Livraria Castro e Silva
Lisboa - Portugal
Stand 46
Catalogue edited by Castro e Silva, Lda.

Livraria Castro e Silva
Rua do Norte, 44 – 1º
1200-286 Lisboa
Portugal
Phone: +351 213467380
Mobile: +351 967201362
E-mail: livraria@castroesilva.com
www.castroesilva.com

Member of:

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers
AIB

Bibliography and research:
Pedro Castro e Silva
João Canas Mendes

Images and graphic composition:
Nuno Sérgio Muralha

All items are subject to prior sale and are at the discretion of the vendor. Possession of the item(s) does not pass to the client until the invoice has been paid in full. Prices are on attached list. The vendor offers free worldwide shipping on all the items on this catalogue.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

History of the Spiritual Conquest of Abyssinia or Higher Ethiopia

1. ANGUIANO, Fray Matheo de.

EPITOME HISTORIAL, Y CONQUISTA ESPIRITUAL DEL IMPERIO ABYSSINO, EN ETIOPIA LA ALTA, O SOBRE EGYPTO, A CVYO EMPERADOR SVELEN llamar Preste Juan, los de Europa. CONSAGRA RENDIDO AL ETERNO, Y DIVINO PADRE, Primera Persona de la Trinidad Beatísima, FRAY MATHEO DE ANGUIANO, PREDICADOR CAPUCHINO, DE LA Santa Provincia de la Encarnacion de las dos Castillas, Procurador, y Secretario que ha sido de ella, y Guardian de sus Conventos de las Ciudades de Alcalà de Henares, y de la Imperial de Toledo. CON PRIVILEGIO: EN MADRID, Por Antonio Gonzalez De Reyes. Año De 1706. A costa de Francisco Laso, Mercader de Libros: Vendese en su casa, enfrente de las Gradas de S. Felipe el Real.

In 4º (20x15 cm). Col: [32], 204, [12] pags.

Binding: Recent full calf blind with gilt tooling on covers and spine.

First and only edition of this work. Copy with two ancient and very relevant ownership titles, manuscript on title page: "Livraria do Espírito Santo” + “Congregação do Oratório de Lisboa” and a recent ex-libris of the late D. Diogo de Lafões (Marquis of Marialva). Light spot of foxing till page 33; traces of marginal restoration (of old and good professional quality) in the corners of the pages; and renewed endpapers.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to enter and conquer Sudan (Suaken) and Abyssinia (Ethiopia), lands dominated by the Priest and King known as Prester/Presbyter/Precious John. Also, the Portuguese and the Spaniards were the first Europeans to be massacred in Sudan by religious factions opposed even by the Muslim Turks (see Chap. 16:17 this work).

This book summarizes the entire history of the first contacts with the Ethiopian and Sudanese made by Europeans, having a very comprehensive bibliography within the last 4 pages.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Day-to-day account of the 1589 expedition to Portugal by Sir Frances Drake


22x17 cm. 29 págs.

Binding: 19th Century in green morocco calf, tooled at boards and spine.


Uncut copy.

Printed in Frankfurt, Germany, and illustrated capital letters; an English heraldry device at title page and, at the rear of the title page; there is an engraving that is possibly the image of Drake.

This report is a day-to-day account of the 1589 expedition to Portugal by Sir Frances Drake, Vice Admiral, navigator and privateer (1540-1596) and John Norris or Norreysio (1547-1597), commander of the troops, in order to defeat the Spanish fleet and capture, plunder and loot the port and city of Lisbon.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Epic poem about the siege of Diu in 1546

3. CAETANO DE BEM, D. Tomás.


In 8° (big) 21.5x16.7 cm. [xliv], 112, [ii] pps

Binding: Contemporary full calf, raised bands on spine, gilt title on red label and rich gilt nature motives on spine. Red edges. Slight damage of spine near the headbands.

Copy with an Ex-libris of Fernando Barros, numbered 1411, glued inside the front board and ownership title on the front page: «Miguel Osorio. Lisboa».

First and only edition, very rare, that hasn’t been seen on the market for many years. It is not included in the catalogues of bookshops or auction houses. Azevedo, Samodães and Inocêncio have the wrong collation. Cabral do Nascimento in his study and anthology “Poemas narrativos portugueses” doesn’t mention this work.

Latin epic poem, telling the story of the victory at Diu, in India in 1546, by the Vice-Roy D. João de Castro. This huge military victory assured the stability of the Portuguese possessions in India until 1061 and it became a mythical achievement, celebrated by several poets and writers, among them Diogo de Teive, Damião de Góis, Jacinto Freire de Andrade or D. José Barbosa. D. João de Castro was one of the most famous figures of the 16th century in Portugal, renown as scientist, navigator, fighter, India’s vice-Roy, and writer.

A valuable bibliographic piece for its rarity, beautiful printing, quality of the materials, historical importance of the theme, and literary quality.

VOYAGES

Emperor Charles V son Prince Philip voyage to Germany, Brabante, Flanders and the Netherlands

4. CALVETE DE ESTRELLA, Juan Cristobal.

**EL FELICISSIMO VIAJE D’EL MUY ALTO Y MUY Poderoso Principe Don Phelippe, Hijo d’el Emperador Don Carlos Quinto Maximo, (...) En Anuers, en casa de Martin Nucio. Año de M. D. L I I. [1552].**

In folio (27x19 cm). [8], 335, [19] folios.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment with manuscript title on spine and signs of closure straps.

Illustrated with engraved plate on the last folio, depicting a neo-classic triumphal arch.

Work published in the last years of the reign of Emperor Charles V. Describes the voyages of Prince Philip (future Philip II of Spain and I of Portugal) to Germany, Brabante, Flanders and the Netherlands. There are references to King João II, and the presence of Portugal in Antwerp and Flanders in folios 318; 235 and 302.

The work fits in with passage of the Emperor’s powers (abdication and transfer) and the last years of its Imperial function.

In 1548 the document proposed by the Emperor - the Interin of Augsburg - and it was not accepted by Protestants nor by the Pope. The city of Magdeburg, the center of the Protestant resistance, is banished from the Empire. In 1552 Maurice of Saxony, responsible for implementing the decree, armed secretly and surprised the Emperor. Defeat of Charles V in Innsbruck. The Emperor and the Protestant Princes sign the Treaty of Nassau.

In the years 1552-1556 there was a war between Charles V and Henry II of France who had occupied Metz, Toul and Verdun. In 1553 Maurice of Saxony defeated Albert Marquis of Brandenburg-Culmich in Sievershausen, but was mortally wounded. In 1554 there was a signature of the Treaty of Crépy. In 1555 occurs the violent suppression of anti Calvinist revolt in Geneva. The city has become a refuge center for English and French Protestants and a radiation point of the Calvinist doctrine. In 1555 was signed the Peace of Augsburg, which recognizes the Protestants freedom of worship and property. The territorial princes and free cities that had accepted the Augsburg Confession had now freedom of worship, the right to introduce the Reformation in their territory (ius reformandi) and equal rights of Catholic states. In 1556 Charles V signed the Peace with Henry II of France. In the same year occurred the the abdication of Charles V in Brussels (effective in 1558). Charles V abdicated in favor of his son Philip II the sovereignty of the Netherlands, Castile, Leon, Aragon and Catalonia, Navarre, Naples, Sardinia, Sicily, the Duchy of Milan and the Indies. The imperial role and the possessions of the Habsburgs were delivered to his brother Ferdinand I. Charles lived his last years in the monastery of Yuste, in Spain, and died there in 1558.

Palau 40491.
ASTRONOMY

An important treatise on comets by Galileo’s successor at the University of Parma

5. CAMILLO GLORIOSO, Giovani.


In 4°. 22x15,5 cm. [viii], 288, [iii] pags.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment.

Beautiful print on very sound linen paper. Frontispiece printed in two colors (black and red) and with beautiful typographical “vignette”. Adorned with woodcut engraved chapters in the text and illustrated with astral trigonometric graphic schemes.

Very rare work.

Rare treatise on comets by Giovanni Camillo Glorioso (1572-1643) was a famous Italian mathematician and astronomer who related to and corresponded with Clavius and Galileo (among others). He was Galileo’s disciple and his successor on the regency of the chair chair of mathematics in Padua in 1613.

As mention in the preface by Glorioso the article was written after the sighting of the unusualy bright comet of November 1618, which was still visible by January 1619. It is composed by 5 parts (books) that treat the astronomical theories of Copernicus, Brahe, Kepler, Galileo and others. In the book we can find a mention to a perspicillum, a kind of telescope, said to have been used by Pope Leo X.

6. CAMÕES, Luís Vaz de.

OS LUSIADAS DO GRANDE LVIS DE CAMOENS
PRINCIPE DA POESIA HEROICA. Commentados pelo
Licenciado Manoel Correia, Examinador Synodal do
Arcebispado de Lisboa, & Cura da Igreja de S. Sebastião da
Mouraria, natural da cidade de Eluas. Dedicados ao Doctor
D. Rodrigo d’ Acunha, Inquisidor Apostólico do Sancto
Ofício de Lisboa. Per Domingos Fernandez seu Liureyro.
EM LISBOA. Por Pedro Crasbeeck. Anno 1613.

In 8º (19x13 cm). (vi)-308 folios.

Binding: contemporary flexible vellum. Engraved with 2
woodcuts: coat-of-arms Portugal (on titlepage) and also the
coat-of-arms of Rodrigo da Cunha in the back of the second
folium.

Text printed in italic font and comments in roman font.

The Lusiades are the biggest epic poem of the Renaissance.
With 10 ‘cantos’ composed of royal octaves, stanzas of
eight decasyllabic verses, glorifies the achievements of the
Portuguese (the Lusiades), that had their peak in the
discovery of the sea route to India and the total domain of
the Indian Ocean during a whole century.

The narrative of the voyage is illustrated recurring to the classic mythology and also other narrations which
describe Portugal’s History, and episodes famous due to their strong drama and lyricism, like the Giant
Adamastor or Inês de Castro.

But the poem is not only a patriotic work, it has a broader meaning, like the several translations in almost
every language attest, since it is the glorification of human effort that overcomes all obstacles and the
description of the meeting of several peoples that, until then, didn’t know the existence of one another.

