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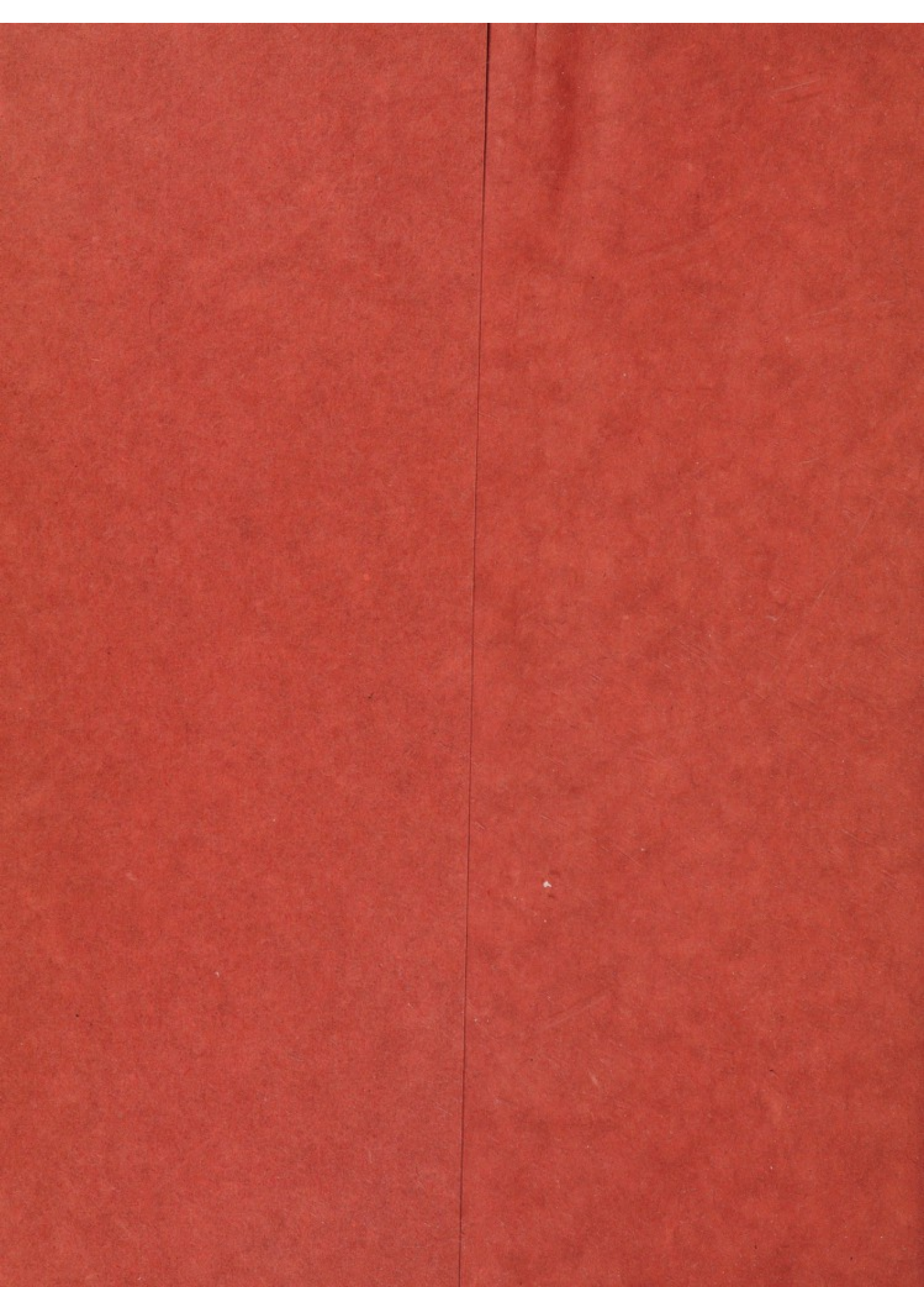


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SEVENTY-FIVE
SPANISH & PORTUGUESE BOOKS

1481—1764

MAGGS BROS
34 & 35 CONDUIT STREET · LONDON · W



CATALOGUE NO. 589

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LA VIDA DE SANCTA CATHERINA

VALENCIA, 1511.

(See No. 13).

SEVENTY-FIVE
UNIQUE OR RARE
SPANISH & PORTUGUESE
BOOKS

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*Booksellers to His Majesty King George V
and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*

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La present elegantissima e molt ornada obra de la hystoria de Alexandre per Quinto curcio ruffo hystoriaton al fon de grec en lati e per Pietro candido de lati en toska e per Luis de fenollet en la present lengua valenciana trãsserida e ara ab lo dit lati toska e encara castella e al tres lengues diligentmẽt corregida emprẽptada en la noble ciutat de Barcelona p nosaltres Pere posa preuere catala e Pere bru sauoyench cõpanyons a setze del mes de Juliol del any Mil quatre cẽts vnta ta hu feelmẽt .deu. gratias amẽ.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS

VIDA DEL REY ALEXANDRE [translated into Catalan by Luis de Fenollet]

Gothic Letter, 34 lines to a full page.

Folio, vellum.

BARCELONA, PEDRO BRUN AND PEDRO POSA, 16th July, 1481. £750

Haebler 185. Hain 5890 (without seeing it).

The First Spanish Edition of Quintus Curtius' biography of Alexander the Great. This is an extremely precious edition, perfect copies of it are rarely to be procured; the copy in the British Museum Library and that in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France are imperfect. There is no copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

Only four books were printed by Pedro Brun in partnership with Pedro Posa, a Catalan priest, and this is the first work signed and dated by them.

lla/7 de leon de muy esclarescida memoria padre de nra muy y llu
strissima señora la Reyna doña ysabel q̄ en aq̄l t̄po hera biuo q̄n/
do el dicho libro hordenó q̄ se llamase/7 intitulase rey de españa de
xando todos los otros titulos que ponía en su dictado. En contra/
do señoz esta breue escriptura copile/7 dirigi a vos para que la ve
ades/7 vean los que q̄ran/7 si nescesario sera q̄ la fagades poner
enel archino de v̄ro ayuntamiento. por que si caso perniniente/7 o
curriente pudiese acontecer de venir el dicho caso de suso narrado
7 de aver de yr para ello procuradores a corte llamados como se
suele/7 acostumbra fazer/levãdo consigo este memorial de escript̄a
podria en vno cōlos otros sus colegas procuradores d̄las otras
ciudades proueer/7 pensar lo que sobre este caso con maduro/7 di
screto consejo se deuiese fazer que mas complidero fuese a seruiçio d̄
dios/7 de los dichos Reyes/7 principe su fijo nros señores/7 re/
gnos/7 señorios d̄ españa que agoza señorian/7 tienen y esperan
aver. Nro señoz cō serue/7 guarde v̄ra honrrada p̄sona/7 estado
como por vos es deseado a su seruiçio. escripta en murcia a. xviii.
de jullio año d̄ mil. cccc. lxxxiij.

El v̄ro honor/7 mandado preste
diego rodriguez de almella ca/
nonigo de cartagena.

El gloria/7 alabanca de nro saluador/7 redemptor ihū xp̄o. fue
este libro que es llamado el tractado de las batallas cãpales aca/
bado con otros dos tractados en la muy noble/7 leal ciudat de
murcia por manos de maestre. Lope d̄la roca aleman. Impressor
de libros lunes a. xxviiij. dias d̄ mayo año de mil/7. cccc. lxxxiij
años.

.DEDICARON.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT MURCIA

DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE ALMELLA

COPILACION DELAS BATALLAS CAMPALES QUE SON
CONTENIDAS EN LAS ESTORIAS ESCOLASTICAS Y DE ESPANA

Gothic Letter, 32 lines to a full-page.

First Edition. Folio, boards.

MURCIA, LOPE DE LA ROCA, 28 May, 1487.

£650

Haebler 580 (variant issue). Hain 5571 (without seeing it). Reichling App. IV, p. 198 (variant issue).

The first book produced at Murcia and First Edition of Rodriguez de Almella's *Account of Pitched Battles*.

A wonderfully rare specimen of printing at Murcia, the capital of the maritime province (formerly kingdom) of Murcia, in south-eastern Spain. For one year, only, during the fifteenth century Murcia saw the printing press at work, when, in 1487, the German printer of Valencia, Lope de la Roca, established a branch-office in Murcia. For his Murcia office Roca had cut a very graceful, clear type, of generous size; and this type is not found used in any book printed outside Murcia. Only four books were printed before Roca closed down the printing-office.

Few specimens of printing are more difficult to find than a book produced at Murcia during the fifteenth century. The British Museum was until last year without so much as a fragment of Murcia printing.

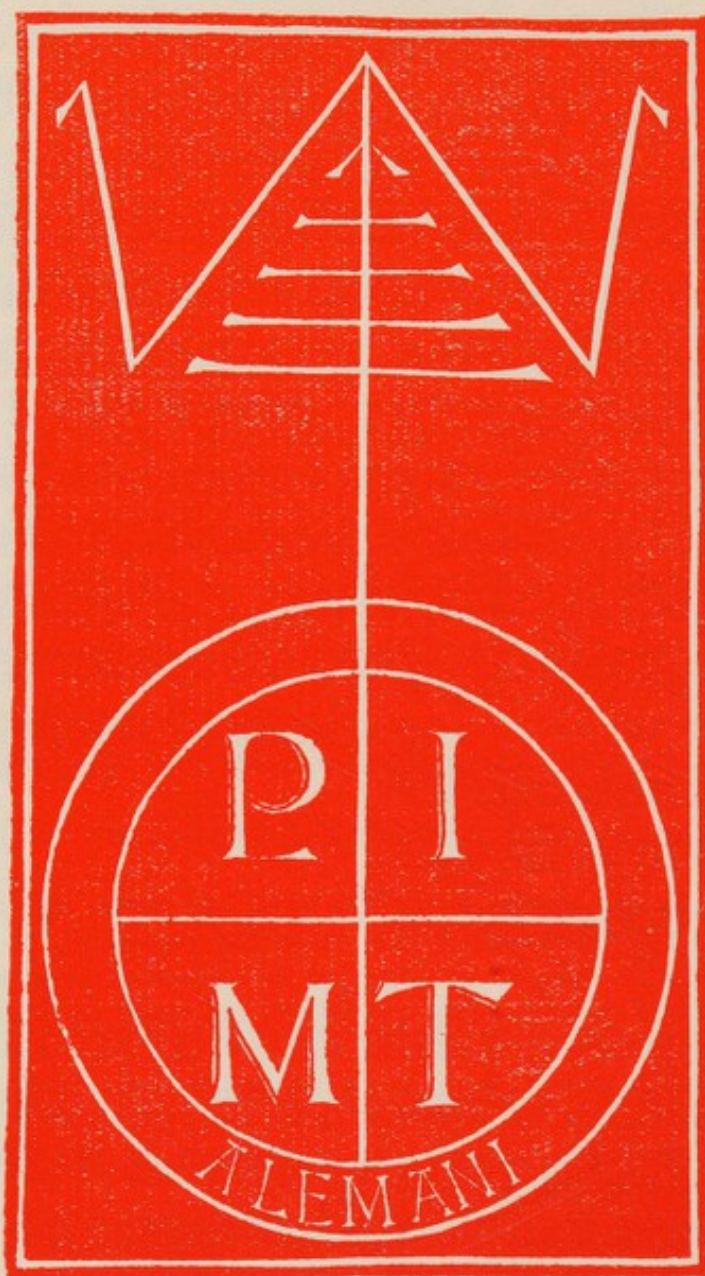
Our copy of this rare piece of printing has the full 54 leaves; it has, moreover, been spared by the binders, having generous outer and tail margins, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Only one copy in the U.S.A. (according to Census), viz., in Hispanic Society's Library.

The *Copilacion de las batallas* is divided into two parts: the first part contains descriptions of the 113 celebrated battles, from the beginning of the world to the coming of Jesus Christ, which are recorded by Petrus Comestor in his *Historia Scholastica*; the second part describes 232 battles contested in Spain, from the time it was first inhabited, up to the year 1481.

The author, Rodriguez de Almella, a canon of Cartagena, was chaplain to Ferdinand and Isabella, and accompanied those sovereigns to the siege of Granada in 1491, carrying with him, as was not uncommon at that time among higher ecclesiastics, a military retinue to serve in the wars.

**Hoc vniuersale compendii vocabuloni ex lingua lae-
na eleganter collectorii: cum vulgari expositione im-
pressit apud Hispalim Paulus de Colonia Alema-
nus cum suis socijs. Ad ipsuz imperante illustrissima
domina Helisabeth Castelle ⁊ Legionis: Aragonie:
Sicilie ⁊ c. regina. Anno salutis Millefimo quadrin-
gentissimo Nonagesimo Feliciter.**



III

MAGNIFICENT COPY OF THE FIRST SPANISH DICTIONARY

ALFONSO DE PALENCIA

VOCABULARIO UNIVERSAL EN LATIN Y EN ROMANCE

Gothic Letter, double columns of 53-55 lines. With magnificent large printers' device, white on red.

Folio, old vellum.

SEVILLE, PAULUS DE COLONIA AND PARTNERS (JOHANN PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST, AND THOMAS GLOCKNER), 1490. £350

Haebler 510. Hain 12257.

This magnificent work, comprising 550 leaves, was the book with which the four 'Compañeros Alemanes' introduced themselves to Seville.

Our fine copy of this very important book is quite complete. Both copies in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America are imperfect.

Prologo.

Libro de Lucio anneo Seneca que escriuio a Galion. E llama se de la vida bien aueturada. trasladado de latin en lenguaje castellano por mandado del muy alto principe 7 muy poderoso rey 7 señor nuestro señor el rey don Juá de castilla de leon el següdo. Por ende el plogo de la traslació fabla conel :



S los bienes mundanos principe muy poderoso. pueden dar bien andança perfecta: nõ se quien mejor saber lo pueda que vos. Ca entre lo temporal. todo honor es lo que cõ mayor ardor se dessea. E de los honores que en esta vida se han: la silla real tiene la cumbre. E de donde adelante no pueden sobir las dignidades humanas. Por ende si alguno honor deste siglo puede al onbre fazer bien aueturado: el real lo fara. E si este no es bastäte para lo poder fazer: en vano trabaia quien lo cuyda fallar en los otros estados. Mas por cierto no puso dios nuestro soberano biẽ: 7 nuestra final biẽ andança a que tãto sospira nuestro desseo. en bienes algũos de los que so el sol se pueden auer. pues no sabe persona alguna. por alta que sea: de las passiones desta vida mudable. Ca escripto es. (occupaciõ) grãde es criada. a todos los ombres. 7 yugo grande sobre los fijos de adam. del dia que salen del vientre de su madre fasta la sepoltura. (en la madre) de todos. E por que nõ cuydasemos que alguno era en esto preuilegiado. luego añadio desde aq̃l que se asyenta sobre sylla gloriosa: fasta el q̃ esta humillado en tierra 7 en ceniza. E (desde aquel) que usa de paño de oro: fasta aquel que se viste de lynco crudo. E no solamẽte por auctoridad de la santa escriptura se prueua: mas a vn qual quier que alguno tanto de sentimiento razonable touiere. si lo bien considerare: vera que no esta nuestro soberano bien en estado algũo que so el sol se pueda cobrar. Pues vemos a vn q̃ con los imperiales 7 reales ceptros. es mezclada grande copia de enoios. Por ende (aquel rey) (que cuẽta Valerio. en tomãdo el dia de su coronacion. el diadema que le dauan para se coronar ante que la posesie en la cabeça. retouola en las manos. vn grand espacio: 7 catola diziendo asi. O ioya noble mas

a ij

Occupaciõ.

Esto le escriue en el capitulo q̃ orageßimo del Ecclesiastico.

En la mad.

Dize por la tierra en que sõ las sepolturas.

Desde aq̃l

Estas palabras estan escriptas en el capitulo del Ecclesiastico de suso alegado.

Aquel rey

Valerio maxi // mo cuenta q̃ a // caesçio a vn rey lo que a q̃ esta escripto. 7 non cuẽta quiẽ fue. mas dize el. vn rey de sotil iuy // çio.

IV

THE FIRST SPANISH EDITION OF THE FIRST SPANISH CLASSIC

SENECA

CINCO LIBROS DE SENECA

[Primero libro dela vida bienaventurada. Segundo delas siete artes liberales. Terçero de amonestamientos e doctrinas. Quarto e el primero de providencia de dios. Quinto el segundo libro de providencia de dios. (With Commentary)].

Gothic Letter, 33-38 lines to a full page. Headings to the Prologue printed in red. Ornamental initials white on black ground, the first a fine initial printed on a red ground. Printers' device.

First Edition. Folio, old style binding of stamped calf over wooden boards, two clasps.

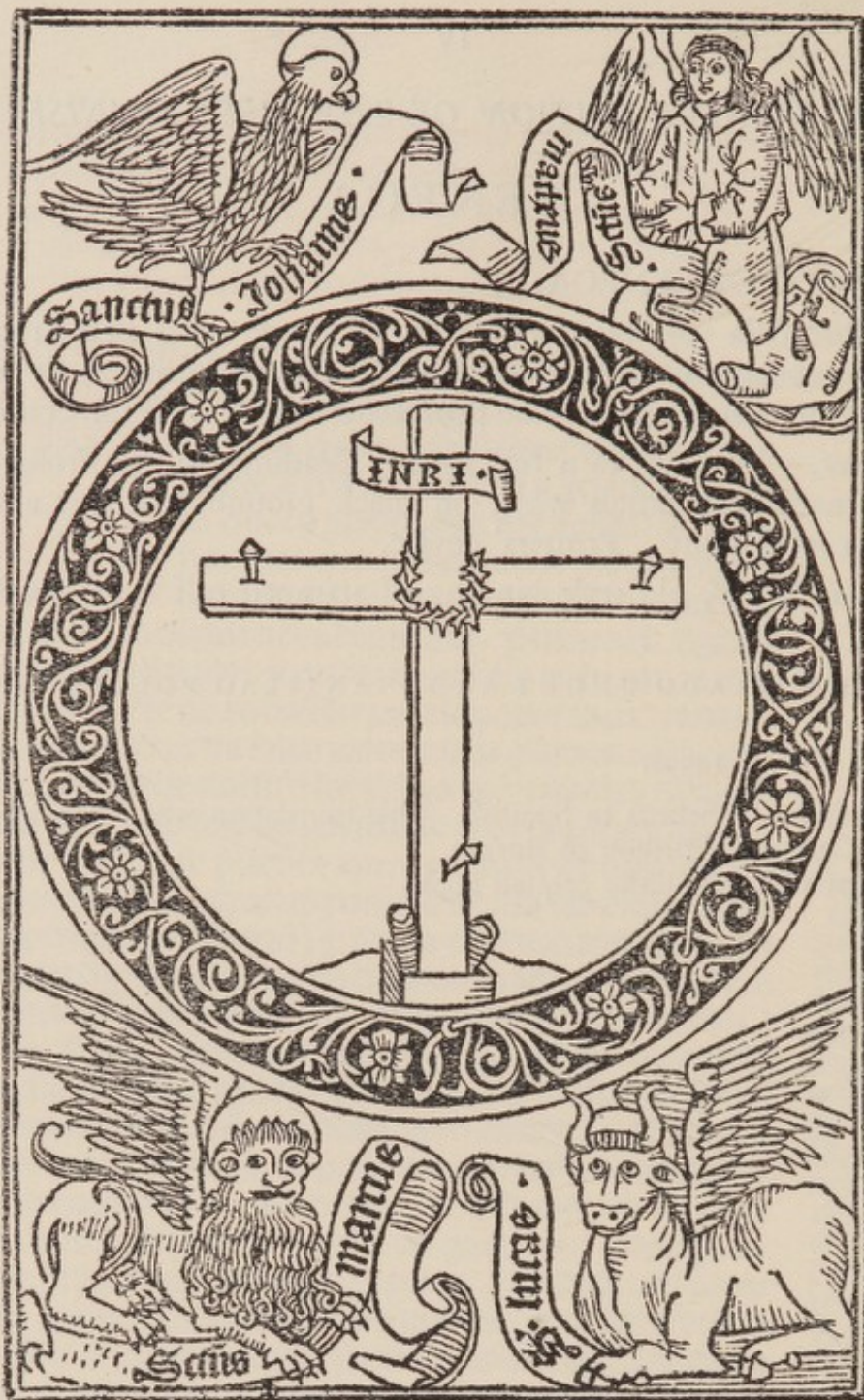
SEVILLE, MEINARDO UNGUT AND STANISLAO POLONO, 1491.

£200

Haebler 621. Hain 14596.

The First Edition of Seneca in Spanish. This translation was made by the famous Alfonso de Cartagena, Bishop of Burgos.

A fine copy of a splendidly printed book.



DOMENICO CAVALCA

EL ESPEJO DE LA CRUZ. [Translated into Spanish by Alfonso de Palencia].

Gothic Letter, 33 lines to a full page. Ornamental woodcut initials. On verso of the title-page a full-page woodcut showing, in the centre, the Cross, enclosed by a circular border, and, in the corners, the emblems of the Evangelists. Woodcut printer's device.

4to, Spanish calf.

SEVILLE, MEINARDO UNGUT AND STANISLAO POLONO, 13 November, 1492. £275

Haebler 145. Hain 4792.

In the early part of the *Trecento* Domenico Cavalca composed this work in Italian to instruct the unlearned in the Christian faith. The work was many times printed in Italy during the fifteenth century; and, in 1485, the present translation into Spanish was made by Alfonso de Palencia.

Only one copy in U.S.A. (according to the Census), viz., in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America.

**gloria 7 alabanga de nro rpo nro
a saluador: 7 recordaci6n de sus im6
sos beneficios: 7 instruccion de los
fieles ignorates: comienca el libro llama
do luzero de la vida xpiana: copuesto por
pero ximenez de prexano maestro en scã
theologia obispo de coria.**

**los muy altos muy poderosos 7
a muy esclarecidos principes: don
fernado 7 doña ysabel por la gra
de dios rey 7 reyna de hispania 7 d sicilia**

Frenissimos 7 muy catho
licos señores rey 7 reyna
Segũd leemos en la sãcta
scriptura. despues q̄ dios l
bro su pueblo de israel d̄ la
captinidat de egipto 7 dura seruidũbre d̄
faraon: mando a los hebreos q̄ en memo
ria de este tan grãd beneficio: todos los a
ños celebrassẽ por siete dias vna muy grã
de fiesta 7 solẽnidat cõ muchas 7 grãdes
cerimonias por el expressadas. **E** que en
señassen a sus hijos 7 familias como ce
lebrazuã esta fiesta 7 solẽnidat en memo
ria 7 reuerencia del dicho beneficio 7 libera
ci6n. **E** que aq̄l mes fuesse el primero d̄
sus meses 7 p̄ncipio de sus años. **A** dan
do otrosi q̄ esta memoria siẽpre estuuiessẽ
escrita en sus corazones: 7 puesta aẽte sus
oios 7 en su mano: como quiẽ trae anillo
o otra cosa atada en el dedo: por recordaci
on de alguna grãde cosa. **D**e guisa q̄ la
memoria del dicho beneficio siẽpre estu
uiessẽ presẽte en sus corazones oios 7 ma
nos: por q̄ nunca se pudiesse olvidar. **E**
para esto otrosi eligio de los doze tribos el
vno: para q̄ de cõtinuo alabasse a dios: re
memorãdo los beneficios diuinos: 7 en
esto solo se ocupasse. **P**ues si dios qui
so: 7 tan estrecha mẽte mãdo a su pueblo:
q̄ la memoria de aquel beneficio 7 libera
ci6n tẽporal 7 trãsitona: q̄ segũd el apõstol
era s6bra 7 figura d̄ la p̄fecta liberaci6n: he
cha por la passi6n 7 sangre de nro saluador
fuesse siẽpre a ellos presẽte: quãto mas q̄

so 7 quiere q̄ sea impressa en nros coraço
nes: 7 puesta siẽpre ante nros oios 7 ma
nos 7 obras la memoria de nra inefable
liberaci6n: **P**ara la qual bazer como fu
esse dios eterno: se humillo a recibir nra
enfermedad: 7 flaca 7 bara natura: baziẽ
dose hombre visible por su incarnaci6n: pa
ra en aquella humanidad assũpta padcer
acerbissima muerte: 7 nos redimir 7 iusta
mẽte librar de la seruidũbre de fara6n: q̄ es
el diablo. 7 de las tinieblas del infierno
por egipto significadas: 7 nos introducir
en la vera tierra de promissi6n: que es la e
terna gloria 7 die auenturãca para siempre

E assi lo quuo 7 mãdo xp̄sta mẽte a sus
 dicipulos en la ultima cena: quãdo se xp̄
dia dellos: yendo ya ala passi6n: instituyen
do el sacramẽto de la eucharistia: q̄ es ex
presso memorial d̄ su passi6n: mãdãndoles
Esto bazed ẽ mi memoria. **E** assi õro aq̄l
 memorial al tiẽpo de su partida impresso
en sus animas con immenso amor en me
morã de su passi6n. **E** assi la iglesia catho
lica fũdada por los sc6s apõstolos: regida
alũbrada 7 goũnada por el sp̄u sc6: en to
das las fiestas dias 7 horas cõ alabãças 7
deuotos cãtos baze esta memoria. **P**or
que la recordaci6n del imenso beneficio de
la incarnaci6n passi6n 7 resurrecci6n del seõor:
por el qual fuimos p̄fecta mente librados
del diablo 7 del infierno: 7 lauados 7 sãti
ficados por su preciosissima sãgre: bechos
hijos de dios: cõpãseros de los angeles:
para siẽpre moradores en el cielo: sea siẽ
pre impressa en nros corazones 7 presẽte
en nros oios palabras 7 obras. **E** segũ
se escriue en las colaciones d̄ los padres.
La frequentaci6n de las lecciones. conti
nua meditaci6n de las escripturas santas.
decantaci6n de los salmos. las vigiliã. a
yuno 3. õzõnes. 7 contẽplaciones: todo se
ordena para que nro entẽdimiento 7 me
morã este siẽpre en la contẽplaci6n de los
beneficios diuinos 7 cosas celestiales: 7 ol
uide las terrenas 7 tẽporales. **A** las los
fieles q̄ por solo nõbre sin obras nos llama
mos xp̄ianos: q̄ segũd el apõstol. p6r la

ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN OF THIS EDITIO PRINCEPS

PEDRO XIMENEZ DE PREXANO

LUCERO DE LA VIDA CHRISTIANA.

