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AUGUST 5, 2024

SPECIAL LIST 525

ABAA 75TH ANNIVERSARY

VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR

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SPECIAL LIST 525

ABAA 75TH ANNIVERSARY VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR

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

1. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. *Tercero catecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones . . .*. Los Reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one ("Propiedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla"). (8), 215 ll. \$300,000.00

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

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

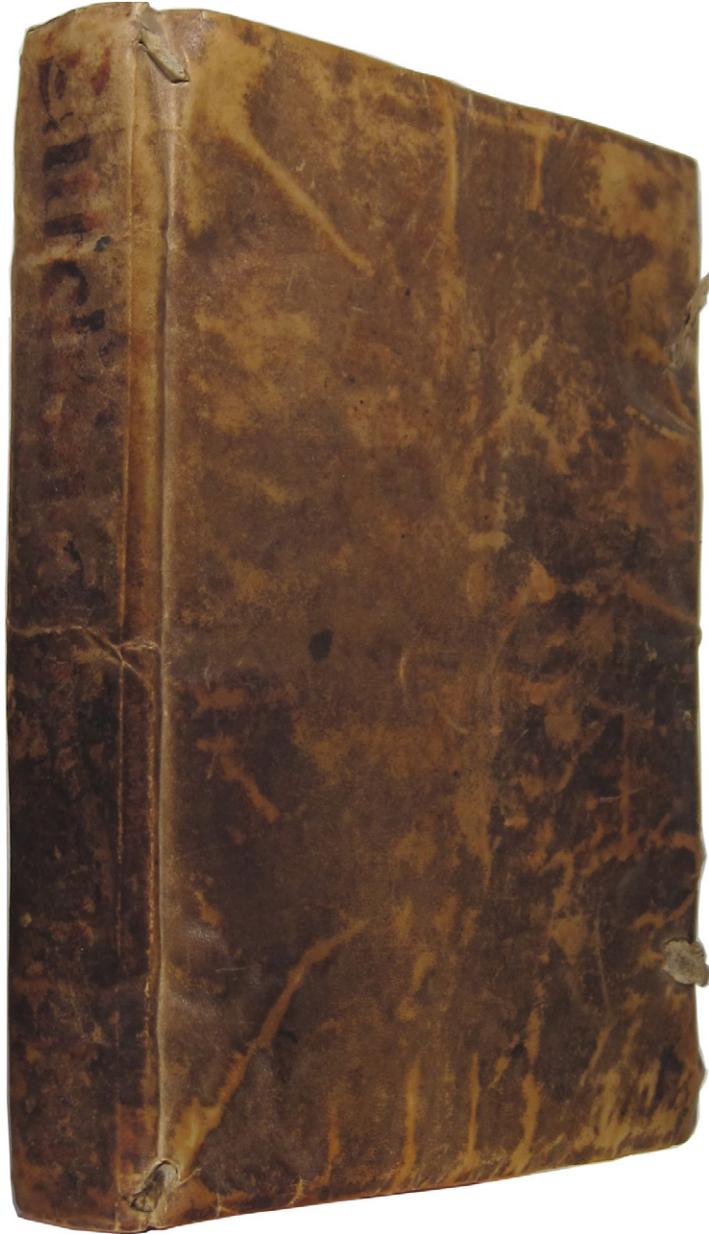
The catechism is printed with the Spanish text at the head of each page. Below are double columns of Quechua and Aymara. Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara are the two major languages of the Andes.

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

* Medina, *Lima* 3. Palau 330311. Sabin 94838. BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* (1966) p. 112. JCB I, i, 330. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas* 34. Viñaza, *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America* p. 81: had not seen a copy. Maggs, *The First Three Books Printed in South America*. Backer-Sommervogel I, 3233. Ternaux 161. HSA p. 108. See Leclerc 2116. Codding & O'Neill, *Treasures from the Hispanic Society Library* 75. Not in Adams. Not in García Icazbalceta, *Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América*. NUC: NN, DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 37870826 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Princeton University, Rosenbach Museum and Library, John Carter Brown Library, Dibam Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 68043886 (microform edition at Yale University Library and New Mexico State University); 751752301 (British



Item 1



Item 1

errada con escandalos e rigozes: la qual mi
 chas vezes fuele dañar la materia e ansi con-
 ciendo digo mi parecer: que de todos estos
 males fueron causa los peccados de los espa-
 ñoles ansi de auer vn rey remisso y negligente
 como de vn cauallo auer tanta presumpcion
 e ofadia de mandar e gouernar tan gran-
 des reynos y señorios no escusando la codicia
 de los grandes cauallos. Plega a nuestro
 señor que pues nuestros peccados que deho
 son causa no cesan ni se corrigien que aun an-
 tes se oize e aun se cree que se multiplican e a
 granian ansi en qualidad como en quantidad
 que las penas no crezcan con los peccados:

So. ccliiij.
 mas por su infinita misericordia intercedien-
 do su sanctissima madre se mitigue e amanse
 su ferrencia dando tan deuotos pueblos que
 merezcan auer buenos reyes: ca mi grueña e
 material opinion es esta que ni buenos tem-
 porales ni salud no son tanto prouechosos e
 necessarios al reyno como justo e discreto rey
 porque es principe de paz: e nuestro señor: quã
 do partio deste mundo en su testamento e po-
 strimera voluntad no nos dexo sino la paz: y
 esta buena regla puede dar el que tiene lugar
 de dios: la qual no puede dar el mundo segun
 la yglesia canta. Quam mundus dare non po-
 test. &c.

Alcaza la cronica del rey don Juan el segundo. corre-
 gida por el doctor Lorenzo galindez de caraxal del con-
 sejo del muy alto e muy poderoso el rey don Carlos nue-
 stro señor: y su relator referendario: cathedratico de pri-
 ma en el studio de Salamanca. Impresa en la muy no-
 ble y leal ciudad de Logroño por mandado de su alteza:
 por Arnao guillen de Brocar su impressor. A. r. dias del
 mes de Octubre Año de mil. cccc. xvij.

Deo gratias.



