

Selection of items presented at the 2022 New York Antiquarian Book Fair

(Full descriptions available on request)

1- Pair of key and early legislation for the Americas, the first a prelude to the protection of Indians later enshrined in the laws of the Indies, the second the earliest reference to the pirate threat against the gold extracted from the New World

[American Law]. Las Cortes de Valladolid del año de mil e quinientos e veynte e tres años. 1551. Salamanca. Juan de Junta. Unbound.

40,000 \$

One of the earliest laws addressed to the Americas and the protection of the native population, the Cortes of Valladolid of 1523 represent a key point in



Spanish and American history, it is a remarkably early prelude to the protection of the native population, it petitioned the king to **ban the sale of Indians**. This humanitarian stance was part of the debate about the consideration of the Indians as human beings, influenced the Laws of the Indies, and Spanish scholars as Father Francisco de Vitoria. The Cortes also petitioned to ban trade by foreigners to the Indies, an attempt to impose a monopoly -which later on occurred. The Cortes occurred at a moment of deep financial stress to the Crown, the Emperor was heavily indebted to the Fuggers and Welser's and had given both permissions to explore the Americas, a subject which is also treated here.

This is the fourth edition, extremely rare as any early edition. "Amongst them is a petition requesting that the date of term or periods of

slave grants should not be altered after the grant had once been made; and that the Emperor should not allow any foreigners to trade in the Indies." (Maggs, VI, 1927).

[offered with]

[**American Law**]. Las Cortes de Toledo deste presente año: de mil y quinientos y xxv años. 1525. Burgos. Alonso de Melgar. Unbound. Early annotations.



First edition of a very rare Americana, which addressed one of the earliest threats to the Fleet carrying treasure from America to Spain and the first mentions of piracy connected to American gold. In 'Petition xii', the Cortes reveal the serious concern that they had about the French and Moorish vessels that attacked the Spanish ships as they returned from the Indies laden with gold and other merchandise. Piracy posed a perennial threat to the Spanish galleons returning from America loaded with bullion. The French and the Moors used the captured ships against the Spanish and thus became an even more formidable threat.

This is one of the earliest references to link America with pirates and the first specific piece of legislation to address the Spanish Crown's reaction and determination to combat piracy, a

problem that would carry on for centuries and would give birth to legends and wars. We locate two copies in the U.S., at Harvard and Temple University.

2- A lengthy and dramatic Journal of a German Soldier in the American Revolution, with an Extensive Account of Frontline Combat at the Battle of Yorktown, and Elsewhere

[American Revolution]. [Diary of grenadier Wilhelm Philipp Ludwig Beuschel during his lengthy tour in the American Revolution]. 1777-1797. Modern full leather and 18th century full calf. German-language manuscript. 125,000 \$

Strikingly comprehensive manuscript journal of Wilhelm Philipp Beuschel (1747-1826) of his participation in the American Revolution from 1777 to 1781. Beuschel spent much time on the bloody frontlines of the war,



and the journal is a treasure trove of granular information regarding combat in important battles (Short Hills, Newport, Yorktown, etc.) However, it is perhaps most valuable as a holistic account of a soldier's personal experience during the American Revolutionary War, from marching away from his wife back in Germany (who gave birth to their daughter two days after he left), the long

transatlantic voyage to New York; its considerable records of regimental movements, accounts of major figures in the war (George Washington, Rochambeau, Cornwallis, etc.), detail about his time as a prisoner of war after Yorktown, and his later service upon his return to Europe, the diary gives a vivid picture of the daily life of an infantryman during the war, as well as the procedural conduct of the conflict.

The journal is extremely detailed -and sometimes graphic- in its depiction of the violence and privations of the war. Select passages of the manuscript are available upon request, translated from the German, that give a sense of the diarist's experiences and capacity for description.

3- Rare collection of engravings by the Spanish Bayeu brothers



[Art] Bayeu, Francisco; Bayeu, Ramon. Collection of engravings by the Spanish artists Francisco and Ramon Bayeu. c.1796 [mid-19th century]. 13 engravings. Fine morocco by Brugalla. 7,000 \$

Fine album of engravings by Francisco Bayeu and Ramon Bayeu in a magnificent binding by Brugalla; the Bayeu's were part of the group of artists involved in the Real Academia de San Fernando, which housed the Calcografia Nacional. The Calcografia

gives news of having 14 engravings by the artist in 1796. His brother, Ramon, was primarily known for his designs for tapestries, in 1763 he was given a position at the Royal Tapestry Factory by Charles III, he collaborated on commissions with Francisco de Goya, his brother-in-law.

Francisco Bayeu was a relevant Spanish neoclassic artist, known for his frescoes and religious and historical themes, collaborator to Mengs and Goya. The Museo del Prado biography says: "Mengs called him [Bayeu] back to Madrid in 1762 to help him with the decoration of the New Palace... After Mengs left for Rome in 1777, Francisco Bayeu assumed all of his obligations without, however, receiving the corresponding post. As Meng's substitute, Bayeu was also responsible for the artistic chores at the Royal Tapestry Factory of Santa Bárbara. He made models for cartoons carried out by his brother and supervised cartoons by Goya, who had been his brother-in-law since 1773. In 1785, at the behest of Charles III, Bayeu and Maella undertook the restoration of paintings in the royal collections..."



4- Large miniature by or after the so-called Spanish Forger



[Spanish Forger]. Vellum leaf with a large miniature showing saint surrounded by noble women in typical medieval dresses. S.a. [c.1890-1920, painted on a 16th century antiphonal leaf]. S.l. [Paris?]. Large folio. Painting on vellum highlighted with gold.

8,000 \$

Impressive large miniature attributed to the so-called Spanish Forger, on a sheet from the beginning of the 16th century showing a saint surrounded by medieval figures (Isabella of France and her son the future Edward III?) descending from a ship in front of a city. The miniature is framed by a large floral garland mixed with human figures and natural and fantastic dragon and bird representations. The scene

represents a saint surrounded by noblewomen in typical romanticized medieval dresses, in the background a castle is rising above the crowd.

Named from the first work identified as a fake, in 1930, modern scholarship have moved away from the perception of his Hispanic origin, pointing at a more likely French origin. The Spanish origin is mostly due to a panel in the style of Jorge Inglés, who was active in Spain in the 1440s. Since then there have been suggestions that the forger was Portuguese, Belgian, Swiss, English, or, most plausibly, French. He seems to have worked over a long period, from the 1890s to the 1920s. Bella da Costa Greene gave him this name because one of the first works she exposed in 1930 had been previously attributed to Jorge Inglés who had been active in Spain. The number of miniatures and panel paintings attributed to the Spanish Forger has steadily grown. In 1939 it was thought to be 14. By 1978, when New York's Morgan Library curator William Voelkle held a show, it was 150. Mr Voelkle, from the Morgan, says his latest tally is 348. All are in the style of 14th- and 15th-century artists. He "suspects there are more examples in private collections and even some in museums, which have not been recognized".

5- Unpublished complete revision of the Laws of the Indies by the legislator of the Council of the Indies, completely annotated and extensively interleaved copy



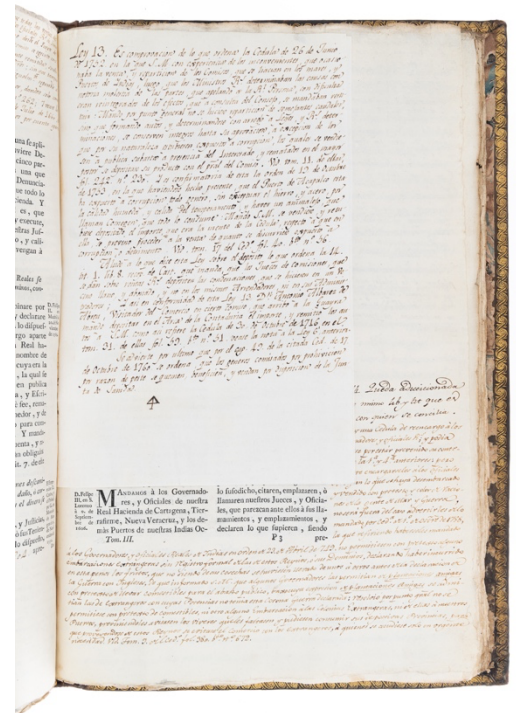
[Ayala, Manuel José de]. Recopilación de Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias. 1774. Madrid. Andrés Ortega. 8 volumes in large folio, printed in large paper. Contemporary calf.

