November 14, 2017

Special List 283

Catalunya

Items marked with an asterisk (*) will be shipped from 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 283

Catalunya

Advice on Irrigation

1. [ALGUER, Francisco de Paula]. Plan sinóptico de las acequias [sic] del Rio Turia con varias observaciones. Dedicado á la Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia por uno de sus individuos. Valencia: Benito Monfort, 1828. 4°, early quarter calf (light wear), flat spine with crimson lettering piece, gilt title. Title-page lightly spotted, otherwise clean and crisp. In very good condition. (10 ll.), 1 folding table. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The source of the Rio Turia is in the Montes Universales (province of Teruel). Until it reaches the city of Teruel it is called the Rio Guadalaviar; after that, as the Rio Turia, it flows southeast to the Mediterranean Sea at Valencia. It has always been an important source of irrigation. This volume lists thirty-five irrigation projects near Valencia that use river water, giving the names of farms, mills, and fábricas that use the water. It was the intention of the author, a member of the Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia, to make this information available so that similar irrigation projects could be established elsewhere.

*j Palau 7279 and 228215. Ruiz Lasala 990. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.


Includes an overview of the history of bookbinding, a description of the process of binding, a description of historical styles of binding (from Bizantino to Art-Nouveau), reproductions of Spanish decrees relating to bookbinding, a glossary, and a bibliography. The second volume (and part of the first) contains a list of binders who participated in the exhibition of Valencian bookbinding, with illustrations of their works.
Critiques of Spanish Literature, Morals, Historiography, and More

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

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

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


Rebellion in Catalunya

OCLC Locates No Copies in the United States

4. FABRO BREMUNDAN, Francisco. *Historia de los hechos del Serenissimo Señor Don Juan de Austria, en el principado de Cataluña. Parte I* [all published]. Zaragoza: En la Emprenta de Diego Dormer, 1673. Folio (28.2 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners and leather ties recently added), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Elegant woodcut initials and factotums. Large woodcut head- and tailpieces. Browning to a few leaves. A crisp, wide-margined copy, in fine to very fine condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank portion of title and final front flyleaf at front; same flyleaf has old paper label with inventory number (“1194”), shelfmark (“D-7-VIII-2693”), and location (“A-8-I-11”). A few early marginalia. Engraved portrait, (1 blank, 5 ll.), 458 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extremely detailed account of D. Juan of Austria’s campaign in Catalunya to 1652, with information not only on military maneuvers but on debates over strategy and tactics. It includes transcriptions of many letters and documents
plus a summary of events beginning in early 1640, when Catalunya first revolted. The promised second part, which would have included Mortara’s actions, never appeared.

D. Juan of Austria, illegitimate son of King Philip IV, was sent to Catalunya in mid-1651 to oust the French. After Barcelona surrendered to the Spanish in October 1652, the French were left with only frontier outposts in Catalunya. In the meantime, Portugal had seized her chance to secede, and military efforts on these two fronts had a disastrous effect on Spain. D. Juan of Austria was defeated by Schomberg at the battle of Ameixial in 1663, and he led the 1677 golpe de estado that wrested power out of the hands of Valenzuela, the favorite of D. Carlos II.

Fabro Beemundan served for twelve years as D. Juan’s secretary. He also published a massive five-volume work on the Turkish wars, Madrid 1684-1690.

Provenance: The Dukes of Cadaval headed one of the most distinguished families in Portugal. Their origins derive from Dom Álvaro of Bragança, Lord of Tentúgal, Póvoa, Buarco and Cadaval, 4th male son of Dom Ferdinand I, 2nd Duke of Bragança. The title was created on 26 April 1645 by King João IV of Portugal to his distant cousin, Dom Nuno Álvares Pereira de Melo (1638-1727), who was already 3rd Marquis of Ferreira and 5th Count of Tentúgal. See Grande enciclopédia V, 365-8.


Lynch, Spain Under the Habsburgs II, 101-8. NUC: MnU, NjP, CaVaU, WaPS, ViU, ICN. OCLC: 311697143 (Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Wurttembergische Landesbibliothek); 68687205 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Universiteit Utrecht); 461320792 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 465673188 (Danish National Library). Copac locates a copy each at Aberdeen University, National Library of Scotland, Oxford University, and Southampton University. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Niederländische Nationalbibliothek, and Biblioteca nazionale centrale-Roma.

Scholarly Rendition of a Medieval Catalan Cookbook


$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scholarly edition of a medieval cookbook in Catalan, written in Valencia ca. 1324- the oldest surviving cookbook from that region. It survives in two manuscript copies. Rudolf Grewe (1927-1994), historian and gastronome, produced the best edition to date of the Barcelona manuscript, which is one of two known versions of the *Libre de Sent Soví*. It includes more than two hundred recipes.
IVIZO
HISTORICO
IVRIDICO,
POLITICO.

Sobre a paz celebrada entre as Coroas de França & Castella, no anno de 1660.
Que escreveu & ofereceu
A D. Rodrigo de Menezes.