Gothic Letter, printed in red and black, double columns of 57 lines.

First Edition. Folio, crimson morocco, gilt, inside dentelle, silk doublures, g.c., (by Rousselle).

SALAMANCA, ('SEGUNDO GRUPO GOTICO'), 4th July, 1493. £650

Haebler 713. Hain 16244 (without seeing it). Reichling. App. VI, p. 180. No copy in the British Museum Library or Hispanic Society's Library.

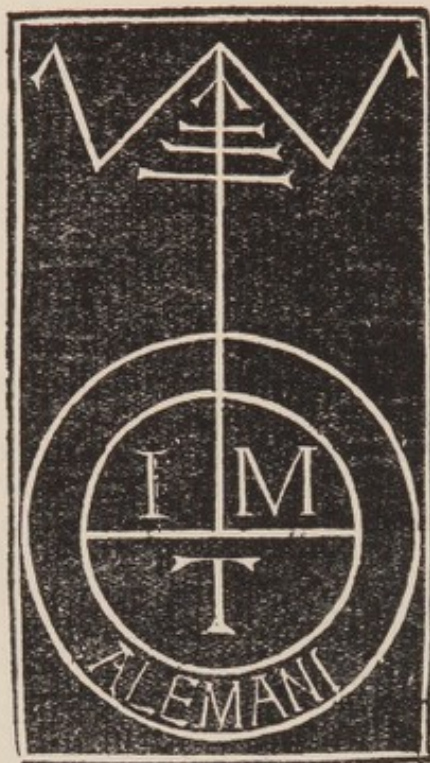
The only other copy known of the First Edition of 'Lucero de la vida christiana' is that in the Biblioteca Alessandrina at Rome. Reichling describes it in his *Appendices*, remarking that 'it appears to be unique.' Haebler knew of no other copy and repeats Reichling's description.

This work by Pedro Ximenez de Prexano, Bishop of Soria, dedicated to Ferdinand V and Isabella the Catholic consists of a biography of Christ, and purports to convey spiritual lessons to those desirous of living a Christian life; his principal reason for writing the book in the vernacular—contrary to the practise of the day—being, as he states in his dedicatory letter to the Sovereigns: 'because the blind and obstinate Jews, and the insensate and lost Moors, teach their children and families their damnable errors, whilst faithful Christians neither know nor remember the immense benefits which they have derived from the incarnation, passion, resurrection and liberation of the Saviour.' He declares that this indifference amongst Christians, who neither troubled to teach their children, nor even knew why they were themselves Christians, was the principal and most powerful cause of all the heresies in Spain. 'For, in the time of Saint Vincent, many elderly Jews and Jewesses were converted, some against their will and by intimidation; and these, brought up in the Mosaic law, taught those rites and ceremonials to their children and grand-children; so that, although many were baptized, they continued to practise their Jewish rites which they had been taught at a tender age.'

In remarkably fine condition, with wide margins; a few letters restored and blank corner repaired.

Prohibited in 1559 by the Inquisition in Spain and put on the Index printed at Valladolid.

Fue imprimido este presente libro en la
muy noble ⁊ muy leal cibdad de sevilla
por tres alemanes compañeros. E aca
bose a quatro dias de abril Año de la sa
lud xpiana de mill quatrocientos ⁊ no
uenta ⁊ cinco.



VII

ONLY FOUR OTHER COPIES KNOWN

ALFONSO DIAZ DE MONTALVO

ORDENANZAS REALES POR LAS QUALES PRIMERAMENTE SE HAN DE LIBRAR TODOS LOS PLEYTOS CIVILES Y CRIMINALES. E LOS QUE POR ELLAS NO SE FALLAREN DETERMINADOS SE HAN DE LIBRAR LAS OTRAS LEYES Y FUEROS Y DERECHOS

Gothic Letter, double columns of 47 lines. Woodcut initial letters and printers' device.

Folio, calf, new back.

SEVILLE, TRES ALEMANES COMPANEROS (JOHANN PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST, AND THOMAS GLOCKNER), 4th April, 1495. £225

Haebler 220 was able to trace three copies only, all in Spain. Hain 11561 (without seeing it).

Only one copy in U.S.A. (according to Census), viz., in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America, New York. No copy in the British Museum.



VIII

*THE ONLY COPY KNOWN OF THE VERSES ON THE MARRIAGE
OF JOANNA, PRINCESS OF SPAIN, TO PHILIP THE HANDSOME*

COPLAS FECHAS SOBRE EL CASAMIENTO DE LA HIJA DEL REY
DE SPANA CON EL HIJO DEL EMPERADOR DUQUE DE BERGONA
CONDE DE FLANDES ARCHIDUQUE DE AUTRIXA

Gothic Letter, double columns. With two large and finely executed woodcuts on the last leaf: one, below the text on the recto, represents a man seated at a table writing; the other, occupying the verso, depicts a man kneeling to present a letter to a lady.

8 pages, 4to, morocco, gilt back.

[BURGOS, FADRIQUE DE BASILEA, 1496].

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£250

Not in Haebler, Hain, or the other standard bibliographies.

The only record of these verses by an unknown author that we have been able to discover is in Alenda's '*Relaciones de Solemnidades y Fiestas Publicas de España*,' No. 14. Alenda, however, while giving a most full description of the pamphlet, does not identify the copy he describes. The apparent uniqueness of our copy makes it not unlikely that it is the very copy described by Alenda.

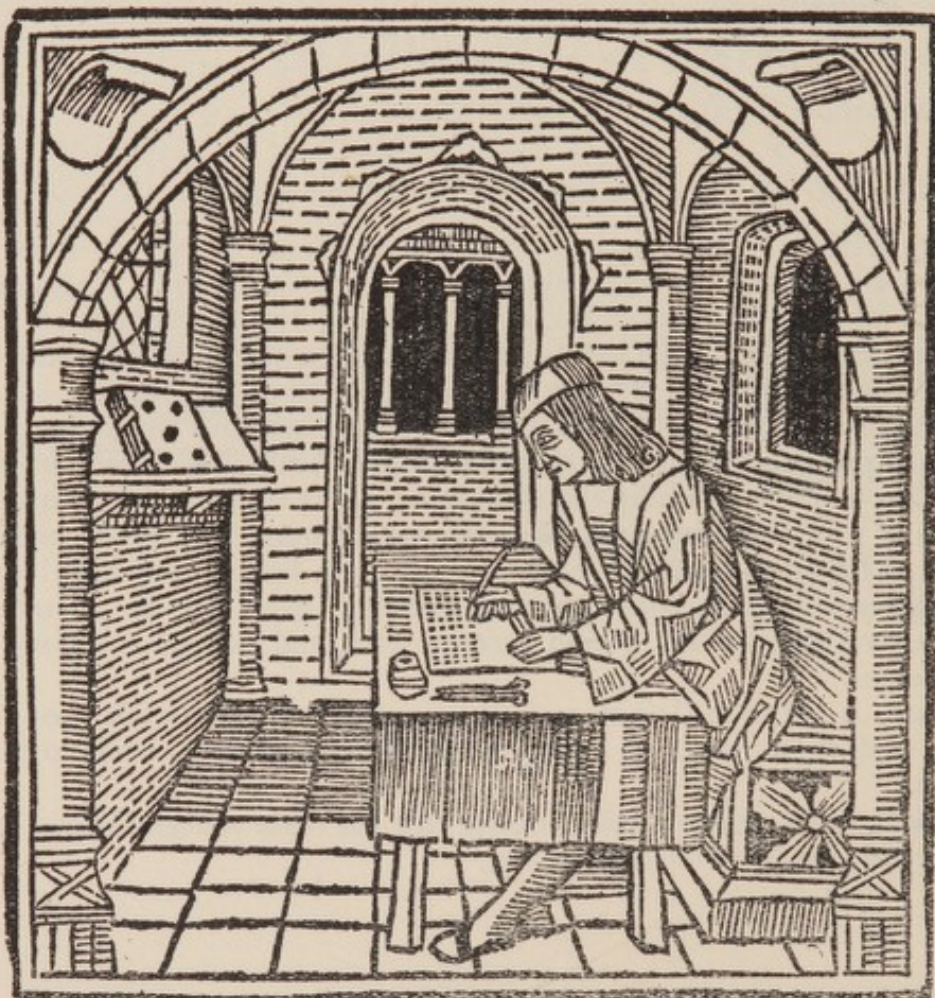
In the 31 verses comprising the work the author recounts the jousting matches and tournaments which were held in Spain for the Ambassadors sent by the Emperor Maximilian and his son Philip the Handsome, Duke of Burgundy, with the marriage-contracts of Philip and his sister Margaret with Joanna 'the Mad' and Prince John, children of Ferdinand and Isabella. He also tells how Queen Isabella accompanied her daughter to Laredo, where she embarked in a great fleet for Flanders, and how, on her arrival in Flanders, Philip ordered great and general rejoicings to be made in her honour.

No date is mentioned, but as Joanna embarked for Flanders on the 22nd of August, 1496, it seems safe to assign the publication of these verses to the year of the marriage.

The book is in good condition, except that the outer margin of one leaf is slightly cut, affecting one or two letters of text.

Allí vi las dos naciones
con la su comunidad
alemanes españoles
con solenes processiones
reçebir su potestad
porque hablando la verdad
nunca vieron los humanos
tan rica solèmidad
en la grande cristiandad
no se acuerdan los romanos

Alegre se las españas
los que en ellas moraran
pues las altas alemañas
con aquestas sus hazañas
muy alegres quedarán
avn os digo que dirán
o gracioso gran misterio
todos quantos lo oyran
en sus tierras gozaran
ende mas en el imperio



IX

FIRST EDITION OF ZACUTO'S FAMOUS ALMANACH

ABRAHAM ZACUTO

Court Astronomer and historiographer to King John II and Dom
Manuel I of Portugal

ALMANACH PERPETUUM. [With *canones* in Latin by Jose Vizinho].

Gothic Letter, 32 lines to a page.
4to, contemporary vellum binding.

LEIRIA, ABRAHAM BEN SAMUEL DORTAS, 1496.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£1600

Haebler 720. Hain-Copinger 16267. Gesamtkatalog 115.

First Edition, of great rarity and intrinsic importance.

A very fine copy. The most important of the seven known Latin incunables printed in Portugal, for the invaluable scientific material it contains had a decisive influence on maritime voyages and discoveries. The only non-Hebrew book printed by the Jewish printer Abraham de Ortas, who owned the only printing office at Leiria in the fifteenth century. With the sole exception of this book all the works issued from the three Hebrew printing offices at Faro, Lisbon, and Leiria were in Hebrew.

Abraham ben Samuel Zacuto was born in Salamanca about 1450 and died in Turkey after 1510. An astronomer of widespread reputation, he was appointed professor at the University of Salamanca and later at that of Saragossa. After the expulsion of the Jews in 1492 from Spain, Zacuto settled in Lisbon where he was appointed court astronomer to John II. He continued to hold office under Dom Manuel until the expulsion of the Jews when he was forced to leave the country.

King Manuel in his 'Catalogue' emphasises the great influence that was exercised by Zacuto and his work on Portuguese Navigation, particularly on Vasco da Gama's voyage. According to the Portuguese chronicler, Gaspar Correa, King Manuel I, before he ordered the discovery of India to be made, consulted Zacuto in secret. He also was in the habit of consulting Zacuto as an astrologer.

Zacuto was the inventor of the astrolabe in iron instead of wood.

(See *Early Portuguese Books in the Library of H.M. the King of Portugal*, (London, Maggs Bros.), Vol. I, pp. 80-101).

Residua table festoz mobiliz

Aureus numerus	littera dominica	Internallū Concurrentes	februā septuagē	martii quādragesi	ap̄lis pascha	mai rogationes	Junii pentecoste	Junii corpus x̄ti	heb̄ a p̄pt ad Jo dies superflui	heb̄ a p̄od aduent
3	e	8 4	9	2	13	18	1	12	3 2	26
	f	8 5	10	3	14	19	2	13	3 1	26
11	g	8 6	11	4	15	20	3	14	3 0	26
	h	9 0	12	5	16	21	4	15	2 6	26
19	b	9 1	13	6	17	22	5	16	2 5	25
	c	9 2	14	7	18	23	6	17	2 4	25
8	d	9 3	15	8	19	24	7	18	2 3	25
	e	9 4	16	9	20	25	8	19	2 2	25
	f	9 5	17	10	21	26	9	20	2 1	25
	g	9 6	18	11	22	27	10	21	2 0	25
	h	10 0	19	12	23	28	11	22	1 0	25
	b	10 1	20	13	24	29	12	23	1 5	24
	c	10 2	21	14	25	30	13	24	1 4	24

Expliciūt table tablarū astronomice Raby abraham zacuti
 astronomi serenissimi Regis emanuel Rex portugalie et .et
 cū canonib⁹ traductis a lingua ebrayca in latinū p̄ magistrū
 Joseph vizinū discipulū ei⁹ actoris opera et arte viri soles
 tis magistri ortas curaqz sua nō mediocri inpr̄sione cōple
 te existūt felicib⁹ astris año aḡma rex ethereaz circūitione
 1496 sole existēte in 15 ḡ 53 m̄ 35 2 piscinz sub celo leyree

AT THE END OF THE VOLUME ARE BOUND UP THE FOLLOWING FOUR ADDITIONAL ALMANACHS AND PROGNOSTICATIONS, WHICH ARE ENTIRELY UNKNOWN TO BIBLIOGRAPHERS:—

PROGNOSTICATION FOR THE YEAR 1494 AND FOLLOWING YEARS.

(I) ANTONIO ARCADO, Physician and Astrologer of the City of Ferrara.

Juizio de las cosas que han de venir y acontecer desde el año de noventa y cinco hasta otros años.

Gothic Letter, 34 lines to a page. 24 pp., 4to. [SALAMANCA, 1494].

Some of the chapter headings are as follows: De los principes de la Seta de Mahomed; Del gran Soldan de Egipto; Del Rey de Tunez; Del Rey de Tremecen; del Rey de Fez; De las Sanidades y enfermedades de los ombres.

The colophon reads in translation: 'This prognostication was printed by order and permission of the Rector of the University of Studies of Salamanca in agreement with and by consent of the representatives of the said University according to a deed agreed to before Pedro Lopez, notary of the said University.'

(II) ANTONIO VILLARDIGA, Bachiller

Juyzio fecho para el año de 1500 (y 1501).

Gothic Letter, 31 lines to a page. 8 pp., 4to. [SALAMANCA? 1499].

This interesting Almanach has reference to the Expulsion of the Jews and also to the health of the Spaniards, who were suffering from or who had suffered from *las bubas* (= syphilis).

(III) ANTONIO VILLARDIGA, Bachiller

Juyzio para el año de 1503 y para 1504.

Gothic Letter, 36 lines to a page.

8 pp., 4to. [SALAMANCA, after 13 December, 1502].

The colophon reads: 'Acabase el pronostico de estos dos años susodichos visto y aprobado por el retor y veederes deste facultad de Salamanca.'

(IV) FRANCISCO DIODATA, Astrologer of the City of Lucca.

Juyzio del año de 1511 y de 1512, en el qual grandes cosas que han de acaecer en estos dos años, y en special de la vitoria del rey de Hespaña.—Juyzio nuevamente hecho por Pedro de Frias, hermitano en Roma.

Gothic Letter, 36 lines to a page. 8 pp., 4to. [SALAMANCA? 1510].

The *Juyzio* of Pedro de Frias is in rhymed verse.

FERNANDO DE TALAVERA

First Archbishop of Granada; Confessor of Queen Isabella of Spain;
introduced Columbus to Queen Isabella

BREUE Y MUY PROUECHOSA DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA DE LO
QUE DEUE SABER TODO CHRISTIANO CON OTROS TRATADOS
MUY PROUECHOSOS

Gothic Letter, 24 lines to a full page. Printed in red and black. Handsome
ornamental woodcut initials, white on black grounds. Headlines printed in red.
4to, half morocco.

[GRANADA, JUAN PEGNITZER AND MENARDO UNGUT, about 1496].
£250

Haebler 632. Gallardo No. 3996. Not in Hain, Copinger, Reichling, or Proctor.

One of only two books printed at Granada in the fifteenth century, and extremely
rare. Haebler (*Bibliotheca Iberica*) records only six copies, all in the Iberian
Peninsula, three of which are incomplete. The American Census of Incunabula
reveals a further copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

This copy lacks six printed leaves.

It was Fernando de Talavera who invited Juan Pegnitzer and Menardo Ungut, as
partners in the two best printing firms in Seville, to come to Granada to print the
Vita Christi of Francisco Ximenes. As all the treatises in the present book are by
Talavera, and the type is the same as in the *Vita Christi* and nowhere else used, this
book, although without typographical indications, was certainly printed at Granada
by the same printers and about the same year, namely 1496.

THE RULES OF SPANISH CHIVALRY

ALFONSO DE CARTAGENA, Bishop of Burgos

DOCTRINAL DE CABALLEROS.

Gothic Letter, double columns of 41 lines. Xylographic title: above, a large woodcut showing a king presenting a lance to a kneeling knight.

Folio, old vellum.

BURGOS, JUAN DE BURGOS, 6th May, 1497.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£275

Haebler 126. No copy of this rare edition in the Hispanic Society's Library.

Second edition of this most remarkable book, which contains the rules and formalities of combat between Knights-Errant. (The first edition was published at Burgos in 1487; it has no woodcut). The present copy of this rare book has a corner of the title-page repaired, and a small marginal repair on folio LVI.

'Alonso de Santa Maria de Cartagena, famous Spanish prelate, able politician, elegant writer, cultured poet and profound philosopher, was born at Burgos in 1384 and died at Villasandino on 23rd July, 1456. He was the son of Pablo de Santa Maria, an illustrious Jewish convert, who occupied the episcopal sees of Cartagena and Burgos, taking the surname of Cartagena when he acquired that bishopric.

'When the question arose as to the primacy between the Kings of England and Spain, he delivered a most eloquent oration in Latin, which not only established the preferential rights of the King of Spain over the King of England, but was received with general approbation. His friendship was solicited by all the Catholic prelates, including the partisans of Pope Eugene IV, and he was a favourite of Pope Pius II. About the year 1435, his father, who was then Bishop of Burgos, renounced the see, and the King (Juan II.) took the opportunity of appointing him to the vacancy.

'As a poet or troubadour, he won great fame at the court of John II, acting as judge in various literary disputes, his judgment being accepted by all. He was the author of many amorous compositions. To avoid gossip, he addressed the imaginary lady of his thoughts by the chivalrous name of Oriana.'

With regard to the laws of chivalry of which he writes, it is interesting to review some of the regulations governing this ancient institution. Originally, the education of the would-be knight began early. As the age of seven or thereabouts, he would be sent to the castle of some powerful baron, possibly the feudal lord of the child's father, there to receive instruction in accordance with his rank. He would be called



Doctrina e ins-
trucción de la arte
de caualleria:

upon to serve his lord as page, hand him his wine, and perform numerous domestic duties, which, however, were considered more noble than servile on account of the identity of the knight whom he served. At fourteen, he would pass to the rank of escudero (shield-bearer), receiving only a sword and silver spurs for his services; and from thence he would be required to accompany his cavalier on his travels, to the chase and military exploits. The escudero groomed the horses, looked after his lord's armour, and helped him to dress for battle or the tournament. He was always at hand to assist the knight to his feet in case of accident, and his lord's prisoners were placed under his care. He learned from him, in fact, everything connected with the use of arms, and horsemanship, taking the knight as his model in matters of bravery, generosity and courtesy. The escudero was allowed to wear the same sort of armour and use the same arms as the knights, but was not allowed a helmet, nor a cover for his lance, and to distinguish him further from the knights, he was not permitted to wear their boots, but small leather riding boots with silver spurs. His period of apprenticeship over, he generally attained the dignity of a knight at the age of twenty-one. The ceremony of 'arming' was quite simple until the twelfth century, consisting in the handing of arms to the neophyte by a knight, who was usually a baron, his feudal lord, and sometimes the king himself. The ceremony usually took place outside the latter's castle in the presence of a multitude. The sponsor or sponsors dressed the youth in his armour and helmet, buckled on his sword and strapped on his gilt spurs, and then one of the sponsors struck him a blow on the neck with the palm of his hand, this ceremony symbolising the idea that this would be the last time that the young knight could receive an injury without redress. After a few words of exhortation to be brave and loyal, he would promptly mount his charger without taking the reins, gallop round for a few minutes, and strike at a dummy with his weapons. With the crusades the ideal of chivalry became merged in that of religion, and the initiation of the knight became a more complicated affair, rather in the nature of a sacrament.

The three Spanish ancient Orders of Chivalry were those of Calatrava, Santiago and Alcantara, many privileges being granted to the knights, who were also regarded as members of a religious order. There were quaint rules regarding the enrolment of a knight: no woman, whether she was queen or empress, could appoint one herself, but she might order another knight to do so. Very minute instructions were issued with regard to the conduct of knights, and an interesting rule was that no man could be king who had not previously been an armoured knight.



CADigençant la diuina gracia foneh stampat lo present tractat en la insigna ciutat d' Herona per Johan de valdes esturiano. Son acabat en lany de nostre senyor MDil. cccclxxxvij. a. viij. de l'ioē bre.

XII

*UNIQUE GERONA INCUNABLE, ONE OF THE THREE
INCUNABLES PRINTED AT GERONA*

FLOR DE VIRTUTS E DE COSTUMS (In Catalan)

Gothic Letter, 29 lines to a full page. Ornamental woodcut initials. Woodcut on title-page consisting of shield, containing the title, framed by two lions with floreated tails, growling at each other.

Small 4to, vellum.

GERONA, JUAN DE VALDES, OF THE ASTURIAS, 9th Nov., 1497. £350

Haebler 276 (without seeing it).

The only known copy of this Catalan edition printed by Juan de Valdes (the third printer at Gerona), who seems to have printed only this book. The other two Gerona printers also issued but one book each.

Haebler was unable to trace a single copy of the book, and in his 'Bibliografia Iberica del siglo XV' could only quote Volger's incomplete description, adding the note: 'With great regret I am unable to give an exact description of this book or a reproduction of the types with which it was printed.'

Nothing apparently is known of Juan de Valdes outside of the colophon of this book. Haebler in his latest book on the 15th century Spanish printers, 'Geschichte des Spanischen Frühdruckes,' gives no details at all about him.

Mercera



XIII

WITH 36 REMARKABLE FULL-PAGE WOODCUTS

[ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA]

LA VIDA DE LA SERAPHICA SANCTA CATHERINA DE SENA

With 36 remarkable full-page woodcuts, including the title and the page containing the printer's mark.

4to, brown morocco, inside dentelle, g.e.

VALENCIA, JOFFRE, 17th December, 1511.

(See *Frontispiece and Illustrations overleaf*).

£550

This woodcut book, one of two finely illustrated Catalan woodcut books printed at Valencia by the famous printer Joffre, is illustrated in a magnificent and remarkable way.

A full description of this work, which has hardly ever appeared for sale, will be found in Vol. II (1915-20) of the *Bibliofilia*, edited by Miquel y Planas, Barcelona.

Palau was unable to cite any copy of this book in his *Manual*. There is no copy of it in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America, nor is there a copy in the British Museum Library.

The initials of the chapters of this work form the words: Frare Thomas de Vesach me Arromansada.

Segona



Terçera



‘THE EDICT OF FAITH’

INQUISITORIAL DECREE IN CATALAN AGAINST THE SHIELDING
OF HERETICS ISSUED BY DR. ANDRES DE PALACIO, INQUISITOR
OF THE KINGDOM OF VALENCIA

Folio broadside.

VALENCIA, PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE INQUISITION, March,
1512. £350

Before describing this Decree, we will quote Lea's definition of an *Edict of Faith* :

‘ A proclamation requiring, upon pain of excommunication, the denunciation of all offences enumerated under it, of which anyone might be cognizant or have heard of in any way. According to rule, this should be solemnly published every year in all parish and conventional churches; it kept the faithful on the watch for all aberrations, and rendered everyone a spy and an informer.’

The item offered for sale is unknown to Comin (*Bibliografia Valenciana*), and is a most rare publication, of extraordinary interest for the history of the Jews in Valencia after their suppression in that capital, and of the Moors before their suppression.

Nearly three centuries previously, the Jews had played an important part in helping the Aragonese King James I to conquer the city of Valencia (A.D. 1238). As a reward for their services, according to the Jewish Encyclopaedia, ‘ the King presented to some of them houses belonging to the Moors as well as real estate in the city and its precincts.’

The year of terror 1391 saw the abrupt dissolution of the flourishing Jewish community of Valencia. ‘ Valencia, the beautiful garden of Spain, became the refuge of vagabonds and adventurers from all parts of the country. People were attacked, robbed, and even murdered in broad daylight; and the time was one of complete anarchy.’

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that for a full century later Crypto-Jews must have continued to live in the city as well as the Kingdom of Valencia, adhering to the ritual and customs of their faith even after the year of the expulsion from Spain (1492), and depending upon the goodwill of their Christian neighbours who were aware of their heresies but declined to denounce them to the Inquisition.

This was so well known to the inquisitors that the 'Inquisitor against Heresy in the Kingdom of Valencia,' Dr. Andres de Palacio, found it necessary to issue this decree, or 'Edict of Faith,' threatening ex-communication and dire penalties on all who refused to denounce heretics. The faithful were enjoined to come before the Inquisitors within a given period, to inform against heresies practised by the Jews and Mahommedans, whether actually witnessed or merely heard of. The heresies enumerated were practically all connected with the Jewish faith, however; and were set forth in detail, to enable the informers to recognise the heretics. They were told that 'some persons follow the law of Moses, and express the opinion that it was a sound law.' These people likewise awaited the coming of the Messiah; celebrated certain Holy days and fasts; Purim, which the inquisitor terms the 'Festival of Queen Esther'; 'Tissabav' and 'Rosessena.' Every Saturday they wore their best raiment, 'changed their personal and household linen, and placed clean napery upon their tables.' They also went without bread at Easter; gave oil to the Jewish temple or other secret place of worship; ate certain animals and fish and rejected others as 'trefa'; and complied with certain other dietary and sanitary laws.

