueira and Évora, and definidor of the province to which it belonged. As chronicler of the order, he wrote its history, which was unfortunately lost in the war for Portuguese independence from Spain in 1663.

* Arouca M266 [erroneously cataloguing the author as "Mendonça, Antonio de Escobar"; apparently confusing two authors with similar names: Antonio de Escobar, a Carmelite born at Coimbra in 1618, with Antonio de Escobar y Mendoza (or Mendoza), a Jesuit born at Valladolid, 1589]. Barbosa Machado I, 256. Innocencio I, 128-9. Rodrigo Veloso II, 2797. Not in Goldsmith. Not in HSA. See also Zulmira Santos in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 176; Ana Hatherly in Bíblos, II, 354-5; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 433. Not located in WorldCat. Not located in Copac (the British Library lists two other works by this author). Not located in Hollis (which lists two other titles by the author). Not located in Orbis (which lists one other title by this author).

Bombarding of Algiers and Executions by Cannon

21. ESPINOSA, Fr. Antonio de. Copia de una carta que ha escrito desde la ciudad de Argel el Padre Procurador ... Religioso Calzado del Orden de la Santísima Trinidad, Redencion de Cautivos, y administrador de los cinco reales hospitales, que su sagrada religion tiene en aquella ciudad. Da noticia en esta carta del estrago que hizo en la Ciudad de Argel la Armada del Christianissimo Rey de Francia; la individuacion de los lances, y ruinas que padecieron dichos hospitales. Escribe esta carta al R.P. Maestro Fr. Antonio Silvestre, Administrador General de dichos Hospitales, que es en la forma que se sigue. [Colophon] Madrid: por Sebastian de Armendariz, Librero de Camara de su Magestad, y Curial de Roma, (1688). 4°, disbound. Nice 10-line high woodcut initial with a parrot. Light dampstains. Good to very good condition. 6 ll. $900.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1922. This is an eyewitness account of the French bombarding of Algiers, presented by a man on the wrong end of it—a monk in one of the city’s Christian hospitals. He describes the French fleet as it arrived in the harbor on 26 June 1688, the exchange of letters and threats between the French and the ruler of Algiers, and the bombarding. Day after day there were reciprocal executions. Espinosa names many of those killed by the Moors, most of whom were executed by being tied to the mouth of a cannon (echaron al canon). Among those executed was the French consul,
PETRIFERDINANDI IN DOCTRINARUM

SCIENTIARVMQVE

omnia commendatione oratio apud

vniuersam Conimbricam Academiam habita Calen.

Octob. Anno

M. D. L.

AD INVICTISSIMUM

Ioannem tertium Portugalliae

Regem.

CONIMBRICÆ

Exceudebam Ioannes Barrierus & Ioannes Alarum

Typographi Regii.
who was accused of spying. The French finally sailed away on 18 July, leaving most of the hospitals in ruins. Espinosa sums up the number of bombs he estimates were dropped, and the damages and deaths that resulted. His letter is dated 16 August 1688.

Algiers had been one of the most important bases for the Barbary pirates ever since it was captured by the Ottomans in 1516. By the late seventeenth century, the city held thousands of captives—hence the presence of Fr. Antonio de Espinosa and other Trinitarians, whose order’s main purpose was the ransom of captives held by non-Christians. Algiers, having signed a peace treaty with Great Britain in 1682, had turned its attentions to raiding French shipping. The French responded by bombarding Algiers in 1683 (under Admiral Abraham Duquesne) and in 1688 (under Jean II d’Estrées, Marshal of France). France signed a peace treaty with Algiers in 1690.

* Palau 82664 (without giving full title or date of publication, referring only to a copy having been offered for sale in 1918). Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites a 1922 edition (only at the Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) locates on the copy cited in Porbase.

**Apparantly the Author’s Earliest Work**

*22. FELIX, Clemente. Informaçam de direito feita pello Licenceado ... em favor de Ruy de Moura Tellez na causa que com elle traz Dona Felippa de Meneses sobre a successão dos morgados que vagarão por Alvaro Gonçalvez de Moura seu filho. Lisbon: Por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1615. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (with two ties and remains of two others; stained and nearly detached). Woodcut arms on title-page. Woodcut genealogical diagram on verso of final preliminary leaf. Single small, at times tiny pinpoint wormhole in lower margin of gatherings B through R, not affecting text; considerable dampstaining; 2.5-cm. tear in outer blank margin of title page, title page slightly soiled. Nevertheless in good condition. Contemporary signature on title page. (3), 76, (5) ll. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare work on inheritance law, which is also of significance for its genealogical information. The author wrote several other informações, which according to Innocêncio are “estimadas no seu genero, e pouco vulgares.” Felix studied law at Coimbra and practiced forensic law in Lisbon. He died in 1656.

* Arouca F56 (collation agrees with our copy, referring to a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Monteverde 2270 (collation agrees with our copy). Innocêncio II, 80: with imprecise collation, calling for vi pp., 76 ll., plus index. Barbosa Machado, I, 591-2. Not in Palha. Not in Gubián, Nepomuceno, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodâes (which lists another work by the author), Ameal ou Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies: one at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with the same collation as our copy but with worming affecting the text in gatherings M through S; another at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa with only 8 pp. at the end; also citing five later works by the author. Not located in Copac. Not located in Melvyl.
Oration of Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University
In the Presence of King D. João III—Only Two Recorded Locations
No Known Locations Outside of Portugal

23. FERNANDES, Pedro. Petri Ferndinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omnium commendatione oratio apud universam Conimbricam Academiam habita Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portaghalliae Regem. Coimbra: excudebant Ioannes Barrerius, & Ioannes Aluarus [i.e., João de Barreira and João Álvares], 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. Clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. Overall in fine condition. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infantaria, 34-1º Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Penciled note on front pastedown endleaf: “Este exemplar pertenceu a / / Guilherme J.C. Henriques / / (Da Carnata) [illegible signature].” [20 ll.], signed A-B8, C5. $12,000.00

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

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

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

VIDA
DE
SAM JOAM
EVANGELISTA.
DEDICADA
AMUITO ALTA, E MUITO PODEROSA
RAINHA A SENHORA
DONALUISA MARIA.
Francisca, Josepha, Margária,
Hyacinta, Manoela de
Gusman, el bueno.
POR
NUNO BARRETTTO FUZERYRO.

LISBOA
NA OFFICINA DE JOAO GALRAO.
Con todas as licenças necessarias,
ANNO de 1682.
Commemorating the Death of the 21-Year-Old Female Who Was Heir to the Portuguese Throne, Twice

24. FERREIRA, Francisco Leytam [or Leitão]. *Afectos Lusitanos que na intempestiva morte da serenissima senhora D. Isabel Luisa Josefa, Infanta de Portugal, O mesmo Reyno offerece A immortal fama, perenne duração, & perpetua memoria de seu soberano, Real, & Augusto nome. Glosa ao decimonono soneto Das Rimas do Grande Luis de Camoens ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Carneyro, Impressor das tres Ordens Militares, 1691. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century purple quarter cloth over marbled boards (front free endleaf detached). Woodcut initial. Typographical headpiece. Circular repair in blank portion of title page (where a stamp was removed?). Light browning and foxing. Overall in near good condition. (6 ll.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The sonnet by Camões appears on the recto of the second leaf. The author’s poetic gloss on this sonnet occupies the following five pages, beginning of the verso of the second leaf and continuing to the verso of the fourth leaf. The next three pages contain a neo-Latin elegy for the princess, while the final page contains licenses.

D. Isabel Luísa Josefa, Infanta de Portugal (1669-1690), was the daughter of D. Pedro II and D. Maria Francisco de Savoy (1646-1683). In 1666, D. Maria was wed to the mentally unstable and physically deficient D. Afonso VI. Soon D. Maria appeared before the Cabildo de Lisboa to petition that her marriage be annulled on grounds of non-consummation; when the Vatican confirmed the annulment in 1668, D. Maria married D. Pedro, D. Afonso’s younger brother and the heir to the throne. In 1669 their only child, D. Isabel Luísa Josefa, was born.

Since D. Afonso VI had no offspring, she was named Princesa de Beira in 1674, a title she held until her father succeed to the throne in 1683 and had a son by his second wife, in 1688. The child died, and D. Isabel was once again heir until the birth of the future D. João V. D. Isabel was apparently charming and well educated, but was widely known to be in poor health. The other crowned heads of Europe repeatedly refused alliances with her, to the point that she became known as “Sempre-Noiva” (eternally engaged).

