

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 547
SIXTEENTH-CENTURY
BOOKS

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SEPTEMBER 3, 2025

SPECIAL LIST 547 *SIXTEENTH-CENTURY* *BOOKS*

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SPECIAL LIST 547

SIXTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS

How a Gentleman Should Not Behave

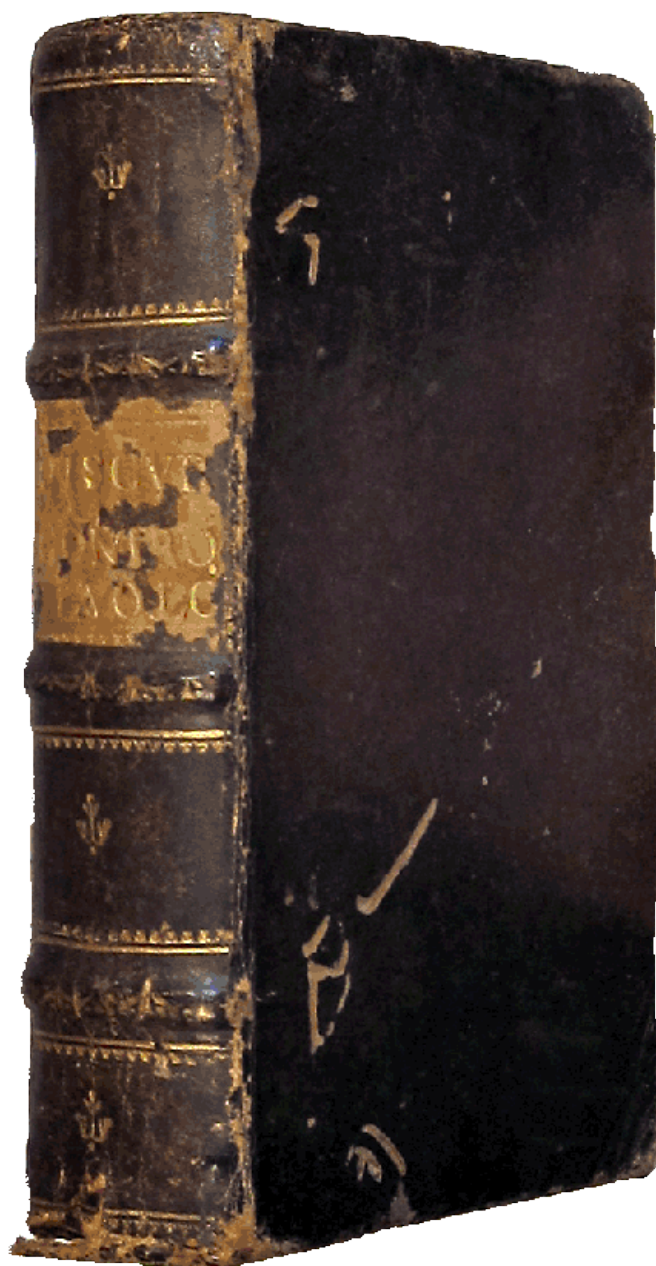
1. **ALDANA, Cosme de.** *Discorso contro il volgo in cui con buone ragioni si reprovano molte sue false opinioni* Florence: Giorgio Marescotti, 1578. 8°, eighteenth-century sheep (minor worm damage to front cover), spine with raised bands in four compartments, minimal gilt decoration, citron leather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

\$3,000.00

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

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

* Palau 6320. Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, I, 256. Not in HSA. Not in Salvá or Heredia, which cite other works by the author and the Spanish edition of 1591. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*, which cites only the Madrid, 1855 edition. NUC: ICN (collating [64], 442, [4] pp.), MH, DfO. OCLC: 312936419 (Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg), 954783466 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma Vittorio Emanuele II), 771034292 (British Library); 42677753 (National Library of Scotland, University of Manchester Library, New York Public Library, Stanford University Library, Folger Shakespeare Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, State Library of Victoria), 70661176 (microfilm), 804634259 (Biblioteca de Catalunya), 635970339 (Sistema Bibliotecario Ticinese), 886429976 (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz), 557321929 (British Library). KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Bibliothek des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Biblioteca Cantonale Lugano, Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Mannheim Universitätsbibliothek, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Biblioteca Nacional de España.



Item 1

DISCORSO
CONTRO
IL VOLGO

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

*Dell'illustre Sig. Cosimo Alcana
Spagnuolo.*

Con licentia de' Superiori.



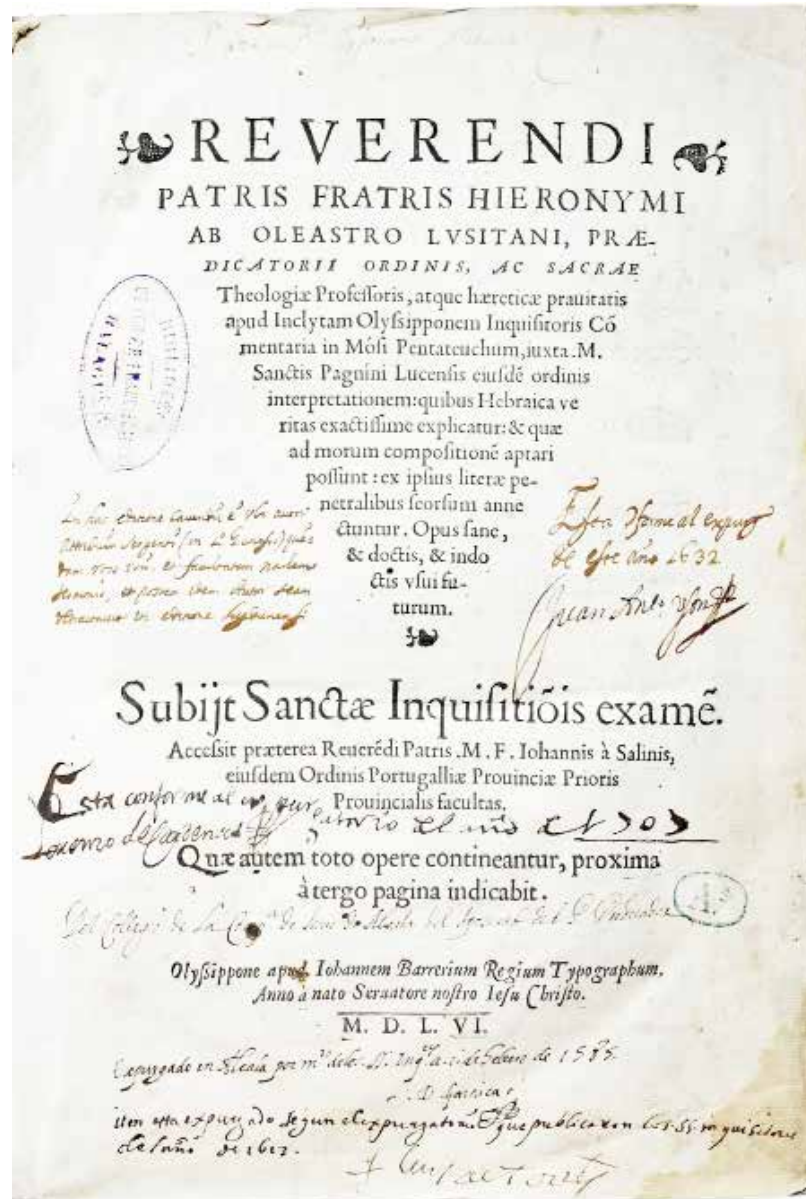
IN FIRENZA,
Appresso Giorgio Marefcotti.
MDLXXVIII.

*Commentaries by the Head of the Portuguese Inquisition,
Based on Biblical Translation by an Italian Who Studied with Savonarola
With Letters from André de Resende and Jerónimo Osório
Copy Censored by the Inquisition*

***2. [BIBLE. O.T. Pentateuch].** *Fr. Jerónimo Oleastro [de Azambuja], O.P. Reverendi patris Fratris Hieronymi ab Oleastro Lusitani, Prædicatorii Ordinis ... Co[m]mentaria in Mōsi Pentateuchum, iuxta M. Sanctis Pagnīni Lucensis eiusde[m] ordinis interpretationem: quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur....* 5 volumes in 1. Lisbon: apud Iohannem Berrerium [João de Barreira], 1556. Folio (29.5 x 20.3 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (some wear), vertical manuscript short author-title on spine, old style fore edge with short author-title. Several large woodcut initials; many other smaller ones as well. Title-pages of volumes II through V within elegant architectural woodcuts. Large, attractive woodcut printer's device on versos of final leaves of volumes II through IV and recto of final leaf of volume V; images of volume IV title page differ from the others. Main text of all 5 volumes in 2 columns. Occasional light spotting. A few leaves browned. Worming in lower blank margins G7 of Genesis to E7 of Exodus, about half consisting of a single small round hole, but somewhat more extensive, still minor elsewhere, never affecting the text. Additional minor worming at inner blank margins from leaf K1 of Numbers to leaf B5 of Deuteronomy, again without affecting text. Despite these flaws, the 5-volume work is an exceptionally honest, interesting, complete copy, overall in good to very good condition. Old oval stamp of the Biblioteca de los Franciscanos, Balaguer on title page. Smaller old almost round stamp with "A.^s". Several ink manuscript inscriptions on title page indicating that the work had been expurgated in 1585, 1622 [?] and 1632. Several lines scored on leaves *3 verso and *4 recto of Genesis. Overslip 3.3 x 4 cm. obscuring text on *4 recto. Significant old ink annotation in all 5 volumes. Part of 1 line scored on leaf L2 recto. (4 ll.), 315, (1) pp., (6 ll., 1 l. errata, 1 l.). *4, A-T⁸, V⁶, A⁸.
5 volumes in 1. \$9,000.00

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

A Dominican Friar born in Azambuja (d. 1563), Frey Jerónimo Oleastro was one of the most notable theologians of his time, known for being accomplished in Hebrew and Greek. D. João III sent him to the Council of Trent, where he was most noticed in the session of 7 January 1546, when he energetically opposed any attempt at innovation. It was at the Council of Trent that he became known for his commentaries on the Pentateuch. Having been elected Prior of the Monastery of Batalha in 1552, the Cardinal



Item 2



Item 2

Infante D. Henrique called on him to take up the post of Inquisitor at Évora. He was then transferred to the Lisbon Inquisition, where he became *inquisidor-mor* in 1555. As head of the Inquisition, he was known for practicing the greatest violence and cruelty. In 1560 he was elected Provincial of his order.

Frey Jerónimo Oleastro based his work on the translation of the Bible by Sanctes Pagnino (1470-1541), a native of Lucca (Tuscany) who became a Dominican at age 16 and studied under Savonarola and others. Pagnino, who counted the Medici among his patrons, was summoned by Pope Leo X to teach at the school for Oriental languages in Rome. He was admired by other scholars, including some rabbis, for his literal adherence to the Hebrew in *Veteris et Novi Testamenti nova translatio*, first published in Lyon, 1527.

* Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses* 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Adams 153 and 154 (*Leviticum* and *Deuteronomii* only; according to the collation of *Deuteronomii* given by signatures, apparently with a final blank leaf not present in our copy; however, this is not explained, and the pagination given does not go beyond leaf 69, the same as in our copy). Anselmo 141, 320, 321, 322, and 323. BM *Portuguese Pre-1601 STC*, p. 4. Barbosa Machado II, 483-4. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 393 (three copies, none of which have the final two leaves present in our copy: one with leaves badly deteriorated in the margins; another in extremely poor condition overall, lacking the final gathering); 389 (three copies; one in poor condition); 390 (four copies); 392 (five copies: two in poor condition); 391 (five copies: at least one in poor condition). For an introduction to the study of these commentaries see Manuel Augusto Rodrigues, "A obra exegética de Fr. Jerónimo de Azambuja," *Biblos*, LV (1979), 183-195. See also José Sebastião da Silva Dias, *Correntes de sentimento religioso em Portugal (séculos XVI a XVIII)*, 2 volumes, Coimbra: Universidade, 1960; and *Grande enciclopédia*, III, 886-7. Not in King Manuel. Not in Darlow and Moule. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 634791943 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg, without collation); 881199943 (Universidad de Salamanca, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.; [4], 96 h.; [2], 67 h., [1] en bl.; [2], 86 h.; [4], 69, [1] h., with signatures [asterisco]⁴ A-T⁸ V⁶ A⁶; [asterisco]⁴ A-M⁸; []² A-H⁸ I⁶; [calderón]² A-K⁸ L⁶; [calderón]⁴ A-H⁸ I⁶. -- La h. [calderón]⁴ de la última pt. en bl.); 758673593 (St. Galler Bibliotheksnetz, calling for "1 Band."); 662422747 (Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek Mainz, calling for [9] Bl., 315 S., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2], 86, [2], 69, [1] Bl.); 165520180 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, calling for "p. 1-5"); 458976521 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for "5 parties en 1 vol."); 45979979 (listed without location or collation); 83612725 is a microform (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.). Not in Orbis. Hollis cites only a 1586 Lyon edition. Oxford University online catalogue cites only a Lyon 1588 edition. Melvyl cites only the Antwerp 1568 edition at the California State Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München (no collation), and Stadtbibliothek Mainz with collation [9] Bl., 315 pp., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2] 86, [2], 69, [1].

BOUND WITH:

Reverendi admodum patris Fratris Hieronymi Oleastræi Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Comentariorum in Exodum, iuxta M. Santis Paginini Luc[n]sis eiusdem ordinis interpretationem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur Lisbon: ex officina Joannis Blauij Coloniensis [João Blávio], 1557. Twelve lines of text scored on leaf F2 recto. (4), 96 ll. *⁴, A-M⁸. Leaf I2 wrongly signed I3 and wrongly numbered 65 (should be 66).

AND BOUND WITH:

Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastroei Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Commentaria in Leviticum iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur Lisbon: apud Ioannem Blauium [João Blávio], 1557. Four lines scored on leaf H4 verso. (2), 67 ll. Leaf 3 is misnumbered 6; leaf 6 misnumbered 11; leaf 7 misnumbered 9; leaf 14 misnumbered 15; leaf 61 misnumbered 62; leaf 62 unnumbered; leaf 63 misnumbered 65. [J]², A-G⁸, H-I⁶.

AND BOUND WITH:

Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastræi Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Commentaria in Librum Numerorum, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur Lisbon: ex officina Joannis Blauij Coloniensis [João Blávio], 1557. (2), 86 ll. [J]², A-K⁸, L⁶.

AND BOUND WITH:

Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastræi Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Commentaria in Librum Deuteronomii, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur Lisbon: ex officina Ioan[n]is Blauij Colonie[n]sis [João Blávio], 1558. (3 [of 4, lacking blank [J]1, according to Adams; Anselmo also says that this leaf is blank]), 69, (1) ll. [J]², [J]2, A-H⁸, I⁶.

*Perhaps the Greatest, Most Monumental Example of Early Printing in Spain
The First Great Work of Co-operative Biblical Scholarship to be Printed
The First and Most Influential of all the Polyglot Bibles
Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex—Doheny copy*

3. [BIBLE. Ximenez de Cisneros, Francisco, ed.]. *Complutensian Polyglot Bible, in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Latin.* 6 volumes in 7. Alcalá de Henares: Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar, 1514-1517. Folio (36.5 x 26.3 cm)., seventeenth century calf, raised bands to spine forming compartments, two compartments with lettering pieces the rest heavily tooled, the seventh volume slightly different but in the same style (boards reattached), excellent condition, just slightly worn. Hebrew, Greek, and Roman types, titles printed in red and black, with woodcut arms of Cardinal Ximenes in woodcut border, woodcut initials in volume 5, printer's device. Scattered foxing, sometimes a bit heavy as usual, some quires a little browned, contemporary marginal annotations to a few leaves, overall a very tall and fresh copy in excellent condition. Volume I: 299 unnumbered ff. (first blank removed by the binder) including 2 leaves of



Item 2

errata; volume II: 260 unnumbered ff. including 2 errata leaves; volume III: 202 unnumbered ff.; volume IV: 268 unnumbered ff. (including the 2 errata leaves); volume V: 222 unnumbered ff. (the additional 49 leaves were supplied at an early stage from a former copy from the British Library and form volume VII of the set); volume VI: 222 unnumbered ff. (without the 2 blanks: π1 after the title, and C4 of the *Introductio artis grammaticae hebraice*); volume VII: 49 unnumbered ff. (last blank removed by the binder). *6 volumes in 7. \$280,000.00*

FIRST EDITION of the first and most influential of all the great Polyglot Bibles of the Renaissance, the "first great work of co-operative biblical scholarship to be printed" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*), including the first printings of the Septuagint and the Greek New Testament -before that of Erasmus-, a monumental production, of extraordinary importance for the understanding of the Bible.

"The Complutensian Polyglot was the first, and the most beautiful, of a series of great polyglot Bibles produced in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" (PMM).

This is a fabulous copy, once owned by Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), son of King George III, and later by one of the great collectors of the twentieth century of religious and early printing, Estelle Doheny.

"The first great work of co-operative biblical scholarship to be printed, it was instigated by, and produced at the expense of, Cardinal Francisco Ximenes de Cisneros (1436-1517), famous both as a statesman and patron of learning and founder of the University of Alcalá. There, under the leadership of Diego Lopez de Zuniga (Stunica), a group of scholars spent over fifteen years editing the texts, beginning in 1502 and completing their task only a few months before the Cardinal's death. Unlike Erasmus they made use of a considerable number of manuscripts, some-now preserved at Madrid-having been acquired by Ximenes, and others borrowed from various sources, including several from the Vatican. The New Testament was finished by 10 January 1514, and was therefore printed (although not published) before Erasmus's first edition of 1516." (PMM, 52).