To be aware of the exceptional literary value of the Lusiades, it is necessary to keep in mind that the
renaissance has set as paradigm of the poetic creation the literary genres of the classic age, with their
hierarchy, being the epic poem the most noble and significant genre. The utmost wish of the poets was to
compose a poem that equalled the classic models of Homer and Virgil and obeyed to the norms coded by
Aristotle.

This is the 7th edition of the masterpiece of Portuguese literature and the first one to have the comments of
Manuel Correia added, a personal friend of the author. Published posthumously by Pedro Mariz, an historian
and publisher, who is the author of the introduction that contains a biographic note about the author, the first
and may be the only true one on the life of Camões.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Life and naval & military campaigns of the Prince of Orange

7. COMMELIN, Isaac.


2 parts bound in 1 volume.

In 4.° (30x19 cm). (8), 276, (6), (1), 216, (4) pags.

Binding: Original 17th Century hard parchment.

Copy originally slightly trimmed at edges with loss of printer’s notice at the bottom of the frontispiece.

A very illustrated work with frontispiece (as title page); portrait of Nassau; and 34 double page engravings from copper plates. The engravings are historical prints depicting the battles and sieges to control South America, mainly the war against the Portuguese in Brasil, and also the war in the Netherlands against Spanish dominion.

Frederick of Nassau succeeded his brother Maurice, in 1625, in the important posts of Captain and Admiral-general of the United Provinces. Frederick Henry proved himself almost as good a general as his brother, and a far more capable statesman and politician. He remained for 22 years at the head of government and, in his time, the power of the Union reached its highest point. The Period of Frederick Henry is usually accounted as the golden age of the republic, and it was marked by great military and naval victories, and by a world-wide commercial expansion. In Brazil he captured the Portuguese city of Salvador, himself leading the assault on the sea fortress of that town. Then he attacked Luanda, in Angola, Africa, but failed to capture the city. In a subsequent raid in 1627 he tried to take Bahia and failed. He also captured half of the Spanish treasure fleet in Matanzas Bay, Cuba and the resulting booty funded the Dutch army and allowed the subsequent victories.

The editor Isaac Commelin (1598-1676) was a Dutch historian. He wrote Lives of the Stadtholders William and Maurice of Nassau as well as other basic works in the fields of geography, cosmography, astronomy, discovery and travel.
GEOGRAPHY

*Atlas dated 1688, bound in a superb masterpiece of contemporary editorial full calf, made in Holland, originally and contemporary hand coloured*

8. DE WIT, Frederick.

**ATLAS OR DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD** with an alphabetical table wherein all which is contained in these maps may be found by looking under the respective letters. Amstelodam, Ex Officinâ Frederici de WIT, [1688].

In folio (54x34,5 cm) Col: frontis + title page + 20 maps + 20 indexes.

Binding: a superb contemporary editorial masterpiece made in Holland, tooled and gilt with frames and floral designs at both folders and outer corners and hinges. At the corners of gilt cover frames we can find world spheres finely tooled. Also a perfect craftsman work for the gilt tooling of the spine with the same spheres tooled in. Atlas originally and contemporary hand coloured, with a very good dial finishing.

Shirley; Burden, 465/7; Tooley (America) p.120, #33; Portinaro & Knirsch XCIV. Koeman.
PHILOSOPHY - ANATOMY

Rare first edition of important scientifical work on body dualism and automatism in man

9. DESCARTES, René.


In 4º (21,5 c m). [36], 121, [1] pag. Illustrated with 10 engravings.

Binding: Contemporary parchment.

Rare first edition of this important René Descartes text where the philosopher develops his concept of mind-body dualism and the animal automatism in man, and considered by many as a physiological appendix on his Discourse on Method. In this work Descartes advocates that the human body would be like a machine subject to the laws of nature. On the other hand, the soul was immaterial and therefore did not follow the natural laws. The work is illustrated with 10 engravings hors text and 54 more in the text, many full page, representing parts of the human body.

The first edition in French appeared two years later, in 1664.
LAW

Legal work on the jurisdictional and commercial law of the Kings of Portugal over the Far East and American Seas

10. FREITAS, Fr. Serafim de.


In 8º (19,5x14,5 cm). [viii], 190, [xxviii] folios.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment with handwritten title at the top of spine. Frontispiece printed in black and red with the coat of arms of Philip IV of Spain (Philip III of Portugal).

Copy with two very slight damages (folio 170 at top of page, renewed without loss of text, and folio 175 at top of the page, renewed, with loss of generic title and the numbering of folio). This copy presents two heraldic ex-libris overlapping each other directly on the reverse of the parchment.

First edition.

According to Palau (94957), Seraphim de Freitas refutes “Mare Liberum”, a work published in 1608, in Holland, by the famous Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius, initially written to legally legitimize the famous 1603 act of piracy by Dutch privateers serving under the East India Company. They attacked and captured the famous Portuguese ship Santa Catarina, in the Strait of Singapore during her voyage from Macau to Malacca loaded with exotic goods. Her famous and desired cargo was auctioned in the Netherlands, reaching astronomical sums for that time, raising the double of the capital of The East India Company. However part of the East India Company associates considered this Dutch action as unlawful, and sold their shares of the company, refusing to receive the dividends (200%). This whole controversy started a great discussion around Europe on the rights vested by the Portuguese due to the discoveries, the several Papal bulls granted in favour of “Mare clausum”, and above all on the free movement of goods and capital around the world thus influencing the “Rights of the People” in a vital way as well as the global economy at the time. In 1635 John Selden publishes “Mare Clausum Seu De Dominio Maris” defending the British interests due to the King wanting to prohibit the Dutch fishermen to fish in British waters, thus having the controversy gained a new importance. The historical and political framework of the time was not advantageous to the Portuguese position as a maritime and trading power. There was a sharp political and commercial decline, mainly due to the fact that political and military interests of Portugal and Spain were often antagonistic. Portugal was inextricably linked to the Spanish crown through the King, and therefore could not use his old English Covenant as a key policy to protect its commercial empire from the greed of the Dutch, the French and even the English. Seraphim de Freitas understood the universal relevance of this issue, working hard to justify his arguments in an erudite, solid and methodical way.
11. FRÓIS, P. Luís & CABRAL, P. Francisco.


In 8.º (16,5x11 cm) 159 pags.

Binding: Contemporary hard parchment.

Printed in cursive types. Engraved initials and head pieces throughout. Title page with woodcut Jesuit device.

First edition, rare. This collection of letters among the earliest in Western accounts. They record the activities of Jesuit missionaries in Japan in the final years of the reign of Emperor Nobunaga, the time of the Japanese Unification and the rule of the Shogun. The volume comprises letters by Francesco Carrion, Lorenze Mexia, Luis Frois, Francesco Cabral, and extracts from a letter of Gregorio de Gespedes of 1579. These letters from the mission of the Jesuits in Japan were in practice the first written reports of Western on the history of Japan and the Far East. They cover the end of the reign of Nobunaga and the unification of Japan.

Streit IV, 1607; Cordier BJ 74; Laures 150; Takahashi I, 1.50.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Portuguese expedition to the Kingdom of Kazembe

12. GAMITO, António.


In 8º (21x13 cm). xxv, 501, [ii] pags.

Binding: Contemporary straight-grained, gold-tooled black sheepskin, gilt edges signed by Ferin & Robin.

First edition of this valuable narrative recording mission to Kazembe IV. It was one of the major Portuguese expeditions to connect the Portuguese territories of Angola, in the west, with Mozambique, in the east. Gamitto, second-in-command of the expedition, was an observant traveller with a genuine interest in the customs and traditions of the peoples he encountered, and his narrative records valuable ethnographic information on the Malawis, the Cewa and Tumbuka, the Bisa, the Lunda, and the Bemba. Gamitto was the first to observe that the Malawis were matrilineal and described in full detail several technical processes and customs that have since disappeared. The fine plates show views, artefacts, and portraits, providing an excellent visual record of south-central African culture.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Reports about the second siege of Diu

13. GÓIS, Damião de.

Damiani Goes EQVITIS LVSITANI, DE BELLO CAMBAICO VLTIMO COMMENTARII TRES. 
Lovani, Apud Seruatium Sassenum Diestensem, M. D. XLIX. [1549].

Binding: Modern replica in flexible parchment, contemporary style.

This is a very rare first edition of the three reports about the Khambhat War in India, and include one of the most important accounts on the Diu siege in 1545. This was one of the most celebrated victories of the Portuguese in the Far East and from that date on Diu was under Portuguese domain until 1960.

Damião de Góis (1502-1574), historian and humanist, was a great figure within the Portuguese cultural scene of the 16th century. Between 1523 and 1533 we was secretary of the Portuguese Trading post in Antwerp. From this date he dedicates to his historical and literary works, exchanging letters with several humanists, among them Erasmus of Rotherdam and Pietro Bembo. In 1548 he was nominated Chief Librarian at Torre do Tombo (Portuguese archives officially existing since 1378). In 1751 was arrested by the Inquisition. He died in 1574, presumably murdered, and he is buried in the Church of Santa Maria da Várzea in Alenquer. Most of his Latin works were published outside Portugal, having been edited several times.

Leite de Faria 15. BM (STC dut, fle) 87. Henriques Bibliografia Goesiana 35.
HISTORY - ROYAL BIOGRAPHY

D. Manuel’s chronicle, the king with a great vision, who lead a small country to the possession of a world empire

14. GÓIS, Damião de.


In 4º (de 28,5x19,5 cm) com [8], 609 págs. Printed in two columns. Collation with natural jump on page 440 to 447 and 478 to page. 489, pages 537–538 are repeated, all in accordance with other copies of this present edition.

Binding: contemporary full calf gilt at spine (towers framed in tools). Front cover is missing a strip of calf, however recoverable. Work printed in two columns.

Third edition, very rare and sought after, of the Chronicle of the Portuguese King Manuel I, sponsored by D. Rodrigo António de Noronha e Meneses, son of the third Marquis of Marialva, one of the most notable works within the rich Portuguese historiography of the 16th century, because it narrates one of the highest moments of the Portuguese discoveries history, and also because it was written by a humanist with a long path of study, travels all over Europe, and interaction with notorious intellectuals of several countries.

The trends of the former works of Góis, who showed great interest for other cultures and peoples in his Latin works, are also reflected in the text of the chronicle, which contains several detailed descriptions of the societies, ways of life, secular and religious traditions of the many people the Portuguese found in the Far East, Arabia and Brazil. The events related to the ban of the Jews and Moors are described with objectivity, as well as the severe reaction of the king towards the massacre of the Jews in Lisbon in 1506.

