

New York

International Antiquarian Book Fair

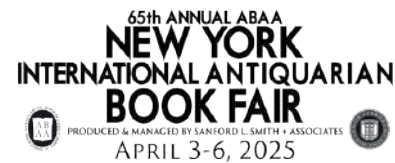




The 65th New York International
Antiquarian Book Fair

April 3 - 6, 2025

Park Avenue Armory
643 Park Avenue, New York (Between 66/67 St.)
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CATALOGUE 234

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Texts: Alicia Bardon Iglesias
Photos: Cuauhtli Gutierrez
Design: Maria Camilleri

[1528]

[1] **BOCCACCIO, Juan**

Libro que tracta de las ilustres mugeres.

Sevilla, Jacobo Cromberger, 1528.

Folio (273 x 197 mm.) Nineteenth green morocco gilt, spine in compartments (slightly faded), gilt edges. Signed Gozzi, Modena.

86 ff. inc. wood engraved title in four compartments, 3 index ll.

Woodcut initials, gothic types.

a-k⁸, l⁹ (last blank wanting).



Very scarce second Spanish edition, of Boccaccio's biographies of illustrious women; the first published translation of a work by Boccaccio in Spain.

The work, dedicated to Andrea Acciaiuoli, Countess of Altavilla, is a collection of biographies of historical and mythological women, completed by the Florentine humanist between 1361 and 1362. It is considered the first book solely dedicated to women's biographies in western literature.

"The main innovation in this Latin treatise is that women are treated according to the significance of their deeds, which constitutes a claim for female autonomy, a modern characteristic very typical of Boccaccio".

The biographies range from mythological and historical women to Renaissance contemporaries. Each one

begins by detailing the individual's name, family background, social status, and the reason for their renown. They all conclude with a moral lesson.

"Rare edition, most of these biographies are fabulous." - Salvá.

Very nice copy, slightly short of upper margin of a few leaves.

Palau 31162; Salvá 1716; Griffin *"The Crombergers"*, 284; López-Vidriero y Pedro Cátedra *"Actas del Primer Coloquio Internacional"*, 15; Catálogo de la Biblioteca del Marqués de Jerez de los Caballeros, Apéndice III, p. 161.

\$16 000



The most beautiful herbal ever published

[1542]

[2] FUCHS, Leonhard

De Historia stirpium.

Basileae, in officina isingriniana, 1542.

Large folio (374 x 232 mm.) Contemporary gilt calf, gilt coat of arms at center of both covers, spine richly gilt in compartments, metal clasps (somehow worn).

Illustrated with portrait of the author -contemporary hand colored- and 510 full paged woodcut engravings by Rodolphe Speckle (most of them contemporary hand colored).



FIRST EDITION of the nicest herbal of the Renaissance, perhaps the most celebrated and most beautiful herbal ever published (Printing and the Mind of Man).

“He described four hundred German and one hundred foreign plants and illustrated them in five hundred and twelve superb woodcuts. These were designed by Heinrich Fiillmauer and Albert Meyer, and executed by Veit Rudolph Speckle, whose portraits appear in the book-one of the earliest examples of such a tribute paid to artists in a printed book.” - PMM.

“Of all the botanists of the Renaissance, Fuchs is perhaps the one who deserves most to be held in honour. He is notably superior to his two predecessors in matters calling for scholarship, such as the plant

nomenclature of classical authors... The woodcuts which illustrate the book are of extraordinary beauty... In this work plant drawing, as an art, may be said to have reached its culminating point. The illustrations represent the high-water mark of that type of botanical drawing...” - Early Herbals, Lugano, 1925.

Marginal repairs on title, somehow soiled and damp stained, manuscript marginalia at bottom of some plates.

PMM 69; Nissen 658; Pritzel 3138; Durling 1675; Wellcome 2438; Hunt p. 56, n°48.

\$50 000





The first Spanish printed book on hunting

[1543]

[3] NUÑEZ DE AVENDAÑO, Pero

Aviso de caçadores y de caça. Ordenado por el magnifico y muy insigne doctor... letrado del Illustrissimo señor don(n) Yñigo Lopez de Mendoca, tercero deste nombre: Duque del Ynfantado.

(At colophon): Alcalá de Henares, Joan de Brocar, 1543.

Small 4° (198 x 140 mm.) Bound by Lortic in brown morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt edges and dentelles.

44 ll. inc. title page with woodcut arms of Yñigo de Mendoza, Duke of Infantado, and those of the author on ff. 43. Woodcut historiated initials.

Gothic types.



FIRST EDITION, very rare, of the first Spanish printed book on hunting, and the first to deal with its legal and moral aspects.

Núñez de Avendaño presents a moral and legal defense of hunting as practiced by lords on their territories through twelve questions or doubts. He offers advice and techniques for hunters, including the selection of dogs, the identification of game birds...

The author was a celebrated Spanish lawyer and writer who flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He was the lawyer of the Duke of Infantado, to whom the book is dedicated.

"Avendaño wrote the Aviso to show the Castilian aristocracy its responsibilities regarding hunting. He argued that hunting was made legal by natural law and ius gentium and could be contro-

lled by the monarch only when hunting threatened the public interest" (John Marshall Carter, *Medieval Sport*, in *Journal of Sport History*, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 1982, p. 71).

An exceedingly rare work, only three copies sold at auction in the last 40 years, Christie's 1987, 2008 & 2014.

Manuscript marginalia (in a few cases, slightly trimmed), paper defects at outer margin of B2, B3 & B4, without affecting the text.

Palau 197084; Salvá 2651; Heredia 673; Schwerdt II, p.46; Souhart, 354; Uhagon 297; Martín Abad, *La Imprenta en Alcalá*, 339; Catalina García, *Tipografía Complutense*, 195; Maggs 460, 2779.

\$28 000



*Occult science, astronomy and alchemy
with passages on the discovery of America*

[1546]

[4] VENEGAS, Alexio

Primera parte delas difere(n)cias de libros q ay enl universo.

Toledo, Juan de Ayala, 1546.

Large 8° (195 x 145 mm.) Seventeenth century vellum.

8 ll. inc. wood engraved title with coat of arms of Bernal Díaz de Luco, to whom the book is dedicated, ccxxiii ff. Gothic types, 35 lines, woodcut initials, woodcut illustrations within the text.



Second edition of a rare work about occult science, astronomy and alchemy. The first edition, printed in 1540, is practically unobtainable in the market today.

As Ticknor points out, the work does not deal with criticism of books and author's, as its title suggests, but with the author's personal opinions on how to study the great books of God, nature, man, and Christianity. Venegas del Busto, a native of Toledo, was a scholar of authority but poor, which he amended by teaching in addition to writing. Instead of using the accepted Latin, he demonstrated by his literary skill and remarkable Spanish style that even books on metaphysics could be written in the vernacular.

Chapters XXI; XXII; XXVI; and XXIX include extensive passages on the discovery of America, mentioning Vespucci and Columbus and referring to

many early areas of conquest. Book II explains natural phenomena in a popular manner with curious and ingenious comparisons, but includes also references to navigation, the mariner's compass, etc. The two large woodcuts illustrate the four positions towards the equinox, and solar and lunar eclipses.

A second part of the work, although planned by the author, was never printed.

Manuscript note at lower margin of title page, last folio mounted with small paper loss at outer margin, affecting a few letters.

Palau, 351609; Pérez Pastor, *Toledo*, 219; Salvá 2439; Harisse H. *Americana*, 156; A. Beyer, *Memoriae librorum rariorum*, p. 291; Ticknor *History of Spanish Literature* II, p. 13.

\$4 000



[1551]

[5] PEUERBACH, Georg

Novae theoriae planetarum.

[Colophon: Venetiis, per Petrum de Nicolinis Sabiensis, sumptu & requisitione Melchioris Sessa, 1551] 8° (153 x 102 mm.) Later vellum (bowed).

40 ll. inc. title page, 48 woodcut diagrams within the text, including one on title, Sessa device on verso of last page.



Fifth edition, edited by Apian, of Peuerbach's renowned work on the theory of planets, a comprehensible version of Ptolemy geocentric system.

The work is based on the familiar teachings of Ptolemy, Al Battani, Al-Farghani and caliph Al-Mam-mun's astronomer, whose name is unknown. The word "novae" in the title is not meant to refer to a completely new theory but only to emphasize that this work is a compilation of the latest contemporary scientific knowledge.

Peuerbach's work gradually replaced leading text-books of the time such as Sacrobosco's *Sphaera Mate-rialis*. By 1653 the *Theoriae Novae* was printed no less than 56 times, which made it to one of the most signi-

ficant scientific books in the Renaissance. Even Kepler and Copernicus founded their theories on this work.

Provenance: The John Crerar Library, Chicago (rare science duplicates sold at Christies London in 1994), book plate and ink stamp dated 7/3/84, perforation and ink stamps at title page, first leaf and front cover of the binding.

Adams 2273; Brunet 978; Honeyman 2467.

\$2 000



First edition of Ruscelli's translation of Ptolomy's Geography

[1561]

[6] **PTOLOMEO, Claudio**

La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino, Nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Ruscelli.
Venetia, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561.

3 parts in one vol. Large 4° (235 x 160 mm.) Eighteenth century calf, spine gilt (head and foot of spine expertly repaired, as well as both hinges).

I: 4 ll. inc. title page with woodcut printer's device, 358 p., 1 leaf, 64 engraved double maps.

II: 28 unnn. ll. inc. new title: "*Espositioni et introductioni universali di Girolamo Ruscelli sopra tutta la Geografia di Tolomeo*".

III: 48 unnn. ll. inc. new title: "*Discorso Universale di M. Gioseppe Moletto, matematico, al Signor Federigo Morando...*"



First edition of Ruscelli's translation of Ptolomy's *Geography*.

27 out of the 64 maps present a Ptolemaic view, while the remaining 37 offer a modern interpretation –including two world maps by Gastaldi, *Tavola Universale Nuova* and *Carta Marina o da Navigare*, as well as maps related to the Americas: *Tierra Nueva* (South America), *Brasile, Nueva Hispania* (Mexico with Baja California and the Gulf of Mexico), *Tierra Nueva de los Bacalaos* (Newfoundland), *Isola Cuba*, *Repubblica Dominica* and *Haiti*...

Although the maps are mostly enlargements of Gastaldi, among the "modern" maps in this edition is the world in twin hemispheres, the earliest of its kind to appear in an atlas (Shirley).

Seventeenth century manuscript exlibris on title page, light stains from p. 335 to p. 339, overall a good copy.

Shirley, *Mapping of the World* 110; Phillips 371; Sabin 66503.

\$9 000



The Carnival of Florence

[1566]

[7] **MELLINI, Domenico**

Le Dieci Mascherate delle bufole Mandate. In Firenze il giorno di Carnovale L'anno 1565. Con la descrizione di tutta la pompa delle Maschere, e loro inventioni...

Firenze, Giunti, 1566.

8° (160 x 100 mm.) Nineteenth century green morocco gilt, gilt edges, spine gilt in compartments.

56 ll. Woodcut coat or arms of the Medici on title, woodcut ornamental initials.



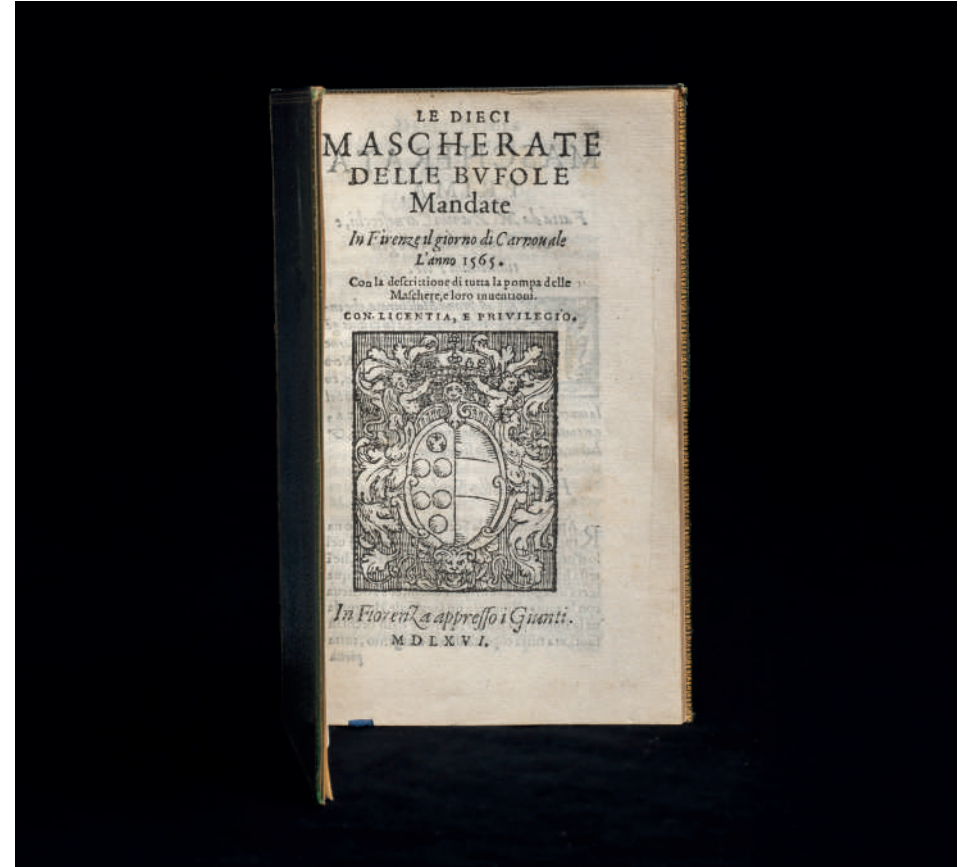
FIRST EDITION of this rare account of the famous “*Ten Buffaloes*” masquerade ball, held during the Carnival of Florence in 1565, as part of the celebrations organized in honor of Joanna of Austria and Francesco de Medici on the occasion of their marriage.