D. Artes Barro, de Macedo
Desembargador dos Aggrevos da Relação do Porto.

EM LISBOA.
Na Officina de Ioan. da Costa.
Anno M. DC. LXVI.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Domingo Mendes,ervo de 1660.
Colonel Mélac Destroys Speyer

6. GUTHOFNUNG, Martin. Traducción de una carta alemana, escrita de Spira à 29 de Junio deste presente año 1689 que el Licenciado Martin Guthofnung, natural de aquella Ciudad, y Estudiante en Lerida, ofrece a la Inclita Nacion Catalana. En congratulacion, y norabuena de la magnanima hazaña con que el Exercito Francès, puesto en fuga, que dô excluydo del Principado. Y para anuncio de otras cumplidissimas vitoriás esta Campaña. Publicada el Sábado 6 de Agosto. [Colophon] Madrid: Por Sebastian de Armendariz, Librero de Camara de su Magestad, y Curial de Roma, en la Imprenta de Antonio Roman, (1689). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Light soiling on final page and a small hole, touching 3 letters. In good to very good condition. 11, (1) pp. $400.00

First Edition thus: a Spanish translation of a German letter (pp. 6-11), preceded by a survey of events in Europe written near the beginning of the Nine Years’ War by a student at Lérida for his Catalan compatriots.

The letter describes the destruction of Speyer by French troops under General Ezéchiel du Mas, comte de Mélac. Mélac was charged by Louis XIV of France and his minister Louvois with destroying enemy lands, rather than seeking major military engagements. Carrying out the order “Brûlez le Palatinat!,” Mélac so ravaged the present southwestern Germany that his name became synonymous with “murderer and arsonist”. The author describes the destruction of the cathedral (which dated to the eleventh century), the home of the Elector of Trier, the Jesuit College, and other major buildings, as well as the violent deaths of many residents. In the cathedral, the bones of eight Holy Roman Emperors were thrown out of their graves, which were then filled with wine and liquor. Mélac’s name appears near the end, when he orders a Lutheran minister to preside over a funeral for Mélac’s dog. The destruction of Heidelberg (for the first time), Landau, and Oppenheim are mentioned briefly. The author bitterly accused the French of learning how to kill and destroy from their allies, the Turks.

The latest event mentioned seems to date to late June 1689, when the French garrison at Kaiserswerth (near Düsseldorf) surrendered to the Dutch and Brandenburg.

After the death without issue in 1685 of Charles II, Elector Palatine, Louis XIV of France claimed that the title should pass to the Duchess of Orléans, Charles’s sister and Louis’s sister-in-law. The dispute over the succession provided the pretext for the French invasion of the Palatinate in 1688, which began the Nine Years’ War (1688-1697). Also known as the War of the Grand Alliance, the War of the Palatine Succession, or the War of the League of Augsburg, this conflict pitted Louis XIV of France against a coalition of England, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Beautiful color photographs of portolan charts of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, with explanatory text in Catalan, Spanish, French, and English.

8. MacDONALD, I.I. Don Fernando de Antequera. Oxford: Dolphin Book Co., 1948. Large 8°, original publisher’s cloth (some dampstains) with dust jacket (soiled). Internally in very fine condition; overall good to very good. 237 pp. $25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Study of the life of the fifteenth-century D. Fernando de Antequera, later King of Aragon, drawn largely from an unpublished chronicle of Alvar Garía de Santa María in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Interesting for its contribution to study of the Catalan Question.

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—a symptom of the shift of European power from Spain to France. Giving a history of the long-standing enmity between France and Spain, Ribeiro de Macedo mentions French claims to Spanish territories in the Peninsula and outside it (including Roussillon and Cerdeña, pp. 54-8, and Navarre, pp. 58-66), as well as 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 the importance of industry to Portugal’s future, Macedo outlined a plan for industrial growth and advised stimulating private initiative. He favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of achieving a favorable balance of trade. Along with Father António Vieira and Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello, Macedo is considered one of the best writers of Portuguese prose during the seventeenth century.

*M A R G N E, — [pseudonym of Salvador José Mañer].* Systema politico da Europa; dialogo entre hum francez, e hum alemam, sobre as disposiçoens, e interesses dos principes na presente guerra, por Monsieur Margne, traduzida da lingua hespanhola na Portugueza por Luiz Joseph Correa. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1734. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page, large woodcut vignette on p. 54, woodcut headpiece and initial. Title page soiled, some scattered light soiling and stains. In good condition. 54 pp. $200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese. The work was originally published Spanish, Madrid, 1734 and, according to Palau, was reprinted in 1737 and 1740. It discusses in depth the situation in Poland, mentions the Ukraine, discusses various points of contention in Italy, the Balkans, including the status of Belgrade, and Switzerland. Turkish and even Persian influences are mentioned in connection with the situation in Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, and Turkey of course comes into play in the Balkans. Conflicts in Catalunya are also mentioned. A continuation, entitled El arbitro suizo entre el francês y el alemán, also appeared Madrid, 1734.

Salvador José Mañer (1676-1751) was born in Cádiz and spent some years as a merchant in Caracas before returning to Spain. He then pursued a career as a journalist and author, writing under various pseudonyms.

