RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 300

Thirty-Three Sixteenth-Century Books
April 30, 2018

Special List 300

Thirty-Three Sixteenth-Century Books

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

[Logos and emblems]
Special List 300

THIRTY-THREE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS

How a Gentleman Should Not Behave

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

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

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

DISCORSO CONTRO IL VOLGO

In cui con buone ragioni si reprova
molte sue false opinioni,

Dell’illustre Sig. Cesare A. Spagna.

Con licentia de’ Superiori.

IN FIORENTA,
Appresso Giorgio Marescotti.
MDLXXXVIII.
Commentaries by the Head of the Portuguese Inquisition,
Based on Biblical Translation by an Italian Who Studied with Savonarola
With Letters from André de Resende and Jerónimo Osório

*2. [BIBLE. O.T. Pentateuch]. Fr. Jerónimo Oleastro [de Azambuja], O.P. Reverendi patris Fratris Hieronymi ab Oleastro Lusitani, Praedicatorii Ordinis … Co[m]mentaria in Mósi Pentateuchum, iuxta M. Sanctis Pagníni Lucensis eiusdem interpretationem: quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur. … 5 volumes. Lisbon: apud Iohannem berrerium [João de Barreira], 1556. Folio (27.3 x 20.2 cm), disbound. Several large woodcut initials; other smaller ones as well. Title-pages of volumes II through V within elegant architectural woodcuts. Large, attractive woodcut printer’s device on versos of final leaves of volumes II through IV. Crude repairs in volume I to title-page, affecting but not completely obscuring some letters of text. Repairs to blank portions of upper and lower outer corners of second and third preliminary leaves without affecting text. A bit more than half of recto of fourth preliminary leaf scored (perhaps by the Inquisition), but with text still legible. Occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstains. Overall the set is in solid but somewhat less than good condition. Two old circular stamps of Dominican house in Chile, the “Biblioteca del Convento Principal de Predicadores, Chile” in blank portions of volume I title-page; another in lower blank portion of verso. Old ink inscriptions on volume I title-page. (4 ll.), 315, (1) pp., (6 ll., 1 l. errata, 1 l.). 5 volumes. $6,000.00

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

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

Frey Jerónimo Oleastro based his work on the translation of the Bible by Sanctes Pagnino (1470-1541), a native of Lucca (Tuscany) who became a Dominican at age 16 and studied under Savonarola and others. Pagnino, who counted the Medici among his patrons, was summoned by Pope Leo X to teach at the school for Oriental languages in Rome. He was admired by other scholars, including some rabbis, for his literal adherence to the Hebrew in Veteris et Novi Testamenti nova translatio, first published in Lyon, 1527. Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Adams 153 and 154 (Leviticum and Deuteronomii only; according to the collation
of Deuteronomii given by signatures, apparently with a final leaf not present in our copy; however, this is not explained, and the pagination given does not go beyond leaf 69, the same as in our copy). Anselmo 141, 320, 321, 322, and 323. BM Português Pre-1601 STC, p. 4. Barbosa Machado II, 483-4. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI, 393 (three copies, none of which have the final two leaves present in our copy: one with leaves badly deteriorated in the margins; another in extremely poor condition overall, lacking the final gathering); 389 (three copies; one in poor condition); 390 (four copies); 392 (five copies: two in poor condition); 391 (five copies: at least one in poor condition). For an introduction to the study of these commentaries see Manuel Augusto Rodrigues, “A obra exegetica de Fr. Jerónimo de Azambuja,” Bíblia, LV (1979), 183-195. See also José Sebastião da Silva Dias, Correntes de sentimento religioso em Portugal (séculos XVI a XVIII), 2 volumes, Coimbra: Universidade, 1960; and Grande enciclopédia, III, 886-7. Not in King Manuel. Not in Darlow and Moule. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 634791943 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg, without collation); 881199943 (Universidad de Salamanca, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.; [4], 96 h.; [2], 67 h., [1] en bl.; [2], 86 h.; [4], 69, [1] h., with signatures [asterisco]4 A-T8 V6 A6; [asterisco]4 A-M8; [2] A-H8 L6; [calderón]2 A-K8 L6; [calderón]4 A-H8 L6. -- La h. [calderón]4 de la última pt. en bl.); 758673993 (St. Galler Bibliotheksnetz, calling for “1 Band.”); 662422747 (Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek Mainz, calling for [9] BL, 315 S., [4], 96, [2], 67, [2], 86, [2], 69, [1] BL); 165520180 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, calling for “p. 1-5”); 458976521 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for “5 parties en 1 vol.”); 45979979 (listed without location or collation); 83612725 is a microform (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.). Not in Orbis. Hollis cites only a 1586 Lyon edition. Oxford University online catalogue cites only a Lyon 1588 edition. Melvyl cites only the Antwerp 1568 edition at the California State Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates copies at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München (no collation), and Stadtbibliothek Mainz with collation [9] BL, 315 pp., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2] 86, [2], 69, [1].

WITH:


AND WITH:


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

AND WITH:

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

Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

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

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

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

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


One of the Earliest Books Printed in South America
Text in Spanish, Quechua & Aymara, by Two Jesuits

4. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. *Tercero cathecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones ....* Los Reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership
Tercero Cathecismo
y exposición de la
Doctrina Cristiana, por
Sermones.
Para que los curas y otros
ministros prediquen y enseñen a los vecinos
y a las demás personas.