Copy with strong natural oxidation of the paper, damp patches on the front of the leaves, title page and first page of text with old and course restorations; contemporary ownership stamps at title page covering older manuscript ownerships; light worming on the margins. Light recoverable dents on pages 173-4, and 175-6, and repaired on page 416.

MUSIC

A short and easily understood method for harpsichord, piano, organ or any other instrument for voice ensemble

15. GOMES DA SILVA, Alberto José.


In 4º (21x15 cm). Com [8], [50] pags.

Binding: State-of-the-art 18th Century piece in full red morocco calf with superb gilt tools into both folders and spine.

Illustrated with 10 full-page prints (which are included in the text numbering) engraved from metal matrices with musical scores and illustrated with musical notations with type faces in the text.

According to Inocêncio I “Alberto José Gomes da Silva seems to have been a musician. He composed and printed in Lisbon in 1758 an Art or Principles of Music with this title or another one. This work must be rare since I haven’t seen it yet, nor have I other notice than being it mentioned by Francisco Ignacio Solano in one of his treaties of the same art, which are printed. Barbosa has no mention to it or its author. Without being able to add any circumstance or particularity regarding the person, I must declare that I bought in the year of 1865 a copy of the mentioned work with the title ‘Regras de acompanhar para cravo ou orgão e ainda também para qualquer outro instrumento de vozes, reduzidas a breve metodo, e fácil percepçã’. Lisboa, at the Offic of Francisco Luis Ameno 1758. 4th of VIII, 39 pag. and plus two for the index. The author in the front folium claims to be ‘composer and organist’”.

SHIPWRECKS

12 accounts on shipwrecks of Portuguese vessels

16. GOMES DE BRITO. (Bernardo)

HISTORIA TRAGICO-MARITIMA. Em que se escrevem chronologicamente os Naufrágios que tiveraõ as Naos de Portugal, depois que se poz em exercicio a Navegação da Índia. TOMO PRIMEIRO [TOMO SEGUNDO] OFFERECIDO À Augusta Magestade do Muito Alto e Muito Poderoso Rey. D. JOÃO V. Nosso Senhor. POR BERNARDO GOMES DE BRITO (Escudo das armas reais portuguesas) LISBOA OCCIDENTAL. Na Officina da Congregação do Oratório. M. DCC. XXXV. - M. DCC. XXXVI (1735-1736). Com todas as licenças necessárias.

In 4.º Dim.: 21x16 cm. 2 volumes: [xvi], 479, [i br.] e [xvi], 538, [ii em br.] pps.

Binding: Full calf contemporary style, with raised band and gilt tools on spine, and gilt titles on red labels. Red edges.

A valuable bibliographic copy, which allies the excellent condition to the rarity of the copies and the high literary, dramatic and human value of the works. These accounts are very important from an historical point of view, since they are the most original source to locate and classify the archaeological remains left by the shipwrecks. The extreme circumstances that the shipwrecked people went through moved deeply readers of all times. Specially the shipwreck of the big galleon São João has impressed people so much that it became predecessor and paradigm of the genre, with several poets and authors writing about the event, like Camões or Jerónimo Corte Real.

The work contains 12 shipwrecks accounts, half of which are here edited for the first time, and the other half has been published in single leaflets near to the date of the events, being thus almost considered unpublished. The copies of these leaflets are very rare and most of them are not in any Portuguese Library.

On the last two decades, this top work of universal literature has been the subject of many scholar studies, like the quite notable one by Kioko Koiso (mentioned in the references below) The shipwreck accounts are commonly considered to be the opposite of epopee, its dark side. However, they are still extraordinary stories of courage and resiliency featuring all social classes of a small people.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Report on the work of Archbishop Aleixo de Menezes during his stay at the Indian Malabar Coast

17. GOUVEIA, (D. António).


In folio de 27x19 cm. [vi], 152, [ii], 62, [9], [i br.] folios.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment.

The work contains in Chapter 12 of the 3rd volume a very impressive description of Persia (Iran) and particularly of Ormuz - the Island and the Strait- and on Chapter 10 the author describes the Read Sea, that he names on his outdated words as "the Strait of Meca".

Travel and Exploration (Portugal and Spain) 542. “First edition, excessively rare. Describes the work of Archbishop Aleixo de Menezes during his stay at the Indian Malabar Coast. Contains some early and valuable information on the “Christãos de S. Thome” who had survived at the Malabar Coast and whose existence was unknown in Europe. The last part of the book concerns the missionary work of the Augustine order in Persia and also describes customs and rites of the Bedouin tribes. Our copy contains two appendices, entitled “Synodo Diocessano” and “Missa de …” that are usually not present.

Salvà states for his copy “My copy is in fact de most beautifull and complete i have ever seen, because all the others I have seen or know of miss the 9 sheets from the “Missa”.

DIPLOMACY

Report of the first visit of the Japanese ambassadors to Rome

18. GUALTIERI, Guido.

RELATIONI DELLA VENVTA DEGLI AMBASCIATORI GIAPONESI a Roma fino alla partita di Lisbona. Con le accogliense fatte loro da tutti i Principi Christiani, per doue sono passati. Raccolte da Guido Gualtieri. IN ROMA. Per Francesco Zannetti. M. D. LXXXVI. [1586]

Con licentia de i Superiori.

In 8° (size 16x11 cm). 12, 192 pages.

Binding: Contemporary full vellum, tooled cover folders, manuscript title on spine. Illustrated with decorative capital letters.

Copy with manuscript shelf location and ex-libris from George Earl of Macartney, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle and of the Bath in the front inner board and from Bibliotheca Phillippica formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps Bt.on the back inner board.

Contains detailed news of the first visit of the Japanese ambassadors to Europe, namely: Mancio Ito, Julian Nakaura, Miguel Chijiwa, Martinho Hara, and Tensho Shisetsu Keno, starting in Lisbon and conducted to Rome by the Company of Jesus. The final chapters contain the letters sent to Japan and addressed to local Japanese princes and local shoguns.

The young Japanese ambassadors were received in Portugal twice - including the arrival and departure from Europe - with great honours by the Portuguese Royal House in the Palace of Vila Viçosa. Four of them were considered as being part of the Japanese aristocracy. In theory, being of noble descent was a prerequisite for admission to the seminaries - the regulations drawn up by Valignano [author of De Missione Legatorum Iaponensium ad Romanam Curiam] restricted the admission only to “noble and honored people - who have access to the lord’s chamber” (Schütte 1958, 484), so it may be assumed that by either definition, all four were members of the elite.

BM (STC IT) 317; NUC NG 561414; CCBE s. XVI G 1728 ; Duarte de Sousa 1, 35 ; EDIT 16.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERIES – FAR EAST

History and yearly account on the events in the Far East and other parts reported by the Jesuits

19. GUERREIRO, Fernão.

HISTORIA Y AÑAL RELACION De las cosas que hizieron los Padres de la Compañía de Iesvs, Por las Partes de Oriente y otras, en la propagacion del Santo Evangelio, Los años pasados de 607. y 608. Sacada, limada, y compuesta de Portugues en Castellano por el Doctor Christoval Svares De Figueroa. A DON GERONYMO CORELLA y Mendoça, Conde de Cocentayna, Marques de Almenara, &c. EN MADRID, MDCXIII [1614].

In 4.º (19x13 cm). [xvi], 566, [ii] pags.

Binding: Recent flexible parchment with handwritten title on spine.

Spanish translation of the work with the same title written by the Portuguese Jesuit, Fernando Guerreiro. It is a compilation of reports from Portuguese Jesuit missionaries and is composed of five parts. The first related to the province of Goa and its missions and colleges. The second to the province of Cochin, with references to Malacca and the kingdom of Pegu. The third with reports of "things" from Japan from the years 1606 and 1607, also containing chapters on China. The fourth part contains relations of events concerning the coasts of Guinea and Sierra Leone. Finally the fifth part refers to issues of Ethiopia with "more detailed information". This last part is authored by Figueroa Suarez himself basing his information on the relations of Spanish missionaries such as Nuñez Barreto and don Andrés de Oviedo.

PALAU 323907: 'History and yearly account on the events in the Far East and other parts (Japan included) reported by the priests of the "Companhia de Jesus", taken and filed by the Portuguese, and translated into Spanish by Suarez de Figueroa. It is divided into five books. The first four books are translated from Portuguese, and the original fifth is authored by Suarez de Figueroa.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Annual List of the achievements made by the priests of the Company of Jesus in the Western Indies and other conquests of the Kingdom of Portugal

20. GUERREIRO, Fernão.


In 8º (19.5x14,5 cm) with [2], 204 folios.


Copy with contemporary ownership title on front page and on the back end-paper. Marginal traces of bookworm and damp stains not damaging the text. No front end-papers.

The work is composed of four parts (books). The first concerning the province of Japan & China. The second the province of the South (Indonesia and Philipinnes). The third the province of the North (Portuguese possessions in India). The fourth, Guinea and Brazil.

This work – Annual List of the achievements made by the priests of the Company of Jesus in the Western Indies and other conquests of the Kingdom of Portugal – is the 4th List of this author and covers the years 1606 and 1607.

There are others Lists from this author (another four) covering the years between 1600 and 1608, published between 1602 and 1611. This List describes the beginning of the Dutch presence and conquests in the Far East and the counter-attack reaction of the Portuguese as, for instance, the reconquest of the Kingdom of Ternate and of the Moluccan Islands by the Governor of Philippines, Dom Pedro da Cunha, in April 1606 (folio 93 et seq.).

Ref. BNP: Barbosa Machado 2, 28 Inocêncio 2, 282 Sommervogel 3, 1914 Pinto de Matos 351 Palha 1, 255 Sabugosa 147 Condessa de Azambuja 1128 Samodães 1, 1474 (4) Ameal 1136 Oliveira Lima collection 3 (e) Borba de Moraes. Bibliogr. Bras. 1, 381 Arouca G 181.
GEOGRAPHY

One of the most beautifull Universal Atlas including one 6-sheet and eleven 4-sheet wall maps

21. KITCHIN, Thomas.

KITCHIN’S GENERAL ATLAS, DESCRIBING THE WHOLE UNIVERSE.