90,000 \$

A magnificent find, the unpublished revision of the standard lawbook for the Americas, made during the Bourbon reforms of the governance of the Americas, completely annotated and interleaved by Manuel de

Ayala, aimed to becoming a new book, to reform the Spanish crown's legal code for the Americas. This is a specially-commissioned printing, double as large than any other copy, throughout **interleaved, intended to allow thousands of annotations**. The notes record the history of the individual laws, makes corrections to the printed text and comments on the governance of Spanish America, updating them to the standards of the Enlightenment. '[O]ne of the most valuable sources that can be used for the historical study of our colonial institutions' (Ots Capsegui).

This extremely rare variant of the 1774 *Recopilación*, typically found in four volumes and here published in eight and with noticeably large margins, was most likely a special version intended to assist in the project of which Ayala was a leading figure to reform the Spanish crown's legal code for the Americas. Only one other copy of this variant is known (although only the first volume survives), at the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, and it too includes some of Ayala's annotations in manuscript. This copy is unique and extensively annotated throughout with notes recording the history of the individual laws, making corrections to the printed text and recording more general observations on the governance of Spanish America.



6- *On the uses, preparation, and consumption of cacao, with references to America*

[Cacao] Navas de Carrera, Manuel. *Dissertación histórica Phisico-Chimica, y análisis del Cacao, su uso y dosis.* 1751. Zaragoza. Francisco Moreno. Later vellum.

3,800 \$

First edition, extremely rare, this is an encompassing study of the properties, use in the Americas, virtues, preparation, and consumption of cacao, with a specific chapter for its use in the Indies. The book is divided into seven chapters dealing with the invention and description of the cacao tree, qualities, uses, and temperament, the virtues of the oil butter and salt of cacao, its composition, ingredients,

preparation, etc. According to OCLC we can only locate copies at JCB and The New York Academy of Medicine in the U.S.

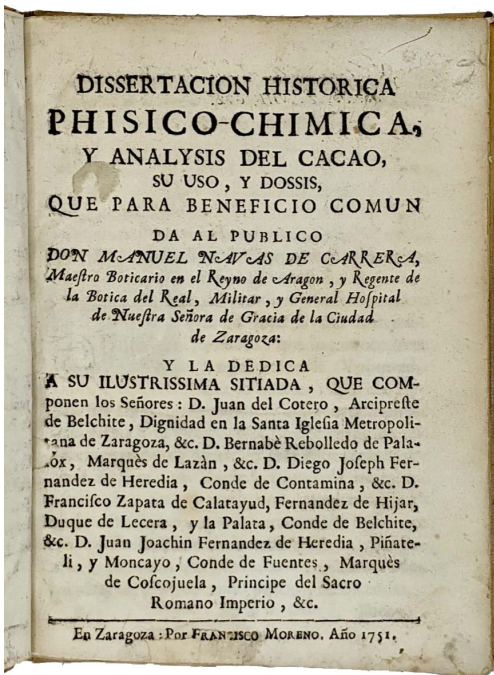
7- *Extraordinary copy of the full complement of plates of Caramuel's treatise on architecture, geometry and proportion*

Caramuel Lobkowitz, Juan. *Architectura civil recta, y obliqua. Considerada y dibuxada en el Templo de Ierusalen.* 1678. Vigevano. Empronta Obispal Camillo Corrado. Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin.

10,000 \$

First edition of the full complement of plates of Caramuel's seminal study of architecture, geometry and proportion, drawn from the architecture of the temple of Jerusalem.

This is the most ambitious original Spanish architectural, painting, sculpture, and perspective treatise of the Renaissance. It is a provocative work that argues the superiority of "oblique"



to “straight” (Vitruvian) architecture, and famously censures Bernini’s designs for the colonnade around St. Peter’s Square and staircase in the Vatican. Printed at the author’s private press. A ‘paradigmatic Baroque architectural treatise’ (George Hersey).

8- Large pair of photo albums of Chile, Ecuador, Peru and the West Indies



Hafen von Valparaiso nach Nord.

[Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Jamaica, etc., photo album]. Two albums with over 140 photographs documenting Lieut. Colonel Leydhecker's travels. c.1893. Two volumes. Fine contemporary morocco. 12,000 \$

Impressive pair of photo albums of different locations of South America, beginning in the Strait of Magellan, up the west coast of Chile into Peru, Ecuador, Panama, and Jamaica, documenting a Krupp employee’s travel to the region. The images depict city views, street views, daily costumes of both the wealthy and the less fortunate, city markets, Spanish colonial architecture, rural housing, seascapes.



Chilenscher Rancho.

Represented are the city streets of Santiago de Chile, Paita, Valparaiso, Panama, Guayaquil, Lima, and Kingston, etc. They are accompanied by a series of journals by the author.

9- *Finely and profusely illustrated manuscript commissioned by the Conde Duque de Olivares, patron to Velazquez, the great antagonist of Cardinal Richelieu for the control of Europe*



[Conde Duque de Olivares and the Spanish Golden century] **Martinez Sánchez Calderón, Alonso.** Epítome de las historias de la gran casa de Guzman y de las progenies reales que la procrean. 1638. S.l. [Madrid]. Two volumes, folio. Manuscript on paper in at least three different hands. Contemporary calf.

60,000 \$

Remarkable illustrated manuscript commissioned by the powerful Conde Duque de Olivares, with illustration that links some of the bigger names in European art in the 17th century, historically and artistically significant, also an important source of information for the history of the book in Spain. Had it been printed it would have been the most lavishly illustrated book printed in Spain in the 17th century.

Richly illustrated with drawings prepared to be transposed into prints, it 'throws light on little understood aspects of the early years of printmaking and publishing in Madrid' (McDonald). A number of engravers from the Low Countries settled in Madrid from where they transformed the art of engraving in Spain, the most likely contenders for the authorship of the drawings in the Epítome are Juan de Courbes, Hermann Panneels, Juan de Noort, and Pedro Perete, all four had printed images of the Duke, some of them after the images drawn or painted by Velázquez. It is important to bear in mind this connection with Velázquez when examining some of the drawings of the 'Epítome', the pose of Olivares on the title page recalls a major portrait of Velázquez. The drawings vary in quality, but they seemed to have been conceived as the preparatory drawings to be transferred to copper plate. Based on his study of other contemporary prints by Courbes, MacDonald sees his hand in some of the drawings of the 'Epítome'. Provenance: Duque de Cadaval; property from the Collection of Carlos Alberto Cruz; Sotheby's, London.

10- Outstanding Spanish epic poem on the Battle of Lepanto

Corte Real, Jeronimo. Felicissima victoria concedida del cielo al señor don Iuan d'Austria, en el golfo de Lepanto de la poderosa armada Othomana. En el año de nuestra saluacion de 1572. 1578. Lisbon. Antonio Ribero. Eighteenth century Portuguese mottled calf.

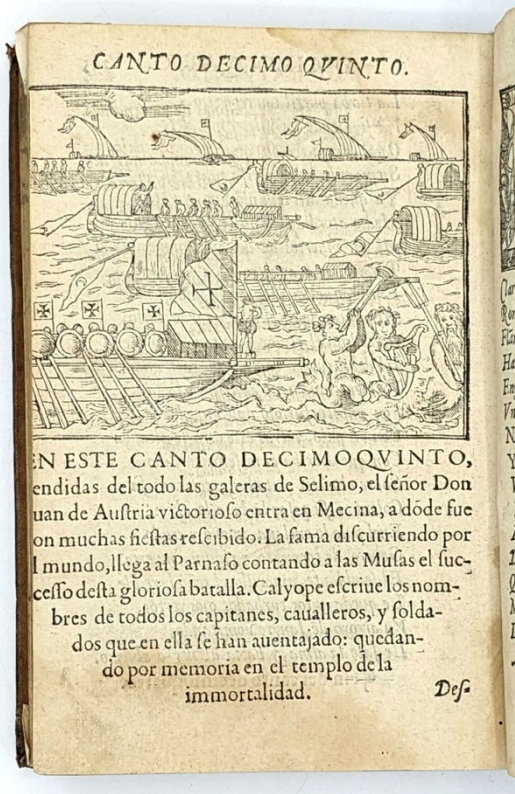
9,000 \$

First edition, a remarkable illustrated epic poem on the most important naval engagement of the 16th century, the Battle of Lepanto (1571), which confronted all the might of the Ottoman Empire led by Ali Pasha against the combined forces of Christendom led by D. Juan de Austria in the Mediterranean, the largest battle the world had seen until then. The book was praised by its dedicatee, Philip II of Spain.