Item 2

Library Reference Collection); 560513649 (British Library); 80879260 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) KVK (51 databases searched): Ibero-Americanisches Institut PK Bibliothek (microfiche); Universitätsbibliothek Kiel; Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bonn Altamerikanistik (microfiche); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Lyell: "One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books"

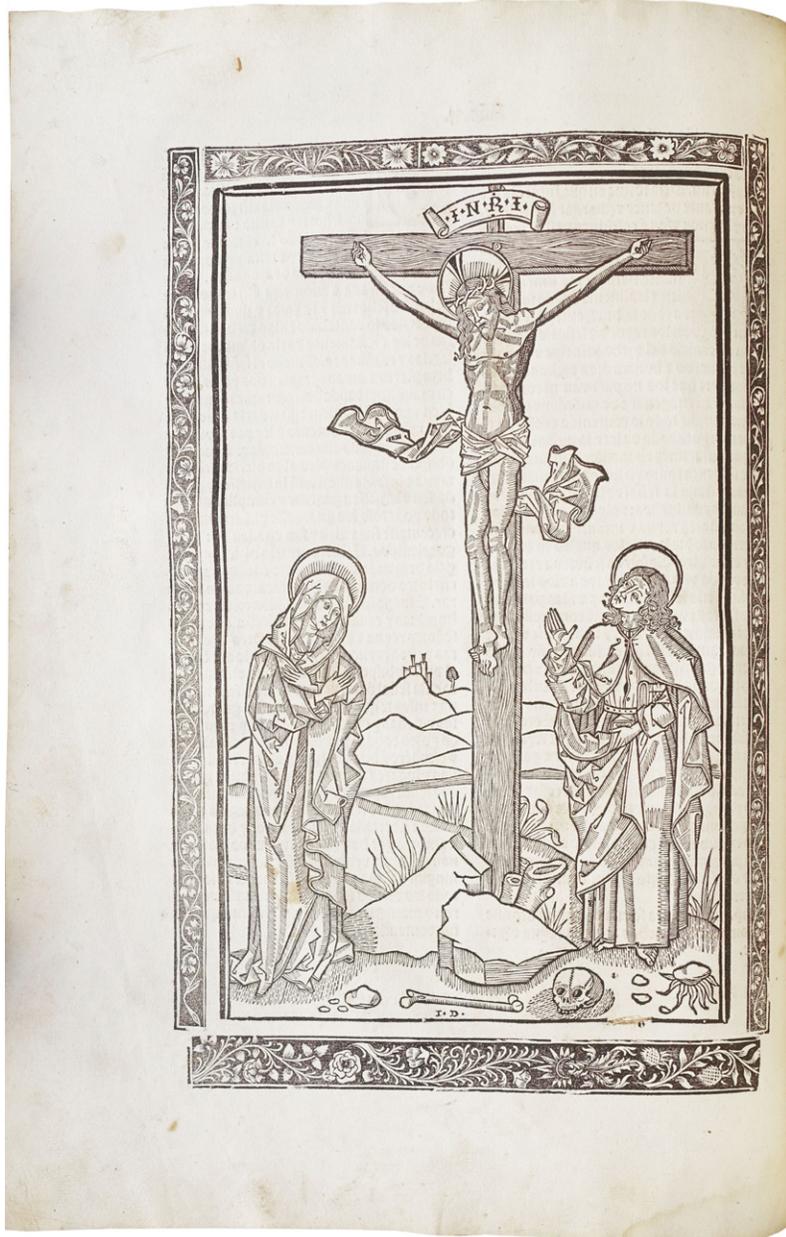
2. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. *Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto* Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebacked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer's device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp. In very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed æ¹⁰, A-B⁸, a⁹, b-z⁸, aa-hh⁸, ii⁶. \$200,000.00

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

The large woodcuts, initials and printer's device are striking examples of the art of contemporary Spanish book illustration. The title-page woodcut shows the king enthroned, with two figures kneeling before him; one, presumably the author, is reading from a book. Lyell notes that the borders are especially fine (*Early Book Illustration in Spain*, p. 286, with illustration of title-page as fig. 224). The full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion on the verso of æ¹⁰ is signed by "I.D.", whom Lyell calls "one of the master Spanish woodcutters, and one of the few whose work can be identified" (p. 286 and fig. 225). Facing the first page of text (f. B8v) is a full equestrian portrait of D. Juan II, surrounded by smaller woodcut portraits of the other dramatis personae (five women, three men).

The printer's device that appears at the end of the *Crónica* is the first appearance of what Norton calls Brocar's "E" device. In the upper compartment is a portrait of the printer kneeling before the emblems of the Passion, and in the lower are 2 archangels supporting a coat of arms with the monogram "AG" and the figure of a boar.

D. Juan II, King of Castile from 1406 to 1454, was a weak ruler but a notable patron of literature and the chivalric arts. The son of Henry III and Catherine of Lancaster, he ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign - the longest in the history of the Trastámara dynasty, was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence of Álvaro de Luna, who as the king's constable and favorite became one of the most powerful men in Spanish history. Luna's hold over the



Item 2

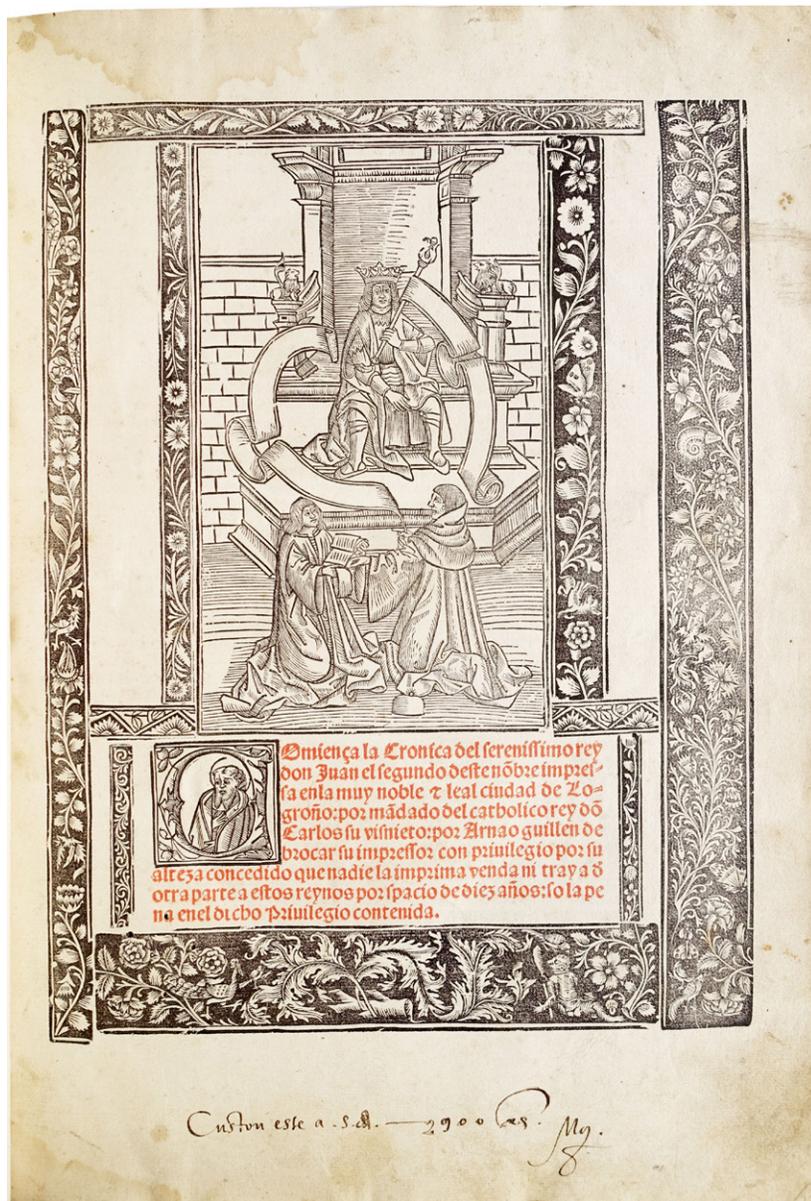
king inflamed the nobility and neighboring kingdoms, causing rebellion, hostilities and court intrigues. The *Crónica* is antagonistic to Luna, blaming Spain's troubles on the king's indifference and Luna's ambition. Yet this was a period of high intellectual achievement, fostered by the king's taste for and patronage of literature. Though a failure as a statesman, D. Juan II made his court an important literary center from which Renaissance classicism and humanism spread throughout Spain.