Francisco Leitão Ferreira (1667-1735), poet and historian, was prior of the Igreja do Loreto in Lisbon. He was a member of the Academia Real de História Portuguesa. His poems appear in the *Fênix renascida*, the *Eva e ave*, the *Memórias históricas e panegíricas* of Fr. Manuel de Sá, as well as in manuscript anthologies, some of which were published more recently. His *Nova arte de conceitos* is perhaps the only theoretical work on poetry produced during his time.

Praise for the Monastery of Alcobaça

25. FOYOS, Francisco. *Sermam panegyrico do laus perennis, que se principiou no Real Mosteyro de Alcobaça em dia da Aprezentaçam da Virgem Senhora nossa do anno de 1672 ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Ioam da Costa, 1673. 4°, modern (mid-twentieth-century?) decorated wrappers, large white paper label typed in red and black on front wrapper and much smaller white paper label faintly typed vertically in red on spine. Woodcut vignette of bouquet on title, woodcut headpiece, text in 2 columns. Blank corner torn from final leaf, without loss. In good condition. 24 pp. $250.00

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.* Francisco Foyos (d. 1693), who entered the Cistercian Order in 1648, was a gifted teacher and orator. In this, his only published work, he praises the famed monastery of Alcobaça: “O feliz casa de Alcobaça! Se Deos tem Ceo em a terra, tu es o Ceo de Deos!” (p. 7). Alcobaça was established in 1153 by Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal. Its church and monastery were the first buildings in the gothic style constructed in Portugal.


*Fifth edition* (first: Porto 1643; second: Coimbra 1656; third: Lisbon 1670; fourth: Coimbra 1676; sixth: Évora 1713) of this basic Latin grammar, which was widely used as a school text in seventeenth-century Portugal; all editions are now very rare. The imprint date of “M.DCLXXIV” is probably a misprint for 1684, as the licences are dated 1683 and 1684. Although Monteverde calls for 46 pp. of text, our copy appears complete, with “FINIS” and a woodcut tailpiece on p. 40.

Nunes Freyre was born in Porto, where he was *Capellão Mór* of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia and professor of Latin. In addition to several other grammatical texts, he published a pastoral romance in prose and verse, *Os campos Elysios* (Porto, 1626).
Barbosa Machado notes that he also translated the *Thebaid* of Publius Papinius Statius into Portuguese verse.


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**27. FUZEIRO [or Fuseiro], Nuno Barreto [Nuno Barretto Fuzeyro on title page],* Vida de Sam Joam Evangelista. Dedicada a muito alta, e muito poderosa Rainha a Senhora Dona Luísa Maria Francisca, Josepha, Margarida, Hyacinta, Manoela de Gusman e bueno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de João Galrão, 1682. 4°, early nineteenth-century half crimson sheep over marbled boards (worn at corners, head and foot of spine; some damage to marbled paper of rear cover), flat spine with gilt fillets and green leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut vignette of a tureen overflowing with fruit on title page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpieces. Different woodcut vignettes at the end of each canto. Eight-line argument at the beginning of each canto within a typographical border. In good condition. Signature in ink of Eduardo Candido de Castro e Mello written out in full vertically in outer margin of title page and with initials only of first names below imprint in lower margin, with date “5-4-1904”. Circular purple armorial stamp of Henrique Cezar in lower margin on final page. (4 ll.), 332 [i.e. 330] pp. Pages incorrectly numbered: 106-7 incorrectly numbered 110-1; 110-1 incorrectly numbered 106-7; 185-197 incorrectly numbered 186-98; 200-8 incorrectly numbered 201-9; 225-330 incorrectly numbered 227-332. Leaves incorrectly signed: N2 incorrectly signed H2; O4 incorrectly signed O2; T3 incorrectly signed S3. $800.00

First and only edition of this epic poem in twelve cantos of rhymed octaves about the life of Saint John the Apostle.

The author (d. 1702) was a native of Porto. He also wrote a prose *Vida de S. Tereza de Jesus* (Lisbon 1691), *Practica entre Heracleito, e Democrito* (Rome 1693), and a "*Vida da Madre Leocadia da Conceição*, written in 1687, which Barbosa Machado said existed only in manuscript, but Innocência claimed had been printed and then suppressed. Barbosa Machado appears to have been correct; it seems that the work was published for the first time in Porto, 1887. A married man without children, he founded the Convento das Religiosas da Conceição in Carnide.

LEIS EXTRAVA
GANTES COLLEGIDAS E
RELATADAS PEL O LICENCIADO
DYART NUNEZ DO LIAM PER MANDADO
DO MUITO ALTO & MUITO PODEROSO
REI DOM SEBASTIANE
NOSSO SENHOR.

Com Privilegio Real.

Em Lisboa per Antonio Gonçalvez.
Anno de M. D. L. X. X.
(Beinecke Library, Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of California-Santa Barbara). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

**Rare Restauração Periodical:**
*Fourth Issue of the First Periodical Printed in Portugal*


FIRST EDITION of the fourth issue of the first periodical printed in Portugal. The Gazeta (sometimes referred to as the “Gazeta da Restauração”) first appeared in November 1641, and was printed somewhat irregularly through September 1647, for a total of 37 issues. The Gazeta dealt primarily with the war between Spain and Portugal, but also covered foreign news and miscellany. Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Cunha) noted that it was “narrado com tal concisão e simplicidade, que seria de imitar pelos periodistas modernos.”

The first 3 leaves in this issue offer news from Portugal, mostly skirmishes in the war with Spain, but also such snippets as the building of ships “a maneira das de Dunquerque” and a previously mute boy in Miranda who spoke and said, “Viva el Rey Dom Ioam IIII.” The foreign news (last 3 leaves) includes news of French troops sent to Catalonía, Spanish troops sent to Iliha Terceira, battles between the Protestants and Catholics in England, and battles, skirmishes, and diplomatic maneuvers in Flanders, Parma, and the Papal States.

Another Issue of a Rare Restauração Periodical

29. Gazeta do mes de iunho de 1643. De novas fora do Reyno. Em a qual se conta hum notavel prodigio, se relatão as Raynhas de França, que tiverão o Governo do Reyno & tutoria dos filhos, & as Cortes, que se fizerão em França depois do falecimento delRey Luis XIII. cognominado o justo. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1643. 4°, disbound in later plain wrappers. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial. Light browning. Narrow lower margins, with signature “A” slightly shaved on first leaf. Overall in good condition. (6 ll.) $800.00

FIRST EDITION of this issue of the first periodical printed in Portugal, from its second year. The Gazeta (sometimes referred to as the “Gazeta da Restauração”) first appeared in November 1641, and was printed somewhat irregularly through September 1647, for a total of 37 issues. The Gazeta dealt primarily with the war between Spain and Portugal, but also covered foreign news and miscellany. Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Cunha) noted that it was “narrado com tal concisão e simplicidade, que seria de imitar pelos periodistas modernos.”

This issue focuses mostly on foreign affairs, although many of these had a direct or indirect impact on the fight for Portuguese independence. The Gazeta includes news from Hungary (with mentions of the Grand Khan of the Tartars and the Prince of Transylvania) and events in Dunkirk, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Lubbeck, Avignon, Paris, and Rochelle. Two and a half pages are given to events in London, where four members of Parliament broke the stained-glass windows and disfigured the altars at St. Margaret of Westminster, and in Reading, where a Royalist garrison under Sir Arthur Aston was besieged until late April 1643. Also given considerable attention are the funeral ceremonies for Louis XIII of France, who died in May 1643.

DISCURSO
POLÍTICO,
QUE O CONDE DE SOUVE,
Embaixador extraordinário de Sua Mage-
stade a el Rey Christianíssimo, deu ao Car-
deal Mazarine em S. João da Luz, nas
vistas que teve com Dom Luis de Haro,
primeiro Ministro de Castella, qua-
do começou a tratar a paz.
MOSTRASE POR 27. RAZOENS
forcíssimas, como França por justiça, &
por conveniência não devia fazer a paz.
sem inclusão de Portugal.
Foi impresso em Pariz na lingoa Francê-
sa no anno de 1659.

LISBOA.
Com as licencas neceßarias.
Na Officina de Henrique Valete de
Oliveira Impressor del Rey N. S.
Anno 1661.

$200.00

FIRST EDITION of this sermon celebrating the birth of a daughter to the second Marquês de Marialva, D. Pedro António de Menezes (1658-1711), son of the first Marquês de Marialva, a hero of the Restauração who died in 1675. This daughter, D. Joaquina Maria Madalena da Conceição de Menezes (1691-1740), became the third Marquesa de Marialva.

Fr. Manoel de Gouvea (Estremoz, 1659-Lisbon, 1730), an Augustinian, was one of the most famed preachers of his time; Barbosa Machado lists a collection of Sermões varios in six parts, Lisbon, 1701-1723.