The illustration is composed of 15 woodcuts in text and historiated initials at the

beginning of each canto. The title page has a xylographic frame surrounding the title, on verso we find the coat of arms of Philip II, King of Spain, to whom the work is dedicated. The last folio contains the colophon, with the printer's mark.

Jerónimo Corte-Real (ca. 1533-1588) was a poet and artist of the Portuguese Renaissance, he fought in Africa and Asia before turning to writing in the later years of his life. During his lifetime he was considered a pair of Camoens, though later academicism has stripped him from such praise, he is well known for his 'Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu' (Lisbon, 1574), dedicated to King D. Sebastião. This work, however, was well appreciated, and Philip II himself visited Corte Real, after commenting on this work.



11- *The first book published by Darwin and his fieldwork basis for his Origin of the Species, bound in the contemporary green cloth, with a fine provenance*

[Darwin, Charles R.; King, P. Parker; & Fitzroy, Robert]. Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle. 1839 London. H. Colburn. Four volumes. Contemporary editor's green cloth.

\$ 45,000



First edition, the official account of the voyages of the Beagle, the first published book by Darwin, and one of the most important voyages of exploration for the history of science. The first volume contains Captain King's account of the expedition and survey of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The second volume and the appendix describe the second voyage of the Beagle, which visited Brazil, Chile,

Galapagos, Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific; the third is Darwin's own account of the Beagle's voyage and his first published book.

"The voyage of the 'Beagle' has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career" (Darwin).

"The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological sciences... He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change... The experiences of his five years in the Beagle, how he dealt with them, and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought." (D.S.B., III, p. 566). Provenance: Kenneth E. Hill copy, his bookplate on front pastedown, collector of Pacific voyages



12- True first edition of the best account of the Conquest of Mexico and the search for Coronado

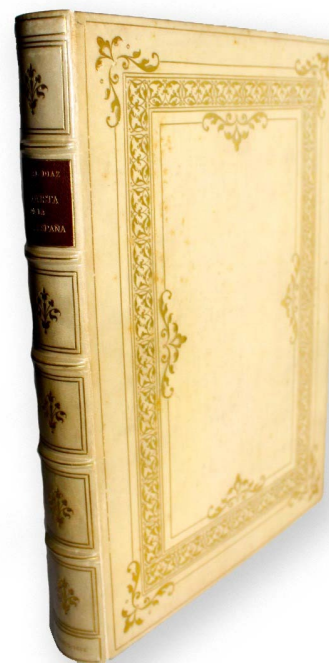
Diaz del Castillo, Bernal. Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España. 1632. Madrid. Imprenta del Reyno. Fine vellum tooled in gilt.

20,000 \$

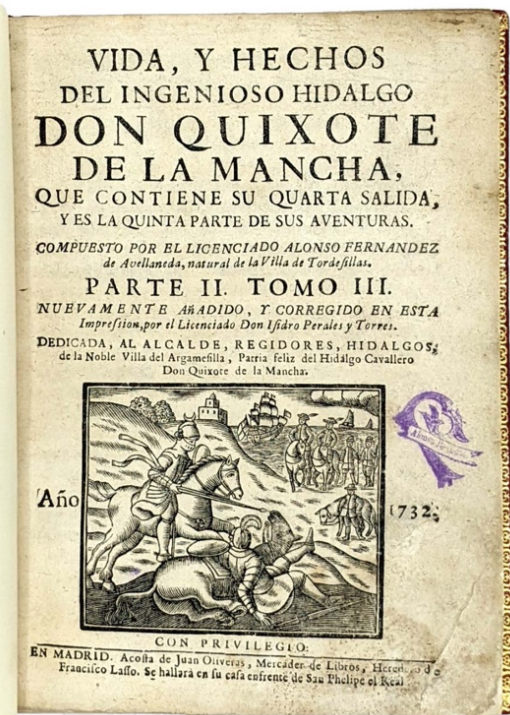
First edition, one of the most influential accounts of the conquest of Mexico, wonderfully written and considered a masterpiece literary work, a pillar stone to a collection of early Americana, rare true first issue with the engraved frontispiece by Courbes showing a view of Mexico City and portraits of Cortes and Olmedo. Bernal's chronicle aims to tell the true story, as opposed to what considers false accounts of the 16th century, addressing it to the people rather than the monarch. Describes the period from the conquest until 1538, and includes the expedition to find Francisco

Vazquez Coronado, lost in search of the city of Cibola. His career in America started in 1514 when he joined the largest fleet so-far sent to America.

The work was written by Diaz del Castillo, a soldier who participated of the conquest of Mexico under Cortes and other parts of the New World, making him a very qualified narrator of the events of the first years of European discovery, exploration and contact with the American population, the turmoil, the enmity, friendship, and human interconnection that ensued. This is the real first edition, other copies, with a letterpress title are a pirated later edition.



13- The 'second part' of the *Quijote*, a complete picaresque novel on its own, a censored copy, the reason for accelerated writing of the official second part



[Fernandez de Avellaneda, Alonso] [Cervantes and Quijote]. Vida, y hechos del ingenioso hidalgo don Quixote de la Mancha. 1732. Madrid. Juan Oliveras. Modern red morocco.

8,000 \$

Rare second edition of the so-called *Quijote* de Avellaneda, a reason for the acceleration of Cervantes' writing of the second part to the novel, and a fine picaresque novel in its own right.

Fernandez de Avellaneda is the author as stated on the title, though the correct authorship has never been determined. In any case 'Avellaneda' published his 'second part' of the *Quijote* in 1614, and signed it as Fernandez de Avellaneda, it was meant to appear as a sequel to the famous *Quijote*; the publication of this work accelerated the writing

and printing in 1615 of a second canonical and official part of Don Quixote by Cervantes with numerous allusions and criticisms of Avellaneda's version (presented as one of the main motifs of the plot, being the direct cause of the new journey of the protagonists).

Due to the death of Cervantes just five months after its publication, certain authors have speculated that without Don Quixote de Avellaneda the second legitimate part would probably not have been completed; in any case, it has always been regarded by collectors as a complement to the Cervantes' *Quijote*. This copy presents censorship in two leaves. This second edition is uncommon.

14- First edition of Saint Thomas' commentary on Aristotle's Metaphysics and Gratia Dei's commentaries on Aristotle, in a contemporary binding, both important for the development of Christian thought and philosophy

Gratia Dei, Johannes Baptista. Questiones in libros Physicorum Aristotelis. 1484. Venice. Antonii de Regio [bound with] **Aquinas, Saint Thomas.** Clarissima interpretatio in methaphisicam Aristotelis. 1480. Pavia. Franciscum de Girandenghis. Near contemporary reversed calf.

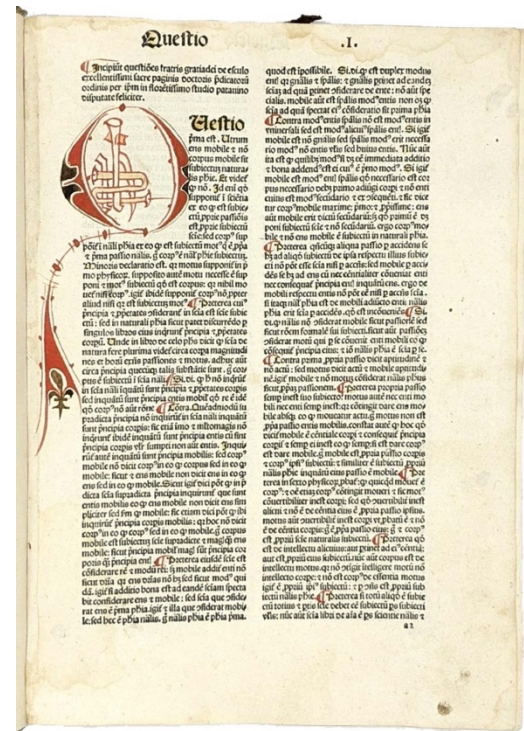


40,000 \$

First edition of Saint Thomas Aquinas commentaries on Aristotle's Metaphysics, two of Christendom's most influential writers, and the first edition of Gratia Dei's commentaries on Aristotle, bound in a contemporary binding. Saint Thomas was one of the most important commentators of Aristotle, his commentary of Aristotle's Metaphysics was likely written during his second stay in Paris, center of European academics; he produced a comprehensive synthesis of Christian theology and Aristotelian philosophy that influenced Catholic doctrine for centuries.

“...the foremost medieval Scholastic. He developed his own conclusions from Aristotelian premises, notably in the metaphysics of personality, creation, and Providence.” (Encyclopedia Britannica).