*Innocêncio I, 116: noting that the translator was actually Antonio Corrêa de Lemos, father of Luiz Joseph Correa. Palau 151541. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal
Item 12

“Children’s” Book in Catalan

11. MAUROIS, André. Viaje al país de les 36.000 voluntats. Traducció de Melcior Font. Il·lustracions de R. Capmany. Badalona: Edicions Proa, 1929. Biblioteca Grumet. Large 8°, original illustrated boards (slightly soiled, minor wear). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. 96 pp., (2 ll.), with full-page illustrations tinted with green and red and some line drawings in text. $100.00

First and Only Catalan translation of Voyage au pays des Articoles, a critique of contemporary literature in the guise of a novella for children. A shipwreck lands Pierre Chambrelan and a friend on the secret island home of the Articoles, a community of writers and artists for whom life is to be lived only insofar as it furthers the creation of art. The Articoles, who have long since ceased having real feelings of their own, keep Pierre and his friend as guests / prisoners—subjects of study.

Melchior Font (1905-1959) also translated Musset and Merimée, among others, and was a poet, journalist, and essayist.


How to Strengthen Spain’s Provincial Regiments, Including the “Purification” of Politically Suspect Soldiers

12. [MILITARY]. Memoria o sea relacion histórica de la nueva organizacion de los regimientos provinciales desde el año de 1823, reformas y mejoras que se han hecho, y servicios que desde dicha época han prestado, escrita por la Seccion Central establecida en la Secretaría de la Inspeccion General del Arma. Madrid: Imprenta de Don Miguel de Burgos, 1830. 4°, contemporary red morocco (minor wear at extremities), covers with gilt roll-tooled border and fillets, spine heavily gilt, green lettering-piece with title, all edges gilt. Small stain along inner margin of title-page, otherwise clean and crisp. In fine condition. (1 ll.), 55 pp., (1 p. [first table]), 5 additional tables [3 folding] on 4 ll. $2,500.00

First and ONLY EDITION of this report on the reorganization and strengthening of Spain’s provincial regiments from 1823 to 1830. Alarmed by the sorry state into which the military had fallen since the Peninsular War and by its ineffectuality at protecting
Ferdinand VII during the revolution of 1820, the Spanish government resolved to restore public order through military strength. The Memoria offers a chronological account of the reforms instituted by the Conde de San Román, inspector general of the militia. Described are the “purification” of politically suspect persons and incompetents from the officer ranks; the retraining of officers in standard procedures; the formation of special Guardia Real divisions to protect the king; the procedures followed in instituting a (very unpopular) draft; the mechanisms established to ensure financial accountability; and the provisioning of units with new uniforms and equipment. The report closes with a summary of the military actions throughout Spain in which the provincial regiments were engaged between 1824 and 1830, including the Catalan uprising of 1828. Supplementing the report are six tables, broken down by region, listing expenditures made and provisions distributed.

† Not in Falau. Not in Almirante. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 433938535 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by OCLC. CCPBE locates a copy each at Biblioteca Central Militar and Biblioteca del Senado.

Controversial Catalan Medical Practitioner

13. MONRAVÁ E ROCA, António de. Academicas oraçoens phisico-anatomico-medico-cirurgicas, em que practicam os mais eruditos discipulos da nova Academia das Quatro Sciencias, para a converçam do errado lastimoso povo apolino. Antwerp [i.e., Lisbon?]: Na Officina Plantiniana, 1732. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear, especially to one corner), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt with floral tooling and fillets, crimson leather lettering piece richly gilt with floral tooling and gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Large woodcut tailpieces. Very small wormtrail in upper outer corner of first three leaves; another minor trail in lower margin of last two leaves; tiny pinpoint wormhole in lower margin of final ten leaves; none of these ever affecting any text. Some leaves lightly browned; a few more heavily so. In very good condition. Contemporary ink ownership inscription of a Franciscan library in upper margin of title page. Another contemporary ink signature on verso of plate. Engraved bookplate of Freitas Simões. Frontispiece, (13 ll.), 320 pp. [pp. 57-64 misnumbered 87-94], (16 ll.). $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. Monravá e Roca was a colorful and controversial figure of eighteenth-century medicine. Born in Pons (Catalunya), he studied in Barcelona, Valencia and Lérida, where he received his degree. After working in Spain for ten years, he accepted the chair in anatomy at the Hospital de Todos os Santos in Lisbon. There his merits as well as his defects proved so great that no one could regard him with indifference: some called him a charlatan, a few a scatterbrained genius. In 1732, just before this work appeared,
Monravá e Roca lost his position at Todos os Santos to Bernardo Santucci. He continued to maintain a surgical practice in Lisbon, and enjoyed considerable fame in that field.

Monravá e Roca also established a school of his own, the Academy of the Four Sciences, at which he taught anatomy, surgery, medicine and natural sciences. Ferreira de Mira states that it was founded in 1739 and was closed by government order two months later. On the title page of this 1732 work, however, Monravá e Roca calls himself “Presidente Fundador da nova Academia das Quatro Sciencias,” and Innocência comments that the school continued to draw students until its founder died in 1753.