It was particularly noteworthy for having ten masked groups, each led in the parade by a bufala, a female buffalo, also in costume. The author describes the participants and their fancy dress: Zanobi Carneseccchi was dressed as Wickedness hunted by his party of Flagellators, Capponi was Osiris accompanied by his

Egyptian retinue, and the guild of Genovese merchants staged a bacchanale. The Marquise of Castiglione, Don Luigi da Toledo, Cardinal Medici and Prince Francesco himself were also among the participants.

Nagler, *Theatre Festive of the Medici* (1539-1637) pp. 14; Bertela and Tofani *Feste e apparati Medicei*, p.198.

\$2 000



One of the earliest panoramic views of Messina

[1591]

[8] **GOTHO, Filippo**

Breve ragguaglio dell'invention e festa de' gloriosi martiri Placido e compagni mandato al Sern. mo Don Filippo d'Austria Principe di Spagna da Filippo Gotho Cavaliere Messinese.

Messina, Fausto Bufalini, 1591.

4° (221 x 165 mm.) Contemporary vellum.

10 ll. inc. engraved title page, 184 pp. inc. 27 full page engravings within the text and 4 index ll.



FIRST EDITION of a rare festival book describing the festivities in Messina ordered by Philip III, King of Spain, to celebrate the discovery on 4 August 1588 of the remains of St. Placid and his fellow martyrs, which were unearthed in the choir of the church of S. Giovanni Battista. In connection with the enshrining of these bones in reliquaries, a three-day-long festivity was organized and included numerous processions, monuments and displays.

The plates depict the major parts of the festival. The most noteworthy are those portraying the ten triumphal arches erected in various parts of the city. At least two were designed by the Messinian artist Rinaldo Bonanno. These are the only documents on his activity as an architect in which his name appears.

The short history of the city at the beginning is accompanied by a panoramic view of the city, one of the earliest extant.

“Edizione bellissima” - Evola.


“Rarissimo” - Lozzi.

Title page repaired at lower margin, without affecting the plate.

Lozzi, 2575; Adams G-896; Mortimer Italian 217; Mira I, p. 447; Evola *“Storia tipografica letteraria del sec. XVI in Sicilia”* pp. 246, n° 144; Ornament 3190.

\$12 000



<div data-bbox="358 109 775 165"><p><i>A unique copy, censored by the Spanish Inquisition, of the third edition of Cervantes' masterpiece</i></p></div> <div data-bbox="97 168 684 237"><p>[1605] [9] CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de</p></div> <div data-bbox="97 248 503 271"><p><i>El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.</i></p></div> <div data-bbox="97 276 392 299"><p>Lisboa, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605.</p></div> <div data-bbox="97 304 1036 349"><p>Small 8° (133 x 9 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum (somehow worn, front cover slightly detached). Modern calf box.</p></div> <div data-bbox="97 355 1036 483"><p>xii ll. inc. title page with small woodcut depicting two knights carrying a lance, one on horseback, the other on foot, 435 ff. (of 448, lacking the first quire of text, A-A8; and five text leaves (M7, M8, EE4, EE5 & EE6), all provided in very good facsimile on old paper. Early contemporary manuscript inscription to title “esta expurgado”, indicating that passages deemed heretical by the Spanish Inquisition have been crossed out, affecting leaves 73, 94, 97, 101, 132 and 223.</p></div> <div data-bbox="546 511 582 582"></div> <div data-bbox="97 604 551 674"><p>Third edition, first issue, of the first part of Cervantes' masterpiece, printed in 1605, the same year as the original.</p></div> <div data-bbox="97 698 551 842"><p>At the beginning of 1605, the first edition of Don Quixote (Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1605) arrived in Portugal, preceded by an impressive reputation. Sensing the potential profit from such a successful publication, the Portuguese printers hurried to obtain approval and a printing permit from the Inquisition.</p></div> <div data-bbox="97 866 551 983"><p>As early as February, beating his competitors to the punch, Jorge Rodriguez released the first Lusitanian edition of Don Quixote from his presses, a counterfeit in quarto format with numerous typographical errors. A month later, Pedro Craesbeeck published his own</p></div> <div data-bbox="582 604 1036 651"><p>edition, in octavo, correcting some of Rodriguez's printing errors.</p></div> <div data-bbox="582 676 1036 792"><p>This edition is exceedingly rare, neither Salvá nor Ricardo Heredia owned a copy, OCLC lists only five copies, while CCPB traces three, one of which -at the National Library- is incomplete, missing most of the same text (CCPH000947663-6).</p></div> <div data-bbox="582 817 1036 960"><p>The rarity of the edition is justified by the great popularity of the novel, which was likely widely read, with copies passing from hand to hand, wearing out, and disappearing quickly. The paper used was of poor quality, which consequently did not help in preserving the copies.</p></div>	<div data-bbox="1231 136 1685 300"><p>There are two issues of this edition that differ only in the presence of four index leaves at the end. This copy belongs to the first issue, without them, like the copies held at the Biblioteca de Cataluña and one at the National Library of Spain (OCLC 1357767679, see <i>El Quijote, Biografía de un libro 1605-2005</i>, Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, 2005, n°3).</p></div> <div data-bbox="1231 324 1685 560"><p>Although incomplete, in this particular case the missing leaves have a rather intriguing reason: they were most likely removed by the inquisitor while censoring the book: M7 and M8 contain the description of the scene that finds the innkeeper's daughter in Don Quixote's bed, EE4-6 covers Dorotea's seduction, and the beginning chapter lays out Quixote's general character, mentioning his wild ideas (gained from reading heretical books) and describing Quixote's desire to woo a great lady.</p></div> <div data-bbox="1716 136 2170 181"><p>A few bottom lines cropped, final quire dog-eared; final leaves water stained.</p></div> <div data-bbox="1716 206 2170 369"><p>Provenance: João Maria Correia Aires de Campos (1847-1920), renowned politician from Coimbra and one of the most important Portuguese art collectors of the XIX-XXth century (exlibris with motto “<i>Arts Super Omnia</i>” (Art above all), and his initials C.A.; Ken Rapoport Collection (both bookplates on verso of front cover).</p></div> <div data-bbox="1716 394 2170 490"><p>Palau 51979; Suñé 4; Rius 3; Gallardo 1766; Seris, <i>La Colección cervantina de la Sociedad Hispanica de America</i>, 1918, n° 4; Río y Rico 26; Givanel 4; Simón Díaz VIII, 181.</p></div> <div data-bbox="1716 515 1784 537"><p>\$65 000</p></div>
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The first comprehensive atlas of town plans

[1612-1617]

[10] BRAUN, Georg - HOGENBERG, Franz

Civitates Orbis Terrarum.

Cologne, Petrus von Brachel, 1612-1617.

6 vols. bound in three. Large folio (420 x 294 mm.) Late seventeenth century calf, gilt fillets on both covers and spines (second vol. with small loss at foot of spine).

363 double page engraved plates (2 of them folding).

Vol. I: 10 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title, (contemporary manuscript notes on verso of first blank leaf), 58 text ll., 12 unum. index ll, on verso of last one, colophon. 58 engraved double page views.

Vol. II: 8 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title, 59 text ll., 6 index ll, last one blank. 59 engraved double page views.

Vol. III: 6 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title (ink exlibris on second leaf), 59 text ll., 8 index ll. 59 engraved double page views (n° 5 bound upside down)

Vol. IV: 2 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title, 59 text ll. (ink exlibris at lower margin of last one), 8 index ll. 59 engraved double page views.

Vol. V: 6 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title, 69 text ll., 6 index ll. 70 engraved double page views (one of them folding).

Vol. VI: 2 ll. inc. engraved allegorical title, 58 text ll., 4 index ll. 58 engraved double page views (one of them folding).



A complete black and white set of Braun and Hogenberg's famous early town atlas, the first comprehensive collection of topographical views and one of the great cartographical achievements of the 16th century.

It offers the earliest engraved representations of many towns and it provides a fascinating glimpse into the domestic life of the period. The illustrations vividly

capture townscapes, heraldic coat of arms, rural life, modes of land and water transport, public buildings, and more.

The latin texts accompanying the plans, largely written by Braun, are descriptive in nature and refer to the history, geography and social aspects of each city. The original drawings of the views are mostly by Joris Hoe-

fnagel, a Flemish artist who traveled extensively throughout Western Europe. Other contributors included Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Jacob van Deventer, and over a hundred other artists. The engraver Franz Hogenberg was responsible for the majority of the plates.

The work was published in six volumes, released in consecutive years (1572, 1575, 1581, 1588, 1598 and 1617), and was reprinted many times in various coun-

tries. A great printing achievement that took nearly half a century to complete. This copy is the last latin edition, with the sixth part in first edition.

Phillips Atlases 59; Koeman *Atlantes Neerlandici*. Volume IV: *The Town Atlases* 41:1.1(1612)A, .2(1612), .3(1616), .4(1617), .5(1617), .6(1617/18)B.

\$110 000





[1625]

[11] RUIZ ZAPATA, Francisco

Discurso sobre la composición del azúcar solutivo.

Zaragoza, Pedro Verges, 1625.

Small 4° (201 x 154 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum, original ties.

4 ll. inc. title page with large engraving, 45 p., 1 ll. with woodcut device of the Jesuit order, 40 p.



FIRST EDITION of this interesting work about the pharmacological use of sugar (solute pink sugar made with rose extract) in seventeenth century Spain, which became a tremendously popular chemical panacea at the time.

Ruiz Zapata, a physician at the University of Zaragoza, distributed his panacea under the name *azucar rosado solutivo*. Apparently, he was denounced by the Zaragoza College of Physicians and surgeons, but he obtained the support of physicians and pharmacists of the Court.

Genuine copy, in its original vellum binding preserving part of the ties.

Very light spotting.

Rare, only four copies located in Spain.

Palau 282453 only quotes the second edition (Zaragoza, 1628); *Latassa, Biblioteca nueva de los escritores aragoneses*, pp. 415.

\$6 000



Presentation copy to King Philip IV

[1625]

[12] **MARQUEZ, Iuan**

El Governador Christiano deducido de las vidas de Moysen, y Iosue, principes del Pueblo de Dios.

Madrid, Teresa Iunti, 1625.

Folio (300 x 210 mm.) Contemporary heraldic binding in brown calf, gilt floral decorations and Spanish royal coat of arms on both covers, spine gilt in compartments (worn at extremities, especially on spine, with slight loss of calf).

6 ll. inc. title page with engraved device, 227 p., 227 p. (on verso of last one colophon), 26 index ll. Text printed in two columns, printed marginalia.



Second edition of one of the most widely circulated political treatises in seventeenth century Spain. This is the presentation copy to King Philip IV.

Juan Marquez, a distinguished Augustinian and preacher to Philip III, promotes a prototype of a Christian leader inspired by biblical figures, especially Moses and Joshua, in opposition to Machiavelli's ideas.

"Esta obra es una replica al Principe de Maquivelo y fue muy leida en su tiempo". - Palau.

Water stain at lower right corner of the first ten leaves.

Palau 152688; Salva 3943 not this edition.

\$3 000



Miniature dos- à- dos embroidered binding

[1633-1634]

[13]

The New Testament Of Our Lord and Saviour Iesus Christ. New translated out of the Original Greke...

London, by Robert Baker, 1633.

Title page within woodcut border, woodcut initials and other typographical ornaments.

[Bound with]: *The Whole Book of Psalmes.*

London, for the Company of Stationers, 1634.

330 ll. inc. title page with woodcut device, 3 unum. ll.

Two works in one volume. 12° (103 x 54 mm.) Contemporary dos-à-dos embroidered binding (“back to back”) worked in silver thread with pink and green rosettes on white satin.



Miniature copies of the New Testament and Psalter were often bound together dos-à-dos (“back to back”) in this way in the seventeenth century, frequently for female owners.

some textile loss) Preserved in a nice modern leather case by the Spanish binder Argenta.

\$9 000

This copy, nicely bound in white satin worked with silver thread (slightly worn at extremities and spine, with



Early information concerning California and the Californians

[1645]
[14] PEREZ DE RIBAS, Andres

Historia de los Triunphos de Nuestra Santa Fee entre gentes las más barbaras y fieras del Nuevo Orbe.
Madrid, Paredes, 1645.
Folio (279 x 195 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum, preserving ties.
20 ll., 764 p.



FIRST EDITION, exceedingly rare, of the first chronicle of the Jesuit missions located in the northwest of New Spain (specially in Sinaloa, California and Florida, from 1590 to 1644). Its author was one of the first missionaries in Sinaloa, serving there from 1604 to 1620.

It provides an unparalleled description of the upper part of Mexico and what is now the southwest region of the United States in the first half of the seventeenth century. Of particular interest is Chapter XII of Book VII, which includes an account of Don Pedro Porter y Casanate’s voyage along the California coast, and the text of Fray Jacinto Cortes’s letter describing his visit to the “*Islas de Californias*” in 1642, with an important description of the local indigenous people.