The publication took almost a decade, as explained in PMM "The Appendix was completed in 1515, and the four volumes of the Old Testament were printed last, the final one in 1517. Publication was delayed, however, for over five years and the book does not seem to have been on sale before 1522. The most probable reason for this delay is the exclusive imperial privilege granted to Erasmus for four years in 1516. It meant that the Complutensian text of the New Testament was not available to Luther when he made his translation, so that most Protestant versions have been based on Erasmus's less scholarly text. Full use was made of it, however, in the 1550 edition of the Greek New Testament published by Robert Estienne in Paris, which became known as the 'textus receptus' and dominated New Testament criticism for three centuries."

Cardinal Francisco Ximenes commissioned this monument to renaissance scholarship in honor of the birth of the future Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, to reconcile the many variations in the Latin Vulgate. The undertaking is one of the most industrious attempts to reconcile the Latin Vulgate and compile a corpus by consulting the original manuscript texts in Greek and Hebrew, which were borrowed from the Vatican or purchased by Ximenes himself for the project, some of these manuscripts are identified today.

The printer Guillén de Brocar modeled his Greek typeface on one of these manuscripts, cited by Proctor as "the finest Greek fount ever cut."

The Septuagint, comprising vols I-IV, was finished in 1517—a year before the Aldine Greek Bible. The fifth volume, containing the New Testament, was actually the first to be printed, thus predating Erasmus's 1516 Greek New Testament. However, although completed in 1517, the Complutensian Bible was not officially published until 1520, the

year in which the exclusive privilege for Erasmus's inferior Greek New Testament expired. The Papal privilege for the present edition was granted in March 1520 and specifies that as many as 600 copies were printed. Its text was the basis for Robert Estienne's 1550 Greek New Testament, known as the 'textus receptus', which became the primary text of Biblical criticism for the next three centuries.

Jimenez was the main character of the ecclesiastic reform that began in Spain in the middle of the 15th century leading to the creation of a religious-cultural-university policy common to Spanish monarchy and church. Its ideology was based in a reformer program and in a reconstruction process of the reign according to postulates of centralization and unification of the political power, the creation of a new Hispanic Monarchy. Jimenez conceived the creation of a citadel for Christianity, in which Renaissance humanism and biblical theology would harmonize; visited by masters, students, monks and reformer friars, writers and printers.

Catholic Monarchs and Jimenez were sure of the importance of education and culture into the reformer project undertaken by the Church and the State. Thanks to the collaboration between monarchs Isabella and Ferdinand, Jimenez, and the Pope Alexander VI, the project of the creation of a new university in Spain arose, more concretely in the reign of Toledo, meeting the necessities of the educational ideals of new times shared by all of them. In order to place such center, Jimenez chose Alcalá, place upon which Toledo's Archbishop had jurisdiction.

Jimenez conceived the new institution of the university as an ideal instrument to carry a reformer program, as a response to the needs of humanistic, intellectual and university renovation of the ecclesiastical pictures of that time and of Castilian society. His idea was to create an institution elevating the spiritual level of society in general and of clergy in particular, by means of a whole organism of teaching, from basics to deep knowledge, mainly oriented to theology. The Complutense Polyglot Bible symbolizes his extraordinary and universal project.

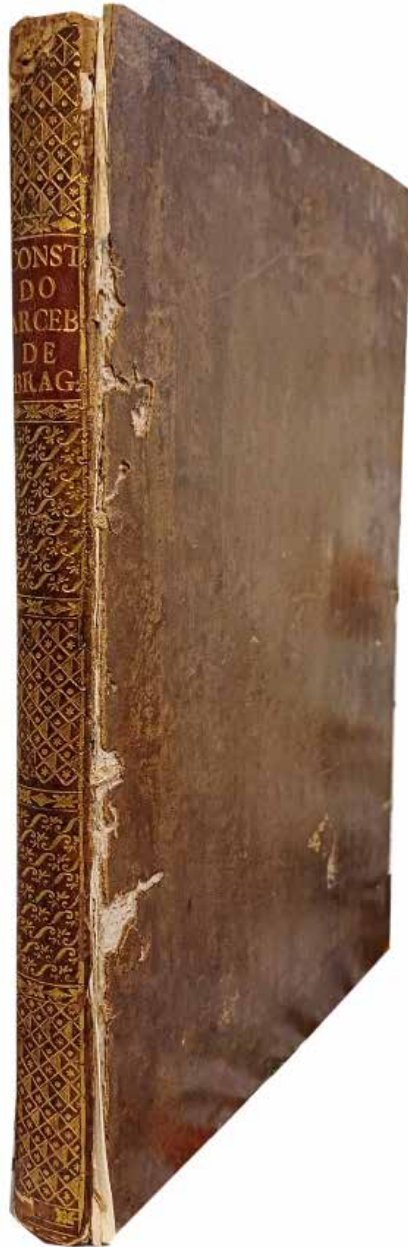
The Polyglot Bibles published in Europe between 1500 and 1700 offered some of the best expressions of the objectives of late Renaissance humanism. Exquisitely printed, in an increasing number of ancient and Eastern languages, edited by the greatest biblical scholars of the day, they combined the ideals of the bibliophile with those of the philologist.

Distinguished provenance: Petri Ludovici Ruvialis (signatures on volumes I, II, III, IV and VI); Andrea Solex (early inscription on title of volume V); British Museum (stamp at end of volume VII); Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), son of King George III (book plate in each volume); Estelle Doheny (book plate in each volume), her sale Christie's 14 December 2001, lot 155.

* PMM, 52. Adams, B968. Darlow & Moule 1412 and 4593. Martin Abad, *La imprenta en Alcalá de Henares* (1502-1600) 28. Norton, *Printing in Spain, 1501-1520*, pp. 33-48, 139-40; *A Descriptive Catalogue of Printing in Spain and Portugal, 1501-1520* 27. Lyell, *Early Book Illustration in Spain*, pp. 159-64; Cardinal Ximenes. *Statesman, Ecclesiastic, Soldier and Man of Letters, with an Account of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible*. David Stem, *The Jewish Bible: A material history*, pp. 177-8.

Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

*4. [BRAGA]. *Constituições do Arcebispado de Braga*. [Colophon] Lisbon: per Germão Galharde, 1538. Folio (28 x 20.6 cm.), late eighteenth- or early nineteenth century calf (some worming and to covers; joints cracked), smooth spine richly gilt (slightly defective at head and foot), crimson



Item 4

leather lettering piece, short title letter gilt, marbled endleaves (front free endleaf loose), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. A beautiful specimen of printing, with woodcut title page (arms of Infante D. Henrique, Archbishop of Braga within an elaborate architectural border). Numerous woodcut initials, some very large and elegant. Gothic letter. Title page very slightly cropped; folded at top, better than in almost all copies; also with repairs to outer margin. Very minor worm trace at inner margins of 11 leaves (lx-lxx). Light dampstains. Still, in good condition overall. Contemporary ink manuscript annotations. Small circular stamp, unidentified, on leaf 2 recto. Oval stamp of Casa de Azevedo on leaf 10 recto. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor Avila Perez. Small oblong black on white printed tickets "Do Monsenhor Ferreira" and "S. d'Almeida e Brito" in upper inner corner of front pastedown endleaf. (10), lxxxiiii ll. 2¹⁰, A-J⁸, K-L⁶. Leaf 2 wrongly signed 2

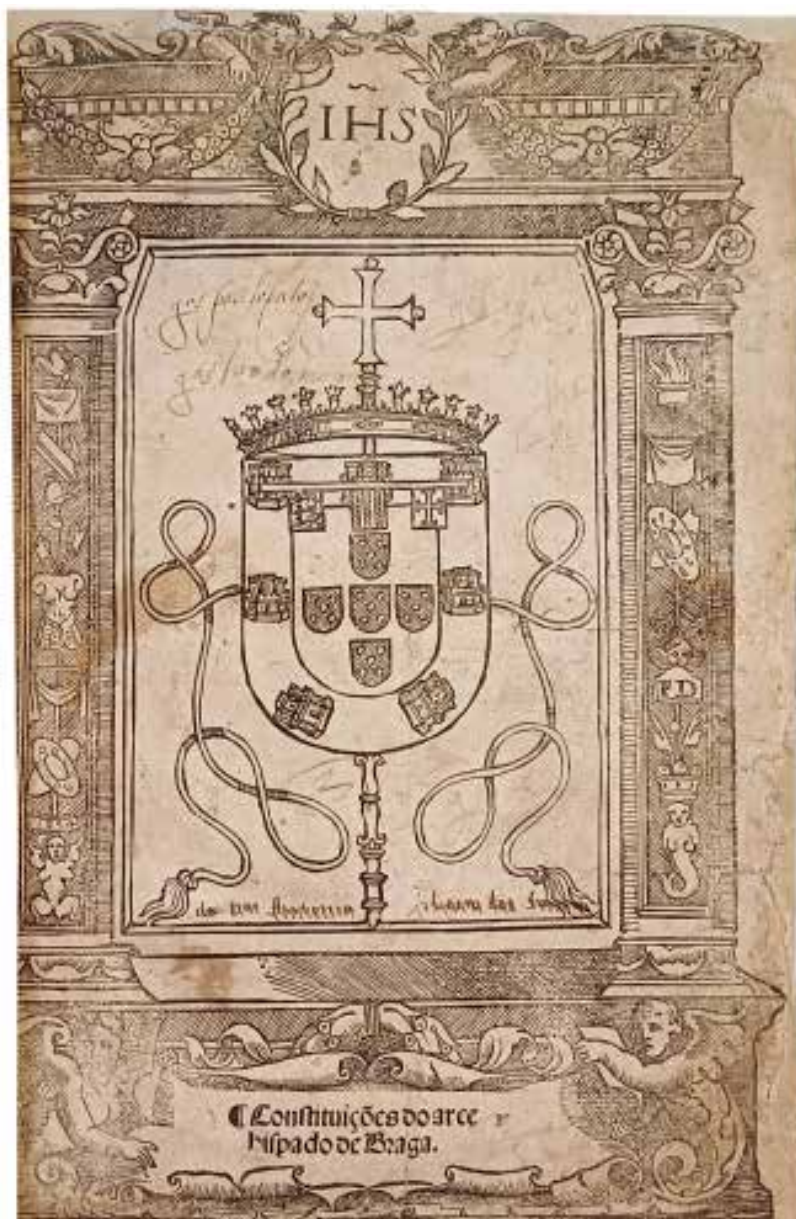
\$6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the rules promulgated by D. Henrique for the Archbishopric of Braga. D. Henrique (1512-1580), son of King Manuel and brother of D. João III, was a highly educated man: he studied under Clenardus and Pedro Nunes, among others. At the age of 14 he took orders, and by papal bull of 30 April 1533 was named administrator of the Archbishopric of Braga, to become archbishop when he reached age 27. During the two years he served at Braga, D. Henrique traveled extensively in the territory, made improvements to the city of Braga, opened schools, and summoned two noted humanists, Johannes Vaseus and Nicolaus Clenardus, to teach at Braga. Later D. Henrique was named archbishop of Évora, archbishop of Lisbon and, in 1546, cardinal. He was inquisitor general for 40 years (1539-80) and regent from 1562 to 1568. After the death of D. Sebastião at Alcácer Quibir, D. Henrique reigned briefly as king (1578-80).

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

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

Provenance: From two of the greatest libraries ever formed in Portugal, and two other very significant ones. D. Francisco Lopes de Azevedo Velho da Fonseca de Barbosa

*Item 4*

Pinheiro Pereira e Sá (1809-1876), first visconde de Azevedo and first conde de Azevedo was a consummate bibliophile. His library was left to his cousin, D. Francisco de Azeredo Teixeira de Aguiar (1828-1918), second visconde and second conde de Samodães. The bulk of the library was sold at auction in the famous Azevedo-Samodães sale, 1921-1922, with 3,722 lots, whose catalogue, in 2 thick volumes, remains a standard reference work. The library of Victor Marat d'Ávila Perez, who purchased substantially at the Azevedo-Samodães sale, was also one of the most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. A total of 8,962 lots went under the hammer from October 1939 through April 1940 from a six-volume catalogue, each volume lasting an unspecified number of nights (our guess is five nights for each part). "Monsenhor Ferreira" is surely Joaquim José Ferreira Gordo ((1754-1838), with a doctorate in canon law from Coimbra University, Conselheiro to D. Maria II, Monsenhor da Patriarcal de Lisboa, Bibliotecário-mor of the Biblioteca Nacional, and sócio da Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa. Noted bibliophile, he formed an important library of early Spanish and Portuguese books, and published a number of significant books and articles. See Innocência, IV, 103; XII, 81; Grande enciclopédia XII, 593. "S. d'Almeida e Brito" is surely Sebastião de Almeida e Brito (1797-1869), whose library was sold at auction in Porto, 1863. See Martinho da Fonseca, *Lista de alguns catálogos ...* p. 19; *Grand enciclopédia*, II, 71; also *Catálogo da Livraria do D.^{or} Sebastião d'Almeida e Brito*, Porto: Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1863.

* Anselmo 615. King Manuel 37. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 94. Barbosa Machado II, 440. Innocência II, 99; IX (supplement), 87. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 170. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa* 278. Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, p. 128. Iberian Books 65919 [5633]. Palha 335. Not in Adams, which lists only one earlier Lisbon imprint, and nothing by this printer. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Azevedo-Samodães 847 (the present copy). Ávila Perez 1904 (the present copy). NUC: MH (the Palha copy). OCLC: 78480009 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University), 558685764 (British Library); 82275218 (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters; 949016319 is digitized. Porbase locates four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one without the title page, another with a leaf badly torn).

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

5. [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 ("Propriedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla"). (8), 215 ll. \$300,000.00

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

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

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

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo-1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama. There he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes to the interior of Peru, where he spent years traveling the interior. 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.

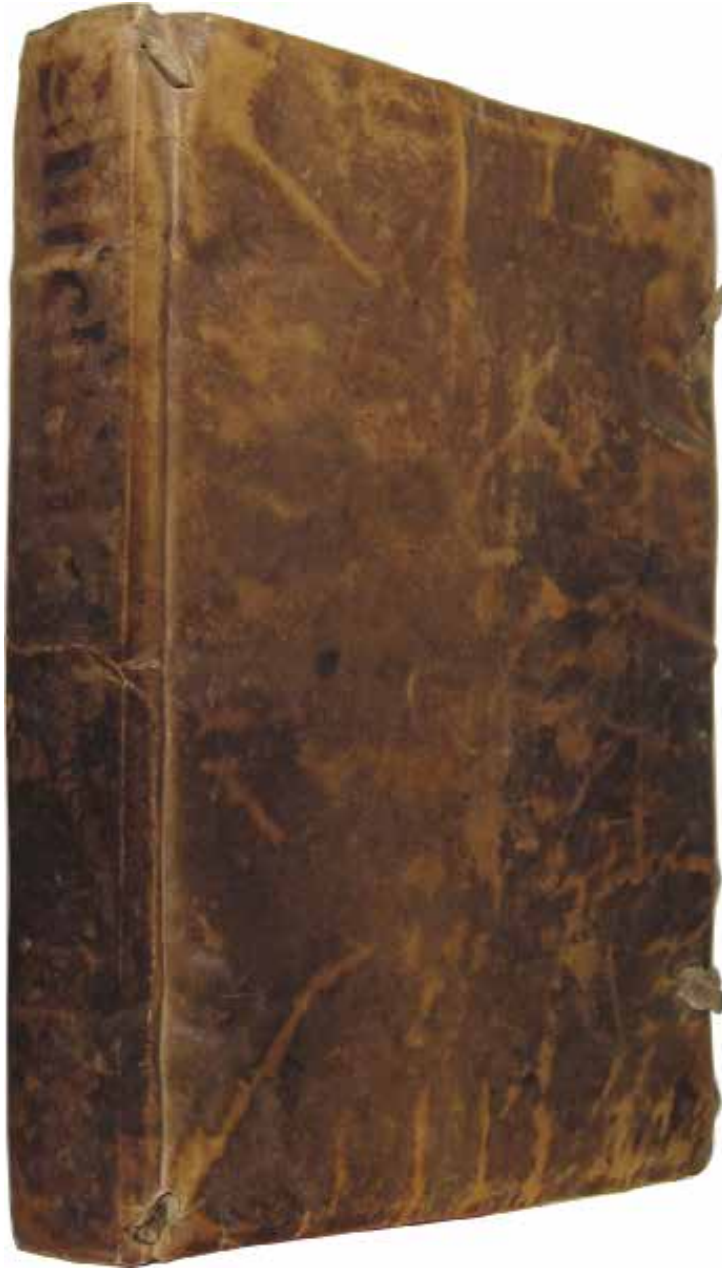
* Medina, Lima 3. Palau 330311. Sabin 94838. BM, Pre-1601 Spanish STC (1966) p. 112. JCB I, i, 330. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas* 34. Viñaza, *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America* p. 81: had not seen a copy. Maggs, *The First Three Books Printed in South America*. Backer-Sommervogel 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 Garcia 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 Library Reference Collection); 560513649 (British Library); 80879260 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) KVK (51 databases searched): Ibero-Americinisches Institut PK Bibliothek (microfiche); Universitätsbibliothek Kiel; Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bonn Altamerikanistik (microfiche); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?

*6. CLAMORGAN, Jean de. *La chasse du loup, necessaire a la maison rustique ... en laquelle est contenue la nature des loups, & la maniere de les prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu'autres instrumens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures & pourtraicts representez apres le naturel* [Lyon or Geneva]: Par Gabriel Cartier, 1597. 8°, modern green half calf, spine with raised bands at head and foot, each of the two with small gilt ornaments, title stamped vertically in gilt between the bands; all edges gilt. Woodcut device on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial letters, 14



Item 5



Item 5

large woodcut illustrations in text. Slight dampstaining. In fine condition. Bookplate inside cover: "Ex-Libris John Arthur Brooke / Fenay Hall," with a tasteful illustration of an aristocratic library. 43 pp.