Being a complete collection of the most approved maps extant: corrected with great care, and augmented from the last edition of d’Anville and Robert, with many improvements by others eminent geographers. Engraved on sixty-seven plates, comprising forty-one maps. London: printed and published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1808.

In folio (de 53x39,5 cm).

Binding: half calf, Red morocco spine with raised bands and gilt tools.

Atlas illustrated with 28 coloured folded maps (numbered in 41 parts) and assembled in 67 folios. Most of the maps present magnificent decorated cartouches. Front page with printer’s device “LW”. The Atlas is printed in Imperial folio with smaller maps on double page in a single folio. Some maps are printed on paper with bigger dimensions, with each leaf measuring around 64x72 cm, thus with some single maps also folded. The maps are printed both on portrait or landscape, hence the great variety of dimensions.

Copy in very good condition.

Thomas Kitchin publishes in 1773 his first Atlas under the title “A general atlas describing the whole universe”, which at the time only presented 25 maps. Ten years after his death in 1794, it was reviewed and augmented having been published with the present title in all editions after 1796. The maps in this very rare and complete edition are dated between 1773 and 1808, being signed by famous cartographers, including the map of Europe signed by Kitchin himself.

Thomas Kitchin (1718-1784) was cartographer, hydrographer and engraver to King George III of England.

Phillips & Le Gear 6027.
22. LAS CASAS, Bartolome de.

REGIONVM INDICARUM PER Hispanos olim devastarum accuratissima descriptio, infertis Figuris aeneis ad vivum fabrefactis, Heidelberg, Typis Guilielmi Walteri. 1664.

In 4.º (27x20) cm. [iv], 112 pags.

Illustrated with a magnificent engraved frontispiece and 17 engravings in the text. Binding: Original cardboard binding.

Third Latin edition of this work. The first Spanish edition of «Brevísima relación de la destrucción de las Indias» was published in 1552. «This is one of the most gruesome books ever written, and one of the boldest works that ever issued from the press. It gives a short account of the cruelties of the Spaniards in each of the colonies, including Jamaica, Trinidad, Florida, Rio de la Plata and Peru.»

Very important and rare first edition of the prized Latin translation of the first great work on Africa

23. LEO AFRICANUS (Leão o Africano).

DE TOTIVS Africae descriptione, LIBRI. XI. Quibus non solum Africae regionum, insularum, & oppidorum fitus, locorum q intreualla accuratê complexus est, sed Regum familiius, bellorum causas &euentus, resq. In ea memorabiles, tam à seipso diligente observatâ indagatas, q in veris Maurorum Annalib. Memoriae traditas, copiose descriptis, recens in Latinam linguam conuersi Ioan. Floriano Interprete. [Vinheta tipogrâfica]. ANTVERPIAE Apud Ioan. Lation, M. D. LVI. [1556].

In 8º (15,5x9,5). [xvi], 302 fólios.

Binding: Full leather calf, a bit worn out, with armoured blanked tooled super-libris on both boards with rampant lion. Ownership titles and bookplate from «S. Patrick’s College Library, Maynooth» in Ireland. Contemporary handwritten notes in marginalia, and a bibliographical note on the first blank page.

This book was considered the most important on the geography of Africa and an important source for all information on the continent. It was printed in a multitude of languages over hundreds of years after its first Italian and Latin editions were issued. The English translation did not appear until 1600. Until the 19th Century European explorations into Africa “Leo Africanus” was considered the primary source for all studies on the Sudan and the African inland.

Leo Africanus or al-Hassan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi (Granada, c. 1483/94 - Tunis, c. 1552/54), was a diplomat, geographer and a famous Arab explorer. Leo the African was born around 1483 in Granada, Spain, and his family immigrated to Morocco. He studied in Fez before entering the service of the sultans Mérénides and then beginning to travel to Armenia and Tartary. During the years 1511-1517 Leo Africanus traveled to Fez, Morocco, Tunis, and across the Sahara Desert to Timbuctu. He visited the native states on the Upper Niger to Kario, Houssa, Bornou and the Lake Chad. He also made a voyage to Constantinople and Egypt and then crossed the Red Sea to Arabia.

He was subsequently captured by the Venetians and presented to Pope Leo X, whose name, Leo, he adopted as his surname. The Pope asked him to translate his Arabic script with the account of his travels into Italian, this was carried out by Floreano. Converted to Christianity, around 1526 in Rome, he began to write his great work "Description of Africa".

Adams L 480. BM (STC dutch, fle) 116.
DUTCH BRAZIL

Commentary on military events during the reign of Philip IV of Spain (mainly the war of Portugal and Spain against the Dutch)

24. MALVESSI, Virgílio.

LA LIBRA DE GRIVILIO VEZZALMI. TRADUCIDA DE ITALIANO EN LENGUA CASTELLANA. PESANSE LAS GANANCIAS Y LA PÉRDIDAS DE LA MONARQUIA DE ESPAÑA EN EL FELICISSIMO REYNADO DE FELIPE IV EL GRANDE. En Pamplona, Con licencia. S/d. circa [1639].

Small 4to. [2], 188 folios.

Illustrated with engraved emblematic frontispiece. Text surrounded by 2 line borders. Printer’s device at colofon.

Binding: contemporary limp vellum with renewed endpapers.

First edition.

The work is a commentary on military events during the reign of Philip IV of Spain (mainly the war of Portugal and Spain against the Dutch) containing several references to Brazil and to the Indian “encomienda” system in Peru and Mexico. The author, Malvezzi, disguised by the anagram ‘Grivilio Vezzalmi’, describes the dangers of the Dutch conquest of Brazil, Dutch attacks on Todos-los-Santos, an armada expected to be sent to help Brazil, and the military successes in Brazil, which made the final Portuguese military victory possible in 1657. It contains extended references to the royal income derived from the encomiendas of the Indians in Peru and Mexico. Very important for the understanding of the history of South America during the Dutch dominion. Also very importante to the study of colonial exploitations of the Indians through the “encomiendas”.

Studies on the use of medicinal plants

25. MARIANO VELLOSO, José.

COLLEÇÃO DE MEMORIAS, SOBRE A QUASSIA AMARGA, E SIMARUBA, TRADUZIDAS POR ORDEM DE S. ALTEZA REAL O PRÍNCIPE REGENTE, NOSSO SENHOR, POR Fr. JOSÉ MARIANO VELLOSO. LISBOA, NA TYPOGRAPHIA CHALCOGRAPHICA, TYPOPLASTICA, E LITTERARIA DO ARCO DO CEGO. ANNO M. DCCCII. [1801].

In 4º (de 20x14 cm) com 39 pags. Brochado.

Illustrated with 6 hors-text: beautiful engravings, masterly handcolored, representing the following Brazilian plant species new to science: 1 – Quassia amara; 2 – idem, with morphological description of the parts. 3 – Quassia simuraba, (Woodville, Medical Botany); 4 – Paulina empenhada (Timbó); 5 – Cuscuta d’América; and 6 – Lorantho americano (Erva de passarinho).

Copy preserves the original brochure covers made in contemporary decorative paper.

This typographical work is a remarkable output of the workshop called Tipografia do Arco do Cego (a school of graphic arts on the turning of the 18th/19th Centuries, which is unique case in Portugal). Shortly after it was incorporate in the National Press by decree of December 7, 1801.

This work studies the connections between the scientific and the popular uses and properties of these plants for the healing of fevers (Quassias); and for the healing of leprosy (Paulina, American Cuscuta and Lorantho americano), quite known in Brazil by these vernacular names.

GEOGRAPHY

Ortelius’ [Autographe and ownership title] copy of a great classical atlas and description of the world

26. MELA, Pompónio & Julius Solino.

DE ORBIS SITU, LIBRI III. ET C. IVLII SOLINI, POLYHISTOR. QVORVM ILLE DESCRIptionem Singularum Orbis terreni partium atque regionum (...). BASILEAE. [colophon: EX OFFICINA HENRIC. PETRINA 1576].

In 8.º (15,5x10 cm). Col: [xvi], 363, [iii] pags.

Illustrated with 31 [of 33] full-page maps printed extra text, some double-paged and other folding pages. The two missing maps are respectively the Iberian Peninsula and the Germania, apparently no longer present when the two works were bound (*). Adorned with various dimensions engraved woodcuts. The cover and last folio of the work has the printer's device, the latter in larger size. The map 33, the last of the work, is double paged and shows the island of Madeira in great detail in a full page, and in the other page the island of Fuerteventura.

The book, a great classical work, which is a geographic atlas and description of the world known to the Romans, is commented by mathematician Cristiano Vurtius.

together with: POSTELLO, Gulielmo.

DE MAGISTRATIBUS ATHENIENsium liber, ad intelligendam non solum Graecorum, sed & Romanorum politiam(…). BASILEAE. S/i. [cólofon: ANNO DOMINI M. D. LI [1551] mense Augusto].

15,5x10 cm. [xiii],162, [xxxii] pags.

Binding: contemporary parchment, inside a modern transport case.

Copy highly valued with the ownership title signed: a manuscript ex-libris from the personal library of the famous Dutch cartographer, of Hebrew origin, Abraham Ortelius (1527-1591): dated Antwerp, April 20, 1581, on the first book.

POMPONII MELAE: Adams M-1063 (incomplete); Chadenat 6400; Harrisse 112; VD 16, M2326.

POSTELLO: Brunet, 839 (other editions).
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Work from the highest authority on the travels and actions of the Portuguese in the Far East during the 16th Century

27. MENDES PINTO, Fernão.

HISTORIA ORIENTAL DE LAS PEREGRINACIONES DE FERNAN MENDEZ PINTO PORTUGUES, ADONDE SE ESCRIVEN MUYCHAS, Y MUY Estrañas cosas que vio, y oyó en los Reynos de la China, Tartaria, Sornao, que vulgarmente se llama Siam, Calamiñam, Peguu, Martaun, y otros muchos de aquellas partes Orientales, de que en estas nuestras de Occidente ay muy poca, ò ninguna noticia. TRADVZIDO DE PORTUGUES EN CASTELLANO POR el Licenciado Francisco de Herrera Maldonado. En Madrid, Por Tomas Iunti, Impressor del Rey nuestro señor. 1620.

In 8º (27x19 cm). [5], 8, [2], 4, folios and 481 pags.

Binding: contemporary parchment with title handwritten on spine and remains of original calf ties. Copy with contemporary ownership titles (erased) on the title page.