It is divided into twelve parts, cumulatively giving a history of Jesuit activities in Mexico and the American Southwest, as well as providing a social and cultural examination of indigenous customs, manners, rites and superstitions. The first part gives a history of Sinaloa and its people before the arrival of the Spanish. Part two to eleven describe the arrival of the Spanish and the Jesuit in upper Mexico and their activities among the several tribes, including the conversion of the Hiaqui tribe, the missions at Topia, San Andres, Parras, and Laguna Grande, as well as the conversion of the Tepeguanes and their subsequent rebellion. The final part discusses missionary activities in other parts of New Spain, including an account of the martyrdom of nine Jesuit missionaries in Florida in 1566.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the writer mentions admiral Pedro Porter Casanate’s expedition. Philip IV had ordered him to reconnoiter the Californian lands on the Pacific, “to seek for pearls and colonize the unknown lands and spread the Catholic Faith”.

“Complete history of the Jesuit work in Nueva Vizcaya, practically the only history the country had from 1590 to 1644, written not only by a contemporary author but by a prominent actor in the events narrated, who had access to all the voluminous correspondence of his order, comparatively few of which documents have been preserved. In short, Ribas wrote under the most favorable circumstances and made good use of his opportunities.” - Bancroft.

“The chief interest of this very rare volume lies in its accounts of the Indian tribes of Cinaloa, California, New Mexico, and Florida” - Sabin.

“Obra de extremo interés acerca de las actividades de los jesuitas en Sinaloa, California y Florida.” - Palau.

Contemporary inscription on title page.

Sabin 60895; Medina BHA 1083; Palau 222254; Salvá 3376; Heredia 6836; Streit 1745; Wagner, 43; Maggs *Spanish America*, 811.

\$22 000



An entire history of the Viceroyalty of New Spain

[1655]
[15] GONZÁLEZ DÁVILA, Gil

Teatro eclesiastico de la primitiva iglesia de las Indias Occidentales...
Madrid, Diego Díaz de la Carrera, 1655.
Folio (302 x 210 mm). 2 vols. Contemporary vellum, ink lettering on spines.
I: 7 unum. ll. inc. title page, 308 p., 4 unum. ll.
II: 8 unum. ll. inc. title page, 119 p. Woodcut vignettes, woodcut coats of arms of each of the cities referred, and a large folding map engraved by Juan de Noort.



FIRST EDITION of this classic text for the knowledge of the history of the first two centuries of Spanish domination in the New World. It shows a big panorama of the New World, offering a series of chronologically ordered biographies of the archbishops and bishops of Mexico, Puebla de los Angeles, Michoacan, Santiago de Guatemala, Guadalajara, Chiapas, Yucatan, Oaxaca, Nicaragua, Durango, Santo Domingo, Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and Honduras, that is the entirety of the Viceroyalty of New Spain, from its origins until the middle of the 17th century. Volume I refers entirely to Mexico and volume II to the viceroyalty of Peru.

“Gil González Dávila was Royal Chronicler from 1617; designated major chronicler of the Indies by Philip IV (1643), precisely with the purpose of making a great ‘theater’ (panorama) of the Church of America, exalting the work and faith of the Spaniards and their sovereign. He was in contact with other

New Spain, from the origins until the middle of the 17th century. From his position of major chronicler of the Indies, Dávila could contribute about characters such as Bartolomé de las Casas, Juan de Zumárraga, Julián Garcés... figures all of them of clear notoriety in Indian history, who occupied at decisive moments some of the most influential positions in Spanish America, affecting with their conduct and their activity both religious and civil history, both cultural and political.” [A. de la Hera, Revista Complutense de Historia de América, 2005, vol. 31 265-296]

Palau, 105289: “*Obra interesante y buscada*”; Salvá, 3329: “*Es obra curiosa e interesante, porque además de las noticias eclesiásticas que contiene, precede a cada arzobispado u obispado una reseña de su conquista, producciones, cosas notables y el escudo de armas grabado en madera*”.

Contemporary ownership inscription on title page.

\$18 000

intellectuals, such as Uztarroz, chronicler of Aragon, and León Pinelo, polygrapher and official of the Council of the Indies... He mentions six archbishoprics, 33 bishoprics, 275 cities founded in America and 4796 ‘ministers’ that constitute the marrow of the overseas State. It also incorporates documents of all kinds, such as royal decrees, letters and the coats of arms granted to the cities, as well as a magnificent map of Michoacán, dated 1648... It proceeds from diocese to diocese a brief geographical and historical description of the whole, then the biographical succession of the bishops, and finally a list of outstanding men who resided in the region.” [Th. Calvo, Historia Mexicana, vol. LVIII-2, p. 909-914]

“The Teatro Eclesiastico consists fundamentally of the series of biographies, chronologically arranged, of the archbishops and bishops of Mexico, Puebla de los Angeles, Michoacan, Santiago de Guatemala, Guadalajara, Chiapas, Yucatan, Oaxaca, Nicaragua, Durango, Santo Domingo, Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and Honduras, that is, the entirety of the Viceroyalty of



Spanish original seventeenth century treatise on architecture

[1661]

[16] TORIJA, Juan de

Breve tratado de todo genero de bóvedas.

Madrid, Pablo del Val, 1661.

Folio (285 x 195 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum.

Engraved architectural title page by Marcos de Orozo dated 1660, and 27 engraved diagrams within the text. Woodcut initials.



FIRST EDITION of one of the very few original treatises on architecture published in Spain in the seventeenth century. It deals with the construction of vaults and cupolas.

The engraved illustrations depict diagrams of various symmetrical and asymmetrical forms and structures which are explained in the text.

Divided in two treatises of ten chapters each, the first is devoted to the regular (symmetrical) constructions and the second to the “irregular” ones.

Torija was a official architect of the Spanish court of King Philip IV of Spain.

Somehow browned and foxed, with occasional water stain at title.

Palau 334332; Berlin Kat 2764; Bonet Correa, *Bibliografía de arquitectura, ingeniería y urbanismo en España 1498-1880* (Madrid, 1980), 647.

\$18 000



The first printed plan of Lima

[1688]

[17] ECHAVE Y ASSU, Francisco de

La Estrella de Lima convertida en sol sobre sus tres coronas el B. Toribio Alfonso Mogrobexo, su segundo arzobispo, celebrado con epitalamios sacros, y solemnes cultos, por su esposa la Santa Iglesia metropolitana de Lima.
Amberes, Juan Baptista Verdussen, 1688.

Folio (310 x 200 mm.) Contemporary vellum, ink lettering on spine.

12 ll. inc. engraved title and engraved portrait of Toribio, 381 p., 4 ll. (las two blank). Large folding engraved plan of Lima.



FIRST EDITION of the account of the festivities held in Lima for the beatification of Saint Toribio Alfonso de Mogrovejo, second Archbishop of Lima. The work also includes a thorough description of Lima and an ecclesiastical history of the diocese.

Illustrated with the first printed plan of Lima, based on Koninick's official drawing completed in 1685. Finely engraved by Joseph Mulder, it became the foundation map for the city and was copied by numerous others throughout Europe. The plan is surrounded by religious symbols, including portraits of Saints from Lima - Mogrovejo, Rose, and Francis Solanus.

Echave wanted Lima to be seen as a “western paradise”, and thus he included exotic animals, such as a camel, a lion, an armadillo, a toucan, and a puma. The plan also incorporates a key to 61 locations and the town's coat of arms held aloft by putti.

Very light toning and offsetting at the map.

Palau 78066; Sabin 21765; Medina BHA, 1813; European Americana 688/84.

\$10 000





*One of the best illustrated books produced in South America
during the colonial era*

[1730]

[18] PERALTA y BARNUEVO, Pedro de

Historia de España Vindicada.

Lima, Francisco Sobrino, 1730.

Folio (302 x 201 mm.) Contemporary vellum.

Engraved frontispiece, 36 ll. inc. title page, 1644 columns. 24 engraved portraits.



FIRST EDITION of one of the most important histories of Spain, written in Peru during the colonial era, and one of the best illustrated books produced in South America in that period.

It is an ingenious and unprecedented colonial Creole critique of a Spanish empire in crisis. It appears to be the only history of Spain everwritten by a colonial subject, and Peralta is acutely aware of his provincial but also futural place within the empire and thus of the boldness of his intellectual enterprise. What is immediately noteworthy about this history is that it is only as-if, or in theory, dynastic history; that is, it is a history not of the royal houses of the Goths, the Hapsburgs, or the Bourbons but of “Spain” as if “she” were a noble “lineage” and queen. - Mark Thurner, *“The As-If of the Book of Kings: Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo’s Colonial Poetics of History”*.

Illustrated with twenty four copper engraved plates, all portraits of historic and mythic Spanish leaders, each one contained in an elaborate copper engraved frame.

“C’est peut-etre le seul livre de cette époque publié, dans l’Amérique du Sud, qui soit si curieusement illustré” - LeClerc.

The author was the official cosmographer of Peru, held the post of accountant to the Real Audiencia, founded the Academy of Mathematics, and was for a time the Rector of the University of San Marcos.

Medina, *Lima*, 854; Palau 218086; Sabin 60849; Leclerc 1816; Salvá 3115; Heredia T. IV, 7862.

\$12 000



The first manual on navigation printed in the Philippines

[1734]
[19] GONZÁLEZ CABRERA BUENO, José

Navegación Especulativa, y Práctica, con la Explicación de algunos Instrumentos, que están mas en Uso en los Navegantes...

Manila, convento de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de la Orden de Nro. Seraphico Padre San Francisco, 1734.

Folio (315 x 199 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties).

[22], 392, [4] pages. 13 engraved plates.



FIRST EDITION, extremely rare, of the first manual on navigation printed in the Philippines, and considered to be the best contemporary source for sailing the Pacific. It became the “*Único Norte*” - upon Miguel Costansó’s words - when the Spanish authorities resumed the exploratory trips, in response to the Russian, French and British threats in the North American territories.

The author was a native of Tenerife, Spain, who began his naval career when he was sent to the Philippines in 1701. There he entered the service of the Spanish galleons that had begun to sail between Manila and Acapulco in 1566. Cabrera Bueno made the Pacific crossings many times and rose to the position of Admiral and Master Navigator on the route between Acapulco and Manila. His manual was intended for the use of Pilots between Manila and New Spain as

well as for those sailing from Spain to the principal ports of India, China and Japan.

Printed at the press of the Franciscan Friary of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles in Manila, the book is divided into five sections, the first two emphasizing the basic elements of the theory of navigation, sections three and four being devoted to mathematics, geometry and trigonometry. These sections contain many pages of tables. There is also a section devoted to ship building. Section five is dedicated to sea routes which to a great extent is based on the author’s own experience. Chapter four of this section is of special interest to California historians as it describes the route between Cape Mendocino and Acapulco along the coast of the Californias. It was the occupation of Alta California by land and sea in 1769 that brought the *Navegacion* of Cabrera Bueno into historical prominence

with regard to the early history of California. At least two copies of the treatise accompanied the land and sea expedition under Gaspar de Portolá and Vicente Vila. References to the *Navegacion* were made in the diaries and writings of Portolá, Fray Juan Crespi, Miguel Costansó and Junípero Serra. Because Cabrera Bueno’s latitude of Monterey differed from that of the explorers of 1769, though the landmarks were recognized, the conclusion was drawn that Monterey had not been found. This error, however, fortunately led to the discovery of San Francisco Bay. It was during the second Portolá expedition of 1770 that Monterey Bay was fully recognized.

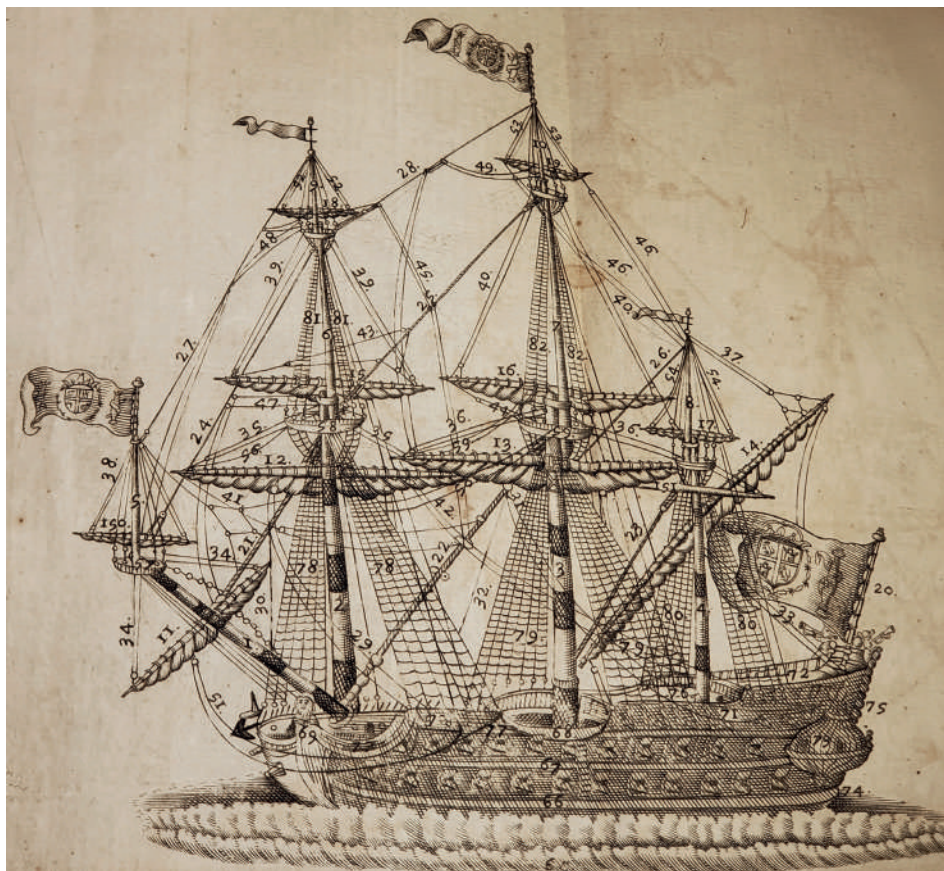
The *Navegacion* as a book shows the high artistic degree reached by the Philippine printers in the eighteenth century. Very notable are the thirteen cooper

engraved plates of the Philippine artist, Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay.