Capture of Dieuze (Lorraine) in the Thirty Years’ War


$700.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this rare tract. François de l’Hôpital (1573-1660), comte du Hallier and later Maréchal de France (1643) and duc de Rosnay (1651), was at this time serving as governor of Lorraine, in northeastern France. This account describes how Hallier captured Dieuze, which was incorporated into France. (As part of the Holy Roman Empire it was known as Duss.) Details are given of commanders,
troops, and movements. The report mentions Viviers, which was destroyed in 1642 at the order of Richelieu.

In 1635, Hallier was named a marshal of France.

This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs. The War significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence (the Restauração), since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.

* Arouca R233 (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Pública e Archivo Distrital de Évora).


Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

32. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* .... Lisbon: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). In good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Anotations* (AA8'). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IVIZO HISTÓRICO.
IVRIDICO,
POLITICO.

Sobre a paz celebrada entre as Coroas de França, & Castella, no anno de 1660.

Que escreve, & oferece
a
D. RODRIGO DE MENEZES,
Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo
Desembargador dos Aggrauos da Relação do Porto.

EM LISBOA.
Na Officina de Joam da Costa.

Anno M. DC. LXVI.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 35
Death of Louis XIII, Baptism of Louis XIV


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on the death of Louis XIII (“the Just”), the wishes of the people of France for a fortunate reign by his five-year-old son Louis XIV, and a description of the elaborate ceremonies involved in the baptism of Louis XIV.

News of events in France was of maximum importance for Portugal, as France was a principal ally in her war for independence from Spain.


34. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de, and D. João da Costa, 1.º Conde de Soure. Discurso politico que o Conde de Soure, Embaixador extraordinario de Sua Magestad e a elRey Christianissimo, deu ao Cardeal Mazarine em S. João da Luz, nas vistas que teve com Dom Luis de Haro, primeiro Ministro de Castella, quando começo a tratar a paz. Mostrase por 27 razoes forçosisimas, como França por justiça, & por conveniencia não devia fazer a paz sem inclusão de Portugal. Foi impresso em Pariz na língoa Franceza no anno de 1659. Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, impressor delRey N.S., 1661. 8°, twentieth-century sheep (third quarter?), smooth spine with fillets in blind and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt short author, title, place and date, covers with borders ruled in blind, blind tooling at corners. Woodcut initials on second preliminary leaf
First Edition in the original Portuguese, rare. A translation into French had been printed in Paris in 1659. Apparently it is *Raisons fort puissantes pour faire voir l’obligation qu’a la France d’appuyer l’intérêt de Portugal dans le traité de la paix*, Paris, 1659, of which only one copy seems to exist, at the Bibliothèque nationale de France. D. João da Costa, first Conde de Soure, Ambassador of Portugal to France, had his secretary, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, draw up these strenuous objections to France negotiating a separate peace with Spain, shortly prior to the conclusion of the Treaty of the Pyrenees. Cardinal Mazarin was greatly annoyed. In fact the printing of this manifesto in French translation in Paris in 1659 caused such consternation that the Cardinal ordered the imprisonment of the printer and translator; the translator sought asylum in the home of the Portuguese Ambassador.

The Treaty of the Pyrenees resulted in withdrawal of France’s support for Portuguese independence at a crucial juncture, allowing Spain to advance against Portugal with renewed vigor. Nevertheless Portugal was able to resist, and Spain recognized Portuguese independence in the Treaty of Lisbon, 1668.

In the preliminary leaves are included an introduction by Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo addressed to the Portuguese king, stating that the publication at this time of the *Discurso* in the original Portuguese was to counter the protests against it by Mazarin (second preliminary leaf recto-third preliminary leaf recto). João de Royas e Azevedo presents similar arguments (bottom of third preliminary leaf recto-fourth preliminary leaf verso).

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (Lisbon 1618?-Alicante 1680) is known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Influenced by Colbert, he was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of much of India inevitably meant a drastic change in Portugal’s commerce and finance. It is ironic that his excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal’s economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Gerais in 1692.

Macedo received his degree in law from Coimbra University. He eventually became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had “hum estilo claro, e discreto.” Innocêncio notes, “Occupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d’elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram logar entre os classicos de primeira nota.”

**Provenance:** J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

to have another copy, which is complete and in similar condition to ours. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Portuguese Diplomat Assesses the Peace of the Pyrenees


FIRST EDITION of this interesting contemporary analysis of the likelihood for lasting peace between France and Spain following the 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees, which ceded Roussillon to France and was a turning point in the shift of European power from Spain to France. Giving a history of the long-standing enmity between France and Spain, Ribeiro de Macedo cites French claims to Spanish territories in the Peninsula and outside it (including Roussillon and Cerdeña, pp. 54-8, and Navarre, pp. 58-66), and Spanish claims to French territory. A lasting peace with France would have meant that Spain could devote more effort to subduing Portugal.

Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680), advisor to D. Pedro II and Ambassador to France and Spain, is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Defending industry’s importance to Portugal’s future, he stimulated private initiative and was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth. He favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. Along with Father António Vieira and Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello, he is considered one of the best writers of Portuguese prose during the seventeenth century.

36. MACEDO, João Campello de. *Instancia que faz o cerimonial dos bispos, as opiniões, que o Lecenciado Christovão Martínez, fundado nas rubricas do Missal Romano, traz no seu opusculo de Ritibus Sacris ...* Lisbon: Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1654. 4°, recent full burgundy morocco, plain spine with raised bands in five compartments, marbled endleaves. Woodcut initials. Upper margin trimmed close, but without touching text and without any loss. Clean and crisp. Overall in very good condition. (3, 1 blank, 28 ll.). Leaf A2 incorrectly signed A3; D4 incorrectly signed D2.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals with recent papal reforms of the Roman Missal and the ceremonies performed by bishops, countering Christovão Martins' *De ritibus sacris dubia selecta in rubricas Missalis Romani Sanctissimi Domini nostri Urbani VIII authoritate recogniti*, Lisbon 1652. Since one of the points of dispute involved proper handling of the sacrament, this was a delicate matter. Macedo cites a wide range of authorities in support of his position.

Campello de Macedo (d. 1666), treasurer of the royal chapel, published several works on ecclesiastical ceremonies; his *magnum opus*, *Thesouro de ceremonias*, Lisbon, 1657, went through six editions by 1734. He was a native of Obidos, and a member of the Ordem de Cristo.


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37. MASCARENHAS, Hieronymo [or Jeronimo]. *Oraçam exhortatoria e panegirica. Dissea ... no terceiro dia do Synodo, que aos outo do mes de Mayo de 1639 nella começou a celebrar o Illustrissimo, & Reverendissimo Senhor Dom Joanne Mendes de Tavora, Bispo de Coimbra, Conde de Arganil, do Conselho de sua Magestade. Offerecida a Dom Jorge Mascarenhas seu Pay, Marquez de Montalvão, Conde de Castellonovo ... Vizorey dos Estados do Brazil, & Capitão General das Armadas & Exercitos da Restauração de Pernambuco.* Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, 1640 [colophon: 1639]. 4°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (“243-266”). 24 ll.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these five discourses on the duties of the clergy. Mascarenhas, son of the governor of Brazil, was soon to flee to the arms of Spain. This oration was preached on the third day of a synod convened in May, 1639, by D. João Mendes de Távora, Bishop of Coimbra from 1638 to 1646. The work is dedicated to the author’s father, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, described on the title page as Marquês de Montalvão, Viceroy of Brazil, and Capitão-General das Armadas & Exércitos da
Restauração de Pernambuco. Mascarenhas had been named Marquês de Montalvão in late August 1639, after this sermon was preached, but before it was published. He was also Conde de Castelo Novo.

His son D. Jeronimo Mascarenhas, a native of Lisbon, had a reputation as an eloquent man and a learned historian. In 1640, refusing to acknowledge D. João as king of Portugal, he fled to Castile, where he was welcomed by Philip IV. His Campaña de Portugal por la parte de Extremadura el año de 1662, Madrid, 1663, was attacked by the Conde de Ericeira in Portugal restaurado for being disloyal and inexact. When Mascarenhas died in 1671, he was bishop of Segovia.

Unlike his son D. Jeronimo, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, who was serving as viceroy of Brazil in 1640, recognized D. João’s authority immediately. He sent a ship bearing his son D. Fernando Mascarenhas and the Jesuits António Vieira and Simão de Vasconcellos from Brazil to Lisbon to congratulate D. João and express the happiness of Brazil. When the travelers landed at Peniche, Jeronimo and another of his brothers had already fled to Spain; because of their connection to the traitors, the envoys from Brazil were treated as Spanish sympathizers. The Jesuit Francisco de Vilhena accused D. Jorge de Mascarenhas of disloyalty. As a result of this intrigue, he was removed from command in Brazil.