Any Christian failing to denounce those 'who say that Jesus was not the true Messiah, or Mary a virgin; or affirm other heretical errors; if some affirm that what they confessed before the Inquisitors was not true, or dissuade others from converting to the true Catholic faith; or wear silk apparel or pearls and jewels which they are forbidden to wear; or hold public office,' were to suffer excommunication. Moreover, if these Christians knew of any people 'who possess money or silver which should be confiscated for the crime of heresy,' they should inform the Receiver appointed by the Inquisition to receive confiscated goods.

'All ye faithful, who have seen or heard tell of these things and have foreborne to inform, in spite of bulls and indulgences issued by our Holy Father, are in great spiritual and bodily peril.'

The Edicts of Faith were to be placed outside the churches and bore a warning that they were not to be removed, under penalty of excommunication. Moreover, 'any person knowing of heresies such as were enumerated, or not, in the edict, and omitting to denounce the culprit, was to be summarily excommunicated, and could not be absolved by his confessor.'

O Mestre.



¶ Dom prior davy's Johãnes petri. Anrique anriquez
ayres de souza. Pedro de gouuea.

¶ Esta obra foy imprimida em Almerim
per Herman de campos alemã. Bombar
deyro del Rey nosso senhor. em o anno de
mil quinhentos e dezaseys. E se acabou a
treze dias do mes d'abril.

THE RULES OF PORTUGUESE CHIVALRY.

REGRA E STATUTOS DA ORDEM DAVYS

First Edition. Xylographic title. With large woodcut of St. Benedict, within ornamental woodcut border.

Small folio, morocco, gilt, doublures of brown morocco, inside dentelle, g.e.

ALMEIRIM, HERNAN DE CAMPOS, 1516.

£275

Magnificent copy, finely bound, of an exceedingly valuable and rare Portuguese publication.

Anselmo No. 439 quotes only two copies; there is another at the British Museum, and one at Harvard College. There is no copy in the Hispanic Society's library.

Typographically it is remarkable as an example of the very few works printed by Hernan de Campos, a printer (whose publications are limited in all to some ten works) who worked in Lisbon from 1509 to 1518, and occasionally printed at Setubal and Almeirim.

The subject matter of this book relates to the statutes of the Order of Avis, the principal and most romantic of the Portuguese orders of Chivalry.

See *Early Portuguese Books in the Library of King Manuel* (London, Maggs Bros.), Vol. I, pp. 300-321.

La gran
bestia ma
hometana



THE ONLY COPY KNOWN OF THE REPROBATION
OF THE MOORS

JUAN ALAMANY

OBRA DE FRAY JOHAN ALAMANY DE LA VENGUDA DE
ANTICHRIST. E DE LES COSAS QUE SE HAN DE SEGUIR. AB
UNA REPROBACIO DE LA SECTA MOHAMETICA. [Translated into
Valencian by Juan Carbonell]

On back of the title is a large woodcut showing "the great Mohamedan beast
with seven heads." Large woodcut device of the printer on the last page.

Small 4to, morocco.

VALENCIA, JUAN JOFFRE, 27th November, 1520

£52 10s

The only copy known of this translation into the Valencian dialect made by Juan
Carbonell: see Ribelles Comin, *Bibliography of Works in Valencian*, Vol. II, p.
153. Carbonell was the author of a work entitled 'The History of Joseph, son of
Eli and Spouse of the Virgin Mary,' printed at Valencia in 1502, of which also
only one copy is known.

Apparently this book, which treats of Antichrist, was regarded as being prohibited
by the Spanish Index of Forbidden Books, as a book with a similar title is listed in
the Index of 1559. This must have caused the book to be destroyed.



XVII

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE FIRST PLAYS TO BE ACTED
IN THE SPANISH THEATRE, OF WHICH ONLY ONE OTHER
COPY IS KNOWN

THEBAYDA AND YPOLITA

COMEDIA LLAMADA THEBAYDA NUEVAMENTE COMPUESTA
DIRIGIDA AL ILLUSTRE MAGNIFICO SENOR EL SENOR DUQUE
DE GANDIA

Title-page with large woodcut coat-of-arms and framed by four borders of different designs. With woodcuts in the text, representing scenes from the comedies.

Small folio, boards.

[VALENCIA? circa 1520].

£105

This is the first known edition of an excessively rare early Spanish dramatic publication, of which only one other copy is known, namely, the Grenville copy. Salva, who cites his own copy of the Seville edition of 1546, under No. 1436, describes the Grenville copy, which is now in the British Museum. According to Salva, Brunet and Palau, there seems to be no other known copy of this edition, but Gallardo and Barrera vaguely mention two editions between this, and that of 1546, without, however, having handled the copy described. The Marques de la Fuensanta del Valle possessed a very imperfectly transcribed manuscript copy of the *Thebayda*, and reproduced that text in his *Coleccion de libros raros* (Madrid, 1894), but the number of errata contained therein rendered its value negligible. It seems, therefore, that the original text is as rare as the original publications.

The item offered herewith consists of the text of the *Thebayda* and *Ypolita*, which runs on in consecutive foliation, and is complete in itself; but the British Museum (Grenville) copy is bound up with a third work, the *Serafina*, a separate piece with separate foliation, containing a colophon stating that it was printed at Valencia by Jorge Costilla in 1521. As the *Serafina* is printed in type and on paper similar to that of the *Thebayda*, it is probably the handiwork of the same printer and was published about the same time. The author's name does not appear in any of the three comedies, neither was it known to Nicolas Antonio, Garcia de Villanueva, or Pellicer, who mention these plays in their respective works on Spanish drama. Neither of these publications is mentioned in Serrano y Morales' chapter on Jorge Costilla, in his *Impresores Valencianos*; and no doubt its extreme rarity accounts for the fact that it is ignored by Hurtado in his *Historia de la Literatura Española*,

by Martin Hume in *Spanish Influence on English Literature*, and by Ticknor. The fact that Bartolomé Torres Naharro wrote *Serafina* at about this period, however, points to the extreme probability of his having been the author of the *Thebayda* as well. Hurtado, Hume and Ticknor all mention that Torres Naharro's comedies followed the style of the *Celestina*, which the *Thebayda* certainly does, not only being developed entirely in dialogue, but being based on a similar theme: 'the disasters caused by love'—which has inspired the author of *Thebayda* to evolve a curious medley of sentiments expressing the highest morality and the grossest indecency.

Salva gives a summary of the *Thebayda*, and describes the style as archaic and pure but declamatory, while deploring its anachronisms and indecencies. In view of this, it is of interest to note that Ticknor says of Naharro: 'All his plays have a versification remarkably fluent and harmonious for the period in which he wrote, and nearly all of them have passages of easy and natural dialogue, and of spirited lyrical poetry; but several are very gross.'

Hume describes Bartolomé de Torres Naharro as 'a Spanish soldier of fortune, who lived mostly in Italy. Copying from the Italian dramatic works he saw, he wrote eight comedies which were not only adapted for stage production, but . . . developed an intelligible tale by the action of several personages. These plays were at first represented at Naples (which belonged to Spain), and soon found their way to Spain itself. . . . Those of Torres Naharro led the way.'

Hurtado declares that very little is definitely known of Torres Naharro, but that he was born near Badajoz, was a linguist and a soldier, and died circa 1531.

Torres Naharro's works were subsequently banned by the Inquisition; and if, as seems probable, he was the author of *Thebayda*, this circumstance would account for the extreme scarcity of the work.

The *Thebayda* is probably one of the very first plays that were acted in the Spanish theatre, and in all probability they were given before an exclusive audience at some great man's house, as were those of Gil Vicente and Enzina.

XVIII

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION OF CORTES' EARLIEST EXISTING LETTER ON THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF MEXICO

HERNANDO CORTES

CARTA DE RELACION ENBIADA A SU S. MAJESTAD DEL EMPERADOR NUESTRO SENOR POR EL CAPITAN GENERAL DE LA NUEVA ESPANA

First Edition. Small folio, morocco, g.c.

SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 1522.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£1,400

First Edition of the second letter, giving an account of the conquest of Mexico from 1519 to October 30th, 1520. (Some words on last leaf in facsimile.)

[*Title in translation*]: 'Letter of information addressed to His Sacred Majesty the Emperor, by the Captain-General of New Spain, called Hernando Cortes; in which he gives an account of the lands and provinces, as yet undescribed, newly-discovered in Yucatan from the year XIX [1519] to the present, and subjugated to the royal crown of His Sacred Majesty. In particular he gives a relation of a visit to a very wealthy province called Culua, wherein there are many great cities and wonderful buildings and great commerce and riches. Amongst these is a city which is richer and more marvellous than any other, called Timixtitan, which is, by wonderful art, built upon a great lagoon. The king of this city and province is a very great ruler called Muteçuma; and here, events which are terrible to hear of, have befallen the Captain and the Spaniards. He gives a lengthy account of the vast empire of the said Muteçuma and of its rites and ceremonies and mode of service.'

This is the excessively rare and important first edition of the second letter of Cortes (in Spanish), which was written soon after his arrival in Mexico (dated Oct. 30, 1520), to the Emperor Charles V; the first letter he wrote (which is still believed to have been printed at the time) has so far not been discovered, in spite of diligent search for several hundred years. Cortes traces events in Mexico after his departure from Vera Cruz, when the Spaniards had been driven back from Mexico City. He devotes a great deal of space to his dealings with Montezuma and the latter's remarkable empire. Cortes compares Mexico to Spain, and names the country 'New Spain of the Ocean Sea.'

'The letter excited the greatest sensation at the Spanish court. The previous discoveries in the New World had disappointed the expectations which had been



Carta de relació ebiada a su. S. majestad del épa-
dor nño señor por el capitá general dela nueva spaña: llamado fernádo cor-
tes. En la q̄l haze relació d̄las tierras y prouicias sin cuêto q̄ hã descubierto
nueuamête en el yucatã del año de .xix. a esta pte: y ha sometido ala corona
real de su .S. A. En especial haze relació de vna grãdissima prouicia muy
rica llamada Culua: éla q̄l ay muy grãdes ciudades y de maravillosos edi-
ficios: y de grãdes tratos y riq̄zas. Entre las q̄les ay vna mas maravillosa
y rica q̄ todas llamada Timixtitã: q̄ esta por maravillosa arte edificada so-
bre vna grãde laguna. dela q̄l ciudad y prouicia es rey vn grãdissimo señor
llamado Auteecuma: dõde le acaecierõ al capitã y a los españoles espãto-
sas cosas de oyr. Cuenta largamête del grãdissimo señorio del dicho Aute-
tecuma y de sus ritos y cerimonias. y de como se sirue.

formed after the solution of the grand problem of its existence. They had brought to light only rude tribes, which, however gentle and inoffensive in their manners, were still in the primitive stages of barbarism. Here was an authentic account of a vast nation, potent and populous, exhibiting an elaborate social polity, well advanced in the arts of civilisation, occupying a soil that teemed with mineral treasures and with a boundless variety of vegetable products, stores of wealth, both natural and artificial, that seemed, for the first time, to realise the golden dreams in which the great discoverer of the New World had so fondly, and in his own day, so fallaciously, indulged. Well might the scholar of that age exult in the revelations of these wonders, which so many had long, but in vain, desired to see.'

In addition to the Harrisse-Barlow-Ives Church copy (now in the Henry E. Huntington Library) there are only two copies of this letter in the U.S.A., viz., in the John Carter Brown Library and the Lenox (New York Public) Library. In the rest of the world only four copies are known (British Museum, State Libraries at Vienna and Munich, and a library at Madrid).

There is no copy of this rare book in the Hispanic Society's Library.



Carta tercera de relaciō: embiada por Fernã
do cortes capitan ⁊ justicia mayor del yucatan llamado la nueva españa
del mar oceano: al muy alto y potentissimo cesar ⁊ iuictissimo señor dō
Carlos emperador semper augusto y rey de españa nuestro señor: delas
cosas sucedidas ⁊ muy dignas de admiracion en la conquista y recupe-
racion dela muy grande ⁊ maravillosa ciudad de Temixtitan: y delas
otras prouincias a ella sujetas que se rebelaron. En la qual ciudad ⁊ di-
chas prouincias el dicho capitan y españoles consiguieron grandes y se-
ñaladas victorias dignas de perpetua memoria. Assi mesmo haze rela-
cion como há descubierto el mar del Sur: ⁊ otras muchas ⁊ grãdes pro-
uincias muy ricas de minas de oro: y perlas: y piedras preciosas: ⁊ avn
tienen noticia que ay especeria.

*THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION OF CORTES' THIRD LETTER
ON THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF MEXICO*

HERNANDO CORTES

CARTA TERCERA DE RELACION: EMBIADA POR FERNANDO
CORTES CAPITAN Y JUSTICIA MAYOR DEL YUCATAN LLAMADO
LA NUEVA ESPANA DEL MAR OCEANO

First Edition. Folio, morocco, g.e.

SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 30th March, 1523.

£1,200

First Edition of the Third Letter, giving an account of the Conquest of Mexico, from October 30, to May 15, 1522.

The translation of the title is as follows:

'Third letter sent by Hernando Cortes, Captain and Chief Justice of Yucatan, called New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, to the most high and mighty Cæsar and invincible Lord Don Charles, Emperor ever august, and King of Spain our Lord, concerning the things which have happened and are worthy of admiration in the conquest and recovery of the very great and wondrous city of Temixtitan; and of the other provinces subjected to it which had revolted. In which city and said provinces the said captain and Spaniards obtained great and signal victories worthy of perpetual remembrance. There is also an account how he discovered the South Sea, and many other and large provinces, very rich in gold mines, pearls and precious stones; and a notice to the effect that there are spices.'

C Primer libro de don Polindo.



El espāta
ble Japān
darbūdeo



El prínci
pedō po
lindo.

Historia del inuencible cauallero dō **Po**
lindo hijo del rey Paciano rey de Numidia: e de las ma
rauillosas hazanas e estrañas aventuras que andā
do por el mundo acabo: por amores de la prin
cesa Belisla hija del rey Maupilio Rey de
Macedonia. La qual bistoria al re
demptor del mūdo encomiēdo.

THE ONLY PERFECT COPY KNOWN OF ONE OF THE RAREST
SPANISH ROMANCES OF CHIVALRY

DON POLINDO

HISTORIA DEL INVENCIBLE CAVALLERO DON POLINDO HIJO
DEL REY PACIANO REY DE NUMIDIA

Title in red and black, with three woodcuts.

Small folio, crimson morocco, gilt back, doublures of blue morocco, with gilt dentelle, g.c.

TOLEDO, 10th April, 1526.

£250

Heredia, No. 2491. Perez Pastor, *La Imprenta en Toledo*, No. 132. The copy in the British Museum is imperfect.

AN EXCESSIVELY RARE AND VALUABLE ROMANCE OF CHIVALRY, OF WHICH THIS IS THE ONLY PERFECT COPY KNOWN. Perez Pastor knew of only one copy, which lacked the title-page; and Heredia states that his copy, also lacking the title, was one of the only two copies known to bibliographers, adding that, in consequence of the missing title, 'nobody has as yet given a complete description of this volume.'

This romance describes the adventures of Prince Polindo, son of the King of Numidia, who encountered perils in Greece and Turkey, and came to grips with the formidable Darbundeo, for love of his lady, the Princess Belisia, daughter of the King of Macedonia.

Expositio threnorū. i. lamē
tationū Hieremie pphete necnō ⁊ nouēlectionum que
pro defunctis in ecclesia decantari solēt excepta hispali
ex Nicolao de lira per Petrū nuñez delgado p̄sbitērū.



PEDRO NUNEZ DELGADO

EXPOSITIO THRENORUM IN LAMENTATIONUM HIEREMIE
 PROPHETE NECNON ET NOVEM LECTIONUM QUE PRO
 DEFUNCTIS IN ECCLESIA DECANTARI SOLENT

Woodcut of the Crucifixion on title.

16 leaves, small 4to, morocco, g.e.

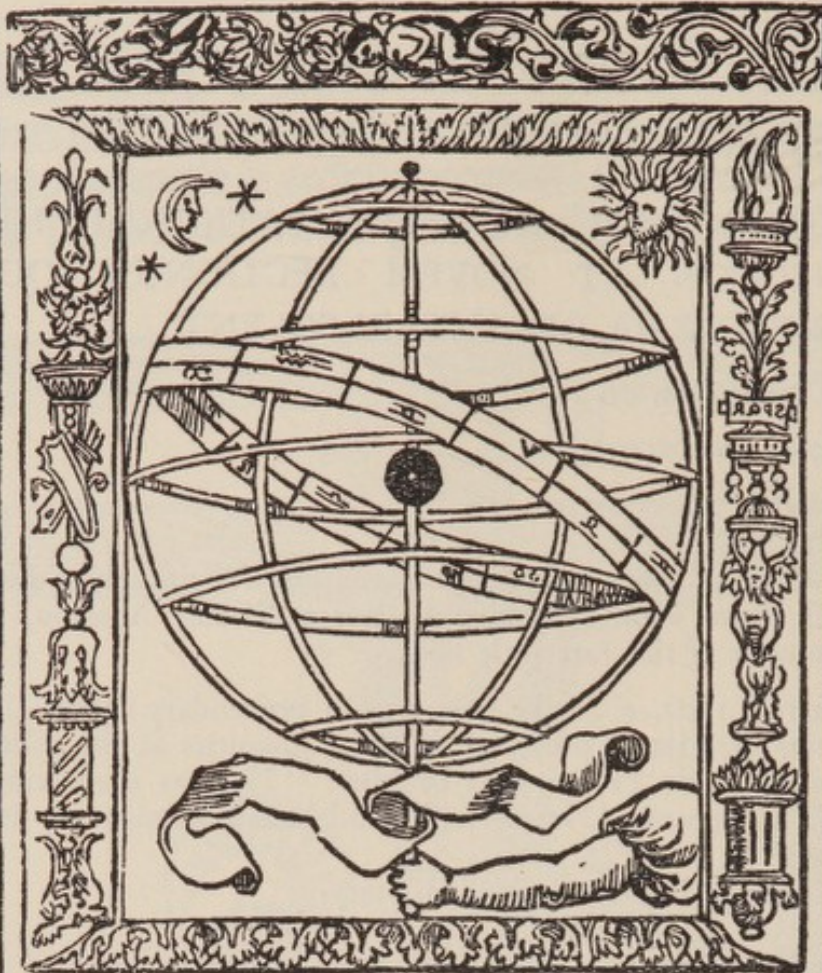
[SEVILLE, 1530].

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 330. Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense*, No. 292. The bibliographers cited above were only able to quote Nicolas Antonio, themselves having never seen a copy of this rare little book.

The author of this rare tract, a Seville poet, was a prebendary of his church, and succeeded the famous Nebrija as professor of the humanities at the college of San Miguel. His pupil, Luis de Peraza, says of him: 'He was most learned: and, after the great master Antonio [Nebrija] all Andalucian latinists are indebted to him.'

There is no copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.



Suma de geographia q̄
trata de todas las partidas ⁊ prouinci
as del mundo: en especial de las indias.
⁊ trata largamente del arte del marear
juntamente con la esfera en romance:
con el regimiêto del sol y del norte: ago
ra nuevamente emendada de algunos
defectos q̄ tenia en la impressiõ passada.

RARE SECOND EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK ON AMERICA
PRINTED IN SPANISH

FERNANDEZ DE ENCISO

SUMA DE GEOGRAPHIA QUE TRATA DE TODAS LAS PARTIDAS
Y PROVINCIAS DEL MUNDO: EN ESPECIAL DE LAS INDIAS. Y
TRATA LARGAMENTE DEL ARTE DEL MAREAR JUNTAMENTE
CON LA ESPERA EN ROMANCE: CON EL REGIMIENTO DEL SOL
Y DEL NORTE: AGORA NUEVAMENTE EMENDADA DE ALGUNOS
DEFECTOS QUE TENIA EN LA IMPRESSION PASSADA

Second Edition. Folio, original vellum.

SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1530.

£375

Harrisse 153. The compiler of the Church Catalogue only knew of two other libraries possessing copies of this magnificent book.

The rare Second Edition of the first book printed in Spain and in Spanish on America, and one of the earliest Spanish treatises on Geography. Besides giving a detailed account of the West Indies, Enciso describes the mainland of South America, and the Northern Coast of Labrador. His object in writing this work was to aid pilots and mariners in accomplishing discoveries, and also for the instruction of Charles V. The description of America was principally from his own observation.

Two editions appeared this same year. They were printed from different settings of type and show slight differences on every page, chiefly in the contracted forms of words. Copies of both editions are in the Lennox Library; the copy here described corresponds to its 'Ternaux' copy. The Church-Huntington copy has a manuscript note by Harrisse as follows:

'An extremely valuable and rare book. The only copy of it that I have yet seen in Europe was in the Salva collection at Valencia, Spain. It is rarer than the edition of 1519 . . . (signed) H.'

Harrisse is in error in giving this edition but fifty-eight leaves, a mistake which evidently arose through the misnumbering of the last folio.

¶ fent pofar fitti sobre lo castell de Sallas
nouamēt perdit Rey Ferrando edificat
¶ ab gran cautela feta fortaleza per pro

nim Rey conuocar grandiffim exercit
de passats cinquanta. Mil. homens de
caualle e de peu la mestriada gent ques



pugnaculo e clau de Cathalunya inex-
pugnabile. Ali que fou forçat lo magna-

creu fou james vista en aquesta terra.
Per que la serenissima Reyna dona Ista
l2 ij

PERE TOMICH

HISTORIAS E CONQUESTAS DELS EXCELLENTISSIMS E
CATHOLICO REYS DE ARAGO, E DE LURS ANTECESSORS LOS
COMTES DE BARCELONA. COMPILADES PER LO HONORABLE
HISTORIC MOSSEN PERE TOMICH CAVALLER

Title printed in red and black within woodcut border.

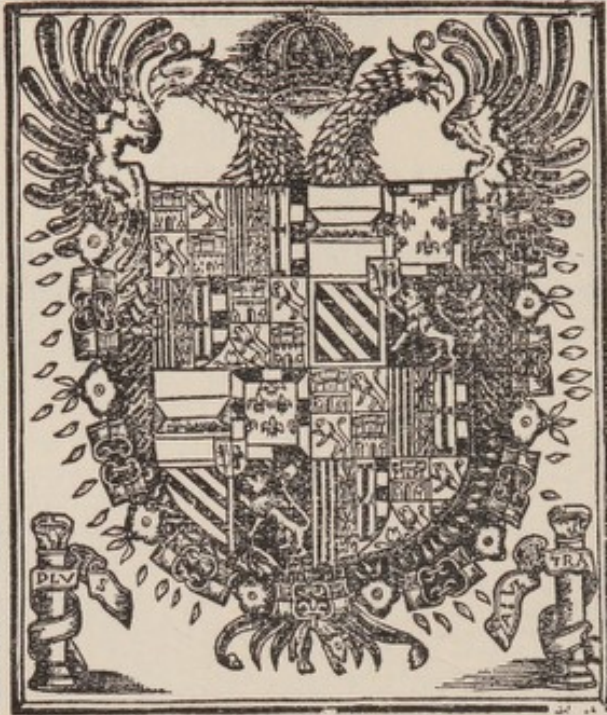
With 152 metal cuts and woodcuts.

Folio, vellum, g.c.

BARCELONA, CARLES AMOROS, March 12th, 1534.

£160

Chapter 50 of the Appendix treats of the discovery of America under Ferdinand and Isabella by Christopher Columbus, including Hispaniola, Cuba, as far as Mexico, and Saint Augustine.



**La historia general
de las Indias.**



Con privilegio imperial.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES

LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS

First Edition. Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. On folio X is a woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1535.

Harrisse, No. 207: 'This work is much fuller than that published in 1526. In this the author gives us nineteen books and eleven chapters of *Libro veynte y ultimo desta primera parte*. At the end is a *Carta missiva* to which the author, as was his usual practice, has attached his signature.'

Oviedo early visited America, where he resided for more than twenty years, crossing the Atlantic no less than twelve times. He was Governor of the Province of Cartagena and filled other high positions. The knowledge thus acquired of men and events gave him unusual opportunities of gathering information for this, his chief work. Authority was given him by the Emperor to demand from the different governors of Spanish America such documents as he might need for this work. He gives a vivid picture of conditions as they then existed, and his work is a vast storehouse of facts relating to the times. This is the source from which most writers have drawn their accounts of the early occurrences in the New World.

Together with:

LIBRO XX DE LA SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA GENERAL HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS, QUE TRATA DEL ESTRECHO DE MAGELLANS.

Large woodcut Arms on title.

VALLADOLID, FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, 1557.

Folio, magnificent copy of the two vols. bound in one, morocco, g.e. £550

This XXth Book, which was published separately, was intended to form the first part of Volume II, but in consequence of the author's death, no more was issued.



Segunda comedia

de Celestina: en la qual se trata de los
amores de vn cavallero llamado Fe-
lides: y de vna dōzella de clara san-
gre llamada Polādria. Onde
pueden salir para los que lie-
rē muchos y grādes auisos
q̄ della se pueden tomar.

Alhora nueuamēte im-
pressa y corrigida: y
historiada. Diri-

gida al muy illustrissimo señor: don
frāçisco de çuniga guzman: y de se-
to mayor. Duque de Bejar: marçs
de Ayamonte: y de Gibraltar. Lon-
de de Belalcaçar. y Bañares. &c.