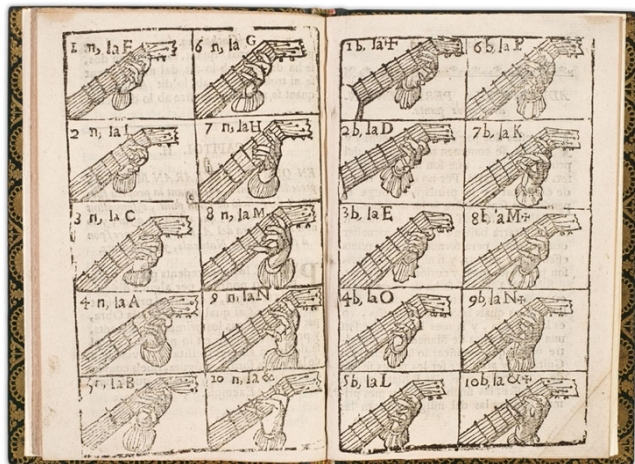
Regarding Aristotle's Metaphysics Aquinas “makes clear that, in his opinion, the whole treatise is devoted to the exposition of the science...” (Gili). In this work, Saint Thomas exposes his own doctrine on the theory of being, claiming only through the principle of being, can the human soul exist as the formal cause of the individual human being.



15- One of the first treatises on guitar-playing, illustrated with didactic woodcuts

[Guitar playing] [Amat, Juan Carlos]. Guitarra española, y vandola en dos maneras de Guitarra, Castellana, y Cathalana de cinco Ordenes. N.d. [1761 & 1766]. Gerona. Joseph Bró. Fine binding signed by Angulo in dark green morocco.

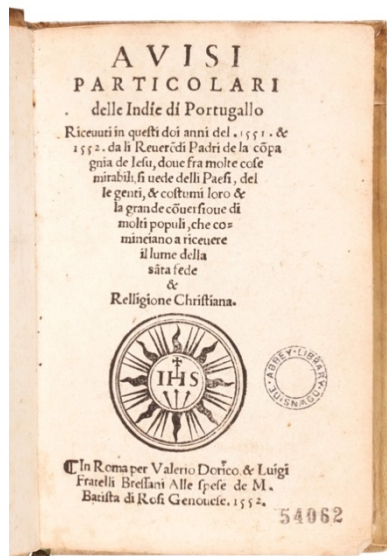
3,500 \$



A very rare and influential treatise on guitar-playing, an early bilingual edition, in Spanish and Catalan, of this one of the earliest of the kind ever made in Spain; the first edition of this work is often considered the first important work on the playing of

guitar, this edition includes a translation to Catalan, and it is enhanced with two-full page woodcuts illustrating the placing of fingers on the strings to make teaching more didactic, and a full-page woodcut with notes.

16- Early and extraordinarily rare Jesuit report from the East Indies, containing the first printed letter of Saint Francis from Japan



[Japan, Early Jesuit Missionary report; Saint Francis Xavier]. Avisi particolari delle Indie di Portogallo ricevuti in questi doi anno del 1551 & 1552 da li reverendi padri de la Compagnia di Jesu. 1552. Rome. Dorico for Battista Rossi. Lacking quire E8. Nineteenth century vellum over boards.

14,000 \$

First edition of the first printed letter by Saint Francis on his mission in Japan, and an extremely early publication of the reports sent back to Rome by Jesuit missionaries abroad which were among the earliest accounts of the culture and peoples of the Portuguese trading posts in the south-east. Jesuit letters from Asia from this early on are amongst the first news of missionary work in the region. Saint Francis' letter is found with a separate title page 'Copia de alcune littere del Padre Maestro Francesco Xavier & altri Padri della Compagnia de Iesu del Japon novamento scoperto & de Maluco'.

Provenance: Downside Abbey Library.

17- Outstanding collection of works of science fiction and caricatures by one of the authors of *Dune*, with original drawings, including the first Mexican science fiction magazine



Jodorowsky, Alejandro. Collection of Works:

- 1- Crononauta. 1964. Mexico. Issues I and II, complete publication. Original editor's binding.
- 2- Juegos Panicos. 1965. Mexico. Coleccion Dios Pan;. Original editor's covers bound in, leather gilt.
- 3- Fabulas Panicas. 1977. Mexico. Organización Editorial Novaro. With an original illustration by Jodorowsky Original publisher's covers.
- 4- Alef Thau. 1984. Madrid. Eurocomic, colección Humanoides. With an original drawing on front pastedown. Original publisher's covers.
- 5- [El Heraldo]. 187 issues of comics

50,000 \$

Extraordinary collection of works by Alejandro Jodorowsky, co-author of the iconic 'Dune', one of the most influential science fiction writers and illustrators of the 20th century, not to mention author of some of the earliest publications of science fiction in Hispanic America. The collection includes the rare first science fiction magazine published in Mexico, an issue of the superhero's magazine Alef Thau, original drawings by Jodorowsky, 184 issues of his illustrations for the Heraldo (rare), etc.



Overall, this is the largest collection of his art and literary work to come to the market that we are aware of. Jodorowsky is a Chilean-French filmmaker, illustrator, artist, comics writer, screenwriter, film and theater director and producer, etc., a sound influence in the 20th century science fiction world, maker of groundbreaking avant-garde films and instrumental to ushering fiction as an integral part of popular culture; he was co-author of *Dune* alongside Frank Herbert (of which a copy recently made 2,660,000 EUR at Christie's, lot 116, 2021).

18- Fascinating album of mid-19th century drawings of South America, the Pacific, Tahiti



Kerret, René de. Album de mon voyage en Océanie. [1852-1855]. Various places (Oceania, South America, etc.). 62 full-page drawings. Contemporary half leather, front boards stamped in gilt.

60,000 \$

Important original drawings from a French expedition to South America and Oceania (Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Tahiti, Honolulu, Mexico, etc.) by Kerret, taken whilst acting as draughtsman of the Frigate *La Forte*, comprised of 62 full-

page drawings, a third colored or heightened in white, portraying a variety of subjects, but mostly city and village views, market scenes, streets and tradesmen, important squares, etc., overall, a rich iconographic record of an important expedition.

Kerret de Quillien (1803–78) sailed from Brest on 1852 as an official artist for the French Pacific squadron. When the Crimean War broke out, this squadron, then in Callao, was joined by a British fleet sent to neutralize the Russian navy in the northern Pacific Ocean. Together they sailed to the Marquesas, Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands before making a failed attempt to land at Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula. While in South America before the Anglo-French fleet sailed, Kerret also accompanied his cousin, Henri de Kersaint, on a diplomatic mission to Quito. They trekked from Guayaquil, across the Andes to their destination. There is another -smaller- set of drawings at the Quillien family archive (Archives Finistere), which is digitized.



19- *One of the most magnificent works published on the antiquities of Mexico*

Kingsborough, Edward King, Viscount. Antiquities of Mexico comprising facsimiles of ancient Mexican paintings and hieroglyphics. 1830-1848. London. Aglio, Havell, Colnaghi, and Bohn. Nine folio volumes. 742 uncolored lithographs, some mounted on india proof paper. 19th century green half morocco over boards by J. Wright.



55,000 \$

First edition of one of the greatest illustrated works on Mexican antiquities and their conspiracy theories, and a monumental privately funded publication. His fateful obsession with Mexican

manuscripts is well known, at Oxford he became fascinated by one of the Bodleian's manuscripts and decided to devote himself to the study of Central American manuscripts and artifacts, producing a publication that would ultimately cost him his fortune and his life. The immense resulting project was an incredible contribution to the dissemination of the visual history of the Yucatan. Kingsborough was also convinced of the pseudo-scientific idea that the civilizations of ancient Mesoamerica were a lost tribe of Israel, and his text is full of elaborate fantasies about the ancient connections between the Maya and the ancient Mediterranean. He hired the Italian artist Augustine Aglio to copy the Mexican manuscripts held in European libraries and private collections, including those of Sir Thomas Phillipps. It also contains the first publication of the findings of Dupaix and Castañeda – which notably refute the Lost Tribes of Israel and other pre-Columbian contact theories.

Provenance: American Antiquarian Society.



20- *First study of the Aztec Stone and the Statue of Coatlicue, written by a Mexican polymath in praise of the ancient Aztec society, rare first edition*

Leon y Gama, Antonio de. Descripción histórica y cronológica de las dos Piedras que con ocasión del nuevo Empedrado que se está formando en la plaza principal de México. 1792. Mexico. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros. Later Spanish calf, possibly late 19th century.

