

HS RARE BOOKS

Selection for the 2024 California International Antiquarian
Book Fair, Pier 27, Embarcadero, San Francisco



(N° 37, Muybridge, Panorama of San Francisco From California St. Hill, 1877)

1- *Letterforms, science and medicine - clear, attractively printed labels for apothecaries, the first known collection of this genre, and the second copy known*

[Apothecary labels] Brechtel, Christopher Fabius. *Nomenclatura pharmaceutica*. 1603. Nuremberg. Sebastian Heusler. Folio (319 x 203 mm). 242 ff.

[iv, title, introduction and contents], of which 237 leaves in large Gothic type with 5 leaves in smaller Roman types of pharmaceutical labels printed in red and black on one side only (rectos and versos), including one leaf of errata at end. Contemporary green vellum over thin pasteboard, tooled in gold with the arms of Ferdinand Hofmann, Freiherr von Grevenstein, two triple fillet borders of unstained vellum, gilt fleurons in the corners and an ornamented gilt border, spine similarly tooled with gilt fleurons in each panel, flat spine similarly tooled, lettered in upper compartment, edges sprinkled in red and blue and painted with red, blue and yellow lines, slightly rubbed, missing two fore-edge ties, a few small splits, a little fading and scratching, else excellent condition, housed in modern green linen chemise and half-morocco slipcase. Generally a very good, clean copy

60,000 \$

First edition, an exceptionally rare survival, and in remarkably fresh condition, of the earliest known

collection of printed labels of the Latin names of substances to be found in an apothecary's shop. By its very nature, this book was destined not to survive: the labels were intended to be cut out and pasted on to jars, drawers or other containers to ensure correct and uniform identification. Only one other copy located (Nuremberg).

As Brechtel (1568-1622) states in his introduction, he hopes his work not only provides legible labels printed in large type but provides correct and accurate nomenclature of all possible medical and chemical substances. Medicine was at the forefront of labeling bottles because it was necessary to keep patients from confusing one medicine from another in the otherwise unmarked vials distributed by apothecaries. Labels were both hand-written and printed at this time. Printed labels were distributed as pages in a book with the label being cut out as needed and affixed to the medicine container. The first such book of printed labels of record is the *Nomenclatura pharmaceutica*, compiled by Sebastian Heusler and edited by Christoph Fabius Brechtel. Among those to whom Brechtel dedicates his work is Basilius Besler, the Nuremberg apothecary responsible for the publication



of the celebrated florilegium, the *Hortus Eystettensis* (1613). One may surmise therefore that Brechtel's labels graced the jars in Besler's Nuremberg shop. Although Brechtel refers to himself on the title page simply as a mathematician

and citizen of Nuremberg, he was a noted calligrapher, who published at least two books on the art of writing. Legible and attractive labels, mechanically produced on the printing press, are a natural, and presumably profitable, extension of his interest in letterforms.

"By the 16th century, there was a growing concern in correctly labeling the contents of all apothecary vessels... When Silvanus Bevan established the Plough Court Pharmacy in London in 1715, he established a rule that, 'the names of the medicaments must be inscribed upon every vessel.' Proper labelling was being enforced, as confirmed by the pharmacy inspection records of the Royal College of Physicians... Some of the earliest pharmacy labels are found in the Vincenzo Giustiniani medicine chest, circa 1562-1566, preserved in the Wellcome collection at the Science Museum in London... The earliest known book of

printed pharmacy labels, entitled *Nomenclatura pharmaceutica*, compiled by Sebastian Heusler and edited by Christopher Fabius Brechtel, was published in Nuremberg in 1603. The book consists of 242 pages printed on only one side of each page in red and black Gothic characters. The labels were to be cut out from the book and affixed to apothecary jars" (Griffenhagen & Bogard, *History of Drug Containers and Their Labels* (1999), pp. 13-15).

Provenance: Baron Ferdinand Hoffman, his arms on the upper cover, and large full-page bookplate engraved by Lucas Kilian after M. Gondelach, on the front pastedown. Hoffman (1540-1607) was Baron of Grunbuchel and Strechau, hereditary Steward of Steiermark and Grand Marshal of Austria, financial adviser to Rudolf II in Prague and an ardent bibliophile. By his death he had collected over 10,000 volumes, the books he had bound were usually in this stained green vellum with his arms and similar tooling; Robert Honeyman (sale Sotheby's, 31 October 1978, lot 498, £5,500); British Rail Pension Fund (sale Sotheby's, 27 September 1988, £13,200 to Quaritch); Christie's, 28 November 2001, lot 55, £28,200.

OCLC lists only a single copy (Nuremberg); not on Library Hub (not in Wellcome). No other copy on RBH.

2- *An exceptional sammelband with two very rare works by a Spanish Mathematician in Paris on Arithmetic*



[Arithmetic] Lax, Gaspar. Proportiones. 6 October 1515. Paris. N. de La Barre for E. Le Fevre. Title within ornate woodcut architectural border. Woodcut printer's device on title. 26 unnumbered ff. [bound with]:

Lax, Gaspar. Arithmetica Speculativa... duodecim libris demonstrata. 18 December 1515. Paris. N. de La Barre for E. Le Fevre. Title within ornate woodcut architectural border which is printed in red & black. Woodcut printer's device on title. Several woodcuts in the text. 100 unnumbered ff.

Binding: Small folio, (280 x 190 mm). Contemporary pigskin-backed wooden boards, spine & boards stamped in blind, original brass catches on upper cover, one (of two) orig. clasps, edges tinted in ink.

30,000 \$

First edition of two very uncommon mathematical works by a famed Spanish mathematician; these are also among the earliest works on arithmetic ever written by a Spanish author. This is an exceptional

example, in the strictly contemporary binding, completely unrestored, beautiful large copies with broad margins.

“After studying the arts and theology in Zaragoza, Lax (1487-1560), taught in Paris...Lax had an agile mind and an excellent memory, but he became so engrossed with the logical subtleties of the nominalist school that he was soon known as ‘the Prince of the Parisian sophistae’...Lax taught at Paris until 1523...In 1525 he taught mathematics and philosophy at the studium generale of Zaragoza. He remained there until his death, at which time he was vice-chancellor and rector...

“Lax achieved greater fame as a mathematician than as a logician or as a philosopher. He published his Arithmetica speculativa and Proportiones at Paris in 1515...The first is described by D.E. Smith as a ‘very prolix treatment of theoretical arithmetic, based on Boethius and his medieval successors’ (p. 121). The Proportiones is a more compact and formalistic treatment of ratios, with citations of Euclid, Jordanus, and Campanus; unlike most sixteenth-century treatises on

ratios, however, it does not deal with the velocities of motion in the Mertonian and Parisian traditions.”-D.S.B., VIII, p. 100.

These two works of Lax are bound with three other unrelated (apart from size and date) but interesting and scarce books:



1. Agricola, Rudolphus. *Dialectica*. Louvain: T. Martens, January 1515. Second edition of his masterwork, in which he describes how he taught a deaf child to communicate orally and in writing. It is a pioneering work in education.

2. Alciati, Andrea. *In tres posteriores Codicis Iustiniani annotationes*. Strasbourg: J. Schott, 1515. First edition of an uncommon legal work.

3. Hilarius Pictaviensis, Saint. *Opera complura*. Paris: Jodocus Badius, 1510. The first collected edition of the writings of Saint Hilary (ca. 315-ca. 368), bishop of Poitiers, and an outspoken champion of orthodoxy against the Arians.

All the five works that compose the sammelband are fine and complete examples.

Lax: Moreau, II, 1153 & 1154. Smith, *History of Mathematics*, I, p. 345. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 121-22.

3- *Early and large work published almost entirely in Nahuatl, the second collection of sermons published in the Mexican language, including the first bibliography published in the New World*

Baptista, Juan. A Jesu Christo S.N. ofrece este Sermonario en lengua Mexicana. 1606 [1607 colophon]. Mexico. Diego López Dávalos. 4to. [52], 709, [48] pp., title page in facsimile. Early 20th century calf, spine tooled and lettered in blind, a little worn. Light dampstaining, moderate worming mostly away from text to few quires, a few tape repairs, repairs to final leaf without loss, overall very clean and fresh.

26,000 \$

First edition, a very rare and large work printed almost entirely in Nahuatl, this is the second collection ever published of sermons in Nahuatl, prefaced with a two-page list of previous works by Bautista, which also contains the first bibliography published in the Western Hemisphere. Illustrated with a woodcut on title page, a full-page crucifixion scene, an image of the Holy Virgin, Saint Andrew, and other woodcuts and initials.

“Contains the first bibliography published in the New World... Of the 17 items listed, several have failed to survive in any known copy” (Szewczyk).

“Juan Baptista, was born in Mexico in 1555 and was one of the most distinguished and learned men in the New World” (Maggs).

“Born in New Spain, Baptista (or Bautista)... taught philosophy and theology, and taught the great Franciscan historian Juan de Torquemada, author of *Monarquía Indiana*... Baptista was deeply involved in the work of the Colegio de Santa Cruz in Tlatelolco founded to educate the sons of Indian nobles. He learned Nahuatl as an adult, and was a prolific writer on devotional topics and matters of Catholic practice in both Spanish and Nahuatl.” (Price, *An annotated catalogue of Medical Americana in the Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine*).

Institutionally in North America we locate copies at the JCB, Texas A&M, Dumbarton Oaks, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Univ. Austin, Berkeley, Tulane.

Provenance: Swann Galleries, New York.

Medina, Mexico 227; Palau 23467; Sabin 36133; Szewczyk & Buffington, 39 Books and Broad sides Printed in America Before the Bay Psalm Book [1989] no. 19.



4- *Magnificent work on the Dutch colony of Brazil, the sought-after folio first edition, illustrated after paintings by Franz Post*

Barlaeus, Caspar. *Rerum per Octennium in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum.* 1647.

Amsterdam. Joannis Blaeu. Folio, (427 x 280 mm). Engraved extra title-page, engraved portrait of Maurice of Nassau, 25 double-page engraved maps and plans, 31 double-page engraved plates. Contemporary vellum, upper cover ruled in blind with blind-stamped floral vignette in center. Light soiling to vellum, paper repair to leaf Vvv1, scattered uniform browning and staining.

45,000 \$

First edition, the most famous book published on Brazil of the 17th century, illustrated with double page and folding views of Brazilian ports, cities, and maps by Blaeu, all inspired by the paintings of Franz Post, who accompanied Nassau on his trip to Brazil, it contains the most reliable iconography on the daily lives of its inhabitants, includes the recently arrived African black slaves to the country.

“One of the most beautiful books on Brazil of this period” and of “inestimable documentary value” (Borba de Moraes).

“The Brazilian history was lavishly illustrated. The majority of the fifty-six plates were designed by Frans Post, one of the artists who accompanied Johan Maurits to Brazil...”