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

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

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

* Palau 64966. *Catálogo colectivo* C3687. Simón Díaz III, 5473; cf. X, 3781, where the Seville, 1542 edition is listed under Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Lyell, *Early Book Illustration in Spain* pp. 285-8. Haebler, *Early Printers* 49 & 119: "a masterpiece of typography." Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* 427 and (on Brocar) p. 159; *Printing in Spain* pp. 44-5. Anninger 50. Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 305 ("accurate and lively, the chronicle is better written than those in the Alphonsine tradition") and p. 230. Davies, *Devices of the Early Printers* 48, and pp. 170-1. Updike, *Printing Types II*, 47, 65. Gallardo 3440. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 266. HSA p. 157. Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI, Tipografia espanhola* 188: calling it an octavo (!), with only (14), 240 ll. Coimbra, *Catálogo dos Reservados* 843: 2 copies, the second lacking the title-page and 12 other leaves. Salvá 3117. Heredia 3131. Not in Adams. NUC: DLC (Rosenwald Collection). KVK worldwide (51 databases searched) adds one copy at Biblioteca Nazionale centrale-Roma, and one copy at Biblioteca universitaria Alessandrina-Roma.



Item 2



Item 2



*Rare Commentary on Aristotle, with Complex Logical Charts, in a
Contemporary Salamanca Binding
Edited by Dullaert's Pupil Juan Martínez de Siliceo*

3. DULLAERT, Jean, of Ghent [also known as Johannes Dullardus de Gandavo]. *Questiones super duos libros Peri hermenias Aristotelis* [Colophon] Salamanca: (Juan de Porras), 1517. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled morocco over boards, complex interlacing roll alternating with rows of circular punches between sets of 3 parallel lines; expertly rebaked, and corners mended; metal clasps refurbished. Magnificent large woodcut on first leaf of a scholar at his desk in a carefully depicted study, above the title (which runs to 6 lines of gothic type), all within woodcut borders. On verso of first leaf, a large Crucifixion above a smaller vignette of the Last Supper, all within woodcut borders. Full-page woodcut logical charts on ff. 54r and 119v. Text in 2 sizes of gothic type (for the Aristotle text and the commentary), woodcut initials, 2 columns. An extremely rare work, in very fine condition. Contemporary ink notations on front pastedown. 128 ll. [xciii misfoliated xcix, cxvii misfoliated cxviii], signed a4, b-q8, r4. \$90,000.00

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

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

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

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

The editor, Juan Martínez Siliceo (1486-1557), was an outstanding pupil of Dullaert's; the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* notes that he and Juan de Celaya were "both important



Item 3

for their contributions to the rise of mathematical physics." In this posthumous edition of Dullaert's commentary, Martínez Siliceo apparently cut some parts he felt were repetitive or unnecessary. A native of Villagarcía in Extremadura, he studied and taught at the Sorbonne before moving to the University of Salamanca, and then serving as tutor to the Infante D. Felipe. In 1541 he was named bishop of Cartagena, and in 1545, bishop of Toledo. The year before his death he was raised to the rank of cardinal, an event celebrated with an eighty-foot arch and an elaborate procession that was so well attended that several people were asphyxiated. Aside from his commentaries on Aristotle, he published several important works on mathematics, including *Arithmetica*, Paris 1526.

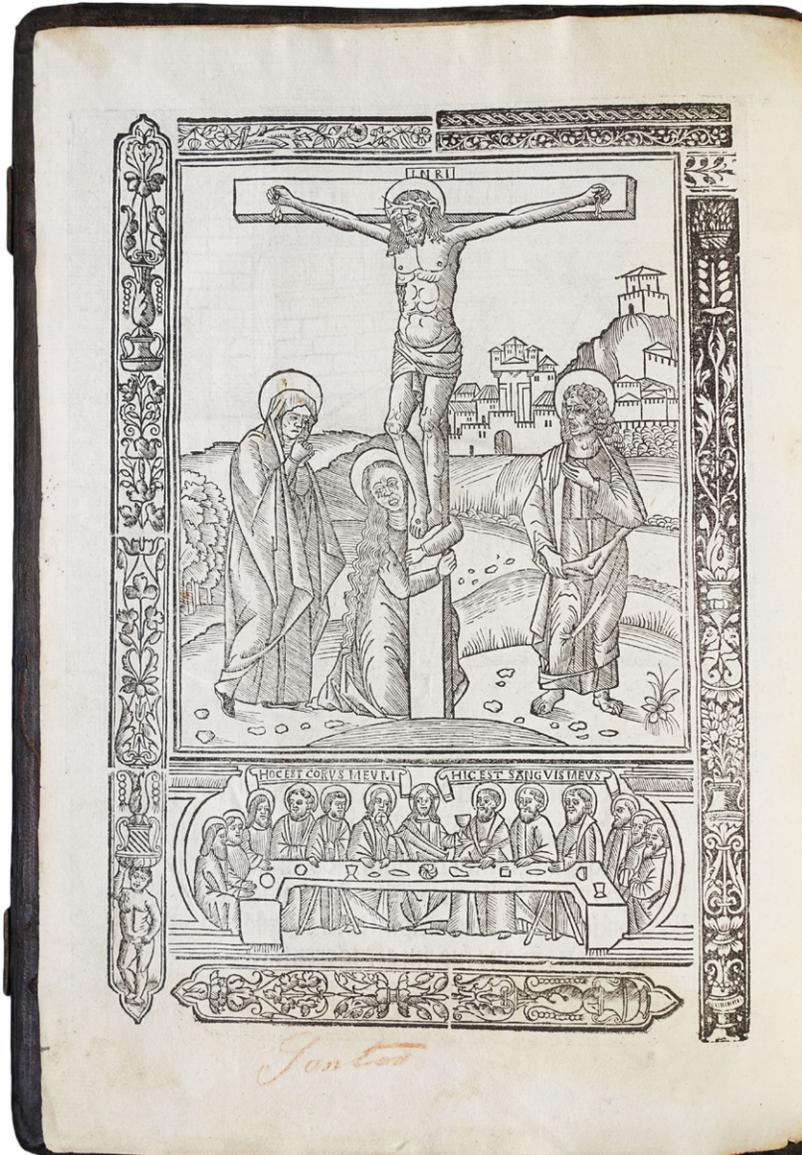
The binding closely resembles one done in Salamanca, ca. 1503, illustrated in Penney's *Album of Bookbindings* (plate VII). Three different sizes of the interlacing roll used in the Hispanic Society's binding are used on our binding.