FELICIANO DE SILVA

SEGUNDA COMEDIA DE CELESTINA EN LA QUAL SE TRATA DE
LOS AMORES DE UN CAVALLERO LLAMADO FELIDES Y DE UNA
DONZELLA DE CLARA SANGRE LLAMADA POLANDRIA

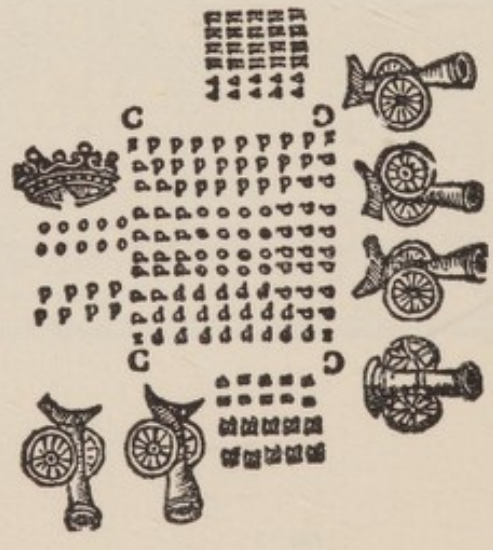
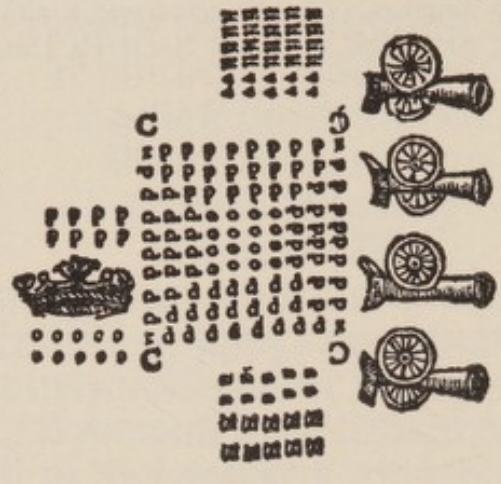
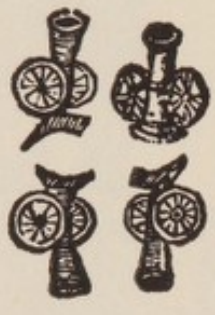
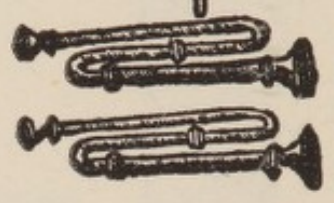
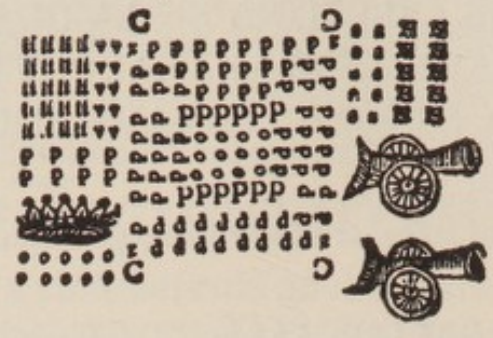
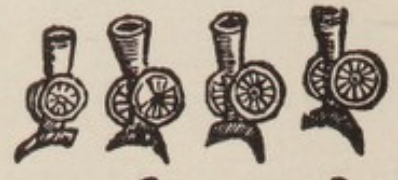
Numerous woodcuts in text.

Small 4to, morocco, arms on sides, crimson morocco doublures (by Chambolle Duru).

SALAMANCA, PEDRO DE CASTRO, 1536.

£200

Palau mentions a copy seen by Brunet, but apparently has not seen one himself. This edition was unknown to Barrera, *Theatro Antiquo español*. No copy of this edition in the British Museum or in the Hispanic Society's Library.



DIEGO DE SALAZAR

TRATADO DE RE MILITARI. TRATADO DE CAUALLERIA HECHO
A MANERA DE DIALOGO QUE PASO ENTRE LOS ILLUSTRISSIMOS
SENORES DON GONCALO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOUA, LLAMADO
GRAN CAPITAN, DUQUE DE SESSA, Y DON PEDRO MANRRIQUE
DE LARA, DUQUE DE NAJARA

4to, crimson morocco, gilt back, inside dentelle, g.e.

ALCALA, MIGUEL DE EGUYA, 1536.

£45

With numerous diagrams and cuts of military tactics.

No copy of this work in the Hispanic Society's Library.



Tractado llamado menor
daño de medicina: compuesto por el muy fa-
moso maestro Alonso Chirino: físico del
rey don Juan el segundo de Castilla: y su al-
calde y examinador de los físicos y curugia-
nos de sus reynos.

ALFONSO CHIRINO DE CUENCA

MENOR DANO DE MEDICINA

Fine woodcut on title-page.

Small folio, dark brown Spanish leather.

SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1538.

£55

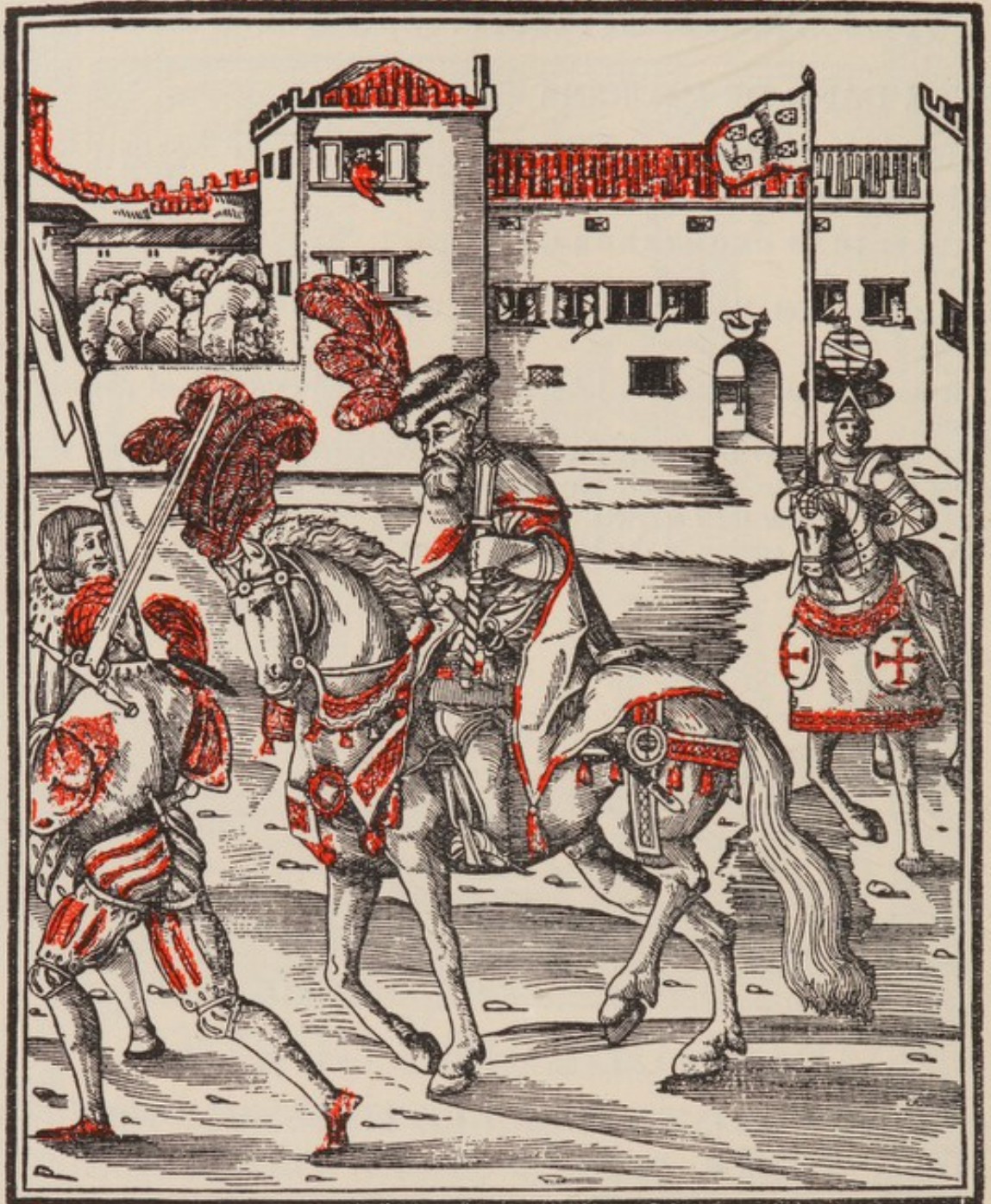
Palau (*Manual*, Vol. II, p. 363) could cite no copy of this work as having ever been offered for sale.

The author was physician to John II of Castile, and examiner of physicians and surgeons.

The interesting woodcut on the title-page represents the two brothers, Saints Cosmas and Damian, who were physicians by profession, and refused, on principle, to accept any fees for their services.

No copy of this edition in the Hispanic Society's Library.

Ho Preste Joam das indias.



Verdadera informaçam das terras do Preste

Joam, segundo vio e escreueo ho padre **Francisco Alvarez** capellã del Rey nosso senhor. **Agoza nouamête impresso** por mandado do dito senhor em casa de **Luis Rodriguez** lurreiro de sua alteza.

THE PORTUGUESE EMBASSY TO PRESTER JOHN

FRANCISCO ALVAREZ

HO PRESTE JOAM DAS INDIAS. VERDADERA INFORMACAM
DAS TERRAS DO PRESTE JOAM

With magnificent full-page woodcut on title printed in red and black. With printer's device on last leaf.

Small folio, red morocco, gilt, gilt back, with inside doublures of dark blue morocco (probably by Lortic).

LISBON, LUIS RODRIGUEZ, 22nd October, 1540.

£275

This book is a magnificent copy of what may be described as the first account of an Official Embassy to the romantic figure of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

'The Portuguese attempts to achieve the circumnavigation of Africa began in 1433, and in 1455, in a letter written in Portugal by the Genoese traveller Antonio Uso di Mare, we find the first allusion to the exact whereabouts of Prester John. In 1452 we hear of Abyssinian Ambassadors in Lisbon, in 1481 there is a second Embassy in Rome, and at length in 1487 Pedro de Covilham is sent by the King of Portugal to look for Prester John. After paying two visits to India he eventually arrived in Abyssinia in 1490. Though he was never allowed to return to Portugal, he sent many reports home to his King, and the question of the Ethiopian Prester John was settled once and for all.'

'The second Portuguese Mission, under Dom Rodrigo da Lima, who reached Abyssinia in 1520, was actually in response to a mission sent by the Queen Regent of Ethiopia under a certain Matheus, an Armenian. After a series of misadventures, extending over two years, he finally reached Lisbon in 1514.'

'The return mission (*with whom was Father Francisco Alvarez, the author and historian of this expedition*), took this same Matheus with it, but his ill luck pursued him to the end, and he died a few days after he landed at Massova. One of the results of Rodrigo da Lima's expedition which spent five years in the suite of Prester John was the compilation of this important work on the History, Manners, and Customs of Ethiopia.'

This excessively rare and beautifully printed book is fully described by King Manuel in Vol. II of his *Early Portuguese Books in the Library of H.M. the King of Portugal* (London, Maggs Bros., 1932).



Regimiento de sanidad de todas las cosas q̄ se comen y beuen con muchos consejos. Cōpuesto por el excelente medico maestro Miguel Sauonarola de ferrara interpretado de lengua latina: z Italiana en lengua Castellana por el prothonotario Fernan flores canonigo de la Iglesia collegial de Xerez de la frontera dirigido al yllustrissimo z muy excelente señor don Juan de Guzman Duque de Medina Sidonia z Cōde de Niebla. Año de. M. D. xli.

MICHAEL SAVONAROLA

REGIMIENTO DE SANIDAD DE TODAS LAS COSAS QUE SE
COMEN Y BEVEN CON MUCHOS CONSEJOS

With woodcut on title of Saints Cosmas and Damian.

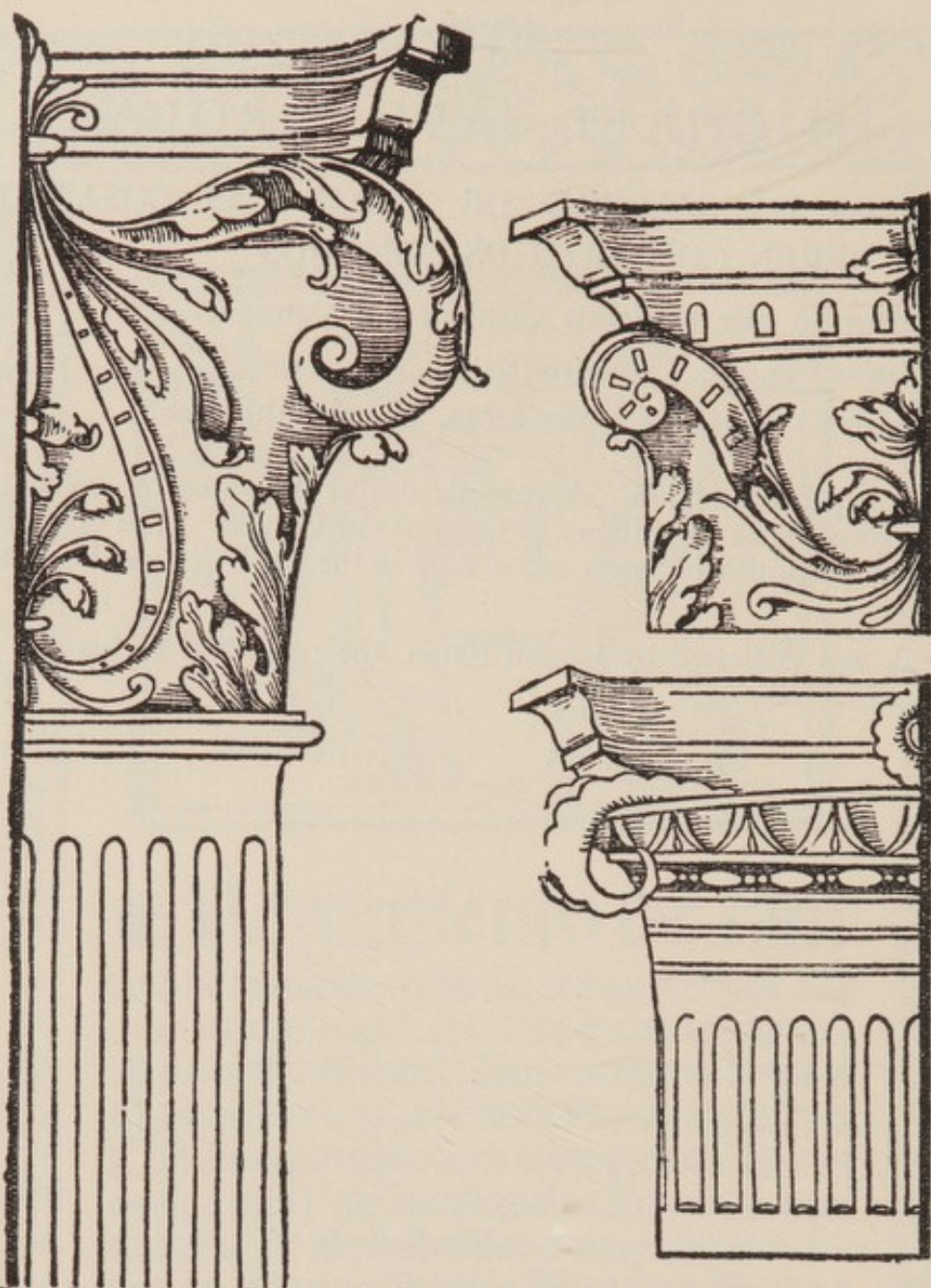
Small 4to, morocco, g.e. (Thibaron).

SEVILLE, DOMINICO DE ROBERTIS, March 8th, 1541.

£48

A fine copy in good condition. Apparently one of three known copies; this is the Mello copy, formerly in the Library of Canovas del Castillo. The only other copies are a copy in the British Museum and a copy in the library of the Hispanic Society of America.

The book was dedicated by Fernan Flores, the translator, to Juan de Guzman, Duke of Medina Sidonia.



En estos capiteles no busques medidas: porque no las tie-
 nen: ca solamente se ponen para mostrar sus diferēcias: no em-
 bargante que en todos se pueden guardar las reglas y medi-
 das/sobredichas.

FIRST ARCHITECTURAL BOOK PRINTED IN PORTUGAL

DIEGO DE SAGREDO

MEDIDAS DEL ROMANO. AGORA NUEVAMENTE IMPRESSAS Y ANADIDAS DE MUCHAS PIECAS Y FIGURAS MUY NECESSARIAS A LOS OFFICIALES QUE QUIEREN SEGUIR LAS FORMACIONES DE LAS BASAS, COLUMNAS, CAPITILES Y OTRAS PIECAS DE LOS EDIFICIOS ANTIGUOS

First Edition. Title in red and black within woodcut border. With one hundred woodcuts showing architectural details.

4to, morocco, inside dentelle, g.e.

LISBON, LUIS RODRIGUEZ, 1541.

£125

A magnificent copy of this very rare early architectural work, written in Spanish, although printed at Lisbon.

The only copies recorded are one in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America and a copy which is cited as being in the Lyceum of Coimbra.

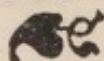
Of the second edition of this book, dated 1542, there are only two copies known.

Con privilegio imperial
y del rey de Portugal.



Tractado llamado fruto de todo 3133

sanctos: contra el mal Serpentino . Venido de la ysla Española .
Hecho y ordenado en el grande y famoso hospital de todos
los sanctos de la insigne y muy nombrada ciudad
de Lisboa . por el muy famoso maestro
Ruy d'áz de ylla . Tesoro de la
nombrada y gran ciu-
dad de Sevilla.



THE MOST IMPORTANT EARLY WORK ON SYPHILIS

RUY DIAZ DE ISLA, of Baeza

TRACTADO LLAMADO FRUCTO DE TODOS LOS SANTOS:
CONTRA EL MAL SERPENTINO. VENIDO DE LA YSLA ESPANOLA.
HECHO Y ORDENADO EN EL GRANDE Y FAMOSO HOSPITAL
DE TODOS LOS SANCTOS DE LA INSIGNE & MUY NOMBRADA
CIUDAD DE LISBOA

Second Edition. With woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page.

Small folio, half bound.

SEVILLE, ANDRES DE BURGOS [FOR THE AUTHOR], November 28th, 1542.
£175

The above edition is even rarer than the First Edition, and the copy we have is a large one, its only defects being that leaves 77 and 78 are in facsimile, and one or two pages are mended.

There are many curious and interesting contemporary annotations recording the experiences and recommendations of a former owner, a physician.

The translation of the most important passage relating to the origin of syphilis is as follows:

'Of the origin and birth of this serpentine disease of the Island Hispaniola. The disease appeared and was seen in Spain in the year 1493 in the city of Barcelona; the which city was infected and in consequence the whole of Europe, and the universe of all known countries which are within reach of one another; the which evil had its origin and birth of old in the Island which to-day is called Hispaniola; this island was discovered and found by the Admiral Don Christobal Columbus and up to the present there has been intercourse and communication with the people there.

'And as this disease from its nature is very contagious and easily communicated it was quickly seen in his own navy. And as this disease had never before been seen or known by the Spaniards, those men who felt pains and other effects of the said illness attributed it to the work they did at sea or to other causes according to what seemed fit to every single one of them. And at the time the Admiral Don Christobal Columbus came to Spain the King and Queen of Spain were in the City of Barcelona and as they (Columbus and his men) went there to give an account of their Journey and discovery, immediately the city was infected and the infection spread. . . . In the following year 1494 the most Christian King Charles of France hired many

people and passed into Italy, and among them were many Spaniards who had been infected by this said infirmity and they started to infect the army with this said infirmity. . . . In the Island of Hispaniola of old the Indians had called it Guaynaras also Hipas and Taybas and Ycas.'

In the dedicatory preface to King John III of Portugal, the author states that a million men at least had died of this disease because of their ignorance of the remedy (mercury and ointments) which might be prevented by the nations having their attention called to his treatise, which was founded on his experience of 40 years practice as a 'serpentine' specialist and over ten years as a salaried surgeon in the newly founded Lisbon hospital of Todos los Santos, attending to the great number of patients suffering from this unknown disease 'la enfermedad Serpentina,' which came from Hispaniola (San Domingo). Previously, the author had practised in Castille and Aragon as a specialist for syphilis, but he claimed that more cures were being effected at this Lisbon Hospital alone than in all the other hospitals of Europe combined. He further claims that all possible experiments and cures had been attempted by him wherefore he had been able to recognise the origin, definition and effects of the disease which was universal and affected all ages and conditions of men.

He had also distinguished three varieties of the disease, which had hitherto been unrecognised.

In an appendix the author goes into detail about the Hospital de Todos Santos at Lisbon and gives conclusive proofs of syphilis having come from San Domingo and that it was entirely unknown in Europe before 1493. In 1504 the author was given in writing a list of the drugs and the regime followed by the San Domingo Indians, and very logically claims that as the drugs and regime could only have been discovered by the uncultured Indians after generations of experience, they must have long suffered from the disease before 1493, at which period the disease first appeared at Barcelona in Columbus' Fleet. At the same date also cures were first made use of involving the use of the word '*buba*.'

The author concludes his praises of mercury by stating, 'I will say no more about mercury except that I earned 12,000 ducats by its use.' The 16th century physician who owned this copy has added to this a remark—'He knew well how to make a fine living, others do not!'

FIRST EDITION OF BOSCAN

BOSCAN AND GARCILASO DE LA VEGA

LAS OBRAS DE BOSCAN Y ALGUNAS DE GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA

First Edition. Title in red and black.

Small 4to, morocco gilt, g. e. (Trautz-Bauzonet).

BARCELONA, CARLOS AMOROS, March 20th, 1543.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£75

Fine copy of this *editio princeps*, which is 'extremely rare and valuable, and unknown to the majority of bibliographers,' according to Salva. Palau points out that the genuine first edition can be identified by the fact that folios Nos. XIX, XX, XXI, XXII and CXVIII are repeated (as in this copy)—an important point, as there are at least two other impressions which have been wrongly represented as the first edition.

The works of Boscan and his friend Garcilaso were published jointly by Boscan's widow, Doña Ana Giron de Rebolledo, and were not separated until 1577.

Juan Boscan Almogaver was one of the great lyric poets of Spain, who was responsible for the introduction of Italian technique into Spanish poetry. He is described by Menendez y Pelayo as 'a personage of capital importance in the history of letters . . . his destiny was singular and fortunate; his arrival was opportune; he entered into direct contact with Italy; he understood better than others the need for a literary renovation; he found a collaborator of genius (Garcilaso), and not only triumphed with him, but participates, to a certain extent, in his glory.'

Boscan was a native and a resident of Barcelona (1493-1542); took part in the disastrous expedition to Rhodes in 1522; and was considerably influenced in his literary career by the Venetian Ambassador, Andrea Navagiero, one of the most notable personalities of the Renaissance.

The present volume consists of three 'books' of Boscan's works, and one of Garcilaso's. The first book contains the compositions belonging to the traditional Spanish school; the second contains over ninety sonnets of the Italian school; while the third consists of compositions in *tercetas*. The selection of Garcilaso's works includes odes, elegies and sonnets.



LAS OBRAS

DE BOSCAN Y ALGUNAS DE GAR
CILASSO DELA VEGA REPAR

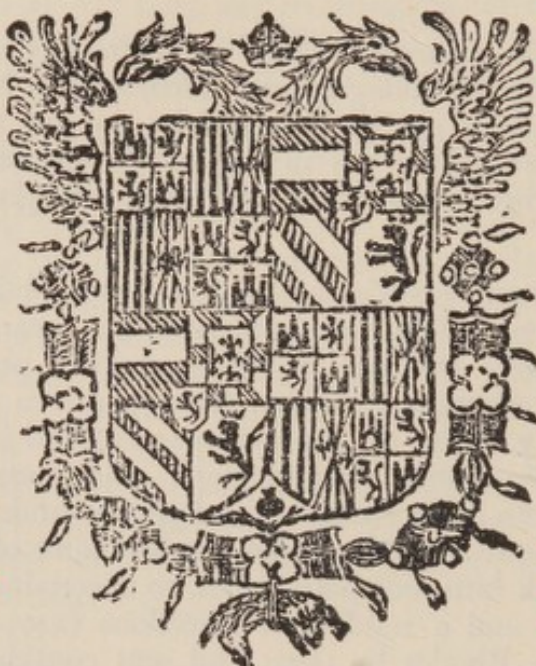
TIDAS EN QVATRO

LIBROS.

PLVS



PLVS



V L.
TRA.



V L.
TRA.

CVM PRIVILEGIO
IMPERIALI.



CARLE S. AMOROS

LUCIUS MARINEUS

SUMARIO DE LA SERENISSIMO VIDA Y HEROYCOS HECHOS DE
LOS CATHOLICOS REYES DON FERNANDO Y DONA YSABEL DE
IMMORTAL MEMORIA

First Edition. Gothic Letter. Small 4to, contemporary vellum binding.

SEVILLE, DOMINICO DE ROBERTIS, 1545.

£85

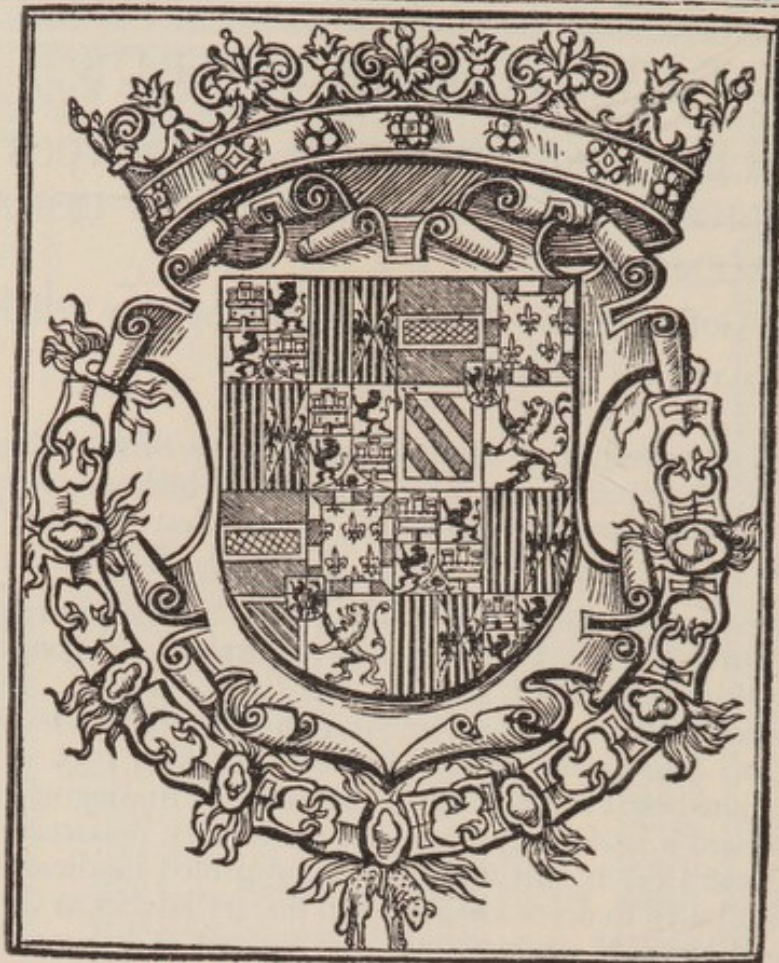
No copy of this excessively rare first edition is in the British Museum or Hispanic Society's Library. It appears to be quite unknown to bibliographers, many of whom have repeated Brunet's erroneous statement to the effect that the Toledo edition of 1546 is the first.