“In the account of the war, Barlaeus interwove passages about Johan Maurits’s actions as governor with descriptions of the geography, the flora and fauna, the population and the sugar plantations in the colony. His history painted a picture of a colonial administration that endeavored to be fair to everyone... They protected the Indians in the colony from slavery in another guise, placed them under the authority of their own village elders and recruited them as auxiliary forces by rewarding them appropriately. They made allies of savage, cannibal Indians from the outlying areas and tried to civilize them. By promoting economic recovery, Johan Maurits and his fellow administrators did the whole population, including the black slaves, a service. They stopped the extortion of plantation owners by local commanders and restored peace and order to rural areas. They protected the inhabitants against the Portuguese incursions from Bahia and against raids by marauding Maroons in southern Pernambuco. By resuming the

import of slaves and by selling on credit they ensured that the workforces on the plantations grew and sugar production increased. They promoted regulated free trade between the colony and the Netherlands to replace the WIC monopoly. This created the opportunity to establish fair prices for Brazilian exports and European imports and encouraged trade with the home country..." (Van den Boogaart, Ernst. "A Well-Governed Colony: Frans Post's Illustrations in Caspar Barlaeus's History of Dutch Brazil." *The Rijksmuseum Bulletin* 59, no. 3 (2011): 236–71, p.238-239).



The illustration: comprises 25 double-page engraved maps and plans by Blaeu, 31 double-page engraved plates (all but 8 of which are signed by Post), an engraved title page and a portrait of Maurice van Nassau, who acted as Governor of the Dutch colony. The engravings are the work of two artists, Jan van Brosterhuisen and Salomon Savery.

"The aim of the illustrations to Barlaeus's history was to help readers form a picture of the places where the events took place. They

included topographical prints, plans, detailed maps, maps of larger areas of Dutch Brazil and a few maritime scenes. The twenty-seven topographical views are of places in Brazil, West Africa and Dillenburg in Germany... The four maps of the area of Brazil captured by the Dutch are made up of a cartographic element and illustrative vignettes. The cartographic part was designed in Brazil by Georg Marcgraf, a German naturalist employed by Johan Maurits.... The vignettes of scenes of life in the plantation colony were designed in the Netherlands by Frans Post for the printed version of the maps... Buyers of Barlaeus's history could thus buy from Joan Blaeu not just an impressive book, but an instructive decoration for their reception rooms." (Van den Boogaart).

Considered by Sabin to be a "magnificent work" and a great rarity due to a fire that consumed much of Blaeu's stock. The maps and views were the main European reference source of the Brazilian landscape for 160 years.

Alden 647.9; Borba de Moraes, p 78; Sabin 3408.

5- *A fascinating Spanish luxurious binding in honor of a political execute, containing a project for a political constitution*



[Binding] [de los Santos García Pérez, Ramón]. Teoría de una constitución política para España. 1822. Valencia. Venancio Oliveres. 8vo. pp. [iv], 10, 276. Contemporary Neoclassical red morocco, sides richly gilt with small tools to rectangular panels, inlays of green morocco to the corners and as central geometric cartouches bearing the gilt inscriptions 'Consitucion o muerte' and 'En loor de D. Rafael del Riego', the gilt panelling on the lower side incorporating figures of dancers and draperies, the upper with abstract motifs, flat spine decorated in gilt in compartment with gilt green morocco lettering- piece, dentelles gilt, pink endpapers, green silk bookmark.

14,000 \$

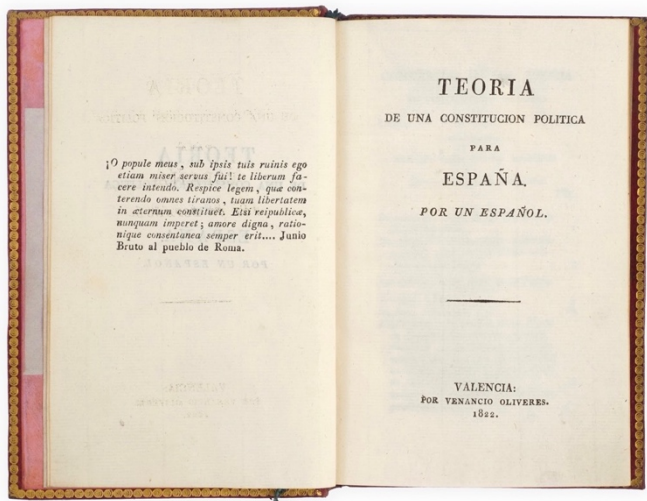
Exceptionally rare early project for a Spanish Constitution, a copy made uniquely meaningful by both the fabulous Spanish binding and the provenance: the richly tooled binding contains inlays with the inscriptions 'Consitucion o muerte' and 'En loor de D. Rafael del Riego', either of which would have carried the rath of the absolutist monarchy, owned in the 19th century by one of the preeminent members of the Jewish community of Spain, Sir Moses Montefiore (of Spanish Jewish descent), and later by his nephew Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore. Two known copies, both in Spain.

The binding, with its motto 'Constitution or death' and 'En loor de D. Rafael del Riego', stands as a defiantly ouverte celebration of the 'patriot martyr' Rafael del Riego y Flórez, who, having led the uprising against the absolutist forces of Ferdinand VII, inaugurated the Liberal Triennium, and was then hanged in November 1823 after European monarchies agreed to stamp out insurgences of republicanism in Spain. It is safe to assume that this binding would have been commissioned fairly soon after del Riego's execution (the book was published in 1822): in itself a statement of challenge to the international forces of restoration.

The history of this text is unclear. While the prologue claims that it had been prepared between 1799 and 1805, doubts regarding this dating were cast even at the time of the book's publication, with the editors of *El Censor* believing the book to be, in fact, a disguised republican text (*El Censor*, 91, April 27, 1822). The text is part of a small group of 'shadow constitutions': documents which, firmly rooted in constitutionalism, between 1809 and 1823 projected political set-ups, plans and visions of remarkable ideological richness and diversity, proposing models that,

to varying degrees, sought to balance the centralized and decentralized, progressive and conservative, radical and moderate.

Within this small canon, this Theory of a Political Constitution stands out as a moderate, workable model. It proposes a series of transitional measures aimed at facilitating the move towards a constitutional system, such as the creation of a board of directors in charge of the executive and 'a senate of 30 to 50 people to help the executive branch with its advice', complemented with what can be described as an elected 'parliamentary' body, a board 'composed of national deputies elected in each province, [which] will have the power to oversee the interests of the nation relative to its freedom'.



Exceptional provenance: engraved bookplate of Sir Moses Montefiore to the front pastedown, Montefiore was an Italian-born businessman who was noted for his philanthropy and support of Jewish rights. Scion of an old Italian Jewish merchant family, Montefiore was taken to England as an infant. As a young man, he accumulated such a fortune on the London stock exchange that he was able to retire in 1824. "Sir Moses Montefiore Bart was born in 1784 and died in 1885, aged 100. As a young man, his uncle Moses Mocatta secured him a position as one of the only twelve brokers allowed to practise on the London Exchange. He married Judith Cohen, sister-in-law of Nathan Meyer Rothschild; and that connection helped him to make his fortune before the age of forty, when he retired from the Stock Exchange and devoted the rest of his long life to the interests of poor and oppressed fellow Jews." (Sir Moses Montefiore's life and times, biography from the Montefiore Endowment); blue ink dedication inscription to the front free endpaper 'From Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore to F. H. Jessel Esq., 2 Jan. 1901': Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore was a British banker, stockbroker and politician, nephew of Sir Moses, and his heir; Bernard Quaritch.

Rarity: OCLC locates 2 copies only, both in Spain, at the BNE, and University of Navarra.

6- *Sammelband of works on the trials of two renowned women: Mary Blandy and Elizabeth Jeffries, for murder in mid 18th century Britain*



[Blandy, Mary; Jeffries, Elizabeth]. Bound collection of six 18th century pamphlets relating to the trials of Mary Blandy and Elizabeth Jeffries, published in Oxford and London, between c.1751-1752. 8vo. Six volumes bound together, with engravings inserted between the volumes. Nineteenth century half calf over marbled boards.

8,000 \$

A fascinating collection of works on the famous trials of Mary Blandy for the murder of her father and Elizabeth Jeffries for that of her uncle

by her lover, John Swann. Both trials generated a great amount of public interest in mid-18th century Britain and sensationalised accounts such as these provide a valuable insight into the way women who committed crimes were perceived.

Mary Blandy's trial was notable both for the huge amount of public interest it generated and as an example of the early use of scientific evidence to establish guilt, namely, the testing of the arsenic package (Farmer, 2008). She was tried and found guilty of murdering her father by poisoning to obtain his purported fortune. Francis Blandy refused to provide for his daughter in marriage insisting that she would only inherit his fortune on his death. Hoping to marry her lover Captain William Cranstoun, Mary began to lace her father's tea with arsenic, according to her account at Cranstoun's instigation, believing it to be a 'love powder' which would persuade her father to look favourably on the match. After her father's death, Mary was arrested, fragments of a package containing arsenic were salvaged, and an apparently incriminating letter she had sent to her lover intercepted. She was found guilty by the jury within five minutes, but public opinion was divided over the case as it was considered unnatural for an accomplished and educated woman to consider murder.

Elizabeth Jeffries, on the other hand, was not considered as privileged as Mary Blandy, the murder of her uncle was another sensational trial, mostly because it involved a young woman, a lover, and a murdered family member. She had been adopted at a young age by her uncle who began abusing her when she turned fifteen, including forcing an abortion on her when she became pregnant. Learning

that he had made a will in her favour, she promised John Swann, in service to her uncle, that she would marry him once her uncle was dead. The tragic circumstances of her childhood provided lurid elements to her story, generating

sympathy in the printed tracts. Her actions were condemned and focused largely on her voracious appetites, mostly when it came to sex, drinking and gambling. There is less doubt about Elizabeth's guilt than Blandy's, however, there is a surprising amount of sympathy when it comes to the author's sense of justice.

A great deal is spent on discussing these women's characters; in the case of Mary Blandy, there is some surprise that such a woman would consider murdering her father, whereas the pamphlets dealing with Jeffries draw comparisons between her appetites and her plans to murder

her uncle. Overall, an interesting collection of pamphlets that reflect the gradual forming of public opinion through printed material, offering an insight into a particular moment in English legal history.