Light offsetting and spotting on plates, minor wear at outer margin of title page, small hole in blank outer margin of Tt2 (printed f. 165), burn mark on lower right corner of front cover.

Medina “*Manila*” 189; Palau 105121; Sabin 27797; Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 97; Maggs *Americana* VII, 5347; California II. *Documentos Para La Historia De La Explotacion Comercial De California*, 1611-1679 by W. Michael Mathes.

\$130 000



The first book printed in El Puerto de Santa Maria, Cádiz

[1738]

[20] MORLA MELGAREJO, Bruno Joseph de

Libro nuevo, bueltas de escramuzas de gala, a la gineta, compuestas por... Señor de la Alcazar y Torre de Melgarejo, practicadas en la plaza de la mui noble, y mui leal ciudad de Xerez de la Frontera... Dedicado al Serenissimo Señor don Phelipe, Infante de España.

Puerto de Santa Maria, Imprenta de los Gomez, s.a. (1738).

Small 4° (194 x 150 mm.) Twentieth century Spanish calf, spine gilt in compartments.

102 p. inc. title page within woodcut border, engraved portrait of Prince Felipe I of Parma, and 53 full page engraved plates.

FIRST EDITION, rare, of a beautiful and rare treatise on horsemanship, in which the author shows the elegant equestrian art exhibitions held in Jerez de la Frontera in the 18th century. There are two issues, one dedicated to the city of Jerez and another one to Prince Felipe I of Parma, Infante of Spain. They differ in the preliminary leaves and the first engraving, one being the coat of arms of the city and the other, an equestrian portrait of the Prince, like our copy.

It is probably the first book printed in the town of El Puerto de Santa Maria, in the south of Spain. The work is difficult to collate, as most of the text leaves are blank on recto and the plates have irregular numbering. This copy has 53 plates, one more than the copies recorded.

During the Middle Ages, two completely different riding styles coexisted in Spain, the “montura a la brida”, originated in Europe, and the “montura a

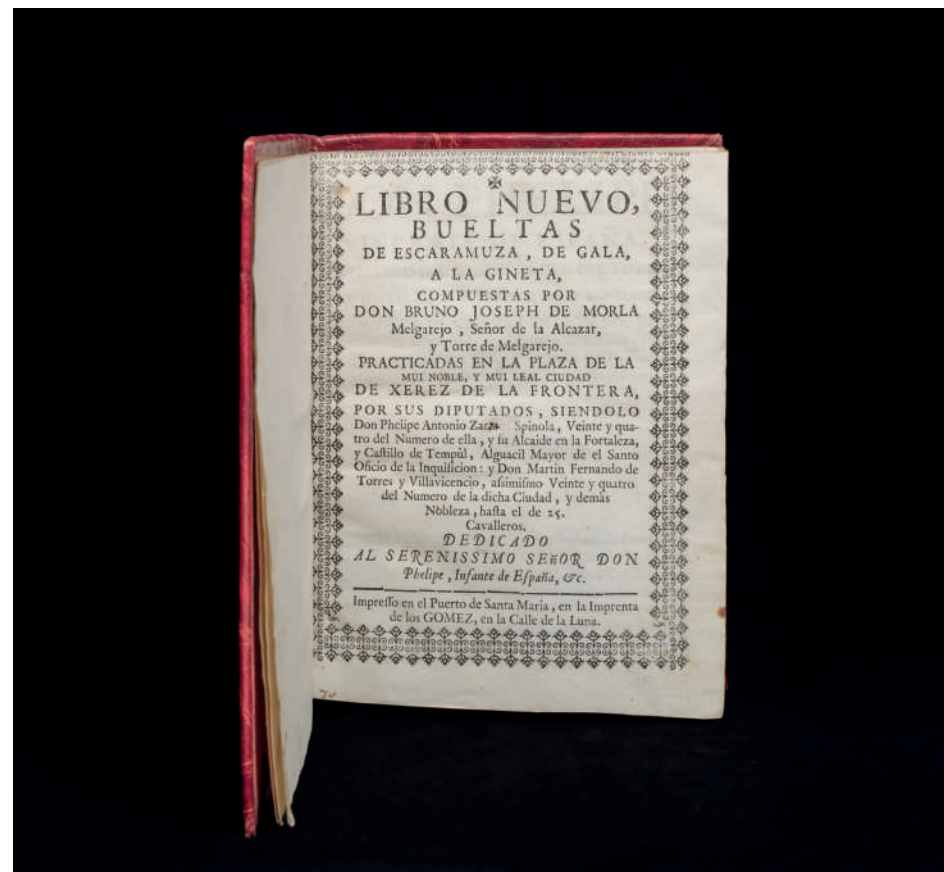
la jineta”, introduced to the Iberian Peninsula by the Berbers. By the sixteenth century, the noble horsemen of Jerez, renowned for their riding skills, abandoned their heavy amor and adopted the Arab style of riding. Thus, the heavy horses once used in tournaments and battles were replaced by the light and agile horses of North Africa, both in combat and festivities.

“Los ejemplares en buen estado y completos de láminas eran ya raros en 1900. Ya no hemos visto ninguno en este siglo.”
- Palau.

First leaves slightly short of upper margin.

Palau, 183116; Aguilar Piñal, 5997; CCPB 1004224-5 locates 4 copies in Spain, OCLC 319834765 only one abroad, at the National Library of Scotland.

\$8 000



A complete history of New Granada

[1741]

[21] CASSANI, Joseph

Historia de la Provincia de la Compañía de Jesús del Nuevo Reyno de Granada en la América, descripción y relación exacta de sus gloriosas Misiones en el Reyno, llanos, Meta y Río Orinoco.

Madrid, Fernández, 1741.

Folio (290 x 195 mm.) Contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in ink.

14 ll. inc. title page, 618 pp., 1 ll. Large folding engraved map.



FIRST EDITION of this rare work on the Jesuit missions in New Granada since 1535, focusing on the Orinoco.

Illustrated with a folding map of Colombia and Venezuela by Minguet, after the map by Gumilla, showing the locations of the Jesuit missions in the region, including the mouth of the Orinoco River, the North of Brazil and La Cayana in the Dutch settlements.

"A very important chronicle of a part of America where there exists very little documentation. It is a work that, with that of Piedrahíta, forms a complete history of New Granada". - Leclerc.

Very light browning. Overall a genuine and fresh copy.

Palau 47380; Sabin 11361; Medina (BHA) 3362; Leclerc 289; De Backer-Sommervogel II, 815: 12; Maggs *"Bibliotheca Brasiliensis"*, 207.

\$8 500



Official Spanish account of Vernon's unsuccessful attack on Cartagena

[1741]

[22] **ESLAVA, Sebastian de - MUR, Pedro**

Diario de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los fuertes de Bocachica y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de Indias.
Madrid, 1741.

4° (207 x 150 mm.) Contemporary paper boards, as issued. Modern slipcase, gilt morocco label on front cover.

23 p. inc. title page with small woodcut arms of Spain.



FIRST EDITION of the official Spanish account of the unsuccessful attack against Cartagena by Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth in 1741; which was sent to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of New Granada, Sebastian de Eslava and his adjutant, Pedro de Mur. Despite being a decisive military victory for the Spanish Empire, it was little celebrated in Spain, which contrasts sharply with the intense English editorial activity that continued before, during, and after the failure of Vice Admiral Vernon.

General Blas de Lezo, the true architect of the victory, which undoubtedly ensured the preservation of Spanish America for several decades, was wounded

and died four months later, due to an infection. Unfortunately, his merit has been largely unrecognized in our history, as it was attributed to Eslava due to his differences with the naval officer.

Small paper defect at lower margin of title page.

Sabin 22877; Maggs *Spanish America*, 245.

\$6 000



*Leon Rattier red-ruled copy in a beautiful
red morocco binding à la dentelle*

[1746]

[23] CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de

Les Principales aventures de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche.

La Haye, Pierre de Hondt, 1746.

Large folio (278 x 224 mm.) XIXth century red morocco gilt à la dentelle, spine gilt in compartments, gilt dentelles, gilt edges [Thompson]

4 ll. inc. title page printed in red and black, 329 p., 1 ll., engraved vignette and 31 full page engraved plates by B. Picart after Coypel (25), Tremollières (2), Boucher (1), Le Bas (1) et N. Cochin (2).



A fine crispy red-ruled copy, in a beautiful binding of Coypel's classic illustrated Cervantes, the best French edition at the time. Abbreviated text, with beautiful types and printed on excellent paper.

Cohen, 216-217; R. Portalis, *Les dessinateurs d'illustrations au XVIIIe siècle, 1877, I*, p. 131-133.

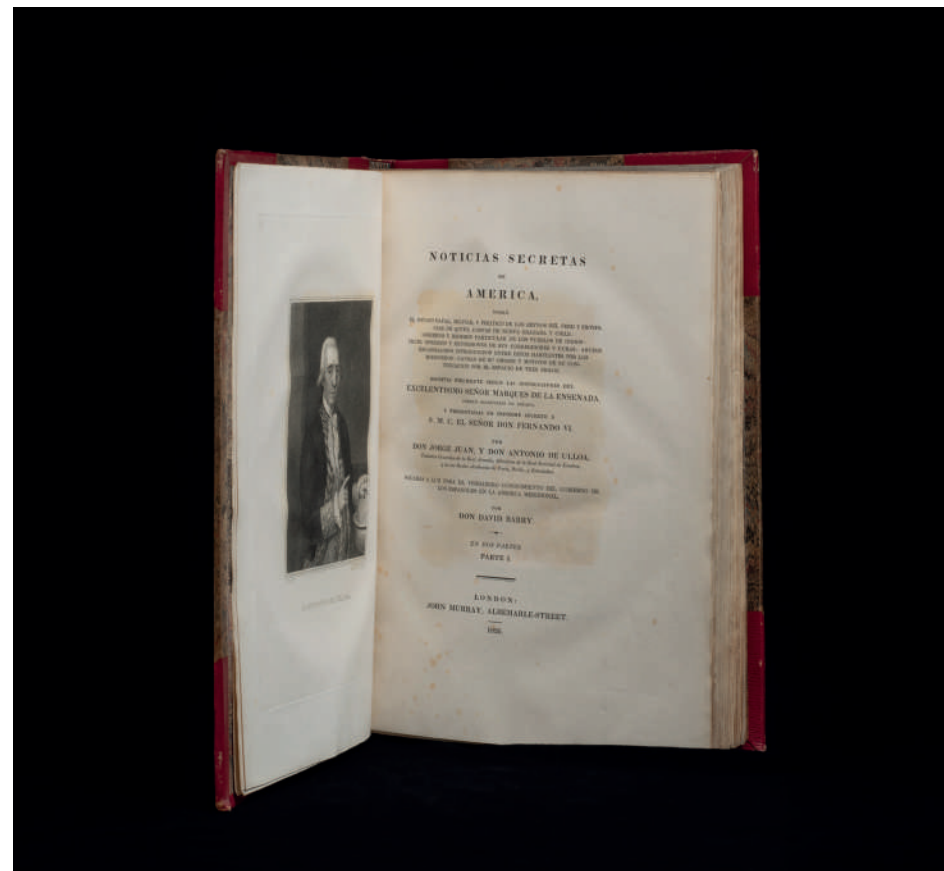
\$8 000

Provenance: Leon Rattier (red morocco exlibris on front endpaper).