This book contains a detailed biography of the Catholic sovereigns, and there are chapters on Columbus's discovery of the new hemisphere, the conquest of the Canary and other islands in the Atlantic, etc.

Lucius Marineus was an Italian humanist and historian, who was born in Sicily—hence his name *Siculus*—in 1460, and died in Spain in 1533.

He was appointed by Ferdinand V to the post of historiographer and chaplain at court, and exercised a great influence upon the literary renaissance in Spain.

After the Queen's death, this *littérateur* accompanied Ferdinand on his voyage to Naples. He continued to act as chaplain and literary adviser at Court until the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and obtained a canonicate at Palermo in 1524. Most of his books were in Latin.



Arte de nauegar

en que se contienen todas las Reglas, Declaraciones, Secretos, y Avisos, q̄ a la buena nauegación son necessarios, y se deue saber, hecha por el maestro Pedro de Medina. Dirigida al serenissimo y muy esclarecido señor, don Phelipe principe de España, y de las dos Sicilias. 7c.

Con preuilegio imperial.

THE FINEST SPANISH WORK ON NAVIGATION

PEDRO DE MEDINA

ARTE DE NAVEGAR, EN QUE SE CONTIENEN TODAS LAS REGLAS, DECLARACIONES, SECRETOS, Y AVISOS, QUE A LA BUENA NAVEGACION SON NECESSARIOS Y SE DEVEN SABER

First Edition. Title printed in red and black. Woodcut maps and astronomical charts in text.

Small folio, calf, gilt (Salva arms).

VALLADOLID, FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, October 1st, 1545. £750

Harrisse 226. Fine copy of this rare first edition (corner of one leaf repaired).

The author may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship. He was entrusted by the King with the examination of pilots and sailing-masters for the West Indies, and taught navigation. This book was most popular and was translated into several languages.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST IS THE FULL-PAGE WOODCUT MAP OF THE WORLD IN WHICH FLORIDA, MEXICO, THE AMAZON, PERU, AND THE CITY OF LOS REYES (LIMA) ARE SPECIALLY NAMED.

The map may be taken as embodying the result of Spanish discovery in 1545, as reported to Medina by the pilots, with whom his official position as examiner brought him into constant intercourse. It shows the mouth of the Mississippi, and the lands around the river and Gulf of the Saint Lawrence, mentioning among other names 'TIERRA LABRADA,' 'FRANCIA NEUVA,' and 'BACALLOS.' NEWFOUNDLAND HAD NOT YET BEEN DISCOVERED TO BE AN ISLAND. THE RIVER SAGUENAY IS HERE INDICATED, A REMARKABLE FEATURE IN SO EARLY A MAP.



Seuillana medici

na. Que trata el modo cōseruati
uo y curatiuo de los q̄ abitā en la
muy insigne ciudad de Seuilla:
la q̄l sirue y a puecha pa q̄lquier
otro lugar de los reynos. Obra
ārtigua digna d̄ ser leyda. Ela ois
rígida al Illustriſsimo cabildo d̄
la misma ciudad. año. 48. D. flv.



RULES OF HYGIENE FOR ANDALUSIA

JUAN DE AVINON

SEUILLANA MEDICINA, QUE TRATA EL MODO CONSERUATIVO Y CURATIVO DE LOS QUE ABITAN EN LA MUY INSIGNE CIUDAD DE SEVILLA. [Edited by Dr. Nicolas Monardes]

First Edition. Title printed in red and black.

Small 4to, morocco.

SEVILLE, ANDRES DE BURGOS, November 5th, 1545.

£105

The only copies of this work we can trace are those in the British Museum, National Library at Madrid, and the Hispanic Society's Library. No copy seems to have occurred in the book trade since 1880. The book is so rare that it was reprinted for its contents by the society of Andalusian Bibliophiles in 1885.

The '*Sevillana Medicina*' is not only interesting for its contents: the hygiene and rules of living in southern Spain, but it is also most interesting for the archaic Spanish used. It was actually written (as is to be read in the author's prologue) at the command of Don Pedro, Archbishop of Seville, who died in 1370. The whole manuscript was finished in 1418, but the first publication was in 1545. The preface to the work is by the famous Dr. Monardes.

The chapters include the following:—

Chapter	1.	Air in general.	Chapter	18bis.	Of pork.
„	2.	Air in Seville.	„	19.	Of fowls.
„	5.	Accounts of illnesses to which Seville is subject.	„	20.	Of partridges and other birds and eggs.
„	8.	Eating and drinking.	„	21.	Of eggs, milk and butter.
„	9.	Of the quantity of eating.	„	22.	Of sweet-water fish.
„	10.	Of the custom of eating.	„	23.	Of beverages.
„	11.	Of bread.	„	24.	Of wine.
„	12.	Of barley and vegetables.	„	25.	Of the time of eating.
„	13.	Of fruit.	„	26.	Of the order of eating.
„	14.	Of vegetables.	„	28.	Of custom.
„	15.	Of mutton.	„	30.	Of age.
„	16.	Of joints.	„	31-38.	Of purging.
„	17.	Of preserving meat.	„	39.	Of blood-letting.
„	18.	Of goat's meat and beef.	„	41.	Of bathing. Etc., etc.



DIALOGO

QUE HABLA DELAS CONDICIONES DE
las mugeres. Son interlocutores Alethio que
dize mal de mugeres: y Fileno que las de
fiende. Va nueuamente corregís
do de algunas cosas mal so
nantes: q̄ en otras im
pressiones so:
liã andar.



CRISTOBAL DE CASTILLEJO

DIALOGO QUE HABLA DE LAS CONDICIONES DE LAS
MUGERES. SON INTERLOCUTORES ALETHIO QUE DIZE MAL
DE MUGERES: Y FILENO QUE LAS DEFIENDE

Title enclosed by woodcut border-pieces, and with two quaint woodcut figures.
Small 4to, green morocco, gilt.

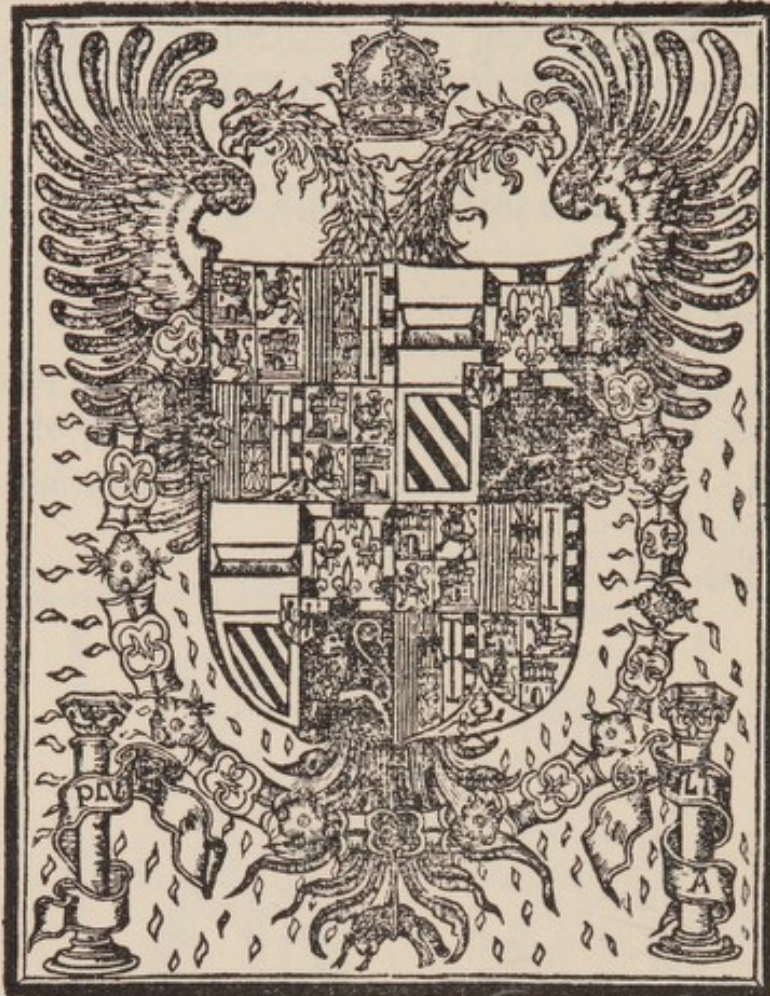
[TOLEDO, JUAN DE AYALA], 1546.

£115

This is apparently the only copy of this Spanish edition outside of Public Libraries.
There is no copy in the British Museum or Hispanic Society's Library.

Castillejo uses a rich, strong invective in this curious Satire on Spanish Women,
which was much relished in Spain.

Coronica delas Indias.



**La bystoria general de
las Indias agora nueuamente im
pressa corregida y emendada.**

1547



Y con la conquista del Peru.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES

CORONICA DE LAS INDIAS. LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS. Y CON LA CONQUISTA DEL PERU

Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. On folio X is a woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

A fine copy in the original calf.

SALAMANCA, JUAN DE JUNTA, 1547.

£650

This copy contains the additional title-page and text (23 leaves) of the *Conquista del Peru*, which is not always found with the *Historia General*.

This is no reprint of the 1535 edition printed at Seville by Juan Cromberger, but is an entirely new edition.

Argumento del dozeno acto.

Palermo Piçarro van a casa de Cornelia y Rosia para traer las a su estancia van por el camino temiendo topár cõ los criados de Policiano llegados a casa de estas mugeres las traen consigo, &c.



Hola Piçarro hermano salgamos y a de casa pesar de Lucifer, y vamos a traer aquella gente zilla a la estancia. Piça. A boca de forma me parece mas seguro porque si escandalo ouiere podemos tomar calças, ya me entiendes: que despecho del Rey Leon de Francia si me querria a sir' con nadie. El espada tengo hecha vn assador: vn broquel traygo sin aro, el guante parece arañuelo, pues el carquete sirve agora de ornal. Blanca para comprar armas, rape el diablo la que yo

[LUIS HURTADO DE TOLEDO]

TRAGEDIA POLICIANA. EN LA QUAL SE TRACTAN LOS MUY
DESDICHADOS AMORES DE POLICIANO E PHILOMENA

First Edition. Title in red and black, woodcuts in text, representing scenes from the play.

Small 4to, crimson morocco, inside dentelles, g.e. (by Bedford).

TOLEDO, A COSTA DE DIEGO LOPEZ, 1547.

£120

Palau's *Manual* (VII, 62) only cites the copy described by Wolfe who suggests that the author's name is revealed in acrostic-fashion, in four preliminary stanzas; the initial letters of these lines spelling 'El Bachiller Sebastian Fernandez.'

Perez Pastor (*Imprenta en Toledo*), who cites this edition under No. 221, attributes the work to Luis Hurtado de Toledo, whose name appears in the epilogue to the second edition, and Barrera is of the same opinion.

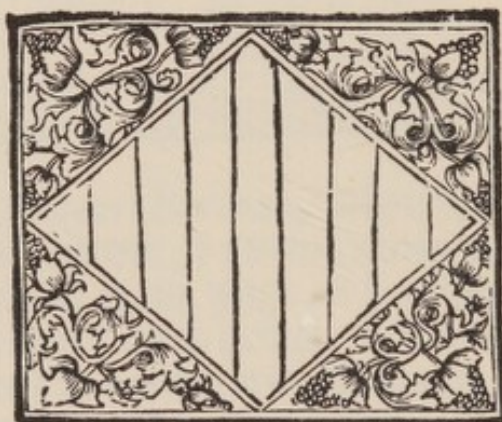
No copy in the British Museum or Hispanic Society's Library.



Chroniques de Es

paya fins aci no diuulgades: que tractada No
bles e Inuictissima Rey s dels Bots: y gestes
de aquella: y dels L'otes de Barcelona: e Rey s
de Arago: ab moltes coses dignes de perpetua
memoria. Compilada per lo honorable y discret
mossen Pere Miquel Carbonell: Escriua y Ar-
chiuer del Rey nostre senyor. e Notari publich
de Barcelona. Nouament imprimida en lany.

M.D.xlvij.



PERE MIGUEL CARBONELL

CHRONIQUES DE ESPANYA QUE TRACTA DELS NOBLES E INVICTISSIMS REYS DELS GOTS: Y DELS CONTES DE BARCELONA: E REYS DE ARAGO

First Edition. Title printed in red and black within woodcut border, with woodcuts and woodcut initials.

Folio, old calf, gilt back.

BARCELONA, CARLES AMORES, (November 15th, 1546), 1547. £105

A very fine copy of Carbonell's important Catalan history which is usually found in very poor state.



*Coloquio de
las Damas.*

agora nucuamēte corre
gido y emendado.

*M.D.XL.
VIII.*



XL

LIFE OF A COURTESAN

*FORBIDDEN BY THE SPANISH INQUISITION (LISTED IN THE
FIRST INDEX OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS, 1559)*

PEDRO ARETINO

COLOQUIO DE LAS DAMAS

First Spanish Edition. Small 8vo, red morocco gilt, g.e.

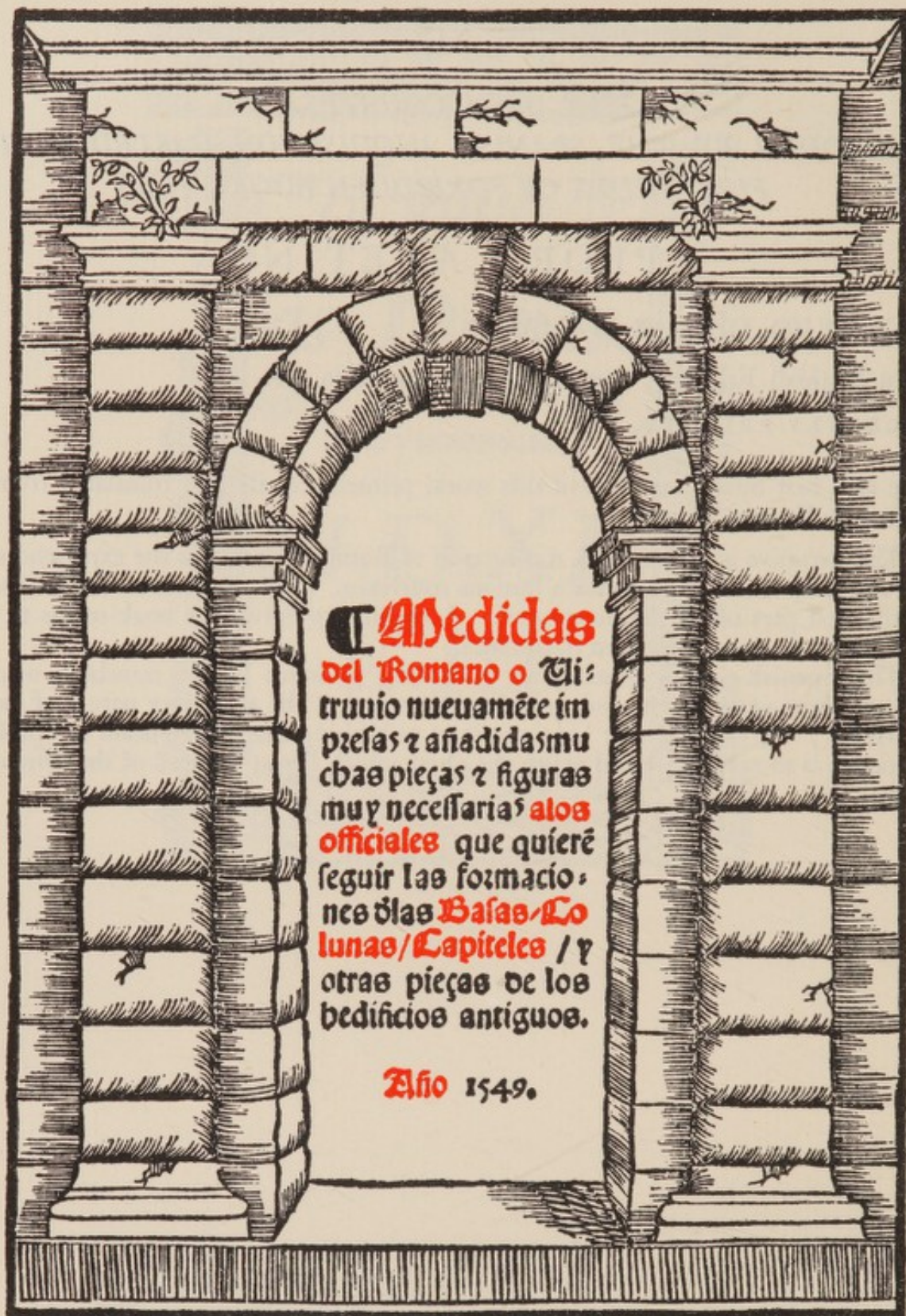
SECRETLY PRINTED, 1548.

£85

The rare first Spanish edition of this work, printed secretly and translated from the Italian by Fernan Xuarez.

The narrative is by Lucrecia, a courtesan of Rome, who relates the experiences and the tricks by which she became a famous courtesan. It is the famous third *Giornata* of the first part of the *Ragionamenti*. According to Salva, the book seems to have been printed surreptitiously at Salamanca.

This Spanish edition contains an interesting prologue by the translator who has written three verses at the end, pointing the moral of the transitory nature of earthly pleasures. He explains that his purpose in publishing this contribution to 'profane' literature is to reveal to blind youth the abyss which lies at the end of the downward path.



C Medidas
del Romano o Tri-
truuio nueuamête im-
presas z añadidas mu-
chas piezas z figuras
muy necesarias **alos**
oficiales que quierê
seguir las formacio-
nes ô las **Basas/Co-**
lunas/Capiteles / y
otras piezas de los
bedificios antiguos.

Año 1549.

DIEGO DE SAGREDO

MEDIDAS DEL ROMANO O VITRUUIO NUEUAMENTE IMPRESAS
& ANADIDAS MUCHAS PIECAS & FIGURAS MUY NECESSARIAS
A LOS OFFICIALES QUE QUIEREN SEGUIR LAS FORMACIONES
DE LAS BASAS, COLUNAS, CAPITILES Y OTRAS PIECAS DE
LOS HEDIFICIOS ANTIGUOS

Title in red and black within woodcut border, and 105 woodcuts showing architectural details.

4to, original vellum.

TOLEDO, EN CASA DE JUAN DE AYALA, 1549.

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 370. Not in the Hispanic Society's Library.

The illustrations vary considerably as to detail and ornamentation from those in the first edition, printed at Lisbon in 1541 (see No. xxx in this Catalogue).

L A S
O B R A S
D E B O -
S C A N,

Y A L G V N A S D E
Garcilasso dela Vega, Reparci-
das en quatro libros.

A D E M A S, Q V E A Y
muchas añadidas van, mejor
corregidas, & mas complidas, y
en mejor orden, que hasta agora
han sido impressas.



EN LEON,
Empremidas por Iuan Frellon,
M. D. XLIX.

BOSCAN AND GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA

LAS OBRAS DE BOSCAN, Y ALGUNAS DE GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA. ADEMAS QUE AY MUCHAS ANADIDAS VAN, MEJOR CORREGIDAS Y MAS COMPLIDAS, Y EN MEJOR ORDEN, QUE HASTA AGORA HAN SIDO IMPRESSAS

Narrow 8vo, crimson morocco, inside dentelle, g.e.

LYONS, JEAN FRELLON, 1549.

£25

This edition contains the *Mar de Amor* and *La Conversion*, by Boscan, and other additional poems which are not included in the *editio princeps*.



Aqui se cõtienē vnos

auisos y reglas para los confesores q̄
oyeren confesiones de los Españo
les que son / o han sido en cargo a
los Indios de las Indias del
mar D ceano: colegidas por
el obispo de Chiapa don
fray Bartholome de las
casas / o casaus y de la
orden de Sancto
Romigo.

() ✝ ()

*A COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE WORKS
OF THE 'PROTECTOR OF THE INDIANS'*

BARTHOLOME DE LAS CASAS

COMPLETE SET OF HIS RARE AMERICAN TREATISES, namely:—

- (I) Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de la Indias.
- (II) Lo que se sigue es un Pedaço de una carta, etc.
- (III) Entre los remedios que don fray Bartolome de las Casas, etc.
- (IV) Aqui se contiene treynta proposiciones muy juridicias, etc.
- (V) Aqui se contiene vna disputa . . . entre el obispo, etc.
- (VI) Un tratado sobre la materia de los Indios.
- (VII) Aqui se contiene unos avisos y reglas para los confesores.
- (VIII) Principia quedam ex quibus procedendum est in disputationibus.
- (IX) Tratado comprobatorio del Imperio soberano.

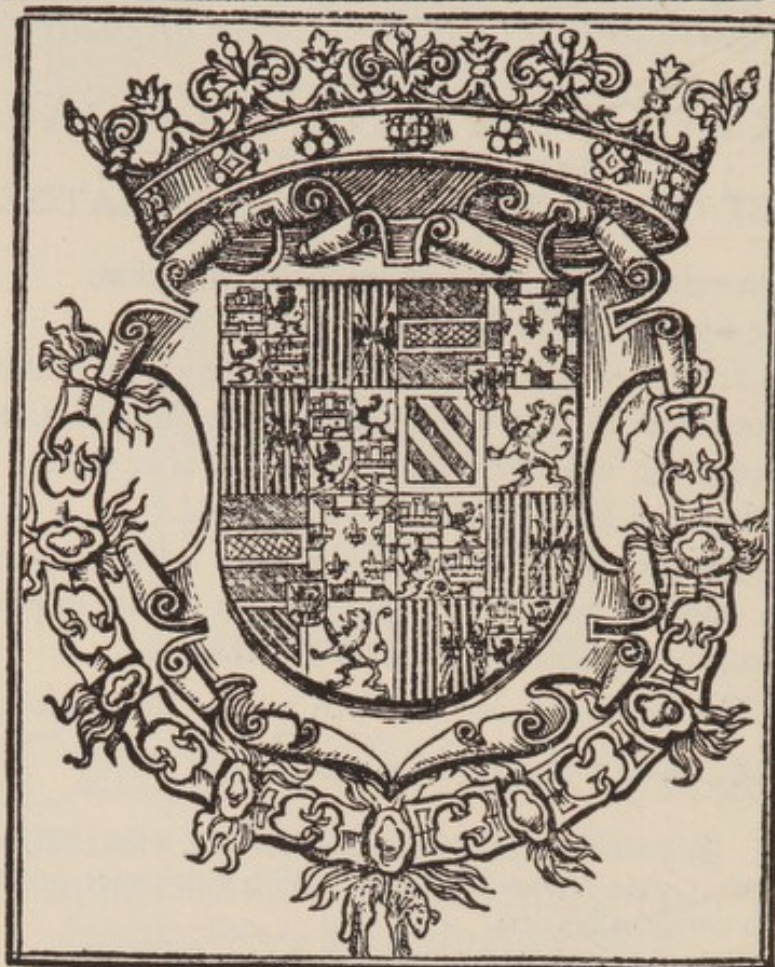
First Editions. The nine parts as issued, in 1 vol., 4to, morocco, gilt.

SEVILLE, TRUGILLO, 1552-3.

£175

EXCESSIVELY RARE. A COMPLETE SET OF THESE ORIGINAL TREATISES, CONTAINING THE NINE PARTS AS ISSUED. ALL FIRST EDITIONS. With title-pages nearly all printed in red and black with woodcut borders.

Bartholome de Las Casas, the Apostle to the Indians of the Sixteenth Century, was born in Seville in 1474 and died at Madrid in 1566. In 1502 he went with Nicholas de Ovando to Hispaniola, where he settled. In 1511 he went as curate to a village in Cuba. He soon began to preach against the wrongs committed by the Spaniards against the natives under a system of slavery the most cruel and destructive the world has ever known. Unable, by any means in his power, to check this cruelty, in 1515 he returned to Spain to make a personal appeal to his sovereign. Ferdinand's death, which happened soon after his arrival in Seville, put an end to his hopes in this direction, but he found sympathetic friends in Cardinals Ximenes and Adrian, the Regents, though he encountered general hostility to his views.



PARTE PRIMERA

**Dela chronica del Peru. Que tracta la demarca-
cion de sus prouincias: la descripcion dellas. Las
fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades. Los ritos y
costumbres de los indios. y otras cosas estrañas
dignas de ser sabidas. Fecha por Pedro d Cleça
de Leon vezino de Seuilla.**

1553.

Con pautlegio Real.

PEDRO DE CIEZA DE LEON

PRIMERA PARTE DE LA CRONICA DEL PERU. QUE TRACTA LA DEMARCACION DE SUS PROVINCIAS: LA DESCRIPCION DELLAS. LAS FUNDACIONES DE LAS NUEVAS CIUDADES. LOS RITOS Y COSTUMBRES DE LOS INDIOS

First Edition. Title in red and black. Numerous woodcuts in text depicting scenes from the life of the Spanish settlers in Peru.

Folio, morocco, gilt back, g.e.

SEVILLE, MARTIN DE MONTESDOÇA, 1553.