Detailed list of the six pamphlets:

- *A genuine account of the most horrid parricide committed by Mary Blandy, spinster, upon the body of her Father, Mr. Francis Blandy.* 1751. London. pp. 32, folded portrait of Mary Blandy, engraved by Benjamin Cole.
- *The genuine tryal at large of Mary Blandy, spinster, for poisoning her late father Francis Blandy.* 1752. London. pp. 31.
- *Miss Mary Blandy's own account, of the affair between her and Mr Cranstoun.* 1752. London. pp. 48. Blandy wrote extensively in prison to promote her cause.
- *Authentic memoirs of the wicked life and transactions of Elizabeth Jeffryes, spinster who was executed on Saturday...* [1752?]. London. T. Bailey. pp. 28, with 3 engravings, showing portraits of the imprisoned John Swann and Miss Elizabeth Jeffries, and the 'Surgeon Forbes visiting Mr. Jeffries at Walthamstow'.
- *Authentic memoirs of the wicked life and transactions of Elizabeth Jeffryes, spinster who was executed on Saturday...* [1752]. pp. 5-28. A different printing to the above, without the portrait engravings and slight alterations. Text cut at C-C3.
- *The Whole Tryal of John Swann and Elizabeth Jeffries, for the Murder... to which is added original letters, in which are included their own confessions; and several particulars relating to the murder, never before made public.* [1752?]. London. T. Bailey. pp. 39.



7- *A French tour of the Prison system of the United States in 1837; Tocqueville's successor*

Blouet, Guillaume Abel. *Journal d'un voyage de Paris aux Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. 1836-1837. 11 May 1837. Autograph manuscript. 4to (250 x 220 mm). 85 pp., mounted on tabs. Pebble-grain navy cloth lettered in gilt on front cover. [offered with] Haviland, John. A.L.S. in English from Haviland to Blouet, Philadelphia, 10 February 1839. 2 pp., 1 blank with address on verso, New York and Paris postal stamps, and Haviland's wax seal.*

38,000 \$

Blouet's unpublished and unofficial autograph journal describing a tour in the United States in the winter of 1837, designed to study the United States' renowned penitentiary system, organized by the French government in the wake of Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont's similar seminal mission a few years earlier in 1831, signed and dated, of which no other copies have been found. The manuscript is joined by a letter from

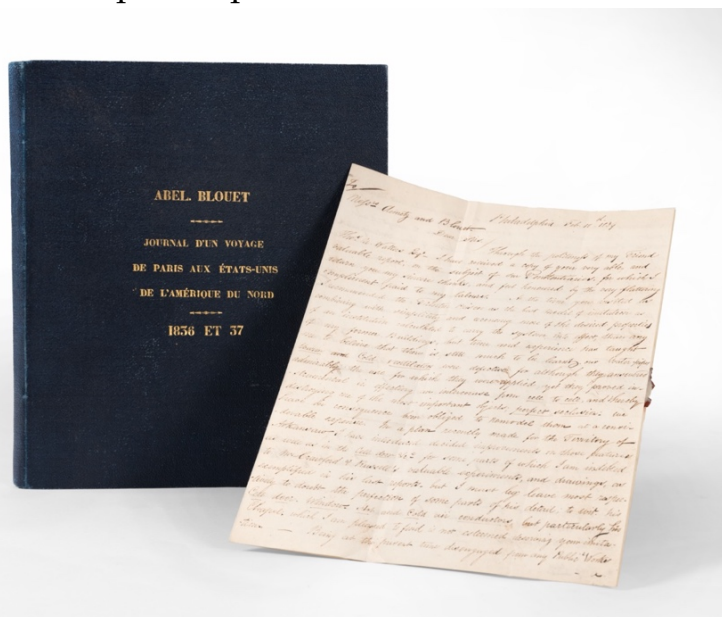
John Haviland to Blouet, in which Haviland shows his appreciation to Blouet for sending his publication and also to inform Blouet of some of the modifications he had recently made to improve penitentiary architecture.

This manuscript contains a detailed and lively autograph manuscript journal by Blouet describing his tour in the United States in the winter of 1837, aimed at observing and studying the United States' renowned penitentiary system -already famous at the time- during a voyage organized by the French government. Like Tocqueville and Beaumont before him, Blouet was given unprecedented access to American society, its institutions, and buildings, including a personal audience with the then President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, of whom Blouet includes an amusing description (p. 23).

Blouet (1795-1853), a French architect fresh from having completed the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, was sent to the States along with the penal reformer and jurist, Frédéric-Auguste Demetz (1796-1873), at the end of 1836. After a brief sojourn in New York, they departed for Philadelphia, where they began their investigations, and continued south via Baltimore, Washington D.C., Alexandria, Norfolk, etc.; Blouet comments on the racial composition of American society and is critical of slavery, particularly in Norfolk where he still observes an active slave trade.

Throughout their journey, they were invited to the theatre, the ballet, dinners, balls and guided tours of the places they visited. They met several of the distinguished figures in American architectural history including John Haviland (1792–1852), Thomas Ustick Walter (1804–1887) and William Strickland (1788–1854), all instrumental figures in the development of American Neo-Classical Architecture.

In the 19th century, there was an intense debate internationally about prison systems and their function. In this, architecture played a pivotal role and the fast expanding United States was at the forefront of developing and testing emerging philosophies. This makes Blouet's observations particularly fascinating. It is



evident from this journal that Blouet and Demetz were given considerable access to prisons in the United States. They visited these institutions at each of the locations they travelled to, spending hours and even days at each of them completing their research, among them some of the most famous in US history such as, Auburn Prison, Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary, Sing Sing in New York, Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore, the Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond, Virginia, and the famous Leverett Street Prison in Boston.

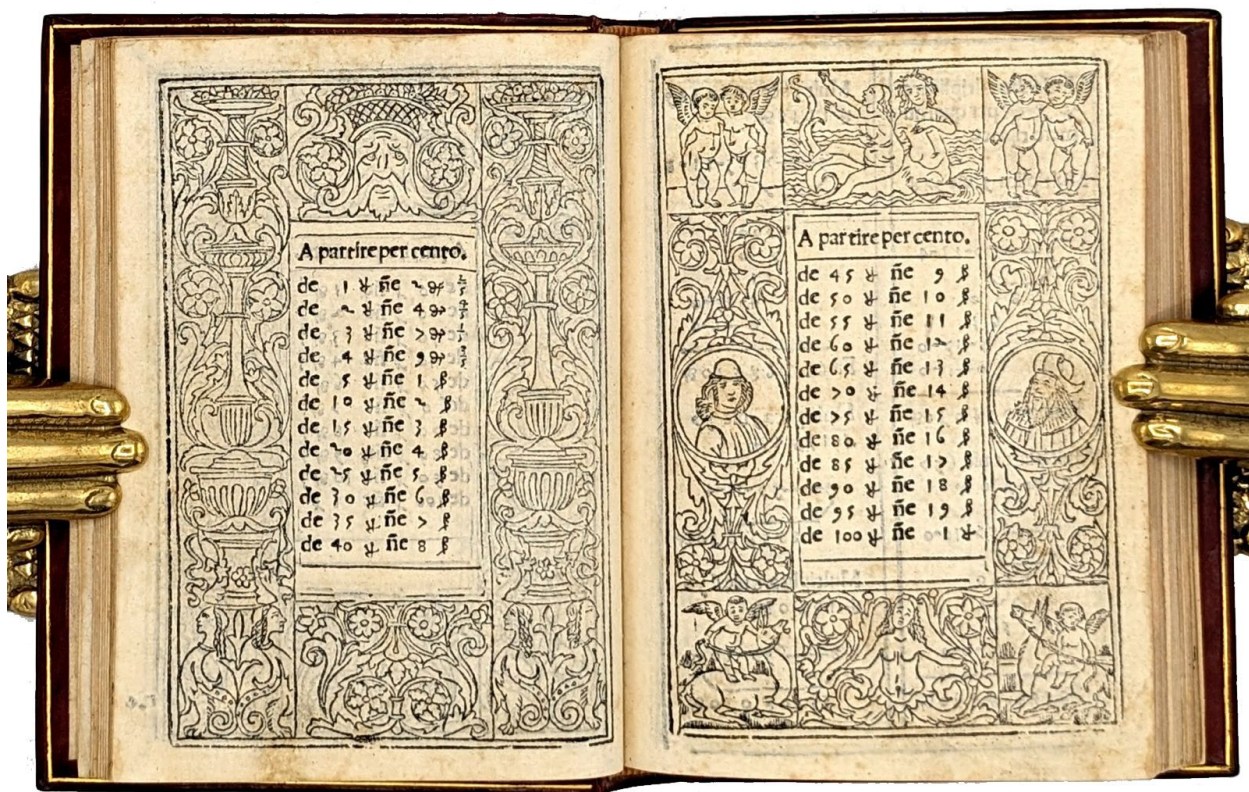
On their return to France, Blouet was appointed Inspector General of French Prisons and was largely responsible for the design of the agricultural reform school, the Mettray Penal Colony. Blouet and Demetz published their official descriptions of US prisons and their assessment of the Auburn system in *Rapports à M. le Comte de Montalivet, sur les pénitenciers des États-Unis* (1837), the second part (which comprises Blouet's official reports, as opposed to this, his journal) includes 45 lithographs of architectural plans, details and views of the prisons they visited.

Haviland (1792–1852) was an American architect, a major figure of the Neo-Classical movement, mostly active in Philadelphia. The autograph signed letter that accompanies the Journal is from Haviland to Blouet, where he thanks him for sending the *Rapports*, and informs of some of the modifications he had recently made to improve penitentiary architecture.

We were unable to find any manuscript copies of this text.

8- *The first illustrated Italian book on Arithmetic, an extremely influential textbook for the development of the science; the first printed use of the word zero*

Calandri, Filippo. Pictagoras arithmetrice introductor. 1518. Florence. Bernardo Zucchecta. 8vo, (132 x 98 mm). a4, b8, c8, d8, e8, f8, g8, h8, i8, k8 (some misbinding here), l8, m8, n8, o4, (104) ff. Simple but attractive 19th century red calf, double gilt



fillets to boards, raised bands to spine, compartments tooled and lettered in gilt, some light rubbing. Somewhat trimmed by the binder, light browning and scattered staining, washed and pressed, title restored at gutter well away from printed text, overall an excellent example.

40,000 \$

Extremely rare second edition of one of the rarest and single most influential works on arithmetic's made for practical use, the first illustrated Italian book on arithmetic, and a fascinating Italian woodcut book, here in an outstanding example. Calandri's work is also reputed for being the first printed use of the word "zero". The book is basically the same as the first edition (1491) with some alterations of the woodcuts. Calandri's work has been included in virtually every single academic study of the most influential arithmetics of all times.

This second edition is even rarer than the first edition, and more so when complete as here (copies of this book in fragmentary condition appear every now and then, a testament to the extensive use the book was subjected to).