The Academias oraçoes seem to be essays by students of Monravá e Roca. For example, the eighth oraçao is “Phisiologico-medica oraçam VIII sobre tres quimeras dos medicos, que dice Miguel Gonzalves Cliz, discipulo Academico da Nova Academia, Phisico-Anatomico-Medico-Chyurgia do Hospital Real de Todos os Santos de Lisboa Occidental, no Introito de hum acto de Conclusoes, que defende” (p. 214).

The frontispiece (unsigned) depicts an operating room during a surgical procedure, within an allegorical border representing the four disciplines of Monravá e Roca’s Academy.

The first leaf of the final section of 16 unnumbered leaves begins with two sonnets addressed to Monravá e Roca by his students Manoel dos Santos Ferreyra and Paulo Teyxeyra. The fifteen leaves that follow contain the index.

Provenance: Fernando de Freitas Simões (1896-1972), distinguished Portuguese physician and important book collector. His library was dispersed through sales by Christie’s London (1974?) and Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira (1976), through private sales by the sons of his first wife, and by his second wife.

Lisbon, Faculdade de medicina, Catálogo da collecção portuguesa I, 190. Palau 176721.

Aguilar Piñal V, 5386: citing only the copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha. Innocência VIII, 256: with incomplete collation; giving 3 reasons for including the Spanish-born Monravá e Roca: that his works form an integral and indispensable part of Portuguese medical history; that his works are rare and have mostly been destroyed; and that he is not mentioned in Barbosa Machado. Ferreira de Mira, Historia da medicina portuguesa pp. 199-204. Not in Pires de Lima, Catalogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto. Not in National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC, which lists other works by the author (but the present work is cited in LocatorPlus). Not located in NUC, OCLC: 48176806 (Countway Library-Harvard University, National Library of Medicine); 807866302 (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 433543954 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but giving a collation with only 30 unnumbered pages at the end for one [missing the leaf with the two sonnets?], and without any collation for the other). Not located in Copac. Not located in the Wellcome Library online catalogue. Not located in Aladin. Not located in Orbis.
Catalunya Rebels Against the “Monstro que o inferno ha vomitado”


FIRST EDITION, translated from the Spanish according to the title page, but we have located no reference to a Spanish version in OCLC, Palau, Ayres de Magallães Sepúlveda, the online CCPBE, or Rebiun. The author describes the perfidious, blasphemous behavior of Napoleon, including his treatment of D. Carlos and D. Fernando, and lauds the bravery of the Catalans in Manreza, Cervera, and Ampurdan (pp. 9-10) who rebelled against this “monstro que o inferno ha vomitado.”


Catalan Anti-Slavery Activist in Matanzas, Cuba

15. [NARVAEZ (de Bordezes), Francisco]. Dos años de gobierno en América, ó sean antecedentes del Mariscal de Campo el Señor D. Francisco Narvaez. Valencia: n.p.r., 1839. 8°, contemporary Spanish tree calf (slight wear to edges), smooth spine gilt with short title in gilt, text block edges sprinkled red, marbled endleaves. Light to moderate foxing. Sidenotes on p. 78 just touched by the binder. Withal in very good condition, in a fine and attractive contemporary binding. 150 pp., (1 blank l.), half-title misbound between pp. 14-15. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this indignant description of the harsh actions of Francisco Narvaez y Bordese during his tenure as governor of Matanzas, Cuba, from 1832 to 1834. Cargoes of slaves arriving at the island are mentioned (pp. 20-21), as well as a cholera epidemic and Cuban inhabitants of Catalan descent, notably Jaume (Jaime) Badia, a prominent anti-slavery activist (pp. 12, 17, etc.). Eleven supporting documents occupy pp. 57-150.

A Catalan Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians

16. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J. Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nux, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa .... Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), smooth spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). In very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with two references to sales. Entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lii, 315 pp.   $1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of Riflessioni imparziali sopra l’umanità degli Spagnuoli nell’Indie (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that had been published in Robertson’s History of America, London 1777, and Raynal’s Histoire philosophique et politique, Amsterdam 1770. Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas’ works, the Indians’ lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and “Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunnicacion de la Metrópoli con las Colonias.” He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76). Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors, insisting that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government. He concludes by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix’s contention in the main text.

Nuix was (Tòra, Old Castile, 1740-Italy, 1783) became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. In fact, one of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain, Nuix spent the remainder of his life in Italy. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author’s brother, José de Nuix y Perpiñá, and published in Cervera in 1783.

REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES
SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES
EN LAS INDIAS,
CONTRA LOS PRETENDIDOS FILÓSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.
Para ilustrar las historias de M.M. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRITAS EN ITALIANO
POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUÍX,
Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS
Por D. Pedro Varela y Uleoa, del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaría de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.

MADRID. MDCCCLXXXII.
Por D. Joaquin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
CON PRIVILEGIO.
**17. OSORIO DE VARGAS, Diego.** *Relacion verdadera de la grande batalla, que huuo 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. 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. 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 escriuiò 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]. The French besieged and captured Perpignan in 1642, during the Thirty Years’ War; the city was formally ceded by Spain to France by the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. The area ceded is sometimes called Northern Catalonia (Catalunya del Nord, French Catalunya).