\$2,800.00

Later edition of this popular work on wolf hunting. Clamorgan first offers observations drawn from sources as diverse as Aristotle and Olaus Magnus on the natural history of wolves and the medicinal uses of preparations derived from wolf excrement and body parts. Clamorgan acknowledges that most of the medicinal information (pp. 15-17) derives from Pliny the Elder's *Natural History*, for example: wolf's liver in mulled wine as a cure for a cough, wolf excrement as a cure for cataracts, and wolf fat as a treatment for conjunctivitis. The chapter's subsections include uses for wolf's excrement, fat, liver, gall, bones, oil, flesh, and hide. Clamorgan also notes that, as stated in Pliny, wolf's parts have been used against magic.

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

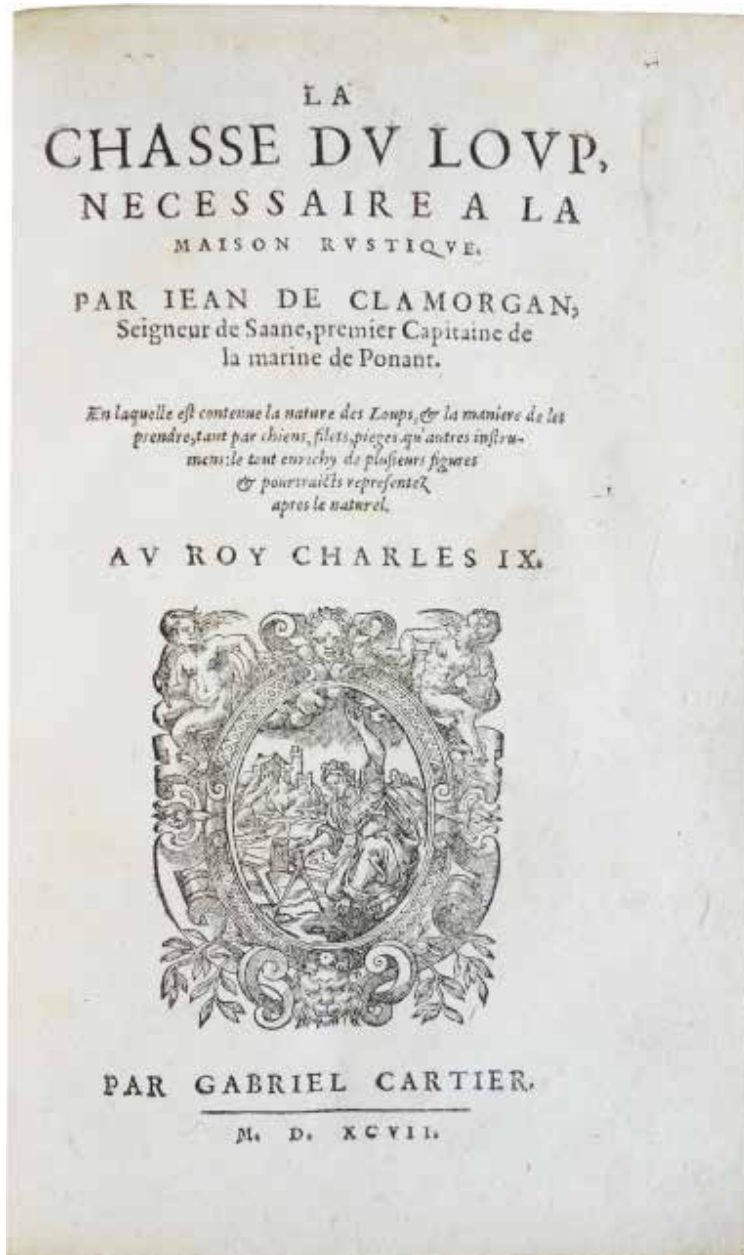
The *Chasse du loup* was first printed in 1566 (Paris: J. Du Puys) to accompany the third edition of Charles Estienne's *L'agriculture et maison rustique*. Both works were frequently reprinted well into the seventeenth century and are often found bound together, though each also seems to have been published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

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

* Schwerdt I, 113: collating 43 + [1 b.] pp. (A-B⁸, C⁶). Jeanson 1138. Jeanson sale I, lot 138. Thiébaud 350. Souhart 106. Kelso, *English Gentleman* (suppl.) 119. See also Mortimer, *French* 142n: locating a copy at Harvard and ascribing this edition to Lyon or Geneva. NUC: DfO. OCLC: 187119852 (Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, National Library of Sweden); 492076573 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 80032075 (Folger Shakespeare Library); 43215001 (University of Oxford, with *L'agriculture, et maison rustique*); 718302408 (Bibliothèque de Genève).

Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations

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



Item 6

REMEDES TIREZ DV LOUP. 11



Des remèdes que l'on peut tirer des parties & excremens du Loup.

CHAP. II.

RENÉ, au livre vingt-cinquième de son histoire naturelle chapit. II. dit, que le liniment des excremens du Loup, profite grandement aux yeux malades, & la cendre d'iceux mêlée avec miel, vaut contre les defluxions des yeux chafieux ou pleurâs: la graisse du Loup est aussi singulière pour les en frotter. Les

LA CHASSE DV LOUP.⁷

Du Loup, & de sa nature.

CHAPITRE I.



Es habitans d'Asie, d'Afrique, & Europe cognoissent ^{par tout} assez combien mauuaise & cruelle beste est le Loup, ^{qu'on dit} pour les grands tors & dommages qu'ils en recoiuent, ^{Loup.} tant eux, leurs enfans, que mesme leur bestail, volaille, &

A iij

few leaves. In very good condition. Eighteenth-century stamps of the Duques de Lafões on verso of title-page and on first leaf of main text. (10 ll.), 220 pp., (1 l.). \$18,000.00

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

Provenance: Collection of the Duques de Lafões. The second Duque de Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806) was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to the Marquês de Pombal. He was also a man of great culture, and while living in exile during Pombal's tenure assisted both Gluck and Mozart. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall, the Duque de Lafões became a dominant public figure, holding high public offices and founding the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa to assure that Portugal would share the benefits of the Enlightenment. (See Castro e Almeida, *Lista de ex-libris heráldicos portugueses* 205; Nuno Gonçalo Monteiro and Fernando Dores Costa, *D. João Carlos de Bragança, 2.º Duque de Lafões: Uma vida singular no século das luzes*, Lisbon: Edições Inapa, n.d. (2006?); and *Grande enciclopedia* XIV, 543-5.) Parts of his library were dispersed in the late nineteenth century; other parts after the political events of 1974.

* Innocêncio VII, 275. King Manuel 135. Anselmo 695. Barbosa Machado III, 713. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 179. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 132. Palha 2502. Azevedo-Samodães 787. Not in Adams. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados* or *Suplemento*; Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*; or Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*. Not in HSA. NUC: DCU. OCLC: 80448697 (Houghton Library); 41227150 (Newberry Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 956405029 (digitized). Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal ("folhas soltas ... encadernação danificada"), and the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra ("f. restauradas ... manuseamento"). Jisc locates a copy at the Middle Temple Library.

Lovely Book in Very Good to Fine Condition

8. CONESTAGIO, Girolamo Franchi di. *Historien der Königreich Hispanien, Portugal und Aphrica* Munich: Adam Berg, the Elder, 1589. Folio (30.9 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary pigskin (somewhat soiled; lacks clasps), plain spine with raised bands in five compartments, covers elaborately stamped in blind. Woodcut arms of Philip II of Spain on title page. Gothic type. Numerous nice woodcut initials, some rather large. Typographical head- and tailpieces. Overall in very good to fine



Item 7

condition. (26), 1-18, (1), 19-174, 148-199, 100-109, 111-126 [second leaf 123 numbered 121], (1) ll. [i.e. (26), 261, (1) ll.]. 2 very large folding engraved plates. Despite some wildly wrong numbering, the book is complete. A-B⁴, a-c⁶, A-Z⁶, Aa-Mm⁶, Nn-Oo⁴. Leaf b3 wrongly signed a3, Nn1 wrongly signed n2. Preliminary leaf A4 is a cancel. \$6000.00

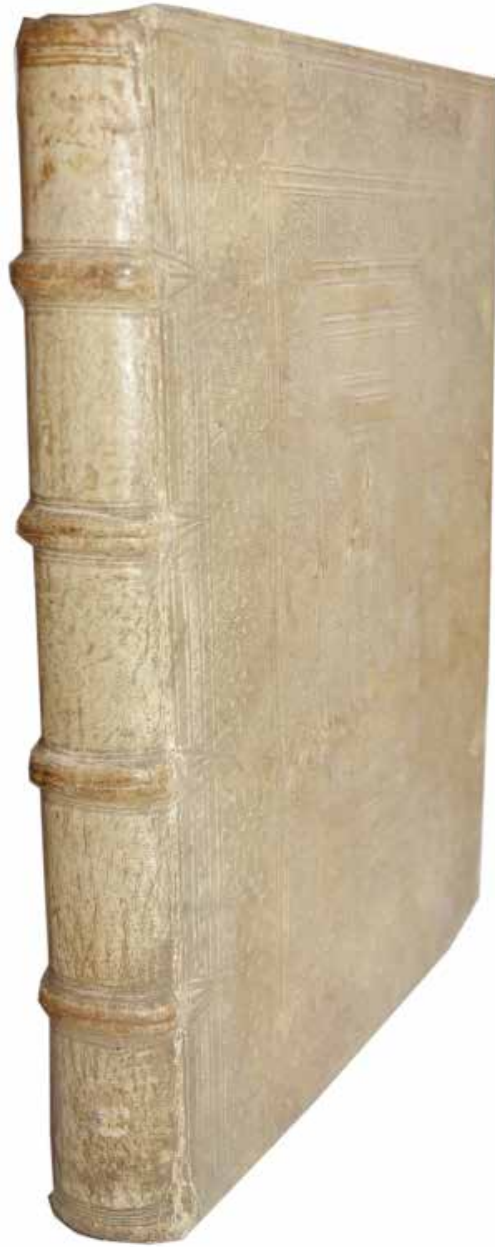
First edition in German; originally published in Genoa, 1585 as *Dell' unione del regno di Portogallo alla corona di Castiglia*. The text appears to be much more extensive than the original and later editions in other languages. This is one of the key accounts of the fatal campaign of D. Sebastião in Africa (f. 5v-38v) in 1578, and of the subsequent events that culminated in Philip II of Spain gaining the throne of Portugal. The Portuguese overseas possessions, including Cabo Verde, Malabar, Goa, Malacca and Brazil, are mentioned briefly on f. 4r, as is Christopher Columbus. At first this book was considered pro-Spanish, but Philip II of Spain tried to have it suppressed. The work is now considered to be a reasonably objective account of the realpolitik of Philip II's ascent to the Portuguese crown. It was something of a sensation in its time. Six Italian editions are known between 1585 and 1642, the present single edition in German, six editions in French, one in English (1600), one in Spanish (1610) and two in Latin. Most, if not all of these, save the present one, are without illustrations. Conestagio's somewhat disguised aversion to Spain's political aspirations is even more evident in his subsequent work on the wars in the Low Countries.

One very large folding engraving shows the disposition of D. Sebastião's troops (at Alcácer Quibir?), while the second shows the fierce naval battle off the Island of Terceira in the Azores that involved English and French as well as Spanish and Portuguese ships, when the aspirations of D. Antonio, Prior of Crato to the Portuguese throne were decisively crushed. The half-page woodcut on the second f. 102v shows executions by hanging and beheading. On the second leaf 126 verso, facing the colophon leaf, is a large finely executed woodcut printer's device. The second leaf verso contains woodcut portraits of Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II, King Philip II of Spain, Archduke Charles II Francis of Austria and Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria.

Many bibliographers have attributed the work to the Spanish-born D. Juan de Silva, 4.º Conde de Portalegre (title inherited through his Portuguese wife's grandfather, with the permission of King Philip.) Today it is generally believed instead to be the work of Conestagio; see, for example, Brooks in *A King for Portugal*. See also Queiroz Velloso, *D. Sebastião, 1554-1578* (1945) p. 315 n. 28, and Merriman, *The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and in the New*, IV, 404.

Girolamo Franchi di Conestagio (Genoa, 1530-Flanders [Antwerp?] 1616-1617?) was a Genoese merchant, diplomat, historian and scholar. A nobleman, he spent considerable time on business in Antwerp. His *Historia delle guerre de Germania Inferiore* (Venice, 1614), on the Dutch Revolt, drew on sources written from the rebel point of view, and was criticised by Luis Cabrera de Córdoba as inaccurate. He participated in the Accademia dei Confusi, a literary circle, headed by Stefano Ambrogio Schiappalaria. In 1576 Conestagio moved to Lisbon, probably due to events in the Low Countries. There he represented Genoese interests at the customs house of that city. At the Portuguese capital he maintained friendly relations with Philip II's ambassador, Juan de Silva (1528-1601). He also knew the Portuguese King, D. Sebastião. He was in Lisbon in 1580, when Philip II succeeded in ascending to the Portuguese throne, and thus was an eye witness to many of the events described in his book. While we do not know exactly how long he remained in Portugal, he was still there in 1584, when he obtained the right to use his coat-of-arms there, probably as a result of some service to the crown. By 1590 Conestagio was Genoese consul in Venice. His final years were passed in Flanders.

* Alden & Landis 589/17. Palau 115402. Sabin 32099: without collation. JCB, *German Americana* 589/2 (A4 is a cancel). Shaaber C628. Heredia 3108. See Barbosa Machado



Item 8



Historien

Der Königreich / Hispanien /

Portugal vnd Africa / darauf dann zu sehen / in welcher
Zeit / sonderlich Portugal / seinen Anfang genommen / von weile dasselb
bis zum Königreich erhoben / was dieselbigen Könige für Krieg vnd Gewerck zu Wasser
vnd Land geführt. Auch von dem vbel angeordneten Kriesszug / König Sebastians in
Africa / in welchem er selbst erschlagen / kampt noch zweyen Meeren Königen / auch
bey 18000. Mannen / erschlagen vnd zugrunde kamen / dadurch er dann
sein Königreich an Erben / Reichthum vnd bestem Adel eingebüßt hat.

Daraufher allerley Vnru in dem Königreich
Portugal erwachsen.

Wie Don Antonio / der auch vermeinte König in Por-
tugal zu werden / auß der Gefangenschaft in Africa vnd zu Lisboa sich
für ein König aussprechen lassen. Was er auch für Gefahr darüber aufgefunden vnd wie
er wunderbarlich auß der Spanier Händen entronnen. Nach wie das Königreich
Portugal widerumb zur Crön Spanien gebracht worden.

Darauf (weil in diesem Handel fast die fürnehmsten Potentaten der
ganzen Christenheit begriffen) allerhand List vnd Vortheyl zuspüren / der Welt
der Kriegs Practic vnd Fürsichtigkeit zulehren. Dergleichen auch was ein wol mit zeitem
Nacht vnd guter Fürsichtigkeit / oder aber vbel angeordneter Beierüstung für sich ohn mit
sich bringe / zu sehen ist. Aus dem Italienischen / durch Albrecht Fürsten in
das Hochteutsck gebracht.



M. D.

LXXXIX.

Mit Kön: May: Freyheit. mit nachzudrucken.



Nach dem zwischen beyden Königen Spanien vnd Franckreich freyd ware, darein beyde Potentaten geschworen / vnd denselben öffentlich publiciren lassen hette, wäre doch demselbe zuwider ein gang Armada mit vilen Auenturieren in Franckreich dem Don Anthonien Peron zu Crato zu gutem außgelossen vmb die Flott der Spannschen Vauen, so auß Indien herauß lauffen zuberauben, vmb König Philippsen sein Inslen zuplündern / wie dann albereit solches in S. Michels Insel schon geschehen.

Weil dann sich gedachte der Franzzosen Armada mit der Spanns

II, 752: cites only the second Italian edition, Genoa 1589, and the Spanish translation, Barcelona 1610. Cf. Palha 2947, the fourth Italian edition, Venice 1642. NUC: ICN, NNH, PU, DLC, KyU, PPULC.

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

9. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo. *Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeu no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal* [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. \$19,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language, generally acknowledged to be second only to the *Lusiadas* of Camões. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

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

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

* Anselmo 803: locating five copies of the work in Portugal (Arquivo Nacional, Oporto, Ajuda, Mafra and the Escola de Bellas Artes de Lisboa). King Manuel 234: adding copies in British Museum, Hispanic Society of America and at Harvard (the Palha copy). British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 133. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 200. *Europe Informed* 209: adding a copy at Indiana University. Barbosa Machado II, 497. Innocência III, 262-63 and X, 128. Pinto de Matos p. 196. Brunet II, 310: citing the Heber copy, which sold for

Die hoch Edelmücke Kaiserin
 Maximilian kumb er zu der hat!
 Duzt Kaiserreich und Königlich Reich
 Duzt Gott lang sein Gnad verleich.



Auß der miltreichen Gottes Hand!
 Kaiser Erbsitzog Ferdinand
 Die Länder sein im Fried und Ruh!
 Gott geb sein Segen lang darzu.