Peregrinação is a work of the highest authority on the travels and actions of the Portuguese in the Far East during the 16th Century. However is an account that has raised doubts and regrettable malicious conceptions based in a narrow minded religious conception of the time. Qui multum perigrinatur, raro santificatu viz. “He who travelled much is seldom canonized”. Similarly we find in England we find the expression “a travellers’ tale” applied to any not very credible story. A like fate had the famous Portuguese Fernão mendes Pinto, who, between the years 1537-1558, journeyed through the most different parts of Asia, and during this 21 years wanderings, as he himself says, was sold sixteen times, was a slave thirteen times, and was shipwrecked five times. This is one of the greatest books by an European traveler in the East and is a classic of Portuguese literature.

Mendez Pinto (1509-1583) was a Portuguese soldier, sailor, adventurer, merchant, doctor, missionary and ambassador. He traveled for 21 years, fought and traded in China, Tartary, Pegu and the neighbouring countries, sailing every sea. Mendes Pinto went to the mouth of the Mekong River and was in Japan before the arrival of St. Francis Xavier. He became later his friend and traveling companion. He traveled extensively in Asia between 1537 and 1557. In 1542 he landed in Japan and gained the favour of a feudal lord, to whom they claim to have given the first firearm to have entered Japan, the Portuguese “arquebus”. This is the source of Pinto’s claim to be the first Westerner to enter Japan. While a number of the details of his work are obviously taken from other accounts, such as the visits to Ethiopia and Tibet, the total picture given of Asia in the first half of the 16th century has undoubted authenticity.
JAPONICA

*Important source for the study of the relations between the Japanese and the Dutch*

28. MONTANUS, Arnoldus.

DENCKWÜRDIGE GESANDTSCHAFFEN DER Ost-Indische Mesesschaft in den Vereinigten Niederländern an unterschiedliche KAISER VON JAPAN: [...] Amsterdam [...] Jacob Meurs. [...] 1669.

In folio (30x19 cm). 443, [9] pags.

Binding: contemporary full calf with slight damage to the spine.

Title-page printed in 2 colors (red and black) with woodcut decoration. Text printed in two columns. Illustrated with 25 engravings hors-text (1 folding map with travel routes in Japan, 20 double-page and 4 larger folding engraved plates), 71 half-page engravings in the text. With 3 woodcut decorative initial letters and 1 woodcut tailpiece (plus 1 repeat).

The illustrations comprise: Folding map (42 x 53 cm) in two panels showing the sea route along the coast from Nagasaki to Osaka, and the land route along the coast from Osaka to Yedo (Tokyo). Four folding views (each on two or one-and-a-half sheets) show profiles of the cities of Osaka, Miaco (Kyoto), Yedo and Kagoshima. Two views show erupting volcanos and many show religious and other rituals, temples, torture and fighting, etc. One shows the Japanese receiving the VOC (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie usually known as Dutch East India Company) officials and one shows a rather human-like male orang-utan giving his mate a flower. Double-page plates showing the plan of the city of Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, the island of Dejima and the castle at Osaka, and a half-page view of the quarters at Firando (p. 28) are particularly important as authentic sources, never before published.

Copy with ex-libris stamped at title page.

First edition of Montanus’s very detailed and thoroughly illustrated account of Japan, containing the first known printed images and views of major Japanese cities, and also the small island of Dejima, in Nagasaki harbour, the Japanese outpost of the VOC (Dutch East India Company). Monumental edition describing the country, the arrival of the first Europeans and the embassies sent to the Emperor of Japan by the East India Company, departing from Java (Batavia) in Indonesia in 1649 and 1661. It also describes Japan’s history, customs, religion, etc. Historical sources used are based on the records from the East Indies Company, and the reports of the Portuguese, Spanish and Italian missionaries.

29. NEWTON, Isaac.


In 4° (19,5x12 cm) ix, 415 pags.

Binding: contemporary full calf gilt at spine and tooled at boards in floral frames. Cut of leafs colored at edges. Contemporary transport case (in the style of a tobacco case) is finished in full calf.

Illustrated with 12 folding plates containing the graphics from the study of the light reflection and refraction, and the explanation of the rainbow.

2nd Latin edition of Newton’s ‘Optics: or a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light. London 1704.’, that is one of the great books in the history of science. Newton had gathered explanations to many problems.

This book Newton's Optics did for Light what his Principia had done for Gravitation, namely, placed the Light in a scientific basis (says E.W. Brown). It contains an accumulation of optical phenomena from his first paper (the short memoir in Philosophical Transaction, 1672) until the above book (the Optics) 33 years later.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Travels and relations in the Middle East

30. NIEBUHR, Carsten.

BESCHRYVING VAN ARABIE, uit eigene waarnemingen en in ’t land zelf verzamelde narijten OPGESTELD door CARSTEN NIEBUHR. Uit het hoogduits vertaald, en Vermeerderd met een volledig register van ’t geheele werk. Te AMSTERDAM by S. J. BAALDE, Te UTRECHT by J. van SCHOONHOVEN & Comp. M D C C L X X I V [1774].

Illustrated with engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates numbered I-XXIV, [XXV], including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Arabic inscriptions and 4 maps. Among the maps: (Tab. XVII) Port of Keschin; (Tab. XVIII) Map of Oman with Muscat and Doba; (Tab. XIX) Map of the Persic Gulf; (Pp. 338-339) Map of the Red Sea; (Tab. XXIII) Map of Suez and Sinai; (Pp. 408-409) Map of Yemen.

Seguido de: VRAGEN AAN EEN GEZELSCAP VAN GELEERDE MANNEN, Die op BEVEL zyner MAJESTEIT des KONINGS VAN DEENMARKEN naar ARABIE REIZEN. Voorgesteld door den Hooggeleerden en Wydberoemden heer JOHANN DAVID MICHAËLIS. [...] Te AMSTERDAM by S. J. BAALDE, Te UTRECHT by J. van SCHOONHOVEN & Comp. M D C C L X X I V [1774].

2 volumes encadernados em 1 volume.


Encadernação da época inteira de pele, com ferros a ouro na lombada, apresentando pequenos danos.

First and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jac. van Ekers of a description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (1st. book) and an account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (2nd book). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveler and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733-1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen in 1772 under the titles: Beschreibung von Arabien, and Reisenbeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Lander. Both works were also translated into French and English.

Description of the first scientific expedition, sponsored by King Frederick V of Denmark, to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria. Along with Niebuhr, as an expert in geometry and geography, the other members engaged in the expedition were: Professor Friedrich Christian von Haven, as a philologist and ethnologist, and with knowledge of Arab language; Professor Pehr Forsskål, as a specialist in botany and zoology; Doctor Christian Carl Cramer, as medical doctor of the expedition; Georg Wilhelm Baurenfend as illustrator and painter; Berggren, a Swedish military as an assistant. The expedition started in January 1761. Niebuhr was the sole survivor of the original staff to return to Denmark in 1767.

Brunet V, 74. ‘Le texte original, en allemand, avait paru l’année précédente [1772] à Copenhague’.
DIPLOMACY - COMMERCE ON THE FAR EAST

Precious manuscripted ship’s log from an officer in the Portuguese embassy to Siam in 1859

31. PEREIRA CRESPO, Lúcio Albino.


19,5x12 cm. 37 folios.

Binding: Softcover in contemporary decorative paper.

From 8/9 January 1859 to 13/14 May 1859. This single-hand manuscript, with very firm and clean caligraphy without any hesitation or error, is a logbook from the Portuguese war brig “Mondego” in 1859. The paper size and the impeccable way in which this diary is presented leads to assume that is an extract or a copy of the ship’s log, in a more portable size, and made at the time (possibly in the month following the trip, as per the date in the colofon) to celebrate the Special Mission or Embassy, sent by King D. Pedro V to the King of Siam.

His Majesty the King of Siam, Rama IV is known in English as King Mongkut (1804-1868). Outside of Thailand is best known as “the King” in the 1951 musical and 1956 film The King and I. During his reign the pressure of Western expansionism was felt for the first time in Siam. King Mongkut embraced Western innovations and strated the modernization of his country, both technologically and culturally. He fought for the people to embrace modern geography, among other sciences considered 'Western'. The King had to prove – both to his people and to the westerners - that Siam equaled the West in terms of knowledge and, therefore, the claim that Siam was uncivilized and had to be colonized was unreasoneable. King Mongkut urged his royal relatives to have an European-style education. The missionaries and teachers taught modern geography and astronomy, among other subjects.
32. PIMENTEL, Manuel.

ARTE DE NAVEGAR, EM QUE SE ENSINÃO AS REGRAS PRATICAS, e os modos de cartear, e de graduar a Balestilha por via de numeros e muitos problemas uteis á navegação, E ROTEIRO DAS VIAGENS, E COSTAS MARITIMAS de Guiné, Angola, Brazil, Indias, e Ilhas Occidentais, e Orientaes, Novamente emendado, e accrescentadas muitas derrotas. ... LISBOA, Na Officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL DA COSTA. Anno M. DCC. LXII.

Folio 29x20 cm. [12], 603, [1] págs.

Illustrated with 3 engravings representing navigational instruments, a table of tangents to use the astrolabe, compass, circle of the sphere to find tides, plus 18 hors text charts.

Binding: full calf.

Arte de Navegar is a precise and practical treatise on navigation, charts, navigation tools, equation tables and nautical aids. This is a seminal text on navigation coming from the old Portuguese nautical tradition. Therefore a classic work although it has been first printed in the late seventeenth century, according to the old Portuguese nautical knowledge.

Really important and valuable for mapping, especially since the 1712 edition, which in reality was a new work under the name of the previous edition, introducing the maps of the most important coasts for European navigation. It is not limited to search Atlantic Ocean itineraries, but contains written instructions to follow the main routes of navigation all over the world, giving a concise briefing to captains and crews in their voyages to the coasts of Guinea, Angola, Brazil, Indies (West and Eastern) and the Far East (China, Macau, Philippines, etc.).

LAW

Philip I of Portugal (II of Spain) law to expell from Portugal back to Castile the converted Moorish from Granada who had moved

33. PORTUGAL. LAW EXPPELLING THE MOORS. PHILIPPE I OF PORTUGAL (II OF SPAIN). Madrid, 24 de Julho, 1593. (Published in Lisbon in the 5th of December 1593).

A chart of law printed in 2 folium (4 pages), issued in Madrid and published in Lisbon, Portugal.