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**18. [PENINSULAR WAR].** *Noticias authenticas do ataque geral de D. Joaquin Black, e da guarnição de Gerona contra os Francezes … Decreto que mandou publicar em Napoles S.M. Siciliana a favor de seus Vassallos … Noticia da morte violenta que dérão os Francezes a hum veneravel, e digno Bispo da Hespanha ….* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Small tag in upper margin of recto of first leaf. In very good condition. 8 pp. $185.00

FIRST EDITION; we have located none in Spanish. The reports date to July and September 1809. The first tells of the most recent developments in the siege of Gerona, including a speech of the commander, General Alvarez. French troop strengths and movements, supplies, and artillery are described for Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Ciudad Rodrigo, Guadalajara, Salamanca, and other cities. The work concludes with an account of the murder of the Bishop of Coria (Extremadura, near the Portuguese border).

Spanish Victories Against the French in Andalusia and Catalunya


First Edition in Portuguese? The author mentions Spanish victories in Andalusia and Catalunya as well as the capture of General Dupont, who surrendered his 18,000 troops after the Battle of Bailén in July 1808. The author then urges people across Europe to rise up against Bonaparte. Napoleon’s defeats in Spain in 1808 were the first setback to the imperial armies, and helped spur the Fifth Coalition against Napoleon in 1809.

Porbase and Gonçalves Rodrigues call for 6 pages, but this work is clearly complete with the printed text on 2 sides of one leaf; the attached leaf is blank.


Fundamental Work on Spanish, Catalan, Valencian, Portuguese and New World Paleography, Lavishly Illustrated

20. RODRIGUEZ, Christoval. Bibliotheca universal de la polygraphia española .... Madrid: Por Antonio Marin, 1738. Large folio (41 x 28 cm.), contemporary Spanish mottled calf (spine chipped and joints cracking at head and foot, hinges weak, rubbed), spine richly gilt in seven compartments with red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt border on each cover, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Lavishly illustrated with engraved plates, vignettes, and initials; woodcut headpieces, illustrations, and initials. Greek type on several pages. Occasional light offsetting from plates and text; 2 folding plates with short tears repaired, without loss; a few small stains and occasional minor soiling. Internally in fine condition; overall very good. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela (a ducal coronet over the monogram) in blank portion of letterpress title; unidentified armorial label (chipped) at spine foot. Engraved title (numbered 1), (3), xxvii ll., 6 ll. engraved plates (numbered 11, 33-4, 36-8), engraved title (numbered 53, dated 1729), engraved portrait (numbered 54), (36 ll.), 4 engraved calligraphic titles (general title plus section titles introducing plates of fourteenth-, fifteenth- and sixteenth-century scripts) and 123 plates (numbered 55-181; including 3 folding, 1 double-page, and 34 printed on both sides of 17 ll.). Large engraved headpiece, 2 engraved initials,
RELACION
VERDADERA
DE LA GRANDE BATALLA,
que hubo entre Franceses y Españoles,
sobre el socorro de perpiñán, a los
29 de Enero de 1642.

Por diversas partes, y con
plano. Supera Rota delos Es-
pañoles, sobre meter o no,
el socorro en Perpiñán: cele-
bre en estos Países, por ser
modernísima, y mucho mas gustosa pare-
cerá, cuando vean los desapasionados,
quienes mismos Castellanos; que jamás
saben dizer verdad, la confissán de plano
contra sí, como se verá en esta letra del Se-
ñor Don Diego, a que se deve dar entero
credito, sin embargo de ser de Español,
visto concordar con todos los auíos,
que tratan desta materia.

A Copio.
3 engraved and 35 woodcut illustrations (several full-page) in text. A very good copy in an attractive contemporary binding. $12,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work on Spanish and Portuguese paleography. When Rodriguez began this study in 1708 he thought he would be the first to write about the script of early documents for the general public. While the work was in progress, however, he came across Mabillon’s De re diplomatica (1681-1704), which covered only scripts through the tenth century. Rodriguez incorporated about fifteen of Mabillon’s plates into this study. Because Rodriguez covers scripts through the sixteenth century, his work is a significant extension of the study of scripts. Bibliotheca universal was the first study of Spanish scripts following Mabillon’s.

In the prologue (pp. i-xxvii) the editor, D. Blas Antonio Nassarrre y Ferriz (the King’s chief librarian) explains Rodriguez’s theories about script. This section includes thirteen engravings and woodcuts showing more than thirty coins from ancient and medieval times. It also includes engraved and woodcut representations on fifteen leaves of medieval monuments, among them several in Arabic. The prologue is followed by a number of lengthy censuras and aprobaciones that evaluate the usefulness of the work, describe the state of paleographical studies in the early eighteenth century, discuss the various scripts used in Spain and its New World colonies over the centuries, and explain the value of being able to read ancient documents and inscriptions.