10,000 \$

First edition, a recognized scientific and archeological account of the antiquities found in Mexico City and the main square in 1790, one of the earliest of its kind and the first study of the Aztec Sun Stone. This is one of the first archeological studies printed in Mexico and written by a Mexican, it is also vanguardist in that it praises

the Aztec society and its achievements. The work describes and illustrates the statue of Coatlicue an Aztec Goddess, and the massive Aztec Sun Stone, a sacrificial stone and calendar; the relics were discovered in the main Plaza of Mexico City. Leon y Gama theorizes on how the Aztecs measured time, whilst praising the Aztec society for their achievements in the fields of science and art, consonant with the growing Mexican nationalism and search for a cultural identity. The work was published again in 1832, and one of the plates was reproduced by Humboldt.

The finding caused sensation and a was a must for every person interested in the antiquities of Mexico and archeology "It would be reasonable to assume that Nebel's first significant contact with Mesoamerican culture took place in Mexico City's central Plaza de Armas or Zocalo, where the Sun Stone and the statue of Coatlicue had been unearthed in the not-so-distant year of 1790..." (de Orellana). The illustration is comprised of three folding plates, one of them is signed by the engraver, Francisco Aguero Bustamante, one from a shortlist of engravers active in Mexico in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.



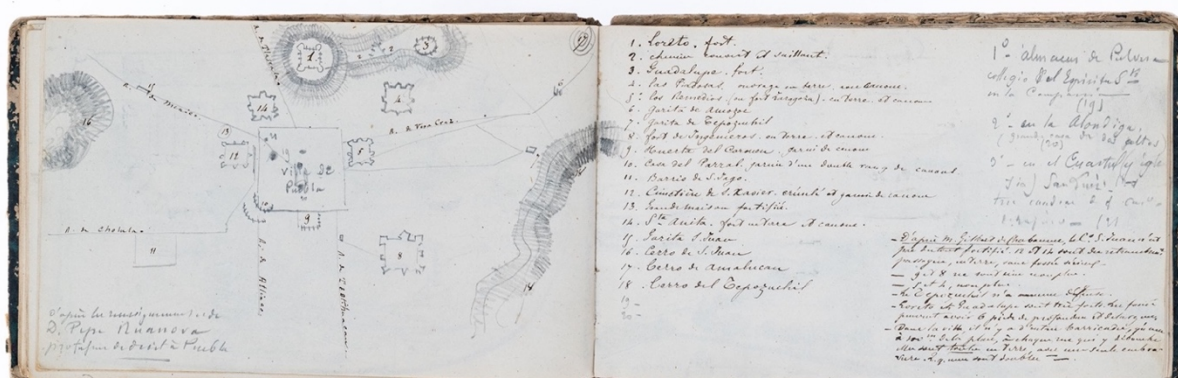


21- French Officer's sketchbook of Mexico in the aftermath of the loss of the Battle of Puebla

[Mexican-French War]. Album of sketches by a French officer of the campaign in Mexico of 1862. S.a. [ca. 1862]. S.l. [Mexico]. Oblong 8vo, [c.62 pp. with full-page drawings or sketches]. Containing drawings, sketches and a manuscript letter. Original quarter calf backed marbled boards.

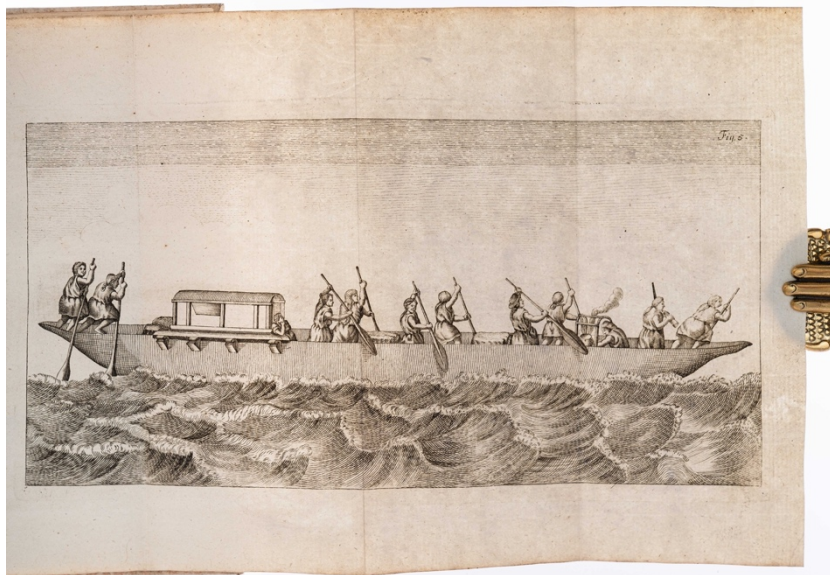
24,000 \$

A remarkable and historically significant album of drawings of Mexico made by a French Officer during the Mexican-French war, created in the aftermath of the loss of the battle of Puebla, showing the French march from Tepeaca to Puebla, the strategic city from where they believed the conquest of Mexico City could be launched. The album contains 4 manuscript maps - including a map of Puebla showing its fortifications-, and nearly 70 drawings of landscapes, people, buildings, etc. His depiction of the dramatic scenery, canyons and waterfalls reveals a genuine wonder at nature, excels



in the depiction of streets and of towns seen from a distance, there are sketches of scenes of daily life.

22- *First edition of the first detailed, and the best illustrated description of the Moxo tribe of South America*



[Moxos] Eder, Franciscus Xavier; Mako, Paul. Descriptio provinciae Moxitarum in regno Peruano. 1791. Budapest. Typis universitatis. Later vellum backed boards.

4,000 \$

First edition of the first important work on the Moxo tribe, illustrated with a map of the region and 7 folding plates. Eder, a Jesuit Priest from Germany, arrived in Peru in 1750 and stayed

with the Moxos for 15 years. The prolonged stay provides a true testimony to the costumes, everyday life, ceremonies and manners of the Indians. The book was published almost 20 years after his death -and long after the Jesuits had been expelled from Spanish dominions-, it is revised by Mako, who has sometimes been referred to as the author (Sabin, making a separate entry with Mako as author).

The folding plates are quite attractive, showing native weapons, fauna, physiognomy, music instruments, etc.; the folding map is drawn by Eder and shows the Moxos region, which extends through Bolivia and Peru.



23- Exceptional collection of Nun's Professions of Faith, each drawn and illustrated by the Nun



[Nuns Professions of Faith]
[Illustrated drawings]. Collection of 39 Professions of Faith by Spanish Cistercian Nuns. S.a. [17th-18th centuries]. Toledo. Various sizes, mostly folio. 39 full page drawings.

On hold
Magnificent collection of 39 Professions of Faith, each drawing with an individual entry written, decorated, and signed by a novitiate, most accompanied by accomplished and remarkable illustrations and frame borders.

As expected, the individual professions display a different level of artistic accomplishment, overall, a truly remarkable group. These Professions appear to come from the same Cistercian Convent in Toledo, which likely lasted until the dissolution of the monasteries, or

'desamortización', decreed on 11 October 1835.

'Occasionally elaborate works of art but always highly valued and carefully protected, these books recorded friars' [or nuns'] basic information, including their place of birth, parents' names, and date of profession' (Karen Melvin).

24- Rare English 17th century print showing the Continents and Seasons

Overton, John. [Seasons and Continents]. Sold by John Overton at the White horse at the Corner of Littl Ould Baley without newgate. [c.1665]. London.

5,000 \$



Rare English 17th century allegorical image of the four seasons and for four quarters of the world, offered for sale by a John Overton, likely was first issued by Peter Stent, but we are unable to locate any surviving examples, either by Stent or Overton. English prints from the 17th century are very rare, this one is

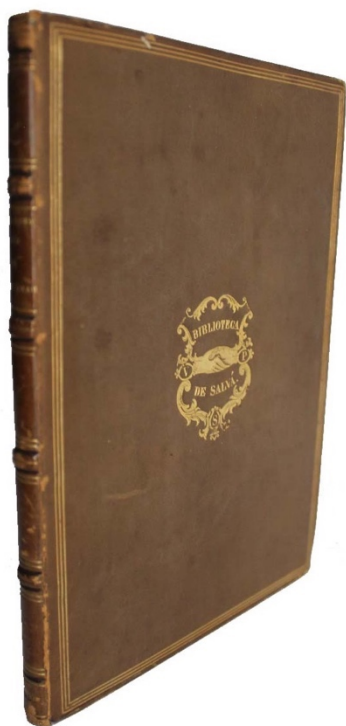
particularly so, and offers an unusual subject. While we note possible references to the print in Stent catalogs, we have been unable to locate any surviving examples of this engraved image.