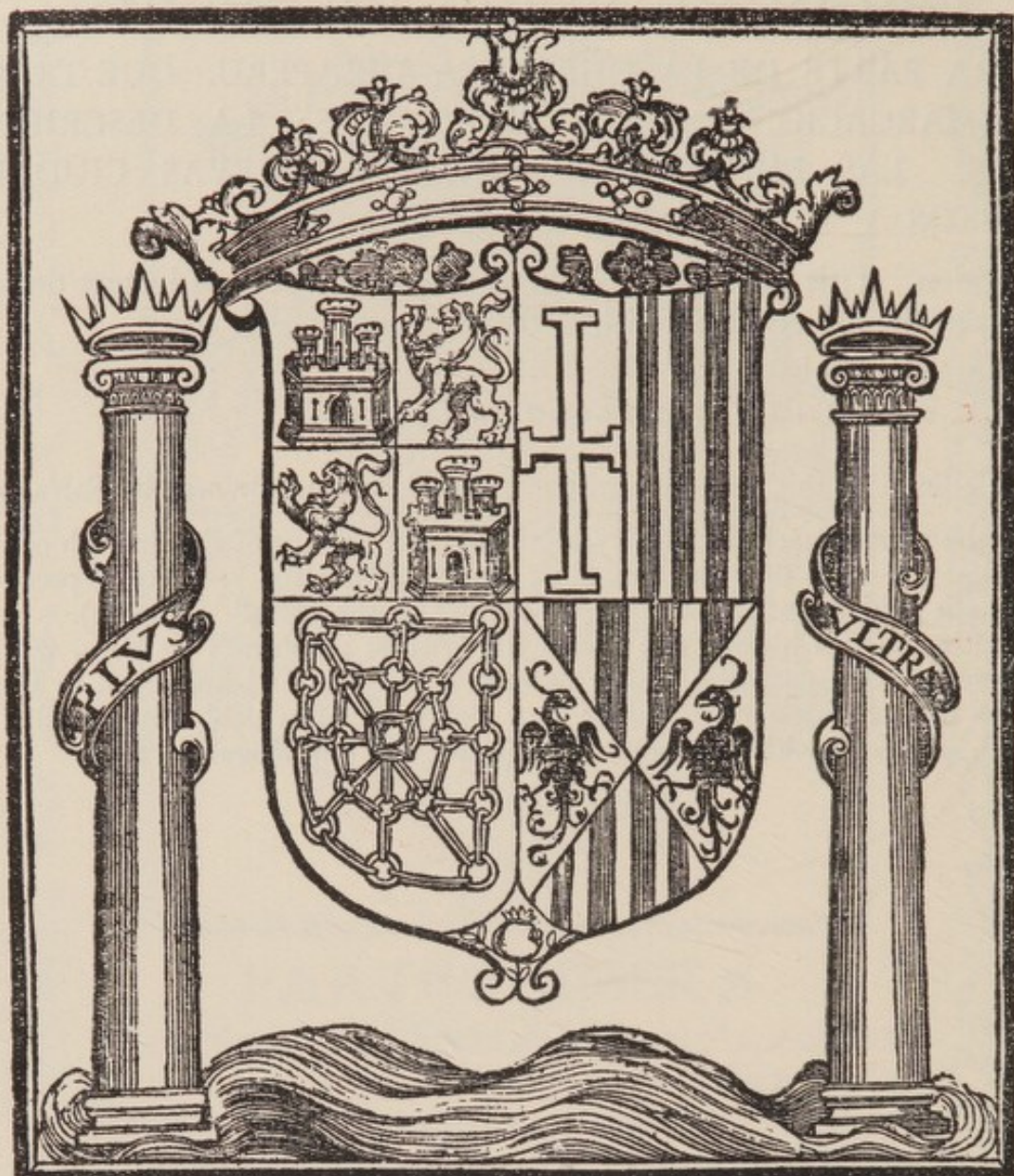
£125

The first edition of this notable work; mentioned, but not owned, by Salva (3293).

'One of the most remarkable literary productions of the age of the Spanish conquest in America. It is, in fact, the only book which exhibits the 'physical aspect of the country as it existed under the elaborate culture of the Incas.' (Sabin).

The author of this history was one of the greatest authorities on Peru, where he spent 16 years. He started this work at Popayan in 1541 and finished it in Lima in 1550; the full chronicle consisted of four volumes, of which only the first was published, and deals with the geography, history and ethnology of Peru.

HISPANIA VICTRIX.



PRIMERA Y SEGUNDA PARTE
de la historia general de las **Indias** cō todo el descubrimiento, y cosas notables que han acaescido dende que se ganaron hasta el año de 1557. Con la conquista de Mexico y de la nueva España.

En Medina del Campo, por Guillermo de Millás. 1557

*THE GREAT HISTORY OF AMERICA BY THE SECRETARY OF
HERNANDO CORTES*

LOPEZ DE GOMARA

PRIMERA Y SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS CON TODO EL DESCUBRIMIENTO, Y COSAS NOTABLES QUE HAN ACAESCIDO DENDE QUE SE GANARON HASTA EL AÑO DE 1551. CON LA CONQUISTA DE MEXICO, Y DE LA NUEVA ESPANA

Title, in red and black, with the Arms of Spain; large woodcut of a bison.

The 2 parts in 1 vol., folio, calf.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, GUILLERMO DE MILLIS, 1553.

£225

No copy in the British Museum Library.

The First Part relates to the subjugation of Peru. The Second Part gives an account of the Conquest of Mexico, and is that portion of the work by which its author is best known.

This great historical work is indispensable to the student of Spanish affairs in America after the Conquest, and affords us the most authentic views of the primitive condition of the Indians before tyranny had crushed, or European civilisation had corrupted them.

As the result of a Royal decree signed by Philip II as Prince, in 1554, the existing copies of Gomara's History were withdrawn from circulation, and their sale was prohibited; but later on, the work was regarded as one of the best on the Indies, and reprints were authorized.

Gomara was one of the earliest and at the same time one of the ablest of the Spanish historians of the New World. In 1540 he was the Chaplain and Secretary to Cortes, his connection with whom gives value to his work, especially as he had then access to many documents which have since disappeared.

A fine copy, with only two slight defects, viz., the blank margin of title and first leaf restored and some facsimiling to the first two leaves.



Comedia llamada Sel/
uagia. En q̄ se introduzē los amores d̄ vn cauallero
llamado Seluāgo: con vna y lltre dama dicha
y labela: efetuados por Dolosina alcabueta
famosa. E opuesta por Aldō de vs
llagas Seluago. Estudiante.



ALONSO DE VILLEGAS SELVAGO

COMEDIA LLAMADA SELVAGIA, EN QUE SE INTRODUCEN
LOS AMORES DE UN CAVALLERO, LLAMADO SELVAGO, CON
UNA YLUSTRE DAMA DICHA YSABELA EFETUADAS POR
DOLOSINA, ALCAHUETA FAMOSA

First Edition. Title in red and black.

Small 4to, crimson morocco, inside dentelle, g.c. (by Thibaron-Joly).

TOLEDO, JOAN FERRER, 1554.

£125

Perez Pastor, No. 275. Palau only cites the Salva-Heredia copy, which is now at the British Museum. No copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

THE EXTREME RARITY OF THIS EDITION is explained by the fact that the author, who wrote it as a student at the age of twenty (as recorded in acrostic form in the preliminary verses), having considerably curbed the freedom of his style in later years, resolutely searched for copies of this first edition and destroyed every one that came into his hands, after the publication of his *Flos Sanctorum* (1578).



Comedia llamada

Florinea: que tracta de los amores del buen duque Floriano, cō la linda y muy casta y generosa Belisea, nueuamēte hecha: muy graciosa y sentida, y muy prouechosa para auiso de muchos. Compuesta por el bachiller Ioan Rodriguez Florian. Vista y examinada, y con licēcia impressa



Vendense en Medina del Campo
en casa de Adrian Ghemart.



JUAN RODRIGUEZ FLORIAN

COMEDIA LLAMADA FLORINEA, QUE TRACTA DE LOS AMORES DEL BUEN DUQUE FLORIANO, CON LA LINDA Y MUY CASTA Y GENEROSA BELISEA

First Edition. Title in red and black.

Small 4to, old brown calf.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, GUILLERMO DE MILLIS, 1554.

£125

Salva (No. 1380) describes this book as *excessively rare*, and reproduces the title-page of his copy, which lacked the line giving the author's name. It was for this reason that he 'did not know why Ticknor calls the author Rodriguez Florian, since the dedication gives his name simply as Juan Rodriguez.'

This work is a dramatic composition in prose, with some verse interspersed, and is divided into forty-three scenes. The author's object was to imitate the style of the *Celestina*. 'Some of the scenes are as indelicate as any in the *Celestina*; but it ends with an honourable love-match between Floriano and Belisea, the hero and heroine of the drama, and promises to give their wedding in a continuation, which, however, never appeared.'

THE GREAT HISTORY OF AMERICA BY THE SECRETARY OF
HERNANDO CORTES; WITH AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS AND
ADDITIONS BY GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, THE INCA, AND
MANUSCRIPT ANNOTATIONS AND CORRECTIONS BY 'A
CONQUISTADOR OF PERU,' ONE OF THE COMPANIONS OF
FRANCISCO PIZARRO

LOPEZ DE GOMARA

LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS Y NUEVO MUNDO, CON
LA CONQUISTA DEL PERU Y DE MEXICO

Title in red and black, with woodcuts.

Folio, calf.

SARAGOSSA, EN CASA DE PEDRO BERNUZ, 1554.

£300

A remarkable copy, with numerous autograph corrections and additions by Garcilasso de la Vega, *the Inca*, and other manuscript annotations by an anonymous 'Conquistador of Peru.'

The Inca often disagrees with Lopez de Gomara's details and comments, and this was the occasion of his making this very annotated copy, which is even referred to by him in his own book, '*Comentarios Reales*' (Book IX. Chapter 38).

One of the many interesting notes by Garcilasso refers to the phonetic pronunciation and meaning of native words, and he attacks Lopez de Gomara for misunderstanding some words.

In another case (Chapter 196), where the author writes: 'They are liars, thieves, cruel, ungrateful, without honour, shame, charity, or virtue,' Garcilasso writes the following note: 'He writes from hearsay and tells a thousand untruths . . . he simply says whatever comes into his head and wrote down lies prejudicing *caballeros* who were very worthy, and therefore the book and the author merit burning.'

J. Fitzmaurice Kelly, who has devoted a monograph to *the Inca*, writes:

'*El Inca* Garcilasso de la Vega is the first South American who has won for himself a permanent place in the history of Spanish Literature. The story of his early years spent amongst the Incas and the *Conquistadores*, forms a background to which his memory must have gratefully turned, when, as an old man, Garcilasso de la Vega strove to finish his histories of Peru.'

*esta nota de Villa castin con la mona la puso un conquistador del Peru. y yo alance al Villacastin
tenia menos dos dientes los delanteros altos q̄ la mona le describe de la pedrada dos hijos suyos fuerō
mis condiscipulos de leer y escribir.*

Garcilasso

PAOLO GIOVIO, Bishop of Nocera

LIBRO DE LA VIDA Y CHRONICA DE GONZALO HERNANDES DE
CORDOBA, LLAMADO POR SOBRENOMBRE EL GRAN CAPITAN.
. . . AGORA NUEVAMENTE TRADUZIDO EN ROMANCE
CASTELLANO POR PEDRO BLAS TORRELLAS

Second Edition. Small 8vo, in a charming contemporary morocco binding.

ANTWERP, GERARDO SPELMANNO, 1555.

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

£42

This is the edition which was jointly issued by Spelmanno and Guillermo Simon, to whom the licence for printing was given in Brussels on 8th November, 1554. The first edition was printed in Saragossa in 1553; the only known copy being at the National Library in Madrid.

This is one of the most pleasing books on the life and valiant exploits of *el Gran Capitan*, Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, the celebrated Spanish hero of the Granada war and a score of fifteenth-century campaigns.
No copy in the Hispanic Society's Library or in the British Museum.

LIBRO DELA
VIDA Y CHRONI-
ca de Gonçalo Hernandez

de Cordoba, Llamado por sobrenombre el Gran
Capitan. Por Pablo Iouio Obispo de No-
cera. Agora nueuamente traduzi-
da en Romance Castellano
por Pedro Blas
Torrellas.



EN ANVERS.

Por Gerardo Spelmanno ala enseña dela
mançana dorada. 1555.

Con Preuilegio de Su M.

L

THE FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA
 THE FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE
 UNITED STATES, AND THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF
 THE RIO DE LA PLATA REGIONS

ALVAR NUNEZ CABEZA DE VACA

LA RELACION Y COMMENTARIOS DEL GOVERNADOR ALVAR
 NUNEZ CABECA DE VACA, DE LO ACAESCIDO EN LAS DOS
 JORNADAS QUE HIZO A LAS INDIAS

Title in red and black.

The 2 parts in 1 vol., small 4to, morocco, g.e.

VALLADOLID, POR FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, 1555.

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

£420

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 1a.

One of the rarest and most valuable of the early works relating to America, and particularly to Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The work is divided into two parts, each with a separate title-page, but with continuous pagination. The First Part gives an account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey through the Southern parts of the United States, from Tampa Bay to old Mexico. It is a thrilling story of adventure, and describes the Author's wanderings with the survivors of Narvaez' expedition, which set out in 1527 for the conquest of Florida, or all the region afterwards known as Florida and Louisiana. It is the record of the first journey made by Europeans through any part of the country now included within the boundaries of the United States.

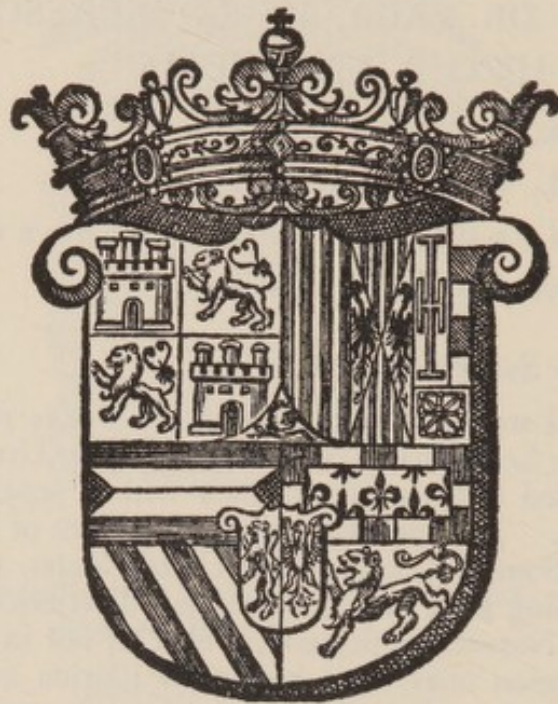
'Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca and a few others, who survived the ravages of disease and the cruelties of the Indians, were seized on the Mississippi coast and held in slavery for four years, but escaping, after numerous hardships, they at length made their way inland across Texas to Sonora, or some point near the shore of the Gulf of California. Thence he and three of his companions worked their way southwards, and finally succeeded in reaching Mexico. He returned to Spain in 1537, where, having failed to obtain the governorship of Florida, which had been given to Soto, he obtained that of the Rio de la Plata, in 1540.'

The Second Part contains a contemporary account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey to the River Plate countries in South America, after his appointment as Governor. He arrived in Uruguay in 1541, and proceeded to Asuncion, the capital

COMMENTA

RIOS DE ALVAR NVNEZ CABE

ca de vaca, adelantado y gouernador de la pro
uincia del Rio de la Plata.



Scriptos por Pero hernandez scriuano y secre-
tario de la prouincia, Y dirigidos al serenifs.
muy alto y muy poderoso señor
el Infante don Carlos.N.S.

of Paraguay, the site of Buenos Aires having been abandoned. 'He explored the regions around the Paraguay and Parana, conciliated the Indian tribes, and discovered the route towards Peru. On the complaint of his lieutenant Domingo de Irala he was arrested and sent back to Spain in 1545, where he spent several years in freeing himself from the charges made against him.'

The first part of this work, the 'Relacion,' was first published in 1542, only three copies being known. The second part, the 'Commentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y governador de la provincia del Rio de la Plata,' is here published for the first time, and is the first printed account of the La Plata regions. It was written by Cabeça de Vaca's secretary, Pero Hernandez, whilst the former was in prison. At the end is appended a Relacion made in 1545 by Hernando de Ribera, whom Cabeça de Vaca had sent on a journey of exploration northwards up the River Paraguay.

'The journey of Alvar Nuñez across the entire continent of North America from the peninsula of Florida to the province of Cinaloa, on the Pacific, is one of the most remarkable on record, and ranks in importance with that of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. From 1528 to 1537, nine long years, this small party of Spaniards were slowly traversing the vast region which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. Constantly with wild tribes of Indians, who in them first saw men with white skins; traversing deserts and mountains, fording rivers, and for years, as destitute of clothing as the natives themselves, they at length reached the most distant Spanish settlements in Cinaloa, on the Pacific.'



DOS LIBROS
DE COSMOGRAPHIA
Compuestos nuevamente por Hiero-
nymo Girava Tarragones.



CON EL TIEMPO
GIRAVA

Impreso en Milan el Año de .M.D.LVI.
Con Privilegio, Por .X. Años.

JERONIMO GIRAVA

DOS LIBROS DE COSMOGRAPHIA

With fine woodcut on title. Astronomical and nautical woodcuts in the text, and WITH A LARGE WOODCUT MAP OF THE WORLD. Printed throughout in italics. First Edition. Small 4to, old half calf.

MILAN, JUAN ANTONIO CASTELLON, 1556.

£850

Fine copy of the excessively rare first edition of Girava's famous *Cosmography*. There is no copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

The work was dedicated by Girava to Gonzalo Perez, King Philip II's secretary, and he refers in the dedicatory preface to the journey of Philip to England which made it imperative for him to publish this book and world-map. The treatise is divided into two 'books,' the second of which contains some very interesting chapters on America, which was then roughly divided into 'Peru' and 'Spain'; the former comprising 'all the land from Panama to the Magellan Strait'; and the latter, all the territory north of Panama as far as 'the land of codfish in the Arctic Sea, called Hyperboreo.' There is an extraordinary wealth of detail in the information on BRAZIL, Peru, Panama, Florida, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Venezuela, Yucatan, etc., with tables giving the longitudes (from the meridian at Teneriffe) and latitudes of all the more important towns, ports, rivers and islands in the American continent: a fact which testifies to the remarkable industry of the author. At the end are instructions concerning Navigation.

The World-Map of Caspar Volpelius is usually missing from this book. It is not exactly as it was drawn by Volpelius; at least, in a printed notice at the bottom of the map Girava states that he had used Volpelius's work as the basis of his own.

Jeronimo Girava, a native of Tarragona, was cosmographer to the Emperor Charles V, and died in Italy, when carrying out a diplomatic mission in the Duchy of Milan, where this book was printed.



Libro de cozina com

puesto por maestre Ruberto de nola cozi
nero que fue del serenissimo señor rey dō
fernado d'napoles, d' muchos potajes
y salsas y guisados pa el tpo del carnal y
dela qrefina, y mājares y salsas y caldos
pa doliētes de muy grā sustācia, y fructas
d' sartē, y maçapanes, y otras cosas muy
prouechosas, y del seruicio y officios
de las casas de los reyes y grādes
señores y caualleros, cada vno
como ha d' seruir su cargo. y el
trincante como ha d' con
tar todas maneras de
carnes, y d' aues.

y otras mu
chas

cosas en el añadidas muy puecho
sas. Agora nueuamente cozi
regido y emmenda

do. Año de

1556.



ROBERTO DE NOLA
Cook to King Don Fernando of Naples

LIBRO DE COZINA DE MUCHOS POTAJES Y SALSAS Y GUIRADOS
PARA EL TIEMPO DEL CARNAVAL Y DE QUARESMA, MANJARES
Y SALSAS Y CALDOS PARA DOLIENTES DE MUY GRAN SUSTAN-
CIA Y FRUCTAS DE SARTEN, Y MAZAPANES, ETC.

Title printed in red and black within a charming woodcut border.

4to, red morocco, g.e.

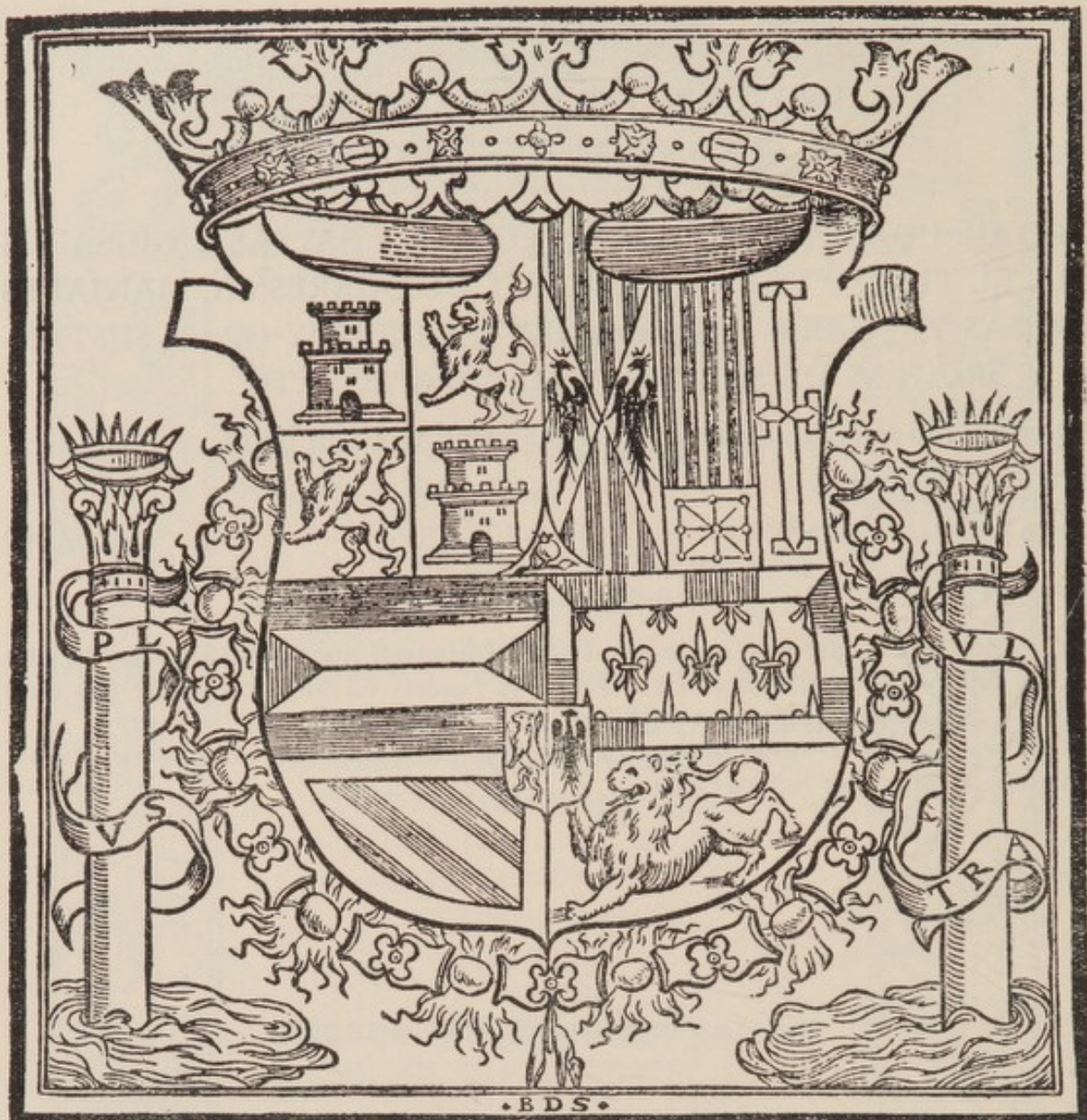
VALLADOLID, SEBASTIAN MARTINEZ, 1556.

£160

Very rare Castilian edition of the first Spanish Cookery Book.

There is no copy of this edition in the British Museum, nor is there a copy of any Castilian edition in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America, which has only an edition in Catalan, printed in 1578.

Palau was unable to quote a copy of our 1556 edition of the work, which is not mentioned in any other bibliography.



✠ Libro nombrado regimiento
 de Juezes, scripto por el Licenciado Alexo Salgado
 Correa, dirigido al serenissimo, muy alto y muy poder-
 oso pncipe dō Philippe nuestro señor. En el qual se
 contienen algunos acuerdos y auisos de las cosas que
 los buenos corregidores y juezes deuē considerar y ha-
 zer y euitar para administrar biē sus officios, y
 dar buena y loable cuenta de si y dellos.

✠ 1556. ✠

THE DUTIES OF A JUDGE

ALEXO SALGADO CORREA

LIBRO NOMBRADO REGIMIENTO DE JUEZES. EN EL QUAL SE CONTIENEN ALGUNOS ACUERDOS Y AVISOS DE LAS COSAS QUE LOS BUENOS CORREGIDORES Y JUEZES DEVEN CONSIDERAR Y HAZER Y EVITAR

First Edition. Woodcut Coat-of-Arms above title; full-page woodcut heraldic device on last page.

Small 4to, boards, gilt morocco back.

SEVILLE, MARTIN DE MONTESDOCA, 1556.

£75

Palau (*Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 385) only knew of one copy of this interesting book, viz., in the Bibliotheca Nacional, Madrid. There is no copy at the British Museum or in the Hispanic Society's Library.

The author deals with judges in this legal treatise more from the humane and social point of view, and emphasises the moral aspect of justice, and the need for a proper appreciation of his responsibilities on the part of a judge.

Flor de Senten-
CIAS DE SABIOS, GLO
SADAS EN VERSO CAS-
tellano por Francisco de
Guzman.



En casa de Martin Nucio. 1557.

FRANCISCO DE GUZMAN

FLOR DE SENTENCIAS DE SABIOS.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

First Edition. 8vo, original morocco binding, full gilt ornamental back, sides inlaid in mosaics of red, blue, white and gold, g. e. (a little repaired).

[ANTWERP], MARTIN NUCIO, 1557.

£85

A beautiful copy in a particularly interesting binding, from the Huth (No. 3417) and Yemeniz collections. This first edition was unknown to Brunet. Palau (III, p. 440) cites only the Salva-Heredia copy in addition to this one. There is a copy at the British Museum which may be the former. There is no copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

These *Sentencias* are maxims in verse, inspired by the Greek and Latin classics; and, with the same author's *Triunfos Morales*, are considered the most important didactic poems of the period of Philip II.

This book is the same work as *Decreto de Sabios*, which was published with additional verse at Alcala in 1565.

Francisco de Guzman was a Spanish warrior-poet of the sixteenth century, of whose life little is known. One of his ablest contributions to Spanish literature was his commentary on Jorge Manrique's famous *Couplets*.



