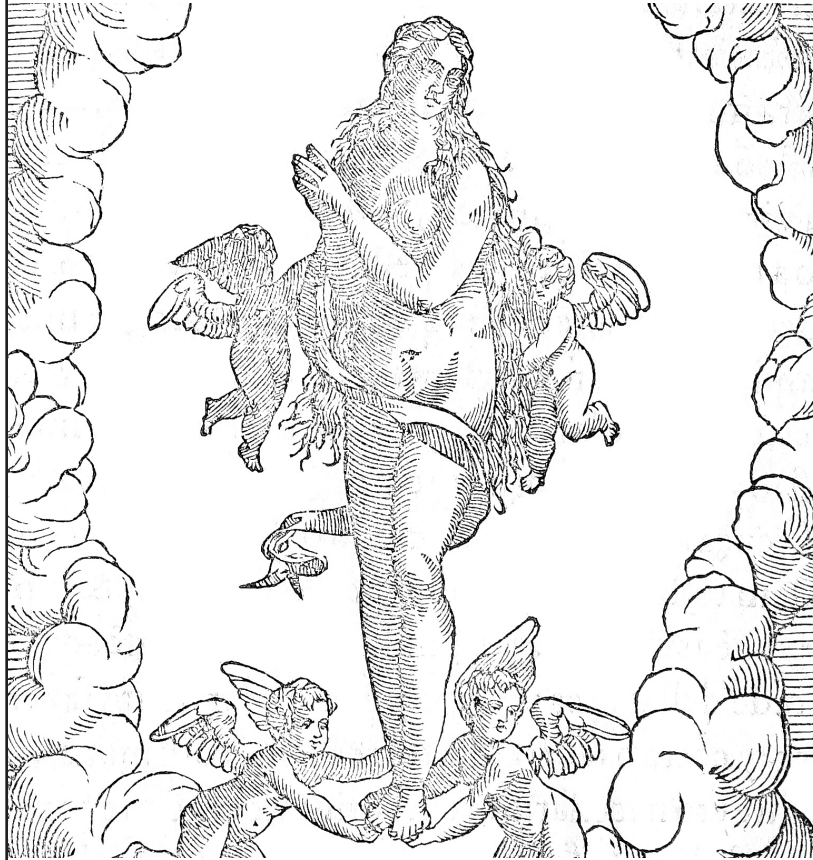


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SPECIAL LIST 468

TWENTY-EIGHT RECENT ACQUISITIONS

*British Naval Force Captures Havana During the Seven Years War
A.K.A. the French and Indian War in North America*

***1. ALBERMARLE, George Keppel, 3rd Earl.** *Gazeta extraordinaria de Londres, publicada por auctoridade, Quinta feira, 30 de Setembro de 1762. Whitehall, em 30 de Setembro de 1762.... Cópia de huma carta do Conde de Albemarle ao Conde de Egremont, datada do Quartel Principal junto de Havana, em 21 de Agosto de 1782.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. de Miguel Rodrigues, Impressor do Eminentissimo Senhor Cardial Patriarca, 1762. 4°, late twentieth-century antique sheep, smooth spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece with short title and date lettered and numbered gilt, covers with gilt-tooled boarder, unsigned by surely by Imperio da Coneição Graça, text block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Caption title. Folding engraved plan of the siege of Havana. In very good condition. 64 pp., engraved folding plan of Havana. A-H⁴
\$900.00

First Edition in Portuguese, and First Edition in Book Form of this text translated from the *London Gazette*, containing the articles of capitulation at Havana, official reports on the casualties, diary of the chief of engineers in Fort Moro, and extracts from Pocock's report.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 1023* (without mention of the plan of Havana). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 762/1*. Not in Medina, *BHA*. Not in Sabin. Cf. Trelles, p. 319.

Masterpiece of the Picaresca Novel

***2. ALEMÁN, Mateo.** *Primera y segunda parte de Guzman de Alfarache* 2 volumes in 1. Burgos: Por Juan Bautista Varesio, Acosta de Pedro Gomez de Valdivielso mercador de Libros, 1619. 4°, eighteenth-century mottled sheep (very slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered gilt, text block edges rouged. Title pages within typographical borders, with large typographical vignettes at center. Woodcut initials. Typographical head- and tailpieces. Some dampstaining in upper portion of preliminaries, first and last few leaves of first part, and well as occasional very minimally elsewhere in first part. Small repair to lower blank margin of first title page.

(1)
G A Z E T A
EXTRAORDINARIA
D E
LONDRES,
PUBLICADA POR AUCTORIDADE.

Quinta feira 30 de Setembro de 1762.
Whitehall, em 30 de Setembro de 1762.

Hontem á nouze o Capitão Nugent, e o honrado Augusto Hervei chegaram de Havana com as contas do Conde de Albemarle, e D. Jorge Pocock, abaixo declaradas.

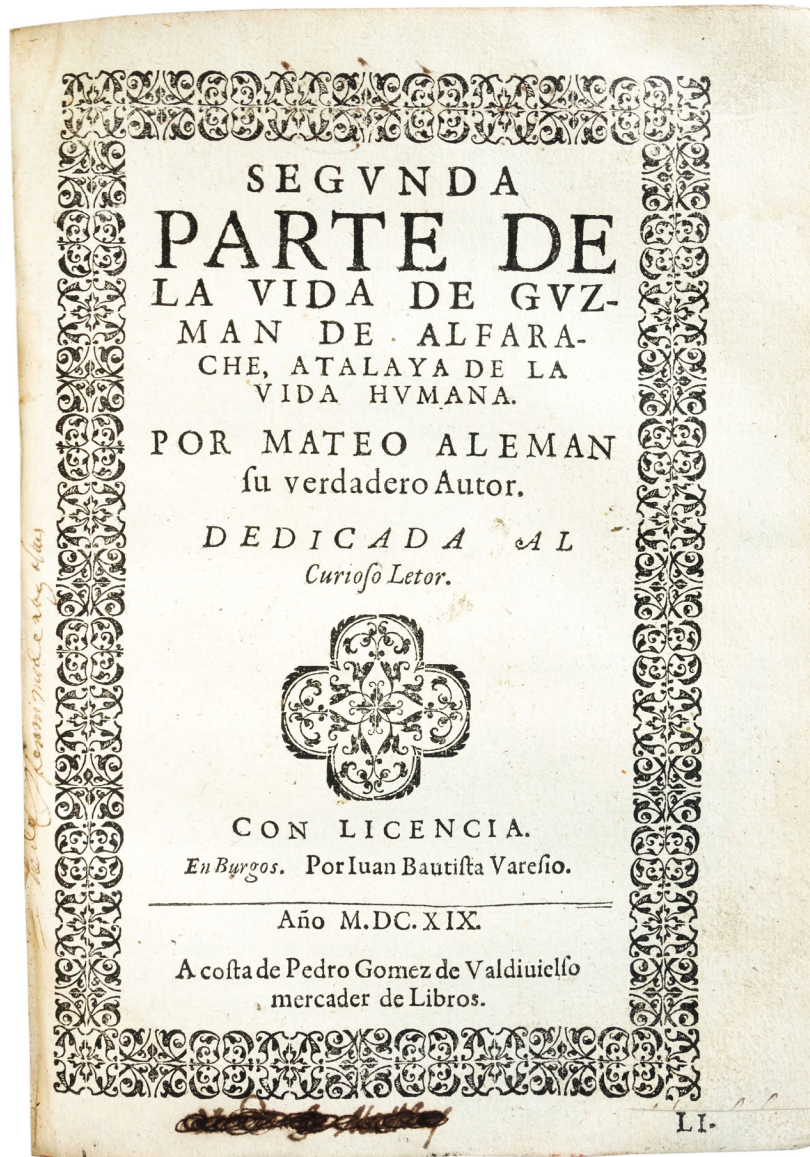
Copia de hum carta do Conde de Albemarle ao Conde de Egremont, datada do Quartel Principal junto de Havana, em 21 de Agosto de 1762.

MILORD.

TEnho a honra de informar a V. Excellencia que a cidade de Havana, e todas as suas pertenças, e as náos de guerra, que se achavam no porto, foram

A

ren-

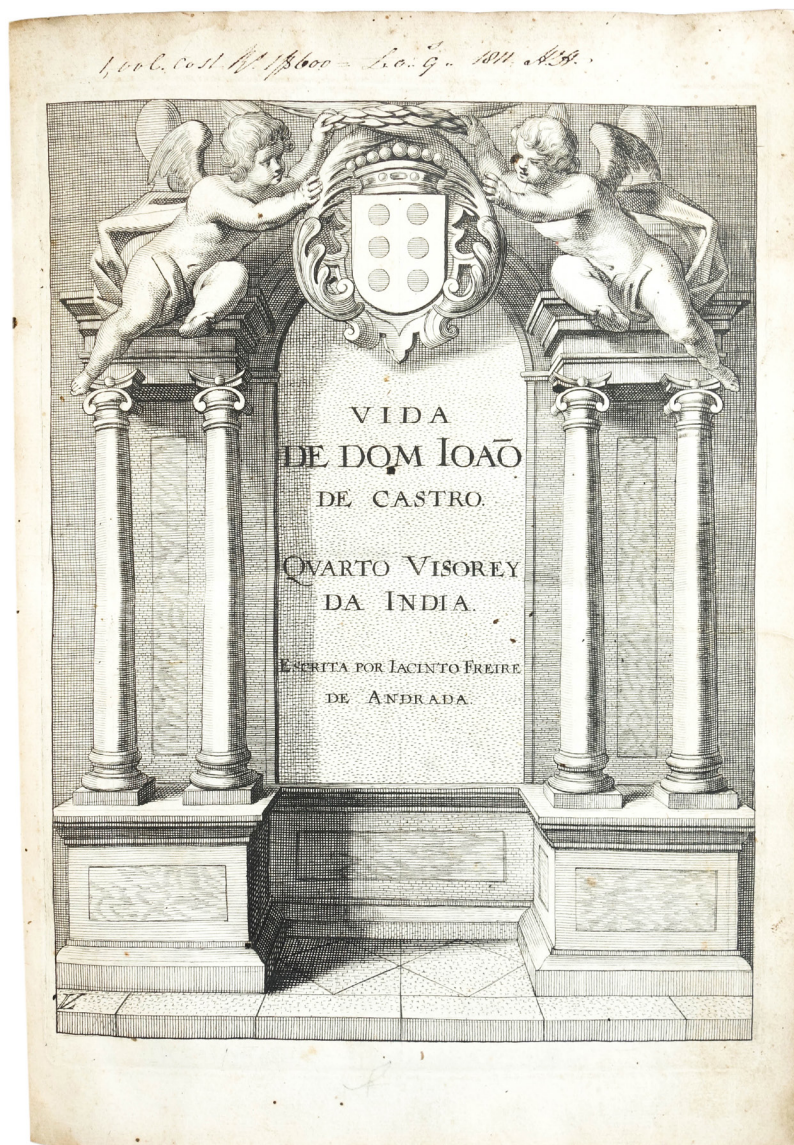


Small piece (.6 x 3.5 cm.) clipped from lower outer corner of second title page. In good condition. Pictorial bookplate of Fernando de Abreu. His paper label (with shelf location?) near foot of spine. Old (contemporary) ink manuscript inscription scored on title pages. Old inscription "Do Frey Paulo Baldaya" on versos of title pages. Old ink manuscript "3^a-2" near top of front free endleaf recto. Occasional old ink manuscript annotations. Much later penciled annotations on front free endleaf recto. (12), 122; (8), 161, (1) ll. ¶¹², A-P⁸, Q²; 2¶⁸, 2A-2T⁸, 2V¹⁰. Leaf 77 of the first part wrongly numbered 67 (crudely corrected in old ink manuscript). Leaf 39 of the second part wrongly numbered 38. Leaf 2N4 wrongly signed 2M4. *2 volumes in 1.* \$1,800.00

First complete edition of this masterpiece of the *picaresca* novel, which exerted an enormous influence on European literature in general, and on Cervantes' writing *Don Quijote* in particular. The first part was published in Madrid, 1599; a false second in Valencia, 1602; while the true second part was first published in Lisbon, 1604. According to Palau, the success of this work was so great that by 1604 there had been 26 editions of the first part. The publication of *Don Quijote* in 1605 resulted in decreased demand for *Guzman*. The early editions are rare. The book has been translated into French, Italian, German, Portuguese, English, Dutch and Latin. Ticknor called it "a rare success whose secret lies partly in the age when the *Guzman* appeared, and still more in the power and talent of the author.... it shows us, in the costume of the times, the life of an ingenious Machiavellian rogue, who is never at a loss for an expedient; who always treats himself and speaks of himself as an honest and respectable man; and who sometimes goes to mass and says his prayers just before he enters on an extraordinary scheme of roguery, as if on purpose to bring it out in more striking and brilliant relief."

Mateo Alemán y del Nero, or Mateo Alemán y de Enero (Seville, 1547-Mexico City, 1614?), graduated from the University at Seville in 1564. He later studied at Salamanca and Alcalá, and from 1571 to 1588 held a post in the treasury; in 1594 he was arrested on suspicion of corruption, but was speedily released. According to some he was descended from Jews forcibly converted to Catholicism after 1492, and one of his forebears had been burned by the Inquisition for secretly continuing to practice Judaism. In 1571 Alemán married Catalina de Espinosa. He was constantly in money difficulties, being imprisoned for debt at Seville at the end of 1602. In 1608 Alemán emigrated to America, and is said to have carried on business as a printer in Mexico, where he is assumed to have remained for the rest of his life. His *Ortografía castellana* (1609), published in Mexico, contains ingenious and practical proposals for the reform of Spanish spelling. Nothing is recorded of Alemán after 1609, but it is sometimes asserted that he was still living in 1617.

* Palau 6699 (without mention of the final leaf). Goldsmith, *British Museum 1601-1700 STC* G125. Jerez, p. 3. HSA, p. 17 (the Jerez copy). Vicente Salvá (1829) 2356. Salvá 1701. Heredia 2586. See Singerman, *Spanish and Portuguese Jewry*, 3607-3619, 4350. This edition not in Gallardo. This edition not in *Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library*, Together with the Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the General Library. CCPBE locates five copies in Spanish libraries: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and one each in Biblioteca de Castilla y León-Pública del Estado en Valladolid (lacks the title page), Biblioteca Municipal Serrano Morales-Valencia, and Fundación Lázaro Galdiano-Madrid.