Unrecorded Contemporary Manuscript Translation of a Substantial Work  
By Portugal’s Foremost Seventeenth-Century Prose Stylist

38. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de. “Il gran picciolo. Vita e morte del serafino humano Francesco d’Assisi.” Manuscript on paper, in Italian. Ca. 1674? 4° (20.3 x 13.8 cm.), late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century stiff green wrappers. Full-page pen-and-ink coat of arms of the Princess d’Aveiro on recto of the first leaf. Written in ink by a single hand, minute but legible, with copious corrections and three pasted-on corrections. Lightly browned. The last 20 leaves are lightly dampstained; the last two leaves heavily so. A few edges lightly frayed, occasionally touching a letter. The ink has oxidized in places, eating 2 small holes through the first leaf. Overall in good condition. 39 leaves, apparently complete, in the following quires (all unsigned): I[4] [lacking leaves 3–4, probably blank], II[6], III[12], IV[2] [lacking leaf 2, probably blank], V[10], VI[8]. Quire IV wraps around quires V–VI, and quire I wraps around quires II–VI. $4,800.00

An apparently unpublished and unrecorded contemporary Italian translation of Manuel de Mello’s El mayor pequeño, first published Lisbon 1647, in Spanish, and subsequently printed at Lisbon 1650, Zaragoza 1675, and Alcalá 1681 and 1688, and in the
Given the numerous corrections to wording in the text, this may very well be the translator’s working copy. In his dedication, dated 10 November 1674 (?), the translator explains that, while acting as chaplain on a voyage from Lisbon to Italy, he did this translation from the edition in Manuel de Mello’s *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. The signature at the end of the dedication is difficult to decipher (“J. M … R.”?). The translator refers to himself several times as a Capuchin. He states that during his stay in Lisbon he acted as confessor to the dedicatee and that he carried the gift of a painting from her to Pope Innocent X’s grandchild the Principessa Ludovisia.

The dedicatee is “D. Maria Princípessa d’Avero,” who must be D. Maria Guadalupe de Lencastre (1630-1715), a noted painter (perhaps the painting sent to Italy was her own work?) and literary figure. She became sixth Duquesa de Aveiro in 1679, after her brother the fourth Duque de Aveiro transferred his allegiance to Spain and another brother, the fifth Duque, died. She is mentioned in Sousa’s *História genealógica da Casa Real Portuguesa* and Fr. Agostinho de Santa Maria’s *Santuariano mariano*. (See also Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* [1987] II, 34 and *Grande enciclopédia* III, 810.)

*El mayor pequeño* is a life of St. Francis of Assisi, for whom D. Francisco Manuel de Mello was named. It was written in 1646, while he was imprisoned in Portugal. He comments on it in his *Apologos dialogaes*: “Lipsio. Ouvi que neste livro vos arguião de confuso para historiador e de affectado para moral; que para livro de devoção comprehendia sobeja cultura, e para de relação reprehensível brevidade. Auctor. Confesso que nem Chronica nem Soliloquios; mas … para conduzir a gente a qualquer lectura honesta (quanto mais piedosa), he necessario dourar lhe a pirola, como ao enfermo” (quoted in Prestage, p. 216).

D. Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-1666) led a romantic and adventurous life and established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 men who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. Suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was jailed in Spain in 1640. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João’s rival for a lady’s affections. The year 1652 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1657 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Originally he wrote in Spanish; it was only when he had passed his fortieth year that he published his first work in Portuguese: *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose.

HISTORIA

DE

D. PEDRO TENORIO
ARCObISPO DE TOLEDO.

Dos libros.

POR EL D. EUGENIO NARBONA
natural de la ciudad de Toledo, su
Capellan.

Al S. S. Don Fernando Infante de
España, Cardenal de Roma,
Arcobispo de Toledo

CON PRIVILEGIO.

Impreso en Toledo, Por Iuan Ruyz de Pereda.
Año de M. DC. XXIII.
39. NARBONA, Eugenio. *Historia de D. Pedro Tenorio Arcobispo de Toledo. Dos libros* .... Toledo: Iuan Ruyz de Pereda, 1624. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small hole in spine, lacks ties), vertical manuscript lettering on spine. Title within double rule border, each page within single rule border. Woodcut initials. Light dampstaining and very light toning to a few leaves, otherwise crisp and clean. In fine condition. Signature of D. Manuel de Menezes, dated 1626, on title-page. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval on title-page and Pp2v, stamp and label on front flyleaf. (6 ll.), 150 ll. $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION; its next appearance was in the anthology *Obras clásicas para la historia de Toledo*, 1998. The subject was born in Talavera de la Reina, 1328, and died in Toledo, 18 May 1399. His Gallego family was living in Toledo, with strong economic interests in the region of Talavera. D. Pedro Tenorio began his ecclesiastical career as archdeacon in Toro, then becoming a canon in Zamora. After taking the side of the Trastamases in the Castilian civil war he was forced into exile in France and Italy, but made good use of this time, studying canon law at Rome, and consolidating his position within the Church.

He returned to Castile at the time of the establishment of the papacy in Avignon, participating in the battle of Nájera, where his brother lost his life and he was captured. Released seven months later, in 1371 he was appointed bishop and sent to the diocese of Coimbra. Against the views of Enrique II, Pope Gregory XI appointed him archbishop of Toledo. There he began a comprehensive reform of the ecclesiastical courts until finally Juan I brought him into the Royal Council.

He then produced a great monastic reform, participated in the war that attempted to win the Portuguese crown for the king of Castile, and played a key role in developing the Castilian position with regard to the schism in the West. With the death of Juan I, and the advent of Enrique III, as a member of the Council of Regency he suffered imprisonment due to involvement in the conspiracy of several clerics and nobles who wished to facilitate the invasion of Portugal. In 1393, released, he returned to his role in the Court.

He is most noted for work in the diocese of Toledo, and in the city in general, particularly in his ability to affect the construction of the cathedral and the Puente del Arzobispo, named in his honor, today called the Puente de San Martin.

Provenance: On D. Manuel de Menezes [or Meneses]. “Oficial da Armada, em que teve o posto de general … m. em 28-VII-1628” see Grande enciclopédia, XVI, 936-7; also Barbosa Machado, III, 310-2. The Casa de Cadaval, headed by the Dukes of Cadaval, was and remains one of the oldest, wealthiest and most important noble families of Portugal. They trace their lineage back to D. Nuno Alvares Pereira de Melo (1638-1727), the first Duke. The library, despite some dispersals, remains one of the nation’s most significant still in private hands. See Grande enciclopédia V, 365-8.

* Palau 187627. Salvá 3480. Heredia 6702. Not in HSA. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 249552087 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek LMU München); 760594306 (Colegio de Mexico, calling for [5], 150 h.); 433077187 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca, Universidad de Leon, Universidad de Valladolid); digitized copy 727387293 (Universidad de Salamanca). Not located in Copac.
40. *Noticias do que se tem passado no exercito turco de Vngria, & em Constantinopla, desde o combate de Harsan & vitória dos Imperiaes, até 8. de Novembro de 1687. Vindas em duas Cartas, a primeira de 8. de Outubro, & a segunda de 8. de Novembro do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1688. 4º, mid-twentieth-century blue-green wrappers. Woodcut vignette with two putti on title page. Woodcut initial on p. 2. In good condition. 16 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese.


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French and Spanish Battle for Perpignan

*41. OSORIO DE VARGAS, Diego.* *Relacion verdadera de la grande batalla, que hauo entre Franceses y Españoles, sobre el socorro de Perpiñan, a los 29 de Enero de 1642.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, vendese na rua nova, na logea de Paulo Craesbeeck, 1642. 4º, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Woodcut initial. In very good condition. Small blue-and-white paper label with manuscript shelfmark (?) in blank portion of leaf A1r. 8 pp. $650.00

First and only Portuguese Edition. The colophon states that this is a reprint of the Pamplona, 1642 edition printed “a costa da Iuan Veret.” The *Relacion* consists of “Copia de vna letra, que don Diego Osorio de Vargas escriuò de Perpiñan a don Alonso de Guzman Saavedra, y Quintanilla, sargento de Vallecas” (p. 2-8) dated 10 February 1642, with prefatory note on p. [1].

Why Seek Peace?