Conforme a lo que en el Santo
Concilio Tridentino de Lima se promovió.

Dulce est nostre
Scriba sin pectore novem
Nomine nostra salus.

Impreso con licencia de la
Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo
primer Impresor en estos Reynos del Peru.
Año de M. D. LXXXV.
Este manuscrito Real por cada pie de papel.
Conocida en el original.

Item 4
SACRAMENTOS

1. Sacramentos.
2. El sacramento de la Cruz.
3. Asociación con la Cruz.
4. Asociación con la Cruz y la Santísima Virgen.
5. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen.
6. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen y San Juan Bautista.
7. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen y San José.
8. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen, San José y San Pablo.
9. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen, San José, San Pablo y San Floriano.
10. Asociación con la Santísima Virgen, San José, San Pablo, San Floriano y San José de la Anunciación.

AYMARA.

banchupa vilapasa vilarti bájalo.

AYMARA.

banchupa vilapasa vilarti bájalo.

banchupa vilapasa vilarti bájalo.
signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one ("Propiedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla"). (8), 215 ll. $300,000.00

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

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

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

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo-1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama, where he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes to the interior of Peru. He spent years traveling the interior, and later spent several years in Mexico. By 1587 he returned to Spain, where he published De natura novi orbis in Salamanca, 1588. His Historia natural y moral de las Indias, Seville, 1590, was among the first detailed, realistic descriptions of the New World.

Who’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?

5. CLAMORGAN, Jean de. La chasse du loup, necessaire a la maison rustique … en laquelle est contenue la nature des loups, & la maniere de les prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu’autres instrumens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures & pourtraicts representez apres le naturel …. [Lyon or Geneva]: Par Gabriel Cartier, 1597. 8°, modern green half calf, spine with raised bands at head and foot, each of the two with small gilt ornaments, title stamped vertically in gilt between the bands; all edges gilt. Woodcut device on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial letters, 14 large woodcut illustrations
Item 5
Later edition of this popular work on wolf hunting. Clamorgan first offers observations drawn from sources as diverse as Aristotle and Olaus Magnus on the natural history of wolves and the medicinal uses of preparations derived from wolf excrement and body parts. Clamorgan acknowledges that most of the medicinal information (pp. 15-17) derives from Pliny the Elder’s *Natural History*, for example: wolf’s liver in mulled wine as a cure for a cough, wolf excrement as a cure for cataracts, and wolf fat as a treatment for conjunctivitis. The chapter’s subsections include uses for wolf’s excrement, fat, liver, gall, bones, oil, flesh, and hide. Clamorgan also notes that, as stated in Pliny, wolf’s parts have been used against magic.

Later chapters address such topics as training bloodhounds for the hunt, how to distinguish wolf tracks from dog tracks, and strategies for capturing wolves using traps, nets, and decoys. Each method is illustrated by one or more nearly full-page woodcuts.

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

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

*Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations*

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

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

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

Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 179. British Museum, Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC (1966),
or Suplemento; Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, Livros quinhentistas portugueses; or Lisbon,
Biblioteca Nacional, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI. Not in
HSA. NUC: DCU. OCLC: 80448697 (Houghton Library); 41227150 (Newberry Library,
Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 95649029 (digitized). Porbase
locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (“folhas soltas ... encadernação
danificada”), and the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra (“f. restauradas
... manuseamento”). Copac locates a copy at the Middle Temple Library.

Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa
One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese

7. CORTE REAL, Jeronymo. Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam
de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos.
Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se
perdeo no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal .... [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de
Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter
morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor
binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-
FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language: after the Lusiadas of Camões, it is generally acknowledged to be the greatest epic poem in Portuguese. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

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

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


NAVFRAGIO
ELASTÍMOSO SUCESSO
DA PERDICA DE MA-
noel de Souza de Sepulveda, & Dona Lia-
nor de Sá sua mother, & filhos, vindo da In-
dia para esse Reyno na nao chamada oga-
liação grande S.João que se perdeu no cabo
de boa Esperança, na terra do Natal.

E a perigrinação que tiuerão rodeando terras de Ca-
sfres mais de 300 leguas té sua morte.

Composto em verso heroico, e oelaua ria
ma por Jeronimo Corte Real.

Dirigido ao excelentíssimo princepe D.Theodofoa
Duque de Bragança, & Barcellos, Marques de Vi-
laúcosa, Conde de Ourem, Señor das villas d’Ar-
yayolos, & Portel. Summa felicidade.

Com licença da santa Inquisição, e do ordinario,
& de sua Magestade.