<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Beckford-Rosebery large paper copy</i></p> <p>[1748] [24] ULLOA, Antonio de - JUAN, Jorge <i>Relacion historica del viage a la America Meridional.</i> Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1748. Vol. I: 12 ll. inc. title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, 404 p., engraved plates I to XIII. Vol. II: Half title, engraved frontispiece, title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, p. 405 to 682, engraved plates XIV to XXI. Vol. III: 6 ll. inc. title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette (repaired at lower inner corner, without affecting the text), 379 p., engraved plates I to X. Vol. IV: Half title, title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, p. 381 to 603, engraved plates XI to XII, CXCV p. for the “<i>Resumen historico del origen y sucession de los Incas, y demas soberanos del Peru</i>”, with large folding engraved plate by Palomino, including oval portraits of the fourteen Mexican Emperors and the Spanish Kings from Charles I to Ferdinand VI.</p> <p>[With:] ULLOA, Antonio de - JUAN, Jorge <i>Observaciones astronomicas y phisicas hechas de orden de S. Mag. en los Reynos del Peru.</i> Madrid, Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1773. 14 ll. inc. title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, xxviii p., 396 p., 6 ll.</p> <p>[With:] ULLOA, Antonio de - JUAN, Jorge <i>Noticias secretas de America.</i> London, John Murray, 1826. Half title, engraved portrait, title page, XIII p., 1 l., 707 p. Six volumes bound in 4. Folio (315 x 215 mm.) Later half red morocco.</p>	<p>FIRST EDITION of a fine large paper set of the most comprehensive eighteenth century account of South America, based on ten years travel and observation by the Spanish leading scientists Jorge Juan and Ulloa. Together with <i>Observaciones astronomicas y phisicas</i> and <i>Noticias secretas de America</i>, an extensive report designed for the instruction of the King, unknown until it was published in London by David Barry in 1826.</p> <p>The Beckford-Rosebery copy, the three works bound together in 4 volumes.</p> <p>The King of Spain granted permission to the French Academy of Sciences to send an expedition under the leadership of Charles-Marie de la Condamine to the equinoctial regions of Spanish South America in order to measure the dimension and shape of the earth. As part of the Crown’s agreement to cross Spanish territory, Ulloa and Jorge Juan accompanied the expedition. Juan wrote the text relating to scientific observations and Ulloa compiled the history of the expedition. The work also contains a description of the 1745 siege of Louisbourg, and the Newfoundland cod fishing industry. The plates are city views of Cartage-</p> <p>na, Quito, Lima, and others, scenes of Inca civilization and scientific instruments used on the expedition.</p> <p>The last work, <i>Noticias secretas de America</i>, is the most frank and searching examination of the affairs of the colonies that has come down from the colonial period, according to Sabin. It presents the abuses of the officials, the civil employees, the corregidores and the clergy.</p> <p>Repaired tear at lower right corner of V3 on vol. I, without affecting the text, some light foxing.</p> <p>Provenance: William Beckford; Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery (exlibris at front endpaper of each volume), sold at the Beckford sale in Sotheby’s London, July 1883 (lot 9).</p> <p>Palau 125471, 125472 & 125486; Medina BHA 3464; Sabin 36807, 36808 & 36811; Alden and Landis 748/206; Maggs <i>Spanish America</i>, 394.</p> <p>\$30 000</p>
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An important scientific expedition which proved Newton's hypothesis on the sphericity of the Earth

[1751]

[25] LA CONDAMINE, M. de

Journal du Voyage fait par ordre du Roi a l'Emperateur.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, 1751.

4° mayor (253 x 194 mm.) Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, lettering piece (minor rubbing at extremities, head of spine with slight loss).

Title page with engraved printer's device, XXXVI p., 280 p., XV p. Two large engraved folding maps, engraved folding plan of Quito, 3 engraved plates (2 of them folding), one letterpress folding table. Engraved head piece signed *P. Clav. inv. Moitte sc.*



FIRST EDITION of the French account, preceded by the official Spanish one published in Madrid in 1748, of La Condamine's expedition to the equinoctial regions of Spanish South America, which proved Newton's hypothesis on the sphericity of the Earth.

A landmark in the development of cartographic methodology and the mapping of South America.

The French explorer, geographer, and mathematician, spent a decade in present-day Ecuador measuring several degrees of meridian at the equator, and preparing the first map of the Amazon region based on astronomical observations.

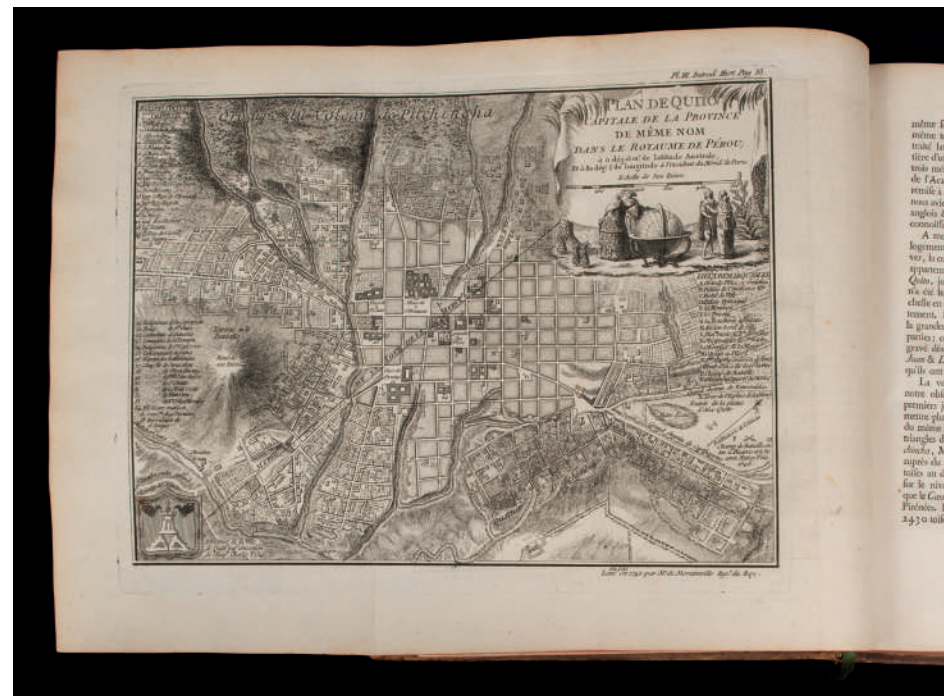
Illustrated with 7 engraved plates, of which the two

folding maps by d'Anville, are "*Carte de la Province de Quito au Perou Dressee Observations astronomiques*", and "*Carte des Routes de Mr. De La Condamine*".

"The scientific result of the expedition was clear: the earth is indeed a spheroid flattened at the poles, as Newton had maintained. Bouger and La Condamine were unable, however, to agree on the joint publication of their works. Their long quarrel continued through a series of memoirs that were essentially mutual refutations of no scientific value; it ceased only with the death of Bouger in 1758". - Sabin.

Sabin, 38479; Hook, D. Haskell F. *Norman lib. of science & medicine*, 1250; Lasteyrie, 53848.

\$3 000



[1755]

[26] **COMPENDIO** *de los sucesos, que con grande gloria de Dios, lustre, y honor de las catholicas reales armas de S.M. en defensa de estas christiandades, e islas de Bisayas, se consiguieron contra los mahometanos enemigos, por el armamento destacado al presidio de Yligan, sobre las costas de la isla de Mindanao, en el año de mil setecientos cinquenta y quatro: Governando las de Philipinas, el M. Yll. S. don Pedro Manuel de Arandia, sv capitan gral. y presidente de la Real Audiencia.*

Manila, en la Imp. de la Comp. de Iesus, por don Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, 1755.

8° (250 x 148 mm.) Original paper boards (front cover detached). Modern cloth slipcase.

12 ll. inc. title page within woodcut border. Printed on rice paper.



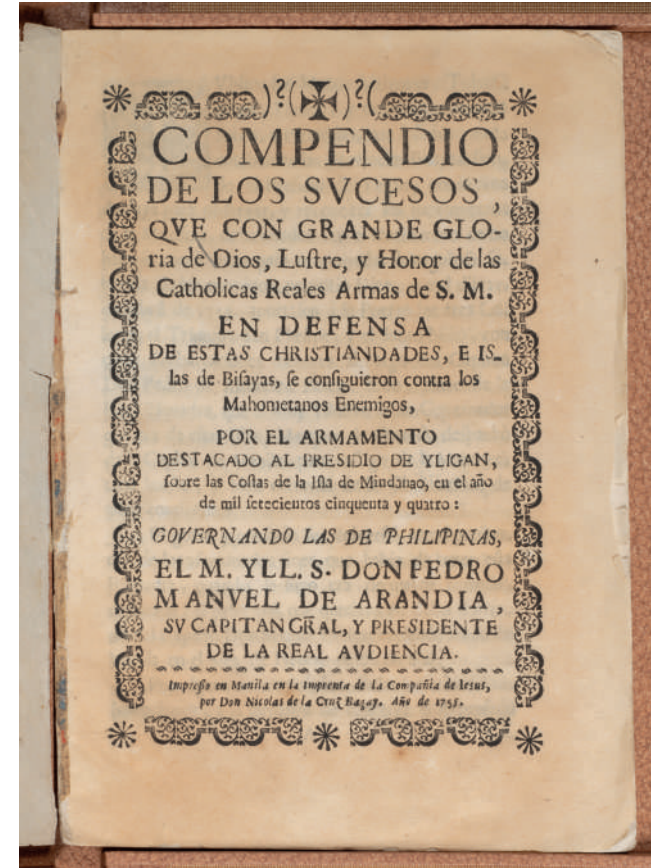
Interesting publication from the Jesuit press in Manila, detailing the military operations around the Visayan Islands, when the Spaniards defended the Philippine coast against the depredations of the Muslim enemy in 1754. The Philippine military forces were under the command of the Governor, Don Pedro Manuel de Arandia.

The safeguard of the Visayas from the Muslim raids became the highest priority of the Jesuit order in Ma-

nila. The dismantling of the southern presidios reignited Muslim corsair activities, leading to increased instability in the region. For this reason, the Jesuits insisted on reoccupying and fortifying the former presidios, such as Yligan.

Medina *Manila*, 252; Palau 58402; Retana 305; Pardo de Tavera 680; Leclerc 2010; Montero, *Piraterías*, 316; Retana, *Bib. del Mindanao*, 72.

\$6 000



One of the greatest French books ever published

[1755-1759]

[27] LA FONTAINE, Jean de

Fables choisies mises en vers.

Paris, Desaint et Saillant, 1755-1759.

4 vols. Large folio (414 x 275 mm.) Late eighteenth century gilt green morocco, spines richly gilt, gilt dentelles, gilt edges.

Engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait of Oudry by Tardieu after Largillière, included in only some copies, and 275 engraved plates after Jean-Baptiste Oudry by Cochin, Tardieu, Prévost, Chedel Lempereur and others. More than 200 fine engraved vignettes, head- and tail-pieces by Lesueur after Bachelier.



FIRST EDITION, first issue of one of the greatest French books ever published, a masterpiece of eighteenth century typography, etching and printing. With the plate “*Le Singe et le Léopard*” is its first issue without lettering in the banner.

A superb copy, in a splendid contemporary green morocco binding, of one of the most beautiful books ever printed.

Jean-Baptiste Oudry 1686-prepared the artwork for this edition of La Fontaine between 1729 and 1734. He was renowned for his paintings of animals, many of which were based on the menagerie at Versailles.

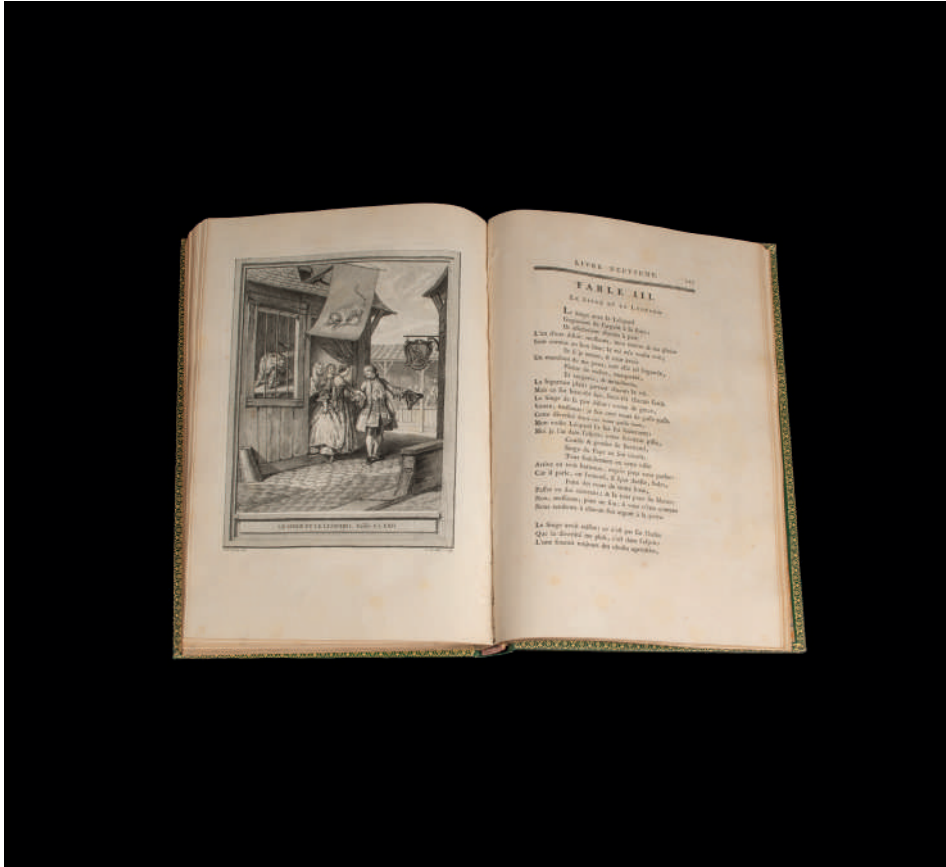
The illustrations were then revised by Cochin, who improved the artwork of the human characters at the expense of the animals.

Some light foxing and offsetting.