The main text, which begins with its own engraved title page, has expertly prepared plates, many of which were not only drawn but engraved by Rodriguez himself. The examples are arranged in chronological order with separate section titles for each century, beginning with antiguo (Roman and medieval), then progressing through the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries. There are separate plates for Catalan, Valencian, and Portuguese paleography. Many plates are enhanced by an interlinear transcription in italic script and include an alphabet at the foot of the plate.

The plate facing the printed title page shows a library with coffered ceiling whose shelves recede far into the distance. At the left and right, Minerva and Mercury look toward the reader and gesture toward the library. Minerva, crowned and wearing period dress, holds a shield and spear. Mercury, modestly draped, wears a winged hat and holds a caduceus. The library and its patron deities are set within an elaborate architectural frame. Crowning it are the royal arms of Spain. At the foot, a partially unrolled sheet bears the book’s title and the name of D. Blas Antonio Nassarrre, who saw the work through the press. The engraving is signed by Christus a Sto. Ioanne as artist and Paulus Minguet as engraver.

On f. A2r, an allegorical vignette signed by Manuel de Chozas (as artist and engraver) represents a man and a woman in armor supporting a bust-length portrait of the King of Spain in a round frame; below are the accouterments of war and art (helmet, palette, cannon, etc.). The motto above the portrait is “Non solus armis” (“Not with arms alone”).

A second engraved title page (following quire P) is set within an elaborate architectural frame, with a monogram at the head, a male nude on either side, and a banner below giving information on the author. This one is signed by D. Christ. Rodrig. as artist and Vidal as engraver. The engraved portrait of Rodriguez on the leaf following is signed by Ioannes Perez as engraver; it has an askance look that suggests a self portrait. Many of the plates with scripts are signed by Christoval Rodriguez as artist and Vidal as engraver.

Rodriguez (1677-1735) was archivist at the Cathedral of Ávila and later archivist to the Excelentísima Casa y Estados del Infantado. The Bibliotheca universal was completed in 1730, and was published after Rodriguez’s death by order of King Philip V.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the
The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)


**Exchange Rates in Catalunya**

21. RODRIGUEZ, Lorenzo. Nueva reduccion, y correspondencia que tiene la Moneda de Oro en Cataluña con la de Castilla, y esta con la de Cataluña, arreglada à el aumento, que S. Mag. se ha servido darla por Real Pragmatica de 27 de Julio de 1779 … Nuevamente aumentada …. Gerona: En la Imprenta de Antonio Oliva, ca. 1779. 8°, contemporary wrappers (soiled). Woodcut tailpieces. Mostly tables with numbers in columns. Some foxing. In very good condition. 88 p. $500.00

Rare guide to exchange rates for a variety of coins in Cataluña and Castile.

† Not in Palau; cf. 273108 for an undated Barcelona edition of the same work. Not in Aguilar Piñal; cf. VII, 1162, printed in Barcelona, (1779) by Antonio Oliva (who also printed this Gerona edition); also VII, 1161, Barcelona: Juan Francisco Piferrer, (1779); and VII, 1163, Barcelona: J. Roca y Gaspar, 1802. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 776609800 and 776609798 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España, same collation as ours). CCPBE locates two copies of the present edition, at the Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona / Reial Acadèmia de Ciències i Arts de Barcelona, and the Facultad de Teología de la Compañía de Jesús, Campus Universitario de la Cartuja, Granada. Melvyl locates a copy at Berkeley.

**The Catalan Revolt and the Restoration of Portuguese Independence**

22. [SALA, Fr. Gaspar, possible author], Henri d'Escoubleu de Sourdis, Archbishop of Bordeaux, Louis XIII, King of France, and D. João IV, King of Portugal. Segredos publicos. Pedra de toque dos intentos do Inimigo, & luz da verdade que manifesta os enganos, e cautelas de huns papeis volantes, que vai espalhando o inimigo por o Principado de Catalunha com tres cartas del Rey Christianissimo, & duas do Arcebispo de Burdeos que contem a entrada naval em Catalunha, & a victoria da dita armada, & hua provisão do Serenissimo Rey de Portugal em favor dos Catalães … traduzido de

First Edition in Portuguese. The causes of Catalan and Portuguese independence were closely intertwined, since both benefited from having the Spanish fighting on two fronts. The *Segredos públicos* includes a decree dated 19 December 1640 from D. João IV, newly crowned king of Portugal, in which he commands all Portuguese subjects and natives currently fighting against Catalunya to leave the king of Castile’s service immediately. The author also cites by date and gives the gist of numerous ephemeral publications, particularly orders from Philip IV of Spain and his chief minister, the Conde-Duque de Olivares.

As proof of the cruelty of the Castilians and a warning to the Catalans, some twenty pages (ff. 11-20) are devoted to recounting Bartolomé de las Casas’s description of the Spaniards’ mistreatment of the American Indians. Bad conduct in Michuacan, Chiapas, Colula, Cuba, Yucatan, and elsewhere in the Americas is emphasized. Sala thus uses the Black Legend to argue against Castilian domination of other regions of Spain, as many Europeans used it to argue against Spanish imperialism abroad.