Regimiêto de nauegació

Contiene las cosas que los pilotos hã de saber para bien nauegar: Y los remedios y auisos que hã de tener para los peligros que nauegando les pueden suceder.

Dirigido a la Real Magestad del Rey don
Phillipe nuestro Señor.

Por el Maestro Pedro de medina vezino de Seuilla.

PEDRO DE MEDINA

REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION. CONTIENE LAS COSAS QUE LOS PILOTOS HAN DE SABER PARA BIEN NAVEGAR: Y LOS REMEDIOS Y AVISOS QUE HAN DE TENER PARA LOS PELIGROS QUE NAVEGANDO LES PUEDEN SUCEDER

Title in red and black. Numerous woodcut astronomical charts and vignettes of ships; double-page woodcut of the world, printed in red and black, showing the position of Florida, Central and South America.

Small 4to, original vellum.

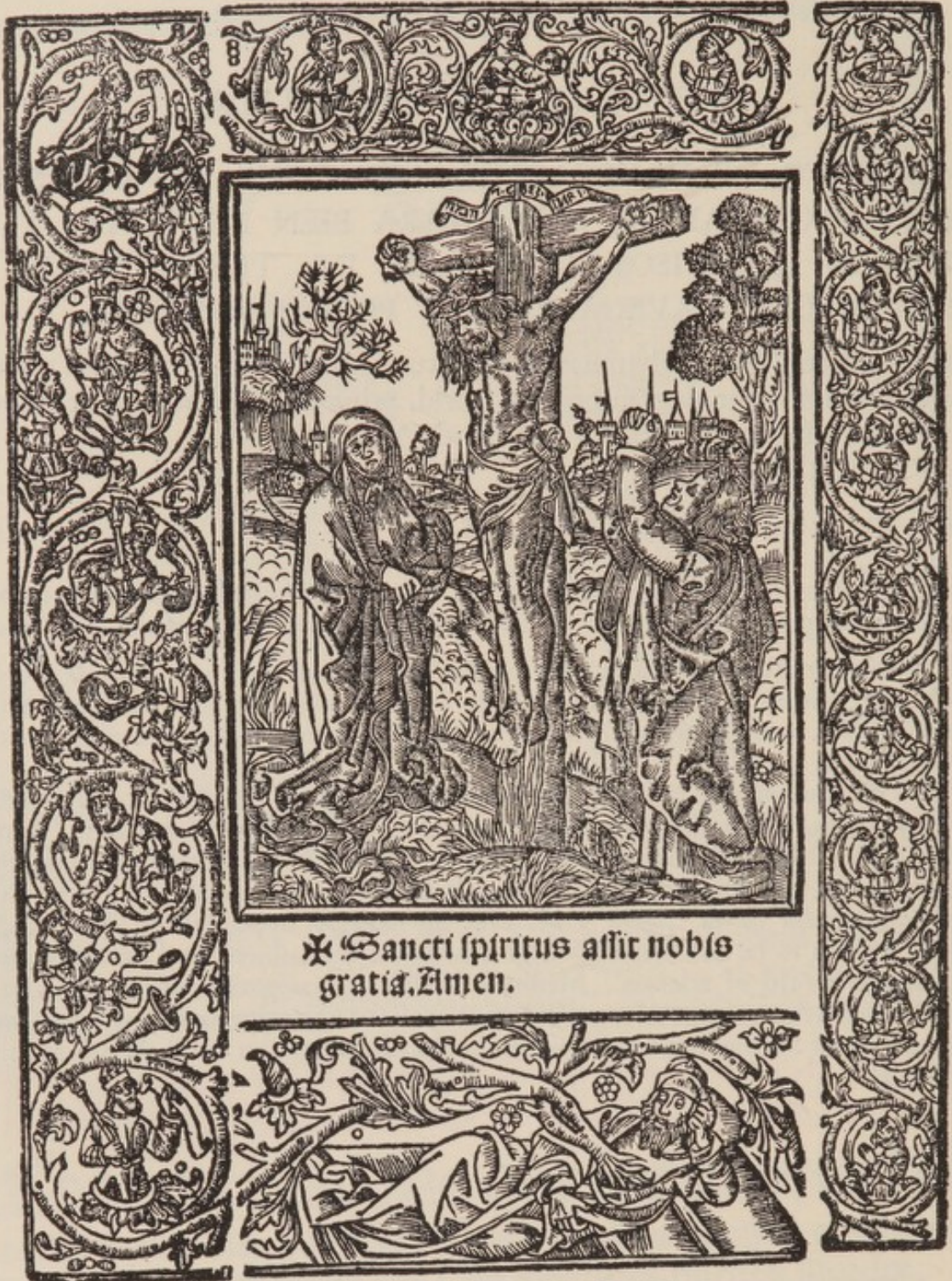
SEVILLE, SIMON CARPINTERO, 1563.

£275

A beautiful copy of Medina's later work on the art of navigation, containing specific instructions to pilots, dedicated to Philip II, 'King of Spain and of the New World.'

This book contains an abridgment of the contents of Medina's *Arte de Navegar*, which was written to facilitate the studies of those who intended to become trans-Atlantic pilots, and includes all the practical instructions which were given in the previous work.

Pedro de Medina was a native of Seville (1493), where he died in 1567, and was one of the most eminent mathematicians and cosmographers of his day. Little is known of the life of Medina beyond what he reveals of his talents and qualities in his own works, but it is recorded in Espasa's *Enciclopedia* that Martin Cortes (whose *Breve compendio de la sphaera y del arte de navegar* appeared in 1551) disputed Medina's claim to be the first author of a book on the subject, and on other pioneer work in the world of science. Medina's works on navigation, however, were not only translated into various languages, and received the approbation of the Casa de Contratacion of Seville, but served as text books on navigation in all the naval colleges in Europe.



✠ Sancti spiritus assit nobis
gratia. Amen.

PEDRO FERRER

INTONARIO GENERAL PARA TODAS LAS IGLESIAS DE ESPANA

Printed in red and black. Musical notation, one very fine woodcut, decorative title, and several woodcut initials.

Small 4to, morocco, g. e.

SARAGOSSA, PEDRO BERNUZ, March 15, 1564.

£42

We have not found this item in any bibliography, nor is there a copy in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America or the British Museum.

A book of 'tones' used in the chanted parts of the Mass and of the Canonical Hours (Vespers, &c., &c.).

The last two pages have a very little worming which has been mended.

Libro llamado

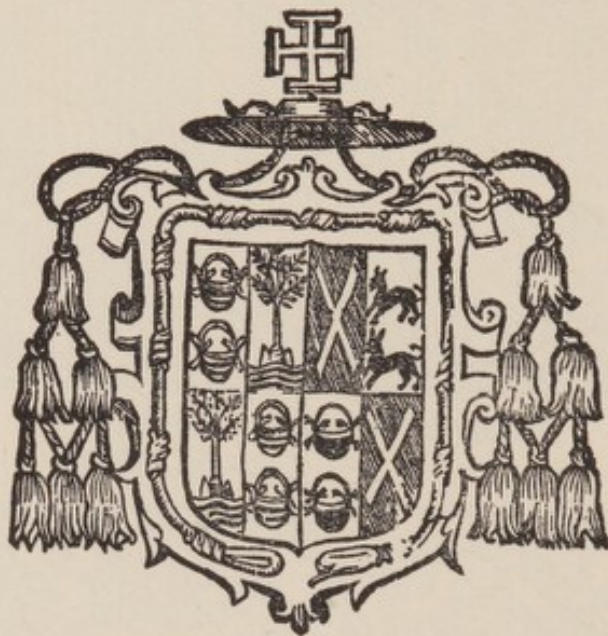
Arte de tañer Fantasia, así para Tecla

como para Vihuela, y todo instruménto, en que se pudiero
tañer a tres, y a quatro voces, y a mas. Por el qual en breue tiépo, y
con poco trábajo, fácilméte se podria tañer Fantasia. El qual
por mandado del muy alto consejo Real fue examina-
do, y aprouado por el eminéte músico de su
Magestad Antonio de Cabeçon, y
por Iuan de Cabeçon,
su hermano.



Compuesto por el muy Reuerendo padre Fray Thomas de Sancta
Maria, de la Orden de los Predicadores. Natu-
ral de la villa de Madrid.

Dirigido al Illustrísimo Señor don Fray BERNARDO de Fresneda,
Obispo de Cuenca. Comisario general, y Confesor de su Magestad, &c.



Impresso en Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de
Cordoua, Impressor de su Magestad. Con licencia,
y priuilegio Real, por diez años.

En este año, de 1565.

Tañido por los Señores del Consejo Real, a veynte reales, cada cuerpo en papel.

ON INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

FRAY TOMASO DE SANCTA MARIA
of Madrid

ARTE DE TANER FANTASIA, ASSI PARA TECLA COMO PARA
VIHUELA, Y TODO INSTRUMENTO, EN QUE SE PUDIERO TANER
A TRES, Y A QUATRO VOZES, Y A MAS

With musical notation throughout.

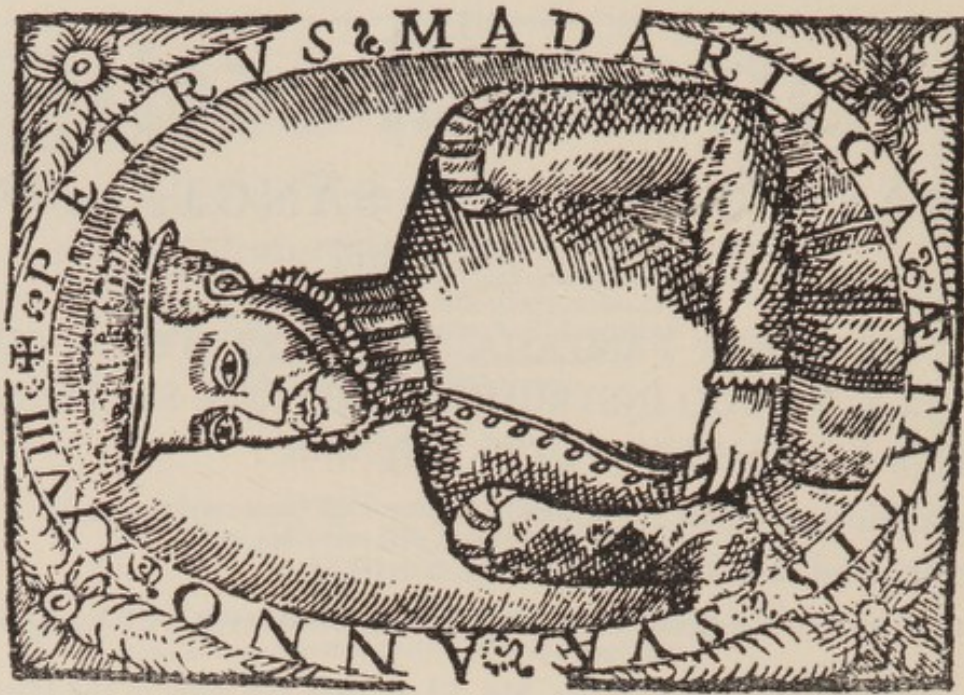
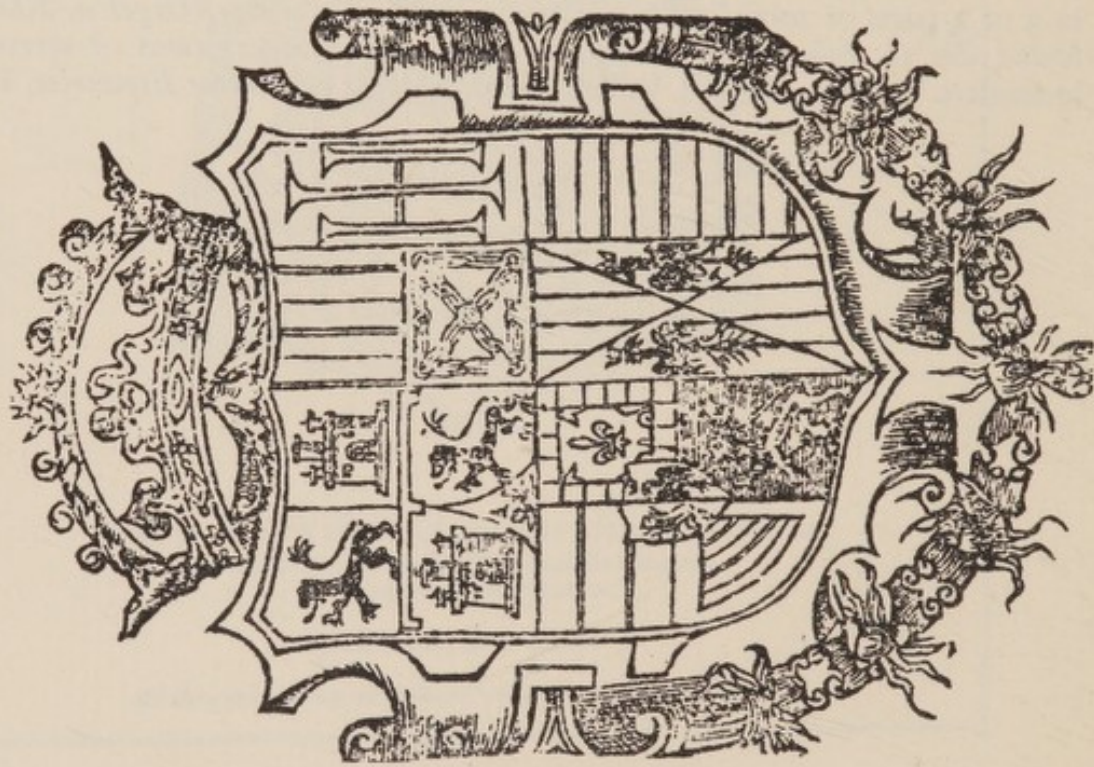
Folio, mottled calf, r.e.

VALLADOLID, FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, 1565. £150

Eitner, Vol. VIII, p. 418. Riaño, No. XI, p. 98. No copy in the Hispanic Society's Library.

Mr. J. B. Trend, in Grove's *Dictionary of Music*, writes as follows: 'It is an introduction to 'the art of playing fantasies, both on keyboard instruments and on the *vihuela* (Spanish lute) and every instrument on which it is possible to play in 3 or 4 parts or more.' See the study by O. Kinkeldey, *Orgel u. Klavier in der Musik des 16. Jahrhunderts*, Leipzig, 1919, with transcriptions of several fantasias in modern notation. Also P. Villalba, *Antologia de organistas Españoles*, I. (Madrid).

LIBRO SVBTILISSI-
MO INTITVLADO HONRA DE
Escriuanos. Compuesto y experimentado por
Pedro de Madariaga Vizcayno.



*A MOST RARE GUIDE TO THE ART OF CALLIGRAPHY BY A
PUPIL OF ICIAR*

PEDRO DE MADARIAGA, a Basque

HONRA DE ESCRIVANOS

With author's portrait, and examples of calligraphy in the text.

First Edition. 12mo, morocco, gilt back, inside dentelle.

VALENCIA, JUAN DE MEY, 1565.

£63

Not mentioned by Serrano y Morales (*Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos*). Cotarelo, No. 625.

The extreme rarity of this book, and the importance of its subject-matter, prompted Antonio de Sancha to reprint it in Madrid in 1777.

The author was a native of Arratia, and was born probably in 1537. Little is definitely known of his biography, but it is assumed, from his own remarks, that he must have served in the Spanish Army in Italy and Spain.

Madariaga's chief object was to devise a simple means of teaching calligraphy which could be written quickly and with more liberal scope for an individual style. He was, in the words of Cotarelo, 'a revolutionary in the art.' It is almost certain, too, that he was a pupil of Iciar in Saragossa. Lower margin of title cropped; last two leaves repaired.

ESPAÑA.



Libro ó guías
y cosas memorables de España.

Impressas en *Alcala de Henares* en casa de *Pedro de Robles y Juan de Villanena.*
Año de. 1566.

Vendense en casa de *Luis Gutierrez* en *Alcala.*

*AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE
PROVINCES AND TOWNS OF SPAIN*

PEDRO DE MEDINA

LIBRO DE GRANDEZAS Y COSAS MEMORABLES DE ESPANA

Title in red and black, with woodcut map of Spain. Numerous other woodcuts in text, and a woodcut map of the New World.

Folio, old calf.

ALCALA DE HENARES, PEDRO DE ROBLES AND JUAN DE VILLANUEVA, 1566. £50

The Second Edition of this important book.

The text of this book is almost unknown, although it is the first Spanish historical geography.

The woodcut map of the New World shows the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Florida; and the Pacific coast as well, from Central to South America.

One of the most interesting chapters on the province of Andalusia deals with the port of Palos, whence 'on the third day of the month of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, the valorous and renowned Don Christopher Columbus sailed with three caravels which the Catholic Sovereigns had ordered that he should have, in which three brothers sailed as pilots and captains. They were called Pinzon, natives of this town of Palos; and with ninety persons who were likewise inhabitants, and mostly natives, of this town, they sailed across the sea, inspired by God, Who made him the minister of so great and remarkable an enterprise.' There are further references to Columbus, North America, Magellan and the straits he discovered in South America, etc.

COMEDIA
INTITVLADA DOLE
ria, d'el sueño d'el Mundo, cuyo Argu-
mento va tratado por via de
Philosophia Moral.

*Agra nueuamente compuesta por Pe-
dro Hurtado de la Vera.*



EN ANVERS,
En casa de la Biuda y los herederos de Juan
Stelfio. Año de M. D. L X XII.
Con gracia y priuilegio.

LX

PEDRO HURTADO DE LA VERA
COMEDIA INTITULADA DOLERIA, D'EL SUENO D'EL MUNDO,
CUYO ARGUMENTO VA TRATADO POR VIA DE PHILOSOPHIA
MORAL

First Edition. 16mo, old vellum.

ANTWERP, VIUDA Y LOS HEREDEROS DE JUAN STELSIO, 1572. £35
Paula's *Manual* (IV, p. 79) cites two copies of this rare first edition.

The author, whose real name was Pedro Faria, was one of several contemporaries who were influenced by the epoch-making *Celestina*.

In this curious allegorical fantasy, in which each character personifies some virtue or vice, the author attempts to depict the illusion of the worldly life. The reactions of the allegorical persons upon one another show the primitive factor of life—Love—in its various aspects, while the world dreams on, awaiting the enlightenment which Death and Truth will bring.

THE FIRST EDITION OF CAMOENS' COMEDIES AND OF THE
FARCES OF ANTONIO PRESTES

CAMOENS

[COMEDIES, 1587.] PRIMEIRA PARTE DOS AUTOS E COMEDIAS
PORTUGUESAS FEITAS POR ANTONIO PRESTES, & POR LUIS DE
CAMOES & POR OUTROS AUTORES PORTUGUESES. AGORA NOUA-
MENTE JUNTAS & EMENDADAS NESTA PRIMEIRA IMPRESSAO,
POR AFONSO LOPEZ

First Edition. Small 4to, old calf.

LISBON, ANDRES LOBATO, 1587.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£1000

Anselmo, *Bibliografia das Obras Impressas em Portugal no Seculo XV*, No. 786, while quoting many early authorities on the subject of this excessively scarce and valuable book, could only quote one copy of it, viz., in the Bibliotheca Nacional at Lisbon.

There is no copy in the famous Camoens Collections in the Harvard College Library, in the British Museum, or Hispanic Society's Library.

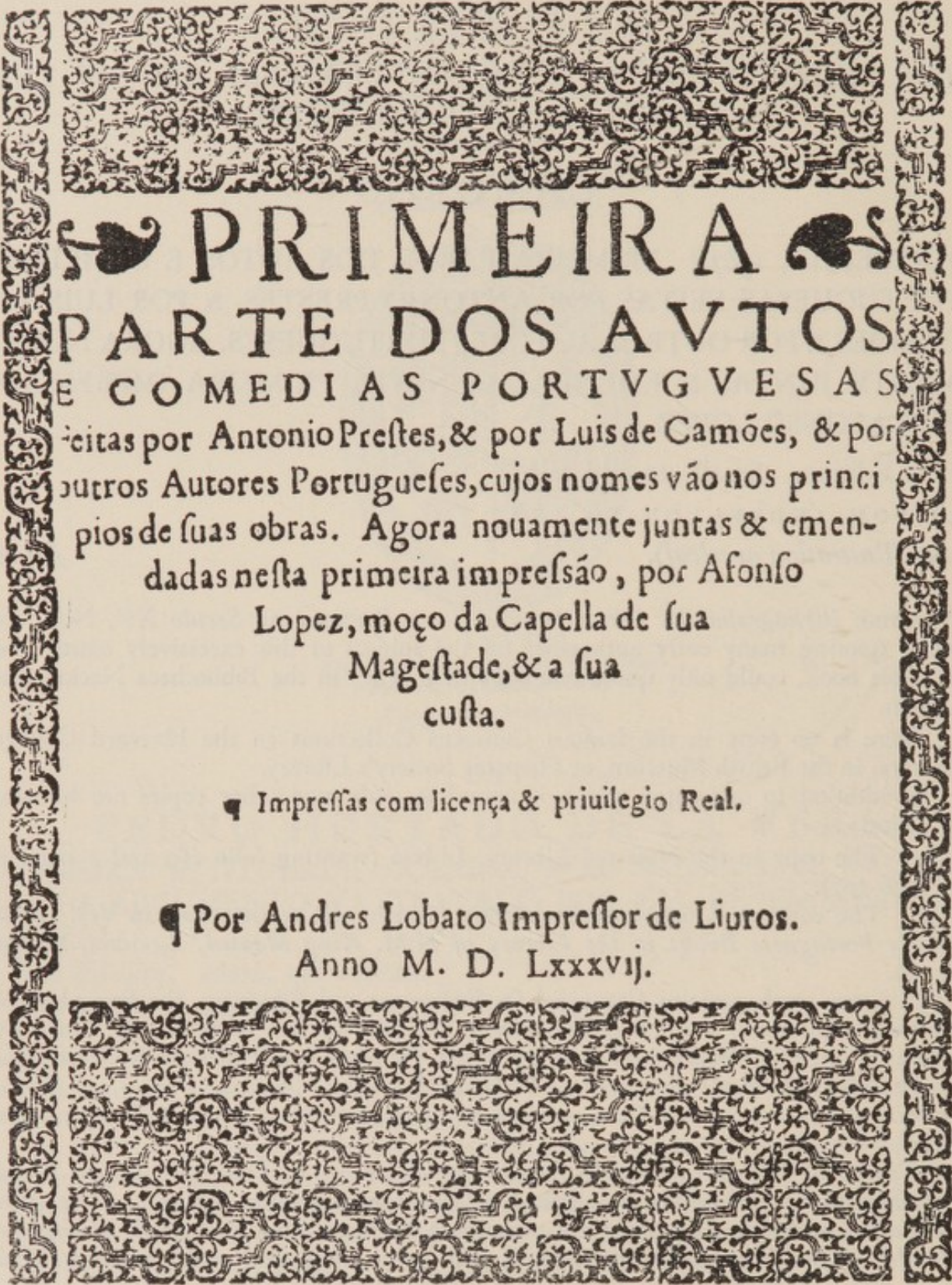
In addition to our copy, which is complete, only two other copies are known, as follows:—

1. The copy in the National Library, Lisbon (wanting folio 169 and a portion of folio 107).

2. The copy in King Manuel's Library (which will be described in Vol. III of '*Early Portuguese Books in the Library of H.M. King Manuel*,' London, Maggs Bros.).

This rare work contains Camoens' *Os Enfatrioes* and *Filodemo*, the first plays of his to be published, and in addition there are here in first editions: *O Fisico* by Jeronimo Ribeiro; *Rodrigo Nendo* by Jorge Pinto; *Cena Policiana* by Henrique Lopez; *Ave Maria*, *O Procurador*, *O Desembargador*, *Os dous Irmaos*, *A Sioza*, *O Moura Encantado*, and *Os Cantarinhos*, all by Antonio Prestes, and remarkable farces.

'Traces of Vicente and the *Celestina* are apparent in Henrique Lopez' *Cena Policiana* or *O Estvdante*, in which a *fidalgo* and a student figure. The poor *escudeiro* and his fasting *moço* are prominent in Jorge Pinto's *Auto de Rodrigo e Mendo*. Spanish romances are quoted with great frequency, and Vicente's *En el*



PRIMEIRA
PARTE DOS AVTOS

E COMEDIAS PORTVGVESAS
reitas por Antonio Prestes, & por Luis de Camões, & por
outros Autores Portugueses, cujos nomes vão nos princi-
pios de suas obras. Agora nouamente juntas & emen-
dadas nesta primeira impressão, por Afonso
Lopez, moço da Capella de sua
Magestade, & a sua
custa.

¶ Impressas com licença & priuilegio Real.

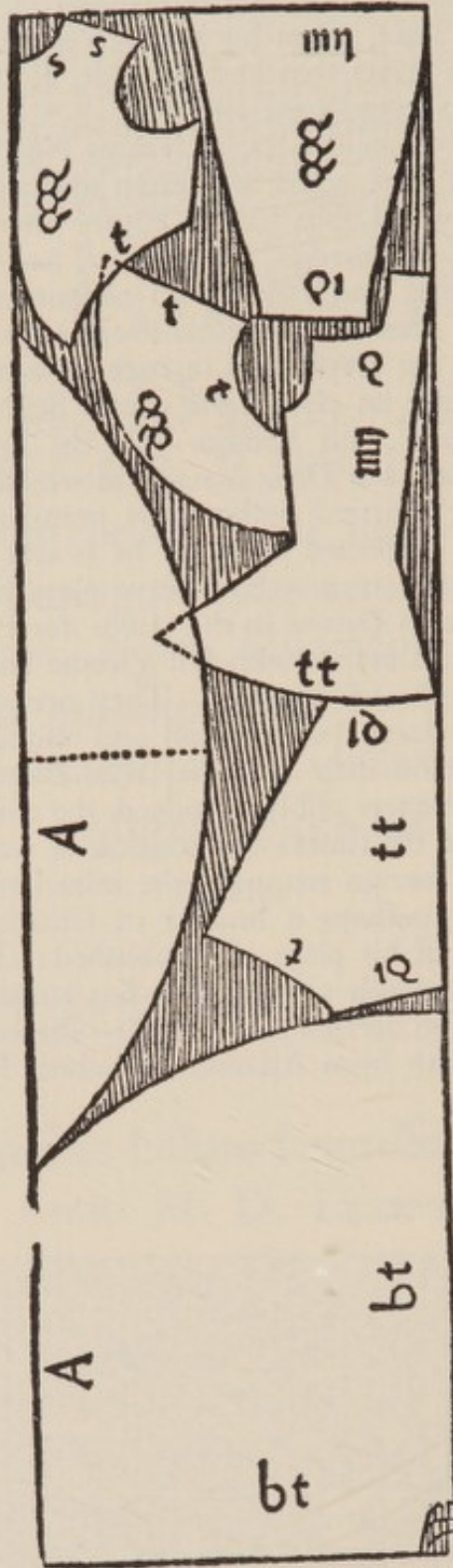
¶ Por Andres Lobato Impressor de Liuros.
Anno M. D. Lxxxvij.

mes ara de Abril is parodied by the *moços*. Indeed, their knowledge of literature has become embarrassing since, when his master's guest, invited to a dinner which did not exist, recites some verses that he has made, Rodrigo has already read them in Boscan and heard them sung in the street.'