Cohen-de Ricci 548; Rochambeau, 86; Brunet III, 753; Tchemerzine III, 874-875.

\$50 000





The most complete work on Paraguay

[1756]

[28] **CHARLEVOIX, François Xavier de**

Histoire du Paraguay.

Paris, Ganeau, Bauche, d'Houry, 1756. 3 vols. Large 4° (264 x 200 mm.) Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments (slightly worn at head of spine of vol. I).

Vol. I: 4 ll. inc. title page, 489 pp., xxxiii pp., 2 ll., 2 engraved maps.

Vol. II: 2 ll. inc. title page, 356 pp., clviii pp., [2] pp., 1 ll. 2 engraved maps.

Vol. III: 2 ll. inc. title page, 285 pp., [1], cccxv pp., 1 ll. 3 engraved maps.

7 maps and plans, engraved head and tailpieces, typographical ornamentation



FIRST EDITION, with Ganeau, Bauche and d'Houry imprint variant, of this reference work on the history of Paraguay. Probably the most successful missionary enterprise in world history was that of the Jesuit reductions in Paraquaria (Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil).

From 1610 to 1767, the Jesuit order served the Guaraní people, helping to cultivate and expand their already advanced culture into one that was fully integrated with European traditions. Among their key contributions in Paraguay were the establishment of self-government, capitalist production systems, a printing press, a well-trained militia, and a sophisticated

native language. One notable figure, Jesuit Father Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix (1682–1761), was active in the missions of Quebec from 1709 to 1722 and authored significant chronicles of the Jesuit missions in Japan, Santo Domingo, and New France. His account of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay was the most comprehensive of its kind and the final one before the Jesuits' expulsion in 1767.

Each volume contains numerous and interesting documentary pieces, including *Journal of a Voyage Along the Coast of the Magellanic Sea...* by Pierre Locano. The illustrations include 3 engraved head pieces, 4 maps (*Carte de l'Amerique Par M. Bellin Ingr. de la Marine MDC-*

CLVI. 46 x 34 cm.; *Carte de Paraguay et des Pays voisins Sur les Memoires des Espagnols et des Portugais et en particuliere ceux des RR. PP. de la Compagnie de Jesus...* par M. B. Ing. de la Marine, 1756. 50 x 39.5 cm.; *Carte de la Riviere de la Plate dans l'Amerique Meridionale Par mr. Bellin Ingr. de la Marine*. 1756. 26 x 34 cm.; and *Carte des Decouvertes qui ont ete Faites par les Espagnols en 1746. Entre la Riviere de la Plata et le Detroit de Magellan...* par M. B. Ing. de la Me. 26.2 x 19 cm.), and 3 plans (*Plan de la Ville de Buenos-Ayres*. 38 x 26.5 cm., *Plan du Port Desire dans l'Amerique Meridionale...* 37 x 26 cm., and *Plan du Port St. Julien Suivant les Observations des Espagnols en 1746. Par M. Bellin Ing. de la Marine* 1756. 26 x 37 cm.)

“Still is a classic work on Paraguay” - Borba de Moraes. Manuscript note on title pages (faded), water stain at upper margin of a few pages of vol. II

Palau 67167; Sabin 12129; Sommervogel, II, 1079; Leclerc 1880; Borba de Moraes I:179; Maggs *Spanish America*, 151.

\$3 000



[1757]

[29] VENEGAS, Miguel

Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente.

Madrid, Vda. de Manuel Fernández, 1757.

3 vols. 4° (203 x 145 mm.) Contemporary vellum, original ties and lettering at spines.

Vol. I: 12 ll. inc. title page, 240 p., one engraved folding map.

Vol. II: 4 ll. inc. title page, 564 p.

Vol. III: 4 ll. inc. title page, 436 p. 3 engraved folding maps (one loose).



FIRST EDITION of the “*first attempt at a history of California and an essential resource regarding the original condition of the Indians of any part of North America.*” (Cowan, 238, 639).

Written by a native Mexican who became a prominent Jesuit priest, this is the first history of the Californias. Although his health denied him the opportunity to serve in California itself, Venegas was able through his contacts in both government and ecclesiastical establishments to secure voluminous research materials upon which to base his work, which remains authoritative to this day. In addition to the expected work in archives and other such collections, to which he had practically unfettered access, he also employed the novel technique of sending surveys to some of the

principal actors in California mission work. The result provides a physical description of California as well as an account of the different Spanish attempts to settle California until the arrival of the Jesuit Order.

“*Volume III contains extracts from López de Gómara and Torquemada relating to the early explorations on the northwest coast and several articles written by Father Burriel himself. Of these, the most interesting is his account of the construction of the map of California, and the general map of North America.*” - Wagner.

The *Mapa de la California su Golfo, y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España*, is one of the most handsome maps of California from the colonial period, or any era of California history for that matter. The

illustrations framing the map are among the few eighteenth-century printed images of California. According to Dr. W. Michael Mathes, the Native Americans depicted on the maps are from Baja California.

“*This work is considered the Foundation of a Library of Californiana*” - Cowan.

“*The distinction of being the most prized of all California books belongs to Miguel Venegas’ noticias.*” - Mathes, California Colonial Bibliography, 50.

Some tears at margins of folding map of California on volume I.

Palau 35387; Medina BHA 3855; Cowan II, pp. 659; Salvá 3420; Dolfin, 1965; Fernández de Navarrete, *Biblioteca Marítima II* 503; Sabin 98848; Hill 1768.

\$10 000



Spanish romances

[ca.1762]

[30] **LÓPEZ DE TORTAJADA, Damian**

Floresta de varios romances, sacados de las historias antiguas de los hechos famosos de los doce pares de Francia. Agora nuevamente corregidas por... Con privilegio real dado a Vicente Montes.

Valencia, Imprenta de Antonio Bordazar, s.a. (c. 1762).

Small 8° (135 x 62 mm.) Nineteenth century red blind stamped morocco, spine in compartments with blind decorations, gilt dentelles, gilt edges.

348 p. inc. title page with wood engraving depicting a knight brandishing a sword.



Rare edition of one of the most popular collections of Spanish romances of the eighteenth century, compiled by Damián López de Tortajada.

“Entre los libros más divulgados y más conocidos por la masa lectora de los siglos XVIII y XIX figura un tomito de poesías de tamaño pequeño, de no muy grueso volumen, propio para que cómodamente pudiera llevarse en la faldriquera. Su título, con un matiz ligeramente arcaico, Floresta de varios romances sacados de las historias antiguas de los doce Pares de Francia, permanece inalterable en todas las ediciones conocidas.” [Rodríguez Moñino, “La Floresta de varios romances”, BBMP, XXXVI, 1960]

The text corresponds to that of the 1713 edition, with the only addition of a new poem at the end (“*Dame licencia Señora para que á tu puerta cate. Amoroso razonamiento que haze un Galán á una Dama, y respuesta de la Dama.*”) bringing the total to 36 ballads.

Trimmed at upper and outer margins.

Only one copy at the National Library of Spain

Palau 92621 (assumes it was printed around 1740); Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional. R-3814.

\$1 500



The sought-after map of the Strait of Magellan

[1769]

[31] BYRON, John

Viage del comandante Byron alrededor del mundo hecho ultimamente de orden del Almirantazgo de Inglaterra: en el qual se da noticia de varios paises de las costumbres de sus habitantes, de las plantas y animales estraños que se crian en ellos juntamente con una descripcion muy circunstanciada del Estrecho de Magallanes y de cierta Nacion de Gigantos, llamados Patagones... Traducido del ingles por el Dr. Dn. Casimiro de Ortega.

Madrid, Francisco Mariano Nicho, 1769.

4° (230 x 165 mm.) Contemporary gilt mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, lettering piece.

Engraved frontispiece depicting the “giants” of Patagonia, 8 ll. inc. title page, 245 p., engraved folding map by Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla (hand-coloured in outline).



FIRST SPANISH EDITION, the first to contain the sought-after map of the Strait of Magellan.

“Early in 1764 John Byron was appointed in command of the Dolphin frigate, the first English vessel to be sheathed with copper, and ordered to proceed to the East Indies, with secret instructions, however, to sail to the Pacific Ocean on an exploring expedition. The vessel sailed westward across the Pacific from the Straits of Magellan and managed, almost miraculously, to avoid discovering any islands except in the northern part of the Low Archipelago, where seven islands were discovered... He completed the circumnavigation of the globe in 22 months, an easy record up to that time, but a record which should not have been made on a voyage intended for discovery” - Cox. During the course of this voyage Byron claimed the Falkland Islands for Great Britain.

Navigational routes through the Strait of Magellan were a closely guarded secret. The first edition in English was published in 1767, for this reason it is not surprising that it came up without the map.

Palau 38230; Sabin 9733; Hill 232; Borba de Moraes, 138; Cox I, 53-54.

\$4 000



Bougainville's account of the first French circum navigation

[1772]

[32] BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine

Voyage autour du monde, par la fregate du Roi la Boudeuse et la Flute l'Etoile.

Paris, Saillant & Nyon, 1772.

2 vols. Small 4° (195 x 122 mm.) Contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt, double lettering pieces.

Vol. I: 4 ll. inc. title page, xliii, p., 336 p. 6 engraved folding maps.

Vol. II: 2 ll. inc. title page, 453 p., 3 p. 15 folding illustrations and 3 engraved plates.



Second edition of Bougainville's account of the first French circumnavigation, with the vocabulary of the Tahitian language.

Bougainville served as an aide to the Marquis de Montcalm in Canada and participated in the battles during the fall of Quebec and later at Montreal. Between 1762 and 1764, he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a French colony in the Falkland Islands, an area whose natural history is discussed in a chapter of this

work. At the King's request, he embarked on the first French circumnavigation of the globe, setting sail from Nantes in November 1766 and returning to St. Malo in March 1769. This voyage is also significant as it marked the first circumnavigation to include a woman, who traveled disguised as the ship's botanist's valet but was, in fact, his companion.

Sabin 6865.

\$2 000



The most important colonial guide of the 18th century printed in Lima

[1773]
[33] CARRIÓ DE LA VANDERA, Alonso [CONCOLORCORVO]

El Lazarillo de ciegos caminantes desde Buenos-Ayres, hasta Lima con sus itinerarios según la mas puntual observación, con algunas noticias utiles a los nuevos comerciantes que tratan en mulas; y otras historicas.

Gijon [but Lima], Imprenta de la Rovada, 1773.
8° (144 x 94 mm.) Contemporary calf (slightly rubbed).
494 p. inc. title page, one folding leaf.



FIRST EDITION of the most important colonial guide of the eighteenth century, printed in Lima. A very curious work, with both the authorship and printers details falsified.

Carrió de la Vandera was a Postal Officer for the Spanish Crown, appointed Visitor to the Mail Route from Buenos Aires to Lima in 1771. He was commissioned by Charles III to conduct a review, and personal inspection of the postal system, in the Viceroyalty of Peru. This was the motivation for this work. Carlos Bustamante Inca, better known as Concolorcorvo, was the native who accompanied him on his route.

The author criticizes the Spanish colonial administration, which could cause problems for him. To avoid the unpleasantness, he attributed the authorship to Concolorcorvo. The printers details are also falsified, having it as printed in Gijon when in fact it was Lima. The name of the printer, “La Robada”, maliciously referenced in the last chapter, would clearly demonstrate the deception.

“This work bears all the marks of having been printed in Lima” (Rich I, 194).

The types and style of printing are definitively from Lima (Sabin and Palau agree on it). The authorship however, took longer to determine, having been the subject of bibliographical discussion for over a century.

The book is an extended itinerary that goes from Montevideo to Lima through Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Salta, Potosí, Chuquisaca, and Cuzco. It offers a very concrete and accurate view of life in the Americas during the colonial period. The atmosphere of the cities, the customs, habits, and industries of their inhabitants are clearly and vigorously reflected in these pages. It is believed that the edition was pursued by the authorities in America, and it is commonly thought that the known copies circulated clandestinely.

A nice complete copy, remarkably well preserved.

Provenance: Paulino Vigon, Oviedo, Mayor of Gijón, from 1937 to 1943 (ill stamp to title).

Palau 37707; Sabin 9566, Medina, *Lima*, 1354.

\$10 000



Presentation copy to King Charles III of Spain

[1779]

[34] **LAPAYESE, Josef**

Tratado del arte de hilar, devanar, doblar y torcer las sedas.

Madrid, Blas Roman, 1779.

Large 4° (244 x 176 mm.) Contemporary gilt morocco, gilt stamped coat of arms of Charles III of Spain at both covers.

4 ll. inc. title page, 210 p., 1 ll. 6 engraved folding plates of textile machinery and a plantation plan.

R

FIRST EDITION of a richly illustrated work on silk spinning in Valencia, where Josef Lapayese established the first silk factory in 1770, under the protection of King Charles III. This is a presentation copy for him.

The book details the establishment of the silk factory in Vinalesa (Valencia), the process of correcting the existing machinery, and the implementation of new methods imported from France, initially hydraulic and later steam-powered. The factory was a pioneer in the application of the Vaucanson method for spinning and twisting silk, contributing to the spread of the advantages of the French system over traditional spindles in Spain. Lapayese built the factory next to the

canal, placing a large waterwheel in a drop of water from the acequia, which was connected to a wheel that generated enough power to move up to 20 horsepower.