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

* Norton 507: citing copies at Barcelona-Biblioteca Universitaria; León-San Isidoro; Oviedo-Biblioteca del Cabildo; Seville-Biblioteca Universitaria; Lisbon-Biblioteca Nacional; and an incomplete copy at Burgos, Biblioteca Provincial. Ruiz Fidalgo 117: adds a copy at Salamanca-Biblioteca Universitaria; on Juan de Porras, see I, 37-43. Witten, *Catalogue Six: One Hundred Important Books and Manuscripts* 32 (1975). Not in Palau. Not in the *Catálogo colectivo*, which locates Dullaert's commentary edited by Clodoaldus, (Lyons): Bland, 1515, at the Biblioteca Pública of Palma de Mallorca (D.1638). Not in Adams. This work not listed with Martínez Siliceo's others by Simón Díaz (cf. XIV, 361-2). Cf. Picatoste y Rodríguez, *Biblioteca científica española* pp. 183-5 for other works by Martínez Siliceo. See also Lohr, *Latin Aristotle Commentaries*, II: Renaissance Authors, pp. 128-9; 246. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 651340692 (Biblioteca Nacional de México). CCPBE locates three copies: Oviedo Cathedral, Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Burgos, Real Colegiata de San Isidoro-León. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).

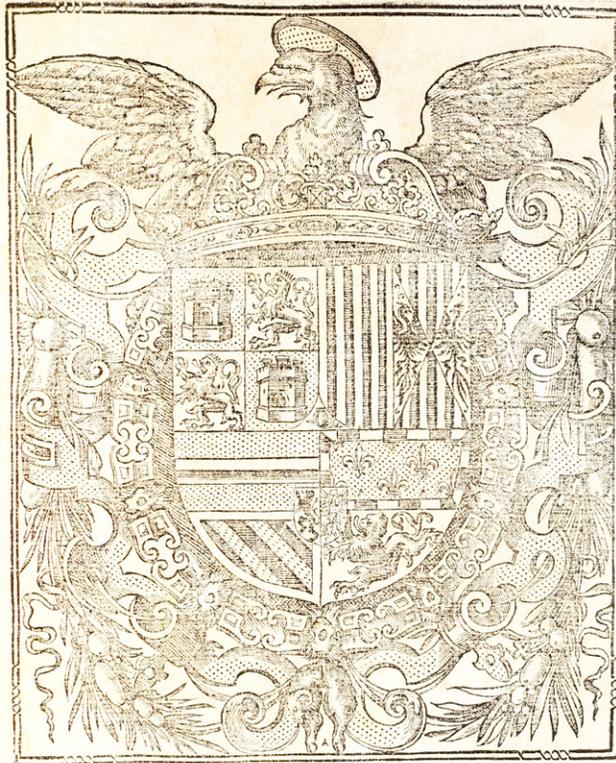
First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

4. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego. *Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru ... contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y successos* 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the



Jan 200

Item 3



PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA

10 Ma DEL PERU, QUE SE MANDO ESCRIBIR, *a Peru* a Diego Fernandez, vezino de la ciudad de Palencia. *illa fino* Contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecución de las nuevas leyes y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el *rrrique de* Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces.

uzman LA SEGUNDA, CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y ALGAMAMIENTO de los Contreras, y don Sebastião de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: *mitisabili* con otros muchos sucesos y successos. Dirigido à la. C. R. M. del Rey *umbros* DON PHILIPPE nuestro Señor.

qui librum à Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, y Aragon, y de las Indias.

lima vsq. ad vlti Fue impresso en Seuilla en Casa de Hernando diaz en la calle de la Serpe. Año de 1571.

ram paginam *Drey* *Amv*

Item 4



Item 4

title page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll. *2 volumes in 1.* \$35,000.00

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

The *Historia* details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca's apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V's "New Laws" in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. Fernandez de Palencia's account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru. Sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked, he routed Pizarro's followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with an account of D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who served as viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

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

* Palau 89549. Sabin 24133. Alden & Landis 571/10. BL *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 76. *Catálogo colectivo* F214. Medina, *BHA* 214. Escudero 649-50. Gallardo 2182. JCB I, i, 244-5. JFB F52. HSA p. 200. Salvá 3317. Heredia 3426. Simón Díaz X, nº 512. Cf. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 166620307 (Yale University Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, University of Glasgow Library); 804206549 (Universidad de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca); 461975557 (University of Alberta); 496579810 (British Library Reference Collections); 69356021 (Universiteit Leiden); 629900181 (Universidad de Valladolid); 457906175 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 954852800 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma,



Item 5

Vittorio Emanuele II); 801066539 (Paris-Mazarine); 919732001 (Universidad de Valencia); digitized copies include 434005201, 760614445, 760670635, 911175008; 928252984. Melvyl cites copies at Berkeley and CRL. KVK (51 databases searched) locates one copy at Hochschulbibliothekszentrum North Rhine-Westphalia (with OCLC accession number 801066539, although OCLC does not list HBZ copy); one copy at Biblioteca regionale universitaria-Catania; and repeats Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Includes Laws that Governed the Southwestern United States

5. [MEXICO]. Collection of Mexican constitutions and laws. Unusual and interesting collection of 34 works in 29 volumes, mostly constitutions and laws from Mexico and its component states, plus a few essays on related subjects. Dates range from 1821 to 1868, with three-quarters of the items printed in or before 1831. 34 works in 29 volumes. 1821-1868. Nearly all are in very fine condition; half a dozen or so show some soiling or dampstaining. 34 works in 29 volumes. \$90,000.00

The collection includes pieces printed at Mérida de Yucatán, Durango, Puebla, Ciudad Victoria, Chihuahua, Tlapam, Tabasco, San Luis Potosí, Ures, Jalapa, Saltillo and Tlaxcala. Such provincial printing from Mexico is quite rare. Of these works 17 are not in NUC and six more are cited at only one or two locations. Only five (four in copies inferior to those offered here) appeared in the celebrated Streeter sale—Streeter presumably would have been interested in all, or virtually all, of the items present in our collection, given his strong interest in Mexico, Texas and the Southwest.