The “Guerre de los Segadores,” also known as “La Sublevación de Cataluña,” “Revelú della catalanas,” or Revolt of the Catalans, had its roots in the discomfort generated in Catalan society by the presence of Castilian troops during the wars between France and Spain, as part of the Thirty Years’ War. The Conde-Duque de Olivares had been overusing Catalan resources in his wars against France. Catalan peasants, who were forced to quarter Castilian troops, responded on Corpus Christi day, May 1640, with an uprising known as ‘Bloody Corpus’ (Catalan *Corpus de Sang*), under the slogans “Long live the faith of Christ!,” “Long live the king of Catalunya, our lord”, and “Long live the land, death to bad government”. This ‘Bloody Corpus’ began with the death of a segador (a reaper) and led to the somewhat mysterious death of Dalmau de Queralt, the Count of Santa Coloma and Spanish viceroy of Catalunya.

The situation in Catalunya took Olivares by surprise: most of the Spanish army was fighting on distant fronts. Pau Claris, head of the Generalitat of Catalunya, turned the social unrest of the Catalans into a political cause and proclaimed a Catalan Republic. The Generalitat obtained an important military victory in the Battle of Montjuïc (January 26, 1641). A little later, the death of Pau Claris created a difficult local and international situation, which resulted in the proclamation of Louis XIII of France as Lluís I, sovereign Count of Barcelona. That Louis was already in close relations with the Catalans is evidenced by the fact that this volume includes three letters from him to the Deputies of Catalunya, and two more to the Deputies from the Archbishop of Bordeaux, the supreme commander of King Louis’s armada.

ESCRITURAS DEL SIGLO DECIMO QUINTO

Item 20
Restauração. Azambuja 2373. Monteverde 4948. Azevedo-Samodães 3138 (with signatures differing from the present copy). Ameal 2208. Avila Perez 6427. OCLC: 557513083 (British Library); 803143395 (Biblioteca de Catalunya); 934254601 (Universidade de Granada); 461085241 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates seven copies, one in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, which had belonged to the Visconde de Trindade, and six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (several described as being in poor condition). CCPBE locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca de Cataluña, and one in the Real Academia de la Historia-Madrid. Copac repeats the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Josiah.

French and Spanish Battle in the Aran Valley of the Pyrenees

23. [THIRTY YEARS' WAR]. 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 artilheria, com suas monições, & bagage, & outras muytas 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. In 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 Llírida (or Lleida) in Catalunya, but the name derives from Basque.

Aside from his struggles with Portugal, which had declared its independence in 1640, King Philip IV of Spain had to deal with a rebellion in Catalunya, 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.

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, the south of France, and Catalonia: Savoy, Perpignan, Roussillon, and Milan are mentioned. The author names military leaders, assesses 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 a comment 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.

Includes News of French Troops Sent to Catalonia


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...
RELACAO
DA VICTORIA
QUE O PRINCIPE THOMAS
teve em Italia, na qual desbaratou dezoito
Correntes de Cavalletia Castelhana.
Com os artigos da entrega de Salees a obediencia
del Rey Christianifismo.
Conforme a copia impressa em Paris.

EM sem causa os antigos queren
do lenhinar as praças fortes de
seus inimigos, invocavão primei-
ro as Deidades, Tutelares, & a-
quelles debaixo de cuja protecção
estavão, trabalhado por os ter de
lá parte, crendo que tendo por fá o Céu, facilme-
te configurarão tudo o mais.

He necessário ter muy cego do corpo, & do es-
pirito, para não ver, nem conhecer, que a insignie
piedade de nosso invencivel Monarca tem posto a
Deos de nossa parte, & que os olhos da Providencia
divina, penetrão os corações, tem preferido o Cá-
dor, & a Ingenuidade de seu zelo á enmascarada hip
querida de seus inimigos; os quais pella mayor par
ta parecem nos exteiores húis santos, sendo nos in-
teiros, &c. mas a vida irreprenivel de nosso bom

A

Princi-

Item 24
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 Joan III.” The foreign news (last three leaves) includes news of French troops sent to Catalunya, Spanish troops sent to Ilha Terceira, battles between the Protestants and Catholics in England, and battles, skirmishes, and diplomatic maneuvers in Flanders, Parma, and the Papal States.

Two Reports on the Battle of Blenheim,
Two Other Newsletters About the War of the Spanish Succession,
One of Which Deals with Catalunya, and
A Description of a Mock Battle in Porto in Honor of D. José I’s Birthday

26. [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION—BATTLE OF BLenheim]. Relaçam dos successos da batalha do Danubio, que contem mais individualidades das que athe aqui se tem publicado, acreditades com as copias das cartas, que se escreverão aos Estados Gerais pelos Generais das suas tropas. 5 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, 20 de Settembro de 1704. 4º, late nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, wear to corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 10. Light browning; a few small stains. In very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp. 5 works in 1 volume. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these eyewitness descriptions of the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704. Two of the letters are dated 13 August and the other 17 August. Frederick I, landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Baron van Hompesch are both reporting to the States General of the Netherlands. They were presumably part of the Dutch contingent that
marched south with the Duke of Marlborough, and met up with Eugene of Savoy in July. This report includes details of troop movements during the battle and a list of French officers and battalions that were taken prisoner.