*42. [PELLICER DE OSSAU (SALAS) Y TOVAR, José]. Relacion de las causas que obligan a la Casa de Austria, a pedir pazes al Christianissimo Rey de Francia, y sus Confederados, en la Ciudad de Munster; nel año de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres a custa de Paulos [sic] Craesbeeck, 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Faint dampstain in lower corner; 6 cm. tear in A1 repaired without loss. Overall in good condition. Small blue and white paper label with presumed shelfmark in manuscript in blank portion of leaf A1r. Old ink foliation. 12 pp. $600.00

First and only Portuguese Edition of this rare tract from the period of Restoration (Restauração) of Portuguese independence. It was published in Madrid earlier the same year. Reverses on the part of the Spanish and Austrian Hapsburgs in the Thirty Years’ War greatly influenced the Portuguese cause.

Pellicer de Osau Salas y Tovar (1602-79) studied the humanities at Salamanca and Madrid, philosophy at Alcalá and canon and civil law at Salamanca. In 1642 he was appointed Chronicler of Castile and León, and in 1640 Chronicler of Aragon. His Lectiones solemnes a las obras de D. Luis de Gongora, Madrid 1630, is a sympathetic treatment of Gongora, whose style influenced Pellicer’s own. He also wrote the 1,130-verse poem El fenix y su historia natural, Madrid 1630.


Rival Fencing Masters in Seville

43. PIÑA, Domingo de, and Baltasar de los Reyes. Memorial de suplica, e informe que hazen, ofrecen, y ponen a los pies de el Illustissimo Cabildo de la Ciudad de Sevilla ... que han enseñado y enseñan la esclarecida, y provechosa ciencia de las armas .... (Seville?, ca. 1675). 4°, mounted into a modern portfolio. Large woodcut arms of Seville in typographical border on leaf preceding title page. Title page within typographical border. Very good condition. White card (5.2 x 8.9 cm) with “Ex Libris / / Jack Gorlin” printed in black tipped on to initial blank leaf recto. (1 blank), (1), 16 ll. $2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this petition which provides a fascinating look at the rivalries among Spanish fencing masters. Piña and Reyes had been imprisoned for operating a fencing school in Seville in apparent violation of a privilege granted to a
rival school conducted by Francisco de Roxas. While Roxas, a student of Juan Caro de Montenegro, followed the teachings of fencing master Luis Pacheco de Narváez, Piña and Reyes were disciples of Gerónimo Sanchez de Carranza. Piña and Reyes argue that, because Narváez’s teachings are merely a poor imitation of Carranza’s, they have much stronger qualifications for providing fencing instruction. Roxas, they scoff, is an illiterate shoemaker who cannot even read the writings of the great Carranza, let alone those of Narváez. Their petition provides much interesting information on Spanish fencing masters, quoting copiously from Spanish fencing manuals (with bibliographic citations) to prove Carranza’s superiority and mentioning many other fencing masters by name.

Although nothing seems to be known about Piña, Reyes is identified in the Memorial as the son of a fencing master, also named Baltasar.


Devaluation of Portuguese Currency

44. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Afonso VI, King of Portugal 1656-1683]. Dom Affonso por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Faço saber a vós que eu passei ora huma Ley por mim assinada, & passada por minha Chancellaria, da qual o treslado he o seguinte. Eu ElRey faço saber … que tendo consideração ao muito que conven usar do todos os meios justos de que se possa tirar dinheiro prompto para as necessidades presentes da defensa do Reyno ….

N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 20 November 1662. Folio (32.5 x 23 cm.), unbound. Woodcut initial, 3 woodcut diagrams in outer margin on recto of first leaf showing marks on coins. Foldlines, occasional slight separation without loss of text; light foxing. Uncut. In good condition. (2 ll.)

$850.00

In order to raise money “para as necessidades presentes da defensa do Reyno,” the king devalues the currency, decreeing that all gold coins stamped at a value of 3,500 réis be turned in to the Casa da Moeda, where they will be stamped 4,000 réis, and that coins worth a half and a quarter of that amount also be stamped anew. Woodcuts of the stamps appear at the side of the text. Penalties are set out for those who do not bring in their coins, or who do not accept the newly stamped coins in full payment. During the course of the Restauração, enormous military expenditures and a decline in overseas revenues led to repeated devaluation of the currency, about 175% from 1641 to 1668. (See Oliveira Marques, History of Portugal [1972] I, 277-8.)

RELACIÓN
VERDADERA
DE LA GRANDE BATALLA,
que hubo entre Franceses y Españoles,
sobre el socorro de perpiñanes,
los 29 de Enero de 1642.

Por diversas partes, y con
 gusto, supela la Rota de los Espanoles, sobre meter o no,
el socorro en Perpiñan: celebré en estos Países, por ser
modernísima, y mucho más gustosa para
cerá, cuando vean los desapasionados,
quienes mismos Castellanos; que jamás
saben dizer verdad, la confessan de plano
contra sí, como se verá en esta letra del Señor Don Diego, a que se debe dar entero
credito, sin embargo de ser de Español,
visto concordar con todos los auios,
que tratan de esta materia.

A Copía

Item 41
Guardians Against Prostitution, Gambling and Witchcraft

45. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Filippe II, King of Portugal, and Felipe III of Spain, 1598-1621]. Regimento dos quadrilheiros. Dom Filippe por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal .... (Lisbon?): n.pr., dated 12 March 1603. Folio (29.6 x 21 cm.), recent sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, text block edges rouged, blank leaves added by binder. Caption title. Light staining and a few small repairs to fore-edge margins, not affecting text. Overall in very good condition. A few early marginalia. (2 ll.). $900.00

Sets out rules for selecting quadrilheiros, or night watchmen, for Lisbon, each of whom is to hold office for three years and have twenty armed men at his call. The quadrilheiros represent the smallest unit of local law enforcement: they are to watch their quadrilhas for thieves, vagrants, men with bad reputations or foreigners, for brothels, gaming houses, places where witchcraft is practiced, and so on. Any suspects are to be turned in to the corregedor or the juiz do bairro. If the quadrilheiros fail to report such evil-doers, they risk a year of exile in Africa or being responsible for part of the penalty the convicted miscreant is sentenced to pay. Provisions are also made for capturing miscreants who flee into churches or into the homes of clergymen or nobles.

It is interesting to note that in current usage, quadrilheiro means a gangster or hoodlum.

❊ Arouca R50 (giving the date as 21 March). On quadrilheiros, see Grande enciclopédia XXIII, 779-80. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (giving the date as 12 March), and also notes a work with the same title, but of only 1 p., in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. Not in Hollis. Not in Melvyl.

Sumptuary Law

*46. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Pedro as Regent for D. Afonso VI, King of Portugal 1668-1683; later D. Pedro II, 1683-1706]. Pregmatica e ley por que Sua Alteza ha por bem pellos respeitos nella declarados prohibir os trajes, vestidos de Seda com ouro, guarnições de fitas, ouro, prata, dourados, bordados coches de seis mulas, & o mais que nella se declara. Lisbon: Por Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor de Sua Alteza, 1677. Folio (28.5 x 19.2 cm.), disbound. Title page within typographical border, with large woodcut royal arms of Portugal surmounted by a crown and flanked by two male figures holding staffs with flags of the Order of Christ; below are an armillary sphere and a pelican; signed I. Jegher (i.e., Jan Jegher). Two woodcut initials, the first rather elegant, 4.5 cm. high. Light dampstains, some soiling on final blank page. Horizontal foldlines. In good condition. (4 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this law which forbids the use of gold or silver as decoration (except in a few cases, in small amounts, and when the fabric was made in India), the wearing of long gowns except by the clergy and university students, and
clothing made from fabric not manufactured in Portugal. It also forbids ostentation at
funerals and on coaches. Anyone disobeying this law will not only be fined, but will be
forbidden to enter the presence of the king or any royal official.

Jan Christoffel Jegher (Antwerp, 1618-Antwerp, ca. 1666-7) was son of noted print-
maker Christoffel Jegher, who collaborated with Peter Paul Rubens. Jan worked for Plantin:
one of his earliest works was the Plantin colophon, based on a Rubens design.

Arouca P251. On efforts to increase Portuguese textile production and to reduce
the import of foreign luxury goods, see Hanson, Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal,
1668-1703. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates five copies, four
in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Uni-

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

First and only Edition in Portuguese.