Item 3

*Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language:
The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior,
Hero of Portuguese India*

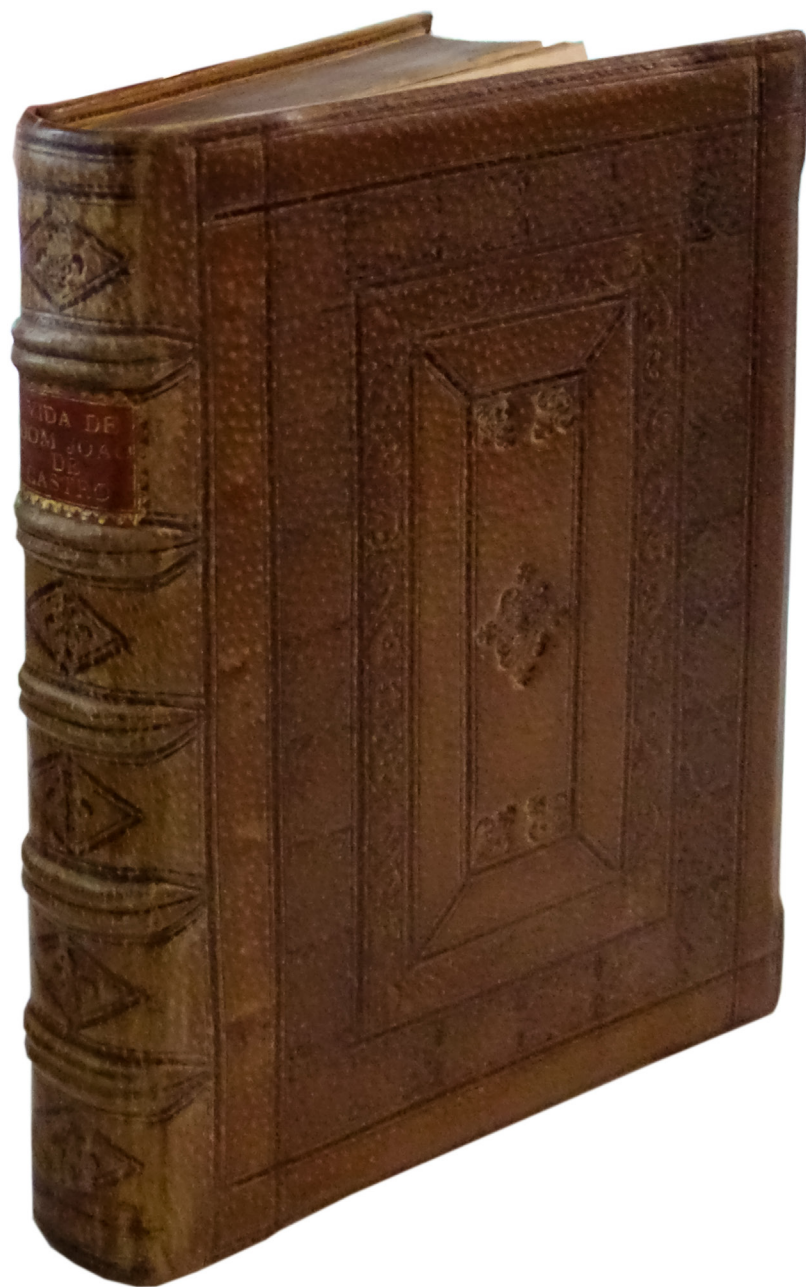
***3. ANDRADA, Jacinto Freire de.** *Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Visorey da India.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Folio (27.6 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century antique pigskin (wood interior), spine elaborately decorated in blind with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered in gilt, covers also elaborately decorated in blind. Some light dampstains, but generally crisp and clean. In very good to fine condition. Ink manuscript inscription dated 1811 noting the price paid for the book in upper blank margin of engraved title. Engraved title, engraved portrait, (4 ll.), 443, (1 blank) pp., (24 ll.), with full-page woodcut on p. 59. [J]⁴, A-Z⁶, 2A-2S⁶. \$9,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this vital source for the history of Portuguese expansion in India, and the most famous biography in the Portuguese language; it has been translated into Latin as well as English (by Sir Peter Wyche, published in 1664), and has gone through a multitude of editions.

D. João de Castro was a sailor, soldier, colonial administrator, scientist and cartographer. Born in Lisbon in 1500, he became at an early age a brilliant humanist, studying mathematics under Pedro Núñez. At age eighteen he went to Tangiers, where he was dubbed knight by the governor, D. Duarte de Menezes. In 1535 he accompanied D. Luis, son of King Manuel I, to the siege of Tunis. D. João left for the Indies soon after 1538 and enlisted among the *aventureiros*, "the bravest of the brave," who were sent to relieve Diu. Upon his return to Portugal in 1543, he was named commander of a fleet sent to clear the European seas of pirates. Two years later he was sent with a fleet of six ships back to the Indies. By his overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat, by the relief of Diu and by the defeat of the great army of Adil Khan, D. João achieved such popularity that the merchants of Goa were willing to make him a substantial loan with only his moustache as security. Castro soon captured Broach, completely subjugated Malacca, and sent António Moniz into Ceylon. Also included here is an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. In 1547 Castro was appointed viceroy of India by D. João III, but died in 1548, in the arms of his friend St. Francis Xavier. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed., V, 484.) D. João de Castro is without doubt the man of greatest stature among the Portuguese who governed India.

Jacinto Freire de Andrada, an ecclesiastic gifted in writing both prose and verse, was born in Beja in 1597 and died in Lisbon in 1657. Before the Restauração he was suspected of nationalist tendencies, and retired to his cure in the diocese of Viseu. His *Vida de D. João de Castro* has sometimes been regarded as the model of Portuguese prose, and at other times has been roundly criticized for its style; see, for example, the critics quoted in Innocência III, 240-2. One of Freire de Andrada's most remarkable literary devices was the use of imaginary letters from D. João de Castro concerning problems such as the Turkish threat and attacks on missionaries.

The finely engraved title-page and the portrait of D. João de Castro are both signed with the monogram "LV," i.e., Lucas Vorsterman. Vorsterman was born in Antwerp ca. 1624, the son of the famous engraver Lucas Emile Vorsterman, from whom he learned the art. The son lived in Portugal from 1645 to 1648 and was a friend of D. Francisco Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, "Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis



Item 3

as de seu pai e mestre, tem, todavia, o merecimento da correcção e do manejo do buril, distinguindo-se das executadas no século XVII pela vida e movimento das suas figuras.”

* There appear to be two distinct issues, one with 24 unnumbered leaves in the final section, the other with 25, but no bibliographer has called attention to this. Arouca A352 (calls for 50 unnumbered pages at end). Cruz, *Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A coleção da Biblioteca Nacional*, I (all published) 186 (citing a single copy which lacks the engraved title, otherwise with the same collation as the present copy). Innocência III, 239-42: without mention of the portrait; giving same pagination as our copy. Barbosa Machado II, 465. Brunet I, 263 (no collation given). Figanière 1142. Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 25 (without collation). Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 655-9 and no. 2220. *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 12. JFB (1994) F1228. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII* 19 (the Gago Coutinho copy, lacking the engraved title page as well as pp. 58-60). Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* F309. Palha 4156 (with 24 leaves at the end, as in our copy). Salvá 3448 (citing the second edition, 1671). Moreira Cabral 3668. Azambuja 1006 (same collation as our copy). Monteverde 2494 (same collation as the present copy). Ameal 988 and Azevedo-Samodães 1305: both calling for 50 pp. in the index. Rodrigo Veloso II, 3202 (describing a copy lacking the engraved portrait, but otherwise with the same collation as our copy). Sucena 475 (same as our copy). Avila Perez 3075 (same collation as our copy). Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 266-7. Atabey 464. NUC: NN, CU, ICN, MH, MnU. OCLC: 17632407 (New York Public Library, Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of California-Berkeley, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 68513354 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, Universiteit Leiden); 954869081 Bibliography Nazionale Centrale di Roma); 560498672 (British Library); 62443156 (University of Minnesota); 877177455 (National Library of Scotland); King's College London); 835193260 (Paris-Mazarine); 956406678 (digitized from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy: lacks the engraved title page). Porbase provides the same collation as that of our copy, citing two complete and two incomplete copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc repeats National Library of Scotland and adds British Library.

Massive Private Library Catalogue

*4. ARBOLÍ Y FARAUDO, Servando, Simón de la Rosa y López, José Roca y Ponsa, et al. *Biblioteca Colombina. Catalogo de sus libros impresos ... de la Santa Metropolitana y Patriarcal Iglesia de Sevilla* 7 volumes. Seville: Imp. de E. Rasco (volumes 1 & 2); Tipografia de Diaz y Carballo (volume 3); Libreria e Imp. de Izquierdo y Compañía (volume 4)); Imp. y Lib. de Sobrino de Izquierdo (volumes 5 & 6); and Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (volume 7), 1888-1948. Large 8° (volumes 1-6), 8° (volume 7), late twentieth-century half blue sheep over marbled boards (some wear), spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title lettered gilt in second compartments from head, volumes numbers lettered and numbered gilt in fourth compartments, top edges gilt (volumes 1-3) and rouged (volumes 4-7), all other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. In good to

very good condition, bearing in mind that this is an ex-library copy. Bookplates of University of Rhode Island, stamped "Discarded" in volumes 1, 4-7; ex-Newberry Library, with perforated stamp on title page of volumes 2-3. Other library markings. (2 ll.), 326; xlv, 323; viii, 338; 373; 351; 351; xi, 322 pp. *7 volumes.* \$350.00

FIRST EDITIONS. The Biblioteca Colombina is a private library, supported financially by the Fundación Cristóbal Colón. It was enriched by a bequest from Fernando Colón. The library contains incunabula and rare works on the discovery of America. It also contains manuscripts written by Christopher Columbus himself. Fernando was known as a scholar. He had a generous income from his father's New World domains, and used a sizable fraction of it to buy books, eventually amassing a personal library of over 15,000 volumes. Fernando personally noted every book that was acquired by listing the date of purchase, the location and how much was paid. Also, he devoted the bulk of his purchases to printed books instead of manuscripts. As a result, the library acquired a sizable number (currently 1,194 titles) of incunabula. After his father's death, Fernando inherited Columbus' personal library, and what remains of these volumes contains much valuable information on Columbus, his interests, and his explorations.

* Palau 29407 (the first 6 volumes).

*First Collected Edition of the Works of Barros and Couto
Together the Most Complete History of Portuguese Discoveries and
Conquests in Africa, Asia and Brazil*

***5. BARROS, João de, and Diogo do Couto.** *Da Asia de João de Barros e de Diogo do Couto. Nova edição* 13 parts in 24 vols. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typographica, 1777-1788. 8°, Late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century tree sheep, flat spines gilt, each with two crimson leather lettering pieces, lettered and numbered in gilt, text block edges sprinkled reddish brown. Five folding engraved maps, 4 engraved portraits. Printed on high quality paper. In fine condition. Engraved portrait of João de Barros, (20 ll.), engraved portrait of Henry the Navigator, 478 pp., large folding engraved map depicting Africa, the Mediterranean area, Arabia, and Persia; (6 ll.), 447 pp., large folding engraved map depicting territory from the East coast of Africa to the Island of Formosa, the Philipines, all of Indonesia (but showing only part of New Guinea), including all South Asia, including the Straight of Malacca and Malacca; engraved portrait of Afonso de Albuquerque, (9 ll., 1 blank l.), 572 pp.; (6 ll.), 496 pp.; (18 ll., 1 blank l.), 663 pp.; (8 ll.), 525 pp.; (28 ll.), 637 pp., folding engraved map of the Island of Jaüa between pp. 72 and 73, folding map of the Kingdom of Guzarate and the Indian Ocean between pp. 534 and 535; (11 ll.), 751 pp., folding engraved map of the Kingdom of Bengalla and the Bay of Bengal between pp. 450 and 451; lxxiv pp., (1 blank l.), 258 pp.; xxxviii pp., engraved portrait

*Item 5*

of Diogo de Couto following the first leaf, (5 ll.), 391 pp.; (8 ll.), 461 pp.; (10 ll.), 485 pp.; (8 ll.), 459 pp.; (7 ll.), 421 pp.; (8 ll.), 548 pp.; (7 ll.), 398 pp.; (10 ll.), 585 pp.; (7 ll.), 485 pp.; (3 ll.), 291 pp.; xvii, 543 pp.; (1 l.), xvii, 685 pp.; (2 ll.), vii, 189 pp.; (7 ll.), 516 pp.; (1 l., 1 blank l.), 386 pp.
 13 parts in 24 volumes. \$8,000.00

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of the works of Barros and Couto, together the most complete history of the early Portuguese discoveries and conquests in Africa, Asia and Brazil; including the first complete publication of Couto's *Decade* 10. All that had been printed of Barros' and Couto's *Decades* are here reprinted; and Couto's tenth and eleventh *Decades* are printed for the first time (the eleventh in summary form, since the original manuscript was lost). This is a truly lovely set.

Volumes I-VIII contain Barros' *Decades* 1-4 (originally published in Lisbon, 1552-63 and Madrid, 1614), with descriptions of the achievements of Vasco da Gama, Pedro Alvares Cabral and Alfonso de Albuquerque, as well as digressions on Eastern customs, locusts, chess, palm-trees and monsoons. These are followed in volume IX by an index and Severim de Faria's biography of Barros, first published in Évora 1624 and "still the basic biography, on which all later ones are built" (Boxer, *João de Barros* p. 153).

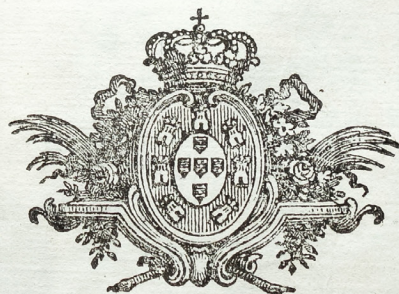
Volumes X-XXIII contain Severim de Faria's biography of Couto—used by Boxer as the primary source for that author in *Three Historians of Portuguese Asia* (p. 30, n. 17)—and his *Decades* 4-12, followed in volume XXIV by the index to Couto. Couto's fourth *Decade* was originally published in 1602 (twelve years before Barros' fourth *Decade*, heavily revised and edited by João Baptista Lavanha, appeared in print), *Decades* 5-8 from 1612-1673, *Decade* 9 in 1736. This is the first complete publication of *Decade* 10, part of which had appeared in 1736. *Decade* 11 was lost, and is here replaced by a summary of events taken from other sources. Part of the unfinished *Decade* 12 was published in Paris, 1645. (See Boxer, "Three Historians of Portuguese Asia," *Instituto Português de Hongkong, Secção de História* [1948] pp. 15-6). *Decadas* 8 and 9 are present with title pages reading *Decada oitava* and *Decada nona*; there exist variants for which the titles read *Decada oitava primeira parte* and *Decada nono primeira parte*.

João de Barros (1496-1570) was one of Portugal's leading humanists and remains one of her greatest historians. "As an historian and stylist Barros deserves the high fame he has always enjoyed. His *Decades* contain the early history of the Portuguese in Asia and ... are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement" (E. Prestage in *Encyclopedia Britannica* [1910-1911] III, 439). While serving as Comptroller of Customs he was entrusted with the writing of the history of the conquest of the Indies, and in his eleven years of research used the official documents to which he had access. He also consulted maps and chronicles, and even bought a Chinese slave to translate a work on Chinese geography. Barros' prefaces to each *Decade* are very revealing of the sixteenth-century Portuguese approach to history, which blended elements from Erasmus with a belief in the destiny of Portugal. Outside Portugal the *Decades* were immediately recognized as fundamental works on the subject (see *Europe Informed*, p. 52), and played a major role in exploding old myths about the East and shaping contemporary European perceptions of it. Barros was also a *donatario* of Brazil; he was given a captaincy there by D. João III, but suffered a severe financial setback when in 1539 the squadron he and his partners sent there was wrecked, and most of the colonists drowned.

Diogo do Couto (1542-1616) spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted

DA ASIA
DE
JOÃO DE BARROS
E DE
DIOGO DE COUTO
NOVA EDIÇÃO
OFFERECIDA
A SUA Magestade
D. MARIA I.
RAINHA FIDELÍSSIMA

&c. &c. &c.



LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
ANNO MDCCLXXVIII.
Com Licença da Real Mesa Censória, e Privilegio Real

with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. "The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends ... He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 196).

* Innocência II, 154: calling in error for 14 vols.; IX, 122. *Bibliotheca boxeriana* 50 and 182. Cordier, *Japonica*, col. 34; *Sinica*, III, 2309; *Indosinica*, II, 1171. Laures, *Kirishitan Bunko* 434: "best edition." Streit VI, 177; cf. IV, 173-177 for the first edition of Barros. *Imprensa Nacional* 199 (including several full-page reproductions). Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana* V, 4723. Pinto de Mattos pp. 70, 227. Rodrigues 351. Gonçalves 815. *Oliveira Lima Catalog*, I, 147 (only 8 vols.). Welsh 537 (13 parts). Azevedo-Samodães 337. Avila Perez 592. Afonso Lucas 95 (with only four maps). Monteverde 462. This edition not in Sabin; cf. 3646-8 for other, less complete, editions. This edition not in Borba de Moraes (1983), *Europe Informed*, Gomes, Scholberg, JCB or JFB. Not in Ameal. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 192-8. See Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, vols. I & II, *et passim*.