At the Battle of Blenheim, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 20,000 men; another 15,000 or so were captured. The myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events in Catalunya during the War of the Spanish Succession. The author recounts how Barcelona’s defenses were improved after D. Carlos captured the city in October 1705, in anticipation of a new attack by the French under the Duc de Noailles. It includes movements of the French troops in Catalunya and their final descent upon Montjuich, whence they began bombing the city on 8 April 1706. In early August, a fleet under Lord Peterborough arrived and the French withdrew in haste, leaving artillery, ammunition, food, and other goods (e.g., “pares de çapatos doze mil”).

D. Carlos’s attempts to improve relations with Barcelona’s people and government officials are given considerable space. The Miqueletes, Catalan militiamen who supported the French, are mentioned several times.

The author not only reports military details but expresses strong opinions, e.g., “Para esta empreza se valeo França daquella maxima que lhe vemos praticar com grande fruto ... a qual consiste em exagerar as suas forças, prometendo exercitos, & Armadas formidaveis, que depois na execução se vem serem muito inferiores; & assim publicou que poria sobre Barcelona hum exercito de mais de quartenta mil homens ...” (p. 4).

Following the death of Carlos II of Spain without an heir, Archduke Charles of Austria (younger brother of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor) claimed the throne of Spain, using the title Carlos III. Louis XIV of France put forward instead the claim of his grandson Philippe, Duke of Anjou. The Grand Alliance supporting Charles included
England, most of the Holy Roman Empire, and (after 1703) Portugal. Carlos remained in Catalunya until 1711, when he returned to Germany as Carlos VI, succeeding his brother Joseph I as Holy Roman Emperor. After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Philippe reigned as Felipe V of Spain.

† Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. OCLC: 19912251 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition) plus four microfilm copies. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, not long before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg.

The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.

† Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. OCLC: 253611117 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz), 69661950 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relaçam da gloriosa, e felicissima vitoria, que o Duque de Marlborough e os aliados alcançaram dos Francezes, & do Eleytor Duque de Baviera em 13 de Agosto de 1704, como consta por carta de Sua Excellencia escrita ao Secretario de Estado Harley no dia seguinte depois da Batalha, & por outras mais noticias. Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4º, 11 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page, 5-line woodcut initial.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the battle of Blenheim (here referred to as “Hochsttet,” i.e., Höchstädt) on 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. Pages 3-6 are a translation of the Duke’s report to Secretary of State Robert Harley. On pp. 6-7 is a letter from the Duke to his Duchess, and pp. 7-9 is an announcement from Whitehall of the victory. The account ends with lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

The Battle of Blenheim was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Austrian Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men and the myth of
Viu-se de entre Douro, & minhão primeiro Sabado deste mes, que dos córte-ros da Ponte da Barca sahirão algumas tropas da nossa infantaria, & foram marchando pelo Reyno de Galiza até chegar à Villa de Gerês, donde entraráo sem alter quem lhes fazer resistência; antes fugir toda a gente do lugar, de modo que ficou despojado, & os novos, porque não tiverão em que empregar o seu valor, foram a fazer oração à Igreja de N. Senhora dos Remedios; & porque a gente de entre Douro, & Minhão costumara ir todos os annos em Romaria a esta fánsia casa, tirarão do altar tão multa reverencia a imagem da Senhora, & com ella se recolherão, sem trazer nenhuma preia, nem fazer dano ao lugar. Foi sucesso este muito felice naquellas partes, porque estavão todos desde o andar de não poderem agora fazer esta Romaria; & com isto se alegrarao mais, se os nossos ouve-rao ganhado alguma praca, ou alcançado alguma grande victória.

Mons. de M. Coronel de cuatro regimentos de cavallaria, Senhor da Turcha, & Cavalleiro da Medalha, falei a seis do mes, com todos os seus officiais a cavalo a dar mostra.
the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the war.

The march of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relação do combate militar, que se celebrou na cidade do Porto no dia cinco, e seis do presente mez de Junho, em que fez annos o Rey Fidelissimo Nosso Senhor. N.p., n.pr.: n.d. [between 1751 and 1776]. 4º, 10 pp., (1 blank l.). Caption title.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Description of festivities in the city of Porto on the birthday of D. José I, King of Portugal from 1750 to 1777. The main entertainment was a mock battle between two armies in the principal plazas and avenues of the city.

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.


RELACÃO
DOS GLORIOSOS SUCCESSOS, QUE
conseguião as Armas de ElRey Catholico
CARLOS TERCEIRO.
E os mais Aliados desta Coroa, no sitio da
Praça de Barcelona, sitiada por terra
pelo Duque de Anjou com os ex-
ercitos de França, & Castella,
& por mar, pelo Conde
de Tolosa.
Publicada em 9. de Junho de 1706.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Vende-se em casa de Manoel Diniz livrero às portas de
Santa Catharina.

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