'The exact dates of Antonio Prestes, of Torres Novas, are unknown, but seven of his plays, after having been acted at Lisbon and published in *folhas volantes*, were first collected by Afonso Lopez half a century after Gil Vicente's death in the *Primeira Parte dos Avtos e Comedias Portuguesas*, &c. (1588). *The Auto da Ave Maria*, written between 1563 and 1587, is an allegorical play in which Reason is vanquished by Sensuality; Heraclitus mourns over her fall while Democritus laughs. A knight in league with the Devil robs in turn an almoner, *a ratinho*, and Fast, but his pious habit of saying an *Ave Maria* causes St. Michael to rescue him from the Devil and reconcile him with Reason. Of the profane plays, that with the most definite plot is the *Auto dos Dous Irmaos*, in which an old man, after refusing to see his sons who have married without his permission, divides all his money between them and is then neglected by both: he is sent from one to the other like King Lear. Sometimes the *moço*, who always plays a prominent part, seems to be the only link in the plot, as Duarte in the *Autos dos Cantarinhos*. These *moços*, who show the author's acquaintance with Gil Vicente and *Lazarillo de Tormes*, are quite unlike either Lazarillo or Apariço. They are certainly hungry, but they combine starvation with laziness, presumption and abundant learning. The names of Petrarca and Seneca are on their lips; they read *Palmeirim* and quote romances of chivalry and Spanish *romances* glibly. Indeed, the chief interest of these artificial plays is the light thrown on the times: the position of women, the bribery of judges and lawyers, the aping of foreign manners, the mixed styles of architecture. Like Prestes, Jeronimo Ribeiro, perhaps a brother of Chiado, was born apparently at Torres Novas. Only one of his plays was published: the *Auto do Fisico*, written in the last third of the sixteenth century. It has some farcical Vicentian scenes, the inevitable hits against the doctors and lawyers—the *moço* dresses up as a *doutor* to deceive a simple fisherman from Alfama.' (Aubrey Bell).

Capa, y ropilla de paño. ☒ VQ |bb|

Hierre-



E N El cabo del paño queda vn dozauo para echa ribete en la ropilla, y en los medios queda mas, y la capa yra repulgada por cstar a 2

*THE EARLIEST KNOWN WORK ON THE ART OF TAILORING
PUBLISHED WHEN SPANISH FASHIONS WERE THE VOGUE IN
ENGLAND*

JUAN ALCEGA, of Guipuzcoa

LIBRO DE GEOMETRIA PRATICA Y TRACA. EL QUAL TRATA DE
LO TOCANTE AL OFICIO DE SASTRE PARA SABER PEDIR EL PANO,
SEDA O OTRA TELA QUE SERA MENESTER PARA MUCHO GENERO
DE VESTIDOS

With woodcut on title of the author, 128 tailors' cutting lay-outs in text and one folding plate.

Folio, green morocco, inside doublures, with dentelle, g. e.

MADRID, GUILLERMO DROUY, 1589.

£350

The earliest, and very rare, treatise on tailoring, giving diagrams and complete instructions for 'cutting out.' The title reads as follows: 'A treatise on Practical Geometry and Designs relating to the Art of a Tailor, with instructions showing how much cloth, silk, or other material is required for many kinds of garments, both for men and women. It also teaches how to cut out such garments tastefully and economically, etc.'

This is the second edition, the first having appeared in 1580, but we cannot trace a copy of the 1580 edition having been sold at any time. Of the 1589 edition, of which no copy has appeared in the market for almost fifty years, we can only locate three copies besides our own: these are in the National Library at Madrid, the Hispanic Society of America's Library, and the South Kensington Library (a rather mediocre copy).

OUR COPY IS IN SUPERB CONDITION and absolutely complete with the very large folding plate containing lay-outs for a Bishop's cloak, etc.

There is some entertaining preliminary matter and approbations, in which various Court Tailors declare that they have examined both the author and his book, and find them exceedingly useful to Spain.

ORDEN

QUE COMVNMENTE
SE GUARDA EN EL
Santo Oficio dela Inquificion acerca del pro-
cessar en las causas que en el se tratan con-
forme à lo que esta proueydo por las
instrucciones antiguas
y nuevas.

*Recopilado por Pablo Garcia Secretario del Consejo de la
santa General Inquificion.*

Van en esta segunda Impresion añadidas algunas cosas
y otras puestas en mejor orden.



Con licēcia de los señores del supremo Cōsejo
de la santa General Inquificion.

EN MADRID,

En casa de Pedro Madrigal, Año de 1591.

*ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE INQUISITORIAL COURTS
WITH THE SPECIMEN OFFICIAL FORMS*

PABLO GARCIA

ORDEN QUE COMUNMENTE SE GUARDA EN EL SANTO
OFICIO DE LA INQUISICION ACERCA DEL PROCESSAR EN LAS
CAUSAS QUE EN EL SE TRATAN

Small 4to, brown morocco gilt, inside dentelle, g.e. (by David).

MADRID, PEDRO MADRIGAL (for the Inquisition), 1591.

£65

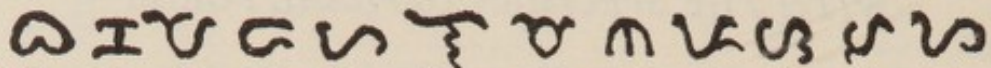
No copy in the British Museum or the Hispanic Society's Library.

A scarce publication, compiled by the Secretary of the Council of the Inquisition for the guidance of contemporary inquisitors and other legal officials, giving the exact formulae used in cases tried by the Inquisitorial courts in Spain. The inquisitors were obliged to record every stage of the proceedings in writing, down to the minutest details of the wearing apparel and other possessions of the prisoner; the various forms of torture applied, and behaviour and remarks of the victims under torture; the full evidence of prisoner and witnesses; the admonitions of the inquisitors; the sentences, etc.; and for each stage of the proceedings, the requisite document was provided with its specific phraseology of outline, to be filled in according to the peculiarities of each individual case. All these specimen documents are included in the book, together with instructions in regard to procedure, from the time of the prisoner's arrival, to the pronouncement of sentence.

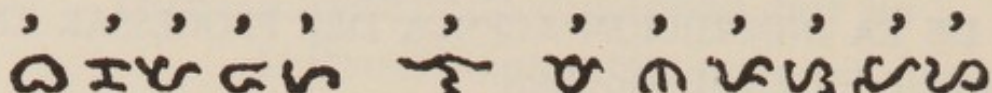
It is an extremely interesting revelation of the methods employed by the Holy Office in dealing with all offenders, heretical or otherwise.

With regard to cases of heresy, evidence was to be taken preferably from Christian witnesses; while, if the prisoner was considered, by the 'learned men of sound conscience' who were trying him, to be giving incorrect evidence, he was to be subjected to torture; but if the prisoner preferred to confess before being taken to the torture chamber, the confession had to be ratified only after a lapse of twenty-four hours, thus leaving the unfortunate victim little or no loophole of escape.

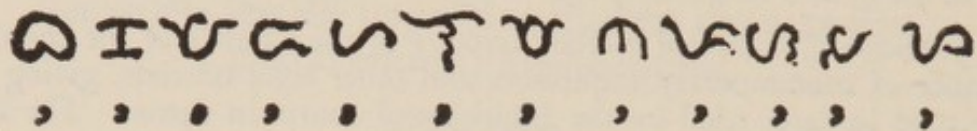
consonante, i vocal, en esta forma. La letra sola, sin punto arriba, ni a baxo; suena con A.


 Ba ca da ga ha la ma na pa sa ta ya

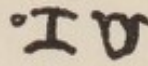
Poniendo el puntillo arriba; suena cada una destas con E, o con I,


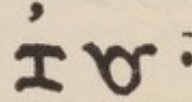

 bi qui di gui hi li mi ni pi si ti yi
 be que de gue he le me ne pe se te ye

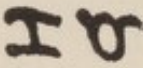
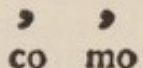
Poniendo el puntillo abaxo; suena con O, o con u.


 bo co do go ho lo mo no po so to yo
 bu cu du gu hu lu mu nu pu fu tu yu

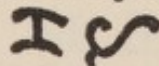
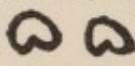
Por manera que para dezir, cama; Bastan dos letras sin punto.


 ca ma

Si a la  se pone punto arriba, dira. 
 que ma

Si a ambas abaxo; dira. 

 co mo

Las consonantes ultimas se suplen en todas las dicciones, i assi para dezir, cantar

 Barba 
 ca ta ba ba

Pero conto do esso sin muchos rodeos se entien, i dan a entender mara-

FIRST BOOK ON THE LINGUISTICS OF THE PHILIPPINES

PEDRO CHIRINO

RELACION DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS I DO LO QUE EN ELLAS
AN TRABAIADO LOS PADRES DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS

4to, vellum, g.e.

ROMA, POR ESTEVAN PAULINO, 1604.

£75

'The early history of the Philippines and Moluccas, from the accounts they furnish of the first voyages through the Straits of Magellan and into the Pacific Ocean, is entitled to a place in an American library.'

'The work is the earliest printed, giving an account of the linguistics of the islands. The author lived in the Philippines continuously, with the exception of a few years spent in Rome, from 1590 to 1635.'

Only 200 copies were printed, and most of them presumably were taken back to Manila by the author, where they must have perished, eaten by the white ants.

Medina, *Bibliografia de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 35, only knew of one copy. Retana, Vol. I., No. 57, devotes five pages to this work.

~~1604~~
act que al fin de tantas virrias
este fin se me esperaba
ay como saben los dios
poner en el bien tiempo la vida
Fernando no finto; aqui
que me ayas dabo en el alma
caso sinu feridos y ~~caso~~ diite
al cuerpo de ayta santa
fino que fante del mundo
la mujer ~~caso~~ de mejor fama
la que pudiese castar.

con lo mejor de i tlemania
pleyto te quiero poner
nu urrando va su desgracia
al juezes tengo en castilla Vaya
se rey
ellos sentenzien la causa
ord grandote / ^{cont} / ora gran de ventura

ord aqui la tragedia acaba
aun que de laudos convida
abre la historia falta
para segunda comedia.
esta primera se llama
la desdichada y nocente
de Honor castros y Andrades

EN Toledo
12 de noviembre
de 1604

v. j. v. s.
Alonso de Vega Carpio

AN AUTOGRAPH COMEDY BY LOPE DE VEGA

LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO

ESTEPHANIA LA DESDICHADA, TRAGEDIA

Original Autograph Manuscript on 59 leaves of Lope de Vega's play, dated and signed by him at the end; together with 13 licences to perform, signed by Inquisition censors and other officials in Spain and Portugal between the years 1606 and 1610.

Small 4to, preserved in morocco case.

TOLEDO, 12th November, 1604.

£500

A most important and interesting original manuscript of Lope de Vega's comedy *Estefania la Desdichada*. This original manuscript was, according to various contemporary inscriptions on the fly-leaves, the property of Antonio Granados, the actor, who was cast for the part of 'Fernan Ruiz de Castro,' as shown by another inscription on the fly-leaf. He also seems to have been the producer of the play, as one of the licences grants him permission to give performances in the city and diocese of Jaen.

This play is based upon a tragic episode in the life of Doña Estefania, daughter of King Alfonso VII, and the innocent victim of her husband Fernan Ruiz de Castro's jealous rage. Hurtado, referring to it in his *Historia de Literatura Española*, describes it as a dramatic comedy, 'in which Lope scarcely alters any of the historical data. It was a popular work on account of its great human appeal.' The play was included in the collected edition of Lope's works in the 12th volume, which was published in 1617. Permission had already been granted for it to be played in Madrid in 1607, subject to the suppression of certain *entremeses* and verses which were not approved by the censor. Many of the original words have been altered in the text by Lope himself, but there are some passages bracketed off and marked 'No' or 'Si' in the margin, in another hand—probably that of the censor.

Lope Felix de Vega Carpio was the real founder of the Spanish drama. He was just entering on the heyday of his popularity and of his literary powers when '*La Desdichada Estefania*' was, according to the MS. itself, composed at Toledo in November, 1604.

*THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO
LONDON IN 1604, UPON WHICH OCCASION SHAKESPEARE
AND THE CHIEF MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY ATTENDED
THE AMBASSADOR AS GROOMS OF THE CHAMBER*

JUAN FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO

Constable of Castile

RELACION DE LA IORNADA DEL EXCELLENTISSIMO CONDEST-
ABLE DE CASTILLA: A LAS PAZES ENTRE ESPANA E INGLA-
TERRA, QUE SE CONCLUYERON, Y JURARON EN LONDRES POR
EL MES DE AGOSTO, 1604

Small 4to, morocco.

IMPRESSA EN VALENCIA, CON LICENCIA DE SU EXCELLENCIA,
JUNTO AL MOLINO DE ROVELLA, 1604. £105

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL ISSUE PRINTED IN VALENCIA BY ORDER OF THE AMBASSADOR HIMSELF. It is one of the most interesting records we possess of the Court Ceremonies at the commencement of the reign of James I.

The Count gives a most picturesque description of his reception in London. He is impressed with his residence at Somerset House, and the Attendants of the Palace there, the Pictures, etc. He speaks in high terms of the servants who were appointed to wait upon him (these included SHAKESPEARE AND ELEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF SHAKESPEARE'S COMPANY). He also gives a graphic account of the wonderful banquet given to him by the King at Whitehall on August 29th; the toasts that were drunk, and the picturesque ceremonies of the English Court. This banquet lasted three hours. He relates how after the banquet the company adjourned and dancing took place, even mentioning with whom the Queen and others danced. The banquet was too much for the Ambassador, so he retired to bed with a headache, and had to remain there the next day, when the King came to visit him, and embraced him whilst in bed.

Sir Sidney Lee, in his 'Life of Shakespeare,' gives a full description of the Ambassador's visit, his authority being the Ambassador's own account; but he could only refer to the *Antwerp* Issue of 1604, and NOT to this ORIGINAL AND OFFICIAL ISSUE. Sir Sidney Lee writes as follows:—

'Early in August 1604 there reached London, on a diplomatic mission of high national interest, a Spanish ambassador-extraordinary, Juan Fernandez de Valesco, duke de Frias, Constable of Castile, and Great Chamberlain to King Philip III of

Spain. His companions were two other Spanish statesmen, and three representatives of Archduke Albert of Austria, the governor of the Spanish province of the Netherlands. The purpose of the mission was to ratify a treaty of peace between Spain and England. The English Court prepared a magnificent reception for the distinguished envoys. The ambassador was lodged with his two companions from Spain, at the royal residence of Somerset House in the Strand, AND THERE THE TWELVE CHIEF MEMBERS OF SHAKESPEARE'S COMPANY WERE ORDERED IN THEIR CAPACITY OF GROOMS OF THE CHAMBER TO ATTEND THE SPANISH GUESTS FOR THE WHOLE EIGHTEEN DAYS OF THEIR STAY. On August 9 Shakespeare and his colleagues went into residence at Somerset House 'on his Majesty's service,' in order to 'wait and attend' on the Constable of Castile, who headed the special embassy, and they remained there till August 28. Professional work was not required of the players. Cruder sport than the drama was alone admitted to the official programme of amusements. The festivities in the Spaniards' honour culminated in a splendid banquet at Whitehall on Sunday August 28 (new style)—the day on which the treaty was signed. In the morning the twelve actors with the other members of the royal household accompanied the Constable in formal procession from Somerset House to James I's palace. At the banquet, Shakespeare's patron, the Earl of Southampton, and the Earl of Pembroke acted as stewards. There followed a ball, and the eventful day was brought to a close with exhibitions of bear-baiting, bull-baiting, rope-dancing, and feats of horsemanship. Subsequently Sir John Stanhope (afterwards Lord Stanhope of Harrington), who was Treasurer of the chamber, received order of the Lord Chamberlain to pay Shakespeare and his friends for their services the sum of £21—12—0d. The Spanish Constable also bestowed a liberal personal gift on every English official who attended on him during his eighteen days' sojourn in London.

The formal record of the services of the King's players and of their payments is in the Public Record Office among the Audit Office Declared Accounts of the Treasurer of the Kynge's Majesties Chamber Roll 41, Bundle No. 388. The warrant for payment was granted to 'Augustine Phillipps and John Hemynges for the allowance of themselves and tenne of their fellowes.' Shakespeare, the very close associate of Phillipps and Heminges, was one of the 'tenne.' The remaining nine certainly included Burbage, Lawrence Fletcher, Condell, Sly, Armin, and Cowley. Halliwell-Phillipps, in his *Outlines*, vaguely noted the effect of the record without giving any reference. Mr. Ernest Law has given a facsimile of the pay warrant in his 'Shakespeare as a Groom of the Chamber,' 1910. The popular comedian Thomas Greene, and ten other members of the Queen's company (including Heywood) who were in 'waiting as grooms of the chamber' on the Spanish envoy's companions—the three diplomatists from the Low Countries—at Durham House, for the eighteen days of their sojourn there received a fee of £19—16—0—a rather smaller sum than Shakespeare's company. The Flemish embassy was headed by the Count d'Aremberg, and one of his two companions was Louis Verreiken, whom, on a previous visit to London, in March 1599-1600, Lord Hunsdon, the Lord Chamberlain, had entertained at Hunsdon House when Shakespeare's company performed a play there for his amusement.'

LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

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

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

Con licencia de la santa Inquisición.

EN LISBONA.

Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck.

Con privilegio Real.

THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF FLORIDA

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, 'The Inca'

LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA. HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO HERNANDO DE SOTO, GOVERNADOR Y CAPITAN GENERAL DEL REYNO DE LA FLORIDA, Y DE OTROS HEROICOS CAVALLEROS ESPANOLES E INDIOS

First Edition. Small 4to, old crimson morocco, g.e., with the arms and name on the sides of Don Pedro de Aragon.

LISBON, PEDRO CRASBEECK, (1605).

£125

The earliest issue, *which has no date on the title-page.*

Only five libraries, including the British Museum, are cited in the Church Catalogue (No. 329) as possessing a copy of this book. Field, in his *Indian Bibliography* (pp. 144-145), devotes a long note to the author and his works.

This contemporary narrative of Hernando de Soto's Conquest of Florida, the second to be published, is based upon the relations of eye-witnesses, and was written forty years after the events which it narrates, with the professed object of doing justice to the memory of De Soto.

The author, who is always designated the '*Inca*' to distinguish him from the Spanish poet of the same name, who was his cousin, was the son of a third Garcilaso de la Vega (a warrior and one of the *Conquistadores* of Peru) and a native Princess, Chimpa Ocllo, grand-daughter of the great Inca Tupac Yupanqui, and a kinswoman of Atahuallpa, the last of the Inca rulers of Peru. Garcilaso was born at Cuzco in 1540, and spent his early childhood in Peru. From the age of twenty, he resided at Cordoba in Spain, where he died (1615) and was buried. Possessing the best racial characteristics of the Indians and the Spaniards, his education and culture were entirely Spanish. He was proud of both paternal and maternal origin, and spoke Spanish and Quichua. A gentleman of much learning, and a most industrious and careful historian of his race and its conquerors, he began to write in the early days of the seventeenth century, when he was already sixty years of age.

EL INGENIOSO
HIDALGO DON QUI-
xote de la Mancha.

*Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes
Saavedra.*

DIRIGIDO AL DVQUE DE
Bejar, Marques de Gibralfon, Conde de Benalcázar, y
Bañares, Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor
de las villas de Capilla, Curiel,
y Burguillos.



Impresso con licencia, en Valencia, en casa de
Pedro Patricio Mey, 1605.

A costa de Iusepe Ferrer mercader de libros,
delante la Diputacion.

LXVIII

THE VALENCIA EDITION OF 1605

CERVANTES

DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA

With woodcut on title.

Small 8vo, original vellum.

VALENCIA, EN CASA DE PEDRO PATRICIO MEY, 1605. £225

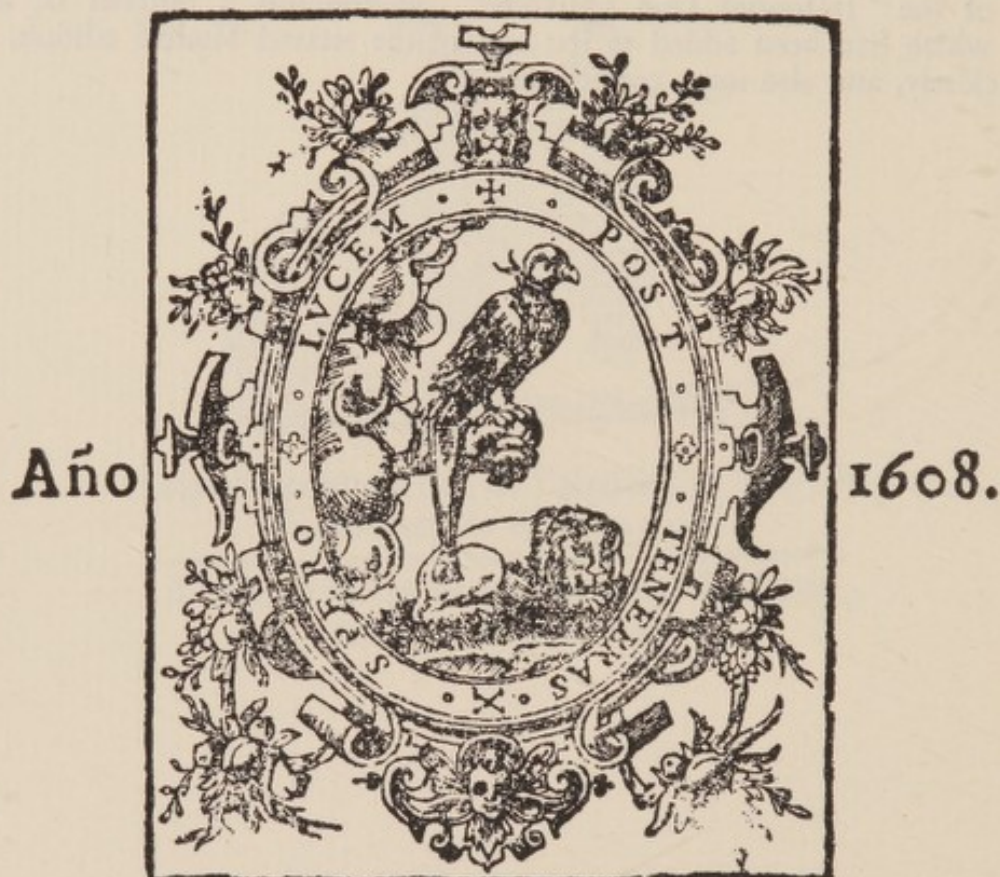
The FIRST ISSUE of the Valencia edition. Rius, No. 5.

Published in the same year as the first two Madrid editions and actually the sixth edition of the 'Immortal Don Quixote.' It contains a number of additional phrases which had been added to the text of the second Madrid edition, which it follows closely, and also some corrections.

EL INGENIOSO
HIDALGO DON QUI-
XOTE DE LA MANCHA.

*Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes
Saavedra.*

DIRIGIDO AL DVQUE DE BEIAR,
Marques de Gibraleon, Conde de Benalcaçat, y Bana-
res, Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor de
las villas de Capilla, Curiel, y
Burgillos.



Con priuilegio de Castilla, Aragon, y Portugal.
EN MADRID, Por Iuan de la Cuesta.
Vendese en casa de Francisco de Robles, librero del Rey nro señor.

LXIX

THE 'STANDARD' TEXT

CERVANTES

DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA

With printer's device on title.

Small 4to, calf.

MADRID, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1608.

£100

Rius, No. 8.

This is the third Madrid edition printed by Juan de la Cuesta; and contains the revised text upon which all other authentic editions were founded. These revisions were 'in all probability done by the author himself, as he was then already domiciled in Madrid.' This edition is termed the first 'academic' edition, and is of great textual importance.

EL INGENIOSO
HIDALGO
DON QUIXOTE
DE LA MANCHA.

*Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes
Saavedra .*

All'ill.^{mo} Señor el Sig. Conde
VITALIANO
VIZCONDE



EN MILAN Por el Heredero de Pedromartir Locarni
y Iuan Bautista Bidello. Año 1610.
Con licencia de Superiores, y Privilegio .

LXX

THE FIRST EDITION PRINTED IN ITALY

CERVANTES

DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA (in Spanish)

Thick 12mo, vellum.

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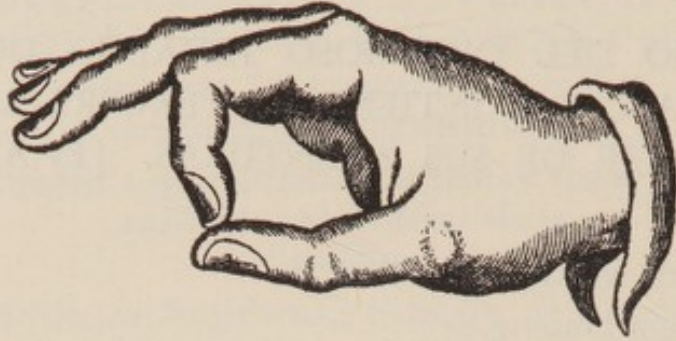
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