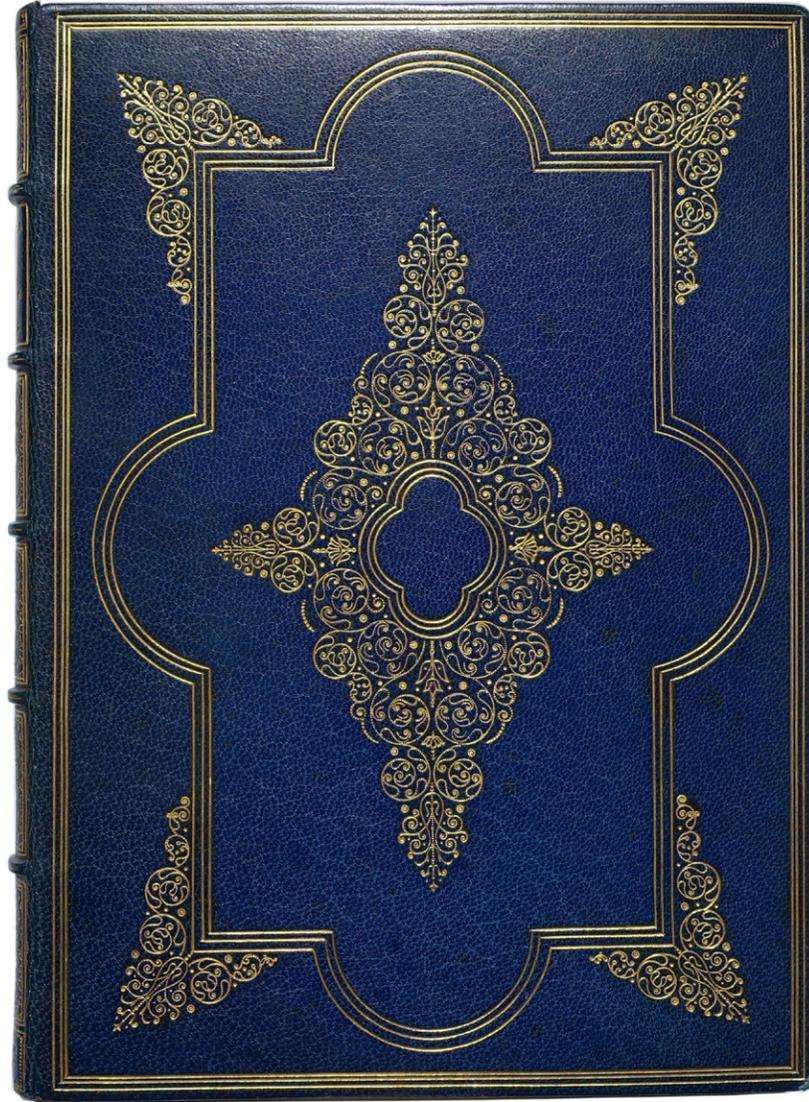
The constitutions and legislation for the Federal Republic of Mexico also applied to much of the southwestern United States (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas) until Texas declared its independence in 1836 and Mexico ceded the area north of the Rio Grande following the Mexican-American War, 1846-1848. The states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Tamaulipas included present-day United States territory. The 1829 *Leyes y decretos del honorable congreso segundo constitucional del estado de Chihuahua*, for example, decreed relief for flood victims in El Paso (Texas). And the 1848 *Message del ciudadano General Francisco Vital Fernandez* describes not only the loss of Laredo to the United States, but also the ravages inflicted on Tamaulipas by American forces and, after war's end, by American outlaws.

The dates of the constitutions and laws in this collection are as follow: Mexican Empire, 1821; Federal Republic of Mexico, 1823, 1824, 1824; Chihuahua, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832; Coahuila, 1852; Durango, 1825, 1828, 1857; Guanajuato, 1826, 1828?; Mexico (State of), 1830; Oajaca, 1824; Puebla, 1825; Querétaro, 1825; San Luis Potosí, 1835; Sonora, 1848; Tabasco, 1831; Tamaulipas, 1825, 1848, 1848; Tlaxcala, 1868; Veracruz, 1848; Yucatán, 1823, 1824.

Also included in the collection are the first Mexican printing of the Constitution of the United States, 1823; two essays extolling the benefits of republican government in Mexico, both printed in Mexico, 1826; a translation by Juan Antonio Llorente of a collection of political aphorisms, Mexico 1822; Tadeo Ortiz de Ayala's *Resumen de la estadística del imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822; and *Proyecto de una contribución nacional para engrosar y mantener la hacienda pública del Imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822.

Further details are available upon request.

* Many not located in OCLC. Many not located in Melvyl.



Item 6

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

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

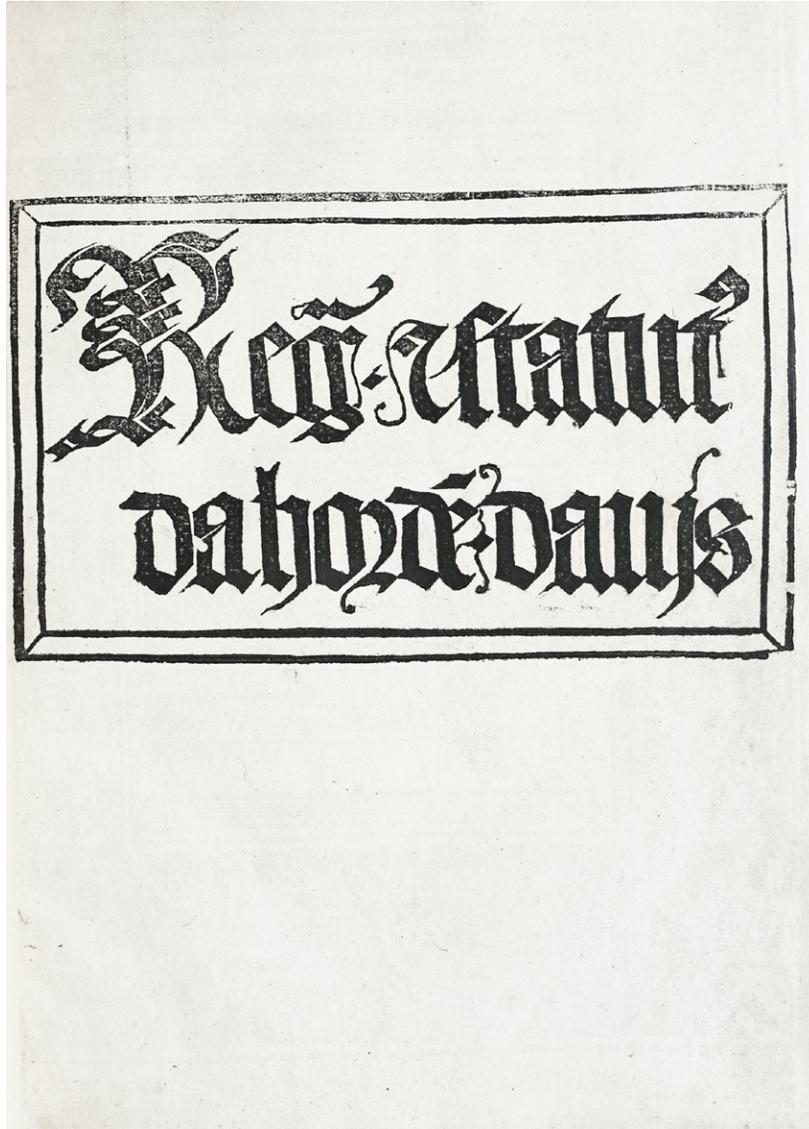
FIRST EDITION of the Rule for the crusading Order of Aviz (equivalent to the Order of Calatrava in Spain), and one of the earliest and most important books in the Portuguese language. This is the first book printed in Almeirim, probably produced at a time when the Court was in residence there. Only two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