Binding: late 18th/19th Century full calf blind tooled on spine and folders.

Be it known to you [...] that some Moorish Christians, natural and descendants of the Kingdom of Granada, have moved to the Kingdom de Portugal, with their household & families & other without them. And considering the many and big inconveniences to the service of God, & my own [...] that any of the said Moorish men & women who are free, and find themselves at the time of this law of mine, within the said Kingdom of Portugal, must return to the Kingdom of Castile within one month, counted from the day my law is published in my Chancellery, & that at no time from now on can they ever get back into the said Kingdom of Portugal, or live in it either with their families, or without them: And those who do the opposite, or within the said time do not leave the Kingdom, shall be taken, & degraded to the galleys, forever, & lose all their property, without any kind of remission, to the tax authorities: [...] Given in Madrid 24th July. Manuel Marquez made the law in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ of 1593. Antonio Moniz Dafonseca put it into writing. THE KING.

Item not found or referred to in bibliographies.
34. PRINZ ZU WIEDE, Maximilian.

ZOOLOGY

Major report on American reptiles

VERZEICHNIS DER REPTILIEN, welche au einer Reiser im nördlichen America beobachtet wurden.
Von... [etc]. Dresden, Druck von E. Blochmann & Sohn. 1865.

In folio (31x23 cm). 141 pags.

Binding: Recent binding with skin spine.

Illustrated hors-text with chromolithography engravings.

Copy with unnopen quires and with boards slightly worn out.

Offprint from 'Nova Acta Academiae Caesareae Leopoldinae', volume XXXII.

Alexander Philipp Maximilian, prince of Wied-Neuwied was one of the greatest explorer-naturalists and ethnologists of the 19th century. He is best known for his 'Reise nach Brasilien' and 'Reise in das innere Nord-America'. His major report on the reptiles 'Verzeichniss der Reptilien, welche auf einer reise im nördlichen America beobachtet wurden', illustrated with seven beautifully handcoloured plates of turtles and salamanders by Bodmer, was published shortly before the prince's death, in Neuwied, on 3 February 1867" (Adler p. 22). Carl Bodmer is well known as illustrator of 19th century Native Americans.

B.M.(N.H.)V, 2316; Nissen ZBI, 4400.
35. RELIGIOUS SINGALESE BOOK. Sri Lanka or Southern India. Circa 19th Century.

Folio: 56x4.7 cm. 21 loose folios.

Sri Lanka or Southern India.

Date: 19th Century. In folio 56 x 4.7 x 1 cm. With 21 loose folios.

Text in three columns, each with five lines on the front and back of each double folio. Folios in palm leaves fibre, being the text engraved by incision or scarification and highlighted with black ink.

Bound by two rulers made of acacia wood, each measuring 57x5.5x1 cm with twin piercings for binding strings (missing).

Written in Singali and possibly having a Buddhist theme.

This book is in good condition (possibly complete) with all pages intact.

In the physical production of the book the leaves were trimmed, flattened and polished smooth with sand. Characters were scratched into the surface of the leaves using a black, sooty pigment. To make a book, holes were made in the leaves and the stack was bound with string or thin wooden pins, and held between wooden cover boards.

In India and Southeast Asia, Buddhist scriptures, known as sutras, have been recorded in the Sinhala alphabet, which is used to write Pali and Sanskrit in Sri Lanka. It is a tradition that is still kept today in some parts of Asia.

Usually books, such as this one, contain instructions on the monastic life and sutras from the Buddha. Sometimes these books were commissioned for merit and presented to the abbot of a temple when a novice monk became ordained. In the existing literature on evolution of script the palm leaf manuscripts, have not been fully explored and researched.
RELIGION – TRAVELS

First written description of Vietnam

36. RHODES AVIGNONESE, Alessandro di.


In 4º (23x16 cm). [16], 326, [2] pags. 1 folding map.

Binding: Contemporary full calf, gilt tooled and red label on spine with title.

First Edition of the first description of Vietnam, containing what appears to be the earliest detailed map of North Vietnam.

In addition to presenting a first-hand account of missionary activity in the country from 1627 to 1646, Rhodes gives details respecting the manners and customs of the native inhabitants, politics and government, natural resources and commerce, &c.

The Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591-1660) served as a missionary in Tonking, Cochinchina and Annam from 1624 till 1630. The Jesuit mission was highly successful and thousands converted to Christianity. Because the missionaries preached against polygamy, the eunuchs had De Rhodes expelled in 1630. He stayed for 10 years in Macao teaching and after that he returned to Vietnam until he was definitely banished in 1645. He travelled back to Europe via India, Persia and Turkey. He later obtained permission to establish a new mission in Persia, and died at Ispahan in 1660.

BLC STC Italian (17th cent.), p. 743; Cordier, Indosinica, col. 1619; De Backer & Sommervogel VI, cols 1718-1721; JFB R-208; Walravens, China Illustrata 158; BMC Printed Maps I, col. 611.

![Map of Vietnam](image-url)
GUNSMITHING

Potuguese treatise on rifle making

37. RODRIGUES, João.

ESPINGARDA PERFYTA, & REGRAS PARA A SUA OPERAÇAM com circunstâncias necessarias para seu artificio, & doutrinas úteis para o seu artificio, & doutrinas úteis para o melhor acerto; DEDICADA À MAGESTADE DO SERENISSIMO REY DE Portugal Nosso Senhor D. JOAÔ V. Pelos dous Irmãos. CESAR FIOSCONI, E JORDAM GUSERIO. LISBOA OCCIDENTAL, Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM. Anno de 1718.

In 8.º de 19,8x14 cm. Com [XXII], 183 pags.

Binding: Original vellum, gilt lettered spine title, red edges.

Illustrated with magnificent allegorical frontispiece engraved with the coat-of-arms of king of Portugal D. John V; and 12 engravings (2 are folding) signed by M. Freyre.

Very rare book, especially when complete with all the plates. The first work of its kind and the only one published in Portugal until the 19th Century. Inocêncio 4, 28. "John Rodrigues (2.°), rifle maker, very skilled on this industry composed himself the book. He was born in Lisbon. This book, which apparently was written by him and his brother, José Francisco, was published with the names of Cesar Fiosconi e Jordam Guserio, which are anagrams of their real names. They are also on the title page vignette recorded in miniature riflemen stamps. The technical language used is of interest to the art and history of the weapon technology. Before the dedication is an engraved frontispiece, bearing the royal coat of arms of King of Portugal.

Engravings depicting: workshop of the rifle maker with their own layout and tools; artists working a piece on the anvil; rifle maker looking down the barrel of the gun the way of a telescope; working the barrel of a shotgun; patterns with the dimensions of the barrel; the flint lockers’ pattern after authors’ design in detail; the safety case of the flint lock; and the trial of the shotgun.

Inocêncio 4, 28.
38. ROTH, Johan Michael.

WURZBURGISCHE SAMMLUNG derer wegen des höchstbetrübten Untergangs der Stadt Lissabon, vornemlich aber des in denen Königreichen Portugal und Spanien, [etc] dieses Werk is alalso gebunden zu bekommerz bei Johann Michael Roth beställten Stadt Musico in Wurzburg. [Augsburg, Johann Michael Roth, ca. 1756].

In folio (49x38 cm). 18 fólios (9 folding).

Softcover in contemporary Augsburg gold-brocade paper wrapper. Packed in recent full calf case-binding with label and metal clasps in contemporary style.

The great Lisbon earthquake of 1755 and the city of Augsburg: a splendid publication with over 100 engraved maps, plans and views. Illustrated with engraved title-page, the title in the arched doorway of an architectural ruin with a female figure in mourning on the steps with the Portuguese coat of arms; an engraved report on the earthquake and resulting tsunami on 1 November 1755, and on the first part 60 engraved views, maps and plans printed from 25 copperplates on 13 leaves (4 large folding, including 1 constructed from 2 sheets, the rest on both sides of 9 leaves, except the last, which is blank on the reverse).

Beautiful specimen and also the only complete copy located (all others are incomplete or damaged).
JAPONICA

History of the Church in Japan

39. S. BOAVENTURA E MENEZES, D. Maria Antonia de.


3 volumes. In 4.º de 20x14 cm. Com [xil], 642 - [xii], 643 e [xii], 560 pags.

Illustrated with 1 engraved folding map of Japan, 5 folding plates and 1 engraving in text.

Binding: Contemporary hull skin with red labels, raised bands and gilt tools in spine.

Minor discoloration and repairs to the right of the cartouche, with a few small abrasions along the fold. Portuguese translation of Jean Crasset's Histoire de l'Eglise du Japon, originally printed in Paris in 1679, the only edition of Crasset's work to include a map.

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc. "Rare Portugese map of Japan, engraved in 1748 by Miguel Le Bouteux, which appeared in Historia Da Igreja Do Japão . . ."

Le Bouteux's map divides Japan into its 66 provinces and discusses the successes of the Jesuit Church in conducting over 30,000 baptisms. The map includes a key locating 36 Jesuit Churches in Japan. The sailing ship at the bottom references S. Francisco Xavier, Apostle of Japan (Francisco Xavier, Cosme de Torres (1510-1570), and his arrival at Cangoxima on August 15, 1549.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVEY – FAR EAST

_Important source for the history of the Portuguese conquests in the Far East_

40. SÁ DE MENESES, Francisco de.

MALACA CONQVISTADA. POEMA HEROICO POR FRANCISCO DE SAA DE MENEZES. ANTIGAMENTE Impresso: agora reformado. OFFERECIDO A Real Magestade de el Rey Dom AFFONSO VI. Nosso Senhor. EM LISBOA. Com todas as licenças necessárias. Por Paulo Craesbeeck, anno 1658.

In 8º Dim.: 19x13.5 cm. [xii], 396 pps.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment. Handwritten title on spine and clasps on the lower board.

Valuable classic work of the Portuguese literature and an important source for the history of the Portuguese conquests in the Far East, first published in 1634. It was translated into English in 1970.

This second edition is the most important of three published until now, since it reflects the last version of the text changed by the author. The poem, which in the first edition had 1250 octaves, in this second edition has 1339, and also includes changes in many verses and the summaries in verse in each “canto”.

Knowlton, translator of the English version of this work and a scholar of Portuguese literature and history, published in 1992 a study where he shows that the author has enhanced the baroque characteristics of the poem with these changes.