Na oficina de Simão Lopez.
Com privilegio Real por dez annos.
M. D. XCIII.
Lyell: “One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books”

8. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. Comienza la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos suo visnieto …. Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebacked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer’s device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp; overall in very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed ♠10, A-B5, a9, b-28, aa-hh8, ii6. $200,000.00

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

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

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

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

Scholars disagree over the authorship of this work to the point that Simón Díaz, Ward, the Catalogue of the Hispanic Society, the Catálogo colectivo and others list it simply under Crónica. The prologue is by Álvar García de Santa María (✠2r-v), and the colophon adds that the work was “corregida por el Doctor Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal,” professor at Salamanca and a member of the royal council. Fitzmaurice-Kelly (p. 102) ascribes the work to Álvar García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish converso family from Burgos, and unknown others. O’Callaghan (History of Medieval Spain, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvar García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (History of Spanish Literature I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvar García de Santa María, Juan de Mená, Juan Rodríquez de Padron, and Diego de Valera, but believes the work was put together in this form by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán. (Pérez de Guzmán [ca. 1390-1460] was active in public affairs at the time, but his opposition to Luna led to an early retirement.) Ward states, “It is probably the work of the celebrated converso Álvar García de Santa María, who drew on many earlier chronicles for his compilation” (p. 305).

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

9. DULLAERT, Jean, of Ghent [also known as Johannes Dullardus de Gandavo]. *Questiones super duos libros Peri hermenias Aristotelis … [Colophon]* Salamanca: (Juan de Porras), 1517. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled morocco over boards, complex interlacing roll alternating with rows of circular punches between sets of 3 parallel lines; expertly rebacked, and corners mended; metal clasps refurbished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his 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, in very fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128 ll. [xciii misfoliated xci, cxvii misfoliated cxviii], signed a4, b-q8, r4. $90,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


*First Edition in Spanish of an Important Work on Optics*

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

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

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

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

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

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

la perspectiva

puesto siempre que el ojo eliúiere en el mismo plano que la cosa visible. Pero si el ojo no eliúiere en el mismo plano que ella se demostrará así sea el ojo A, y círculo desde A, al sujeto plano la perpendicular AM, y de M a F. Entonces sea la perpendicular MN y entín darse hasta P, y faltan los rayos visuales AB, AG, AF, AD, AE, AL y juntense AN, AO, AP y porque del punto A puesto en alto se ha tirado al punto N la línea recta AN, luego será perpendicular a LN, y émemeanere lo será OA a GL y AP a BD. por donde los triángulos ANL, AOL, APD, serán rectángulos y es O iguala NL, por ser NL para lelo grammo, y cada una de las líneas OA, AL es mayor que cada una de las líneas NA, AL; luego mayor es el ángulo NAL, el ángulo OAL por lo cual toda FL, parece mayor que toda GL, y lo mismo es en todas las otras. Otra manera parece también que BD, de donde se sigue que ellas grádezas parecen de desigual latitud.

SCHOLIQ.

†. Q. V. E. AN es perpendicular a NL se demostrará así porque del punto A, se ha tirado al sujeto plano la perpendicular AM, luego con todas las líneas que tocan, y elbín en el sujeto plano hace los ángulos.

†. deff. 11. el los rectos, † y porque MN es perpendicular a FL tan...

Item 10
First Appearance of Euclid in Spain

11. EUCLID. Los seis libros primeros de la geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathedratico de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Sevilla. Dirigidos al illustre señor Luciano de Negron, canonigo de la santa yglesia de Sevilla. Seville: En Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedicatee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Crisp. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. In fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704.

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

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

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

LOS SEIS LIBROS
PRIMEROS DELA GEOMETRIA
DE EUCLIDES.

Traduzidos en lengua Española por Rodrigo Samorano, Astrolo-
go y Mathematico, y Catedrático de Cosmographia por
su Magestad en la caza de la Curatrorz de Sevilla
Dirigidas al ilustríssimo señor Luciano de Negra,
Canónigo de la santa yglesia de Sevilla.

Con licencia del Consejo Real.
En Sevilla en casa de Alonso de la Barreira.

El año 1576.
PETRI FERDINANDI IN DOCTRINARUM
SCIENTIARVMQVE
omnia commodatione oratio apud
universam Conimbricam Academiam habita Calen.
Octobr. Anno
M. D. L.

AD INVICTISSIMVM
Ioannem tertium Portugalliae
Regem.

CONIMBRICAE
Exeudebant Ioannes Barcerius, & Ioannes Alvarus,
Typographi Regij.
Oration of Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University
In the Presence of King João III
Only Two Recorded Locations; No Locations Outside of Portugal

12. FERNANDES, Pedro. Petri Ferdinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omnium commendatione oratio apud universam Conimbrica[m] Academiam habita Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugalliæ 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. 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 perteneceu a // Guilherme J.C. Henriques // (Da Carnata) [illegible signature].” [20 ll.], signed A-B⁸, C⁴. $15,000.00

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 archaeologist. He arrived in Portugal in 1860, fixing his residence at the Quinta da Carnota in the Concelho de Alenquer, where 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 Goesians, 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.

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

13. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego. Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru … contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y successos ….

2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title-page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll.

2 volumes in 1. $35,000.00

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

The Historia details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca’s apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V’s “New Laws” in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia’s account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru. Sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked, he routed Pizarro’s followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who served as viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history...
PRIMERA, Y SEGUINDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA
DEL PERÚ, QUE SE MANDÓ ESCRIBIR.

La historia fue escrita por Diego Fernández, veinte años de edad, de la ciudad de Palencia. Contiene la primera parte, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecución de las nuevas leyes y el allantamiento y castigo que hizo el Presidente Gallo de Gonzalo Pizarro y sus seguidores.