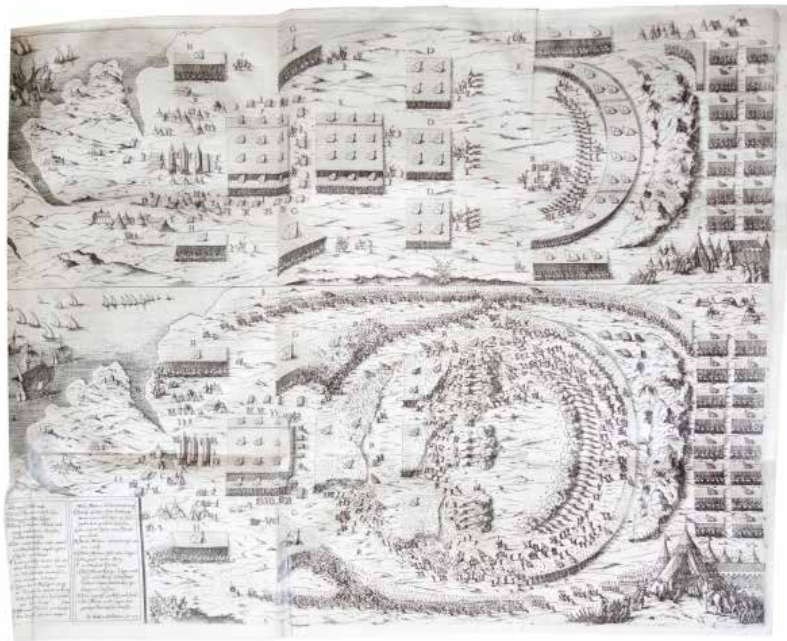


Philippus König hochgeborn
 Von Gott dem Herrn ist erkorn
 So er regiert mit Helben Mut!
 Mit Kaiserreich und Ansehn gut.



Dem Fürsten hat Gott gebrochen
 Zuehören können Eren und Kron!
 So er mit großem Fleiß regiert
 Und für sich eifrig auserkorn.



*Item 8*

*Item 8*

£3. JCB, *Additions*, p. 17; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 594/2. Mindlin *Highlights* 593. Palha 787. Azevedo-Samodães 916. Not in Adams. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 78254488 (Harvard University-Houghton Library); 78457906 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Killie Campbell Library-South Africa); 559644650 (British Library); 799690443 (Paris-Mazarine); 828315104 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 80817744 is a microform at EROMM; 630154677 (Indiana University). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the British Library copy only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a single copy at Paris-Mazarine in addition to the copies cited by Porbase.

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

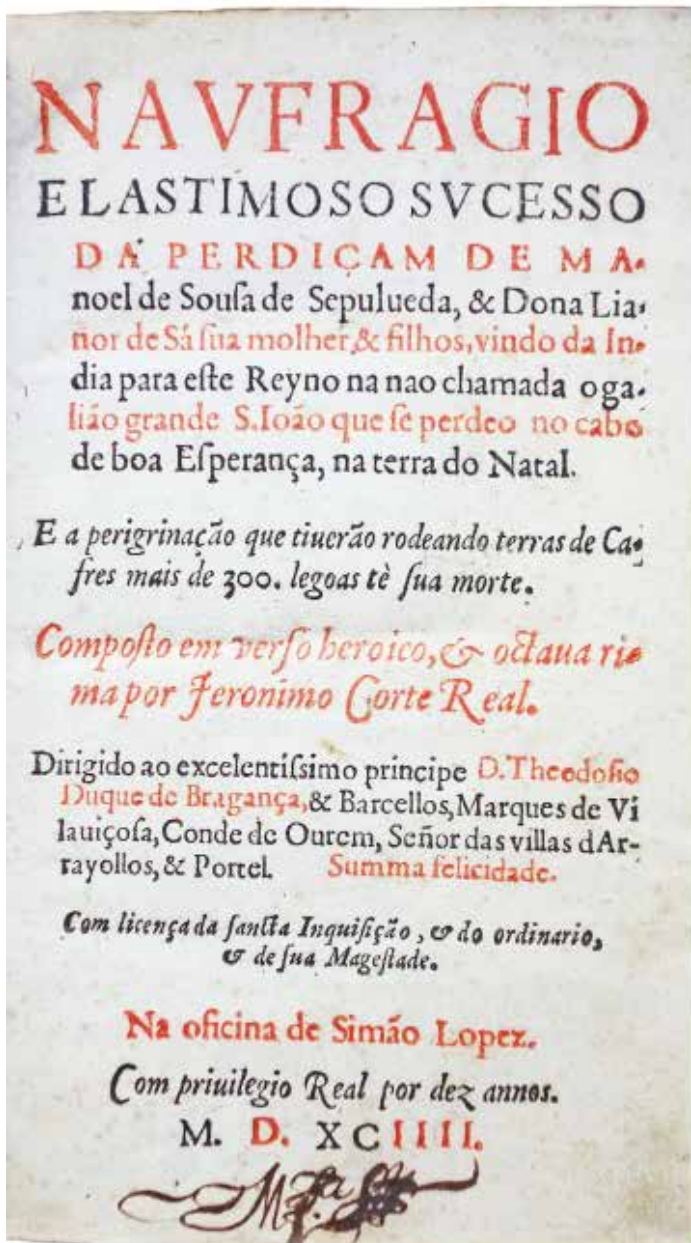
10. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. *Comiença la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto* Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurbished (but with some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebaked, 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

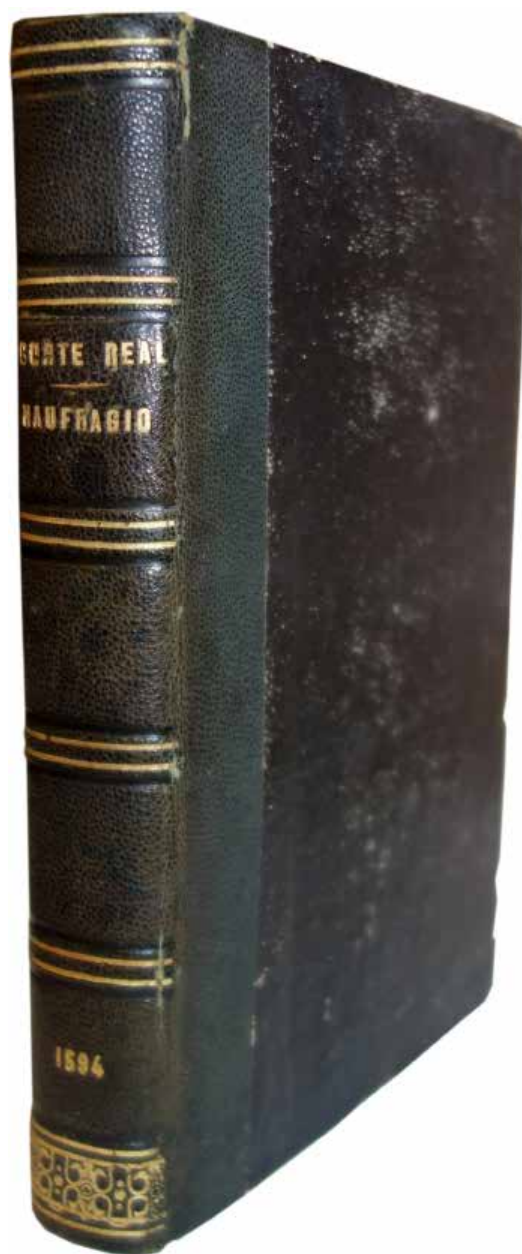
FIRST EDITION. This magnificent classic was produced, according to the colophon, at the command of Charles V by his printer Arnão Guillen de Brocar; this is the first intimation we have that Brocar had been appointed royal printer. Later editions appeared in Seville, 1542 (colophon: 1543); Pamplona, 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. B8^v) 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



*Item 9*



Item 10

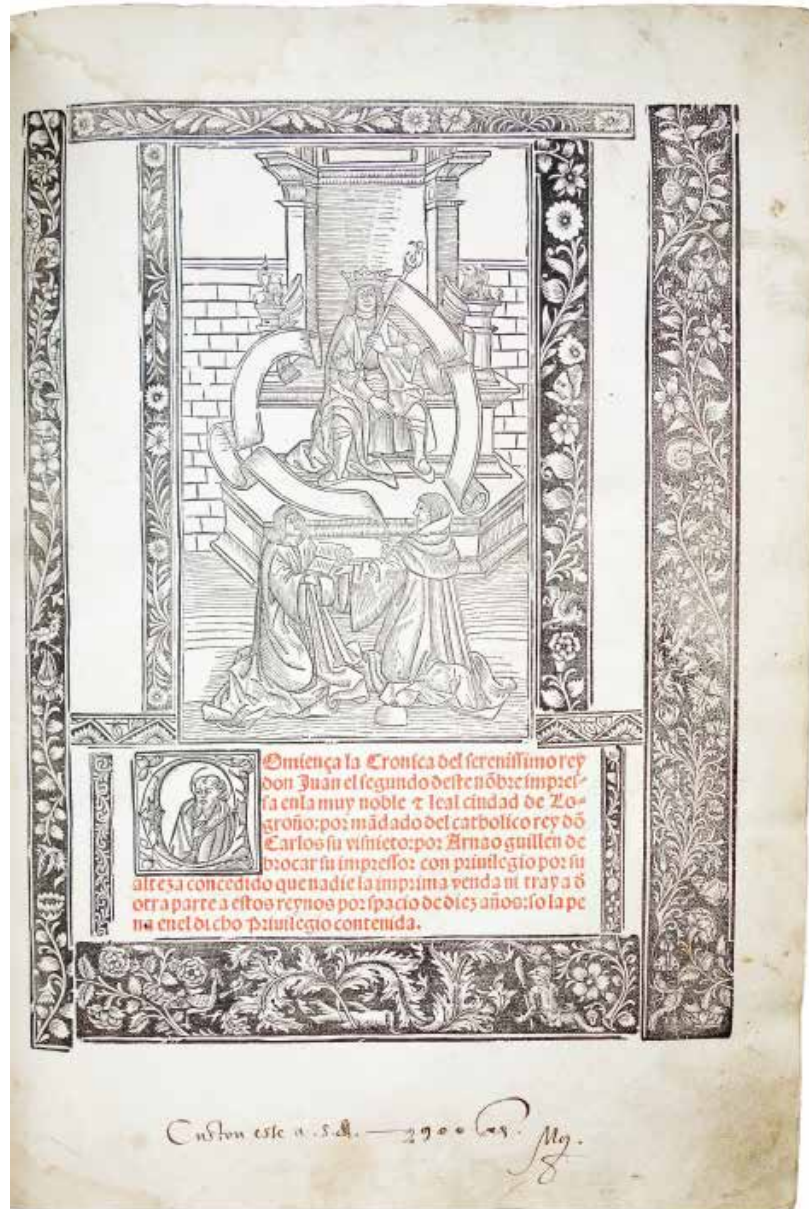
ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign—the longest in the history of the Trastámara dynasty—was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence 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 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 Álgar García de Santa María (fl. 1455), 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 Álgar 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 Álgar 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 Álgar García de Santa María, Juan de Mena, Juan Rodríguez 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* Álgar 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*,



Item 10

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.

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

11. 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



Item 11

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 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).



Item 11

First Appearance of Euclid in Spain

12. EUCLID. *Los seis libros primeros dela geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathe-dratico de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Seuilla. Dirigidos al jllustre señor Luciano de Negron, canonigo dela sancta yglesia de Seuilla.* Seville: En Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedica-tee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Crisp. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. In fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704. 121, (1) ll., signed A⁴, B-P⁸, Q⁴, R². A4 missigned “4”, M2 missigned “M3”. Leaf 11 unnumbered, 51 misnumbered 42, 78 misnumbered 70, 84 misnumbered 76, 103 misnumbered 102, 105 misnumbered 108, and 116 misnumbered 108. \$18,000.00

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

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

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

* Thomas-Stanford 43. Adams E1018. BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* p. 74 (British Library copy with title-page mutilated). Palau 84721. Beardsley 95 (listing copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de España and University of Michigan). *Catálogo colectivo* E903. Salvá 2570. Heredia 4494. Steck III, 88. Duarte, *Euclides, Arquimedes, Newton* pp. 46, 48. Honeyman 1011. Riccardi, *Bibliografia euclidea*, 1576 (1). Not in HSA. NUC: MiU, MB. OCLC: 23621006 (Burndy Library, Indiana University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Michigan, Brown University, Cambridge University, National Library of Wales), 560851127 (British Library); 266086700 (Cambridge University); 57317460 (microfilm copy: Center for Research Libraries, ProQuest). CCPBE locates sixteen copies. Not located in Rebiun (which cites Salamanca 1999 and Mairena del Aljarafe 2006 editions). Jisc repeats the two copies at Cambridge University. Not in Orbis (which lists the Salamanca 1999 edition at SML). KVK (51 databases searched) adds one copy at Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale-Roma, and one at Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma.

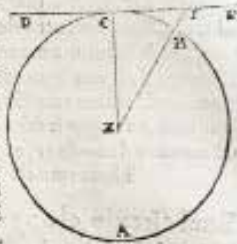


Item 12

EVCLIDES.

57

Z. y desde Z. alta en C. tirese por la 1.ª petición, ZC. digo q̄ ZC es perpendicular sobre la DE. Porque sino, tirese por la 12.ª del primero desde Z. sobre DE la perpendicular ZL. Pues porque el ángulo ZIC es recto, luego el ángulo ICZ es agudo. Luego mayor es el ángulo ZIC q̄ el ángulo ZCL y debajo de mayor ángulo (por la 19.ª del 1.º) se está de mayor lado, luego mayor es ZC q̄ no ZL y es yqual la ZC a la CB por ser del centro a la circunferencia, luego mayor es ZB que ZL la menor q̄ la mayor, q̄ es imposible. Luego ZL no es perpendicular sobre DE. Luego si alguna línea recta tocara al círculo, y lo q̄ mas se sigue. Lo qual conuino demostrarle.

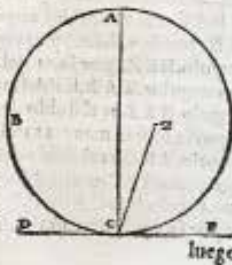


Theorema. 17.

Proposición. 19.

¶ Si alguna línea recta tocara al círculo, y desde el tocamiento se le sacara alguna línea recta en ángulos rectos, en la que es sacada estará el centro del círculo,

¶ Al círculo ABC. toquela una línea recta DE. en el punto C. y desde C. por la 11.ª del 1.º. Tirese CA. en ángulos rectos. Digo que en la misma CA. está el centro. Porque sino, si es posible este en Z. y por la 1.ª petición tirese CZ. Pues porq̄ la línea DE. toca al círculo ABC. y desde el centro al tocamiento se tiro ZC



*Oration of Portuguese Humanist at Coimbra University
In the Presence of King João III
Only Two Recorded Locations—None Outside Portugal*

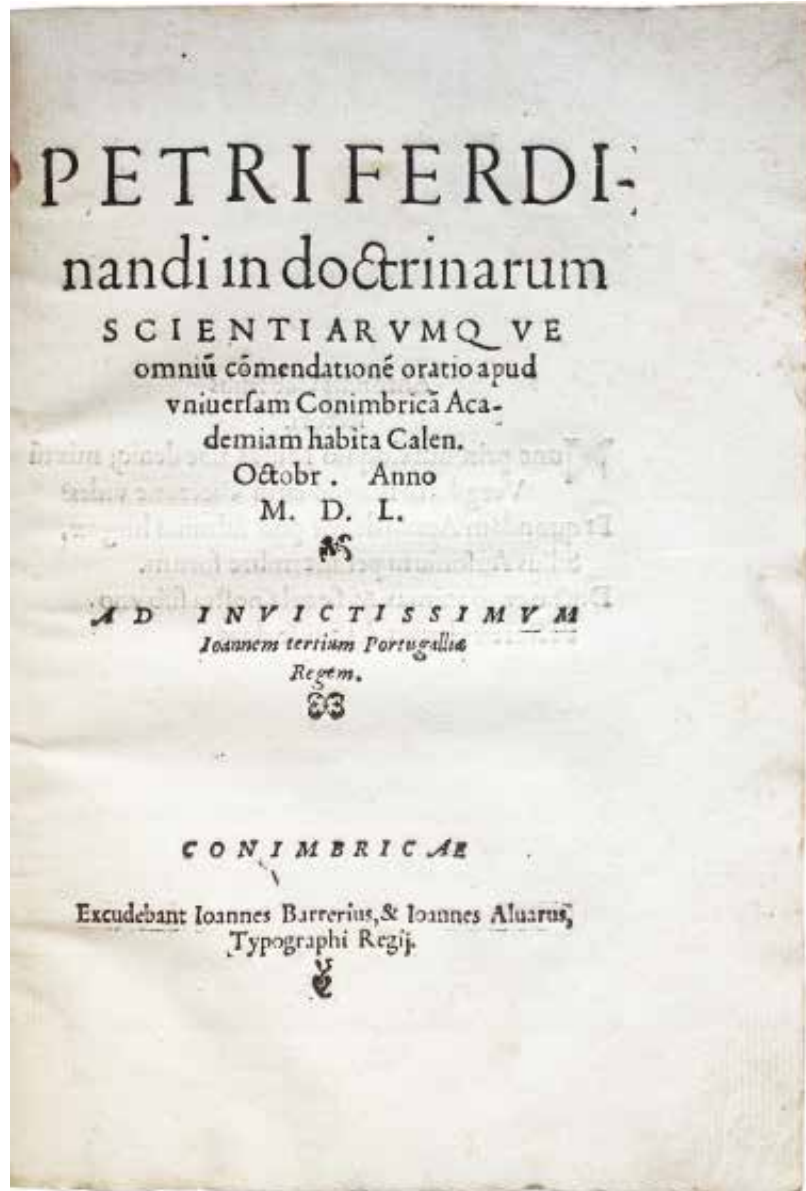
13. FERNANDES, Pedro. *Petri Ferdinandi in doctrinarum scientiarum que omniu[m]co[m]mendatione oratio apud universam Conimbrica[m] Academiam habita Calen. Octobr. M.D.L. Ad invictissimum Ioannem tertium Portugalliæ Regem.* Coimbra: Excudebant Ioannes Barrerius, & Ioannes Aluarus [i.e., João de Barreira and João Álvares], 1550. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Three small typographical vignettes on title page. Woodcut initial. Dedication in italic type. Occasional lines of text in Greek. Clean and crisp (but very light toning), with ample margins. In fine condition. Printed ticket of the Antiquarian bookseller José Rodrigues Pires, R. 4 de Infancia, 34-1º Dto., Lisboa, with the manuscript price of sixty thousand Portuguese Escudos, on front pastedown endleaf. Penciled note on front pastedown endleaf: "Este exemplar pertenceu a // Guilherme J.C. Henriques // (Da Carnata) [illegible signature]." [20 ll.], signed A-B⁸, C⁴. \$15,000.00

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

Pedro Fernandes was a native of Lisbon and page at the court of D. João III, where his father served the king's sister, the Infanta D. Maria. He was sent to study in Paris, where he received a Master of Arts degree in canon law. After six years he was summoned back to Portugal by the king, to join the faculty of Coimbra University.