“One can hardly visualize a more attractive volume for a young student than this arithmetic by Calandri, a Florentine mathematician of the fifteenth century. The tables are surrounded by attractive borders made up of vignettes, scrolls, and figures, which display a lively imagination in their design. Even the pages of problems are illustrated. The title page is filled with a woodcut of Pythagoras surrounded by a border which displays great versatility... ‘This rare book is beautifully printed, and is practical in its presentation of the operations, but traditional in its problems. It is the first printed Italian arithmetic with illustrations accompanying problems, and the first to give long division in the modern form known to the Italian writers by the name ‘a danda.’” (Goff, Frederick R., and A. S. W. ROSENBACH. “A Catalog of Important Recent Additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection selected for exhibition at the Library of Congress, June 1947.” *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* 4, no. 3 (1947): 5–56).

“Calandri’s was the first printed Italian arithmetic with illustrations accompanying the problems, but also because the problems themselves are so similar to current ones that one can figure them out from the pictures, the numbers, and a few hints” (Jones, Phillip S. “Tangible Arithmetic IV: Finger Reckoning and Other Devices.” *The Mathematics Teacher* 48, no. 3 (1955): 153–57).

It is “the first Italian book of its kind with illustrations, which in its way exerted considerable influence” (Smith, David Eugene, “The influence of the mathematical works of the fifteenth century upon those of later times.” *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 26, no. 1/2 (1932): 143–71).

“The square form of the multiplication table was also often called the table of Pythagoras. Actually, the Greek ‘arithmetica’ which owes much of its origins to the early Pythagoreans was the beginnings of what today we call number theory.” (Phillip Jones).

“This is probably the first book containing illustrations used to clarify the problems” (Ofir, Ron, and Abraham Arcavi. “Word Problems and Equations: An Historical Activity for the Algebra Classroom.” *The Mathematical Gazette* 76, no. 475 (1992): 69–84. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3620379>).

Provenance: faded inscription to title page; Biblioteca Riccardi, Modena, printed label pasted on title page; Libreria Mediolanum, Milan; offered with an export license from Italy.

Honeyman 568; Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 47–49.

9- *One of the most important sources of knowledge of 18th century California, printed in Mexico, with a folding map of the region*

[California] Palou, Francisco. *Relacion historica de la vida y apostolicas tareas del venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra y de las Misiones que fundo en la California Septentrional, y nuevos establecimientos de Monterey.* 1787. Mexico. Don Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros. 4to (195 x 145 mm). [28], 344 pp. Contemporary vellum, title inked to spine, lacking ties, front hinge started. A fine copy of this important Mexican book, with the map and plate in an excellent impression, very clean and fresh, in the entirely genuine condition.



16,000 \$

First edition, "has been called the most noted of all books relating to California" (Hill), issue with "pro-" at end of index and "Mar Pacifico" on the map; indeed this is a first-hand, early and comprehensive account of the two missionaries experiences, work and life in Upper California, to-date an important source for our knowledge of California. In that sense, Sabin briefly explains "Fathers Serra and Palou were among the earliest of the Catholic missionaries sent to California; they established the first missions in that country which had so great an influence upon the natives, and brought most of the tribes under their control. The letters from Father Serra to Father Palou, which chiefly make up the volume, give not only an account of the founding of the missions but interesting details of the

various Indian tribes, their manners and customs, together with descriptions of the country" (Sabin).

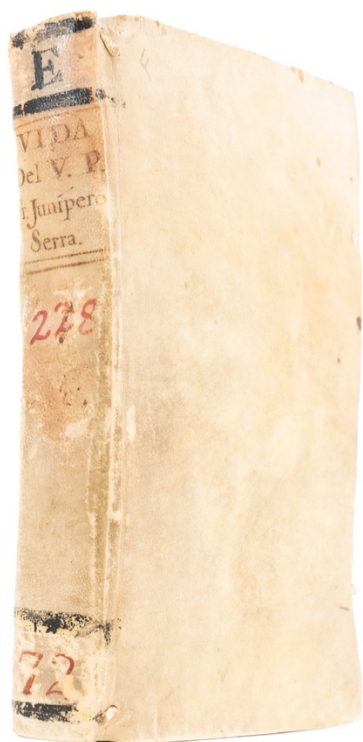
The illustration is composed of an engraved portrait of Serra, and an important engraved folding map of California "California antigua y nueva", by Diego Froncoso, it includes a dotted line representing the mission trail from the Baja Peninsula to San Francisco.

Fathers Serra and Palou, both from Mallorca, were among the earliest of the Catholic missionaries sent to California, and this is the best and most reliable source on Serra's life, written by his lifelong friend Palou; they arrived in 1740 and worked to establish the first missions there. The volume is chiefly composed from letters sent to Father Palou by Father Serra and provide not solely an account of the founding of the missions but interesting details of the various Indian tribes, their manners and customs, together with descriptions of the country.

The map was published in Mexico "to illustrate Father Francisco Palou's celebrated life... This map shows only the California coast and peninsula, with nothing eastward of the mouths of the Colorado and Gila rivers, but while its main purpose was to trace the travels of Father Serra during his years of service along the western coast, it is of interest here because it seems to be the first on which a boundary line was drawn between Lower and Upper California... As will be later noted, the line thus shown was not the boundary eventually established, even at its western end" (Wheat).

Provenance: Libreria de Colegio de nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas (branded on top page edges, inscription, call numbers in early ink to spine); J.F. Ramirez (stamp on title); Alfredo Chavero (stamp on title).

Cowan II p 472; Graff 3179; Wagner Spanish Southwest 168; Howes P56; Wheat Mapping the Transmississippi West pp. 128-129 and 208; Sabin 58392, Streeter sale 2450; Zamorano, 80 59; Palau, 210789.



10-*The very rare atlas to accompany the reconnaissance and espionage mission and exploration of Western interior of the United States*



Collot, Georges Henri Victor. *Voyage dans l'Amerique septentrionale, ou description Des Pays arrosés par le Mississipi, l'Ohio, le Missouri et autres rivières affluentes; observations exactes sur les cours et les sondes de ces rivières; sur les villes, villages, hameaux et fermes de cette partie du Nouveau-Monde.* 1826. Paris. Folio, (368 x 266 mm). Complete, including the 36 maps and engraved plates by Tardieu. Original French blue pastepaper wrappers with printed title label, spine chipped, somewhat loose and worn. An absolutely beautiful, unsophisticated copy in its original state.

145,000 \$

A remarkable example, in the original blue wrappers, of one of the rarest and most desirable atlases of Western American exploration -

containing a suite of beautifully engraved maps, plates and views, summarizing the American frontier at the end of the 18th century, before its detailed exploration by Lewis & Clark and their colleagues. This atlas has an intriguing publishing history, described below, which has added to its allure.

The illustration is composed of 36 maps and engraved plates by Tardieu, comprising: 11 mostly folding maps, 14 engraved plans, 11 engraved plates (8 views and 3 portraits of Native Americans).

Georges Henri Victor Collot's atlas draws on his exhaustive first-hand surveying, which he conducted at great personal risk during the spring and summer of 1796, as well as a state-of-the-art compilation of maps and travel accounts (most unpublished) covering the areas that he did not visit. The work was specifically aimed at assisting France in the event of its reoccupation of Louisiana and potential expansion throughout all of North America, west of the Alleghenies. He undertook his expedition as a secret agent of France - a key participant in the barely-concealed great power struggle for the region, which pitted the United States, Revolutionary France, Spain, and the United Kingdom against one another.

Despite the exceptional quality of Collot's cartography, his work became politically uncomfortable following the Louisiana Purchase. It was suppressed for



over twenty years until finally published by the Parisian firm of Arthus Bertrand in 1826. The suppression of the work added to its present mystique.

Collot traveled from Pittsburgh down the Ohio to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to the Missouri and Illinois Rivers, and then back down the Mississippi to New Orleans. During his journey, he created many exceptionally fine manuscript maps, views, town and fortification plans, and drawings of his observations. Many of these were groundbreaking, containing never-before recorded information about a wilderness that was just beginning to undergo settlement. Napoleon's decision to sell Louisiana to America brought a practical end to Collot's work on behalf of the French Government. As a result, the impetus to publish Collot's work disappeared, and it became expedient to suppress his reconnaissance work, rather than publish its results and overtly admit to

the Americans the full scope and extent of Collot's espionage work.

Collot's work was not offered to the public for sale until 1826, when the atlas was issued in a limited number by Arthus Bertrand; support the price of Collot's book, Bertrand destroyed all but 300 copies of the French edition and 100 of the English edition. This he advertized in the editor's note. Eberstadt pronounced it "extraordinarily rare."

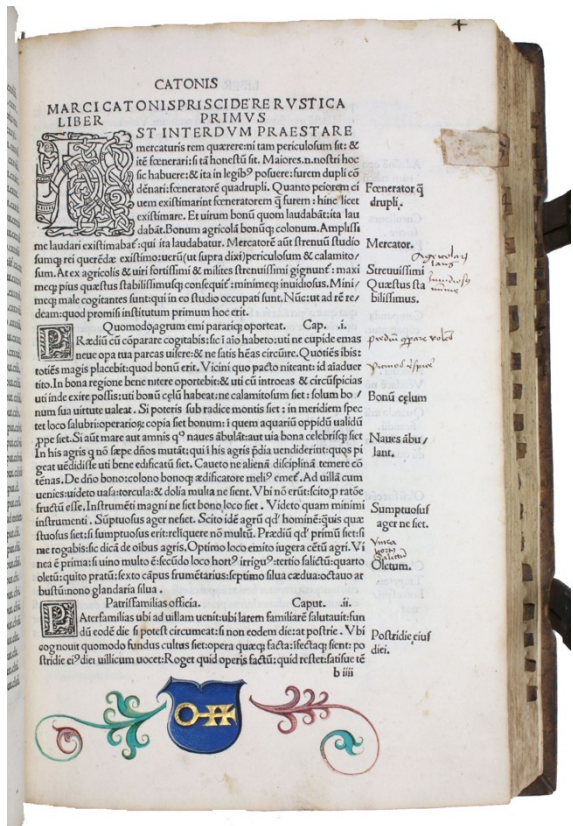
"Although Collot was able to investigate the Missouri River only through the reports of others, his map is an important cartographic step in the growth of knowledge of the Missouri Basin, according to Wheat" Wagner-Camp.

"Collot's [map]... summarizes on one sheet the most recent geographical information of the western interior then available." Ralph Ehrenberg.

Collot's atlas is very rare on the market, especially so in the original French blue wrappers. We note only 3 examples of the atlas at auction in the past 50 years (2 of which have appeared twice).

Reese, Best of the West 53. Howes C-601 ("d" including text vols). Sabin 14460. Streeter Sale 1789. Wagner-Camp 31a:1a. Wheat, Transmississippi West 236. Siebert Sale 819.