LA SEGUINDA, CONTIENE, LA Tiranía y AL
reinado de los Conquistadores, desenrollado de la Historia, y de Francisco Hernández Cieza,
que otras muchas crónicas y fuentes, digábase 116. C. R. del Rey

DON ALFONSO, nuestro señor,
Con Premio de Rey de Cataluña, Aragón, y de las Indias.

Se fue imprimida en Sevilla en Casa de Hernando de la Casa de la Corre, año de 1577.
of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Cañete, and aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters, diaries, and official documents. “No history of that period compares with it in the copiousness of its details” (Prescott, Conquest of Peru [1865] II, 474).

† Palau 89549. Sabin 24133. Alden & Landis 571 / 10. BL Pre-1601 Spanish STC p. 76. Catalogo colectivo F214. Medina, BHA 214. Escudero 649-50. Gallardo 2182. JCB I, i, 244-5. JFB F52. HSA p. 200. Salvá 3317. Heredia 3426. Simón Díaz X, n° 512. Cf. Griffin, Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library—Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library—Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 434005201 (internet resource); 166620307 (Yale University Library, William Clements Library—University of Michigan, University of Glasgow Library); 804206549 (Univesidad de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 461975557 (University of Alberta); 496579810 (British Library Reference Collections); 760614445 (internet resource); 911175008 (internet resource); 69356021 (Universiteit Leiden); 629900181 (Universidad de Valladolid); 457906175 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 928252984 (internet resource); 954852800 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale—Roma, Vittorio Emanuele II); 801066539 (Paris-Mazarine); 919732001 (Universidad de Valencia). Melvyl cites copies at Berkeley and CRL. KVK (44 databases searched) locates 1 copy at Hochschulbibliothekszentrum North Rhine-Westphalia (with OCLC accession number 801066539, although OCLC does not list HBZ copy); 1 copy at Biblioteca regionale universitaria-Catania; and repeats Bibliothèque nationale de France.

On the Council of Trent


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

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

CONCIO

DOCTORIS PETRI

PONTIDONII HISPANI SEGOBIEN.
THEOLOGI ILLUSTRIS, AC REVEREND.
D. Petri Gonzales de Mendoa.
Episcopi Salmantini.

HABITA AD SACROSANCTAM
SYNODVM TRIDENT.
DOMINICA SANCTISS.
TRINITATIS.

XXIII. Maii. MDLXII.

PATAVII

Ex officina Laurentii Pasquatii & Sociorum.
MDLXII.
History of Genoa at the Height of Its Maritime & Commercial Power

References to Christopher Columbus

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

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

Provenance: “Fletcher” is Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655-1716), Scottish writer, politician and bibliophile.

BREVIS EXPOSITIO

De Induciis Nurem-

bergæ inter caes. maiestatis

Oratorem, ac Legatos Duci Cluenteris, inter-

uum Ordinum Sacri Imperii pacis, ac ab

eodem Duce temere perfidig turflus

reiecit & violatis.

ANTVERPIÆ

Ex officina Ioan. Graphei, Anno

M. D. XLIII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the Most Famous Plays of the Sixteenth Century


FIRST EDITION? The same year saw the appearance of a Ferrara edition, in 12°.

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

IL PASTOR FIDO
TRAGICOMEDIA PASTORALE
DI BATTISTA GVARINI,
Dedicata
AL SER. D. CARLO EMANUELE
DUCA DI SAVOIA. &c.
Nelle Reali Nozze di S. A. con la Ser. Infante
D. CATERINA D'AVSTRIA.
CON PRIVILEGI.
Ferrara

M D X C.

Item 17
Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book, Including
“A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI” (Brasiliiana Itau) -
Earliest Depiction of Authentic Brazilian Natives and Mores, and
First Depiction of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe

18. [HENRI II, King of France]. C’est la déduction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibes par les citoyens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry secol[n]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeulx & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jeudy premier & seco[n]d iours d’ Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumphe, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornementz [sic] d’iceluy y sont appozes chascun en son lieu comme l’on pourra voir par le discours de l’histoire. Rouen: On les vend … chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dictz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord], 1551. 4° (22.3 x 16.4 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century crushed crimson morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet (some slight wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short-title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, place and date gilt in third, covers with triple ruled borders gilt and coronet above initials “A.A.” at centers, edges of covers double ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place-marker. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double page, including the “Figure des Brisilians” [sic, K2v-K3r]. Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices on R2v-R3r). 43 woodcut initials. Roman type; verse and song in italic. In very good to fine condition. 67 (of 68 leaves), lacking only A4, a blank, as in most, if not all, known copies. $100,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This important Renaissance festival book records the entry of King Henri II of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis into Rouen, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and presentations on the first and second of October 1550. The highlight of the festivities was the construction of a Brazilian Indian village on the banks of the Seine, complete with huts and hammocks and with plants and trees decorated to imitate Brazilian fauna.

The village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians who had been brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. They presented tableaux of Indian life and customs, and at the culmination of the ceremonies, the Indians—supplemented by some Frenchmen—put on a show of war dances. Then they staged a mock battle between the “Toupinabaux” and “Tabageres” tribes, which ended by setting fire to the huts. A composite of all this is represented in the double-page “Figure des Brisilians” (ff. K2v-K3r), which is the earliest depiction of authentic Brazilian natives and mores. As Borba de Moraes points out, this illustration is also the first image of Brazilians diverting themselves in Europe. The Brazilians continued to be one of Rouen’s attractions; they were presented
to Charles IX on his visit to the city in 1562. Montaigne, who witnessed the presenta-
tion, refers to it in his *Essais*.