Provenance: Guilherme João Carlos Henriques (London, 1846-Alenquer, 1924), author and archeologist. He arrived in Portugal in 1860, fixing his residence at the Quinta da Carnota in the Concelho de Alenquer, which he later inherited upon the death of the Conde de Carnota. Dedicating himself to the study of the region in which he lived, he published in 1873 the results of his studies, *Alenquer e seu concelho*. A second, revised edition appeared in 1902. More closely related to the present volume, he published in 1896, in two parts, *Estudos Goesianos*, and *George Buchanan in the Lisbon Inquisition*, 1906. Henriques was also responsible for publishing a part of the *Correspondência do Duque de Saldanha*. José Rodrigues Pires, Lisbon antiquarian bookseller and runner, was the brother of João Rodrigues Pires. João established Mundo do Livro in Lisbon shortly after the Second World War. During the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s Mundo do Livro was one of the most important antiquarian bookshops in Portugal.

* Anselmo 275 (citing two copies only, at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto and the Biblioteca Municipal de Évora). Barbosa Machado III, 576. Nicolau Antonio *Nova*, II, 152. Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora, *Livros impressos no século XVI*: I *Tipografia portuguesa* 389. Not in Adams. Not in King Manuel. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia*



Item 13

portuguesa do século XVI. Not in Coimbra, *Catálogo de reservados* or supplements. Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

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

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

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



Item 14



Item 14

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, n° 512. Cf. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 2960. OCLC: 6310012 (New York Public Library, SUNY at Buffalo, University of California at Berkeley, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Washington University, Duke University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University, University of Virginia); 36899824 (University of Notre Dame, Massachusetts Historical Society, Williams College, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland, University of Oxford); 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, 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.

On the Council of Trent

***15. FUENTIDUEÑA, Pedro de.** *Concio habita ad Sacrosanctam Synodum Trident. Dominica Sanctiss. Trinitatis. XXIII. Maii. MDLXII.* Padua: Ex officina Laurentii Pasquatii et sociorum, 1562. 4°, disbound in much later wrappers (wrappers soiled; spine defective). Circular woodcut printer's device on title page. Woodcut initial. Italic type throughout, except for the title page. Gatherings loose. Some minor soiling. In good to very good condition. 11 [i.e., 10] leaves [final leaf misnumbered 11], signed A-B⁴, C². \$1,200.00

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

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

* Adams F728; cf. F727 for the Brescia imprint. British Museum, *Italian Pre-1601 STC*, p. 273. Palau, 95504. On Pedro de Fuentidueña, see Rubio Fuentes y Vaquero Chinarro,



Item 15

"Un insigne segoviano en el siglo XVI alcalaíno: Pedro de Fuentidueña (1513-1579)," in *Anales Complutenses*, N° 8, (1996), pp. 49-76. Italian Union Catalogue: 11 copies in 10 locations. Jisc lists copy in Bodleian Library-Oxford University; KVK (50 databases searched) repeats Jisc and locates copies in Bibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Staatliche Bibliothek Regensburg, Bibliothek der Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum Berlin. CCPBE cites four copies in Spanish Libraries: Universidad de Salamanca-Biblioteca General Universitaria, Biblioteca Diocesana de Zamora, Biblioteca de Cataluña-Barcelona, Universidad de Valencia-Biblioteca Histórica ("Ej. deteriorado").

*History of Genoa at the Height of Its Maritime & Commercial Power
References to Christopher Columbus*

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

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

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

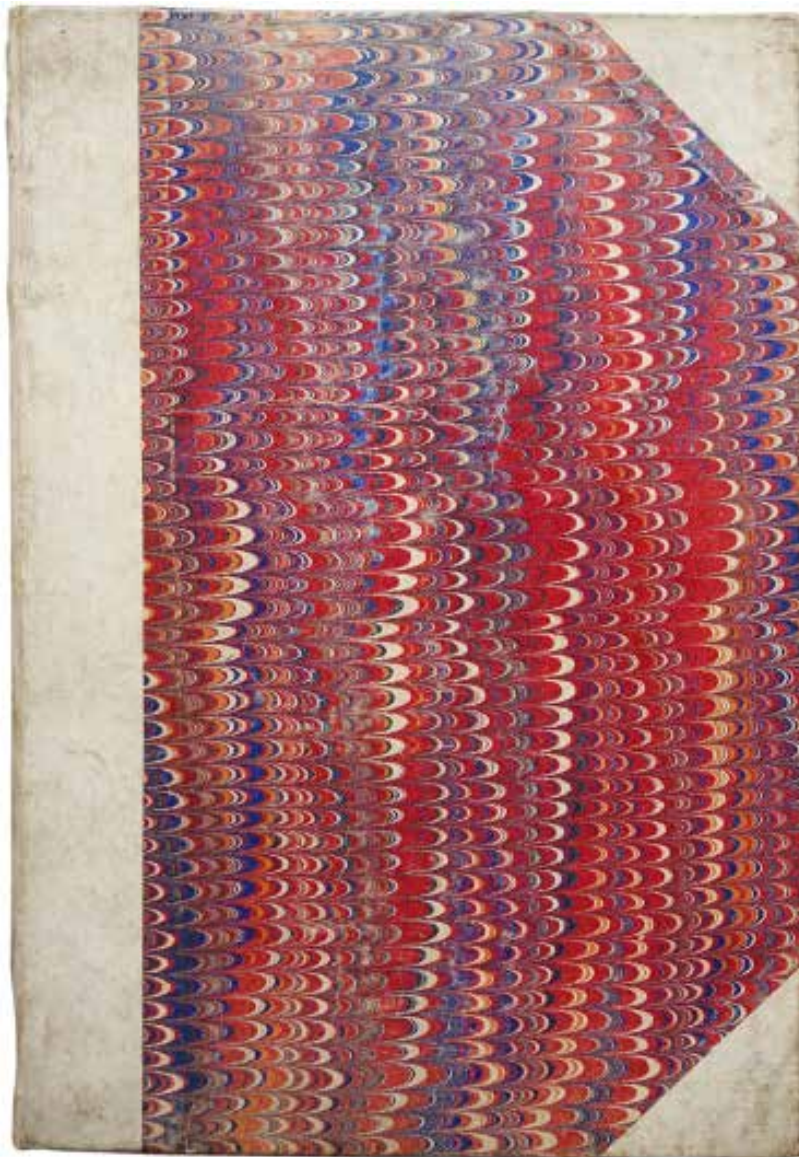
* Alden & Landis 537/11. JFB (1994) G129. HARRISSE, *Bibliotheca americana vetustissima* 220. Willems, *Bibliotheca Fletcheriana: or, the extraordinary library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun* (Wassenaar, privately printed, 1999), p. 95. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Bibliothek Münstergasse—Universität Bern, Die Österreichischen Landesbibliotheken, Herzog-August-Bibliothek—Wolfenbüttel, Göttingen—Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek, Hauptbibliothek—Universitätsbibliothek Wien, Stuttgart—Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Det Kongelige Bibliotek—Denmark, Bibliothèque nationale de France, National Library of Australia [microform], and copies cited in the Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale.



Item 16



Item 16



Item 17

*Account of the First Siege of Diu by a Leading Portuguese Humanist,
With a Letter Justifying Portuguese Conquests*

17. GOES [or Góis], Damião de. *Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538* Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D⁴, E⁶. Several leaves bound out of order. \$16,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a work interesting for its contemporary description of events in India and for the fact that its popularity helped disseminate Portuguese humanism in Europe during the Age of Discoveries. The work was translated to Italian (Venice, 1539?) and German (Augsburg, 1540). Neither translation included the poem by Petrus Nannius on the final two leaves ("Elegiacum in Damiani a Goes equitis Lusitani viri non minus humanitate que literis exulti commentarios, de rebus citra Gangem in India gestis"). The Italian translation also omitted the letter to Bembo that begins on f. E2r. The *Commentarii* was published in Latin in 1544, 1574, 1602, 1603, and 1791 as *Diensis oppugnatio*, which appears here as the running head. A Portuguese translation was finally published in 1945.

On ff. A1v-E1v, Goes gives a detailed account of the first siege of the Portuguese fortress at Diu, in 1538. The Sultan of Gujarat, allied with Ottoman Emperor Suleiman I (1494-1566), attempted to capture the fortress, but the Portuguese successfully held out for four months.

In a separate letter on ff. E2r-E4v, Goes stresses that their conquests and trade in spices allow the Portuguese to spread Christianity in Africa and Asia. Goes mentions Paulo Jovio, an Italian humanist scholar who had apparently doubted the intentions of the Portuguese.

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. In 1523, he was sent to serve as secretary to the Portuguese Factory at Antwerp. He met Cardinal Bembo, to whom the two letters in this volume are addressed, in Padua in 1534. Over the course of many years of European travel, Goes became acquainted with Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cornelius Grapheus, Johann Jakob Fugger, and Albrecht Dürer. After his return to Portugal he was named Keeper of Archives and Royal Chronicler.

The Inquisition arrested him in 1571, and a year later pronounced him 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).

* Leite de Faria, *Estudos bibliográficos sobre Damião de Góis e a sua época* 4. Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, *Damião de Góis e o humanismo europeu* (1502-2002) 2. Université de Tours, *L'Humanisme portugais (1500-1580) et l'Europe* 9. Pina Martins, *Damião de Góis, Humaniste européen*, pp. 137-9. Elizabeth Feist Hirsch, *Damião de Gois, The Life and Thought of a Portuguese Humanist, 1502-1574*, p. 226, n. 13. Adams G819. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Netherlands and Belgium STC*, p. 86. Alves Dias, *A diáspora da palavra*, p. 63. Goes is mentioned in Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, I, i, 179.

 **DAMIANVS**

A GOES EQVES LVSITANVS

Petro Bembo sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ

Romanæ Cardinali

S. P. D.

QUID tibi pro assidua tua in me dignissimè me Cardinalis humanitate in literis tuis proxime ad me missis, ostensa, referam, huius temporis non est, dabitur aliquando iuxta nostram tenuitatem. Nunc vero mitto id, quod gratum scio tibi fore, historiæq; nobilissimæ Reipub. Venetæ, quam cum maxime tua ad futura gloria, in manibus habes, forsan etiam coaptabile. Quantum delecteris gestis nostrorum Lusitanorum non me fugit, præsertim illis, quæ pro bono sacrosanctæ fidei nostræ geruntur. Id sane quod facis, tanquam bonus fidusq; patricius Venetus facis, non ignorans antiqua nostratium cum vestris fœdera, amicitias, et beneficia hinc inde vicissim collata. Vtinam cæteri Christiani homines in tuâ sententiam irent, & ex animo magis rebus nostris, quæ faciunt, fauerent, ac opitulerentur, atq; vtinam non opitulerentur, modo ne officiant, sed quod Rex, nostriq; cupiunt, ociosos se spectatores præbeant, interim dum nostri cum Mauris Tur-

A ii ciscq;

First Comprehensive Treatise on Proper Portuguese Spelling

18. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Orthographia da lingoa portuguesa. Obra util, & necessaria, assi pera bem screver a lingoa hespanhol, como a latina, & quaesquer outras, que da latina teem origem* Lisbon: Per João de Barreira, 1576. 4°, late eighteenth-century mottled sheep (very slight wear to extremities), smooth spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut printer's device on title page of a palm tree with mountains and setting (or rising?) sun in background, in an oval frame, with the words "Omnia" and "Omnibvs" vertically at each side. Woodcut initials. In very good condition. Bookplate of Aníbal Fernandes Thomáz. (4), 78 ll. \$8,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first comprehensive treatise on proper Portuguese spelling, and only the second published study of any aspect of the Portuguese language, preceded by Fernão de Oliveira's Portuguese grammar of 1536 (see Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa*, 9th ed., p. 25). It can be seen as part of the widespread effort in the sixteenth century to standardize the orthography of vernaculars.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer, and jurisconsult (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), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), *Origem da lingoa portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), and *Descrição do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).

Provenance: Aníbal [or Annibal] Fernandes Thomáz [or Tomás], 1849-1911. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomaz was born in Figueira-da-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates, Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.

* Innocêncio II, 210. Anselmo 225. Barbosa Machado I, 736-7. Palau 196757. BN, Lisboa, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 410. Coimbra, *Reservados*, 1473. King Manuel 154. Welsh, *Greenlee Collection* 2606. Mindlin, *Highlights* 504. Palha 668. Salvá 2359. Heredia 1481. Fernandes Thomáz 2726 (presumably the present copy). Azevedo-Samodães 2244. NUC: DLC, ICN, MH OCLC: 8312043 (Cornell, Getty, University of California at Berkeley, Newberry Library, University of Illinois, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Oxford); 228719002 (Huntington Library, Art Collections & Botanical Garden, Universitaet Göttingen); 928331483 (Universidade de Sevilla); 563162942 (British Library); 908826760 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 165704842 (internet resource [Bayerische Staatsbibliothek]); 645343086 (Universidade de Salamanca); 645343088 (Universidade de Salamanca); 774096593 (no library listed). Porbase locates copies at Torre do Tombo, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Universidade de Coimbra, Exército-Biblioteca). KVK (51 databases searched): Royal Library of Belgium; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München (internet resource); Universität Salzburg; EROMM (repeats Bayerische Staatsbibliothek internet resource); British Library.

ORTHOGRAPHIA DA LINGOA PORTVGVESA.

Obra vtil, & necessaria, afi pera bem screuer a lingua
Hefpanhol, como a Latina, & quaeſquer outras,
que da Latina teem origem.

Vitem hum tratado dos pontos das claufulas.

Pelo Licenciado Duarte Nunez do Lião.



EM LISBOA,
Per Ioão de Barreira impressor del Rei N. S.

M.D.LXXVI.

Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

***19. [LISBON].** *Constituições do Arcebispado de Lixboa.* [Colophon] Lisbon: per Germão Galharde, 1537. Folio (26.4 x 19 cm.), late twentieth-century red morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, short title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, date numbered gilt at foot, gilt fillets on bands, covers with triple gilt ruled borders, inner dentelles gilt, red silk endleaves, all text block edges gilt. A lovely specimen of printing, with woodcut title page (arms of the Cardinal Infante Dom Afonso, Archbishop of Lisbon, within an elaborate architectural border). Numerous woodcut initials, some rather large. Gothic letter. Title page severely cropped, as in most copies. Outer margins of the following 8 leaves also cropped, affecting side notes. Remaining text with sufficient margins. Final preliminary leaf with spotting to outer blank margin. Overall in good condition. (10), lxxxv, (1). ll. 8¹⁰, A-K⁸, L⁶. Leaf H4 incorrectly signed G4. \$8,000.00

FIRST EDITION. These *Constituições do Arcebispado de Lixboa* were drawn up at a synod held in the year 1536 under the auspices of the Archbishop, the Cardinal Infante D. Afonso (1509-1540), son of King D. Manuel I and brother of King D. João III. Educated at the Portuguese court; the Infante studied humanities, Greek and Latin directed by two masters, Aires de Figueiredo Barbosa and André de Resende. One of the most important provisions of these *Constituições* was the establishment of the uniform use of the Roman Rite throughout the archdiocese. This was in substitution of the Salisbury Rite, which had been established by Gilbert of Hastings, first Bishop of Lisbon following the 1147 conquest. Another important rule was the institution in the archdiocese of a registry for baptisms, something that was later promulgated in the Council of Trent. These *Constituições* overall exhibit the reforming spirit which eventually resulted in that Council.

Germão Galharde, of French origins, was the successor to the printer Valentim Fernandes, with whose typographical materials he began printing in Lisbon in 1519. From 1530 to 1531 he was in Coimbra, where he taught the art of printing to the Canons of Santa Cruz, and under his direction the first six books printed at Coimbra were produced. Returning to Lisbon, he continued to print until 1560.

* Anselmo 613. King Manuel 35 (2 copies; one incomplete, the other, the Nepomuceno copy, complete). Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 418 (3 copies: the first with title page reinforced; second lacking leaf 81 and colophon; the third with title page reinforced and cropped). Barbosa Machado IV, 1. Innocência II, 104. Pinto de Mattos, pp. 177-9: "muito rara" (mentions that a copy in the Gubian sale, 1867, had fetched 9\$800 reis, an astronomical sum at the time). Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa* 279. Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, p. 128. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*, p. 11. Sir Gubian 227. Nepomuceno 534. Palha 328 and 332. Not in Adams, which lists only one earlier Lisbon imprint, and nothing by this printer. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. OCLC: 560857670 (British Library).

*Item 19*

Discusses Spanish Discoveries in the New World

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

FIRST EDITION; others appeared at Toledo, 1617 and Madrid, 1625. (The 1517 edition is a ghost, no doubt deriving from a typo: see *Ticknor Catalogue*.)

