ABSTRACT: Valentino de Moravia finished printing the História do mui Nobre Vespasiano Imperador de Roma in Lisbon on April 20th, 1496, and is thus one of the first printed works in the Portuguese language. In the Iberian Peninsula various manuscripts with the titles Estoria de Vespesiano and Destruição de Jerusalem were in circulation, leading to three editions in the fifteenth century, at least: one printed in Toledo by Juan Vázquez around 1492, the Lisbon edition printed in 1496 by Valentino de Morávia, and the third, printed in Seville in 1499 by Pedro Brun.

We know that in 1515, in the various works that king Manuel ordered to be bought to be offered to the King of Ethiopia, one hundred copies of the Destruição de Jerusalém were included. There is also news that in 1525, King D. Manuel I’s wardrobe included a book entitled Destroyçam de Jerusalem. We do not know if this book and the other one hundred were from the edition printed in 1496 that, instead of Estoria do muy nobre Vespesiano emperador de Roma, had that title, or if from another Portuguese, Castellan or even French edition.

With this study we propose to compare four editions of the work, that is, the three mentioned above and another one, in French, printed in Paris around 1472, and verify the solutions adopted by the translators/adaptors regarding the connectors. Special emphasis will be given to the following: posto que, ainda que, antes, antes que, assi como, des que, *parar mentes, a cabo de, adeparte, contanto que, de feito, de balde, derrador, em ancho, obra de, por quanto, ha hi, hi, de hi, entre outros.