25- Scarce work on training horses, written in the 17th century in South America

Perez de Navarrete, Francisco. *Arte de enfrenar, del Capitan Don...*, Corregidor, y Justicia mayor de los puertos de Santiago de Guayaquil y Puerto-Viejo en el Piru. 1626. Madrid. Juan Gonzalez. Nineteenth century green calf, boards with supralibros of Salva.

12,000 \$

First edition. An extremely rare work on horsemanship, most specifically, the bits and training the horse; the term *enfrenar* is used ambiguously for both braking and training the horse to obey. It can also be interpreted as a way of holding a horse, however it was not the use intended here. Perez de Navarrete was a high ranking colonial official, active in the first half of the 17th century in South America, period during which, he wrote his work; little is known about the author, however he was active as Maestre de Campo in Guayaquil from 1627-1629, appointed by Philip IV. The illustration is plentiful providing the reader with an



impressive array of bits available for horse training. Provenance: Spanish 19th century bookseller and bibliographer Vicente Salva.



26- *Fine album of the first series of Palhares costumes of Portugal, the largest copy known and with a fine Portuguese provenance*

[Portuguese costumes] [Palhares, Joao]. *Costumbres Portuguesas.* [c.1850]. [Lisbon]. 46 contemporary colored lithographs.

14,000 \$

First edition of this fine set of lithographs by Palhares illustrating costumes and professions of Portugal in the 19th century, this is the largest number of plates recorded, other examples known contain 40 plates, as established by Campos Ferreira Lima, who names this as the *Primera Coleccion Palhares*.

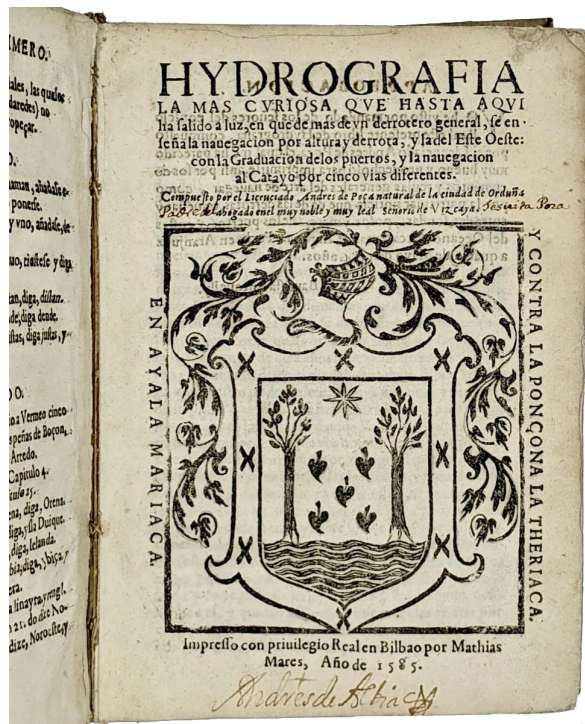
According to Ferreira Lima the

collection is composed of 4 additional plates, which are present here, plus 2 additional plates. A second series was published a decade later, by a different lithographer and are somewhat simpler.

“Interessantes gravuras da autoria do artista português João Palhares, representando trajes, costumes, hábitos e profissões do Portugal novecentista. Trata-se de mais um valioso contributo histórico e etnográfico que nos permite ficar a conhecer um pouco mais acerca da constituição da sociedade portuguesa no século XIX, bem como a sua respectiva evolução” (BNP). According to OCLC only the second series, held at Brown, is located.



27- Important Spanish 16th century navigational treatise, with the first translation into Spanish of an English navigational work, giving a route to China



Poza, Andres de; Bourne, William. Hydrografia la mas curiosa que hasta aqui ha salido a luz, en que de mas de un derrotero general, se ensena la navegacion... con la Graduacion de los puertos y la navegacion al Catayo por cinco vias diferentes. 1585. Bilbao. Mathias Mares. Contemporary vellum.

45,000 \$

First edition, early Spanish navigation treatise and 'derrotero', containing one of the earliest texts translated into Spanish from English: the navigation to China, by William Bourne, entitled "Discurso hidrográfico sobre la navegacion del Catayo"; the book translated here is 'A Regiment for the Sea', considered the first printed original treatise on navigation by an Englishman.

The Hydrografia is divided in three parts, the first is general work on navigation, the second is a derrotero of the coasts of the Atlantic, and the third is the '*Discurso hidrográfico sobre la navegacion del Catayo*'. The text was perhaps used by the Spanish Armada in the failed invasion to England of 1588. Other parts of the text describe routes to the New World, China including the so-called 'portuguese route' via the Canary Islands, Brazil, the Strait of Magellan and other islands in the Pacific, and Japan.

We are unable to trace a previous translation into Spanish of any derrotero or navigational guide from English into Spanish, furthermore, this is probably the first printed translation into Spanish of any English work. 'There is an interesting translation appended... This gives the various routes to China, including what was known as the "Portuguese route," via the Canaries, Brazil, the Magellan Straits, and the Pacific Islands, including Java and the Moluccas.' (Maggs Bros., 1926). Extremely rare, we locate copies at Yale and Indiana only in the United States.

28- *The rare Spanish incunable translation of the Regimine Principum*

[Prince's education for Spain; Spanish incunable] Aegidius Columna Romanus. [De Regimine principum] Regimiento de los Principes. 20 October 1494. Seville. Meinard Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus, for Conradus Alemanus and Melchior Gorrício. 16th century calf over boards, boards tooled in blind.

45,000 \$

First edition in Spanish and a rare illustrated incunable printed in Seville, of an influential medieval educational treatise for Princes, illustrated with a full-page woodcut of a King on a throne, containing instructions on their recommended behavior, education, virtues, ruling, amongst other subjects. The work was translated into Catalan and published in Barcelona in 1480, this Castilian edition is proof of the relevance of the text in the educational tradition of 15th century Spain, and a fine example of incunabular Spanish printing.

"Its three books deal respectively with the government of self, the government of the

family, and civil government, or, with personal ethics, economics, and politics" (Sarton). Giles of Rome (c.1244-1316) was a pupil of Saint Thomas Aquinas and a noted scholastic philosopher.

This translation has been considered as a source of inspiration for Chaucer: "Martha S. Waller presents another interesting proposition, arguing that some passages from The Physician's Tale are drawn from a Spanish source, a glossed Castilian version of Aegidius Romanus's De regimine principum written for the instruction of the Infante Pedro at the court of Alfonso XI" (Luis Alberto Lazaro, University of Alcala de Henares).

29- *One of the most ambitious illustrated printing productions of colonial Mexico, with inventions drawn from native fortification methods*

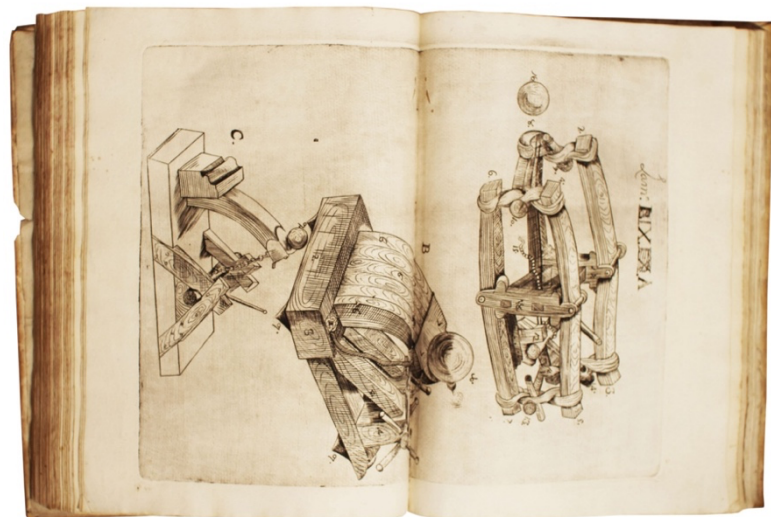
Prosperi, Felix. *La Gran Defensa.* Nuevo método de fortificación dividido en tres ordenes a saber: doble, reforzado, y sencillo. 1744. Mexico. Contemporary limp vellum.