The Spanish discoveries in the New World are discussed on ff. 61 [misnumbered 50]-72: "De la grandeza y potencia del reyno de España en si, y sus partes, y en lo que comprender su grande monarchia con el descubrimiento, y conquesta de las Indias, y Nuevo Mundo y como España toda es un solo reyno."

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

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

* Alcocer y Martinez 369: calling for 14 preliminary leaves, 84 ff. [the index is said to consist of 10 unnumbered preliminary leaves; our copy contains an index, complete, consisting of 8 unnumbered preliminary leaves]; cf. 51: locating a copy with imprint date "1517" at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. *Catálogo colectivo* L1203: without mention of a "1517" edition [the online CCPBE calls for 16 preliminary leaves, giving the collation by signatures as ¶⁴, A⁴, a⁸, A-K⁸, L⁴]. Alden & Landis 597/43. Palau 141348: calling for 16, 84 ll. Salvá 3005 [calling for 16 preliminary ll.]. Heredia 3109 [the Salvá copy]. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 207 [with 16 unnumbered preliminary leaves]: "The edition of 1517, mentioned by Antonio, has no existence, the date being a mere misprint for 1597." Not in *Almirante*, which cites only the 1624-25 edition. Not in Adams. Not in Sabin or Vindel. Not in HSA or JFB (1994). Not in Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros quinhentistas espanhóis*. NUC: NN, NNH, CU, MH, TxU, RPJCB, NcD, PU. OCLC: 17648480 (19 copies, record calls for [12], 84 ll.); 492831382 (2 copies, collation of preliminary leaves not given); 220750177 (collation not given, possibly a digitized copy); 470384900 (record calls for 16, 84 ff., Bibliothèque nationale de France); 475346135 (without collation); 638778512 (record calls for [12], 84 ff., Universidad de Valladolid); 645098111 (record calls for [12], 84 ff., Universidad de Salamanca). According to Josiah, the JCB copy collates the same as ours. KVK (51 databases searched): Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Hauptbibliothek; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek; Nationale bibliotheek van Nederland; Universität Wien; Union Catalog of Austria online resource; Biblioteca nazionale centrale-Roma; Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Denmark; EROMM (internet resource); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Bibliothèque Saint Geneviève, Bibliothèque Mazarine; Biblioteca Nacional de España.



Item 20

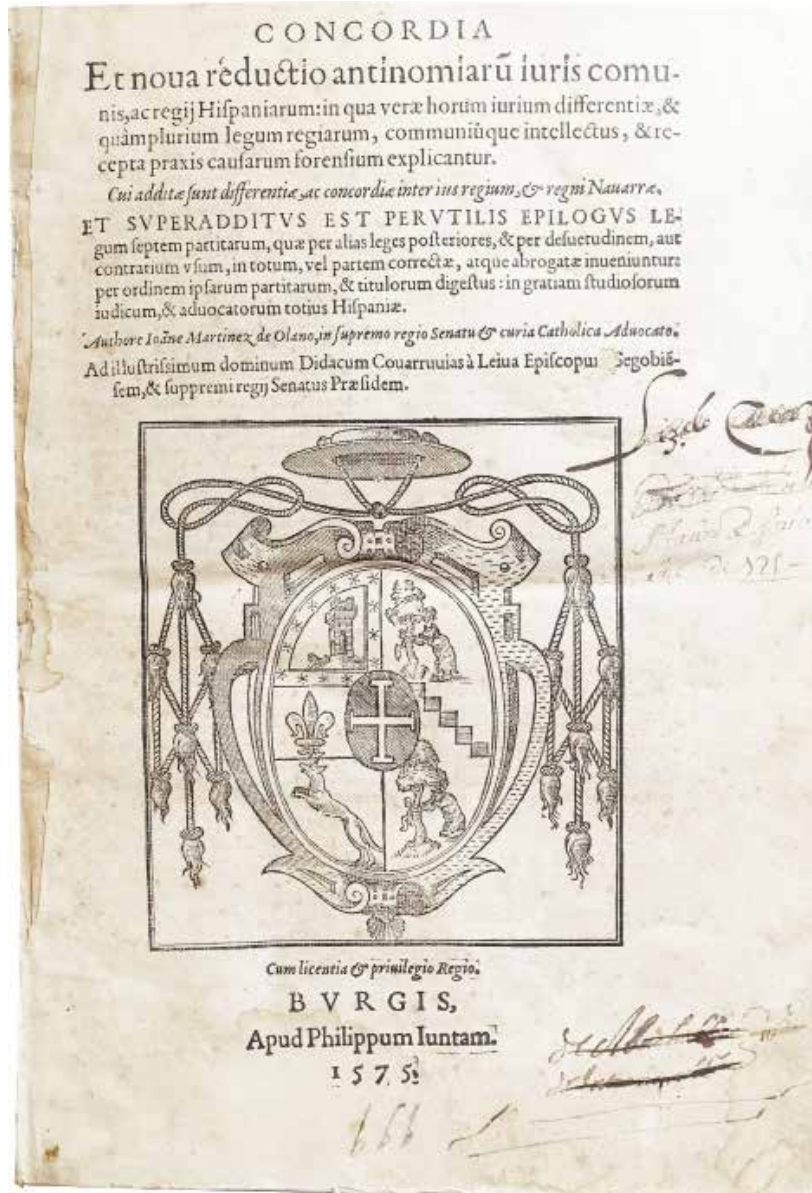
Spanish Law Handbook with Concordance to Laws of Navarre

21. MARTÍNEZ DE OLANO, Juan. *Concordia et nova reductio antinomialum iuris comunis, ac regij Hispaniarum in qua veræ horum iurium differentia, & quàmplurium legum regiarum, communiuque intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum forensium explicantur. Cui additæ sunt differentia, ac concordia inter ius regium & regni Nauarræ. Et superadditus est perutilis epilogus legum setem partitarum, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per desuetudinem, aut contrarium vsum, in totum, vel partem correctæ, atque abrogatæ inueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarum partitarum, & titulorum digestus: in gratiam studiosorum iudicum, & aduocatorum totius Hispaniæ.* Burgos: Apud Philippum Iuntam [i.e., Felipe Junta], 1575. Folio (28 x 19.7 cm.), old red cloth loosely attached to leather-covered boards; attached to the upper cover, cut from a separate piece of cloth, is an armorial design (?) that includes a crown densely embroidered in yellow, red, and orange, against a pale blue background, all within an oval cartouche. Large woodcut coat of arms of dedicatee, Diego Covarrubias y Leyva, Bishop of Segovia on title-page (Bishop's arms are oval, set in a cartouche, with bishop's cap over the shield within an almost square [12 x 11 cm.] double-ruled border). Woodcut initials, several rather large and elegant. Index and main text in 2 columns. Some browning and waterstains; title-page almost detached; a few running heads and page numbers slightly shaved. In good condition. Five contemporary and later ink inscriptions in margins of title-page, four of them scored. Early ink inscription on ã5r ("De la Biblioteca del Lizdº [Licenciado?] Maximo"). Early ink inscriptions in lower blank margin of verso of final leaf ("Francisco de Castro" and trial signatures). (8 ll.), cclxiii [i.e., cclxiii] pp., (1 blank l., 12 ll.), signed ã⁸, A-Q⁸, R¹⁰, S-T⁶. \$2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Spanish law, with a concordance of Castilian law to the laws of Navarre—an early example in Spain of comparative legal studies. An appendix on the *Siete Partidas* states which of these thirteenth-century laws have fallen out of use or been superseded by other laws. The "Praefationes eiusdem authoris" (ã5v-ã8v) includes a discussion of whether canon law or royal laws take precedence in Spain.

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

* Adams M730. Antonio *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, I, 735. *Catálogo Colectivo* M872-3. Palau 155454 (giving collation with only 7 preliminary leaves and without the blank leaf after the main body of text; only work listed by this author). Pettas, *A History & Bibliography of the Giunt (Junta) Printing Family in Spain* 510. HSA p. 340. Not in British Library, Pre-1601 Spanish STC. Not in Salvá or Heredia. NUC: MH-L, NNH, NNC, DLC. OCLC: 10996917 (Columbia University-Law School, University of California-Berkeley Law Library, Library of Congress, Harvard University-Law School Library, Cambridge University, University of Oxford); 835267271 (Mazarine Library); 630154677 (Universidad de Valladolid); 756210672 (Biblioteca del Instituto Riva Agüero); 946136981 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Jisc repeats Oxford University and Cambridge University.



One of the Greatest Golden Age Poets in Portuguese and Spanish

22. 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

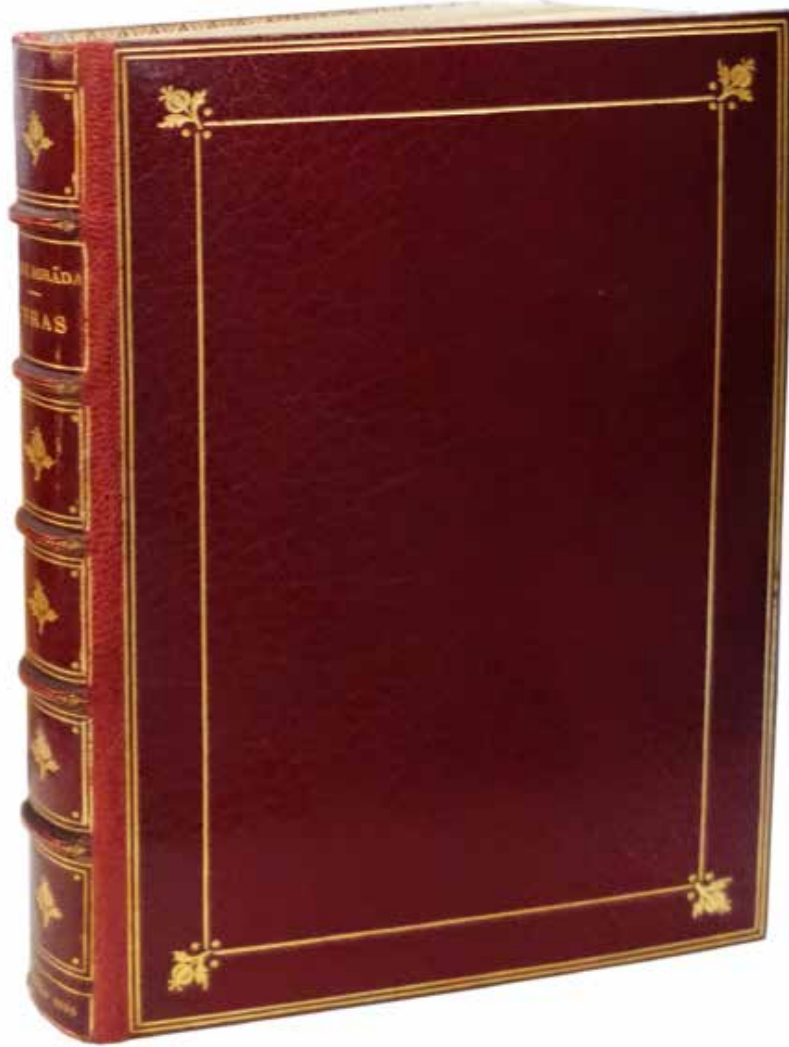
FIRST EDITION, very rare, of the collected works of Sá de Miranda. The second edition of 1614 is almost as rare. There are many subsequent editions. This first edition contains the comedy "Estrangeiros" which was omitted in the second.

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.

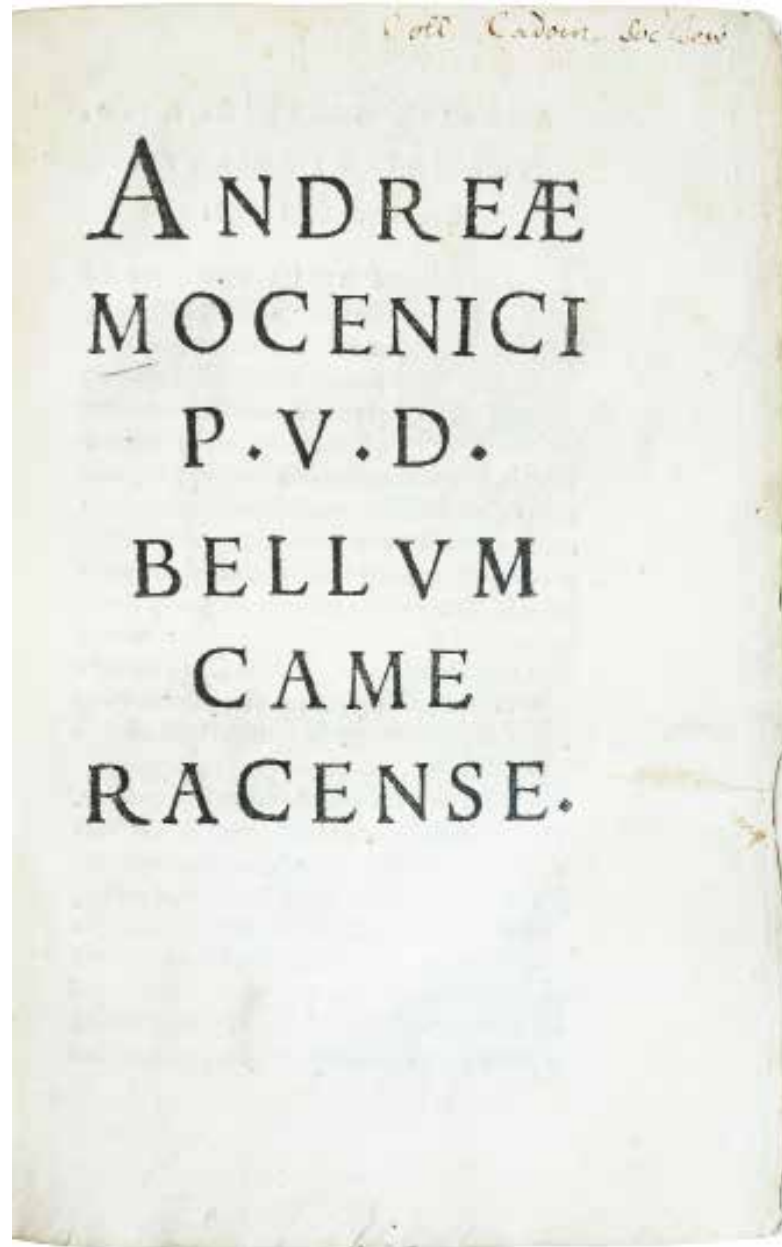
Provenance: Walter Corrêa de Sá e Benevides (1908-1981), distinguished Brazilian physician specializing in otorhinolaryngology. Elected a member of the Brazilian National Academy of Medicine in 1977, succeeding Eduardo Augusto de Caldas Brito in Chair 73, of which Hilário de Gouveia is patron, he had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



Item 22



*Item 23*

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 Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516

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

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

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

The League of the Cambrai gave way to the Holy League against the French. This was an alliance formed (1510-11) by Pope Julius II during the Italian Wars for the purpose of expelling Louis XII of France from Italy, thereby consolidating papal power. Venice, the Swiss cantons, Ferdinand II of Aragón, Henry VIII of England, and Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I were the chief members of the league. The Swiss, who did most of the fighting, routed the French at Novara (1513), but in the same year Julius II died and the league fell apart. The French victory (1515) at Marignano reestablished the French in Lombardy.

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

* Adams M1518. Alden & Landis 525/11. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Italian STC*, p. 442. JCB I, i, 94. Cicogna 792. *Short-Title Catalog of Books Printed in Italy and of Books in*

Italian Printed Abroad, 1501-1600, Held in Selected North American Libraries, II, 403. Not in Harsisse or *Additions*. Not located in Porbase. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies in Staatliche Bibliothek Neuburg an der Donau, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg; online resource at Bibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Frankfurt-Universitätsbibliothek J. C. Senckenberg, Universitätsbibliothek Marburg, Halle / Saale-Franckesche Stiftungen Bibliothek, Hannover—Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Universität Wien.