11-A very fine incunable of this important work on agriculture, in its contemporary binding and copious annotations



[Columella]. *Scriptores Rei Rusticae. Opera Agricolationum: Columellae: Varronis: Catonisque, necnon Palladii cum exscriptionibus & commentariis D. Philippi Beroaldi.* 18 September 1496. Reggio Emilia. Dionysius Bertochus. Folio, (313 x 205 mm). 272 ff. Typography: 110:R (most of the text), 109:R, four seventeenth-century calligraphed initials (leaves r3r, z2v R5r, L4v), leaf b4r with handcoloured and illuminated unidentified coat of arms. Contemporary German blind stamped pigskin over wooden boards, decorative lozenge ornamentation formed by the use of floral tools, spine with raised bands, 2 complete locks with brass clasps initialed 'ULM'(?).

30,000 \$

Profusely annotated copy of this important work on agriculture, including a contemporary 38 manuscript leaves index, with interesting early provenance, and preserved in its original binding; this copy is illuminated with a yet-unidentified coat of arms. It is

rare to find such a beautifully preserved book in its contemporary bindings, especially when submitted to readership and considering the use it was intended for.

This important collection of treatises on the sciences of agronomy by classical authors is especially important for the chapters devoted to the cultivation of wine. While all the classical authors in this collection deal with the art of viticulture and wine-making, Columella's treatise is the most important. Books III and IV are entirely devoted to this specialty.

The edition: this is apparently the first book from the press of Dionysius Bertochus established in Reggio Emilia, who first worked in Bologna in 1487 (where he printed a single work); he is known to have worked in Venice between 1489 and 1494. Of his work in Reggio Emilia, we know of 3 books printed between 1496 and 1500. A very active and mobile printer, he also published two works in Modena between 1499 and 1500. According to BMC, this edition is based on Benedictus Hectoris, published in Bologna in 1494.



“The works of the four 'geoponic' authors, as writers are called who deal exclusively with all branches of agriculture, have been published many times in one and the same volume. Although all four deal with viticulture and the art of winemaking, by far the most original and interesting writer is Junius Moderatus Columelle. His Books III and IV are devoted entirely to the vine, of which he describes fifty-eight species; to the choice of the soil and aspects of the vineyards; and to the planting, pruning, and cultivation of the vines up to the time of the vintage. In chapters 18 to 24 of book XII, Columelle describes in detail the vintage and how to make and take care for different sorts of wine” (Simon, *Gastronomica*).

The binding: most likely German, the decoration is close to the one in the Folger Library (Fine and Historic Bindings from the Folger Shakespeare Library, 1:7) on a 1494 edition of Thomas A Kempis.

Provenance: this copy belonged to 'Mathias de Schweidenitz' (formerly Silesia, today a city in Poland called Swidnica). The owner had added a very extensive and detailed index of 38 leaves (last blank) bound in at the beginning of the work and has annotated the work with his marginalia; Librairie Rappaport (Rome, with the customs lead marker from the 1930's).

BMC, VII, 1089; Goff, S-349; GW, M-41055; CIBN, S-177; ISTC, is00349000; Brunet, V, 289; Simon, *Bibl. Bacchica*, I, 42; Fava, pp. 140; see Huzard sale, vol. 2, p. 53 and Vicaire, *Gastronomie*, 781 (for the Venetian edition, Jenson, 1472).

12-Fine example of one of the most lavish book productions of Mexico during the colonial period, containing images of a codex and folding maps

Cortes, Hernán; Lorenzana, Francisco. *Historia de Nueva-España.* 1770. Mexico. José Antonio Hoyal. Folio. [20], xvi, 400, [18] pp., 2 folding maps, 34 plates, and illustrated title page. Attractive example of a contemporary Mexican binding in full calf, spine heavily tooled, discrete raised bands, label lettered in gilt, minor wear. Exceptional copy, very clean and fresh, some minor worming in outer margin to final leaves.

7,500 \$

First edition of this “important and highly esteemed work” (Sabin), containing the celebrated three letters of Hernando Cortés to Emperor Charles V, here illustrated with a complement of 34 full-page plates and two influential maps of Mexico and California, with numerous annotations which provide reliable information on the pre-Columbian Mexican civilizations and the subsequent conquest; it contains an account of Californian exploration through 1769

(pages 322-328), followed by the first appearance in print of an early Cortés family map of California.

The letters “included notes on ancient Mexican history, a list of emperors, an Aztec calendar, a list of Spanish governors of New Spain, fragments of the *Matrícula de tributos*... and a relation of Cortés’ voyage to Lower California, with information regarding other expeditions to California down to 1769” (H. F. Cline, ed., *Handbook of Middle American Indians: Guide to the ethnohistorical sources*, Part 2, Austin, 1973, pp. 88-89).

The illustration is composed of an allegorical frontispiece showing Cortes presenting the world to the Emperor, the Mexican calendar, a folding view of the grand temple of Mexico, and thirty-one plates depicting an Aztec codex representing the tributes paid by the different towns in Mexico. A general map of Mexico by José Antonio de Alzate y Ramírez illustrates Cortés' route; a second map shows the northern Pacific coast of Mexico, the Baja peninsula, and southern California, after Domingo del Castillo, being the first map to establish definitively that California was in fact a peninsula and not an island.

“Pages 322-328 contain an account of the voyage of Cortes to the peninsula of California and notices of later expeditions to 1769. The map of Castillo was inserted to illustrate this account, which Lorenzana states was copied from the original in the Archives of the Marquesado, that is, of the Cortes family. Since that

time the original has never appeared, so we are still at a loss to know whether Castillo or Lorenzana put the name 'California' on the map” (Wagner).

“[I]llustrated with copious notes and documents, together with facsimiles of the Mexican mode of representing the tributes paid by the different towns in Mexico” (JCB III:1750).

Lorenzana (1722-1804):

He stands as of the most active religious men and officials of Mexico in the 18th century, he arrived in New Spain alongside the new viceroy, Carlos Francisco de Croix (1699–1786), to oversee, together with the famous Visitador General José de Gálvez (1720–87), one of the most energetic phases of Bourbon reform in Mexico’s history. Lorenzana took the lead in ecclesiastical matters in addition to organizing the Fourth Mexican Provincial Council

in 1771, he oversaw the 1767 expulsion of the Jesuits (for which he was a strong advocate), the secularization of various curacies and the reform of the convents, such as that of Puebla’s Carmelite nuns. He also undertook several charitable endeavors including founding Mexico City’s Poor House, he defended the rights of the indigenous population against abuses, and he introduced a more somber, less lavish, approach to church ritual. In addition to this book, he was also responsible for the publication of the first three provincial councils of Mexico (1555, 1565 and 1585), and in 1775, a new edition of the Mozarabic Breviary.

On his return to Spain in 1772, was placed at the head of the Archdiocese of Toledo, the most senior See in the Iberian peninsula, before being appointed a cardinal in 1789 and then Spanish envoy to the Holy See in 1797. He recognised the value of the Mexican painter José Joaquín Magón’s depictions of mixed race families and brought a series of them to Spain.

Provenance: Swann Galleries, New York.

Wagner, Spanish Southwest 152. Sabin 16938. Palau 63204. Medina, Mexico, 5380.



13- The Ideal Farm, one of the earliest English works on how to divide a farm to make it more profitable

[Dymock, Cressy]. A Discoverie for Division or Setting out of Land, as to the best Form. Published by Samuel Hartlib Esquire, for Direction and more Advantage and Profit of the Adventurers and Planters in the fens and other Waste and undisposed Places in England and Ireland. Whereunto are added some other Choice Secrets or Experiments of Husbandry... And an Essay to shew How all Lands may be improved in a New Way to become the ground of the increase of Trading and

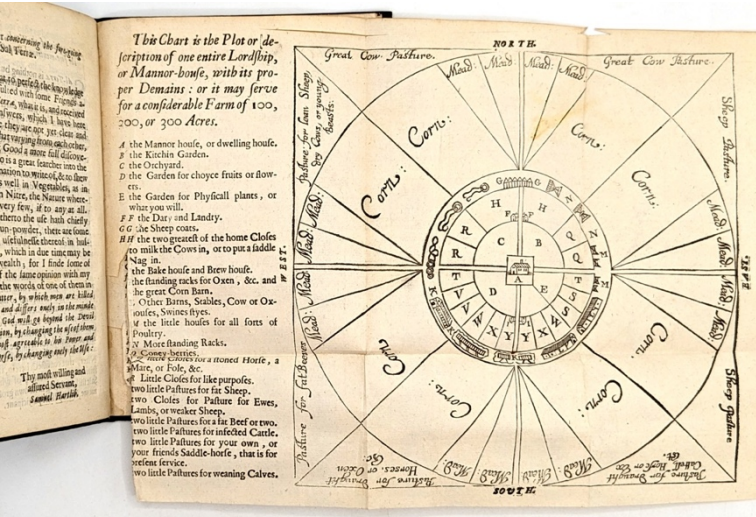
Revenue to this Common-wealth. 1653. London. R. Wodenothe. 4to, (176 x 125 mm). 3 ff., 33 pp., two folding woodcut plates, each with printed explanatory text. Attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. A very fine copy, with the folding plates in excellent condition.

6,000 \$

First edition of Dymock's work on the layout of the ideal farm, a fine copy preserving both folding plates illustrating his projected farm, one of the first of its kind, edited and published by Samuel Hartlib.

This book "comments upon Plattes's suggestion that the uninclosed lands are 'not now yielding the one-fourth part of that profit either to private or publique.' It contains two plans, one setting out 2,000 acres into sixteen farms of 100 acres and sixteen farms of 25 acres on a rectangular plan; the other showing the layout of a farm of 300 acres in the form of a circle within a square. It describes experiments of steeping seed in a solution of mixed excreta of animals and birds...Further discussion of manure deals with nitre, and the book also contains An essay upon Master W. Potters Designe; concerning a Bank of Lands...which has a separate title but running pagination." (Fussell, I, pp. 46-47).

Dymock (fl. 1629-60), "attributed his commitment to agrarian reform to Samuel Hartlib, whom he met about 1648. In the early 1650s he became one of Hartlib's most loyal admirers, promoting machines for setting corn and grinding, rabbit-farming schemes, and intensive husbandry... He appreciated the weaknesses of contemporary agrarian production and tackled them with mechanical and other innovations. He understood that intensive husbandry involved a planned farming environment." (ODNB).



14- East Indies Manuscript Logbook, with manuscript maps of subjects around the Indian Ocean, including a remarkable Thames School chart of Coromandel and the Strait of Malacca; and including a mention to the search for Anson



[East Indies manuscript logbook]. A Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies and From the East Indies [Illustrated Manuscript Journal of the Voyages of the Dolphin and the Medway Prize (the Favorite), with folding maps and charts, and original pen and wash artwork of animals, coastal profiles and a chart of the First Battle of Negapatam (1746) on the southern coast of India]. 1744 – 1749. East Indies. Folio, (254 x 381 mm). [137] pages of manuscript text plus 7 folding pen and wash maps and views and 30 pen and wash illustrations and maps in the text. Recent antique half calf and marbled boards. original manuscript cover title preserved and mounted on first leaf. Text written in an elegant, very legible hand. The folding maps professionally conserved with silk reinforcement at folds, or at times the entire sheet silked, and interleaved with protective sheets; occasional minor foxing, overall very clean and nice.