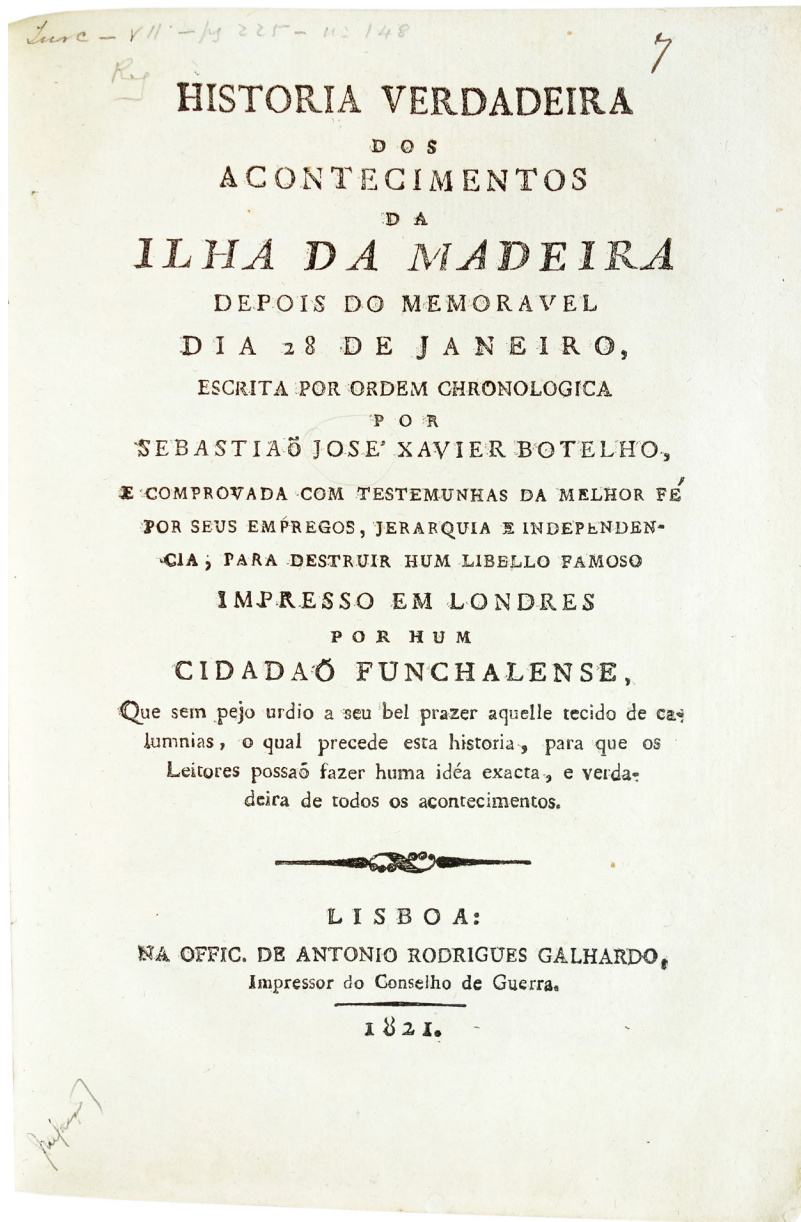
Portugal's First Constitution Arrives in Madeira

*6. BOTELHO, Sebastião José Xavier. *Historia verdadeira dos acontecimentos da Ilha de Madeira depois do memoravel dia 28 da janeiro, escrita por ordem chronologica por ... e comprovada com testemunhas da melhor fé por seus empregos, jerarquia e independencia; para destruir hum libello famoso impresso em Londres por hum cidadão funchalense* Lisbon: Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1821. 4°, late twentieth-century marbled boards (slight wear to extremities). Some light browning, very minor worming without loss. Good to very good condition. 61 pp., lacks a final blank leaf found in some copies. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pages 3-12 reprint a letter of March 13, 1821 viciously attacking the captain-general of Madeira for his actions there after news arrived that the Constitution of 1821 had been accepted in Lisbon; it was signed by "Hum Cidadão Funchalense" and printed in a London paper. The rest of the volume is the Captain-General's own account of these events, signed by over a hundred military officers, government officials and businessmen.

Botelho (1768-1840), a Lisbon native, maintained order in Madeira until he received word that D. João VI had accepted the Constitution, then proclaimed it in Madeira as well. Botelho's literary efforts were eulogized by Alexandre Herculano.

* Innocência VII, 224-5. França Vieira & Aragão de Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica* 352. On Botelho, see *Grande enciclopedia* XXXVII, 72-3. NUC: DCU-IA.



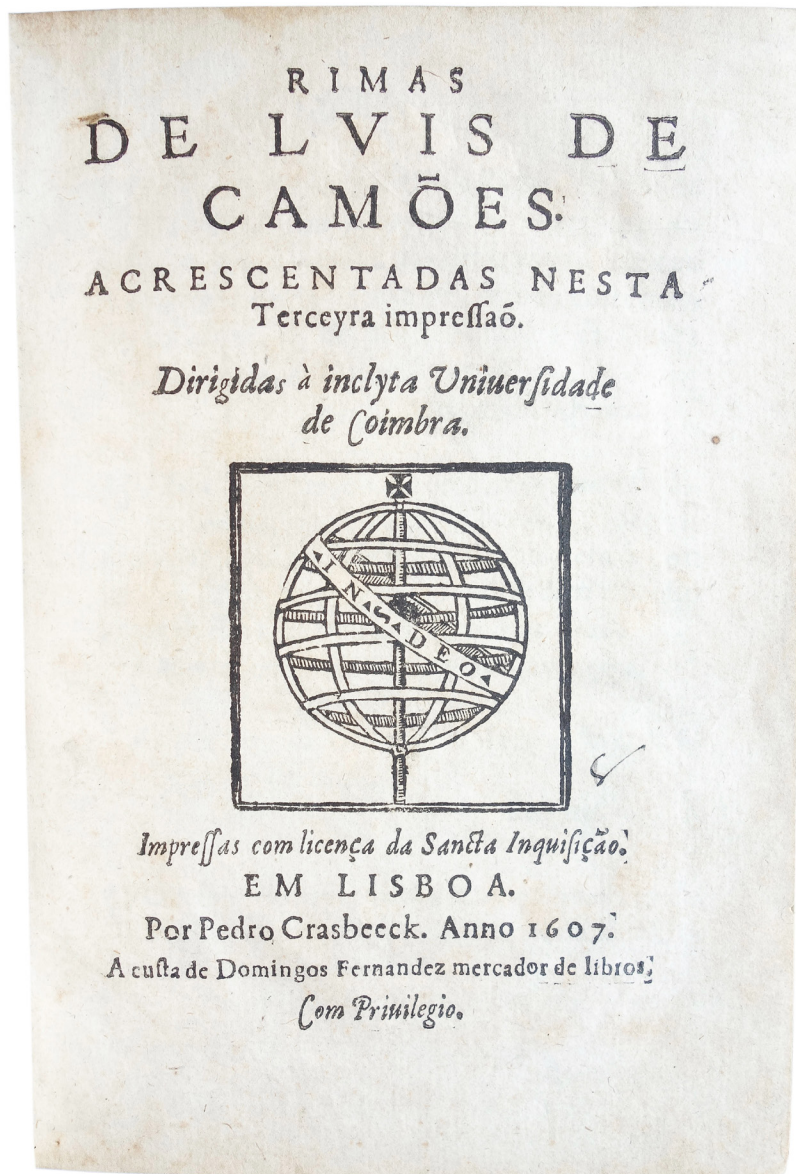
The Authentic Third Edition

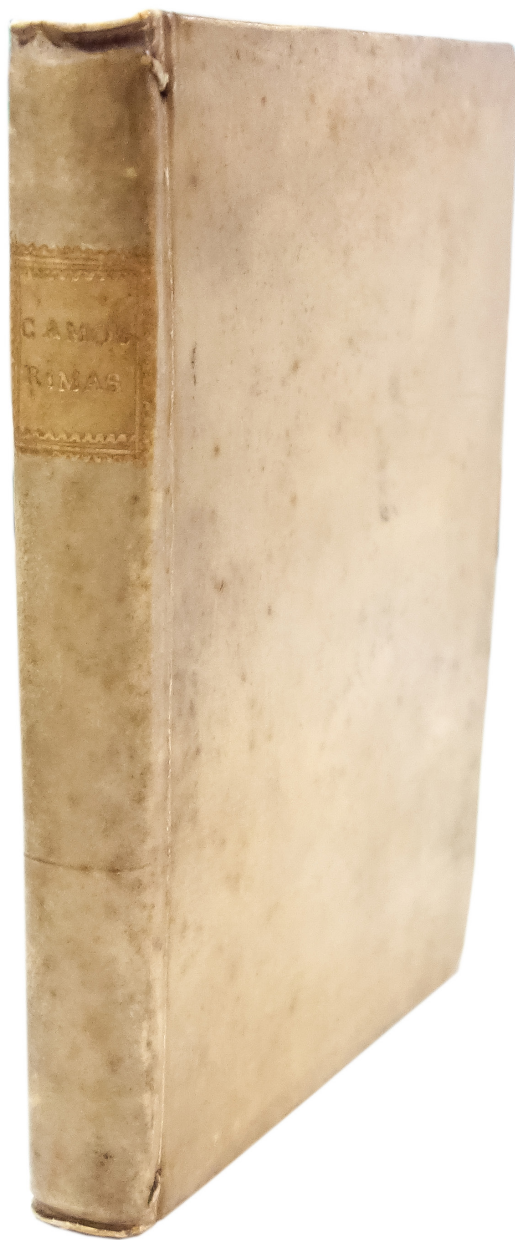
***7. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de.** *Rimas de Luis de Camões. Acrscentadas nesta Terceyra imprssão. Dirigidas à inclyta Universidade de Coimbra.* Lisbon: Por Pedro Crasbeeck, a custa de Domingos Fernandez mercador de libros, 1607. 4°, old stiff vellum, spine with citron leather lettering piece Woodcut armillary sphere on title page. Woodcut initials. Some foxing and slight browning. Overall in very good condition. Old pencil notation "Perfect" by Quaritch on rear pastedown. Armorial bookplate of Francisco Maria Berio, Marchese di Salza (1765-1820), and on rear pastedown that of William Ward, Viscount Dudley (1750-1823). (4), 202, (5, 1 blank) ll. Numerous leaves wrongly numbered. +⁴, A-Z⁸, a-c⁸ (c8 blank). \$4,000.00

The true third edition of the *Rimas*, with the armillary sphere within a ruled square on the title page. There are either one or two other editions purportedly printed by Pedro Crasbeeck in 1607 which have woodcut arms of Portugal on the title page. Owing to the uncorrected typographical error "SENNETO" on p. 1, and the somewhat better typography, especially evident in the quality of the woodcut initials, as well as the opinions of multiple expert bibliographers, we are certain the present volume is the true third edition. The other is a completely different edition, in a different setting of type, copying the text for the most part page by page, with occasional orthographic variations. A major difference is that ours contains 4 preliminary leaves, while the other has 8. In the opinion of Tito de Noronha the edition with the arms of Portugal on the title page is a pirated edition printed in 1615 by Vicente Alvares at the cost of Domingos Fernandes. Pina Martins affirms that the present edition is the true 1607 third edition, while the other was fraudulently printed at a later date, using the same imprint and licenses, with additional preliminary matter added.

There is an unsigned sonnet in praise of Camões on the third preliminary leaf recto, and another, by the important poet Diogo Bernardes, on the fourth preliminary leaf verso. A "Prologo ao Leitor" by the bookseller Domingos Fernandez occupies the two intervening pages.

* Arouca C65 (collation agrees with our copy). Innocência V; 253; XIV, 39-43, with a plate reproducing the title page between pp. 38 and 39 (does not mention the preliminary leaves). Pinto de Mattos p. 92 (confusing the editions). Palha 1618 (collation agrees with our copy). Pina Martins, *Os Lusíadas, 1572-1972: Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões* 111 (collation agrees with our copy). José do Canto, *Collecção camoneana* 14 (collation agrees with our copy). See Tito de Noronha in *Annaes da Sociedade Nacional Camoniana*, pp. 22-4.





Item 7

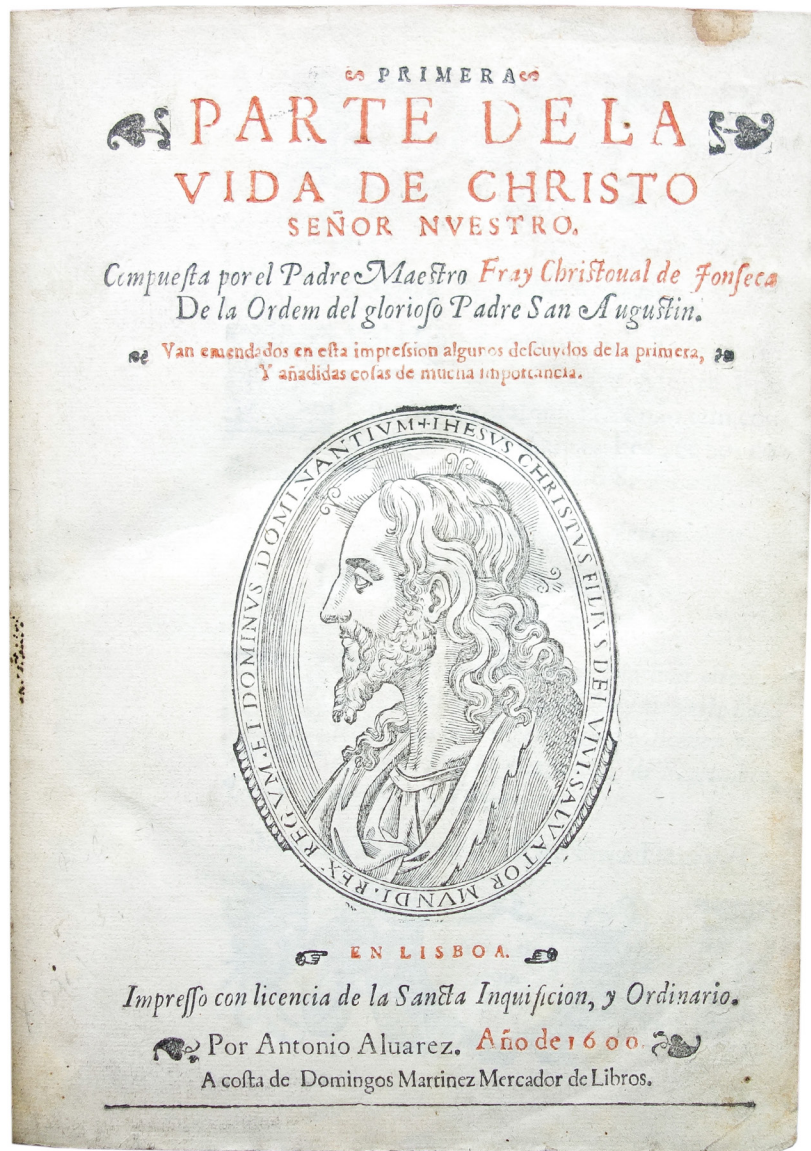
*By a Contemporary of Cervantes and Lope de Vega
Who was Mentioned in Their Prologues*

***8. FONSECA, Christobal de, O.S.A.** *Primera parte de la vida de Christo Señor nuestro. Composta por el Padre Maestro Fray Christobal de Fonseca de la Ordem del glorioso Padre San Agustin. Van emendados en esta impression algunos descuydos de la primera, y añadidas cosas de mucha importancia.* Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, A costa de Domingos Martinez Mercador de Libros, 1600. Folio (26.6 x 19.5 cm.), mid-twentieth-century tan calf by Sansorski & Sutcliffe, London (a bit of wear to front outer joint), spine with raised bands in six compartments, short author-title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, date numbered gilt at foot, binder's name and place lettered in gilt inside front cover. Title page in red and black, a large oval woodcut representing a bust of Christ. Even larger woodcut in oval frame of Our Lady of Sorrows, depicting the Sixth Principal Dolor of the Blessed Virgin on final leaf verso. Woodcut initials, several of which are large and elegant. One large woodcut initial illustrates the Devil tempting Jesus with stones that he should turn into bread to eat (Matthew 4:1-4). Several elegant woodcut head- and tailpieces. In good to very good condition. (4), 341, (13) ll. [J⁴, A-Z⁸, 2A-2T⁸, 2V⁵, ✕¹² \$900.00

First Edition printed in Portugal of a book possibly first published in 1590 with no place or printer indicated, presumably in Spain; the only reference to this edition is via CCPBE, to a single copy in the Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Lleida; since that copy appears to be incomplete and in poor condition, this in all likelihood is a case of mistaken identity. Editions appeared in Toledo, 1596 (the earliest cited by Salvá, Palau and OCLC), Barcelona, 1597, and Toledo, 1598. The present edition is said to be significantly augmented. There were subsequent imprints of Alcalá, 1601, Madrid, 1605, Madrid 1621, Madrid 1622, and surely others. A second part was printed in Toledo, 1601, Lisbon, 1602, Madrid, 1603, and Madrid, 1621. A third part appeared in Madrid, 1605, two editions of Barcelona, 1606, and Madrid, 1621. A fourth part was printed in Madrid, 1611 and again in 1621. There are also several editions of an Italian translation. According to Palau, it is difficult to unite the various parts.