25,000 \$

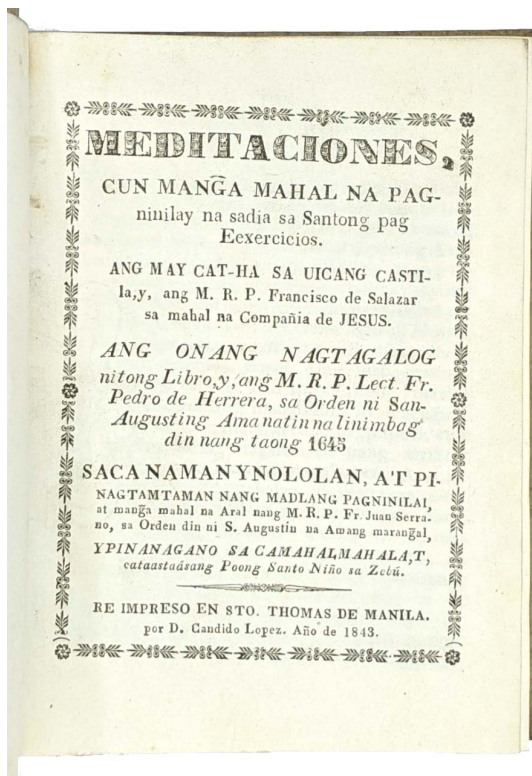
First edition, a remarkable Mexican illustrated work and the first original treatise of fortification published in Mexico, including several new ideas and inventions to aid building, printed by a woman. It is one of the most finely engraved and profusely illustrated books published during

the colonial period in Mexico. It is also an original work, filled with inventions by the author, to aid building and fortification works, accumulated after his experience working in projects in Mexico, and likely drawing from native methods. The innovation proposed by Prosperi was fundamentally hiding of the defenses, open flanks and hidden cannons, etc., thus reducing the volume of the fortification works.

Prosperi was an Italian military engineer active in Mexico, he worked in the construction of the fortress of San Juan de Ulua and in the reform of the wall of Veracruz. He accompanied the Viceroy in his visit to the drainage system of the Huehuetoca lagoon, and drew a plan and profile of the harbor of Veracruz. Teresa de Poveda was a Mexican printer, wife to Bernardo de Hogal, at her husband's death, she took on the management of the printing house, reducing the debt and printing a considerable amount of works.



30- One of the largest works published entirely in Tagalog, based on the *Exercitia*, meant for preaching to the Philippine population exclusively



Salazar, Francisco de; Pedro de Herrera. *Meditaciones*, cun manga mahal na pagninilay na sadia sa Santong pag Eexercicios. 1843. Manila. Sto. Thomas de, D. Candido Lopez. Contemporary vellum.

6,000 \$

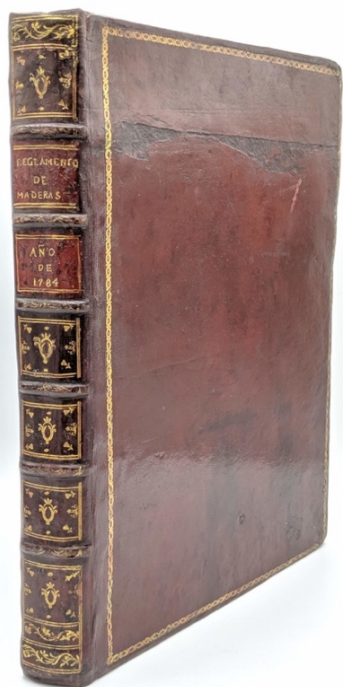
A new impression of Pedro de Herrera's Tagalog translation of Francisco de Salazar's Spanish commentary on the Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyola, printed throughout in the Philippine most wide-spread language, the Tagalog; to our knowledge, one of the largest -not to mention one of the few- books printed entirely in Tagalog in the 18th century. A small section of Tagalog dalits (songs) and parallel Latin and Tagalog prayers are appended. Serrano based his edition in the translation prepared by Augustinian missionary

and linguist Pedro de Herrera (1645)... Serrano, whose edition of this publication was reprinted in 1762, recommends the poetic works of Herrera in his introduction, writing that "at the end of this Book are appended those Dalits composed also by the Very Reverend Father Lector Pedro de Herrera..." (D. R. M. Irving, *Colonial Counterpoint: Music in Early Modern Manila*).

'...translated into Tagalog in 1645 by Augustinian Pedro de Herrera (d. 1648), who has been called the "Horace of Tagalog". They included what was, according to Lumbera, "the biggest collection of seventeenth-century [Tagalog] poems by a single writer.' (D. R. M. Irving).

The core is the translation of the Meditations, however at the end there are a number of dalit's, or religious cantos, in Tagalog. Translations of Christian religious texts in the native languages became imperative for the use of missionaries in their evangelization efforts; the *Meditaciones* was one of those texts.

31- *Shipbuilding in Spain in the 18th century by the chief engineer of the Spanish fleet, profusely illustrated*



[Ship building] Romero Fernandez de Landa, Joseph. Reglamento de maderas necesarias para la fabrica de los baxeles del Rey. 1784. Madrid. Joaquin de Ibarra. Contemporary Spanish red morocco.

10,000 \$

First edition of one of the most detailed and profusely illustrated books on shipbuilding of the 18th century in Europe and the most significant in Spanish. It highlights the importance of the timbers and its sizes for the construction of the ships using illustrations to elucidate the whole process. He introduced 'a fundamental novelty he describes the structure in detail of all kinds of ships and provides a systematic description of all their most important parts, establishing a unified model for the structure of ships and frigates'. "...a fine example of the famous printer's typographical art... A remarkably elegant technological

book." (Kenneth Nebenzahl, 1982).

32- *Spanish anti-clerical caricature, critic of the King of Spain as authoritarian and for his favor of the Inquisition*



[Spanish caricature on the Inquisition]. La Maldita Inquisicion - Tirania. November 1818. Washington. Original color, excellent condition.

1,400 \$

Gruesome and striking liberal caricature criticizing the Spanish King, Fernando VII, upon his restitution to the throne of Spain, and the return of the Inquisition with all its power and authoritarian model, opposed to the French ideals of equality and republicanism. It shows

the King with a hat named 'superstition' flanked by a Friar and a demon,

one recommending prison and inquisition to all who speak about a constitution and a war to academics and sciences, the other showing the torments excised on the Spanish in favor of the constitution. We have been unable to locate another copy.

33- *In full contemporary color: plate-book of American and Spanish costumes*

[Spanish costumes in contemporary color; Cano y Olmedilla, Juan de la Cruz]. Coleccion de Trajes de España. 1777. Madrid. Cano y Olmedilla. Title page, and 64 plates all with exceptional contemporary hand color. Fine 19th century green calf.

12,000 \$

First edition, one of the very few Spanish attempts to compete with the lavish Italian and French productions of costume plate-books, here depicting a mixture of Spanish and American costumes, namely illustrating the so-called 'pinturas de castas', or the families that came to be created in America following the unique mix of native-Americans, blacks, and criollos.

The Castas were a theme widely reproduced in 17th and 18th century colonial art, especially in paintings in Mexico; it was the social response to the necessity of the colonial elite to give a sense of order to the rather complex American society, and the Enlightenment tendency of classification. The *Coleccion* was issued in parts over a number of years; most copies contain a varying number of the first 60 plates. This group represents at least half of the full series, which is unknown in a single complete collection, to see them in contemporary color is extremely rare. Colas mentions a copy with 82 plates, the maximum known, Lipperheide collates 53, most copies to have appeared on the market contain far less than 82 plates. The number of plates indeed vary immensely from copy to copy.



34- Unrecorded 18th century manuscript illustrated Bible in Spanish containing 268 full-page drawings

[Spanish drawings of the Bible; Sotto, Carlos del]. Spanish illustrated explanation of the Bible with 183 original drawings. S.a. [c.1700]. S.l. [Spain]. Later vellum gilt with yap edges.