The intent of the author, when publishing this second edition, was to encourage King Afonso VI to retake Malaca, which had been occupied by the Dutch since 1641. Also, according to Knowlton, the author had access to information about the Malaca conquest in 1511, not available from any other source, through memorabilia from his ancestors, who took part in the conquest, kept by his family.

Malaca has, till today, a mythical aura (one of the great feats of Afonso de Albuquerque) and a strong connection to Portugal, although it has been occupied by the Dutch and the English. It has a community of Portuguese descendants, with their own language based on ancient Portuguese and with a strong connection to Portugal.

41. SACROBOSCO, Ioannis de.

*Opusculum Johannis de sacro busto supericum cum figuris optimis et nouis textum in se sine ambiguitate declarantibus.* [Leipzig: Wolfgang Stöckel, 1498].

In 12. 19.8 x 14.5 cm. 38 unnumbered folios.

Binding: Recent full Marroquin case, book preserved in cardboard contemporary style.

Print in gothic characters with 28 lines per page, illustrated with 28 engravings.

Scientific pre-Copernican work on Astronomy of utmost importance for navigation during the discoveries era, influenced by Ptolemy and his Almagest, and many additional ideas taken from Islamic astronomy.

Sacrobosco quotes Theodosius, saying that the heavens are a solid body, therefore the “sphere of the world”. The sphere is divided in nine parts (The primum mobile, the firmament and the seven planets (The Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Moon, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn). There is a right sphere only observed by those at the Equator, and an oblique sphere seen by everyone. Also two movements, one of the heavens from east to west through the poles (Arctic and Antarctic), the other of the inferior spheres in the opposite direction of their own axes. The world is also divided in two parts, the elementary (fire, water, earth and air, reaching up to the moon) and the ethereal which is immutable and called the 'fifth essence' by the philosophers. All of them move except heavy earth which is the centre of the world.

Very rare incunable, with just three known copies in public libraries.

Locations of known copies:
Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket.
Belgique – Royal Library Albert I (KBR) : LP FIC PRE 3.61 (RP)
New York Pub. Lib. – Humanities-Rare Bks & Mss – *KB 1498.

42. SANTA ANNA, Joaquim José.

ELEMENTOS DE CIRURGIA OCULAR. Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, Lisboa. 1793.

In 4º (19,5x14,5 cm) 279 pags.

Binding: contemporary full calf.

Illustrated with the medical surgical arsenal and an image of a doctor performing an operation.
First surgical ophthalmologic treatise published in Portugal (18th Century).

Work which shows sufficient education and knowledge of the medical philosophy of the time, and the theories of the most distinguished opticians from Germany, England and France, showing equally knowledge of auxiliary sciences, so that this coordinated compendium and written method, came to fill a gap that existed, and facilitated the study that was dedicated to this field. Santa Anna died of old age in 1814, with the glory of being the first optician in Portugal, and the one who raised this part of medicine at a height hitherto unknown.

Mark Athias (Faculdade de Medicina), p. 269. Ferreira de Mira (História da Medicina Portuguesa), p. 281.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Early 16th century report on the Middle East

43. SÃO BERNARDINO, Fr. Gaspar de.


In 4º (20 cm). [7], 130 fls.

Engraved chiseled frontispiece, escutcheon with the image of St. Francis, titles and coat of arms of Margaret of Austria, Queen of Spain, to whom the work is dedicated, signature at the footer near the margin “Brás Nunes fecit”.

Text printed in two columns with glosses in margins.

Binding: Full sheep skin.

First edition. Rare book.

Copy with oil stamp at frontispiece.

Fr. Gaspar de S. Bernardino was a Franciscan friar that went to India in 1601. He returns to Portugal in 1606 by the route that passes through Hormuz. In Madrid he reports the trip to the Queen of Spain, which asks him to publish it. In 1609 he receives orders from his superior to write the work. This is a work of great erudition, with vast descriptions of Persia, and Jerusalem, which the author visited after leaving the island of Hormuz, further stating that more than 500 Portuguese resided there in permanence.

Work full of ethnographic, botanical and zoological observations, also provides a good picture of the role of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century in various activities across borders, particularly in the East.

Brunet V, 107 ("Fort rare") ; Inocêncio III, 124 ; Palau 290134 ; Palha 2335 ("Première Édition Rarissime, de ce livre curieux et fort estimé").
GEOGRAPHY - HISTORY

*History of the Island of Batavia (Betuwe in Dutch) with geographical details collected from the notes of Abraham Ortelius*

44. SCRIVERIUS, Petrus.

**BATAVIA ILLUSTRATA, seu DE BATAVORUM INSULA, HOLLANDIA, ZELANDIA, FRISIA, TERRITORIO TRAIECTENSI ET GELRIA, Scriptores varij notae melioris, nunc primùm collecti, simulqúe editi. Ex Musaeo PETRI SCRIVERII. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. c. i. c. ix. [Leiden, 1609].**

In 4º (de 19,5x14 cm) com [8], 232, 184, 40 pags.

Binding: contemporary full calf (with tired corners and hoods) with an artistic super-libris on both folders with the coat-of-arms of the Duke de La Force. Abundantly illustrated within the text (and the text interspersed with woodcut engravings) containing Roman epigraphic reproductions; portraits of kings and emperors; coins; brands; and mintmarks; and engravings with panoramas; Dutch heraldry, etc.

Work divided into 3 parts: the history of Batavia; the story of kings, emperors and others of worthy memory, written by Hadrian Barlando and Gerardo Nijmegen; and Chronici Gelriae Compendium by Henrico Aquilio Arnhemensi with new additions and notes, particularly the geographical ones collected from the notes of Abraham Ortelius. The super-libris of the Duke de La Force is probably more recent than the binding (Auguste Armand de La Force, 1878-1961) was an historian of genealogical affairs of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

Willems 57; Haitsma Mulier/v.d. Lem 436b.
Very rare 1st edition of juridical treatise on the ruling of the commercial freedom of the world seas, in pointed opposition to the work Mare Liberum, by Hugo Grotius


In 4° (28x 18,5 cm). [26], 304, [12], [2] pags.

Binding: Contemporary full calf, perfectly rebound and renewed at spine, some minor soiling and tanning to the margins, else text block clean and crisp overall.

Illustrated with 2 stunning engraved maps in the text (pp 122 & 239) showing western Europe (England, France, Belgium, Holland and Norway) and the other map showing England; engravings of coins on the text (pp. 141, 157, 260) showing the dominium of the seas since old times and at the time of Henry III; tables of directions on the ocean (pp. 24-241); other engravings on pages 147 and [4]; printed side-notes. The 2 last pages contain the errata.

Very rare 1st edition of this juridical work on international law on freedom of commerce; and on the right to navigate in international waters without the deterrence strategy intended by many countries (as Holland) to dissuade their adversaries to compete on the old usual maritime routes to Western and Eastern Indies. The text is printed in Latin language, and profusely commented with Greek, Hebrew/Chaldaic, and Arabic commentaries. Work considering the question of the dominion of the world seas. The title literally translated from Latin means enclosed sea, in pointed opposition to the work Mare Liberum, or free sea, published by Hugo Grotius in 1609. While Grotius, a prominent Dutch legal scholar, argued that the sea was openly navigable by all countries for trade, Selden countered that the sea was as subject to a country’s private dominion as land. Mare Clausum provided the basis of England’s official position on the seas for over 100 years. Although in time Selden’s argument failed, his participation in the debate helped launch the field of modern international law.

STC 22175.3. Kress Lib., 512. Goldsmiths’ Kress library of economic literature, no. 666.2; Sabin 78971: «Written in reply to the «Mare Liberum» of Hugo Grotius.»
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Travel book describing the voyage and captivity of a German soldier and explorer in South America in the middle of the 16th Century

46. STADEN, Hans e Johann Dryander.

**Hans Staden van Homborgs Beschryvinghe van America.** / wiens Inwoonders / Wildt / Naekt / seer Godloos / ende wreede Menschen-Eeters zijn; hoe hy selve onder de Brasilianen lange gevangen geseten heft / die hem dagelijks dreryghden doodt te slaeen en t’eeten: Oock hoe wonderbaerlijck hy door de handt des Heeren verlost is. Item / hoe de wilden Wayganna geheeten / hun daer / als onder ’t gebergte de Bay de Todos los Sanctos onthouden ende geneeren / voorts waer mede sy omgaen ende Oorloge voeren. Alles Figuerlijk naer’t leven af gebeelt, is seer dienstig voor de gene die naer Brasilien of Farnambucque varen. t’Amsterdam, Gedruckt hn Jan Jacobz Bouman, op’t Water tegen ober de Roozen Marcht [...] Anno 1660.

In 4º (de 18x14,5 cm) com [viii], 72 pags.

Binding: Recent full calf.

Illustrated with engravings from intaglio printing plates.

The work recounts Hans Staden’s experiences in Brazil, particularly the period of captivity at the hands of Tupinamba Indians. After rescued back to Europe he wrote this account of his travels and adventures in the New World, one of the first descriptions of the customs of the South American Indians. Staden says the native people who kept him captive practiced cannibalism. The book was first published in Marburg in Germany in 1557 by Andres Colben.

There is a Portuguese version of the 1557 Marburg text by Alberto Lôfgren, revised and annotated by Theodoro Sampaio, and published in Rio de Janeiro in 1930, with the inserted woodcuts in the corresponding places in the text, illustrating the reports of anthropophagy.

Hans Staden (1525 - 1579) was a German soldier and explorer who traveled to South America in the mid-sixteenth century, and was captured by Tupinamba Indians of Brazil who kept him captive for a period of more than nine months. He managed to survive and return safely to Europe, rescued by the French privateer Catherine Vatteville, commanded by Guillaume Moner.

Unknown edition, not mentioned in Sabin, in Borba de Moraes or J. C. B.
HISTORY

Very rare first edition of a contemporary commentary on the history of the Portuguese in India and the governance of the Viceroy

47. TEIVE, Diogo de.


In 4o (19x14 cm). [viii], 92 pags.

Binding: full calf tooled at boards.