Cristóbal de Fonseca (Santa Olalla, 1550-Madrid, 1621) professed in the convent of Toledo of the Order of San Agustín on February 8, 1566. After studying theology at the University of Salamanca, in 1591 he was appointed prior of the order's convent in Segovia and in 1607 he became provincial of Castile. Shortly after, he was Prior in the convent of Madrid. Fonseca was a contemporary of Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Vicente Espinel with whom he shares various mentions in their prologues. Apart from his mystical and religious work, he is considered the possible author of the apocryphal Quixote of 1614.

* Anselmo 51. Palau 93175. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional 270. Sousa Viterbo, *A literatura hespanhola em Portugal*, p. (95), 275, calling for only 3 preliminary leaves, and without mention of the supplementary ones. King Manuel 169. Not in British Library, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* (1989), which cites a single edition, Toledo, 1598, "wanting the other parts." No edition in Adams. No work by this author in HSA, *Printed Books 1468-1700*. CCPBE locates three copies: Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Segovia (lacking the title page and with other leaves deteriorated), Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Badajoz Bartolomé J. Gallardo, and Fundación Universitaria Española-Madrid.



Item 8

INDEX.

Quod ab omnibus desiderat. 203.
 Christi Crux, & de causis. 255. col. 3.
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FINIS.



Texts Dealing with Ethiopia, America, Lapland and India

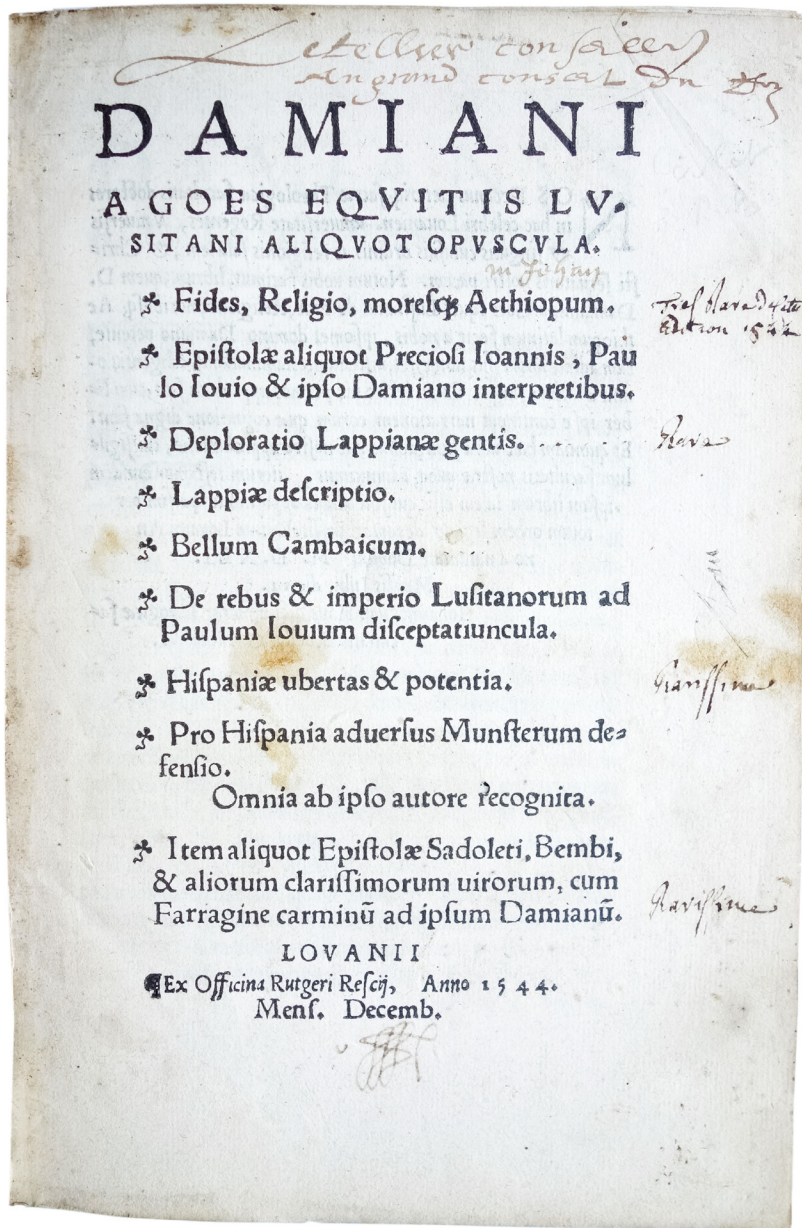
***9. GOES [or Góis], Damião de.** *Damiani a Goes Equitis Lusitanni Aliquot Opuscula.* ☞ *Fides, Religio moresq Aethiopum.* ☞ *Epistolæ aliquot Preciosi Ioannis, Paulo Iouio & ipso Damiano interpretibus.* ☞ *Deploratio Lappianæ gentis.* ☞ *Lappiæ descriptio.* ☞ *Bellum Cambaicum.* ☞ *De rebus & imperio Lusitanorum ad Paulum Iouium disceptatiuncula.* ☞ *Hispaniæ ubertas & potentia.* ☞ *Pro Hispania aduersus Munsterum defensio. Omnia ab ipso autore recognita.* ☞ *Item aliquot Epistolæ Sadoleti Bembi, & aliorum clarissimorum uirorum, cum Farragine carminum ad ipsum Damianum.* Louvain: Ex Officina Rutgeri Rescij, 1544. 4°, contemporary sheepskin-covered boards (rather chaffed but sound), spine with raised bands in five compartments, covers decorated in blind, leather ties. Woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Leaf T1 is a divisional title for the Hispaniæ. Leaf 2k1 is a divisional title for the Farrago. In very good condition. Ink manuscript inscription on title page "Letellier conseiller au grand conseil du roy". Old seven-line ink manuscript inscription of front pastedown. Contemporary single line inscription on rear pastdown. Other contemporary ink manuscript annotations on title page and elsewhere. [153] ll. Lacks the final blank leaf n4. A-R⁴, S⁶, T-Z⁴, a-i4, ☞k-☞l⁴, k-m⁴, n³. \$4,800.00

This important collection of texts was published in Louvain shortly after the siege of the city, in which the author was a participant, having been taken prisoner by the French army. Among the topics are Portuguese relations with Ethiopia, the Sami people of Lapland, the siege of Diu in India, and a discussion of Spain designed to correct erroneous statements by other writers, including lists of products imported to Spain from her American colonies. Some of the texts in this edition would lead to Goes being arrested by the Inquisition in 1571.

Damião de Goes (1502-1574), an important figure in the Portuguese humanist movement, was born in Alenquer and raised at the court of King Manuel. Historian and humanist, letter writer, traveler, diplomat and high royal official, he was a unique figure and one of the most relevant personalities of the Renaissance in Portugal. Endowed with one of the most open and critical minds of his time, he can be considered as a true link between Portugal and the cultured Europe of the sixteenth century. In 1523, he was sent to serve as secretary to the Portuguese Factory at Antwerp. He met Cardinal Bembo in Padua in 1534. Over the course of many years of European travel, Goes became acquainted with Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cornelius Grapheus, Sebastian Munster, Johann Jakob Fugger, and Albrecht Dürer. After his return to Portugal he was named Keeper of Archives and Royal Chronicler.

A year after his arrest by the Inquisition, Goes was pronounced a Lutheran heretic. He was excommunicated, sentenced to life imprisonment, and his property confiscated. His final two years were spent in prison and at the Monastery of Batalha. Goes' best-known work is the *Cronica do Felicissimo Rey Dom Emanuel*, Lisbon, 1566-67, "the work of a scholar who likes to describe directly, from his own experience" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 214).

Provenance: Letellier is most likely Michel Le Tellier, Marquis de Barbezieux, Seigneur de Chaville et de Viroflay (1603-1685), appointed in 1631 legal adviser for Louis XIII of





Item 9

France. In 1640 le Tellier became Intendant of Justice for the French military stationed in Piedmont, Italy. In 1643, owing to his friendship with Cardinal Mazarin, he became Secretary of State for Military Affairs. During the Fronde uprising, he remained loyal to Cardinal Mazarin and to the state. In 1677 he was made Chancellor of France. Le Tellier, who despised Protestantism, influenced Louis XIV to revoke the Edict of Nantes. He encouraged the persecution of the Huguenots.

* Alden-Landis 544/9. HARRISSE *Additions* 144. Leite de Faria 10. Gay 2631. *Belgica typographica, 1541-1600* I:1287. Brunet II, 1642. Grasse III, 102. Sabin 27690. Adams G817. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC*, p. 86. James Ford Bell (1994) G153. Palha 4218. Goes is mentioned in Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, I, i, 179.

One of the Earliest Available Portuguese Auction Catalogues

10. [GUBIAN Sale].** *Catalogo dos livros raros manuscriptos e impressos que compunham a Bibliotheca de Sir G e que hão de ser vendidos em leilão. No domingo 10 de novembro de 1867, e 10 dias seguintes das 12 as 4 horas da tarde. Rua da Conceição, 37 (á Praça das Flores).* Lisbon: Imprensa de Joaquim Germano de Sousa Neves, 1867. 8°, contemporary (or slightly later?) dark blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (only minimal wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and lettering, dark blue front printed wrapper bound in. In very good condition. Priced (a few prices missing). Pictorial bookplate of Matias Lima. (3 ll.), 160 pp. Lacks the final pp. 161-2, with some supplementary offerings. \$80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the auction catalogue for the library of Sir Charles Louis Gubián, one of the earliest available Portuguese book auction catalogues. Martinho da Fonseca lists only seventeen earlier sales, four of which were held in Paris, and one each in London, Amsterdam and Rio de Janeiro. Thus he knew of only ten earlier book auction catalogues for sales held in Portugal. The Gubián sale is also one of the most important sales of books ever held in Portugal. It describes 1,282 items, and was compiled by Francisco [i.e., François? Francesco?] Casassa. Casassa (b. Turin, 1801), who also wrote the preface, was a longtime functionary of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. He was the son of Nicolau Casassa Perrone and his wife, Maria Pereira Gomes, a Portuguese subject native to the Island of Madeira. He was also a nephew of Father J. Perrone, private secretary to Pope Pius IX.

Provenance: Matias Lima, poet and bibliophile (Porto 1885-Porto 1970), wrote more than a dozen and a half books. Most were books of poems, but three were about bookbinders and bookbinding in Portugal. They are still perhaps the most important volumes on these subjects.

* Martinho da Fonseca *Lista de alguns catalogos* 18. Innocência IX, 55 and 275-6. OCLC: 561143577 (British Library); 28254020 (University of California at Berkeley, University of Florida, Newberry Library, University of Illinois); 171633542 (Grolier Club); 474353791 (Danish National Library); 216744313 (Australian National Library); 613152651 (HathiTrust Digital Library). Porbase locates seven copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates two hard copies at British Library, one of which has been digitalized.

S V M M A R I O
DAS INDVLGENCIAS, PRI
VILEGIOS, CONSERVATORIAS, INDVLTO
 Fauores, letras & graças, Spirituaes & Temporaes, concedidas pello Sanctissimo
 em Christo Padre Gregorio XIII, Nosso Senhor, ora na Igreja de Deos Presidé
 te, aos irmãos & Confrades da irmandade & cõfraria de Sancta Maria Magdalena,
 instituyda na Parrochial Ygreja da mesma Magdalena desta Cidade de Lix
 boa, per participação & cõmunicação in specie da principal Con
 fraria da Charidade da Cidade de Roma.



FONSO FVRTADO DE MENDOC, A,
 Fidalgo da casa del Rey nosso Senhor, & Adayão na See Metropo
 litana desta Cidade de Lixboa, &c. luyz cõseruador & protector
 Apostolico pello q. Carteru da confraria & irmandade da Magda
 lena, instituyda na parrochial ygreja da mesma Magdalena da di
 ta cidade, cuja cõseruatoria tenho aceitado, à inlãcia & requerimêto do Luiz, mor

Confraria de Sancta Maria Magdalena

*11. [INDULGENCES]. *Summario das indulgencias, privilegios, conservatorias, indultos fauores, letras & graças, spirituaes & temporaes, concedidas pello Sanctissimo em Christo Padre Gregorio XIII, Nosso Senhor, ora na Igreja de Deos Preside[n]te, aos Irmãos & Confradees da Irmãdade & cõfraria de Sancta Maria Magdalena, instituyda na Parrochial Ygreja da mesma Magdalena desta Cidade de Lixboa, per participação & cõmunicação in specie da principál Confraria da Charidade da Cidade de Roma.* [Colophon: Lisbon]: em casa de Marcos Borges, [1579]. Folio (29 x 21.5 cm.), old limp vellum (surely a remarriage) with recent endleaves. Very large woodcut depicting Saint Mary Magdalene in Heaven, supported by four angels, 14 x 10 cm. Woodcut of Christ the King, with crown and orb, in lower quarter of leaf A5 recto. Two woodcut initials, an especially large and interesting one on leaf A2 recto. More than half the text printed in Gothic type. Uncut. In very good condition. [8] ll. A⁸. \$1,900.00

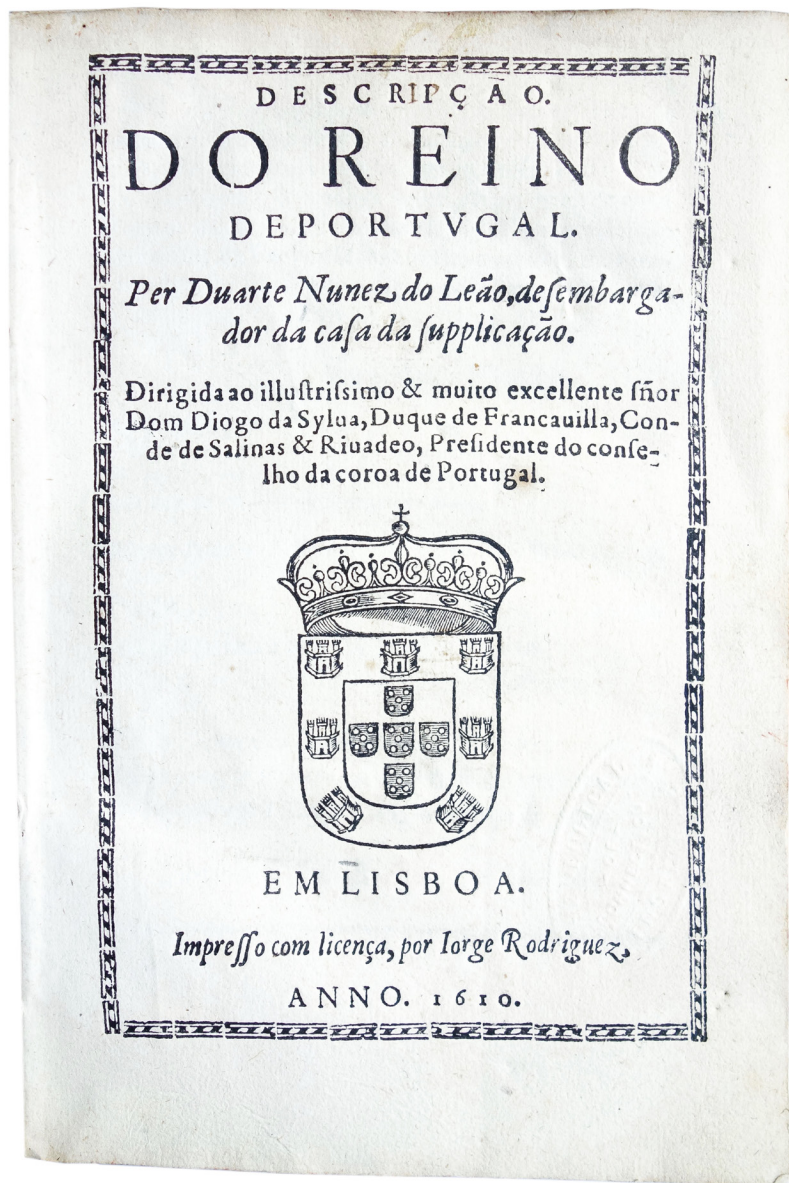
Sixteenth-century work apparently unknown to bibliographers. A reference guide for the spiritual privileges, indulgences and pardon of sins, enjoyed by the members of the Confraria de Santa Madalena da Cidade de Lisboa (a sister organization to the Confraria da Charidade in Rome) as dictated by Pope Gregory XIII. The brotherhood of Saint Magdalene of Lisbon is open to both men and women (A2 recto), a fact which is repeated throughout the text.