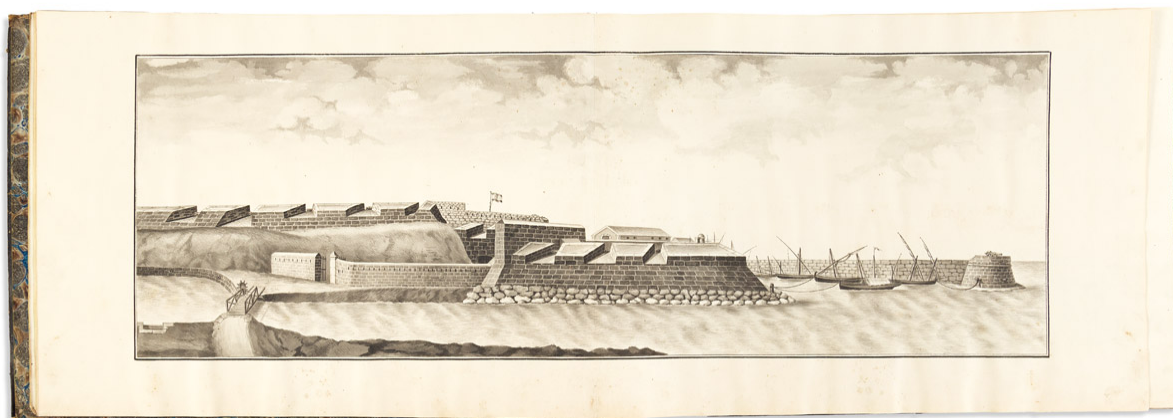
14,000 \$

Unknown and unrecorded 18th century Spanish illustrated Bible, comprising 268 original full-page drawings with their explanatory text. It is an example of the *Figures de la Bible* genre which explained the Bible through iconography. Spanish examples of this genre are extraordinarily rare.



This particular example contains 268 drawings, all facing text in Spanish in a beautifully accomplished calligraphy. The drawings are naïve, though charming. The authorship of this example is attributed in the mid-20th century bookseller's ticket to a Carlos del Sotto, presumably a Spanish artist, of whom we have been unable to find any record. In any case, a work of this magnitude constitutes a sizeable show of a hitherto unknown 18th century

Spanish artist. Provenance: early or mid-20th century bookseller's ticket attributing the drawings to Carlos del Sotto ("The drawings are supposed to be by Carlos del Sotto, but they are unsigned, and belong to the second half of the XVIIIth century. They are very interesting and well drawn").



35- *Unpublished Spanish album of fortification and port drawings*

[Spanish fortification drawings] [Geli, Miguel]. Untitled album of Spanish fortification and architecture drawings. S.a. [c.1820-30]. S.l. [Spain]. Allegorical title page, 35 pen and ink sketches with grisaille wash, and one folding plan of city and its fortified port. Contemporary Spanish calf.

26,000 \$

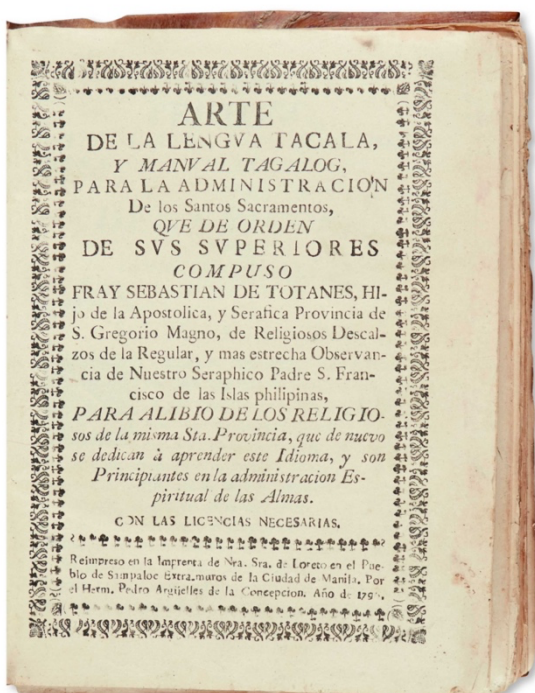
Remarkable unpublished Spanish album of drawings representing forts and military bunkers, presumably the result of a survey of forts in Spanish and-

or idealized American forts, probably planned for publication. According to our research, though a lack of a title makes the task harder, these drawings are unpublished and so-far unknown. The drawings are outstanding for both the amount of engineering and military precision and for the embellishment and colorful details included by the illustrator. It is a balanced and attractive mix of a serious study of military fortification and a gorgeous, illustrated military album. The allegorical title



page contains a large stone much in the fashion of printed title pages; most likely the album was presented to high-ranking officers or members of the nobility in search of favor to finance the publication, the space left blank intentionally to be filled with the patron's name. The folding plan is the only one signed "D. Miguel Geli ten[te] graduado to dibujo", probably the author of the complete album.

36- Printed in Manila on rice paper, a cornerstone Tagalog language manual



Totanes, Sebastián de. Arte de la lengua Tagala y manual Tagalog [bound with] Manual Tagalog. 1796. Sampaloc, Manila. Imprenta de Nuestra Señora de Loreto. Contemporary vellum.

12,000 \$

A fine copy, in its absolutely genuine condition, of the second edition of this guide to Tagalog, to-date a national language of the Philippines. Totanes was a Spanish Franciscan Friar and missionary to Mexico and the Philippines. He resided in the Philippines for c. 30 years, working with natives and eventually appointed Prior to the Convent of Manila. "This *Arte* by Father Totanes is considered the best of all the writings by whose help the Spaniards learnt the Tagala language." (Maggs Bros). According to Retana, this is the best of all

manuals on the Tagalog language.



37- Rare Mexican illustrated work printed by a woman in the 17th century, by a Jesuit Priest who promoted the cult to the Virgin of Guadalupe

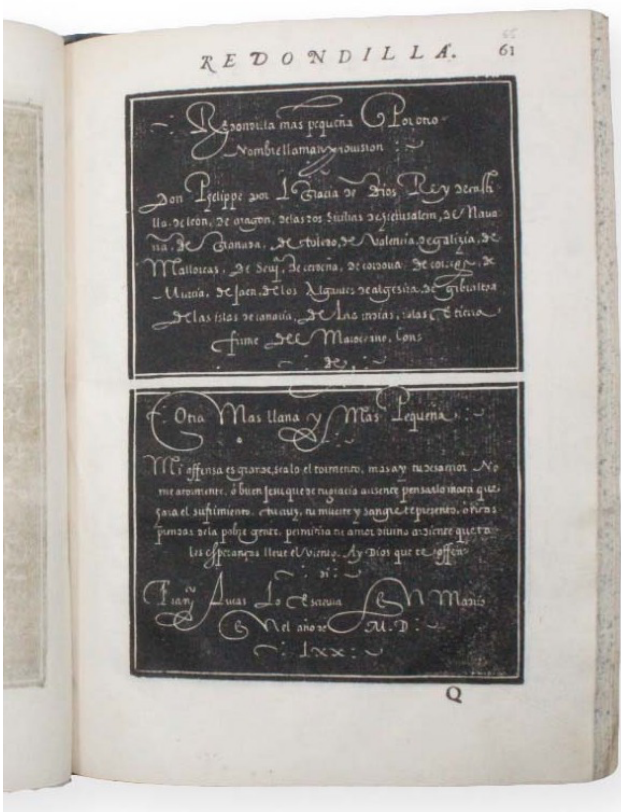
Vidal de Figueroa, Jose. Espada aguda de dolor que tuvo en su tierno corazon. 1692. Mexico. Maria de Benavides. Contemporary vellum.

5,000 \$

First edition, written by an influential Mexican Jesuit, and printed by a woman in Mexico, illustrated with a full-page engraved frontispiece (the only one we have traced), portraying the Virgin in the Heavens amidst a group of Angels. Vidal was involved in the colonization of the Mariana Islands. This can be considered as one of the earliest efforts to promote the cult of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Manzo presents

Vidal's work as part of an effort to invigorate the local Church 'by the outline

of historical experience and the theological doctrines evoked by the Virgen Morena (Dark Madonna)'. Medina does not note the frontispiece plate, which does not appear to be present in institutionally held copies either.



38- One of the rarest and most influential writing books made in Spain, by the creator of the Spanish bastarda

[Writing book] Lucas, Francisco. *Arte de Escribir* de Francisco Lucas. 1577. Madrid. Alonso Gomez. 1577. 43 full-page plates, three of which are not mentioned by Cotarelo. 19th century Spanish mottled calf.

25,000 \$

Extremely rare first edition of this title and most of the contents, following an edition of which a single copy is known. An unusually fine example, even more relevant because of the nature of the book, meant for heavy use. Lucas was an influential early calligrapher, considered by Cotarelo the creator of the Spanish bastarda. The book was not only influential in Spain, but also in America.

According to OCLC, we locate a single copy in the United States.

“[O]f exceptional importance in the development of Spanish calligraphy” (Baltimore). “[T]he second of the great Spanish writing masters” (Anderson).

“[L]ong remained a powerful influence, and the dignified style he taught secured for Spain the leading position in one generation.” (Morrison, p. 278).

(Full descriptions available upon request)

info@hsrarebooks.com

www.hsrarebooks.com

+1 347 321 4819