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

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

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

* King Manuel 17. Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* P1. Jüsten, *Incunábulos e post-incunábulos portugueses* 54. Anselmo 439. Innocência VII, 60-1. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 527-8. Figanière 1525. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891), p. 227. *BM Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966) p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, I, Tipografia portuguesa* 884. Palha 2589. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 536. *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada* 142. Maggs, *Seventy-Five Spanish Books* (Catalogue 589,



Item 6

PRECISO dos sucessos, que tiveram lugar em PERNAMBUCO, desde a faustissima e gloriosissima Revolução operada felicemente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março, em que o generoso esforço de nossos bravos PATRIOTAS exterminou daquella parte do BRAZIL o monstro infernal da tirania real.

DEPOIS de tanto abuzar da nossa paciencia por hum sistema de administração combinado acinte para subvertir as vaidades de hum Corte insolente sobre toda a sorte de oppressão de nossos legitimos direitos, restar cabulariar agora a nossa honra com o negro labio de traidores aos nossos mesmos Amigos, Parentes, e Compatriotas inimigos de Portugal; e era por ventura a derradeira peça, que faltava de se por a machina da politica do insidioso Governo extirpado de Pernambuco.

Conseguiu o perfido por illaquir a nossa singeleza, proclamando publicamente a cinco deste mez, que era amigo sincero dos Pernambucanos, que tinha repartido o seu coração com elles, escrevendo estes enganos com a mesma pena, com que acabava de encher no segredo do seu gabinete listas de proscriptos, que tinha de entregar nas mãos do algeiz, Brazileiros de todas as classes, a mocidade de mais espirito de paz, os officios mais bravos das tropas pagas, em huma palavra os filhos da Patria de maior esperanza, e mais distinto merecimento pessoal.

Amancebro em fim o dia seis, em que as enchovas haviam de ser atalhadas de tantos Patriotas honrados, e suas familias alagadas de dor, e de lagrimas; convoca o maldito hum conselho de officias de guerra, todos traveiros da nossa gloria, e depois de ter assignado com elles a atroz condemnação da quellas innocentes victimas, despacha dali mesmo os que lhe parecerão mais capazes de lhe dar execução. Huns correm aos quartes militares, outros a cazas particulares; ferrem prizoens por toda a parte, e ja as cadeas conjeção de se abrir para hir engolindo hum por hum dos nossos bons Compatriotas.

Aqui porem mostrará os nossos, como tinham capacidade para saber conhecer, que a dissabedoria tem todo o preço de herosismo em certos cazos, e he quando com ella se salva a cauza da Patria. Hum bravo Capitão deo o sinal do dever de todos, fazendo descer aos Infernos o principal agente da injustissima execução; corre-se as armas, e poucas horas daquelle mesmo dia foram todo o tempo de começar, e acabar taõ ditoza revolução, que mais paracto festejo de paz, que tumulto de guerra, sinal evidente de ter sido toda obra da Providencia, e beneficio da benção do todo Poderoso.

O Ex General tinha-se recolhido a fortezeza do Bruin, e onde suppunha achar huma praça de defeza, achou a priza de sua pessoa, e da sua. Recorreu a proposições pacificas, que acabará n'hum conclusum, com que foi obrigado a conformar-se no dia sete, pelas sen horas da manhã.

Desde logo foi restabelecida toda a ordem publica, não se ouvirão mais outras vozes, que de aclamações gerac dignas do dia, em que hum immenso povo entrava na posse de seus legitimos direitos sociais. Foi consequencia disto não ter havido até agora se quer hum só disturbio, nem motivo qualquer de queixa.

A outro se installou o Governo Provisorio composto de cinco Patriotas, tirados das diferentes classes; o qual Governo tem sido sempre permanente em suas sessoens. O seu primeiro cuidado foi disabuzar os nossos Compatriotas de Portugal dos medos, e desconfianças, com que os tinham inquietado os partidistas da tyrannia, recebendo a todos com abraços, e osculos, segurando as suas familias, pessoas e propriedades de toda a sorte de injurias, fazendo-os continuar em seu commercio, trafego, e occupaçoens com maior liberdade, que d'antes, proclamando em fim por hum bando os sentimentos do Governo, e do Povo, e não havér mais daqui por diante differença entre nós de Brazileiros a Europeos, mas de reos todos ser tidos em conta de huma só, e unica familia com igual direito a huma só, e a mesma herança, que he a prosperidade geral de toda esta Provincia.

A nove, tudo se achava no mesmo espirito de concordia, e pacificação geral, sem o poro se sentir de outra novidade, que das bondades do Governo todo applicado a promover a segurança interior, e exterior por medidas acertadas, buscando esclarecer a sua marcha com dividir as materias de maior importancia por comités compostos das pessoas de maior capacidade conhecida para cada huma dellas, com que tem obtido ao mesmo tempo popularizar as suas deliberações e o mais possivel.

Naquelle mesmo dia o Governo foi permanente até a meia noite para continuar diversos despaches, que hoje appreceberão, e a tudo dos mais importantes fazer entrar os Funcionarios publicos nas suas occupaçoens como d'antes, sem tirar a ninguém da sua com elle Governo, abulir certos impostos modernos de manifesta injustica, e oppressão para o Povo sem vantagem nenhuma da Nação, &c. E tal he o nosso estado politico, e civil até hoje 10 de Março de 1817.

VIVA A PATRIA,

Viva os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tirania real.

1933) 15: listed at £275. Not in Adams. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*. Not in *Livros quincentistas portugueses da Biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* or Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in *Catálogo colectivo*. NUC: MH. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; however, there is an incomplete copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal).

Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republican Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Work in Favor of Brazilian Independence

*7. [PERNAMBUCO]. *Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Pernambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felismente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março* [Pernambuco: Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated 10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very good condition. On papel selado with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down at foot of verso. (1 l.) \$500,000.00

EARLIEST PERNAMBUCO PRINTING. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has been attributed to either José Luis de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada. Holmes notes, "This paper, today, is a true and most valuable relic of the first organized attempt to proclaim the independence of Brazil. It was drafted by an able lawyer, who paid for it with his life."

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print in Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a press from England but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been used when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenare, pointed out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the revolt, and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press apparently had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on papel selado (with the stamp at the foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the "Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco," but as soon as the revolt was suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included religious toleration and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes, *Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial* pp. 162-4. Museum de Arte de São Paulo, *Historia da tipografia no Brasil* pp. 12, 163. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 175: describing their copy as "the only copy known." Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49601576 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Jisc.