Members of the brotherhood are informed of different spiritual privileges they may earn as a result of participating in holy acts, confession, pilgrimages to the Holy Land (A3 verso), and fasting. These include, for example, any member of the brotherhood who prays the Pater noster and Ave Maria five times every day will receive the same indulgences and graces as though they had personally visited the stations and churches within the walls of Rome (A3 verso).

The final seven pages are a list of “Estações da Cidade de Roma, e de fora della”, serving to outline the specific holy days in the liturgical calendar, feast days of specific saints, and Solemnities. Members of the brotherhood who participate in mass on these days are given detailed indulgences—for example, during the Lenten Season, on the Tuesday of Saint Anastasia if a member of the brotherhood participates, they are awarded an indulgence of 28,000 years and removes one soul from Purgatory (A6 recto).

Marcos de Borges printed at least 21 works in Lisbon from 1565 to 1587. “Impressor del Rey”, he was probably a disciple of João de Barreira.

* The only other copy we are aware of is in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (RES 3176 A.). For other works printed by Marcos Borges, see Sousa Viterbo, *A literatura hespanhola em Portugal*, pp. 273-5; Anselmo 359-378 & Suplemento 3; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional* 17, 164, 256, 488, 529, 575 & 613. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



By an Important Portuguese Author

***12. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de.** *Descrpção [sic] do Reino de Portugal....* Lisbon: Impresso com licennça, por Jorge Rodriguez, 1610. 4°, contemporary limp vellum, flat spine defective at head and foot with faded vertical calligraphic inscription, yapp edges, remains of ties, text block edges sprinkled red (top edges darkened). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Large woodcut printer's device on final preliminary leaf recto. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. In very good condition overall. Oval blindstamp on title page and rear free endleaf, barely noticeable. Missing letter "I" in title supplied in contemporary ink manuscript. (12), 161 [i.e., 162] ll. 2¶¹², A⁴, B-V⁸, X⁶. The final 2 leaves are both numbered 161. Leaf 30 wrongly numbered 34; 51-2 wrongly numbered 41-2; 86 wrongly numbered 85; 105 wrongly numbered 150; 112 wrongly numbered 110; 160 wrongly numbered 190. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION, published posthumously, edited by the author's nephew, Gil Nunes do Leão. Presumably this would be the first issue, with the error in the first word of the title, not mentioned in any of the bibliographies consulted. There is a second edition, 1785. The book is a geographical and historical survey of Portugal, region by region, city by city, villa by villa, ancient Lusitania, with chapters on rivers, gold, silver and other mines, salt, olive oil, wine, honey, wax, livestock, fishing, herbs, vegetables, meat, fruit, various Saints and martyrs, important ecclesiastical figures, etc. Some of the ultimate chapters discuss qualities of the Portuguese people, such as honor and dignity. On leaf 138 begins a chapter on the honesty and perfection of Portuguese women; a section on Portuguese women in arts and letters begins on leaf 151.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez do Leão (it is sometimes also given as Liam, or Lião), historian, philologist, geographer, and jurisconsult (ca. 1530-1608), was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (court of appeals). His many other published works include the *Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações* (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his *Leis extravagantes*, Lisbon, 1569), *Orthographia da lingoa portuguesa* (1576), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600) and *Origem da lingoa portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606).

* Arouca L 30. Barbosa Machado 1, 736-737. Innocência II, 211. Pinto de Mattos pp. 372-373. Palha 2741. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo da obras impressas no séc. XVIII*, 422. Gubian 521. Nepomuceno 1203. Sabugosa 165. Monteverde 3787. Ameal 1648. Rodrigo Veloso (Segundo sescrinio) 5363.

Much on Brazil and Brazilian Independence

***13. [LENORMAND, Marie Anne Adelaïde].** *Historia D'El-Rei D. João Sexto. Em que se referem os principaes actos, e occurrencias do seu governo; bem com algumas particularidades da sua vida privada. Vertida do Frances pelo traductor da Cartilha do bom cidadão.* João Paulo Pereira or Simão J.

HISTORIA
D'EL-REI
D. JOÃO SEXTO.

*Em que se referem os principaes actos, e occurrencias
do seu governo; bem como algumas particulari-
dades da sua vida privada.*

VERTIDA DO FRANCEZ

PELO

TRADUCTOR DA CARTILHA DO BOM CIDADÃO.



LISBOA.

TYP. PATRIOTICA DE C. J. DA SILVA E COMP.^ª

Rua d'Atalaia n.º 33.



1838.

da Luz Soriano, possible translators. Lisbon: Typ. Patriotica de C.J. da Silva e Comp.^a, 1838. 8°, contemporary quarter green sheep over marbled boards, smooth spine gilt in Romantic fashion (slight rubbing at head and foot, green endleaves, text block edges sprinkled green. Small wood-engraved royal Portuguese arms on title page. Wood-engraved tailpiece depicting a floral basket on p. 214. In very good condition. Penciled notes of the late Portuguese bookseller António Tavares de Carvalho (1932-2022) on front pastedown and front free endleaf recto. vi, 220 pp., (1 l. erratas). \$500.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Of the original French language edition, Paris, 1827, Borba de Moraes wrote: "This valuable biography is well documented, and was used by many historians, such as Oliveira Lima.... It is not an easy book to find." Much of the book deals with Brazil and Brazilian independence. There are also sections on the Peninsular War. The translator added notes (pp. 189-214), and a preface (pp. iii-vi). A second edition in Portuguese was published in Lisbon, 1866, in which it was stated after the title that the translation was by "S.L."

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408. Innocência X, 25 (states that the translator was João Paulo Pereira). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 5017 (refers to João Paulo Pereira as translator, with a question mark). Rodrigues 1325. Tancredo de Barros Paiva 1050 (affirms that Luz Soriano was the translator) and 1112 (giving the translator as João Paulo Pereira). OCLC: 2892324 (Yale University Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Illinois-Chicago, Harvard University, University of Texas-Austin, Universidade de São Paulo); 958959102 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Not located in Jisc.

By a Native of Bahia

***14. LIMA, D. Thomas da Encarnação Costa e.** *Vetus Canonum codex Lusitanæ Ecclesiæ* Coimbra: Ex Typographia Academiae Liturgicæ, 1764. 8°, contemporary cat's paw sheep (minor scraping, wear to corners, joints weak), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (defective at head and foot), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpiece on third preliminary page. In fine condition internally. Overall very good. 22, (1, 1 blank), 348 pp. [I]⁸, 2*⁴, A-X⁸, Y⁶. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Costa e Lima was the first native Brazilian to be named Bishop of Pernambuco; he was born in Bahia in 1723, and died in Pernambuco in 1784. As a teenager, he came to Portugal, attended Coimbra University, obtaining a Master of Arts degree, joining the Augustinian order at Santa Cruz de Coimbra in 1747, and later earning a Doctor of Theology degree from Coimbra. He was the author of several other works, including the massive four-volume *Historia ecclesiæ Lusitaniæ ...* Coimbra, 1759-1763.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 484-5; *Período colonial*, p. 208. Sacramento Blake VII, 287. Innocência VII, 343-4. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 504621244 (British Library); 38689371 (Stanford University Library); 461229652 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 78684950 ((University of California Berkeley Law Library [sold by us in 2000], Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 778014114 (Google).

V E T U S
C A N O N U M
C O D E X

LUSITANÆ ECCLESIAE

Notis illustratus

A'

D. THOMA

A B

INCARNATIONE,

Canonico Regulari Lateranensi Congregationis Re-
formatæ S. Crucis in Academia Pontificia Hi-
storiæ Ecclesiasticæ Professore publico, &
Doctore Theologo Colimbriensi.



COLIMBRIÆ: M.DCCLXIV.

EX TYPOGRAPHIA ACADEMIÆ LITURGICÆ.

Cum solitis facultatibus.

Impressively Printed Work

***15. LUÍS DE GRANADA, O.P.** *Compendio de doctrina Christãa recopilado de diversos autores que desta materia escreverão, pelo R.P.F. Luys de Granada, Provincial da ordem de S. Domingos. Acrecentarãose ao cabo treze Sermões das principaes festas de anno* Lisbon: em case de Joannes Blavio de Agripina Colonia, Impressor Delrey nosso Senhor, 1559. 4°, much later stiff vellum (mid-twentieth-century?), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, date gilt at foot. Main text in Gothic letter; titles, preliminaries in both Roman and Italic. Large woodcut arms of Queen Catherine on title page. Divisional title to second part within a woodcut border composed of 12 cuts of Saints. Vivid very large printer's device at end of part I and part II depicting two bears supporting a shield with three claws in a triangle around a six-pointed star. Many rather elegant woodcut initials, some quite large. Some inevitable light browning. Overall in very good condition. (4), clxxiiij, (2), LIIII ll. \$2,400.00

FIRST EDITION. The great mystic Frey Luís de Granada (Granada, 1504-Lisbon, 1588), Luís Sarria in secular life (his father was born in Sarria, Galicia, province of Lugo), was one of the most popular writers of the sixteenth century. His *Guia de peccadores*, an all-time best seller, was translated at an early date into virtually every European language, as well as Japanese. Whether writing in Spanish or Portuguese (he lived most of his mature life in Portugal), his lucid language and style caused his works to be read—indeed, they were literally read to pieces, which alongside the author's difficulties with the Inquisition—his works were placed on the *Index* the very year this book was published—accounts for their rarity. His championship of the vernacular effected subsequent writers in Portugal, as in Spain—his influence was unmistakably transmitted, and to this Cervantes, Lope de Vega, and Camões were indebted. See Switzer, *The Ciceronian Style in Fr. Luís de Granada*; also Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 243.

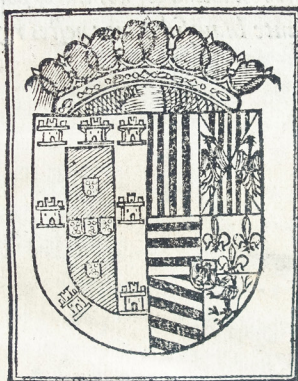
Joannes Blavio, a German born in Cologne, printed in Lisbon from 1554 to 1564 more than fifty books in Gothic, Roman and Italic type, distinguished by their neatness and perfection of workmanship. He is almost certainly linked with Arnold Birkman and his Lisbon correspondent, Franciscus Graphaeus, both of whom were deeply associated with the Portuguese humanists.

*Innocência v, 296: "classica em linguagem Esta edição é muito rara, e estimada." Anselmo 329. Pinto de Mattos, pp. 347-8: "É livro estimado, e são raros os exemplares da 1.ª edição." Palau 107874. Sousa Viterbo, *A litteratura hespanhola em Portugal*, p. 292; *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, pp. 227-8. King Manuel 94. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a colecção da Biblioteca Nacional* 439. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*, p. 13; British Library, *Pre-1601 Spanish & Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 139. HSA, *Printed Books 1468-1700*, p. 242. Azevedo-Samodães 1458. Not in Palha. Not in Anninger, *Spanish and Portuguese 16th Century Books*.

COMPENDIO De doutrina Christãa re-

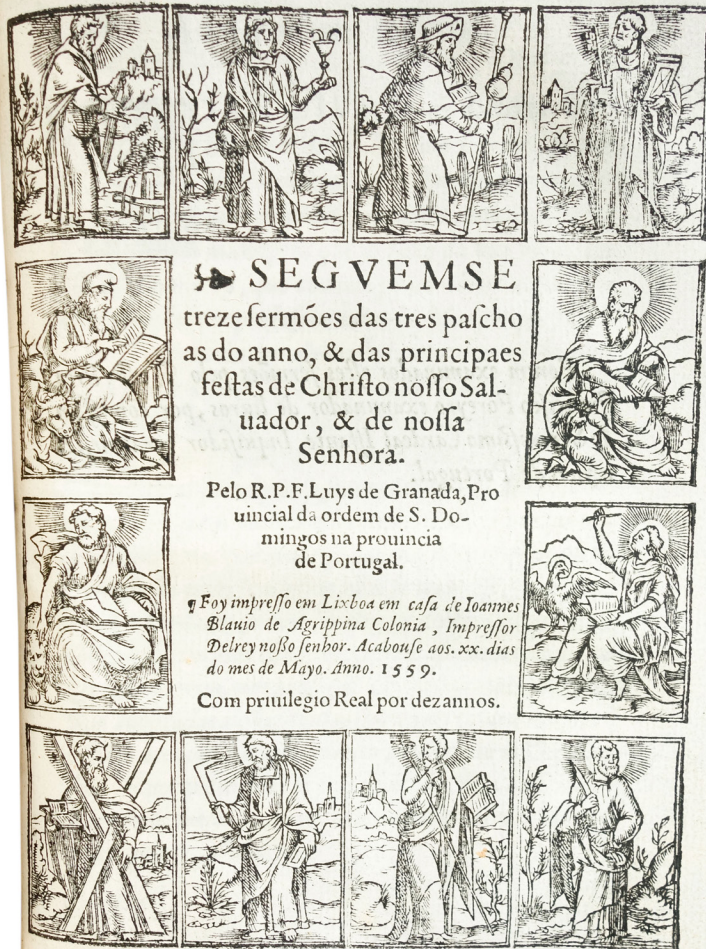
copilado de diuersos autores que desta mate-
ria escreuerão, pelo R. P. F. Luys de Gra-
nada, Prouincial da ordem de
S. Domingos.

*Acrecentarãose ao cabo treze Sermões das principaes
festas do anno: pelo mesmo Autor.*



Foy impresso em Lisboa em casa de Joannes
Blauio de Agripina Colonia, Impressor
Delrey nosso senhor. Acabouse aos
xxv. dias d'abril. Anno.
1559.

Com priuilegio Real por dez annos.



One of the Greatest Golden Age Poets in Portuguese and Spanish

*16. MIRANDA, Francisco de Sá de. *As obras do celebrado Lusitano, o doutor Frâncisco de Sá de Mirãda. Collegidas por Manoel de Lyra*. [Lisbon: Manoel de Lyra], 1595. 4°, full crimson morocco by Sansorski & Sutcliffe, London (mid-twentieth century?), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short author-title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, place and date lettered gilt at foot, covers triple ruled gilt, with gilt tooling at corners of inner rule. Edges with double gilt rule. Inner dentelles gilt. All text block edges gilt. In a slipcase of marbled boards. Woodcut arms of the dedicatee, D. Joeronymo de Castro, on title page. Numerous woodcut and typographical headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Large woodcut printer's mark on verso of final preliminary leaf, repeated on leaf 162 verso. Overall in fine condition. Armorial bookplate of Walter Corrêa de Sá e Benevides. (4), 186 [i.e., 184], (3) ll. []⁴, A-Z⁸, ¶³. Lacks the final blank leaf ¶4. Error in foliation.: skips from 176 to 179. \$18,000.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of the collected works of Sá de Miranda. The second edition of 1614 is almost as rare. There are many subsequent editions. This first edition contains the comedy "Estrangeiros" which was omitted in the second.

Sá de Miranda is described by Bell as "the champion of humanism in Portugal" and "the most famous of all the Portuguese poets with the exception of Camões and Gil Vicente" (*Portuguese Literature* p. 139). Ticknor points out that he wrote in both Castilian and Portuguese, so that "while, on all accounts he is placed among the four or five principal poets in his own country, he occupies a position of enviable distinction among those of the prouder nation that soon became, for a time, its master" (*History of Spanish Literature* III, 11-12). Sá de Miranda was the first Portuguese to write in Italian hendecasyllabics rather than the octosyllabic *redondilhas*, and "none, perhaps, since his time has appeared in them with more grace and power" (Ticknor II, 11). He did not find it an easy task, however: Bell describes him "hammering his lines, altering, erasing, compressing in a divine discontent. He had a lofty conception of the poet's art—to express the noblest sentiment in the best and fewest words ..." (Bell, p. 143).

A native of Coimbra, Sá de Miranda (ca. 1485-1558) studied at the University of Lisbon and soon earned a reputation as a scholar and lawyer. In 1521 he departed on a five-year visit to Italy, where he met many of the Italian humanists and became thoroughly familiar with Italian literature. Upon his return he took up residence at the court of D. João III, but retired in 1532 to the Quinta da Tapada on the Neiva in Minho, where he produced much of his best work.

Provenance: Walter Corrêa de Sá e Benevides (1908-1981), distinguished Brazilian physician specializing in otorhinolaryngology. Elected a member of the Brazilian National Academy of Medicine in 1977, succeeding Eduardo Augusto de Caldas Brito in Chair 73, of which Hilário de Gouveia is patron, he had dozens of articles and books published.