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

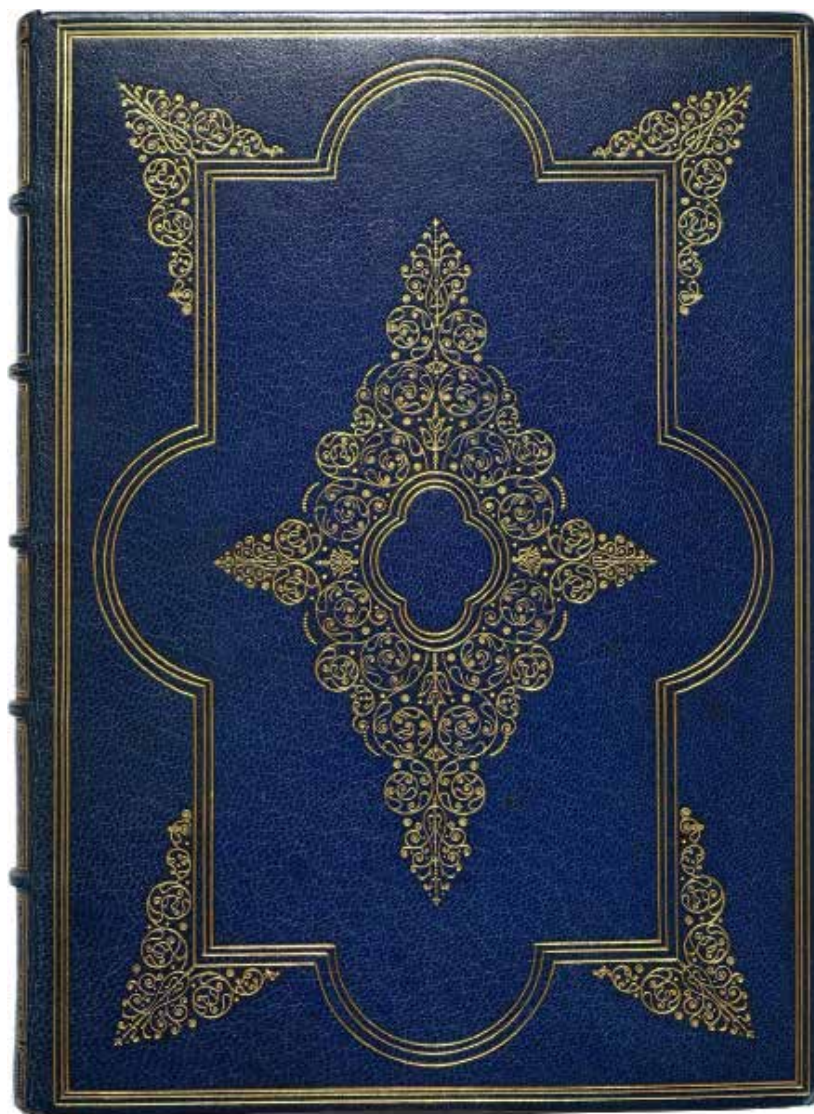
24. [ORDER OF AVIS]. *Regra & statutos da hordem adujs.* [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy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

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

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

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

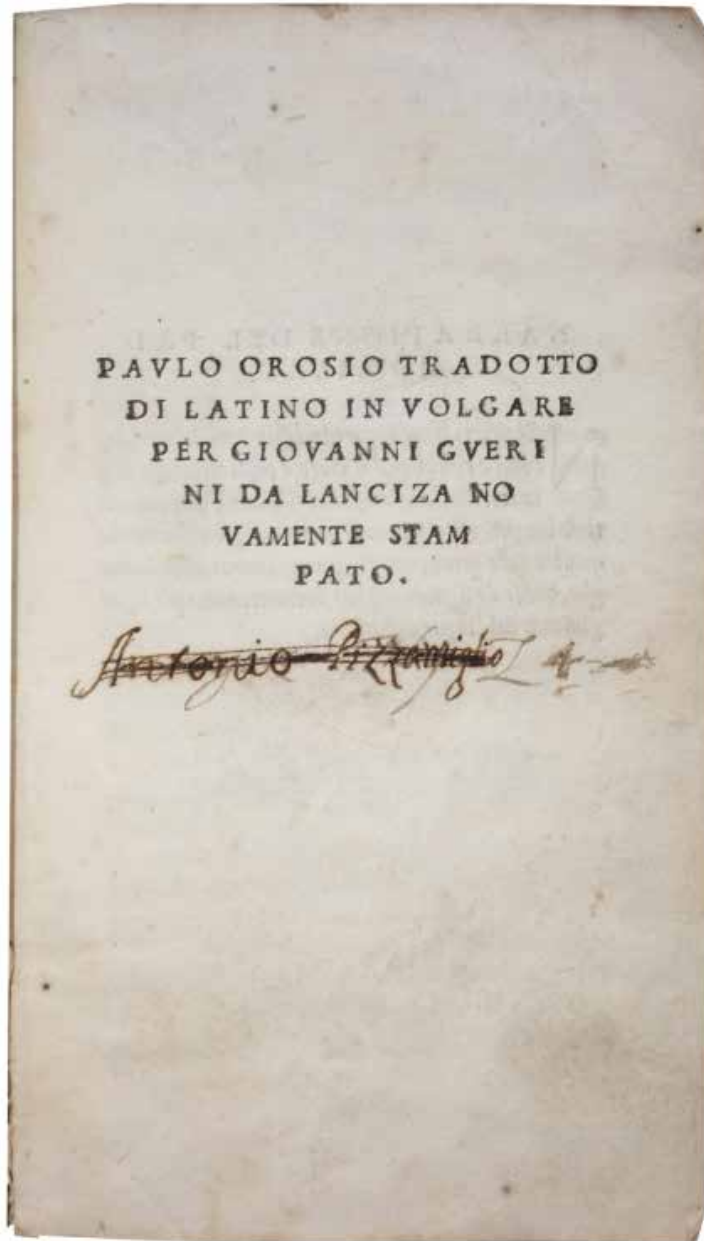
Of the seven other copies known of this work (several incomplete or otherwise in poor states of preservation), only one is in North America: the Palha copy, at the Houghton



Item 24

*Item 24*

*Item 24*



PAVLO OROSIO TRADOTTO
DI LATINO IN VOLGARE
PER GIOVANNI GVERI
NI DA LANCIZA NO
VAMENTE STAM
PATO.

Antonio Pizzamiglio

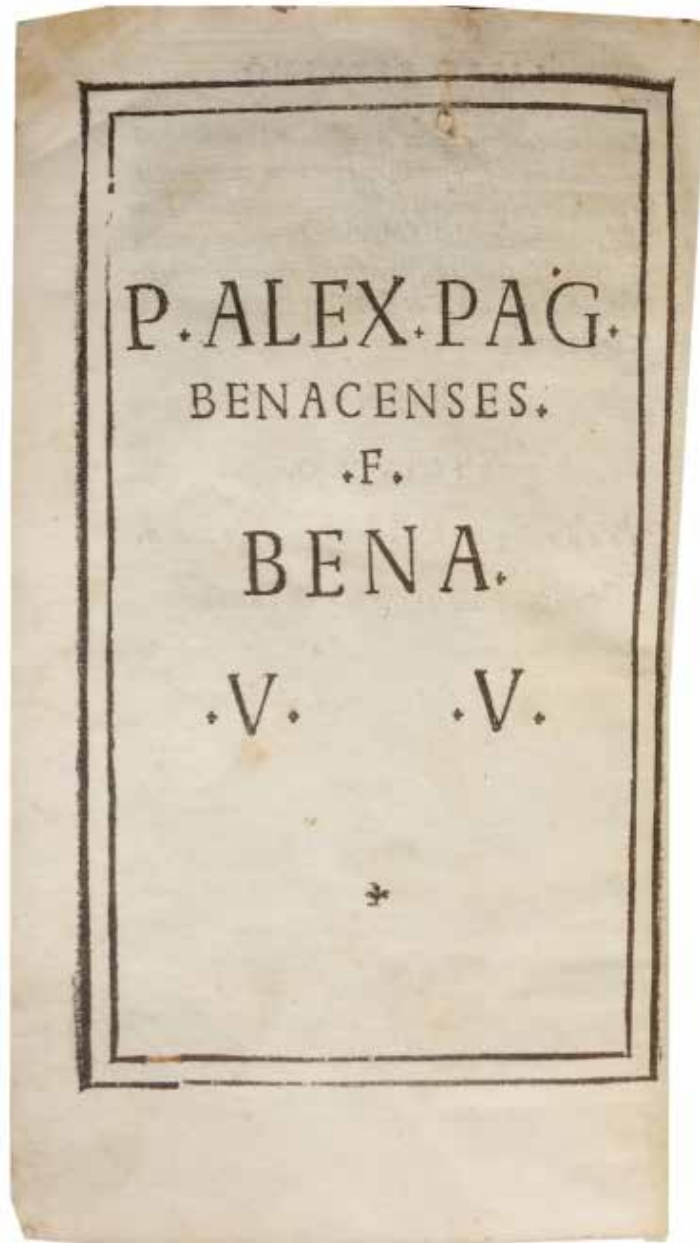
Library, Harvard University. Other locations are: British Library, Biblioteca Nacional-Rio de Janeiro; Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada; Palace Library, Vila Viçosa (King Manuel's copy); Municipal Library-Évora; and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. This last, missing a leaf and 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 Vítor Ávila Perez (lot 6269 in his sale).

* King Manuel 17. Norton, *Descriptive Catalogue* P1. Jüsten, *Incunábulo e post-incunábulo 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, 1933) 15: listed at £275. Not in Adams. Not in Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*. Not in *Livros quinhentistas 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).

*First World Chronicle by a Native of the Iberian Peninsula
Influential for Historiographers Through the Middle Ages*

25. **OROSIUS, Paulus.** *Paulo Orosio tradotto di latino in volgare per Giouanni Guerini da Lanciza nouamente stampato*. [Toscolano]: Alex. Pag[anini], n.d. [between 1519 and 1538?]. 8°, old decorated paper boards over vellum spine with vertical ink manuscript short author-title. Main text in Italic letter. Some Roman at beginning and end. Lovely woodcut criblé initial at beginning of text and several capital spaces with guide-letters throughout. Register on final leaf recto. Colophon within double ruled border on final leaf verso. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript "anello XI." on front free endleaf verso. Old ink manuscript inscription on second front free endleaf recto. Old ink manuscript signature scored on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript foliation (1-170) from second to penultimate leaf upper outer corner recto. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript marginalia. Tiny printed white paper ticket of "WILLIAM SEMPRINI" in upper outer corner of rear pastedown; with "129" penciled below. (172) ll. a-x⁸, y⁴. Leaf m3 wrongly signed m4. \$3,000.00

First Edition in Italian? This world chronicle, originally *Historiarum adversus paganos libri VII*, is the first universal history extant written by a native of the Iberian Peninsula, the last classical Latin one, the first from a Christian perspective. Orosius aims to demonstrate that calamities such as famine, earthquakes and pestilence were not caused by the wrath of the neglected pagan gods, and that in fact, such events had become less

*Item 25*

severe since the spread of Christianity. It had a tremendous impact on historiography through the Middle Ages. King Alfred is reputed to have translated it into Old English.

Orosius (ca. 390–after 431), a native of Braga (some say of Tarragona), was a friend of St. Jerome and a disciple of Saint Augustine, at whose suggestion he wrote this work, composed around 418.

* Gräesse, *Trésor de livres rares et précieux*, V, 52. *Bibliografia geral portuguesa*, II, 154–5, item 10.⁴⁶ (citing a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal which had belonged to D. José da Silva Pessanha). BM, *Pre-1601 STC Italian*, p. 478 (gives the date as “1520?”). Adams O311. Schweiger, *Classischen bibliographie*, II, 622. Isaac 13935. EDIT 16. Nuovo, *Alessandro Paganino* 83. Marshall, *Short-Title Catalog of Books Printed in Italy and of Books in Italian Printed Abroad, 1501–1600*, II, 489 (also gives the date as “1520?”). See also Barbosa Machado III, 526–9—does not mention this edition; Antonio, *Biblioteca hispana vetus*, I, 235–46—does not mention this edition; Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 428. CCPBE locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Histórica Marqués de Valdecilla-Universidad Computense. Rebiun repeats the same location only. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, dating the volume “1520?”.

Two Works by an Important Portuguese Humanist

26. OSÓRIO [DA FONSECA], Jerónimo. *De gloria libri V ... Eivsdem de nobilitate civili et christiana, libri V....* Basel: Apud Petrum Pernam [i.e., Peter Perna], 1573. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects at head and foot of spine, and to upper outer corner of front cover, ties gone, text block about to become loose from the binding), fore-edge cover extensions. Woodcut initials. Some light dampstaining and very light toning. In very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf, repeated twice: “Ad usum Fr[at]ris Angeli Minicurij Carm.” Old stamp in blue ink on title page (“C.G.” inside circle, “M.D.I.P.D.R.D.I.” around edge, i.e., Ministero della Istruzione Publica Del Regno D’Italia, Commissione Governativa). (8 ll.), 511 pp. \$1,600.00

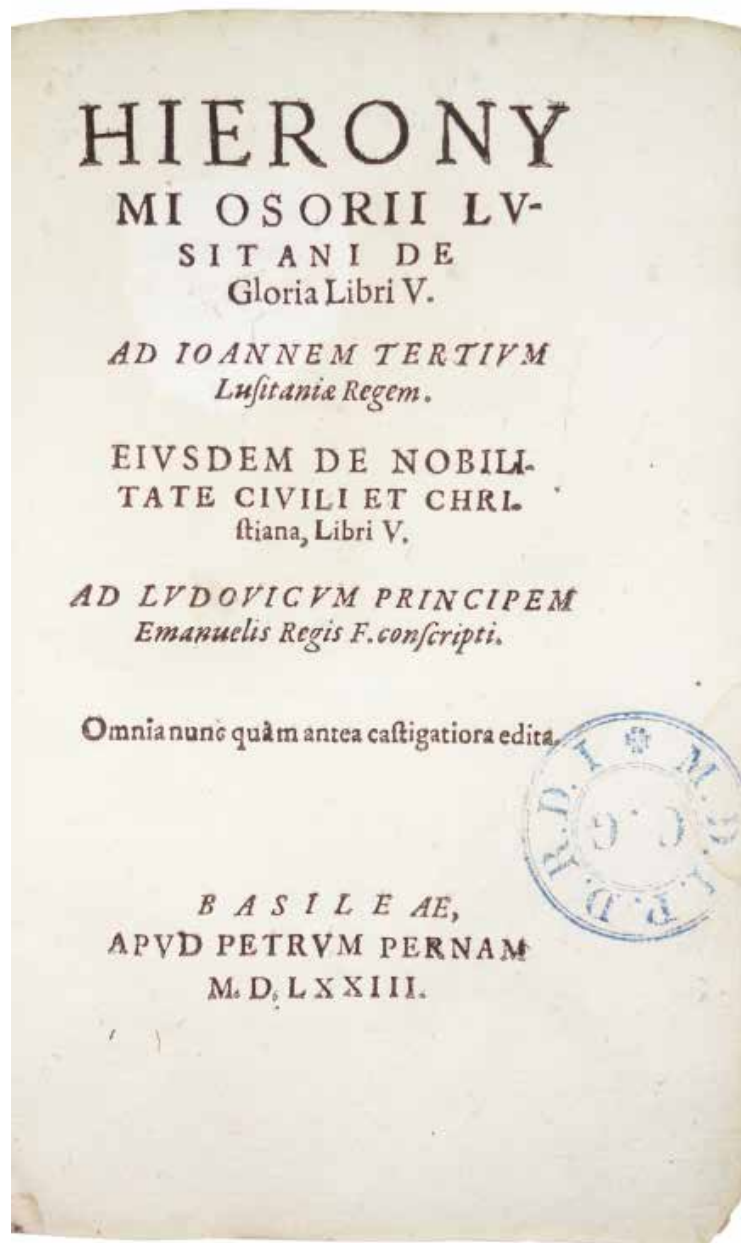
De Gloria was patterned on three works by Cicero, *De gloria*, *De Republica*, and *De consolatione*. A paraphrase of the Book of Job, it advocates resignation and patience as consolations for the ills of life. It was published in Florence, 1552, Alcalá, 1568 and 1572, and Bilbao, 1578, and appeared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

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

Osório (1506–1580), the “Cicero of Portugal,” studied philosophy in Paris, where he became friends with St. Ignatius of Loyola. (Osório later helped persuade D. João III to admit the Society of Jesus into Portugal.) Osório went to study in Bologna, but soon after



Item 26





Item 27

De nobilitate civili appeared, D. João III invited him to take a professorship at Coimbra. He became tutor to D. Antonio, Prior of Crato, and served as archdeacon of the Cathedral of Évora (1560) and bishop of Silves (1564 until his death). His history of the reign of D. Manuel (1495-1521), written in Latin so that it might gain a wider audience (*De rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniae*, 1571), is a classic of Portuguese historiography, with significant information on Africa, India and Brazil. Osório's Portuguese style is known from a few remarkable letters, including one to D. Sebastião, advising him to marry. Osório's library was seized by Lord Essex at the capture of Faro in 1596, and was given to the recently founded Bodleian Library.

* Adams O372. British Museum, *Pre-1601 German STC*, p. 667. This edition not in Porbase, which lists earlier editions of Coimbra, 1549; Florence, 1552; Alcalá, 1568 and 1572; and Basel, 1572. KVK (51 databases searched): Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt-Zentralbibliothek und Teilbibliotheken in Eichstätt; Studienbibliothek Dillingen; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München; Staatliche Bibliothek Regensburg; Alte Bibliothek der Abtei Ottobeuren (and many others).

*Rare First Edition of an Often Reprinted Influential Work on Roman Law
Replete with Early Manuscript Annotations*

27. PINHEL, Aires. *Ad rob. et L. 2. C. de refcin. vend. commentarij*. Coimbra: António de Maris, 1558. Folio (28.5 x 20.2 cm.), contemporary calf (some minor rubbing; a few scrapes, mostly to rear cover; wear to upper outer corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (four pinpoint wormholes near foot), black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short author-title gilt, covers ruled and decorated in blind. Title page with woodcut arms of the dedicatee, Cardinal-Prince Dom Henrique (1512-1580, King of Portugal 1578-1580). Numerous very large, elegant woodcut initials. Several smaller woodcut initials. First 18 leaves with outer blank margins repaired. A few other small repairs to upper inner blank margins. Small hole in leaf Q5 with loss of a few letters of text. Occasional dampstains. Overall in good condition. Aside from the repairs, in very good condition. Old ink manuscript signature of José António de Souza on front free endleaf recto. Considerable old (contemporary?) ink manuscript annotation throughout." Small nineteenth-century purple stamp "Dr. Lopes Praça // Lente da Universidade" in lower blank margin of title page. (4), 157, (7) ll. t⁴, A-B⁸, C⁶, D-E⁸, F⁶, G-N⁸, O⁴, P-V⁸, X⁴, Y⁸. \$2400.00

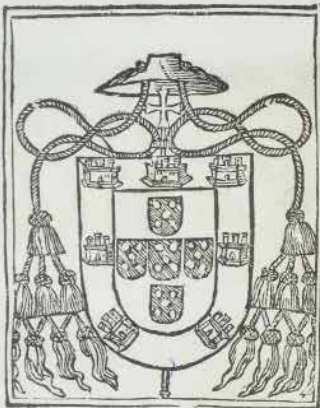
FIRST EDITION, rare, and the only one printed in Portugal of a most influential work on Roman law which was reprinted many times in various places in Europe during the sixteenth century and early seventeenth century.