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

Diplomatic Salvoes in the Second Anglo-Dutch War

48. Recopilaçam do que continha a carta delRey de Inglaterra de 14 de
Outubro de 1666 feita em reposta da que havia recebido dos Estados de
Olanda de 16 de Setembro, sobre a offerta da paz que o mesmo Rey lhes havia
feito em 14 de Agosto do mesmo anno. [Text begins:] No principio da Carta
agradece elRey aos Estados .... N.p.: n.pr., 1666?. 4°, disbound. Caption
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holes in gutter margin of first leaf, without loss. Minor soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Pages 17-26, signed B[1]-[5]. $150.00

Probably incomplete; we have been unable to identify the work from which it is taken.

This is a volley and return in the diplomatic part of the Second Anglo-Dutch War (4 March 1665-31 July 1667). Responding to a letter from the States General of Holland (16 September 1666) with a letter dated 14 October 1666, King Charles II of England makes five accusations against the Dutch. Paraphrased here, they include the fact that the Dutch have attacked British possessions in India and Africa and have mistreated diplomats assigned to Holland. Diplomatic intervention by the kings of France, Denmark, and Sweden is mentioned. The States General responded with a letter (translated here, pp. 22-26) that refuted the accusations point by point.

Among the specifics mentioned are a Dutch fortress in Cabo Verde, English naval maneuvers off the coast of Guiné and commercial competition there (relative to the slave trade?), actions against pirates from Algiers, and the actions of Dutch admiral Michel de Ruyter and the Earl of Marlborough (probably James Ley, third Earl, 1618-1665, naval commander killed at the Battle of Lowestoft).

Although it focuses purely on foreign affairs and diplomacy, King Charles's letter was written a mere month after the Great Fire of London (September 2-5) and toward the end of the Great Plague (1664-1666).


Naval Battle in Thirty Years’ War

49. Relação da vitória que o Duque de Bresse General da Armada de França, teve contra a de Castella, em a batalha que se derão a vante de Cartagena aos 4 de Setembro passado, comosta de vinte & sinco navios de guerra, a saber; sinco galeões, seis navios frangues, & 14 fragatas de Dunquerque, a qual desbaratou com perdido de quatro navios: em que entrou a Capitania de Napoles, hum galeão, & mais dous navios com 170 peças de artilleria, & 1500 homens entre mortos, & prisioneiros. [Colophon]

Lisbon: Ant. Alvarez, 1643. 4º, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Very good condition, with some underlining in ink. Small paper label with shelfmark covers one letter in the caption title. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes a naval engagement off Cartagena, on the southeast coast of Spain, on September 4, 1642, between the French, under the Duc de Bresse, and the Spanish. Details are given of the troops and types of ships involved, and of the actions of the duke and his subordinates over the course of several days.

This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs. The War
significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence, since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.


First and Only Edition in Portuguese.


Masaniello Leads Creation of Independent Neapolitan Republic


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare account of a 1647 rebellion in Naples led by Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello), a fisherman, against the rule of Philip IV of Spain. The rebellion briefly created an independent Neapolitan republic, which lasted only until 1648 but remains a celebrated moment in the history of Naples. Not surprisingly, few if any accounts of this rebellion were printed in Spanish dominions. This one appeared
in Portugal, which had declared its independence of Spanish rule in 1640 and was still at war with Spain. The relevance of all this for the Portuguese war of independence is summed up on f. A4v.

This Relação begins with a recap of the history of Naples and Sicily under French and Spanish rule (including the Sicilian Vespers), briefly describes the recent rebellion in Sicily (ff. A1v-A2r), then moves on to a detailed account of the rebellion in Naples (ff. A2r-A4v). The central characters are Masaniello and the viceroy of Naples, Rodrigo Ponce de León, fourth Duke of Arcos, but the names and actions of many others are also included.

On ff. A4v-A6v is the full text of the agreement between the viceroy and the people of Naples, dated Naples July 12, 1647. In it the viceroy grants Neapolitans limited self-government, promises restrictions on taxes, and exempts them from the crime of lèse majesté. Masaniello and his companions promise to march to the church of Sta. Maria de Constantinopola and lay down their arms.

In the 1640s, Spain was dealing with rebellions in Portugal, the Netherlands, and Catalonia, and was embroiled in the Thirty Years’ War. In Sicily and Naples (Europe’s second-largest city), the hefty taxes imposed to raise money for war expenses had caused much unrest.

Habsburgs vs. Bourbons, with Catalan Rebels Caught in the Middle


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Very rare tract dealing with military struggles between French and Spanish forces in the north of Italy, south of France, and Catalonia: Savoy, Perpignan, Roussillon, and Milan are mentioned. The author mentions the names of military leaders, the strength of the troops they commanded, and how many on each side were taken prisoner or killed. This was a minor action in the brutal course of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire, and evolved into a battle between the Bourbons and Habsburgs.

Leaves 3v-4r include the leaders’ agreements on behalf of the kings of Spain and France regarding the withdrawal of troops and artillery from Les Salces (Languedoc-Roussillon region in south-central France), including mention that the Catalans will be allowed to withdraw as well. Although the 1640 rebellion in Catalonia (the “Reapers’ War”
or Guerra dels Segadors) failed, it significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence, since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.


**Lavishly Illustrated Guide to Rome**

**Palladio on Roman Antiquities and a Three-Day Itinerary for Tourists**

53. [ROME. Girolamo Franzini and Andrea Palladio]. *Las cosas maravillosas dela Sancta Ciudad de Roma. En donde se trata delas Yglesias, Estaçiones, Reliquias, y Cuerpos Santos que ay en ella y de diversos casamientos de pobre Donzellas, que se hazen. Con la guia Romana, que enseña facilmente à los Estrangeros el modo de Hablar las cosas mas notables de Roma. Los nombres de los sumos pontifices, Emperadores y Reyes Christianos. De nuevo corregidas, ampliadas, y adornadas con bellísimas figuras. Con una anadidura de todas las cosas hechas por Clemente VIII hasta Urbano VIII. Las siete Maravillas del Mundo, y otras cosas notables.* Rome: Por Guillermo Faccioto, 1628. 8°, eighteenth-century sheep (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments. Title page in red and black with typographical border and woodcut arms of the dedicatee, Cardinal Don Gaspar de Borja y Velasco. Profusely illustrated throughout with large woodcuts in text. Woodcut initials on pp. 3, 134. Typographical tailpieces on pp. 19, 22, 122, 130, 132, 161 and 181. Divisional title on p. [133] with same imprint but different typographical border, and large woodcut vignette. Some light browning, occasional waterstains, and small ink stains. Crude repairs to verso of the full-page woodcut of St. Peter’s (pp. [12-3] with text on pp. 11 and 14). Cellophane tape repair (3.5 cm.) on p. 4. Still, in good condition overall. Pictorial bookplate of Alexandre Corrêa de Lemos on verso of title page. 184 pp. Leaf A5, with pp. 9-10, misbound between A7 and A8. $450.00

Immensely popular, densely packed pilgrims’ guidebook to Rome, illustrated with 60 woodcuts of churches and antiquities plus two profile busts. The guide first appeared in Rome, 1589. A second edition was published in Rome later the same year, followed by
DOM AFFONSO
POR GRÁCIA DE DEUS REI DE
Portugal, & dos Algarves, daí e & da Terra, ma-
en Afins, Senhor de Guinea, & da Ceguinha,
mais navegadores, comerciantes de Espanha, Arábia, Perú,
& da India; & c. Fez saber a

Que ou seforera a Ley promissinnada, &
posteriormente Chancellaria de qual o treu-
lando heo seguinte.

V E. Rey fez saber ao Rey das Armas, e ao
Rey das Armas, e ao

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many more editions over the next two centuries. Many of the editions have significant differences from one another.

The section on Roman antiquities by the celebrated Italian architect Andrea Palladio was first published separately, Rome 1554, before being joined to the guide-books published by Franzini and others; its first appearance in Spanish was in the original 1589 edition.

Following the title page and dedication leaf, signed in print by Pedro Antonio Faccioto (pp. 3-4), the guide opens with a list of Rome’s seven principal churches, each accompanied by an illustration, short history, description of the interior, and list of indulgences granted to visitors (pp. 5-30). Rome’s remaining churches, by neighborhood, are described more briefly on pp. 30-66; a few are illustrated. A three-day itinerary for visitors, heavy on Roman ruins, is given on pp. 75-98. Palladio’s brief notes on the history, topography, customs, infrastructure, architecture, etc. of ancient Rome appear with the divisional title, Antigüedades de la Ciudad de Roma, sacadas, y recopiladas brevemente de todos los autores antiguos, y modernos…. (pp. 133-181).

The Seven Wonders of the World, each with an illustration, are described on pp. 125-132. Other handy references for visitors to the Eternal City include “Estaciones de las iglesias de Roma” (pp. 67-74); lists of popes, Roman kings and emperors, and rulers of Spain, France, and Venice (pp. 99-122); and distances within Italy (“Postas principales,” pp. 182-4).