65,000 \$

Remarkable East Indianman Logbook by a Royal Navy Officer, 1744-1749, with Manuscript Maps of Subjects around the Indian Ocean, including a remarkable Thames School track chart of the Strait of Malacca, richly detailed vernacular descriptions about the people and places in present-day India, Malaysia, Indonesia, South Africa, illustrated with wonderful ink and wash illustrations of battles, coastal views, animals, and incorporating a note of search for Anson near Singapore. An outstanding and beautifully illustrated manuscript logbook, including several finely executed pen and wash maps and views, kept during the voyage of HMS Dolphin and the Medways Prize.

The journal covers the period from April 29, 1744 to August 25, 1749; it was compiled by Lieutenant Wildy French, who has signed various entries as well as several of the original pen and wash drawings. The manuscript charts are notable



as outstanding examples of the late Thames School, a style of English chartmaking that flourished from about 1590 to the 1740s. The first page of the volume contains a handwritten copy of French's original commission by the British Admiralty, issued on April 3, 1744: "To Mr. Wildy French hereby appointed Lieutenant of his Maj. Ship the Dolphin." The daily entries describe the voyage via Madagascar, the Coromandel coast, Sumatra, Malacca, Ceylon, Madras, Table Bay, St. Helena,

returning to England in 1749.

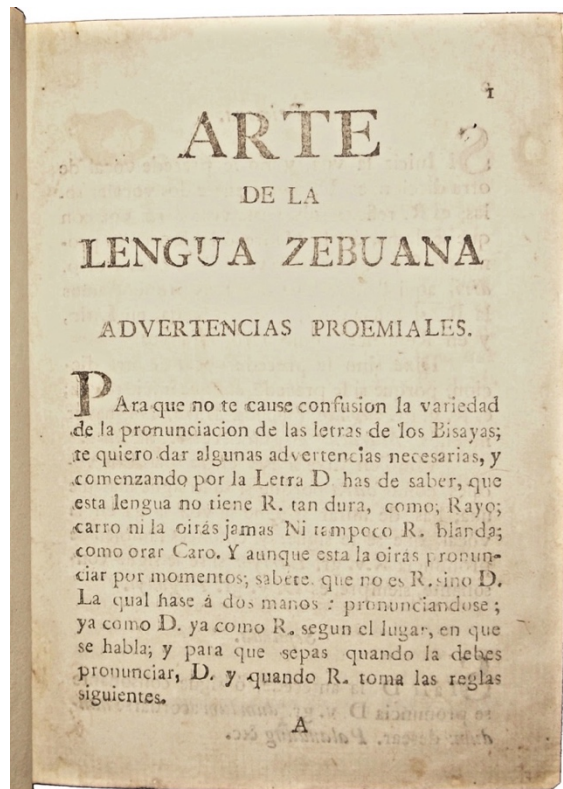
The journal records exciting incidents including the following: the First Battle of Negapatam (1746), fought off the Coromandel coast of southern India, between French and British squadrons (the entries go beyond the usual record of weather and position, and often digress into lengthy descriptions about the people, animals and natural features seen, especially in the various Indonesian islands), a conflict in which the British East India Company played a central role; several other scrapes with French ships, often involving cannon fire and deaths are recorded, as remarks on various lands and inhabitants, encounters with other ships; tragedies including an account of the massacre of English prisoners by Spanish privateers of the coast of St. Jago; a description of the people of Saint Augustin, Madagascar; a description of Aceh (Sumatra); sailing direction for the Strait of Malacca; tiger hunting; an exchange of Fire with a French ship off the Coromandel coast; a description of Cape of Good Hope with a fine and detailed folding plan of "the Table Land of Cape Bona Esprance from the Bay", etc.

Illustration: it contains over 30 fine pen and wash illustrations, including maps (seven folding) and profiles, a full description of which is available upon request.

Provenance: trimmed leaf tipped in at rear, with message in pencil by the original compiler: "The Gentlemen and Ladys who out of Curiosity to inspect this book is desired not to Cut or destroy any of the leafs as they are of no use but to the owner. W. French."; sold at auction, Bonhams, London, 2022.

A full description is available upon request.

15- *Extraordinary work of the Cebuano language of the Philippines, possibly a clandestine imprint of Sampaloc*



[Encina, Francisco]. [Arte de la lengua Zebuana]. N.d. [c.1801-04]. [Sampaloc, Franciscan Convent, or Manila?]. 4to, (190 x 134 mm). 616, [15]. Modern red morocco, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, gilt edges, gently rubbed. Printed on rice paper; some browning, a few closed tears (without loss except for one or two letters on 30*2), repaired tears in four leaves without loss, excellent copy.

18,000 \$

First edition, very rare, of the art of the Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines largely in Central Visayas, western parts of Eastern Visayas, and most parts of Mindanao, thought to have been surreptitiously printed at Manila in about 1804. This extensive work is the first study of the language of the island of Cebu, one of the largest of the Bisayan islands of the central Philippines.

This work was in all likelihood printed clandestinely for a small group of missionaries or locality, without a title-page (as all the known copies) and probably in limited numbers, after a manuscript by Francisco Encina (1715–1760), an Augustinian who had served in the parishes of Argao and Opon in Cebu. Towards the end is a chapter ('De la poesia Zebuana') which discusses the prosody and figures of Cebuano verse forms. Palau and Retana differ on the date of publication, the former giving 1804 and the latter 1801. A manuscript note on the flyleaf of the Harvard copy indicates that the type used for this work is the same as that used for Martínez de Zuñiga's *Historia de las Islas Philipinas* (Sampaloc, 1803).

According to Worldcat we locate four U.S. library copies (Yale, Harvard, New Mexico, and the John Carter Brown), there is one more at LoC.

Provenance: Philadelphia Rare Book Company.

Medina, Manila 396 bis; Palau 79565; Retana 4133; Streit VI 1309; Blake, Philippine Languages, 139.

16- "Unsurpassed in Importance" (Lada-Mocarski), one of the most influential Spanish voyages to the Pacific and Northwest Coast



Espinosa y Tello, Jose; Fernandez de Navarrete, Martin. *Relacion del viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el año de 1792 para reconocer el Estrecho de Fuca: con una introduccion en que se da noticia de las expediciones executadas anteriormente por los españoles en busca del paso del noroeste de la América.* 1802. Madrid. Imprenta Real. Two volumes, small folio atlas and octavo text volume. Atlas bound in early 19th century half calf

over boards, rebacked in antique style. Text bound in contemporary calf, similarly rebacked in antique style, red lettering piece, housed together in a single half morocco clamshell box; moderate wear to edges, mainly to text volume. Text: [16], clxviii, 185 pages plus folding table; Atlas: [4] pages plus engraved 9 maps (4 folding) and 8 engraved plates. Some minor foxing to the two preliminary text leaves in atlas, minor marginal foxing to last plate in atlas, overall very clean.

34,500 \$

First edition, an important and rare account of Spanish exploration of the Northwest Coast of North America and the Pacific, illustrated with an atlas comprising maps and engraved plates of the local costumes and native population: "Unsurpassed in Importance" (Lada-Mocarski). The *Relacion* presents the results of a 1792 survey of the North Pacific coastline undertaken under order of the Spanish government by Dionisio Galiano and Cayetano Valdés, commanders of the Spanish vessels *Sutil* and *Mexicana*. They made a complete reconnaissance of the continental shore at the eastern extremity of the strait of Juan de Fuca, on the coast of present-day British Columbia. From the Strait of Georgia, they headed to Queen Charlotte Strait and then circumnavigated what is now Vancouver Island. They reached Nootka Sound in 1792, and at Esquimalt Bay they met Captain Vancouver's expedition. "This important Spanish voyage to Nootka Sound and the Northwest Coast in 1792 is one of the few major expeditions launched under the aegis of Spain to be published at the time" (Reese).

Illustration: A folding table in the text volume contains data relating to the 11 missions in Alta or Nueva California. At the end of the text volume there is a vocabulary of the inhabitants of Nootka (pages 178-184). The atlas is important for the Northwest Coast, Alaska and California. The maps depict the Pacific coast from Baja to California to the Northwest, as well as Vancouver Island, the Alaska coast, and British Columbia, detailed maps focus on the port of San Diego,

Monterey Bay, Nootka, and other bays in the vicinity of Juan de Fuca. Notable plates include fine portraits of Nootka chiefs, a plate showing a shaman prayer box, and two plates of native woodcarvings. Most of the maps are based on the Malaspina expedition, also included are Vizcaíno's map and the first Spanish publication of Pantoja's plan of San Diego.



“The plates depicting scenes at Nootka are notable for their ethnographic interest. Several Indian vocabularies are given, including the Eslen, Runsien, and Nootka languages. This masterly work is often listed as being written by Martín Fernández de Navarrete. The author is also sometimes wrongly supposed to be Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, the commander of the expedition” (Hill).

Henry Wagner has written about how the geographical information and nomenclature of the Spanish expeditions in the Northwest coast were eclipsed by those of Vancouver: “The general impression today, one harped on by many writers, is that the English discoveries of Vancouver were published four years

before those of the Spaniards. This, however... is a misapprehension. What did happen was that the text of the Vancouver expedition enjoyed a very extended circulation before the Spanish account of that of Galiano and Valdés was published in 1802. Furthermore, the latter had a very limited one. The principal reason, however, why the nomenclature and geography of Vancouver came to occupy the field was that his maps were extensively copied by the famous English cartographer Arrowsmith, and later by the English Admiralty” (Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America*, vol. 1, page 253).

One of the rarest of Pacific voyages, of the utmost importance for the Spanish exploration of the Northwest.

Provenance: atlas with two engraved armorial bookplates, including that of Lord Lovaine. The text volume with the armorial bookplate of Holland House, which was destroyed during a ten-hour bombing raid on London in September 1940.

Howes G-18 ("dd"). Hill 570. Streeter Sale 2458. Wagner, *Northwest Coast* 252 and 861. Howell 50:77. Lada-Mocarski 56. Sabin 69221. Cowan II, page 198. Medina (BHA) 5934. Wickersham 6632 and 6638. Palau 82853 and 82854.