* Pina Martins, *Sá de Miranda e a cultura do Renascimento* 19/6. Anselmo 764. King Manuel 294. Innocência III, 53 (without collation); IX, 371 (also without collation). Pinto de Mattos, p. 504 (calling for [3], 184 ll.). Garcia Peres pp. 501-8. Barbosa Machado II, 251-5. Nicolau Antonio I, 471: mentions an edition of 1605, almost certainly a ghost. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*, p. 18. HSA p. 486 (= Jerez p. 93). *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 315. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do*

A S O B R A S
DO CELEBRADO
LVSITANO,
O doutor Frãcisco de Sã de Mirãda.

Collegidas por Manoel de Lyra.

*Dirigidas ao muito illustre Senhor dom Ie-
ronymo de Castro, &c.*



*Impressas com licença do supremo Conselho da santa
Geral Inquisição, & Ordinario.*

Anno de 1595.

Com priuilegio Real por dez annos

As obras de



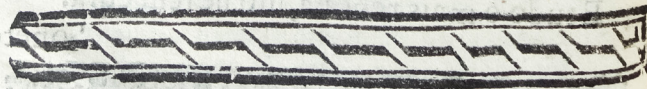
SONETO.



Vando eu senhora em vos os olhos ponho,
 E vejo o que não vi nunca, nem cri
 Que ouuesse cá, recolhe-se a alma a si,
 E vou tresaliando como em sonho.

Isto passado, quando me desponho,
 E me quero afirmar se foi assi,
 Pasmado, & duvidoso do que vi,
 M'espanto às vezes, outras m'auegonho.
 Que tornando ante vos senhora tal,
 Quando m'era mister tant' outr' ajuda,
 De que me valerei, se alma não val?
 Esperando por ella que me acuda,
 E não me acode, & está cuidando em al,
 Afronta o coração, a lingua he muda.

Soneto.



século XVI, 500. Coimbra, *Catálogo dos reservados* 1612. Palha 796. Gubian 647. Azevedo-Samodães 2932: with reproduction of title page and printer's mark. Avila Perez 6829. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 139-45. Not in Salvá or Heredia. OCLC: 613422088 (Harvard University); 776513931 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 903457564 (Internet resource); 79705145 (Microfilm of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal copy). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates two copies: Oxford University and National Library of Scotland. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

*First Novel by a Brazilian Woman
Enthusiastic About Science, Opposed to Slavery, and Anti-Absolutist*

***17. ORTA, Teresa Margarida da Silva e [writing under the pseudonym Dorothea Engrassia Tavereda Dalmira]. *Aventuras de Diofanes, imitando o sapientissimo Fenelon na sua viagem de Telemaco*** Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1777. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear to edges of covers, foot of spine, some scraping), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered gilt, text block edges marbled. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 1. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 328. Front free endleaf gone. In good to very good condition overall. (5 ll.), 328 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

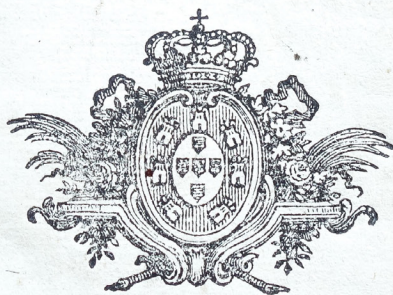
Second edition of the first published novel by a Brazilian woman. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1752, with the title *Maximas de virtude, e formosura, com que Diofanes, Clymeneia, e Hemirena, Príncipes de Thebas, vencerão os mais apertados lances da desgraça*. Beginning with the second edition, the title was changed to *Aventuras de Diofanes*. Four editions appeared by 1818, none with the author's true name.

The *Aventuras* is a political and philosophical *roman à clef*, directly inspired by Fénelon's *Aventures de Télémaque*, and reflecting Fénelon's economic liberalism. Intended to instruct the ruler how to govern in order to achieve a perfect society, it was the only anti-absolutist work published in Portugal during this period. Silva e Orta was enthusiastic about the natural sciences and opposed to slavery. In general, the work shows the influence of the Enlightenment in Portugal through the works of Locke and Descartes.

Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta (1711?-1793) was a native of São Paulo and sister of Matias Aires Ramos da Silva, who wrote one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose, *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens*. Like her brother, Silva e Orta spent her adult life in Portugal; this has led some critics to classify her work as Portuguese rather than Brazilian literature. As Ruy Bloem pointed out, however, the lack of cultural centers in colonial Brazil meant that those who wished to pursue their studies had to go to Portugal: "They did not thereby cease to be Brazilians. If Portugal desires to incorporate them in her own literary history, we have an equal right to regard them as our own" (quoted in Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 138).

It was not until Ernesto Enes published his definitive biography of Silva e Orta in 1938 that the *Aventuras* was generally acknowledged to be hers: Enes pointed out that the pseudonym under which the work appeared was an anagram of Silva e Orta's name. In the third edition, the *Aventuras* is attributed on the title page and in the preface to the

AVENTURAS
DE
DIOFANES,
IMITANDO
O SAPIENTISSIMO FENELON
NA SUA VIAGEM DE TELEMACO,
POR
DOROTHEA ENGRASSIA
TAVAREDA DALMIRA.



LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
ANNO MDCCCLXXVII.
Com licença da Real Mesa Censoria.

diplomat, economist and royal councilor Alexandre de Gusmão. The attribution was due, perhaps, to the noticeable influence of Gusmão's ideas on Silva e Orta. (For a lengthy discussion of this point, see Borba, *Período Colonial* pp. 268-9.)

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 636: with reproduction of title page; *Período colonial* pp. 265-8. Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 349: after quoting Enes that "All the editions of Thereza Margarida's work are very rare in Portugal," comments, "Thus, it is evident that this book is very rare, and of the greatest importance to our literary chronology." Sacramento Blake I, 29: lists the work under Alexandre de Gusmão, and describes only the third edition (1790). Innocência VII, 317: without collation. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* cites only a later issue, with a different title page; cf. 777/1. Cf. Lilly Library, Brazil 63 (the first and second editions). Bosch 226. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey* pp. 137-8. Stern, *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature* pp. 230-1. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. NUC: only locates only the 1945 edition, in a single copy at DLC.

First Novel by a Brazilian Woman

Enthusiastic About Science, Opposed to Slavery, and Anti-Absolutist

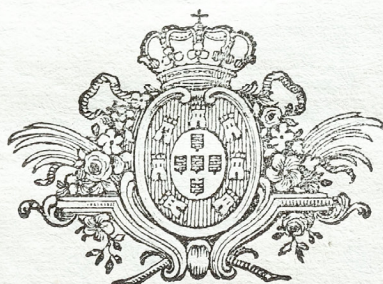
***18. ORTA, Teresa Margarida da Silva e [writing under the pseudonym Dorothea Engrassia Taverda Dalmira, but wrongly attributed to Alexandre de Gusmão].** *Aventuras de Diofanes, imitando o sapientíssimo Fenelon na sua viagem de Telemaco, por Dorothea Engrassia Taverda Dalmira. Seu verdadeiro author Alexandre de Gusmão.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1790. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some to edges corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered gilt, text block edges marbled. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Woodcut headpieces on rectos of pp. [1], 103, [181], and [245]. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 328. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpieces. In very good condition to fine condition. (6 ll.), 328 pp., (1 l.). \$800.00

Third edition of the first published novel by a Brazilian woman. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1752, with the title *Maximas de virtude, e formosura, com que Diofanes, Clymeneia, e Hemirena, Principes de Thebas, vencerão os mais apertados lances da desgraça*. Beginning with the second edition (1777), the title was changed to *Aventuras de Diofanes*. Four editions appeared by 1818, none with the author's true name.

The *Aventuras* is a political and philosophical *roman à clef*, directly inspired by Fénelon's *Aventures de Télémaque*, and reflecting Fénelon's economic liberalism. Intended to instruct the ruler how to govern in order to achieve a perfect society, it was the only anti-absolutist work published in Portugal during this period. Silva e Orta was enthusiastic about the natural sciences and opposed to slavery. In general, the work shows the influence of the Enlightenment in Portugal through the works of Locke and Descartes.

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POR
DOROTHEA ENGRASSIA
TAVAREDA DALMIRA.
SEU VERDADEIRO AUTHOR
ALEXANDRE DE GUSMÃO.



LISBOA

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
A N N O M. DCC. XC.

*Com licença da Real Mesa da Commisão Geral sobre o
Exame, e Censura dos Livros.*

Vende-se na loja da Impressão Regia á Real Praça do Commercio.

Portugal: "They did not thereby cease to be Brazilians. If Portugal desires to incorporate them in her own literary history, we have an equal right to regard them as our own" (quoted in Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 138).

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 636: with reproduction of title-page; *Período colonial* pp. 265-8. Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 349: after quoting Enes that "All the editions of Thereza Margarida's work are very rare in Portugal, and our efforts to see especially the 1790 edition have been in vain," comments, "Thus, it is evident that this book is very rare, and of the greatest importance to our literary chronology." Sacramento Blake I, 29: lists the work under Alexandre de Gusmão, and describes a quarto of 340 pp. Innocência VII, 317: without collation. *Imprensa Nacional* 421 (with full-page illustration of title page). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 790/4. See also Lilly Library, *Brazil* 63 (the first and second editions) and Bosch 226 (the second edition). Not located in Welsh, *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Oliveira Lima Catalogue*. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey* pp. 137-8. Stern, *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature* pp. 230-1. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 25931522 (Boston Public Library, John Carter Brown Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Universität Leipzig); 559102639 and 559101660 (British Library); 262811228 (digital copy from the original at Boston Public Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, lacking pp. 325-8. Jisc repeats British Library.

*Verse Translation of Proverbs by a Native of Minas Geraes
Printed by Bahia's First Printer*

***19. OTTONI, José Eloi.** *Parafrase dos proverbios de Salomão em verso portuguez* Bahia: na Typographia de Manoel Antonio da Silva Serva, 1815. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), smooth spine with black leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled blue. Small wood-engraved vignette on title page, decorative rule of type ornaments preceding each chapter. Some light soiling to title page. Occasional small, light dampstains. Overall very good condition. Much old ink manuscript doodling on endleaves. 357 pp., (3 blank pp.). Latin and Portuguese text on facing pages. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this translation of Proverbs into Portuguese verse, with the Latin text in prose. Berbert de Castro (n° 49) had seen a reference to a quarto edition printed by Silva Serva in 1813. That edition is apparently a ghost: no copy has been located, and references in Berbert de Castro, Borba de Moraes and Gonçalves Rodrigues can all be traced back to the Ramos Paz catalogue.

Manoel Antonio da Silva Serva was Bahia's first printer, beginning to print there in 1811.

A native of the Villa of Principe, now the city of Serro in Minas Geraes, Ottoni (1764-1851) studied in Italy before returning home to teach. Called to Portugal, Ottoni

PARAFRAZE
DOS
PROVERBIOS DE SALOMÃO
EM VERSO PORTUGUEZ,
DEDICADA
AO SERENISSIMO
PRINCIPE DA BEIRA
NOSSO SENHOR,
POR
JOSE' ELOI OTTONI.



BAHIA:
NA TYPOGRAPHIA DE MANOEL ANTONIO DA
SILVA SERVA.

ANNO DE 1815.

Com as licenças necessárias.

served as secretary to two noblemen until the French invasion and his Masonic tendencies prompted his return to Brazil. In 1825 he was appointed Oficial da Secretaria da Marinha in Brazil. In addition to several short collections of a drama in verse, sonnets and other poetry, Ottoni also completed a verse translation of the Book of Job into Portuguese, published in Rio de Janeiro the year after his death.

* Berbert de Castro 63: illustrating the title-page. Borba de Moraes (1983), p. 640; *Período colonial* p. 271. Innocência IV, 310. Sacramento Blake IV, 410: giving the format as 12°, and citing a second edition (without Latin text) published in Rio de Janeiro, 1841. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 3087: citing it, in error, under 1813. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/1. Rodrigues 1820. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, DCU-I, NN, InU, RPJCB (same collation). OCLC: 123285864 (New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, Houghton Library, University of Michigan, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Stanford University Libraries, University of California-Santa Barbara, British Library, Universidade de São Paulo, La Trobe University-Melbourne (Bundoora Campus). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

Seventeenth-Century Diplomatic Mission to China

***20. PIMENTEL, P. Francisco. Charles Ralph Boxer and J.M. Braga, eds. *Breve relação da jornada que fez a Corte de Pekim o Senhor Manoel de Saldanha, Embaixador extraordinario del Rey de Portugal ao Emperador da China, e Tartaria (1667-1670)*. Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1942. Small folio (28.2 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary (or slightly later) blue half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments from head, author and short title lettered gilt, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers (slight soiling) bound in. In very good to fine condition. Small pictorial bookplate Fernando de Mello Mendes. Smaller tag with presumed shelf location or accession number tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. 74, xlii pp. \$400.00**

FIRST EDITION.

Provenance: Fernando de Mello Mendes (1925-2019) was a Portuguese mining engineer, bibliophile and art collector. As an art collector, over almost 50 years, he gathered an unusual and important collection of sacred art and other artifacts related to the veneration of Santa Bárbara, patron saint of mineiros; dating from the 16th century to the present day, 160 of the most emblematic pieces in this collection make up, since 2022, the permanent exhibition "Santa Bárbara, Patron Saint of Miners and Other Arts", on display in an underground gallery 230 meters deep in the Mina de Rock salt from Loulé.

* West 83.



Accounting for Brazil, Azores, Madeira, Africa, India

***21. PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V. *Regimento dos contos do Reyno, e Casa, nesta nova impressam acrescentado com hum Alphabeto para nelle se achar com muita facilidade o que contem todos os capitulos*.** Lisbon: Na Officina de Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1708. Folio (29 x 20.7 cm.), remarkable contemporary crimson morocco binding (some wear; later endleaves), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, multiple ornamental borders, large gilt Portuguese royal arms within central gilt rectangle on both covers, all text block edges gilt. Large engraved copperplate Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut headpiece. Several large woodcut tailpieces and smaller vignettes. Clean and crisp, in very good condition. Fine internally. (8 ll.), 177 pp. Pages 83-4 misnumbered 81-2. \$4,000.00

FIRST EDITION thus; significantly different from the published *Regimentos dos Contos* of 1628 and 1669. The Casa dos Contos was the primary organ for regulation and fiscalization of state receipts and expenses. This document, with 127 chapters, provides insights into trading patterns, such as the importation of wheat to continental Portugal from the Azores, Madeira, Flanders and Brittany. Much attention is also paid to Portugal's overseas affairs, including considerable information concerning Africa, India and Brazil. Chapter 18 (p. 24) deals with Brazil. Chapters 39 (pp. 48-9), 40 (pp. 49-50), and 67 (pp. 81-2) deal with Africa. Chapter 8 (pp. 8-9) refers to the Azores, Madeira, and Africa. Chapter 94 (pp. 110-1) is about Cartas Geraes da India. Chapter 22 (pp. 28-9) contains references to the Casa da India and the Casa de Ceuta, while Chapter 46 (pp. 57-8) refers to the Casa da India. Chapter 41 (pp. 50-1) deals with the importation of wheat to Lisbon from the Azores and Madeira; Angra on the island of Terceira is mentioned specifically, as are the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo. Chapter 14 (pp. 19-20), "Do tempo em que os Officiaes de recebimento ham de vir dar conta aos Contos depois de terem acabado o porque foram providos," includes references to the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, Angola, Mina, Cabo Verde, and São Thomé.

* Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*, I, 626-7. JFB (1994) P385. Monteverde 4398 lists a *Regimento das Contas* of 1708 which in all other respects appears to be the same as the present work and the one listed by Porbase for that year; probably a mistaken transcription of the title. Not in Alden & Landis. No *Regimento dos contos* in Innocêncio. No *Regimento dos contos* in Borba de Moraes. No *Regimentos dos contos* in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* [but we sold another copy of the present edition to JCB in 2016]. No *Regimento dos contos* in Azevedo Samodães, Ameal, Nepomuceno, Fernandes Tomaz, Ávila Perez or Afonso Lucas. See Virgínia Rau, *A Casa dos Contos*. OCLC: 29069074 (Indiana University, University of Minnesota). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No *Regimento dos contos* located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.