Comentarius de Rebus in India, Coimbra, 1548, is a very rare first edition of a book with a contemporary commentary (centered in the events of 1546) on the history of the Portuguese in India and the governance of the Viceroy, written by the famous Portuguese humanist Diogo Teive (ca. 1514 - ca. 1565). Work on the war and siege of the Indian city of Diu and the defeat of the Army and Muslin Fleet, which is one of the most celebrated heroic deeds of the Portuguese in India. The Second Siege of the Portuguese fortress of Diu, between April and November of 1546, laid by the forces of the Sultanate of Gujarat, commanded by Khwaja Safar, merchant and lord of Surat was of undeniable importance to the Portuguese “State of India”. It defined part of the government of Vice-Roy D. João de Castro (1545-1548) and represented the last Gujarati attempt to retake the fortress of Diu, delivered to the Portuguese in 1535.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Important early monograph on Japan and Siam

48. VARENI, Bernhard.

BERNARDI vareni MED. D. DESCRIPTIO Regni Japoniae ET SIAM Item De Japoniorum Religione & Siamensium, De Diversis omnium Gentium Religionibus, Quibus, praemissa Dissertatione de variis Rerum publicarum generibus, adduntur quaedam de Prisorum Sforum side excerpta ex Leone Africano, CANTABRIGIA, Ex Officina Joan. Hayes, celeberrimae Academiae Typographi, 1673.

In 8º (18.5 x 12 cm). [12], 292 pags. Title page printed in red and black.

Binding: Contemporary full calf. A bit worn out.

This work of the German geographer Varenius, Descriptio regni Japoniae (originally printed in 1649), is a compilation of information about Japan based on the chronicles by Arab and Dutch travellers.

This edition includes the translation to Latin by Varenius of the Description of the Reign of Siam by Willem Cornelisz Schouten, Dutch navigator for the Dutch East India Company. It also includes an account of Japanese religious practices and the introduction of Christianity.
EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Story of the journey of the appointed governor of Macau to take over his position

49. VELEZ GUERREIRO, João Tavares.


In 8º, 18x12 cm. [16], 427 [1] pp.

Binding: Contemporary full calf, slightly worn. Slight foxing and slight worming on boards.

Copy with wide margins, being the text within typographic frames; decorative fleurons and capital letters.

Second edition (from the first printed edition in Macau in 1718, only 8 copies are known).

João Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro accompanied António Albuquerque Coelho as he took over the position as governor of Macau in 1718, and this work describes the story of that journey.

The "Jornada" was first printed in Macau in the year of arrival of the new governor, the last of a series of 11 books printed in Macau between 1662 and 1718 and the only one which contents are not religious. According to Boxer “this extremely rare work is the most curious of the whole series. (It) is moreover unique in its kind, in that it was not written or edited by missionary, nor does it deal with an ecclesiastical, scientific, of linguistic theme.”

The second part is entirely devoted to the stay of Albuquerque in Johore [Malaysia], between October 1717 and April 1718, where he was involved in a coup that led Raja Kechil to the power in that kingdom after the conquest of Miningkabau [in the north of Sumatra]. Rare and important.

50. VELOSO, José Mariano da Conceição.

**ASTRONOMY**

*First modern star Atlas*

**ATLAS CELESTE ARRANJADO POR FLAMSTEED PUBLICADO POR J. FORTIN, CORRECTO, E AUGMENTADO POR LALANDE, E MECHAIN, TRASLADADO EM LINGUAGEM DE ORDEM DE SUA ALTEZA REAL O PRINCIPE REGENTE N. S. PARA INSTRUÇÃO DA MOCIDADE. PRIMEIRA EDIÇÃO PORTUGUEZA REVISTA, E CORRECTA PELO DOUTOR FRANCISCO ANTONIO CIERA, E PELO CORONEL CUSTODIO GOMES VILLAS-BOAS. Lisboa. NA IMPRESSÃO RÉGIA. Anno 1804.**

In 4°. (24 x 17 cm). XVI, 43 pags. + 30 folded engravings with 32 x 24 cm.

Soft cover. Copy with totally uncut leaves, with the original soft covers.

The title page presents a beautiful decorative engraving, with the coat of arms of Portugal at the bottom centre. The text is within a typographic frame in all pages. The engravings of the constellations are beautifully decorated with drawings and signed by the master engravers Vianna, Eloy, Figueiredo, Neves, Camena, Lima and Tra[?], Marques and Rebelo.

The first Star Atlas based on the Atlas Coelesti was published in 1729, only 10 years after the death of Flamsteed, by his widow assisted by Joseph Crosthwait (Joseph Crosthwait & Abraham Sharp). It was preceded by the “Stellarum inerrantium Catalogus Britannicus”; (or simply the “British Catalogue”, published in 1725 and presenting 2,919 stars). This Flamsteed Atlas may be considered the first modern Atlas, presenting about 3,300 stars, the double of those reported by Hevellius and for the first time, the stars are located by their celestial equatorial coordinates: right ascension and declination, with the grid on the map overlapping the ecliptic pole.

This is one of the most beautiful and rarer books edited by the Royal Print, being the engraving made by the best Portuguese engravers of the Typography of Arco do Cego, that had in the meantime been extinct. This Royal Typography, that had a short life, was created to rise Portugal to the typographic level (in what concerns scientific promotion) of the most important European countries.
ASTRONOMY

Work on astronomy, with chapters on various phenomena: atmospheric, comets, earthquakes, whales, etc.

51. VIERI, Francesco.

TRATTATO DI M. FRANCESCO DE VIERI, Cognominato il Vierin o Secondo Citadino Fiorentino, NEL QVALE SI CONTEGONO I TRE PRIMI LIBRI Delle Metheore. NVOVAMENTE RISTAMPATI, & da Lui ricorreti com l’aggiunta del Libro. IN FIORENZA, Apresso Giorgio Marescotti. MDXXXII. [1582].

In 8.º (16,5x10,5 cm). [viii], 424, [viii], pags.

Binding: Contemporary flexible parchment.

Illustrated with printer’s device on title page and colophon; a vignette with a view of Florence; and astronomical diagrams in the text.

Second edition of this work on astronomy, with chapters on various phenomena: atmospheric, comets, earthquakes, whales, etc. and other misunderstood phemonena

Cantamessa 8399: «Terza e ultima edizione […] In effetti Vieri tratta delle comete in chiave astrologica, o, meglio, rinvia agli astrologi il giudizio sugli effetti che le comete producono sui fatti degli uomini […]»
HISTORY

History of the Persian Empire with its neighbors by the Greek classical historian

52. XENOFOonte.

LAS OBRAS DE XENOFOonte ATENIENSE Trasladasdas de Griego en Castellano POR EL SECRETARIO DIEGO GRACIAN. SEGUNDA EDICION, En se ha añadido el texto Griego, y se ha enmendado la Traduccion Castellana por el Licenciado Don Casimiro Florez Canseco, Catedrático de Lengua Griega en los Estudios Reales de Madrid. TOMO I. LA CYRIPEDIA Ó HISTORIA DE LA VIDA Y HECHOS DE CYRO EL MAYOR. [+ TOMO II. HISTORIA DE LA ENTRADA DE CYRO EL MENOR EN EL ASIA, Y DE LA RETIRADA DE LOS DIEZ MIL GRIEGOS QUE FUERON COM ÉL]. EN MADRID. En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta. AÑO M. DCC. LXXXI. [1781].

2 (out of 3) volumes. In 4° (25x19 cm). xxxvi, 549 pags + 1 map. desd. ; xii, 435 pags. + 1 folding map.

Binding: Contemporary full mottled calf gilt at spines.

Illustrated with 2 hors-text folding maps from Tomas Lopez, geographer of the King of Spain, and representing Asia (Middle East), and Eastern Mediterranean.

Copy with blank ex-libris at the title page (ownership of Professor Pereira Caldas, from Braga, Portugal).

Bilingual work, in Spanish and Greek, with the text faced on each page, tells the history of the Persian Empire with its neighbors (Armenians, Chaldeans, Indians, Ligian, Phrygian, Cappadocians, Sirians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Armenians, Macrones, Colcos, Tiberenos, Thracians, and others). Contains foot notes with the strict sense of the Greek text.

The first volume contains the life of Cyrus the Great. The second volume contains the entry, or invasion, of Cyrus the Younger (son of Dario II) in Asia and the great Retreat of the 10 Thousand Greeks.

The historian Xenophon describes the march of the Greek army in 401–400 b.c. from the Aegean coast down the Euphrates to Babylonia, and back up the Tigris to the Black Sea and the Aegean.

Palau 376 844.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANGUIANO</td>
<td>€5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BREUIS &amp; FIDA</td>
<td>€24.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CAETANO DE BEM</td>
<td>€1.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CALVETE ESTRELLA</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CAMILLO GLORIOSO</td>
<td>€20.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CAMÕES</td>
<td>€25.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>COMMELIN</td>
<td>€7.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DE WIT</td>
<td>€40.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DESCARTES</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FREITAS</td>
<td>€20.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FRÓIS</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GAMITO</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>GÓIS - CAMBAICO</td>
<td>€30.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>GÓIS - CHRONICA</td>
<td>€1.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOMES DA SILVA</td>
<td>€5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOMES DE BRITO</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOUVEIA</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>GUALTERI</td>
<td>€20.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>GUERREIRO - ES</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>GUERREIRO - PT</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>KITCHIN</td>
<td>€20.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>LAS CASAS</td>
<td>€6.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>LEO AFRICANUS</td>
<td>€18.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MALVESSI</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MARIANO VELOSO</td>
<td>€2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>MELA</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>MENDES PINTO</td>
<td>€50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MONTANUS</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>NEWTON</td>
<td>€5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>NIEBUHR</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PEREIRA CRESPO</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>PIMENTEL</td>
<td>€7.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>€5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>PRINZ ZU WIED</td>
<td>€1.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>SINGALESE BOOK</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>RHODES</td>
<td>€9.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>RODRIGUES</td>
<td>€22.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>ROTH</td>
<td>€58.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>S. BOAVENTURA</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>SÁ DE MENESES</td>
<td>€3.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>SACROBOSCO</td>
<td>€35.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>SANTA ANNA</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>SÃO BERNARDINO</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>SCRIVERIUS</td>
<td>€1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>SELDENI</td>
<td>€24.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>STADEN</td>
<td>€9.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>TEIVE</td>
<td>€50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>VARENI</td>
<td>€6.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>VELEZ GUERREIRO</td>
<td>€5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>VELOSÓ</td>
<td>€12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>VIERI</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>XENOFONTE</td>
<td>€4.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livraria Castro e Silva
Lisbon - Portugal
livraria@castroesilva.com - www.castroesilva.com