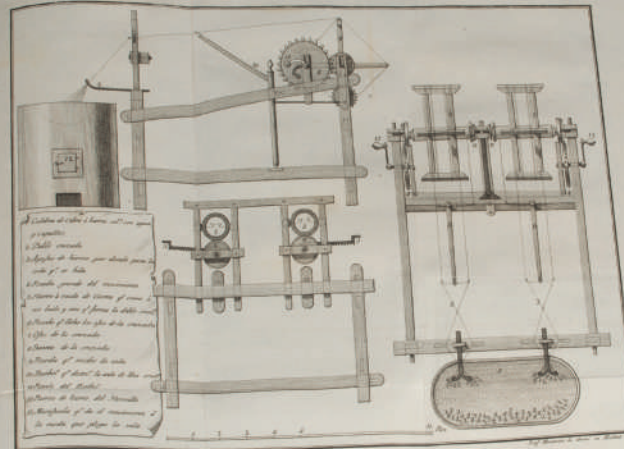
The plates are engraved by Jose Muntaner and Joaquín Fabregat, after González Velázquez.

Palau 131373; Scott 372.

\$2 800



de hilar, la qual ha facilitado los progresos y adelantamiento de la Fabrica. 49.
 Defectos de la Fabrica. 50.
 Remedio para disminuir la Roca, y remedio de ella, lo que ha contribuido a los remedios adelantamientos de la Fabrica. 51.
 Tornos de torcer la Soda. 52.
 Alago de capullo. 53.
 Hilas, o seda de capullo. 54.
 Fabrica Real de Pinaleta, para hilar, decanar, y torcer las Seda segun el metodo de Mr. Ponceau. 55.



A. Voluta de la Soda y Soda con un
 y un
 B. Seda de la Soda
 C. Seda de la Soda
 D. Seda de la Soda
 E. Seda de la Soda
 F. Seda de la Soda
 G. Seda de la Soda
 H. Seda de la Soda
 I. Seda de la Soda
 J. Seda de la Soda
 K. Seda de la Soda
 L. Seda de la Soda
 M. Seda de la Soda
 N. Seda de la Soda
 O. Seda de la Soda
 P. Seda de la Soda
 Q. Seda de la Soda
 R. Seda de la Soda
 S. Seda de la Soda
 T. Seda de la Soda
 U. Seda de la Soda
 V. Seda de la Soda
 W. Seda de la Soda
 X. Seda de la Soda
 Y. Seda de la Soda
 Z. Seda de la Soda

[1779]

[35] WARD, Bernardo

Proyecto económico en que se proponen varias providencias, dirigidas a promover los intereses de España, con los medios y fondos necesarios para su planificación escrita en 1762.

Madrid, Ibarra, 1779.

4° (207 x 150 mm.) Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments.

Title, half title, XXVIII p., 400 p.



FIRST EDITION of Ward's attempts to remedy the economic situation in which Spain found herself in the mid eighteenth century.

"Ward señala con perspicacia las causas de nuestra decadencia en la agricultura, artes y comercio, y propone medios adecuados en su mayor parte al propósito de restaurar la antigua grandeza de España. Discurre con mucho acierto sobre nuestro vicioso sistema colonial..."
- Colmeiro.

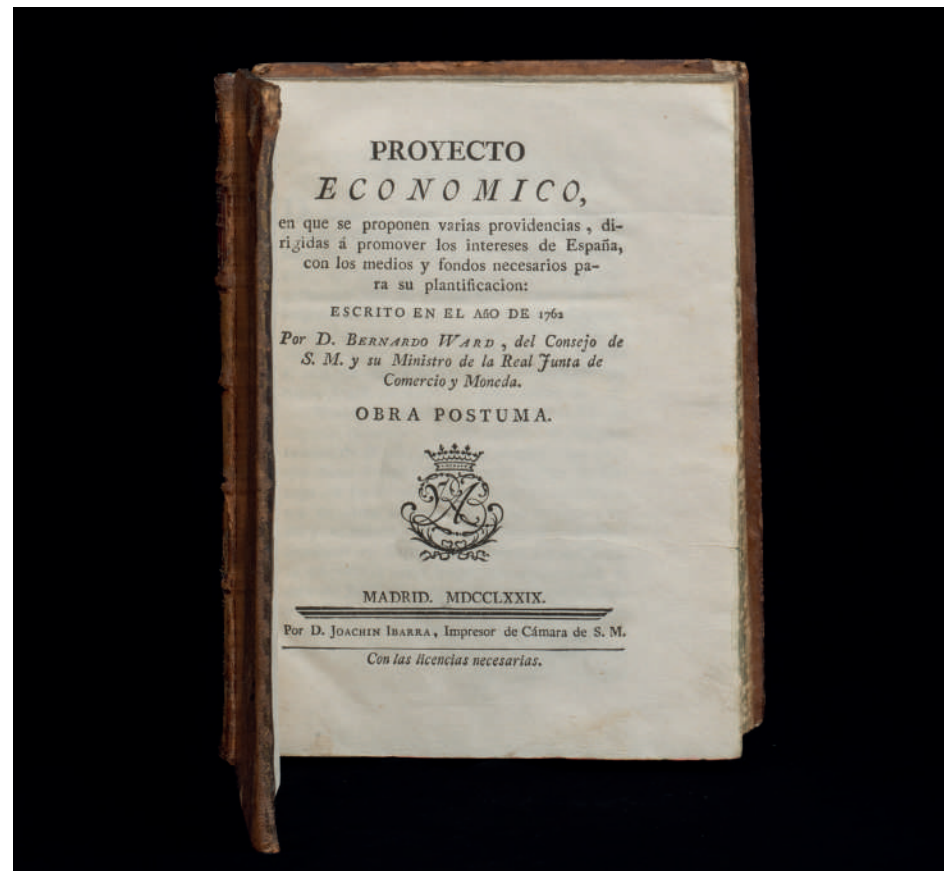
The Irish economist recognized that the *"true wealth consists of the products of the land and of human industry"* and he stated that *"after this, there is no treasure in the world that compares to that of the mines of our Indies"*.

Ward's work has been described as *"perhaps the best digested and most methodical book written on these topics in Spain... giving a clear insight into the causes of the decay of the country, which... Ward ascribes to the neglect of trade and industry, and to the absurd system of taxation which had prevailed for more than two centuries"*.
- Palgrave, Dictionary of Political Economy, III, p.656.

Part 2 of the work (pp.225-319) deals with South America.

Palau 373989; Colmeiro 401; Sabin 101282; Goldsmiths' 11793; Medina 4949.

\$1 200



*An important work on the customs of the indigenous life
in Venezuela and Colombia*

[1780 - 1784]

[36] GILIJ, Felipe Salvador

Saggio di Storia Americana o sia storia naturale, civile e sacra De regni, e delle provincie Spagnuole di Terra-ferma nell'America meridionale.

Roma, Luigi Perego Erede Salvioni, 1780 - 1784.

4 vols. 8° (202 x 136 mm.) Contemporary calf, spines gilt, lettering pieces (worming at front cover and spine of vol. I).

Vol. I: *Della Storia Geografica e Naturale della Provincia dell'Orinoco.* xlv-355p. One engraved map and 3 folding plates.

Vol. II: *De costumi degli orinochesi* (1781), xvi-400p. One engraved map and 5 full page engraved plates.

Vol. III: *Della religione e delle lingue degli orinochesi e di altri Americani* (1782). xvi-430p.

Vol. IV: *Stato presente di Terra-Ferma.* xx-488p. One map after Abbot Eusebio Veiga.



FIRST EDITION of this important work on the manners and customs of the indigenous life in Venezuela and Colombia.

The first three volumes focus on the Orinoco, particularly the languages spoken in that region, making interesting observations as well, about the animals, nations and people that inhabit its territories, their customs, diseases, remedies and poisons, the climate, religion, myths and the politics; while the fourth volume addresses the History of New Granada.

The work makes significant contributions, such as the analysis of the water levels of the Orinoco, but above all for the author's interest in indigenous words, as he observes and gathers linguistic diversity, understanding it as a

distinguishing feature of the peoples. He also makes an effort to record much of the indigenous toponymy, which has been of great use in the interpretation of ancient cartography, and for this reason, he has been considered a precursor of geography. Another detail that should not be overlooked are the wonderful engravings of animals, plants, maps, and the initial letters that illustrate the text.

Although born in Italy, Gilij was trained in Seville and spent eighteen years as a missionary on the Orinoco, where he founded the San Luis de la Encaramada mission in 1749, between the Orinoco and Guaya rivers. In the words of Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro: "*without flattery, Gilij celebrates the many good and great things that the Spanish nation has done and continues to do in the Indies.*"

"The author was one of the Jesuits banished to America, with the rest of his order, in 1767. Charles III honored him with a pension for having vindicated, in this work, the Spanish government from the attacks of foreigners. The third volume, which relates to the language of the Aborigines, is often referred to by philologists." - Sabin.

In 1768, a German translation was made and published in Nuremberg, but the work had to wait until 1955 to be translated into Spanish for the first time by Mario Germán Romero in Caracas.

Ink stamps in each volume.

Palau 101888; Sabin 27382; Maggs *Spanish Americana*, 310.

\$4 000



Extensively illustrated work on the History of Chile

[1788 - 1795]

[37] **MOLINA, Juan Ignacio**

Compendio de la Historia Geografica, natural y civil del Reyno de Chile.

Madrid, Sancha, 1788-1795.

2 vols. 4° (205 x 145 mm.) Contemporary calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and green morocco lettering pieces, red tinted edges.

Vol. I: xx p. inc. title page, 418 p. One large engraved folding map.

Vol. II: xvi p. inc. title page, engraved portrait, 382 p., one leaf. 3 large folding maps and 3 engraved folding tables.



FIRST SPANISH EDITION, more complete than the original Italian, with many notes added by the translator, Nicolas de la Cruz. It contains a philological sketch of the Chilean language, comparative vocabularies and a list of writers upon Chile.

The work is illustrated with three large engraved maps of Chile, a large-scale plan divided into 15 specific plans of the plazas and border fortresses of Arauco, three folded plates depicting the Provincial Militias in the Royal Jurisdiction of 1792, the Veteran Troops in the Royal Jurisdiction of 1792, and the Missions under the Charge of the Religious of San Francisco from the Chillán College in 1792, as well as a full-page engraved portrait of the author, by Moreno after Paret.

“This Spanish translation is more complete than the Italian original, many notes being added by the translator or to the second part. It contains a philological sketch of the Chilian language, comparative vocabularies, and a list of writers upon Chili” - Sabin.

Palau 174563; Sabin 49889; Leclerc 1962; Medina BHC 597; Rodriguez-Moñino 517.

\$4 000



Slavery regulations in Spanish America

[1789]
[38] **REAL CEDULA** *de su Magestad sobre la educacion trato y ocupaciones de los esclavos en todos sus dominios de Indias e Islas Filipinas.*
Madrid, viuda de Ibarra, 1789.
Folio (300 x 185 mm.) Unbound, preserved in a modern marbled paper portfolio and cloth case.
Title page with wood engraved coat of arms, 16 pp.



FIRST EDITION, rare, of the so-called “*Carolinian Black code*”, a royal decree sanctioned by Carlos IV to regulate slavery in his kingdoms.

Its rarity is due to its short period of validity, as it was declared null shortly after being approved, because of the fierce protests and threats of uprising from Caribbean slave owners, who saw it as an unacceptable interference by the crown in their affairs. This was clear evidence of the weakness of Charles IV, who was unable to confront the autocratic power of the slave masters.

The drafting of the regulation was entrusted to Antonio Porlier, an enlightened official of the time, an expert in slavery legislation and the Protector Fiscal of Indigenous People at the Audiencia of Charcas. In just a few months,

he drafted this urgent regulation to address the impending issues arising from the freedom of the slave trade granted by a royal decree on February 28 of the same year for the islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico. The King approved it by Royal Decree on May 31, and 200 copies were sent to all the American Audiencias.

It has 14 chapters with the rules aimed at recognizing minimal rights for slaves, as it had already been established in the Laws of the Indies and other Spanish legislation since the discovery of America. It was intended as “*a system to make slaves useful by providing for their education, treatment, and the occupations their owners should assign them, in accordance with the principles and rules dictated by religion, humanity and the well-being of the State.*”

The first article established that slaves had to be instructed in the faith on Sundays and holidays, days on which they were prohibited from being forced to work. The second one mandated that slaves be fed and clothed in a manner similar to that of free laborers or day workers. The third, to give another example, specified that “*the primary and principal occupation of slaves should be agriculture and other fieldwork, rather than sedentary trades.*”

Poor copy, washed and repaired, short of outer margin and in a few cases, the repairs slightly affecting the text. However, it remains fully legible.

Faded inscription and signature (Salazar?) on verso of last page.

Only 5 copies in USA.

Palau 250139; Sabin 68229; Lucena Salmoral, “*La Instruccion sobre educación, trato y ocupaciones de los esclavos de 1789*”.

\$6 000

REAL CÉDULA
DE SU Magestad

SOBRE
LA EDUCACION, TRATO Y OCUPACIONES
DE LOS ESCLAVOS
EN TODOS SUS DOMINIOS DE INDIAS,
É ISLAS FILIPINAS,
BAJO LAS REGLAS QUE SE EXPRESAN.



MADRID.
EN LA IMPRENTA DE LA VIUDA DE IBARRA,
AÑO DE MDCCLXXXIX.