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

Provenance: Count Alfred d’Auffay (Rouen, 1809-château de Lepoulletier d’Auffay,
Seine Inférieure, 1860), consummate French bibliophile, formed a choice library rich in
early works on Normandy in general, and Rouen in particular. Lot 430 in *Catalogue des
livres rares et précieux, la plupart concernant la Normandie, composant la bibliothèque de feu m.
le comte Alfred d’Auffay: La vente aura lieu le lundi 13 avril 1865, et les 3 jours suivants.
Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy du Charmel, baron du Charmel (1845-1902).


Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

19. 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
*Anotações* (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.
(4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105.
$9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé,
prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the *regedor das justiças*, Nunes de Lião
undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of
all extra laws. That summary (*Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações …*) was published
LEIS EXTRAVA
GANTES COLLEGIDAS E
RELATADAS PELO LICENCIADO
DVADE RVNÉZ DO LIAI PER MANDADO
dom mucho alto & muito poderoso
Rei Dom Sébastiam
nosso Senhor.

Com Privilegio Real.

Em Lisboa per Antonio Gonçalvez.
Anno de M. D. L. X. I X.
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 *Annotações sobre as ordenações dos cinco 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. 59r). A long section (ff. 136r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

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

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

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

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the *Leis extravagantes*, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the *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. H. Pinto Ferrer, 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.

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Richard C. Ramer


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20. LOPEZ MADERA, Gregorio. *Excelencias de la monarchia y reyno de España ...*. Valladolid: Por Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1597. Folio (28.5 x 19.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (recased; relatively recent endleaves), title vertically in manuscript on spine. Large woodcut of royal arms of Spain on title page. Woodcut initials. Ruled borders. Occasional light foxing and minor stains. A few small marginal wormholes on first 2 and last few leaves. Overall in good condition. Old ownership signature, scored, on title page; another signature (?) scored on blank verso of title page. Notes on final blank page. A few early marginal notations. (12), 84 ll., signed ¶4, a8, A-K8, L4. Folio 61 misnumbered as 50, f. 80 misnumbered as 78. $2,200.00

FIRST EDITION; others appeared at Toledo, 1617 and Madrid, 1625. (The 1517 edition is a ghost, no doubt deriving from a typo: see Ticknor Catalogue.) The Spanish discoveries in the New World are discussed on ff. 61 [misnumbered 50]-72: “De la grandeza y potencia del reyno de España en si, y sus partes, y en lo que comprende su grande monarchia con el descubrimiento, y conquesta de las Indias, y Nuevo Mundo y como España toda es un solo reyno.”

This interesting work by Lopez de Madera, Philip II’s crown attorney at Granada, also contains historical records of the kings of Spain beginning with Alaric, the first Gothic king, as well as discussions of antiquities, heraldry, the spread of Catholicism in Spain, and practical and abstract principles of government.

The majority of copies, but not all copies, contain an additional 4 unnumbered preliminary leaves [A1-4], between quires ¶4 and a8, consisting of a “Prologo” [A1-A2 recto], “Indice de los Capitulos deste lib” [A2 recto-A2 verso], and “Cathologo de los Autores ...” [A2 verso-A4 verso].

* Alcocer y Martinez 369: calling for 14 preliminary leaves, 84 ff. [the index is said to consist of 10 unnumbered preliminary leaves; our copy contains an index, complete, consisting of 8 unnumbered preliminary leaves]; cf. 51: locating a copy with imprint date “1517” at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. *Catalogo colectivo* L1203: without mention of a “1517” edition [the online CCPBE calls for 16 preliminary leaves, giving the collation by signatures as ¶1, A2, a8, A-K8, L4]. Alden & Landis 597/43. Palau 141348: calling for
EXCELENCIAS
DE LA MONARCHIA Y
REYNOS DE ESPAÑA.

AUTOR EL LICENCIADO GREGORIO
Lopez Madera Fiscal del Rey Don Philip II. nuestro
señor, en la Real Chancillería de Granada.

Dirigidas al Príncipe Don Philip nuestro señor.

Con privilegio, En la ciudad de Valladolid,
Por Diego Fernandez de Cordova Impresor
del Rey nuestro señor. Año de 1597.
A tof. de Martín de Cordova mercader de libros.