The author's dedication to the Cardinal-Prince D. Henrique occupies the second preliminary leaf recto. At the end on leaf Y2 recto is a letter to the readers by Innocência Soeiro, a disciple of the author. Soeiro also compiled the indexes that follow.

Aires Pinhel (Coimbra, 1512-Salamanca, 1562?), received his bachelor's degree at the University of Salamanca, where he was one of its most distinctive students. He then

AD RVB. ET L. 2.
C. de rescin. vend.
commentarij.

Authore Ario Pinelo Lusitano.



Hispanicus
CONIMBRICÆ.

Anno redemptionis, 1558.
mense Octobri.

Apud Antonium de Maris.

Ex tempore ueritas. 

Dr. Lopes Braga

Leite da Universidade

earned a doctorate in Roman Law from Coimbra University. Chosen by D. João III for a leadership role at Coimbra in 1556, he was simultaneously made a desembargador da Casa da Suplicação. Three years later he returned to Salamanca to assume an important position at the University there.

António de Maris, along with João de Barreira and Germão Galharde, was one of the three most prolific printers to work in Portugal during the sixteenth century. He began in 1556, making this one of his earlier productions. Printing in Coimbra from 1556 to 1599, he also worked occasionally in Braga and Leiria.

Provenance: José António de Souza, unidentified seventeenth-century [?] owner. Lopes Praça appears to have been José Joaquim Lopes Praça (1844-1920), important jurist who dedicated himself to education, professor at the Faculty of Law at Coimbra University, author in 1868 of *História da Filosofia em Portugal nas suas relações com o movimento geral da filosofia*. He also wrote *Ensaio sobre o padroado Português* (1869), *A Mulher e a vida ou a Mulher Considerado debaixo dos seus Principais Aspectos* (1872), *Direito Constitucional Português: Estudos sobre a carta constitucional de 1826 e acto Constitucional de 1832* (3 volumes, 1878-1880), *O Catolicismo e as Nações Católicas: Das Liberdades da Igreja Portuguesa* (1881), and *Colecção de Leis e Subsídios para o Estudo do Direito Constitucional Português* (2 volumes, 1893-1894).

* Anselmo 825. Barbosa Machado I, 79-80. *Iberian Books* 71219 [14863]. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 592 (two copies, one of which is described as having "Folhas mutiladas"). *Livros impresos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora* 838. *Livros quinhentistas portugueses da biblioteca da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa* 114. Monteverde 4182. Not in King Manuel. Not in BM, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados*. Not in HSA. Not in Palha. For Aires Pinhel, see Nuno Espinosa Gomes da Silva, *Humanismo e direito em Portugal no século XVI*, pp. 250-8. OCLC: 948803117 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 1024940739 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid); 427552274 (Universidade Nacional Autónoma de México). Porbase locates only the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one with "Folhas mutiladas". No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*One of the Best-Selling Portuguese Works of the Sixteenth Century
Still a Classic of Portuguese Literature*

28. PINTO, Fr. Heitor. *Segunda parte dos dialogos da imagem da vida Christam. O primeiro he da tranquillidade da vida. O segundo da discreta ignorancia. O terceiro da verdadeira amizade. O quarto das causas. O quinto dos verdadeiros & falsos bés* Lisbon: A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas, Mercadores de livros [colophon:] Per Balthesar Ribeyro, 1591. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (two small holes of about 1.5 x 1 cm. along upper joint, near head of spine and a bit below center; other minor binding wear; lacks rear free endleaf), vertical calligraphic manuscript author's name on spine, fore-edge cover extensions, leather thongs present, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initials. Light toning. Small wormhole in front free endleaf, blank portion of title page and blank margin of following leaf, never affecting text. Worm trace in lower outer margins

of leaves 245-68, occasionally just touching a letter of text, but never affecting legibility. In good to very good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. Old ink signature of Dom Francisco Lobo on front free endleaf recto, and signed in ink in the same hand on title page D. Francisco Lobo da Silveira. (8), 372 ll. \$3,000.00

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

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

Fr. Heitor Pinto (1528?-1584?) was one of the three greatest Portuguese mystic writers of the sixteenth century—perhaps the greatest, ranking with D. Fr. Amador Arraiz and Fr. Thomé de Jesus. Born in all probability at Covilhã, he professed at the Convento dos Jerónimos at Belém in 1543 and received his doctorate in theology from Sigença. Because of his proficiency in oriental languages and his knowledge of the Bible (he wrote learned commentaries on several books of the Bible), a Chair of Holy Scripture was created for him at Coimbra in 1576. A strong supporter of the Prior of Crato, Pinto was requested by King Philip to attend the Court in Madrid, was prevented from teaching, and was sent to the monastery of Silla near Toledo. Philip excluded him from the amnesty granted in 1581 and Pinto died in exile, some say poisoned on orders from the Spanish king.

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

* Innocência III, 175-6 (without collation). Barbosa Machado II, 427-30. Pinto de Matos (1970), pp. 503-5 (mentioning editions of 1580 and 1585, which we think are questionable). Anselmo 994 (recording two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, one in the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one in the Biblioteca da Ajuda). King Manuel 218. Biblioteca Nacional, *Tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 602 (two copies, one with "Rosto e folhas dilaceradas"). Palha 106. Avila Perez 5904 (presumably the present copy). Not in Adams, which lists 7 titles by the author, including a Salamanca 1594 edition in Spanish of the second part (P1265), and 3 Latin editions of his collected works (P1262-4), but no editions of either part in the original Portuguese. This edition not in British Museum,

SEGVNDA PARTE
 DOS DIALOGOS DA
 imagem da vida Christam.

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

COMPOSTOS PER FREY HECTOR
 Pinto frade Ieronymo, doctor em
 sancta Theologia.

D. Francisco  *João de Azevedo*

*Agora novamente impressos com licença do supremo Con-
 selho da Santa Inquisição, & do Ordinario.*

EM LISBOA.

A custa de João Despanha, & de Miguel Darenas
 Mercadores de liuros.

Com Privilegio Real.

1591.

Pre-1601 Portuguese STC, which lists Lisbon 1572 editions of both parts, and the Lisbon 1575 edition of the second part. OCLC: 504079372 (British Library); 39264093 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) Porbase locates the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal only, one with "Rosto e folhas dilaceradas." Jisc repeats British Library only.

1539: *Bread as Collateral*

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

\$4,500.00

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

Germão Galharde, of French origins, was the successor to the printer Valentim Fernandes, with whose typographical materials he began printing in Lisbon in 1519. From 1530 to 1531 he was in Coimbra, where he taught the art of printing to the Canons of Santa Cruz, and under his direction the first six books printed at Coimbra were produced. Returning to Lisbon, he continued to print until 1560.

* King Manuel 355. Anselmo 619: citing two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and one at Harvard (Palha 275). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 715. Not in Adams. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. This edition not in Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa*; cf. 587 for another edition, Lisbon: João Alvarez, 1562. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 503861488 (British Library); 78278575 (Harvard University); 922083648 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); also the 1562 edition in a microform copy (81343074). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only copies cited by Porbase.

Roman Antiquities of Portugal

***30. RESENDE, André de.** *Libri Quatuor de Antiquitatibus Lusitaniae. Diogo Mendes de Vasconcellos, ed.* Évora: excudebat Martinus Burgensis [i.e., Martim de Burgos], 1593. Small folio (28 x 20 cm.), late nineteenth-century mottled sheep (some minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt,

Lei de 23 de Novembro de 1520

**¶ Ley sobre o pam que se vê
de fiado. E sobre o que
se empresta a pagar
em pam.**



Dom Joam per graça

de deos. Rey de Portugal: e dos Al-
garues daquem e dale mar em Afri-
ca. Senhor de Guine: e da conquista
nauegaçam: e comercio de Ethiopia
Arabia: Persia: e da India. Faço sa-
ber aos que esta minha ley virem: que

pela ordenaçam do quarto liuro titulo cozena e tres he pro-
uido que posto que alguas pessoas vendam pam fiado por
quaesquer preços: que sem embargo dos preços nomeados
no contracto os compradores não sejam theucos se não ao
preço que o dito pam valer comuūmente a vinheço contado
na mayor valia des do tempo da venda atee o tempo da pa-
ga: com tanto que não exceda o preço do contracto. E porq̃
fuy ora enformado que muytas pessoas vendem pam fiado
pera que lho paguem a mayor valia que valer no lugar en
comarca onde o vendem: sem lhe poerem tempo certo a que
o ajam de pagar: e outros lhe poem termo de huū anno: ou
mayr tempo a que lho paguem. E assi alguas empresta pam
sem lhe poerem tempo certo: ou o poem de certos annos: e os
vendedores ou pessoas que assi emprestam o pam: não o pe-
dem a seus devedores: nem o preço delle: sperado que venha
alguū anno em que o pam tenha grande valia: de que os de-
vedores (por serem pessoas q̃ fazem os tales contractos com
necessidade) recebem muyta perda pagando mayr do q̃ he

blank leather lettering piece with short author-title lettered in gilt. Elaborate large woodcut head- and tailpieces. Smaller woodcut head- and tailpiece on title page. Numerous large, elegant woodcut initials. Numerous facsimiles of inscriptions from antiquity. Overall in very good condition, with ample margins. Bookplate of António Cupertino de Miranda. Smaller version of the same bookplate on verso of title page. (17 ll.), 259; 46 (i.e., 45 [p. 45 wrongly numbered 46]), (1) pp., 1 blank leaf, (9 ll.). Lacks a final blank leaf which sometimes appears. ✠⁴, A-R⁸, ✠⁸, A-C⁸, ⁹. \$6400.00

FIRST EDITION. This is among the earliest works to study in detail the Roman heritage in the Iberian Peninsula. *De Antiquitatibus* is particularly notable for reproducing hundreds of inscriptions, many in type facsimile with woodcut embellishments, accompanied by transcriptions and verbal descriptions. Most of the inscriptions are Roman, but some are as late as the 14th century. The four *libri* by Resende cover the etymology of “Lusitania” and the names of its peoples, rivers, cities, and towns, as well as the names of those who have ruled (held *imperium*) over Portugal, with a summary of military roads. The study of these names is supported by quotations from Roman literature as well as inscriptions. The fifth book of *De Antiquitatibus*, by Mendes de Vasconcellos, describes the Roman remains in the city of Évora.

Lusitania was an important Roman colony whose antiquities remained generally well-preserved into the sixteenth century because of the sparseness of the population and benign neglect. Given his fellow humanists’ strong interest in Roman civilization, it is no surprise that Resende’s *De Antiquitatibus* soon circulated outside the Peninsula, with editions of Rome, 1597, and Cologne, 1600.

André de Resende (ca. 1500-1573) was described by Herculano (quoted in King Manuel I, 511) as “the greatest and most judicious Portuguese antiquarian in the sixteenth century.” Educated at Salamanca, Paris and Louvain, he became one of Portugal’s most celebrated humanists, a friend of Erasmus, Clenardo, and Goes. In his time he was highly esteemed for his abundant knowledge of philology and classical archeology and for his abilities as a poet. Resende was favored by D. João III and the Emperor Charles V and was, no doubt, the “antiquary Resende” at whose instance the tower and aqueduct of Évora were constructed. During his lifetime, Resende published *Historia da antiguidade da cidade de Evora*, 1553. His magnum opus, *De antiquitatibus Lusitaniae*, was edited posthumously by Diogo Mendes de Vasconcellos. Resende’s *Vida do Infante D. Duarte* was not published until 1789.

Mendes de Vasconcellos (Alter do Chão, Alemtejo, 1523-Évora, 1599) was a canon at the Cathedral of Évora. Among his many works is *Vita L. Andreae Resendii*, Évora, 1593.

* Anselmo 431. Barbosa Machado I, 165; on Mendes de Vasconcellos, I, 675-7. Brunet IV, 1247. King Manuel 232. Gil do Monte, *Subsídios par a história da tipografia em Évora* 79. Palau 262167. Sousa Viterbo, *O movimento tipográfico em Portugal no século XVI*, pp. 276-7. Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Livros Quinhentistas portugueses* 127. Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 791. Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada, *Tipografia portuguesa* 145. British Museum, *Pre-1601 Portuguese* STC, p. 144. Coimbra, *Reservados* 2074. *Livros do séc. XVI impressos em Évora: núcleo da Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora* 21. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I: *Tipografia portuguesa* 1022. HSA, p. 210. Palha 2742. National Library of Scotland, *Pre-1601* STC, p. 304. Salvá 3593. Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, *Catálogo das obras impressas nos séculos XV e XVI*, item 15, pp. 40-1. Monteverde 4489. Not in Adams (who cites two later editions, but no



works by this printer). See Raul Miguel Rosado Fernandes, "Methodologie et Histoire dans *De Antiquitatibus Lusitaniae*" in Jean-Claude Margolin and José V. de Pina Martins, eds., *L'Humanisme Portugais et l'Europe. Actes du XXI^e Colloque International d'Etudes Humanistes*, Paris 1984, pp. 487-505. OCLC: 319919554 (no location given); 457751086 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 7416316 (New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, Yale University Library, Houghton Library, Cleveland Public Library, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Getty Research Institute, Victoria and Albert Museum, Universidad de Valladolid, Centre d'Etudes Supérieures Renaissance-Tours); 503728589 (British Library); 185504419 (National Library of Sweden). Porbase locates eight copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (three incomplete), four copies at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (all either incomplete or with leaves mutilated, or otherwise in poor condition), and one copy at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates copies at British Library, National Library of Scotland, Oxford University, and University of Durham.

Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545

31. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabela King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)].

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

\$5,000.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the *Quaderno* listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is

Alcalá, 1560. This is the last of the numerous editions by the Crombergers: it appeared the year Juan died. Palau lists Cromberger editions of 1510, 1514, 1520, 1529, 1535, and 1540.

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

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

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

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

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

* Palau 137382: noting a copy offered for 100 pts. in 1934; for editions printed by Cromberger from 1510 to 1540, see 137373-4, 137375-6, 137379, 137381. Clive Griffin, *The Crombergers of Seville. The History of a Printing & Merchant Dynasty*, Appendix I, no. 494. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 118: citing copies at Lib. de García Rico y C^a and the Palácio Nacional. Not in Adams. Not in Escudero y Perosso, *Tipografía hispalense*. For a summary of the Cromberger dynasty, see Juan Delgado Casado, *Diccionario de impresores españoles (siglos XV-XVII)*, pp. 170-4. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. Not located in CCBPE, which lists a Cromberger edition of 1520. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).



Item 31

Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1550

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

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

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

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the *vega de Granada*, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca



Item 32

del Arzobispado, Santa Maria la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

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

Juan de Junta, one of a family of Florentine printers, founded a printing dynasty in Spain that lasted until the early seventeenth century. He first printed in Burgos in 1527, and leaving the press in the hands of employees, established a press in Salamanca in 1532 that he operated for twenty years. He specialized in legal and liturgical works, but also printed many works by professors at the University of Salamanca, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, and Hernán Núñez de Guzmán. Junta's business included not only printing but bookselling, binding, and editing.

* Palau 137374 and 242548n: noting a copy sold by Vindel in 1926 for 60 pts.; for other editions, see 242546-51 and 137364-85. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 140: citing only a copy at Lib. de Julián Barbazán, and noting that the decree was issued in Burgos, 13 December 1511. Ruiz Fidalgo, *Imprenta en Salamanca (1501-1600)* 342: locating copies at the Biblioteca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro; Santiago Cathedral; and Vitoria, Seminario; on Junta, see I, 52-58. Cuesta Gutierrez, *Imprenta en Salamanca* pp. 27-30. Not in Adams. Not in William Pettas, *History & Bibliography of the Giunti (Junta) Printing Family in Spain 1526-1628*; the coat of arms corresponds to his CA-02. See also William Pettas, "A Sixteenth-Century Spanish Bookstore: The Inventory of Juan de Junta," *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* vol. 85, pt. 1 (1995), pp. 1-247. OCLC: 252741438 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 78949648 (Harvard University); 136687360 (Harvard Law Library); 433159332 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Rebiun or CCBPE. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched): Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Biblioteca Universitaria di Sassari, Biblioteca nazionale centrale-Roma.

Local Government in Salamanca
Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating glimpse into the nitty-gritty details of the manufacture and sale of leather goods, one of Spain's leading industries, during

✠ Tassa y ordenança hecha por prouision
Real en el insigne Consistorio desta
ciudad de Salamanca, de co-
rambre, y calçado, y o-
bras de cuero, y
odreria.



EN SALAMANCA,
Por Andrea de Portonaris.
M. D. LII.

an economic crisis under D. Carlos I (Emperor Charles V). In a decree of 9 October 1552 (reprinted on ll. A2r-A3v), D. Carlos ordered prices to be fixed for shoes and other leather goods. The decree was published as *La prematika para el remedio de la grand carestia que havia en el calçado*, variations of which were printed in October and November of that year at Madrid and Alcalá de Henares.

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

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

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

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

* Palau 328101: noting that a copy sold in 1934 for 100 pts. Gil Ayuso, *Noticia bibliográfica de textos y disposiciones legales de los Reinos de Castilla* 159: citing only a copy at Lib. de García Rico y C^a. Ruiz Fidalgo, *Imprenta en Salamanca (1501-1600)* 374: citing Gil Ayuso, and with only the location given there; on Portonaris, see I, 65-73. Cuesta Gutierrez, *Imprenta en Salamanca* pp. 36-37. Not in Adams. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE or Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched).

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