Item 21

*Item 21*

Scarce Play by a Brazilian Diplomat and Historian

- *22. [VARNHAGEN, Francisco Adolpho de, Visconde do Porto Seguro]. *Amador Bueno ou a Coroa do Brazil em 1641, drama Epico-historico Americano. Pelo autor de Sumé e de outras composições litterarias*. Madrid: Imprenta del Atlas, 1858. 4°, recent buckram with short author-title, place and date in gilt on front cover. Some light browning, occasional minor spotting. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 16 pp. \$400.00

Second edition of this drama by the great Brazilian historian and diplomat. Borba de Moraes calls the first edition rare, stating that this second edition is "very rare and less known than that of 1847." Our experience has been the contrary. While we consider the Madrid 1858 edition scarce, we have handled several copies; we have seen on the market only one copy of the 1847 first edition since beginning to trade as specialists in rare Brasileira in 1969.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 879. Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: adds Universidade de São Paulo.

*Poems in Mirandes Dialect
By a Distinguished Ethnographer,
Archaeologist, Philologist and Literary Historian*

- *23. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J.[osé] Leite de. *Flores mirandezas*. Porto: Livraria Portuense de Clavel & C.^a, 1884. 8°, twentieth-century (final quarter) green quarter sheep over marbled boards, smooth spine with gilt fillets and lettering, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Occasional very light foxing. Overall in very good condition. Small pictorial bookplate Fernando de Mello Mendes. Smaller tag with presumed shelf location or accession number tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. 40 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this early work by José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858-1941), descendent of a noble family of Resende, who enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian. This is one of his occasional early attempts at poetry. The poems (pp. [9]-22) are in the Mirandese, or Mirandês language and are about themes relating to Miranda do Douro in the Mirandês-speaking area of Portugal. The dedication to A.R. Gonçalves Vianna and preface are also in Mirandês, while the notes, which follow the poems, are in Portuguese. The author's *O Dialecto Mirandês*, which was awarded a prize in the philological concourse of the Société des Langues Romanes de Montpellier, had been published the previous year.

Provenance: Fernando de Mello Mendes (1925-2019) was a Portuguese mining engineer, bibliophile and art collector. As an art collector, over almost 50 years, he gathered an unusual and important collection of sacred art and other artifacts related to the veneration of Santa Bárbara, patron saint of mineiros; dating from the 16th century to the present day, 160 of the most emblematic pieces in this collection make up, since 2022,

the permanent exhibition “Santa Bárbara, Patron Saint of Miners and Other Arts”, on display in an underground gallery 230 meters deep in the Mina de Rock salt from Loulé.

* Not in *Innocência*; see XIII, 52-5. Martinho da Fonseca, *Aditamentos*, p. 242. See also Cristina Basílio in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 486-7; Pere Ferré in *Biblos*, V, 630-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 416-8; and *Grande enciclopédia*, XIV, 882-3; only the *Grande enciclopédia* mentions the present work. OCLC: 810671384 (five locations, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; all of the other four locations given appear to be online copies); 851172161 (fourteen locations, most of which appear to be digital copies; only Harvard College Library seems to have a hard copy). Porbase cites two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc.

*Book of Poems by a Distinguished Ethnographer, Archaeologist,
Philologist and Literary Historian*

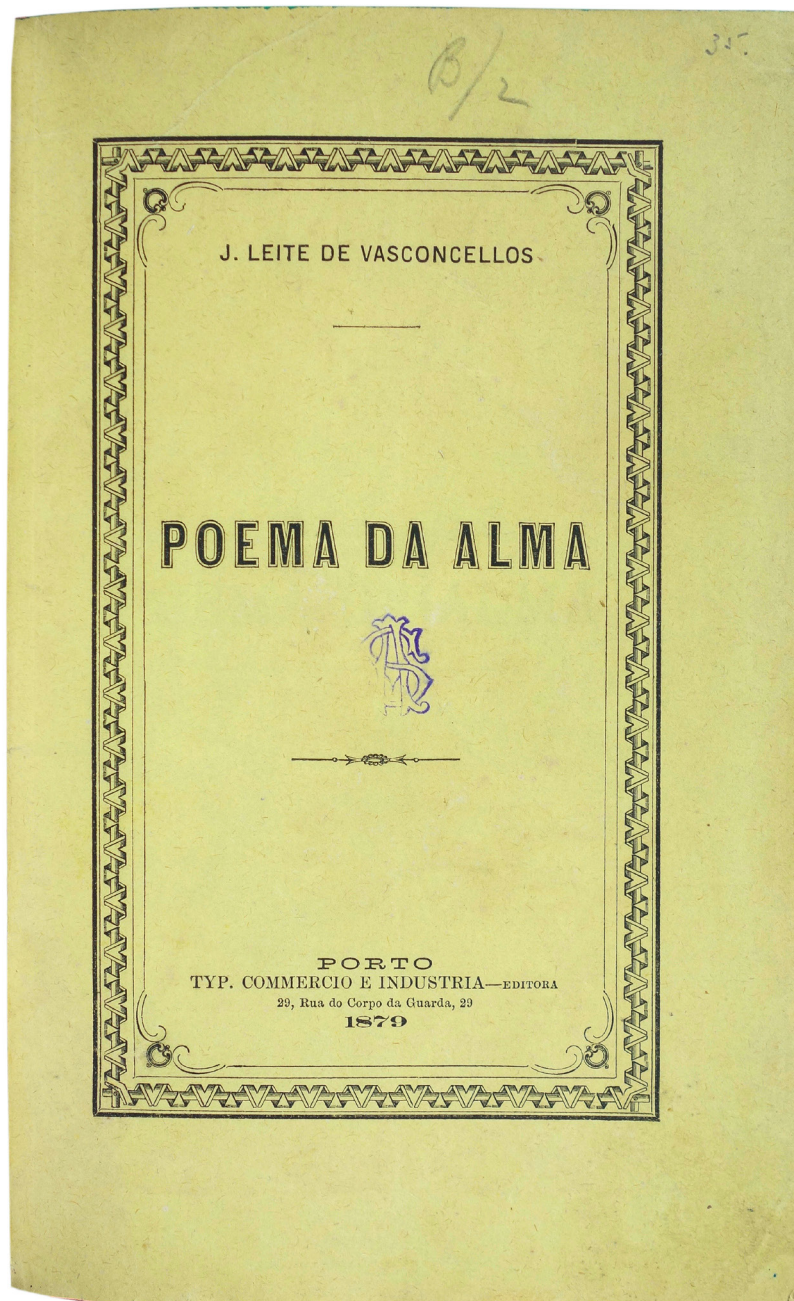
***24. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J.[osé] Leite de. *Nuvens*.** Porto: Livraria Chardron, 1898. 8°, twentieth-century (final quarter) green half morocco over marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments from head, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, green silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good to fine condition. Small pictorial bookplate Fernando de Mello Mendes. Smaller tag with presumed shelf location or accession number tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. 240 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this book of poems.

José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858-1941), descendant of a noble family of Resende, enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian.

Provenance: Fernando de Mello Mendes (1925-2019) was a Portuguese mining engineer, bibliophile and art collector. As an art collector, over almost 50 years, he gathered an unusual and important collection of sacred art and other artifacts related to the veneration of Santa Bárbara, patron saint of mineiros; dating from the 16th century to the present day, 160 of the most emblematic pieces in this collection make up, since 2022, the permanent exhibition “Santa Bárbara, Patron Saint of Miners and Other Arts”, on display in an underground gallery 230 meters deep in the Mina de Rock salt from Loulé.

* *Innocência*, *Aditamentos*, p. 244. See also Cristina Basílio in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 486-7; Pere Ferré in *Biblos*, V, 630-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 416-8; and *Grande enciclopédia*, XIV, 882-3. OCLC: 15706026 (Library of Congress, University of Chicago, Tulane University, Harvard University, British Library); 78783066 (Getty Research Institute); 493059930 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Genevieve); 958985230 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 903048931 (Digitized but restricted).



Item 25

Author's First Separately Published Work
General Adriano Abílio de Sá's Copy

***25. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J.[osé] Leite de.** *Poema da alma*. Porto: Typ. Commercio e Industria Editora, 1879. Large 8°, twentieth-century (final quarter) green half sheep over marbled boards by Frederico d'Almeida, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments from head, decorated endleaves, top edges tinted green, other edges uncut, original yellow printed wrappers bound in, red silk ribbon place marker. Very good condition. Small pictorial bookplate Fernando de Mello Mendes. Smaller tag with presumed shelf location or accession number tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. Non-authorial presentation inscription to Adriano A. de Sá on half title with his monogram stamped in purple below. Small rectangular brown on tan printed paper binder's ticket of Frederico d'Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31, in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf verso. 24 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's earliest separately published work. Some earlier writings had appeared in newspapers and reviews.

José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858-1941), descendant of a noble family of Resende, enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian.

Provenance: Fernando de Mello Mendes (1925-2019) was a Portuguese mining engineer, bibliophile and art collector. As an art collector, over almost 50 years, he gathered an unusual and important collection of sacred art and other artifacts related to the veneration of Santa Bárbara, patron saint of mineiros; dating from the 16th century to the present day, 160 of the most emblematic pieces in this collection make up, since 2022, the permanent exhibition "Santa Bárbara, Patron Saint of Miners and Other Arts", on display in an underground gallery 230 meters deep in the Mina de Rock salt from Loulé.

Adriano Abílio de Sá (Freixo de Espada à Cintra, 1860-Lisbon, 1952), army general, engineer, professor, writer and journalist. See *Grande Enciclopédia* XXVI, 438.

* Innocêncio XIII, 52. See also Cristina Basílio in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 486-7; Pere Ferré in *Biblos*, V, 630-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 416-8; and *Grande enciclopédia*, XIV, 882-3. On Frederico d'Almeida, see Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, pp. 19-23. Among the illustrious clients of the binder Frederico d'Almeida were the Count of Barcelona and the exiled former King Umberto of Italy. OCLC: 78507860 (Harvard College Library, Getty Research Institute). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Poems by a Distinguished Ethnographer, Archaeologist,
Philologist and Literary Historian
One of 50 Copies*

***26. VASCONCELLOS [Cardoso Pereira de Melo], J.[osé] Leite de.** *Prenda d'annos, versos*. Barcellos: Typographia de Aurora do Cavado, 1895. 8°, twentieth-century (final quarter) green half sheep over marbled boards by Frederico d'Almeida, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments from head, decorated endleaves, top edges tinted green, red silk ribbon place marker. In very good condition. Small pictorial bookplate Fernando de Mello Mendes. Smaller tag with presumed shelf location or accession number tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. Small rectangular brown on tan printed paper binder's ticket of Frederico d'Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31, in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf verso. [3]-10 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—ONE OF 50 COPIES.

José Leite de Vasconcellos (1858-1941), descendant of a noble family of Resende, enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an ethnographer, archaeologist, philologist and literary historian.

Provenance: Fernando de Mello Mendes (1925-2019) was a Portuguese mining engineer, bibliophile and art collector. As an art collector, over almost 50 years, he gathered an unusual and important collection of sacred art and other artifacts related to the veneration of Santa Bárbara, patron saint of mineiros; dating from the 16th century to the present day, 160 of the most emblematic pieces in this collection make up, since 2022, the permanent exhibition "Santa Bárbara, Patron Saint of Miners and Other Arts", on display in an underground gallery 230 meters deep in the Mina de Rock salt from Loulé.

*Innocência, *Aditamentos*, p. 243. See also Cristina Basílio in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 486-7; Pere Ferré in *Biblos*, V, 630-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 416-8; and *Grande enciclopédia*, XIV, 882-3. On Frederico d'Almeida, see Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, pp. 19-23. Among the illustrious clients of the binder Frederico d'Almeida were the Count of Barcelona and the exiled former King Umberto of Italy. OCLC: 58415881 (Harvard University); 959083958 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a copy at the Biblioteca comunale 'Tommaso Cannizzaro'-Messina, and the one cited by Porbase.

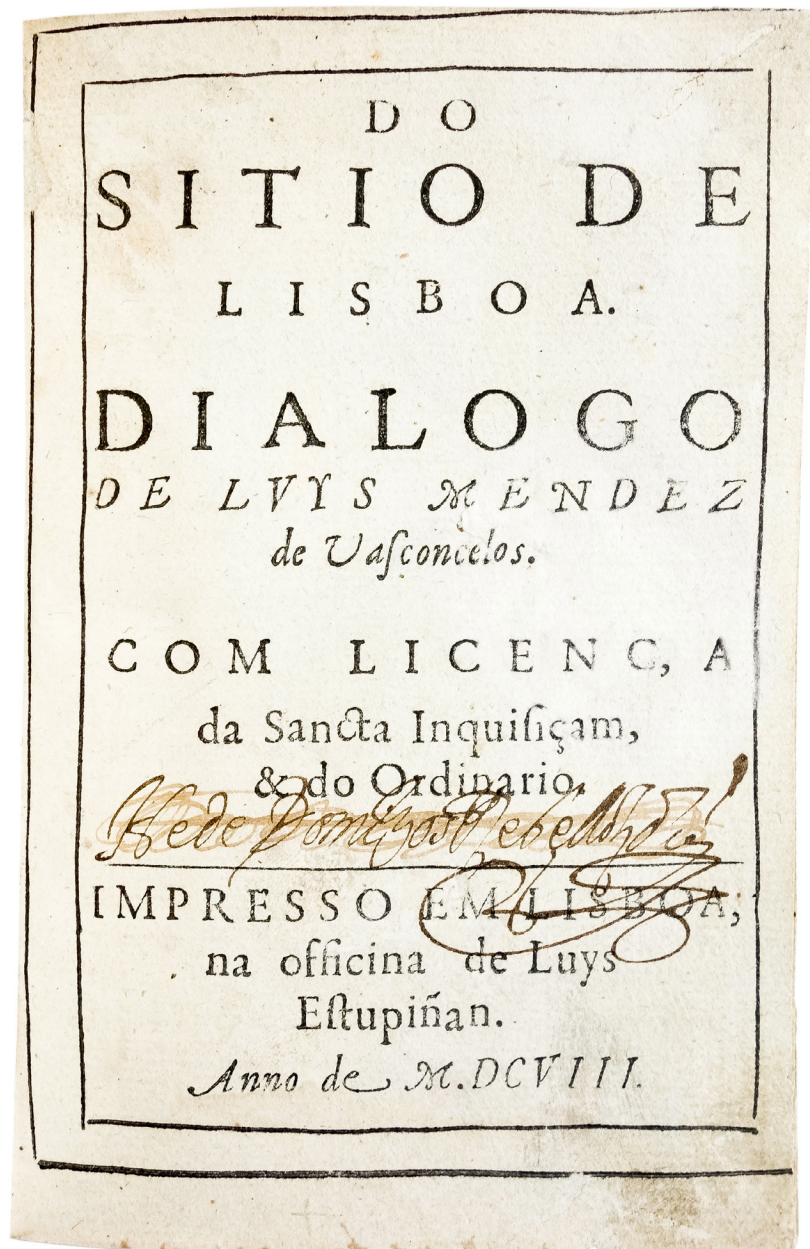
*The State of the Portuguese Empire:
A Monument of Portuguese Economic Thought*