Item 20
Biography of the Founder of the Carthusians

21. MADARIAGA, Fr. Juan de. Vida del serafico Padre San Bruno, patriarca de la Cartuxa: con el origen y principio y costumbres desta sagrada religion .... Valencia: En casa de Pedro Patricio Mey, 1596. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (lacking the two buttons but with the ties), fore-edge cover extensions, vertical manuscript title on spine, covers with two manuscript-ruled borders. Large woodcut of St. Bruno on title-page. Woodcut initials. Some light browning; occasional dampstains, for the most part small and minor; larger, but still light in the last few leaves. For the most part clean, and with ample margins. In very good to fine condition. Early ink manuscript ownership statement on title-page: “Pertinet ad Conventum Madridi exalceatorum Augustini madrid. Fr. Andres dela Asuncion.” Oval green printed paper ticket of Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (10), 197, (1) ll. Leaf 196 is misnumbered 197, followed by the correctly numbered leaf 197. Signed § 8, *², A-Z², Aa-Bb². $3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s earliest work. St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, was born in Cologne about 1030. He was educated there, and afterwards at Reims and Tours, where he studied under Berengar. After being ordained at Cologne, he was called to Reims in 1057 to head the cathedral school, to oversee the schools of the diocese, and in addition to be canon and diocesan chancellor. He had a falling out with a new archbishop, however, and having been deprived of all offices, fled the see in 1076. Bruno was put forward as a candidate for archbishop in 1080, but King Philip I of France successfully opposed his appointment. With six companions, Bruno then retired to a desolate mountainous area called Chartreuse, near Grenoble, where he founded the Carthusian order in 1084. Six years later Pope Urban II called him to Rome, offering to make him archbishop of Reggio. Bruno refused and withdrew
VIDA DEL SERAFICO
PADRE SAN BRUNO
PATRIARCA DE LA CARTUXA.
Con el origen y principio y costumbres de la
sagrada Religion.
Escríta por fray Juan de Madariaga monge de
la Cartuxa de nuestra Señora de Portaceli.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
En Valencia, en casa de Pedro Patricio Mey.
Año de 1596.
to a desert in Calabria. There he established two other monasteries, and died in 1101.
Bruno wrote commentaries on the Psalms and the Pauline Epistles. Some other works by namesakes have been attributed to him.

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

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

Spanish Law Handbook with Concordance to Laws of Navarre

22. MARTÍNEZ DE OLANO, Juan. Concordia et nova reductio antinomiarum iuris communis, ac regii Hispaniarum in qua verae horum iurium differentiae, & quàmplurium legum regiarum, communiquem intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum forensium expliquatur. Cui additae sunt differentiae, ac concordiae inter ius regium & regni Nauarræ. Et superadditae est pertinvis epilogos legum setem partitarum, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per desuetudinem, aut contrarium vsum, in totum, vel partem correctæ, atque abrogata inueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarum partitarum, & titulorum digestus: in gratiam studiosorum iudícum, & aduocatorum totius Hispanicæ. Burgos: Apud Philippum Iuntam [i.e., Felipe Junta], 1575. Folio (28 x 19.7 cm.), old red cloth loosely attached to leather-covered boards; attached to the upper cover, cut from a separate piece of cloth, is an armorial design (?) that includes a crown densely embroidered in yellow, red, and orange, against a pale blue background, all within an oval cartouche. Large woodcut coat of arms of dedicatee, Diego COVARRUBIAS Y LEYVA, Bishop of Segovia on title-page (Bishop’s arms are oval, set in
a cartouche, with bishop’s cap over the shield within an almost square [12 x 11 cm.] double-ruled border. Woodcut initials, several rather large and elegant. Index and main text in 2 columns. Some browning and waterstains; title-page almost detached; a few running heads and page numbers slightly shaved. In good condition. Five contemporary and later ink inscriptions in margins of title-page, four of them scored. Early ink inscription on a5r (“De la Biblioteca del Lizdº [Licenciado?] Maximo”). Early ink inscriptions in lower blank margin of verso of final leaf (“Francisco de Castro” and trial signatures). (8 ll.), cclxiiij [i.e., cclxxiiij] pp., (1 blank l., 12 ll.), signed a8, A-Q8, R10, S-T6. $2,500.00

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

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

CONCORDIA

Et nova reduction antinomiarum juris communis regni Hispaniae, in qua verba bona sunt in omne differentiam, &

nullam plures legum regiarum, communiusque intellectus, &

recipere pravis quaedam formam explicante.

Cui addit, post differentias, condendas inter regnum & regni Novum,

et subaddit ex fierunt iudices legisipsum partium, que per diem legum, prout & de adiuvante, testi

contrario visi, sua, autem, uti permisit regnus, qua plebis maximam

pena, cum praeclaram imperio, & duobus dignis in praecipuas hæc instituere

quentus ad eos, quos ordinatae sunt Hispaniae.

Gubernatum in locis Municibus, desinere regni regem & regni Novum,

et de habitat, in dominasse Dominorum Communis, sua Hispaniae. 

In acen. Die 

B. U. G. E. I. S.

Apud Philippum Lusam. 1578.
ANDREAEO
MOCENICI
P.V.D.
BELLVM
CAME
RACENSE.
Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516

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

FIRST EDITION, with a reference to Hispaniola on leaf q8v, as well as a reference to the Portuguese in India under King Manuel I, which begins on q8 and continues on to leaf r1. This work is the most important contemporary source for the history of Venetian territory in the period 1509-1516.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAV
LI OROSII
Presbyteri Hispani, uiri dos
estissim, auctores Paganos,
quos uocant) historiarum
libri septem.
Nunc demus cum manuscriptis exem
pluribus aliquot collati, diligenter ipso
dulcisque unguexcriti, cum
indice rerum in ipsis contentarum co
prosismo.
Coloniae ex officina Iasparis Gen-
nepari. Anno M. D. XLII.
HIERONYMI OSORII LV-
SITANI DE
Gloria Libri V.