Item 8

*Tropical Medicine Classic:**First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic, and
Description of the First Autopsy of a Yellow Fever Victim, 1694*

8. ROSA, João Ferreira da [title-page: **Joam Ferreyra da Rosa**]. *Trattado unico da constituçam pestilencial de Pernambuco, offerecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compusessem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Principe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. Honest, complete, and unsophisticated. In very good condition. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp. The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes found bound at the end of the volume. \$65,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST SCIENTIFIC BOOK TO DESCRIBE YELLOW FEVER, BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN TO TREAT THE DISEASE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AUTOPSY OF A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. The author of this early scientific Brasiliana received his medical training at Coimbra and practiced for many years in Recife. It was once thought that he possibly could have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as "o mal da bicha". It is now known that he was born in Gafete, Beira Beixa, Portugal.

The book is arranged as a series of questions: What are the signs of this disease? Is it better to bleed the patient from the arm or the foot? Should one apply blisters? How should the parotid glands look? An early owner of our copy made marginal notations of certain recipes and added occasional cross-references. A substantial early note on the front flyleaf cites an article in the *Gazeta* of 1716 that mentioned Vigier's *Thesouro Apollineo*, calling it a very useful book and noting where it can be purchased.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 comments: "The book is not only of the greatest rarity but also of great scientific importance.... Ferreira da Rosa submits here the first known accurate and clear observation on yellow fever This is obviously a precious book not only concerning the history of Brazilian medicine, so destitute in medical books of the colonial period, but also for the history of medicine in general.... Very few copies are recorded of this extremely rare book."

In the first edition of his *Bibliographia Brasiliana*, Borba de Moraes stated that he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional of Portugal, the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the

TRATTADO
UNICO
^{DA}
CONSTITUICAM
PESTILENCIAL
^{DE}
PERNAMBUCO
OFFERECIDO
^A
ELREY N.S.

POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR
seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que
assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compu-
sessem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos
da Medicina aos dictames com que he
trattada esta pestilen-
cial febre.

COMPOSTO
POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
*MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVER-
sidade de Coimbra, & dos de estipendio Real na ditta
Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambu-
co por mandado de Sua Magestade que
Deos guarde.*

EM LISBOA.

Na officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL, Impressor do Prin-
cipe Nosso Senhor, Anno 1694.

two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library relatively recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called "Ferreira das Neves" sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce, the one now in JCB that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

* Garrison, *History of Medicine*, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Innocência III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the licenses, dedication, prologue, index and "mais quatro peças"). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Innocência, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British Museum]). *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales XV* (Paris 1816), 334, 371. Lima Leitão, *Discurso pronunciado ... da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de mayo de 1839; Registo medico* p. 9: "Os exemplares d'esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho noticia de um, que pertence á Biblioteca Publica d'esta Côrte." Bosch 153. "Ferreira das Neves" (i.e., Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I*, 260-1. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 3552 (inexplicably stating "229 + [29] pp."; our best guess is that there are really 224 pp. + 14 unnumbered ll.). *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima collection* 112 (with only 17 preliminary leaves). Monteverde 2358 (appears to have been the second most expensive book in the sale). John Carter Brown Library, *Rare Americana. A Selection of One Hundred and One Books, Maps and Prints Not in the John Carter Brown Library* 61. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but Josiah cites an incomplete copy in poor condition at JCB, wrongly catalogued as an 8°). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Mindlin *Highlights*. Not in *Brasiliana Itau*. Of the twenty or so most important Portuguese auction sales since that of Sir Gubián in 1867, we were able to locate this work only in the Monteverde catalogue; not located in Sir Gubián, Nepomuceno, Moreira Cabral, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Ávila-Pérez, etc. See also Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa*, pp. 178, 258; and Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* pp. 41, 86, 171. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 560205963 (British Library); 14301131 (New York Academy of Medicine, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, National Library of Medicine). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but two of which lack the final 4 unnumbered pp.). Jisc repeats only the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

Epithome
Historico-Medico-Politico.

Em que se referem as honras, as estimacões,
e as Liberalidades, que todos os Príncipes do
Mundo, dependerao com os Medicos do seu
respectivo tempo, &c.

Offerecido
Ao Ilmo. Exmo. Senhor D. João
de Braganca Sousa e Siqueira.
Duque de Lafões, Marquez de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda e General das armadas
da Corte, e da Estremadura, junto a Lisboa.

por
Manoel de Moray Soarez Cavalho.
Fidalgo da Casa Real. Mag. Medico da Sua
Real Camera. Professo na Orde de Christo.
Acadêmico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-
trensense, &c.



*First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,
Dedicated to and from the Library of
One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões*

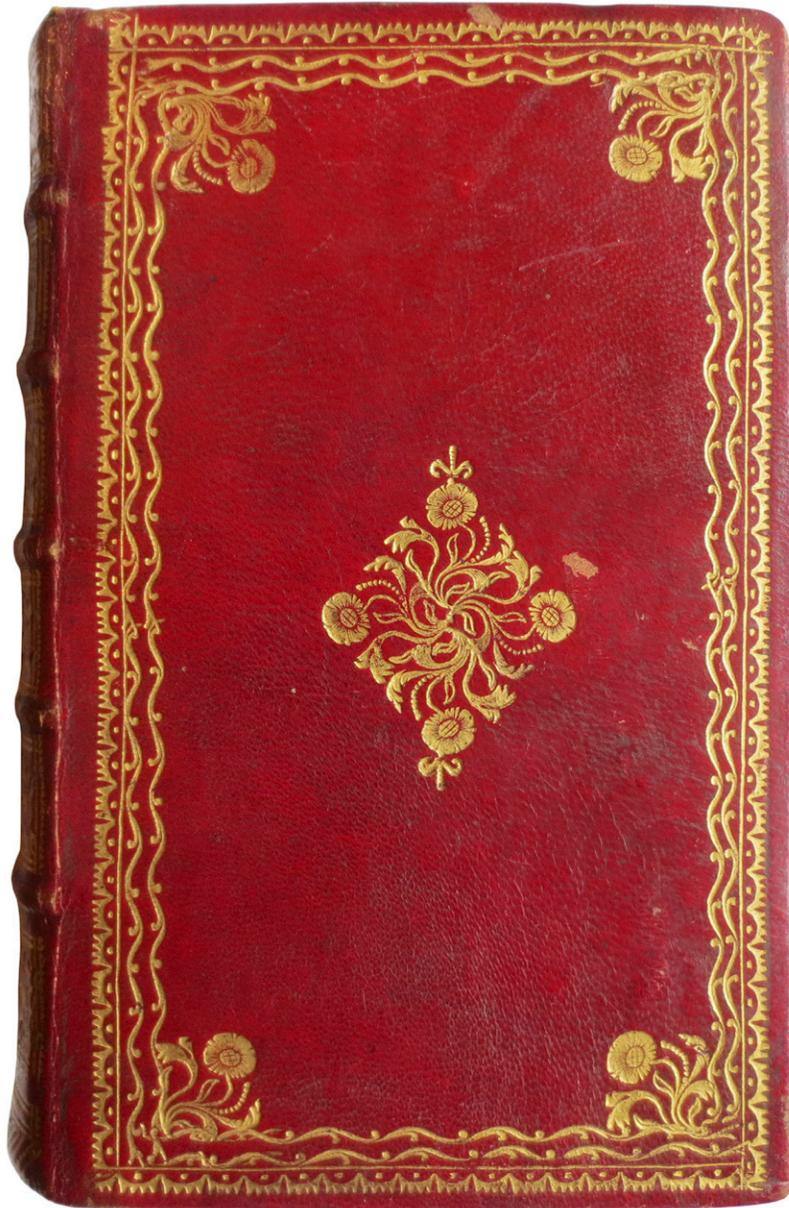
***9. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes.** "Epithome historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos" Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gaufered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000.00