* Cf. Schudt, *Le guide di Roma* 166 for what is likely an earlier issue, dated 1627. This edition not in Palau, which cites the first two of 1589, then 1648, 1651, 1661, 1678, etc. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia. OCLC: 258191264 (no location given; partly catalogued in German). This edition not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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**Sermon Preached by a Jesuit in Recife, Pernambuco**

54. SÁA, P. António de, S.J. *Sermão da conceiçam da Virgem Maria Nossa Senhora, que pregou ... na Igreia Matriz do Recife de Pernambuco anno de 1658.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Ioseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, disbound. Woodcut emblem of the Society of Jesus within a rose on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3. Woodcut tailpiece of flowers in a goblet on p. 19. Lower margin shaved close, affecting some catchwords and signatures on leaves B1 and B3 rectos. Overall in good condition. 19 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION [?], variant “B”. The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none is listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Palha and Monteverde list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

According to Porbase, derived from the cataloguing of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: “Existem três variantes: A) na p. 3, tarja tipogr. diferente e, no final do texto, vinheta xilogr. com cesto de flores (por. ex., RES. 3005/18 P); B) na p. 3, tarja tipogr.
diferente e, no final do texto, vinhetas xilogr. com taça de flores (por ex., RES. 1349/17 P); C) na p. de ft., diferenças na rosa xilogr. e na linha tipogr., na p. 3 tarja tipogr. diferente, no final do texto vinhetas xilogr. com rosa (TR. 5554/12 P).".

* Arouca S1. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; Período colonial p. 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocência I, 263. Leite, Historia da Companhia de Jesus no Brazil IX, 108-9. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, Additions 1471-1700, p. 50; JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/6 (Variant “A”; appears to be a different edition, albeit with the type closely copied line by line, one from the other; priority not established). Rodrigues 2158 and 2162: “rarissimo.” Monteverde 4686. Not in Bosch. NUC: DLC, InU, DCU-IA, CST. OCLC: 38628152 (University of Dayton, Lilly Library-Indiana University, Stanford University Libraries, Universidad de Valladolid); 892321668 (Universitat de Barcelona); 458836896 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 807746139 (no location given). Porbase, locating twenty-five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, describing three variants (the present example is variant “B” of which there are seven copies). Not located in Copac.

**On the Porziuncola, by an Eminent Franciscan Orator**

55. SÃO FRANCISCO, João de, O.F.M. *Sermão do Santo Jubileo da Porziuncula, favor especial concedido por Christo S.N. à Religião dos Menores*. ... Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeckiniana, 1649. 4°, loose in modern wrappers. Woodcut initial. Large woodcut tailpiece at end. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 19 p. $250.00

FIRST EDITION. The author, a Franciscan, was one of the best orators of his time. He served as Guardião of São Francisco de Xabregas, where this sermon was preached. Other works include the *Poema heroico, vitorioso sucesso, e gloriosa vitoria do exercito de Portugal sobre a hostilidade da cidade de Evora*, 1663, He died in 1675.

The Porziuncola is a small church within the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli near Assisi; the Franciscan movement began there.


**Jurisdictional Dispute Between Church and Crown**

56. SIQUEIRA, Luis Martins de. *Informação em direito com que se satisfaz per parte das Ordens militares de Santiago, & S. Bento de Avis, a todas as propostas, & duvidas que contra ellas move o Reverendo Arcebispo d’Evora*. Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1630. Small folio, early eighteenth-century mottled sheep (spine defective at foot; split of ca. 9 cm. to rear joint at foot of spine; some scraping and other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title in gilt
PREGMATICA

E

LEY

POR QUE SVA ALTEZA HA

por hbm peUos respeitos n ella declarados prohibir os trajes, vestidos de Sedu com ouro, guarniçoeds de fias, ouro, prata, dourados, bordados coches de seis mul-

las, & o mais d nella se declara.

LISBOA.
Por Antonio Cacabreck de Mella, Impressao de Sua Altera
Anno 1677.
FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. The case involved jurisdictional disputes between the Orders of Santiago and Aviz on the one hand, and the Archbishop of Évora on the other. Given the date, there is probably a political element here: the procurador geral defending the military orders repeatedly cites the privileges granted to the Orders in Spain as well as Portugal. By this time the king was master of both orders, so that Philip IV of Spain could dispose of their property in Portugal as he wished, to the irritation of the Portuguese clergy, who claimed that members of the Orders were not independent of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Included are excerpts from papal bulls granting privileges to the Orders as early as 1529, and rulings of the Council of Trent.

Little is known of the author except that he was procurador geral of the military orders of Santiago and São Bento de Avis.


Madrid Shoemakers Lament Royal Decree

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

57. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. La premática que su Magestad ha mandado hazer para que las iusticias destos reynos tassen y moderen el precio que ha de valer el Calçado, y lo a ello perteneciente, hecha esta año de M.D.LII. [Colophon] Alcalá de Henares: en casa del señor Juan de Brocar que santa gloria aya [title page: Vendense en casa de Calcedo el Librero en Alcala], a xxiiiij. dias del mes de Octubre, M.D.lii. (24 October 1552). Folio (29.2 x 19.7 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Woodcut (19.2 x 15.2 cm) occupies most of title page (a good impression): the great coat of arms of Carlos I, set against a double-headed...
eagle whose feet rest on 2 pillars with Carlos’s motto “Plus Ultra”; the eagle and arms are flanked by elaborate columns supporting a pediment, and encircled by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above, 2 cherubs bear standards with initials (I.D.V. and M.F.C.), and at the very top is a frieze bearing the words “Carolus V. Imperator Rex Hispanie.” All this is enclosed in a single-rule border. Five woodcut initials in text, ranging from 8- to 5-line. Gothic redonda type, 38 lines. Two leaves (b2-3) lightly browned. Faint rust-mark from paper clip at top of title page. A few small brown spots. Overall in fine to very fine condition. (8 ll.), signed a-b4. $2,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

The elegant, elaborate woodcut showing the arms of Carlos I is the work of Juan de Vingles, who signed it with his initials ("I.D.V.") on the flag of the cherub at the upper left. (The initials “M.F.C.” on the other side are mentioned in García Vega, but
Vingles, who specialized in title pages and borders, was one of the most influential artists in sixteenth-century Spain: “Fue enorme la dispersión y subsistencia en el empleo de sus grabados por parte de impresores dentro del siglo XVI.” Among his works are the exquisite woodcuts for Spain’s first calligraphy manual, _Arte subtilissima_, written by Juan de Yciar and first published in Zaragoza, 1548, and the woodcuts for the _Siéte Partidas_. In the _Siéte Partidas_, 1542, printed by Juan de Brocar in collaboration with Guillermo de Millis from Medina del Campo, Brocar first used a Juan de Vingles woodcut of the royal Spanish arms. That version was quite dark, and in later publications Brocar used a somewhat modified version. (See Martín Abad I, 91-92 for illustrations.) The woodcut arms in this 1552 _Prematica_ correspond to the modified version, and are larger than the early version: 19.2 x 15.2 cm., as opposed to the 18.4 x 14.6 cm., given in Martín Abad for the original version.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Local Government in Salamanca**

*Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods*

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

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

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local ayuntamientos to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. Here the officials at Salamanca announce prices for over a hundred types and sizes of shoes for men, women, and children, ranging from slippers to boots, in materials from the crudest cowhides to the finest cordovan leather. A shoe of cordovan leather “a la morisca” of 5 puntos can be sold for a maximum of 29 maravedis, while one of 13 puntos can be sold for 69 maravedis. Prices for leather bottles of various sizes (cueros para vino) range from 51 to 119 maravedis (ff. A9v-10r). A supplementary decree on the final leaf clarifies issues regarding herretes (leather cords?). The names of members of the local government are mentioned, as well as Salamanca manufacturers and sellers of leather goods, with the locations of their shops.

Price regulations such as these were an attempt to resolve severe shortages of basic commodities in Spain. The influx of gold from the Americas that began in the 1520s eventually led to massive inflation in the Spanish economy. Spanish goods were priced
Item 57
out of European markets, and shortages in clothing, shoes, and other basic goods became common throughout Spain. Mistakenly believing that the shortages were occurring because too many goods were shipped abroad, D. Carlos slapped on export restrictions. In May 1552 he prohibited the export of wool, silk, and leather goods from Spain, except to the Spanish colonies in America. Within a few years the export restrictions led to an economic depression, and merchants and the cortes were pleading with the crown to revoke them; but the restrictions remained in place for more than a decade.