AD IOANNEM TERTIVM
Lusitaniae Regem

EIVSDEM DE NOBIL-
TATE CIVILI ET CHRIS-
stiana, Libri V.

AD LVDOVICVM PRINCIPEM
Emanuelis Regis F. conscripti.

Omnia nunæ quàm antea castigatora edita.

BASILEAE,
APUD PETRUM PERNAM
M. D. L. X. X. III.
Two Works by an Important Portuguese Humanist


$1,600.00

De Gloria was patterned on three works by Cicero, De gloria, De Republica, and De consolatione. A paraphrase of the Book of Job, it advocates resignation and patience as consolations for the ills of life. It was published in Florence, 1552, Alcalá, 1568 and 1572, and Bilbao, 1578, and appeared in several editions in Basel, London, and Cologne during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several of these editions included the De nobilitate.

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

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

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

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

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

Fr. Heitor Pinto (1528?–1584?) was one of the three greatest Portuguese mystic writers of the sixteenth century—perhaps the greatest, ranking with D. Fr. Amador Arraiz and Fr. Thomé de Jesus. Born in all probability at Covilhã, he professed at the Convento dos Jerónimos at Belém in 1543 and received his doctorate in theology from Siguença. Because of his proficiency in oriental languages and his knowledge of the Bible (he wrote learned commentaries on several books of the Bible), a Chair of Holy Scripture was created for him at Coimbra in 1576. A strong supporter of the Prior of Crato, Pinto was requested by King Philip to attend the Court in Madrid, was prevented from teaching, and was sent
SEGUNDA PARTE DOS DIALOGOS DA IMAGEM DA VIDA CHRISTIANA.

O primeiro he da tranquilidade da vida;
O segundo da discreta ignorância;
O terceiro da verdadeira amizade;
O quarto das causas;
O quinto dos verdadeiros & falsos bés.

COMPOSTOS POR FREY HECTOR
Pinto frade leitournus, doctus em SANCIA THELOGIA.

Agora novamente impressos com licença do Supremo Concelho da Santa Inquisição, & do Ordinário.

EM LISBOA.
A culta de Ionan Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas
Mercadores de livros.

Com Privilegio Real.

1591.

Item 27
to the monastery of Silla near Toledo. Philip excluded him from the amnesty granted in 1581 and Pinto died in exile, some say poisoned on orders from the Spanish king.

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

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

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

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

Anselmo 1247: citing only the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copy. Palha 273. King Manuel 413: calling for 38 lines on the recto, as our copy, but 13 lines on the verso, where ours has only 7; citing only the Harvard (Palha) and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copies. Portugal, Biblioteca Nacional, Catálogo dos impressos, s. XVI 755. Gusmão, Livros impressos no s. XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora I, 867. Not in Inocêncio. Not in Adams. Not in Greenlee Catalogue or HSA. NUC: MH. OCLC: 8047286 (Harvard University-Houghton Library). Not located in Melvyl. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with only 7 lines of text on the verso, as in our copy. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; although Porbase locates one copy).
Vel Rey faz o saber aos que está minha proufia viver, que por eu ter informado dos desconcertos, & indecencias, com que nas cartas, & proufias minhas, fe hão algúns altrados, & certas ofensas de verbos, piedos, juramentos, & registros, & de outras diligencias & que se hão prometerem por bem, & mando que em todas as cartas, & quaisquier outras alvaras, ou proufias que forem firmadas por mim, ou leitas em meu nome, se hão possam por a mesma razão, em que eliuer o meu final & severos altrados, ou certas ofensas de verbos, registros, juramentos, pedidos, & mandados que se cumprão, nem de quaisquier outras diligencias, & que todal esta fe hão nas cartas, proufias, ou alvaras, & que nas ditas certidas, & altrados que se hão possam por Serhoreques quaisquier ministros, que derem as ditas pedidos, & juramentos, ou fizerem as ditas diligencias, nem as proufias com que se hão firmado, nem & que outras em quaisquier outros ou escrituras publicas, se não, nem se nessa proufias algua por Serhoreques, nem os oficiais, à quem os tacos, ou escrituras se hão fizerem o que todos afi cumprirão, & guardarião inteiramente, sob pena de supensão de áus oficios, ao minha mercê, & de vinte cruzados & metade para o seu autor, & a outra, a metade para os certidões, pela primeira vez, & quando algúns encorrajarem nesta pena outras vezes, além dela procederão os julgadores contra eles, & as penas que mais lhe parecerem seguiro fe hão arbitrarem, tendo respeito à continuação dos culpados, & pena que ninguém possa alegar ignorância do conhecimento nesta profissão, mando ao Chancellor More, que a faz publicar na Chancellaria, & que cause os treidos da fôs meu fello, & nos final, aos todos os julgadores de meus Reynos, & Serhoreques, aos quais mando que tenham muito cuidado de fazer cumprir, & guardar como nelle se quiserem, & tratar-se na nos livros do defensor do paço, & das caças da Suplicação, & do Porto, & valera como carta faca em meu nome por mim firmada, & pa-ficiada por minha Chancellaria, e polo que o efeito dês hão de durar mais de um ano, sem embargo da ordemagem do segundo livro mimo vitez, que o contra no dispoem Francisco Manzo a fez em Madrid a 3 de Agosto de M.D. no seita & fete. Antonio Monto Dafontes o fez efetua.
Item 29
Bread as Collateral

29. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João III, King of Portugal 1521-1557]. Ley sobre o pan que se vende fiado. E sobre o que se empresta a pagar em pan. [Colophon] Lisbon: Em casa de Germão Galharde empremidor, 1539. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound, laid into later marbled wrappers. Caption title, 7-line woodcut initial, round gothic type. In very good condition. Old but later ink inscription, “Lei de 25 de Fevereiro de 1539,” at top of recto of first leaf. Contemporary (authentication?) ink signature, “Alvarez,” below colophon on recto of second leaf. (2 ll.) $4,500.00

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


Local Government in Salamanca
Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods

30. [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. 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 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, 1550**

31. [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 nueuo de las rentas de las alcualas y franquezas hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el Rey [y] la Reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan 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
Tassa y ordenanza hecha por provision Real en el insigne Confiatoria desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corrambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odreia.

ENSALAMANCA,
Por Andrea de Portomarin.
M. D. LII.
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: a good copy. Numerous early (sixteenth-century) marginal ink inscriptions and underlinings in Latin; on title page, these are faded to the point of illegibility. A few later (eighteenth-century?) ink inscriptions and underlinings. xxvii, (3) ll. $1,600.00

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

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown’s main source of revenue was the alcabala, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century; the final law in this collection, ff. xxxvi recto-xxxvii recto, deals specifically with the fair in Medina del Río-seco.) 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 vezinos 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 Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupé (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzopisbado, Santa Maria la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the alcabala far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain’s American colonies. When Carlos wore his Holy Roman Emperor crown, his wars were still funded mainly by taxes such as the alcabala, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the alcabala was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up
Quaderno de Alcualas,

Leyes del Quaderno

Nueve de las rentas de las alcualas y franquezas becbo en la vega de Granada; por el cual el Rey y la Reina nios lehones renuncia todas las otras leyes de los otros quadernos becbo de antes y añadido el privilegio de las feras de Medina de Rioseco.

Unicamente con gran diligencia a toda su prinsa integridad refiriendo de muchos y vicios que por el discuerdo de tiempo en el ano.
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 Hernán Núñez de Guzmán. Junta’s business included not only printing but bookselling, binding, and editing.


**Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545**

32. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabela King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. *Leyes del q[ua]derno nueuo d[el] las re[n]tas de las alcaualas y fra[n]quezas. Hecho en la 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-xxviiij recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and
Leyes del querno nú-
ev de las alcavas y fra-
quezas, hechas en la vega de Gran-
da; por el que estan en los reynos
conocidas y revocadas todas las otras le-
yes de los otros quernos
fechos de antes.....
MD.XIV.
a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. 
In good to very good condition. A few early (sixteenth-century) marginal 
notes in Spanish and Latin, and some equally early underlining. xxvii 
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 Charles V). 

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

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

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were still funded mainly by taxes such as the alcabala, levied in Spain. When he could not 
raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection 
of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the alcabala 
was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, 
receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king’s coffers, and, as is clear from this 
collection of laws, exemptions were frequent. 

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a 
German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of 
D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Évora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528 (or perhaps 
printed in Seville using the Portuguese imprints), 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.

*p* Palau 137382: noting a copy offered for 100 pts. in 1934; for editions printed by 
Cromberger from 1510 to 1540, see 137373-4, 137375-6, 137379, 137381. Clive Griffin, The
Spanish Golden Age Poetry

With an Extra Leaf, Printed in 1721, in Which Pope Clement XI Prohibits Book Deacquisitions by Discalced Augustinians


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in 6 cantos, in several different meters, about the creation of the world and the final judgment. The first canto deals with the creation of man, the second with “contemplacion del ingenio,” the third with the creation of Eve, the fourth with Adam’s sin, the fifth with the final judgment, and the sixth with contemplations about saints. Preliminary leaves 3 recto to 8 recto contain a poem of 32 oitavas hendecassylabas by the author, titled “La decendencia de la illustre Casa de Cuñiga”. This is followed by a neo-Latin eulogy to the author by Gabriel Pereira de Castro, then a neo-Latin sonnet by Vicente Nunes Ferreira. The author’s proemio to the readers occupies the final 7 preliminary leaves. The main poem ends on leaf 63 verso. Leaf 64 recto contains a 16-line neo-Latin poem “Ad Lectorem,” by the author.

The quarto-size leaf folded in at the beginning is a printed letter from Pope Clement XI to Discalced Augustinians in Portugal ordering that books (“Libros, Quinterna, Folia sive impressa, sive manuscrita”) that have been acquired by their libraries are not to be given away or taken out of the libraries under any pretext (“quacumque auctoritate fungentibus commodare, donare, vel alio quovis modo distrahere, & alienare … interdicens, & prohibemus”). According to the early inscription on the title page of this volume, it belonged to the college of the Discalced Augustinians of St. Rita in Coimbra.

* Anselmo 53 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and Biblioteca da Ajuda). Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a colecção da Biblioteca Nacional 928. Brunet V, 1316 (commenting that Ebert considered it rare, that there was a copy at Wolfenbüttel, but that Nicolau Antonio
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