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

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

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

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the *Memorial*. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in



Item 9

Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript's dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author's praise in the dedication of the Duke's "sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova," we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO Hernando de Soto, Governador y capitán general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega, capitán de su Magestad, natural de la gran ciudad del Cozco, cabeça de los Reynos y prouincias del Peru.

Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque de Bragança. &c.

Con liceneia de la santa Inquisicion.

EN LISBONA.

Impresso per Pedro Crasbeek.

AÑO 1605.

Con privilegio Real.

*One of the Major Accounts of De Soto's Expedition to Florida and the
Southeastern United States*

10. VEGA, Garcilaso de la, "El Inca". *La Florida del Ynca. Historia del adelantado Hernando de Soto, Governador y capitan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad, natural de la gran ciudad del Cozco, cabeça de los Reynos y prouincias del Peru. Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque de Bragança. &c. Con licencia de la santa Inquisicion.* Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605. 4^o in 8s, contemporary calf (almost pristine, with only the slightest wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, covers elaborately decorated in blind, text block edges rouged. Woodcut initials. Text and "Tabula" in two columns. Light soiling on title page. An attractive copy, in very good to fine condition. Small armorial stamp on title page of António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho. Armorial bookplate of his great-great-great grandson, António da Cunha Reis, with initials "A.C.R.". Rectangular stamp of António da Cunha Reis above bookplate on front pastedown endleaf. [10], 351, [7] ll. ¶10 A-Z⁸ 2a-2x⁸ 2y⁶ (¶1 verso blank; ¶10 and 2y6 blank). Licenses in Portuguese.
\$150,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important early accounts of Hernando de Soto's expedition. Two issues of the title page are said to exist, one with the date 1605 (as here), one without date. Priority between the two has not been established. A second edition in Spanish was published in Madrid, 1723 (edited by Barcia). The work has been translated to French (Paris, 1670 and 1709), German (Leipzig, 1794), and English (Austin, 1951).

Soto landed in Tampa Bay and led his men through Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where Soto died. Luis de Moscoso led the rest of the expedition to the coast of Louisiana, where they took ship for Mexico. In their authoritative bibliography of Florida, the Servies note that this is "one of the major accounts of the travels of De Soto in Florida and throughout the present day Southeastern United States. Although the other major narratives ... provide more accurate details about the chronology of the expedition ... the Inca's work remains the major literary by-product of this historic invasion." It was compiled from the accounts of several of Garcilaso's friends who were on the De Soto expedition, combined with scattered texts and some hearsay.

Bancroft commented in 1834 that *La Florida del Ynca* was "An extravagant romance, yet founded upon facts. Numbers and distances are magnified; and everything embellished with great boldness. His history is not without its value, but must be consulted with extreme caution" (*History of the United States* I, 66). On the comparative trustworthiness of Garcilaso de la Vega, Biedma's narrative of De Soto's expedition, and the *Relaçam verdadeira* of the Gentleman of Elvas, see W.B. Rye's introduction to Hakluyt's translation of the latter, "The discovery and conquest of Terra Florida," Hakluyt Society publications, v. [9] 1851, p. xxviii-xxxv.

Garcilaso de la Vega (ca. 1540-1616) was born in Cuzco, Peru, making this "the first work published by a native-born American author" (Servies). The natural son of a Spanish conqueror and an Inca noblewoman born in the early years of the conquest, his work

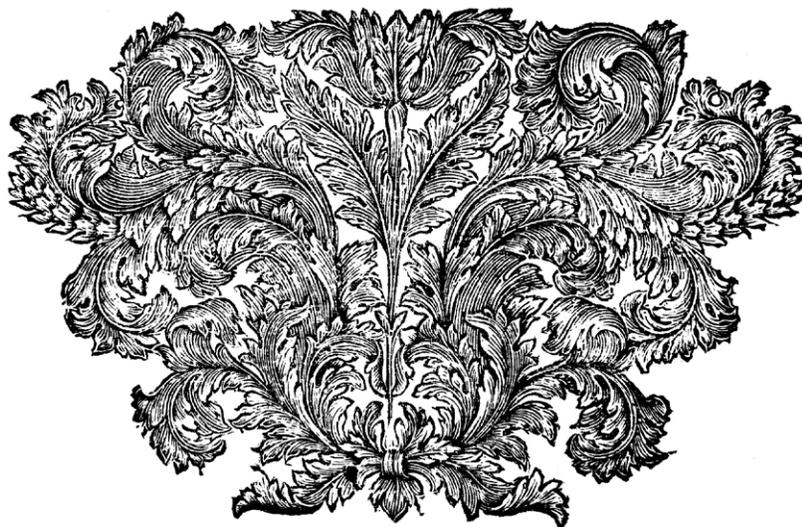


Item 10

was widely read in Europe, influential and well received. His works are considered to have great literary value and are not simple historical chronicles.

Provenance: António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho (1744-1820), a native of Braga, was deputado da Junta do Alto Douro. He is said to have purchased a property which had been confiscated from the Jesuits during the ministry of the Marquês de Pombal, and that this property included a Jesuit College, with its library. His great-great-great grandson, António da Cunha Reis, bibliophile and son of a bibliophile, distinguished Lisbon lawyer and corporate administrator, proprietor of the historic Casa dos Cunha Reis, also known as Casa Grande, located in the neighborhood of the cathedral, Braga.

* Howgego I, 978 (S138). Servies, *Florida*, 101. Arouca V75. Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 502. Streit II, 1370. U.S. *De Soto Expedition Commission, Final Report* (1939), pp. 4-6. JCB II, 42; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 605/2. Alden & Landis 605/46. Palau 354790. Sabin 98745. Sousa Viterbo, *Aliteratura hispanhola em Portugal*, p. 102. Church 329. HSA, p. 226. Not in Salvá or Heredia. See Bernard Moses, *Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*, especially pp. 113-24. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the one described lacks the title page and is mutilated in the first quire. Jisc locates one copy each at Leeds University and Oxford University. KVK locates copies at BCU Fribourg-Centrale, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne-Paris, Biblioteca Nacional de España, and repeats the copies cited by Porbase.



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