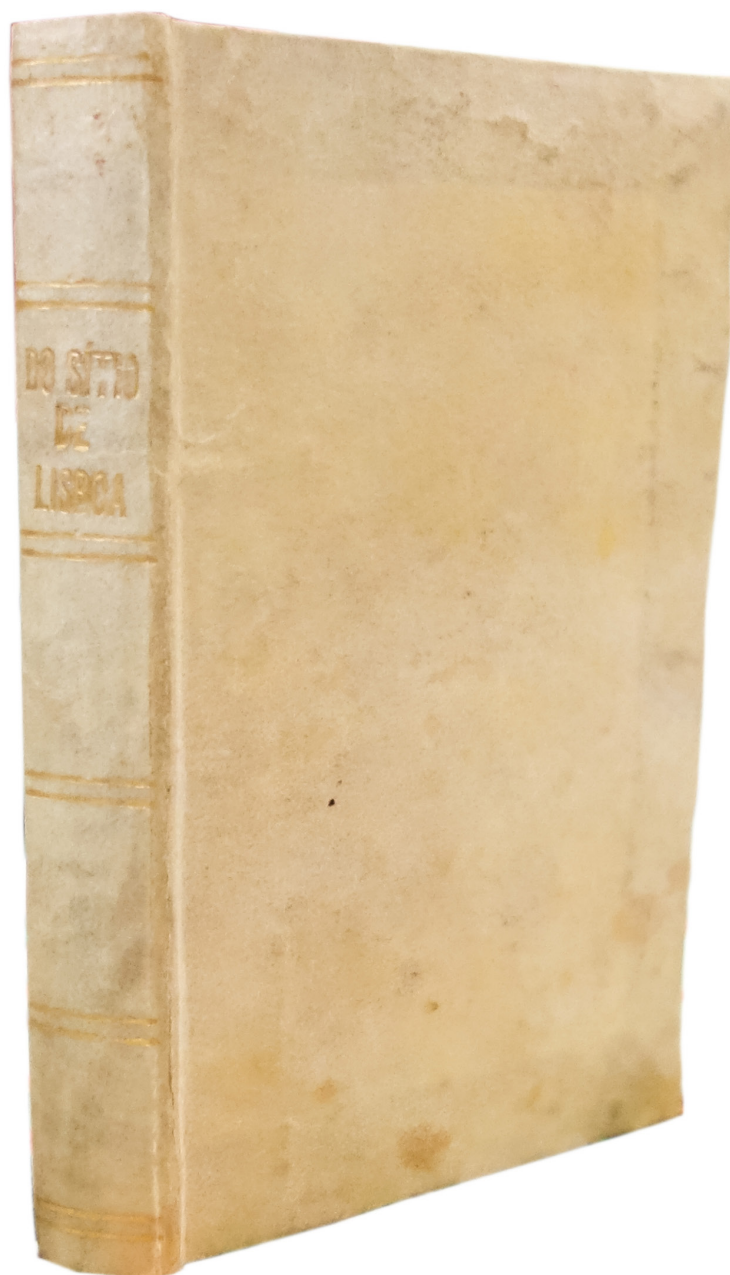
***27. VASCONCELOS, Luys Mendez [or Luís Mendes] de.** *Do sitio de Lisboa. Dialogo de* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luys Estupiñan, 1608. 8°, much later limp vellum, flat spine with gilt fillets and short title lettered gilt, text block edges rouged. All printed pages within double ruled woodcut borders. Woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on second leaf verso. Typographical headpiece and factotum initial on p. 1. Typographical tailpiece on p. 95, repeated on p. 242. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 97. Typographical headpiece on penultimate (errata) leaf recto. Woodcut printer's device on final leaf recto. Occasional very small, light stains. Overall in very good condition. Internally very good to fine. (4 ll.), 242 pp., (11 ll.). A-Q⁸, ¶⁸ (¶8 verso blank). \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this pioneering Portuguese economic work with references to Brazil, São Thomé, as well as quite a few to India. A doctrinal work written in dialogue form, Renaissance style, this book attempts to address political and economic problems stemming from Portuguese expansion, which had been aggravated by the Spanish administration. According to António Salgado Júnior, in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed., 1994), I, 271-2, it is the first important monument of Portuguese economic thought, and according to António Sérgio, the earliest example of the awareness of the importance of the creative capacity of the economy. Written in form of a dialogue between a Philosopher, a Soldier, and a Politician, it deals with the political and economic problems rooted in Portuguese colonialism and maritime achievements. The three interlocutors were identified by Barbosa Machado as representing, respectively, the Conde de Castanheira, minister of D. João III and grandfather of the author, D. Jerónimo Osório, and Martim Afonso de Sousa, governor of India. Mendes de Vasconcelos "observed that the conquest of India had brought Portugal neither new fields to cultivate nor new pastures in which to raise cattle. Moreover, the Indian enterprise constantly lured people from the countryside to the city, further swelling the burgeoning population of Lisbon. From there many embarked to seek their fortunes in the Far East. Meanwhile, the exploding growth of the capital city was not counterbalanced by any increase in food production. According to Hansen, Portugal was paying a high price for imperial glory, for its agricultural sector was increasingly unable to meet the demands of a rapidly growing metropolis. The author provides practical advice regarding the agricultural utilization of the Tejo and Lisbon region and tries to convince King Philip III of Spain (Philip II of Portugal) to relocate the capital of the Iberian Union from Madrid to Lisbon by emphasizing the advantages of the city's location and qualities. The book contains several references to Portugal's colonies, among them to Brazil. (see p. 23.)

Luís Mendes de Vasconcelos (c. 1542-1623) was a Portuguese nobleman, governor of Angola (1617-1621), later the 55th Grand Master of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem (1622-1623). In addition to the present work, he wrote an *Arte militar*, published in 1612. A second edition of the present work appeared in 1786; there are also editions of 1803, 1924, 1974 and 1999.

* Arouca V42. Barbosa Machado III, 114-5. Innocência V, 306-7. Pinto de Mattos, p. 396. Coimbra, *Catálogo dos reservados* 2427. Figanière 771, Iberian Books B26084 [48839]. Goldsmith, *British Museum Spanish and Portuguese Seventeenth-Century STC* M266 (listed as missing). Goldsmiths'-Kress 00371.6. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before*





Item 27

1850, p. 1 (only 1 earlier work listed). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 608/1. Palha 3868. Nepomuceno 1108. Monte Verde 3506. Azevedo-Samodães 2072. Avila Perez 4911 and 8899 (with serious repairs to ultimate 5 leaves). Not in HSA. See also Sebastião T. de Pinho in Biblos, V, 637-40; António Sérgio, "Nótulas preambulares" in *Antologia dos economistas portugueses, século XVII*, Lisbon 1974. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one with title page mutilated, the other seriously cropped and in "mau estado"..

*Nader Shah Sacks Delhi,
Capturing the Peacock Throne—and with it the Koh-i-Noor*

***28. VOULTON, Mons. de.** *Verdadeira, e exacta noticia dos progressos de Thamas Kouli Khan Schach da Persia no Imperio do Gram Mogôr, escrita na lingua Persiana em Belhy em 21 de Abril de 1739 e mandada a Roma por Mons. Voulton. Acrecentada com outras chegadas por varias partes, com hum mapa do Thesouro do Gram Mogôr levado a Hispahan pelo mesmo Schach. Dadas á luz na lingua portugueza.* Lisboa Occidental: Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1740. 4°, twentieth-century (final quarter) period sheep (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered gilt, date numbered gilt at foot. Woodcut floral vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 19. Washed. Light soiling and creases on final leaf. In good to very good condition overall. 19 pp., bound as a single quire; pagination and text follows but quire signatures are erratic. \$2,000.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this lively, eyewitness account of the shah of Persia's campaign against the Mughal Empire, with a reference to the diamond-studded Peacock Throne. A Spanish translation was also published in 1740, but it lacks the list of booty and the letters at the end that appear in this version.

Nader Shah (Tahmasp Qoli Khan), ruler of Persia from 1736 to 1747, was known as the second Alexander due to his military genius. This account describes his greatest campaign, against the Mughal Empire. Picking up after the Battle of Karnal in February 1739, Voulton describes how Nader Shah starved the Mughal army into submission, then gives a lively account (with much indirect discourse) of the treaty negotiations, polite exchanges of gifts, the failure of negotiations, and the peaceful occupation of Delhi by Nader Shah, with Mohammad Shah as his prisoner. Soon thereafter a rumor spread that Mohammad Shah had killed Nader Shah, and in a popular uprising some Persian soldiers were killed. Nader Shah, enraged, loosed his troops to sack the city. (Some sources reported that 200,000 residents were killed in a single day.) The account continues with the devastating effects of the massacre and Mohammad Shah's capitulation to Nader Shah's terms.

A list of the spoils gathered in India by Nader Shah (pp. 16-17) includes "O Trono Imperial todo guarnecido de diamantes avaliado em 9 [courons]." This is the famous Peacock Throne of the Mughal rulers, which now became the famous Peacock Throne of the shahs of Persia. One of its diamonds was the Koh-i-Noor, which according to legend was named by Nader Shah, who exclaimed "koh-i-noor!" ("mountain of light") when he

saw it. The earliest known reference to the jewel by that name dates to 1739. An estimate of the total of Nader Shah's booty is given on p. 17. Lockhart, writing ca. 1926, estimated the total value at £87,500,000.

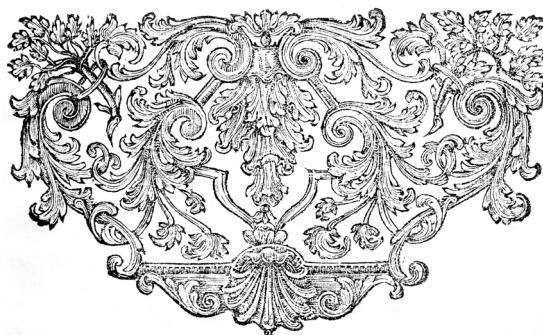
The volume ends with letters by Voulton of late 1739 that relay information from a Russian diplomat in Isfahan, reporting on Nader Shah's failed siege of Babylonia (Baghdad), his embassy to Russia, his attempts to establish trade with Europe, and his promises to the pope that Christians in Isfahan and Yerevan (Armenia) will not be persecuted.

As a military leader under Sultan Husayn, last of the Safavid rulers of Persia, Nader Shah (1688 or 1698-1747) drove out invading Russians and Turks; then he deposed Husayn and reigned as shah himself. Having conquered enormous territories in the Middle East, he was briefly the most powerful ruler in the region, but notorious for his despotism, cruelty, and paranoia. He was assassinated in 1747 by Persian nobles, and his empire disintegrated.

Voulton, a deserter from the French army at Pondicherry, fled to the court of the Mughal Emperor, where he became court physician and a member of the privy council. He was apparently with the army after the Battle of Karnal and then in Delhi. The *Verdadeira e exacta noticia* includes some details that do not appear in other contemporary accounts, such as the description of Nader Shah eating sweetmeats while he watched the massacre at Delhi.

Lockhart points out that the errors of the Portuguese edition are reproduced and magnified in the Spanish, suggesting that the Portuguese edition is earlier. He speculated that the Portuguese was translated from Latin or Italian, but was unable to find a version in any other language; nor does OCLC list any.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 717. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, *Das relações entre Portugal e a Pérsia, 1500-1758*, p. 360: mentions the combats [actually, battles aren't described in this work], a banquet given by the King of Persia for the Mughal emperor [it was the other way about] with famous Persian dancers, and the negotiations for a peace treaty. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. See Laurence Lockhart, "De Voulton's Noticia," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London* 4:2 (1926), pp. 223-45. NUC:ICN. OCLC: 23699628 (Princeton University, Newberry Library); 504106366 (British Library); for the Spanish version see 504106429 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (51 databases searched) only repeats the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. The European Library (72 databases searched), repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library copies only.



VERDADEIRA,
E EXACTA
NOTICIA
DOS PROGRESSOS

DE THAMAS KOULI KHAN
Schach da Persia no Imperio do
Gram Mogôr,

*Escrita na lingua Persiana em Delhy em 21.
de Abril de 1739. e mandada a Roma
por Mons. Voulton.*

Acrecentada com outras chegadas por varias partes,
com hum Mapa do Thefouro do Gram Mogôr
levado a Hispahan pelo mesmo Schach.

Dadas á luz na lingua Portugueza.



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Na Officina de ANTONIO CORREA LEMOS.

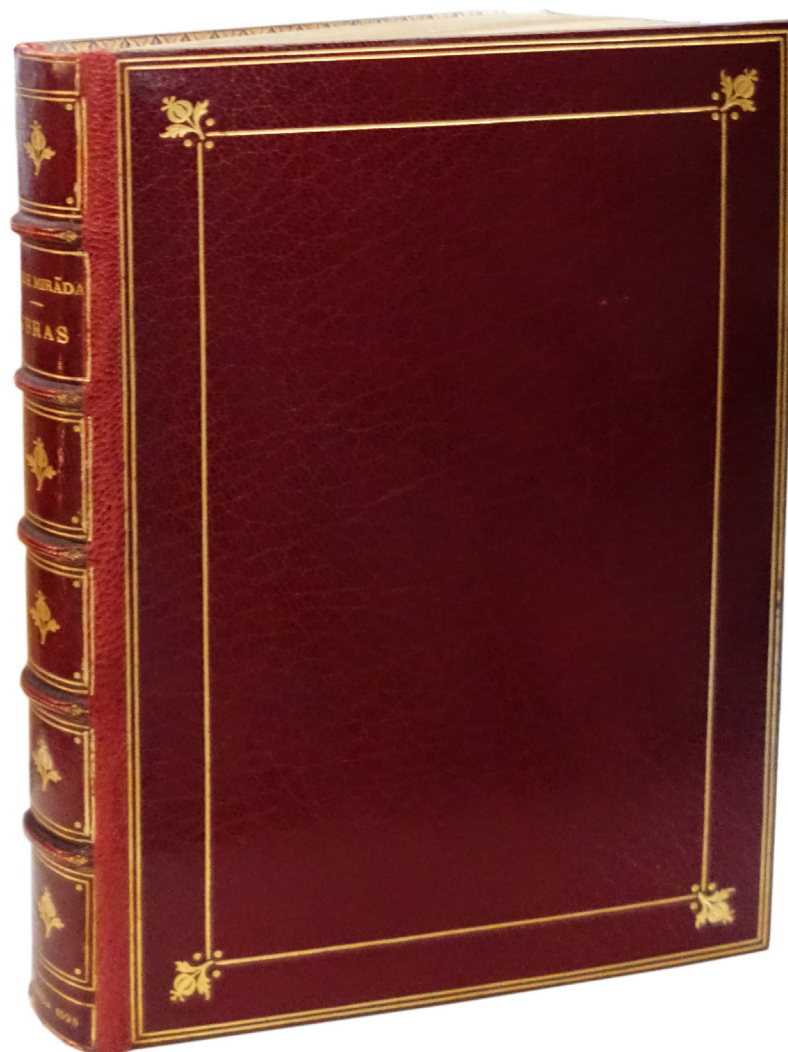
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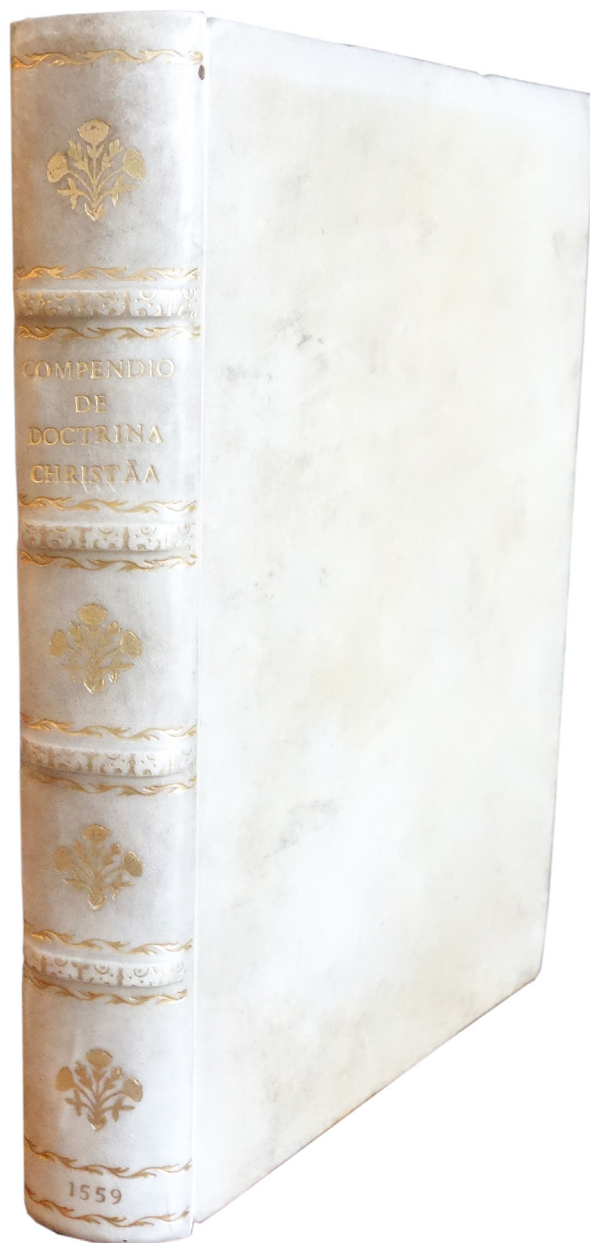
*Item 28**Item 8*



✠ Fim da doutrina Christãa. ✠



Item 16



Item 15

*Item 2**Item 14*



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Item 5

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