17- With the rare Globe Gores, amongst the most significant contributions to the science of navigation, including sailing instructions to America and the Pacific

Garcia de Cespedes, Andrés. Regimiento de Navegacion q. mando hazer el Rei nuestro señor por orden de su Consejo Real de las Indias, a su cosmografo mayor. [- Segunda Parte, en que se pone una Hydrografia]. 1606. Madrid. Juan de la

Cuesta. Folio, (285 x 195 mm). 5 ff., 184 ff., folding globe gores. Contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in ink, front board inscribed with title, ties as fragments, some neglectable staining, very good. Intermittent light water staining at gutter to some quires, minor worming to last few leaves, scattered foxing, overall a very fine and fresh example.

30,000 \$

Rare first edition of this important Spanish navigation manual, which contains instructions for sailing in the Indies, containing the rare globe gores, which are often missing.

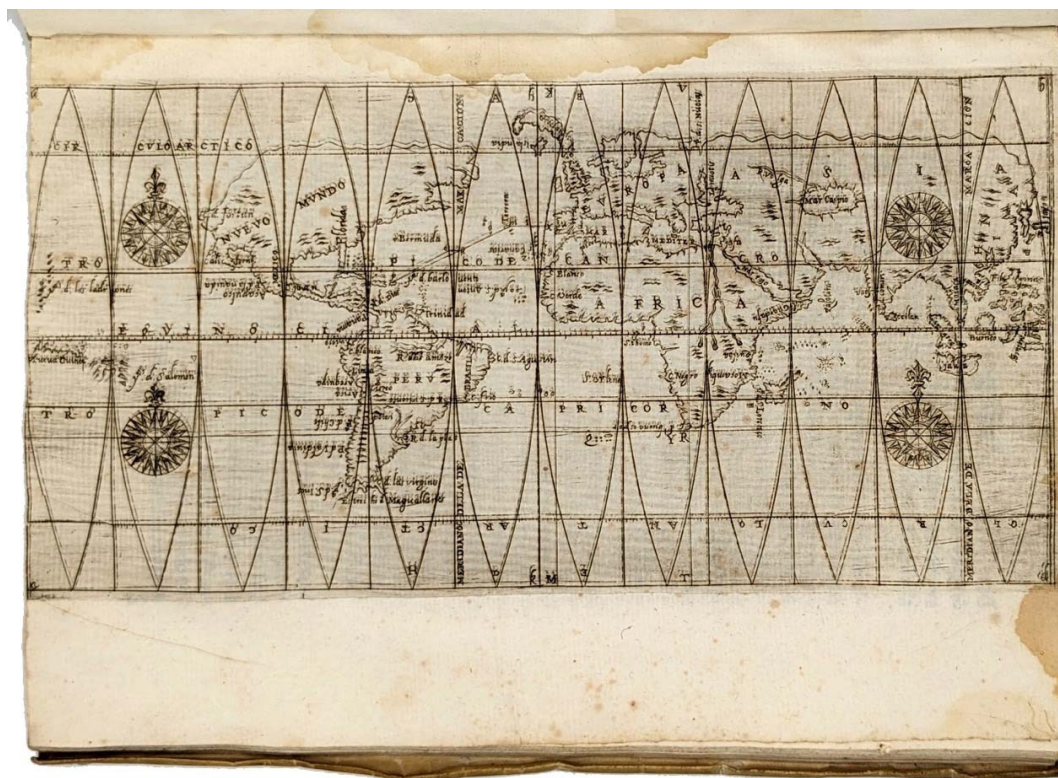
García de Céspedes was Royal Cosmographer to Philip III, he compiled the best 17th century Spanish sailing directions through the Pacific and Indies, and as a whole, a fabulous navigation manual; whilst he drew on information in an earlier work on navigation and mathematics by the Portuguese, Pedro Nuñez (1502-1578), reputed inventor of the rhumb line, the *Regimiento* is fundamentally his own work. He

corrected the charts of the Indian Ocean, producing the most accurate to date, and in the long final section gives a general guide to navigation in the Americas with sailing directions for the Philippines, the Pacific, West Indies, Veracruz, Havana, and from Spain to Rio de la Plata, the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific coast of South America. The printer, Juan de la Cuesta was also Miguel de Cervantes' main publisher, his books included the first edition *Don Quixote* in 1605. The *Regimiento* also includes documents relating to the dispute with Portugal on the demarcation line between Spanish and Portuguese America first set by Papal decree in 1493.

“One of the best books of all Spanish maritime literature, with an early and important navigational chart of the world. The work is divided into two parts, the more important of which is the second, containing the highly regarded guide for navigation to and in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Spanish Main; also westward to the Philippines and Moluccas. This section is illustrated with the very



interesting world map which is made up in twelve gores, and as Lloyd Brown states is free of the idea of a southern continent, as well as a connection of North America with Asia. The idea of a California island has not yet gained currency” (Kenneth Nebenzahl, 1977, 33-6).



From ff. 172 the book deals exclusively with sailing instructions and recommendations for travelling Mexico to the Philippines, between Spain and various islands in the West Indies, the Carrera de Indias, to and back from Cartagena, to Peru, etc.

Very rare, only one complete copy in good condition like here has appeared in the market in 30 years, the Streeter copy, first in 2007 and then in 2017.

Provenance: private collection in Spain; Duran Subastas; offered with a Spanish export license.

Alden & Landis 606/50; Brunet I:1755; JCB (3) II:39; Palau 98619; Sabin 11718; Wagner Northwest Coast 244; Shirley 256.

18-Including the famous Ange Anatomique, the chef-d'oeuvre of Gautier, first edition, a deluxe copy

Gautier d'Agoty, Jacques Fabien. Myologie Complète en couleur et grandeur naturelle, composée de l'Essai et de la suite de l'Essai d'Anatomie, en tableaux imprimés. 1745-1746. Paris. Sieur Gautier, seul graveur Privilégié du Roy, Quillau père, Quillau fils. Folio, (760 x 535 mm). 25 ff. including title pages, and 20 plates, all window-mounted within or laid down to larger leaves, bound with an additional later anatomical watercolor. Fine modern three quarter morocco over cloth by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, lettering piece to title. Some light dampstaining, occasionally foxing, watercolor stained, a few repaired tears to plates, overall very good still.

28,000 \$



First edition, considered the chef-d'oeuvre of Gautier, one of the grandest anatomical books published in the 18th century, illustrated with 20 visually arresting large plates including what the Surrealists called the Anatomical Angel, representing the muscles of the face, neck and throat, torso, and extremities, each accompanied by an explanatory text by Duverney (who worked with

dissected cadavers), the anatomy lecturer from the Jardin du Roi.

Gautier completed the Myologie in two steps, first producing 8 plates of the upper part of the body (face, head, throat, etc.) and a second part on the lower part of the body including the extremities (torso, arms, and legs). It contains one of the most famous images of the human body, the Ange Anatomique, a representation of a woman calmly posing with her back open revealing the muscles and bones "stripped out like an angel's wing, while she, with hair arranged neatly in the style of her day, looks back over her shoulder in a spirit of calm enquiry, showing the healthy complexion of an attractive face" (Franklin).

This is a deluxe copy, which was varnished by Gautier, a technique not often applied to plates in books, and which he proposed to customers at an additional charge; also, this copy has been bound in plano, avoiding thus the folds in the plates as in most copies. Varnished copies often don't age well, this has not been the case here, where we find it in a very good state of conservation.

“La myologie reste sans conteste le chef-d’oeuvre de Gautier, le livre auquel il accorde le plus de soin, tant dans l’invention de ses images que dans le traitement de la technique” (Anatomie de la couleur).

Gautier d’Agoty (1717-1785): this name is associated with some of the most groundbreaking efforts in print-making of the 18th century, he studied under LeBlon briefly, from whom he learned the basis of colour impressions.

“His colored mezzotints are often of very striking artistic power” (Garrison).

The plates “will always retain their value in the history of art and especially in the history of anatomic illustrations” (Choulant).

“Jacques Gautier d'Agoty was a color mezzotint engraver and painter. He began to engrave in 1736 and developed a theory for color mezzotints derived from that of LeBlon, under whom he studied briefly in 1738. His theories, unlike LeBlon's, tended to refute Newton's concepts of color, upon which LeBlon had based his three-color system. Gautier d'Agoty held that the fundamental colors were black, blue, yellow, red, and white [the fifth color supplied by the white paper]. His early work was hampered in part by the patent on a similar color process held in France by LeBlon, but following LeBlon's death in 1741, Gaurier d'Agoty obtained a thirty-year patent on his process. Based upon his introduction of the fourth black plate, in 1749 he called himself ‘Inventeur de l'Art de graver et imprimer les Tableaux à quatre couleurs.’

His color process was used to illustrate several anatomical works, botanical studies, and natural histories. He also reproduced sacred and mythological subjects and some portraits. Some of his color plates do not seem to be based on existing paintings but were taken directly from his own compositions. In the preparation of his later plates, he was assisted by his sons.” (D. R. R., and Dale R. Roylance. “The Eighteenth Century: Search for Tone.” Yale Art Gallery Bulletin 27/28 (1962): 24–34).

“Gautier's pictures seem to us to be in the tradition of the early gravaida illustrations and the figures of Berengario and Charles Estienne--often attracting attention through sexual emphasis: dissected parts were placed within a living body, usually possessing a lively face, whose expression is sometimes quizzical, sometimes erotically inviting, sometimes serene, always with a romantic and elegant hair-style... (Most previous illustrations of this area, such as those of Leonardo or Vesalius, were remarkably inaccurate.)” (Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 524-25).

Choulant-Frank, p. 270-74; Garrison-Morton 398; Singer 1-20 ; Wellcome p.97; B.N. Anatomie de la couleur, B.N.F. n°92-101.

19-The most important Spanish Chronic of the Discovery, and Conquest of the Americas

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de. *Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra Firme del mar Oceano* [with] *Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*. 1601-1615. Madrid. Juan Flamenco and Juan de la Cuesta. Nine volumes bound in four, folio, (290 x 202 mm). Complete, including the 14 maps, and 9 copper engraved frontispieces. Attractive modern calf in antique style, raised bands to spine, red lettering pieces, compartments tooled in gilt, excellent condition. A very tall and generally clean example, the maps in excellent condition, light water staining to some quires in the second volume especially, minimal scattered foxing, second Decada with marginal staining; staining to margin of engraved title and first and last few leaves of Decada Segunda, quite heavy on the last few leaves, small closed repaired tear to lower margin of Decada Tercera engraved title and a little stained in the fore edge, occasional modern pencil notations.

70,000 \$

First edition, and a landmark Americana, this is one of the most comprehensive, early, and reliable sources of information of the Spanish discovery, colonization and discoveries of the first half of the 16th century, a large part of which is herein published for the first time; very rare and sought-after travel books.