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

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


**Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545**

59. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabel, King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. Leyes del q[ua]dernuo d[e] las re[n]tas de las alcaualas y fra[n]quezas. Hecho enla vega de granada: por el qual el rey y la reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes delos otros q[ua]dernos fechos de antes. MDxlv. [Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: en las casas de Juan Cromberger que dios aya en gloria, acabose a ij. de Enero ... M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and
floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. 
Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries. Tabla (f. 
xxvii verso-xxviii recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint 
dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal 
soiling in rest of text. Overall in good to very good condition. A few 
early (sixteenth-century) marginal notes in Spanish and Latin, and some 
equally early underlining. xxviii leaves, signed a²⁸. $5,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Evora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528, while still maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who ran it until 1528 using his and his father’s name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan’s claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan’s widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son, Jacome Cromberger, who remained active
until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina’s *Arte de navegar*.


### Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1550

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

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

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

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

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

Juan de Junta, one of a family of Florentine printers, founded a printing dynasty in Spain that lasted until the early seventeenth century. He first printed in Burgos in 1527, and leaving the press in the hands of employees, established a press in Salamanca in 1532 that he operated for twenty years. He specialized in legal and liturgical works, but also printed many works by professors at the University of Salamanca, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, and Herán Núñez de Guzmán. Junta’s business included not only printing but bookselling, binding, and editing.
Tasa y ordenanza hecha por prouision Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odrena.

ENSALAMANCA,
Por Andrea de Portonari.
M. D. LII.
Extremely Rare Account of a Shipwreck Off the Cape of Good Hope
With Important Historical and Ethnographic Information
For Southeast Africa

61. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa Esperança, de que era capitão mór Luís de Miranda Henriques no anno de 1647.... Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. $35,000.00

ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the História trágico-marítima; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, “I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada, III, 214” (“An Introduction to the História trágico-marítima,” in Miscelânea de estudios em honra do Prof. Hernani Cidade, p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it “excessively rare” (Quaderni portoghesi V [Pisa 1979], 107). Inocêncio and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels Sacramento and Nossa Senhora de Atalaya set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship’s survivors were unaware of the other’s misfortune until the company from the Sacramento discovered the wreckage of Nossa Senhora de Atalaya. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the Sacramento, only 5 Portuguese and 4 slaves lived through the rigors of the trip. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as Thesoureiro-mór in Lisbon. He had been aboard Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King’s command. Teixeira Feo’s moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation and native population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.

of the differences between this 1650 edition and its eighteenth-century counterfeit, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafações em Portugal no séc. XVIII*, pp. 234-9; a footnote on p. 234 states “Desta edição só temos conhecimento da existência de um exemplar, que faz parte do acervo bibliográfico do A.N.T.T.”. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 67847640 (Bibliotheek Universiteit Leiden). Not located in Porbase, which cites three copies (“aparado”) and a microfilm of the eighteenth-century counterfeit edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus another copy of the counterfeit edition at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac, which cites one copy each of the eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century editions, both at British Library.

**Treaty of Westphalia: Redefining Sovereignty**

62. [TREATY]. *Tratado e artigos da paz. Entre as Coroas de França, & Hespanha exibidos em Munster, pello Senhor Duque de Longauilla, & Condes de Auòs, & Seruiant, Embaixadores, & Plenipotentiarios do Rey Christianissimo.* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Por Manoel da Sylva, 1651. 4°, old vellum (more recent endpapers; a bit warped). Caption title. Seven-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (243 to 254) in upper outer corners of each leaf recto. Old paper shelfmarks in upper inner corner of front cover (rectangular) and near lower inner corner of front cover, extending over spine on to back cover (oval). [12 ll.]. $600.00

Very rare Lisbon printing, in Portuguese, of this treaty, the French-Spanish component of the Peace of Munster, or Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years’ War in 1648. Portugal had declared her independence from Spain in 1640, and had been counting on French support to maintain it.

The Treaty of Westphalia incorporated four basic principles:

1. The principle of the sovereignty of nation-states and the concomitant fundamental right of political self-determination;
2. the principle of (legal) equality between nation-states;
3. the principle of internationally binding treaties between states; and,
4. the principle of non-intervention of one state in the internal affairs of other states.

That is why the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) is so crucial in the history of international political relations. This important series of treaties formed the basis for the modern international system of independent nation-states. In fact, it marked the beginning of an international community of law between sovereign states of equal legal standing, guaranteeing each other their independence and the right of their peoples to political self-determination.

Thus, the Treaty defined these new principles of sovereignty and equality among states in order to establish a durable (eternal) peace and friendship among them, within a mutually acceptable system of international law, based on internationally binding treaties. This was a revolutionary approach to international relations because, for the first time, it established a system that respected peoples’ rights and that relied on international law, rather than on brute force and the right of the strongest to regulate interactions between states.

A fifth principle was also present in the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648, and it is the idea that in order to achieve an enduring peace, magnanimity, concessions and
Leyes del ñáderonu

eu vías réas de las alcualas y fra

quezas. Hecho en la vega de granada

por el que el rey e los reynanos

señores reúcan todas las otras le-

yes de otros ñáderos

sechos de antes.

MD. D.X.V.
RELACÃO DO NAVFRAGIO.

QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS: Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa esperança; de que era Capitão mor Luis de Miranda Henriques, no anno de 1647.

OFRERECEA A MAGESTADE
DEL REI DOM JOÃO O IV.
nesso Senhor.

BENTO TEIXEIRA FEO.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Na Oficina Graesbeckiana, Anno 1650.

Item 61
cooperation had to be shown by the victorious parties. It was the beginning of a genuine international constitution for humanity, the advent of a new international order and a big step forward for civilization.

The results of the treaties were wide-ranging. Among other things, the Netherlands now officially gained independence from Spain, ending the Eighty Years’ War, and Sweden gained Pomerania, Wismar, Bremen and Verden. The power of the Holy Roman Emperor was broken, and the rulers of the German states were again able to determine the religion of their lands. The treaty also gave Calvinists legal recognition. Three new great powers arose from this peace; Sweden, the Dutch Republic and France.

The majority of the treaty’s terms can be attributed to the work of Cardinal Mazarin, who was the de facto leader of France at the time. France came out of the war in a far better position than any other power and was able to dictate much of the treaty.

Another important result was that it laid to rest the idea of the Holy Roman Empire having secular dominion over the entire Christian world. The nation-state would be the highest level of government, subservient to no other.

It is often said that the Peace of Westphalia initiated modern diplomacy, as it marked the beginning of the modern system of nation-states (or “Westphalian states”). This interpretation comes from the treaty’s role as the first acknowledgment of each country’s sovereignty. Subsequent European wars were not about issues of religion, but rather revolved around issues of state. This allowed Catholic and Protestant powers to ally, leading to a number of major realignments. It also cemented Germany’s internal divisions, preventing it from uniting into one nation-state. It is the Peace of Westphalia that is most often pointed to as the foundation for studying international relations.


63. VIEGAS, Nuno. Sermão que pregou o P. Fr. Nuno Viegas Carmelita Calçado, lente de prima de theologia, & M. Regente dos estudos em o Convento do Carmo de Lisboa, aos 18. de Nouembro de 1644. Em acçam de graças de merce grande, que o Sancto Christo Captiuo fez aos deuotos navegantes do Pataxo N. Senhora da Ajuda Fieis de Deos, vindo da India no mesmo anno .... Lisbon: Antonio Alvarez, 1645. 4°, modern boards, title and date stamped in gilt on upper board. Large title-page woodcut of Christ laid out on a bier. Woodcut initial and tailpiece. Small dampstain in lower inner corner. Overall in very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation, “185-197” in upper outer corner of each leaf recto, covering some of the printed page numbers. (1 l.), 26 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon preached in thanksgiving for the safe arrival of N. Senhora da Ajuda, which sailed from India in 1644 and was nearly shipwrecked in a violent storm off the Cape. The author also mentions a ship carrying
Carmelite missionaries to Maranhão in 1638, which was captured by the Moors and later ransomed (pp. 15-6).

Viegas became a Carmelite in 1623. He taught in Lisbon, where he died in 1666.


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

64. Vigessima relaçam historica, pertencente ao estado, successos, & progressos da Liga Sagrada contra Turcos: publicada nesta Corte de Lisboa a 12. de janeiro, do anno de 1687 .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1687. 4°, disbound, in folding marbled cardboard case with calf label. Woodcut vignette of floral basket on title page. Woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp., 1 folding engraved map (30 x 38.5 cm.) signed “Duarte fecit.” $900.00

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

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

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

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

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