(6)
CAPÍTULO V.

De las habitaciones y enfermería.

Todos los Dueños de Esclavos deberán darles habitaciones distintas para los dos sexos, no siendo casados, y que sean cómodas y suficientes para que se liberten de las intemperies, con camas en alto, mantas, ó ropa necesaria, y con separación para cada uno, y quando mas dos en un quarto, y destinarán otra pieza, ó habitación separada, abrigada y cómoda para los enfermos, que deberán ser asistidos de todo lo necesario por sus Dueños; y en caso que estos, por no haber proporcion en las Haciendas, ó por estar estas inmediatas á las Poblaciones, quieran pasarlos al Hospital, deberá contribuir el Dueño para su asistencia con la cuota diaria que señale la Justicia, en el modo y forma prevenido en el capítulo segundo; siendo asimismo de obligación del Dueño costear el entierro del que falleciere.

CAPÍTULO VI.

De los viejos y enfermos habituales.

Los Esclavos que por su mucha edad, ó por enfermedad, no se hallan en estado de trabajar, y lo mismo los niños y menores de cualquiera de los dos sexos, deberán ser alimentados por los Dueños, sin que estos puedan concederles la libertad por descargarse de ellos, á no ser proveyéndolos del

(7)

del peculio suficiente á satisfacción de la Justicia, con audiencia del Procurador Síndico, para que puedan mantenerse sin necesidad de otro auxilio.

CAPÍTULO VII.

Matrimonios de Esclavos.

Los Dueños de Esclavos deberán evitar los matrimonios ilícitos de los dos sexos, fomentando los matrimonios, sin impedir el que se casen con los de otros Dueños; en cuyo caso, si las Haciendas estuviesen distantes, de modo que no puedan cumplir los conyugios con el fin del matrimonio, seguirá la mujer al marido, comprándola el Dueño de este á justa tasación de peritos nombrados por las partes, y por el tercero, que en caso de discordia nombrará la Justicia; y si el Dueño del marido no se conviene en la compra, tendrá la misma acción el que lo fuere de la mujer.

CAPÍTULO VIII.

Obligaciones de los Esclavos, y penas correccionales.

Debiendo los Dueños de Esclavos sustentarlos, educarlos y emplearlos en los trabajos útiles y proporcionados á sus fuerzas, edades y sexos, sin desamparar á los menores, viejos, ó enfermos, se sigue también la obligación en que por lo mismo se hallan constituidos los Esclavos de obedecer y respetar á sus Dueños y Mayordomos, desempeñar las tareas y trabajos que se les señalen confor-

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Presentation copy to the King Fernando VII of Spain

[1814]

[39] FUSI, Francesco

Bibliografia od elenco ragionato delle opere contenute nella collezione de' Classici Italiani.

Milan, Società Tipografica de' Classici Italiani, 1814.

Large 8° (204 x 126 mm.) Contemporary red morocco, both covers with elaborate gilt scrolling leaf border centering the arms of the King Fernando VII of Spain, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered in one, edges gilt (few scuffs on covers). Red cloth slipcase. Extra-illustrated with 77 engraved portraits from the various volumes of the “*Edizioni de' Classici Italiani*”.



A beautiful copy, bound for the King of Spain, of a detailed bibliography of the editions of Italian literature found useful for the publication of the series “*Classici Italiani*”. Many of the entries contain annotations and useful collations.

Laid-in are notes from Bernard H. Breslauer concerning the binding: “*This is no doubt a Spanish binding for Ferdinand VII of Spain [1784-1833], produced after his return from exile in March 1814. The arms are from the identical stamp used on a binding reproduced by Matilde López Serrano on plate A1 of her Biblioteca del Palacio, 1950. That binding is signed by Bozérián l'ainé on a French book printed in 1802, but the arms were no doubt added in Madrid at a later date. But I do not wish to suppose a slight doubt: it is just possible that the binding was made for Charles IV (1748-1819) who abdicated in 1808 in favor of his son Ferdinand who later abdicated in favor of his father; he, however,*

after the fall of Napoleon, did not return to Spain where his son had assumed the throne, but moved to Rome where he died in great poverty in 1819. In that case the binding might have been made in Milan or Rome, but it simply does not look Italian; that the tools on it are not found on any of the few Spanish bindings of the period that have been reproduced, doesn't mean anything. The coat-of-arms appears to me to prove its Spanish origin”.

Provenance: Hans Fürstenberg (bookplate); Bernard H. Breslauer (notes signed in 1994 on paper from The Ritz Piccadilly Hotel in London; Christie's London “*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Breslaueriana*”, lot 986) .

Petzholdt p. 356.

\$6 000



Ethnographic magic lantern slides

[ca.1850]

[40] NEWTON, E. & W.E.

Collection of six ethnographic magic lantern slides.

London, ca. 1850

6 hand-painted circular lantern slides, encased in separate wooden frames (110 x 166 mm.), each with blind stamped inscription: W.E. & E. Newton, 3 Fleet St., Temple Bar, London.



Manuscript titles in each frame describing the image (likely written by a European colonizer, given the language used):

Araucana of Chili

Araucana of Chili Woman

Kaffirs (Indigenous from South Africa)

Sheeshonee Man (Shoshone Man, Native American from Western United States)

Sheeshonee Woman (Shoshone Woman, Native American from Western United States)

Hottentots (Khoikhoi from South Africa)

These lantern slides, typically presented on a painted wall by an early type of image projector, were a medium for entertainment and instruction, developed and led by professionals and amateurs around the world. What film was for the 20th Century, the magic lantern was for the 19th Century.

\$600



Three drypoints by Geneviève Asse

[1927]

[41] JULIET, Charles - ASSE, Geneviève

Une lointaine lueur.

Paris, Fata Morgana, 1977.

4° (190 x 215 mm.) Artistic binding in full gray calf, stamped and painted in white and blue. Same decorated calf doublures, blue morocco flyleaves. White calf slipcase with name of the author at central cover painted in blue and silver (255 x 257 mm.) Original boards preserved.

Signed ARGENTA 2024.

Three drypoints with roulette by the notable abstract French painter of the post-war era, Geneviève Asse.



Superb artistic binding by the winner prized Spanish artist, Juan Antonio Argenta, inspired by the characteristic shade of blue created by Geneviève Asse, called "le bleu Asse".

Copy HC 15/15, signed by both the artist and the author.

"I like painting up to the eye's point, the same for drawing: that is to say up to the extreme, to the most critical level. When I engrave, I think I can justifiably reach this extreme critical point that attracts me." - Geneviève Asse

\$5 000





*The only book illustrated by Pierre Legrain
with a stunning artistic binding*

[1928]

[42] **MORAND, Paul**

U. S. A 1927. Album de photographies lyriques. Paris, "Plaisir du Bibliophile", 1928.

Paris, "Plaisir du Bibliophile", 1928.

Oblong 8° (170 x 135 mm.) Stunning binding in ivory morocco sewn onto bookboards.

Typographic decoration with small mosaics and inlays on both covers. Brown morocco deco-

rated doublures and beige flyleaves. Brown morocco slipcase with decorations (233 x 177 mm.)

Original boards preserved. Signed ARGENTA 2024.

139 p. Illustrated with 18 art deco woodcuts by Pierre Legrain, printed in brown and sepia.



FIRST EDITION of the only book illustrated by Pierre Legrain, a journey in free verse through the United States, printed in landscape format, like a railroad timetable.

Carteret V.145

\$5 000

N° 295 of a limited edition of 650 copies.





The Reaches of New York City

[1939]

[43] **BUMSTEAD, Albert H.**

The Reaches of New York City.

Baltimore, National Geographic Society, 1939.

Large folding photolithographic colored map.

705 x 645 mm.



The Reaches of New York City historical map was published by *The National Geographic Magazine* in April 1939. It offers a detailed view of New York State and surroundings, extending from Philadelphia to New London and northward to Albany. It includes an inset of the Southern part of New Jersey in the lower right corner, and several portraits of famous New Yorkers on both sides, such as Henry Hudson and Theodore Roosevelt.

A highly decorative and popular map edited by Gilbert Grosvenor and designed by C.E. Riddiford, after Albert H. Bumstead. It highlights places of interest such as historic monuments, bridges, battlefields, universities and the World's Fair 1939.

\$500



A pictorial map visually narrating the history of the United States

[1943]

[44] HYDE DE GRANGE, Robert

These United States. A Pictorial History of our American Heritage.

Chicago, the pictorial map company, 1949.

Large folding photolithographic colored map.

910 x 710 mm.




Drawn by Robert Hyde de Grange and published by the Pictorial Map Company of Chicago in 1949, this map showcases the rich historical composition of the United States of America. The central image features the 48 states outlined in bright colors; most of which contain at least one colorful illustration and text related to a historic person, location, or event.

The map delves deeper into territorial expansion through a smaller inset on the lower left, which underscores the sequential and seemingly inevitable concept of Manifest

Destiny. Another inset map, positioned in the upper right corner, uses straightforward statistics to illustrate the significant reduction in travel time across the country over a span of about 100 years. At the bottom of the sheet, a timeline stretches across a broader historical range, from the discovery of the New World in the 15th century to the dawn of the Atomic Age, just before 1950.

\$350



<div>Manuscript letter-book with an original drawing by Foujita</div> <div>[45] ALBERTI, Rafael; MISTRAL, Gabriela; JIMENEZ, Juan Ramón, and others.</div> <div>Manuscript letter-book, autograph letters, drawings, poems and photographs. 8" (180 mm x 120 mm.) Contemporary full calf.</div> <div>This autograph and commonplace album belonged to Myriam Stolek (1924-1985), Berta Sin-german’s only daughter. Her godmother was 1945 chilean Nobel Prize winner, Gabriela Mis-tral. Her mother Berta was an acclaimed actress and reciter, she was part of the inner circle of the “Generation of ’27”, and also considered an icon among the most renowned Modernist writers and painters in Spain and Latin America. She recited poems from these authors during 60 decades in front of huge international audiences. Since her daughter Myriam was a little girl, many of Berta’s friends dedicated intimate and lovely poems and drawings to her, and as she grew up she developed her own relationship with the authors, which shows in the dates and signatures that appear in the book.</div> <div></div> <div>It has 34 pages, as follows:</div> <div><div><div>• Photograph of Gabriela Mistral and Myriam, circa 1932.</div><div>• “Una Rata”, poem by the Nobel Prize winner Gabrie-la Mistral, handwritten and signed.</div><div>• “La canción de la niña bella”, by portorrican poet Evaris-to Ribera Chevremonet, signed.</div><div>• Autographed photo of Arthur Rubinstein, Poli-sh-American pianist, 1937.</div><div>• “Portrait of Madeleine”, drawing, ink on paper, by Japa-nese-French painter Tsuguharu Foujita, signed in México, 1933.</div></div><div><div>• “Venus”, poem by Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío, handwritten by Spanish Nobel Prize winner Juan Ramón Jiménez.</div><div>• “El Hidroavión”, by Ramón Franco, handwritten and signed, México 1933.</div><div>• “Niña de medias palabras”, handwritten by Argentine poet Baldomero Fernández Moreno.</div><div>• Signature of Spanish painter Salvador Dalí, 1969.</div><div>• “Poema”, by Cuban poet Emilio Ballagas, handwrit-ten and signed, La Habana, 1934.</div><div>• Dedication to Myriam, by Spanish writer Eduardo Marquina, Buenos Aires, 1936.</div></div></div>

• Dedication to Myriam, by Lola Membrives, actress.

• Dedication to Myriam and signature of Colombian writer Baldomero Sanin Cano.

• Dedication and signature of Argentine writer Alber-to Gerchunoff, 1936.

• “Si mi voz muriera en tierra”, by Spanish writer **Rafael Alberti**, handwritten, dedicated and illustrated by the author.

• Dedication from Stella Corvalán, Chilean poet, 1943.

• Signature of Margarita Xirgú, Spanish actress.

• “La máquina”, poem by Spanish writer León Felipe, handwritten and signed, 1947.

• “El camino”, by Argentine poet Cordova Iturburu.

• “Hay entre los árboles”, poem by **Rafael Alberti**, handwritten and signed, 1951.

• “Canción”, poem by Argentine poet Gonzalez Carbal-ho, handwritten and signed, 1951.

• “Tarde”, poem by Spanish poet Alejandro Casona, handwritten and signed, 1956.

• Signature of *María Teresa Leon*, writer and Rafael Alberti’s wife.

• Signature of Spanish writer Rafael Alberti.

• Signature of Mexican poet Carlos Pellicer.

• Signature of Delia de Capdevila and Argentine poet Arturo Capdevila.

• Signature of Argentine writer Leonidas de Vedia.

• Signature of Chilean poet Bernardo Reyes.

• Dedication and signature of Spanish writer Enrique Llovet, 1970. Signature of Argentine writer Silvina Bullrich. 1981.

• Signature of Argentine writer Matha Lynch, 1981.

• Signature of Argentine writer Jorge Luis Borges, 1981.

• Dedication and signature of Colombian writer Ger-mán Arciniegas, 1981.

• Last Page: Dedication and signature of Spanish No-bel Prize winner **Juan Ramón Jiménez**, 1948.

• Lose page: “*Crepúsculo*”, handwritten poem by Co-lombian poet José Asunción Silva, given to Berta Sin-german as a gift from the Colombian Government around 1930.

\$25 000

124

125