The relevance of Herrera's magnum opus is owed to his appointment as historiographer of the Indies by Philip II, he relies largely on his unrestricted access to first-hand chronicles, drawing upon the earliest writers about the Indies notes and observations, which were otherwise impossible to obtain (i.e., his access to Juan Lopez de Velasco's manuscripts with the precious set of maps of the Americas, as well as Antonio de Chaves, Fernandez de Enciso, etc.). Additionally, some sources from which Herrera carried his research from are no longer extant.

"[T]he 14 engraved maps are in many cases the first of many of the American provinces described, and the 39 portraits of the conquistadores and other historical personages given on the title-page are the most authentic known. Speaking of the histories of America, Mr. Ticknor says: Of this class, the first in importance and the most comprehensive in character is *The General History of the Indies*... Herrera was a practised writer, and, from his official position as historiographer

HS RARE BOOKS

to the Indies, had access to every source of information known in his time, his work, which was printed in 1601, is of very great value." (Maggs, 1928).



Antonio de Herrera (1549 – 1625) was a historian and official historiographer to Philip II; this position granted him access to otherwise restricted material, however also conditioned him away from impartiality, having a patron with a strong interest in the reader's impression from his writings; modern historiography blames him for not taking a harsher position regarding the American native population's treatment and for copying from other historians, without properly quoting them.

The work is divided in two: the "*Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra Firme del mar Oceano*", is the larger part, divided into 8 Decadas, each with a sectional engraved title page; the second, sometimes found by itself, "*Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*", contains the set of maps, and constitutes the second atlas of the Americas, printed shortly after Wytfliet's revision of Ptolemy.

The illustration is comprised of 14 double page maps, which are only the second atlas of the Americas, and 9 engraved title pages (each with a full set of vignettes with the portraits of conquistadors, missionaries, soldiers, representations of Mexican Deities, inset maps, etc.); the maps are amongst the earliest produced in Spain, whose secretive policy regarding cartographical knowledge was paramount. The plates from which these maps were made were not used again, although they were copied in successive editions of Herrera's "*Descripcion*".

Provenance: near contemporary inscription on dedicatory leaf "*Olim ex bibliotheca Senatori Barbosa nunc autom Congregationis Missionis Lisbonensis*"; another note on first flyleaf "*Frater Josefus a Rodriguez oriundus exreino Hispaniarum et nunc... Lusitanie anno domini M.D.C.C.C. LI*"; Italian trade, offered with an export license from Italy.

Borba de Moraes, 399; Burden 140-142; European Americana 601/42, 601/41; Medina, BHA 455. Palau 114286; Sabin, 31544 & 31539. Wagner, Spanish Southwest, 12. Alden & Landis 601/41.

20- First English edition of Holbein's masterful and influential Images of the Old Testament

Holbein, Hans. The Images of the Old Testament, lately expressed, fet forth in Yngliffe and Frenche, vuith a playn and brief exposition. 1549. Lyon. J. Frellon.

4to, (180 x 125 mm). 19th century blue crushed morocco, boards with gilt fillets and wide frame of interlacing fillets and various tooling, faux raised bands to spine, tooled and lettered in gilt, remnants of paper label to spine, a little bit rubbed and worn. Title restored and soiled, washed, tear restored without loss of text at the foot of K4, scattered foxing, overall a nice copy.

30,000 \$

Extremely rare first edition in English of Holbein's influential suite of woodcuts represented the history of the Bible,

printed in Lyon for the use of English speakers and for the English market. The Images is an important 16th century history of the Bible, comprising 93 woodcuts by Hans Holbein engraved by Hans Lutzelburger, the four Evangelists, and Frellon's printer's mark to title page. The woodcuts are printed one to a page with English text above and French text below. This first English translation was prepared after the Latin edition of 1539.

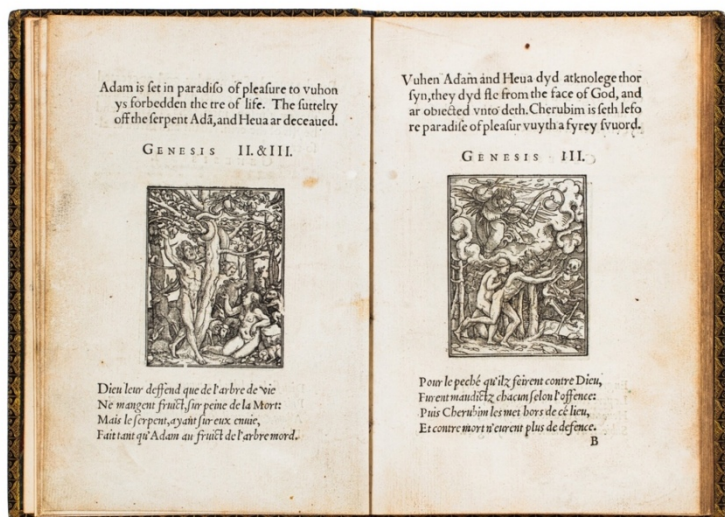
"With the Holbein volumes, Bible illustration at Lyons changed significantly... The Holbein blocks were widely imitated..." (Mortimer, p. 341).

"Rapidly going into successive editions, the Icones changed the nature of Bible illustration at Lyons, leading to the publishing ventures of Jean de Tournes with the cuts of Bernard Salomon and Guillaume Rouille and becoming widely imitated throughout France, Germany and the Netherlands. For Holbein showed supreme skill at placing grand spiritual narrative within a compact domestic setting, thereby challenging the popularity of classical themes." (Mortimer).

This series was engraved by Hans Lützelburger, Passavant proclaims "The Prince of all the wood-engravers" (E. Picot. Catalogue James de Rothschild, n°15).

Provenance: Richard Bright, M.D.; Sotheby's, London, 29/11/1982.

Brunet, III, 253; Mortimer, Harvard French 283; STC 3045.



21-Early and rare edition of Ramón Llull's Tree of Science



Llull, Ramon. *Arbor scie[n]tie*. 20 August 1505. Barcelona. Pere Posa. Folio, ff. clxxvii, first two in excellent facsimile, first 43 ff. are heavily annotated in two columns and illuminated capitals, with 17 woodcut illustrations depicting Llull's famous trees of knowledge. Modern leather binding stamped in blind, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering. Extensive near contemporary annotations, particularly on leaves i-xliiii. First two leaves supplied in facsimile, washed and pressed, an old paper repair to signature a iii affecting a few words on verso; several margins repaired not affecting text; and the entire volume washed and pressed.

24,000 \$

Rare second edition of Llull's *Arbor scientiae*, with its famous woodcut renditions of Llull's trees of knowledge, and a very early Spanish printed work on science. The work is divided into sixteen trees of scientific domains following the all-embracing *arbor scientiae*. 'An expression

of his mystical universalism, this encyclopedic work concentrates on the central image of a tree of science, able to sustain areas of knowledge. Appearing at the very beginning of the book, the illustration of the tree of science works as an introduction to his beguiling concept and a sort of arborescent table of contents. This great tree comprises eighteen roots, which relate to nine transcendent principles (not detailed) and nine art principles: difference, concord, contrariety, beginning, middle, end, majority, equality, and minority. The top of the tree is made of sixteen branches, each bearing a fruit and a label, representing the different domains of science, which are then depicted as individual trees in the remaining pages of the work' (Manuel Lima, *Visual Complexity: Mapping patterns of information*, New York, Princeton Architectural Press, 2011, pp. 31-35).

Ramón Llull (c.1232-1315/1316), the Majorcan writer, logician, philosopher, and polymath, completed the *The Tree of Science* between 1295 and 1296, a pioneering work in the representation of knowledge.

As with the first edition, issued in 1482, this volume was published by the famous Catalan printer, Pere Posa. 'As a printer [Pere Posa's] importance lies mainly in the fifteenth century, when his press was the most active in the city. He is first

found in 1481 printing in partnership with Pedro Brun, who doubtless, as Haebler suggests, supplied the technical experience. From 1482 Posa's name alone appears in his colophons. Over thirty books printed by him in the fifteenth century are known, but inventories of his stock suggest that this was by no means all that he produced. Of his five subsequent books three are by Lull – the *Ars magna* (1501),

the *Apostrophe* (1504), and the *Arbor scientie*, Posa's last work, finished on 20 August 1505' (Norton, *Printing in Spain 1501–1520*, CUP, 1966, p. 96). He died in early June 1506.

Existing documents suggest that Posa was 'a charitable man, and it seems possible that he took to printing with beneficent rather than commercial intentions, for his production is remarkable for its large proportion of editions of treatises by Lull and his followers' (Ibid.). 'Lull, who enjoyed a position in the court of the later king

of Majorca (a realm which at that time extended as far as Montpellier), resolved at the age of about 30 years to dedicate his life to winning Muslims and Jews for the truth of Christianity. After studying both Latin and Arabic as well as Christian and Muslim theology, he composed a great number of works in the most diverse literary forms and travelled to the leading cities of the Mediterranean basin (including north Africa and Cyprus) in accord with this missionary purpose. During the period between 1270 and 1307, he drew up various forms of a productive "art" in the utopian conviction that through his "art" man would produce a world in which concord among the different religions of the world should reign' (Charles Lohr, *Mathematics and the Divine: Ramón Llull*, *Mathematics and the Divine: A historical study*, eds. T. Koetsier and L. Bergmans, Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2005, p. 215).

Martín Abad, *Post-Incunables Ibéricos* 933; Norton 94; Palau 143724; Rogent-Durán 34 (consulted); Wilkinson 12104. Not in Haebler (but does have first 1482 edition).



22- Proposing the expansion of Macao harbour

Loureiro, Adolpho Ferreira de. O Porto de Macau. Ante-Projecto para o seu Melhoramento. 1884. Coimbra. Imprensa de Universidade. 8vo. 286, [ii]pp., with

eight large folding lithograph plans, tables and maps (measuring between 640 x 465 mm and 1000 x 710 mm). Contemporary half-calf. Occasional very light foxing, minor wear and a few tears to maps, but overall still a very good copy.

3,000 \$

First edition. An interesting work on the proposed expansion of Macao harbour, one of the largest and oldest of China, a fundamental trading port between Europe and Asia: "It was estimated that in twenty-five years the harbours of Macao had been laden

with no less than sixty-nine million metric tons of alluvial deposit. In 1883 the Colonial Office sent a distinguished engineer, Major Loureiro (1836-1911), to report upon the situation... Besides extensive dredging, a rectification of the inner shores from Barra to Ilha Verde, and other improvements, Major Loureiro therefore proposed the construction of a mole from Pedra Areca to the nearest point at Taipa... The total cost was estimated at 2,250 contos, then equivalent to about \$2,650,000." (Montalto de Jesus: Historic Macao 1902, p. 350).

The dredging and expansion of the harbour became necessary in order to allow larger ships to dock in Macao. Ever since the foundation of Hong Kong, Macao became aware of the possibilities for economic expansion through the port. the plans and maps are: Planta da bacia geral dos rios Si-Kiang, Peh-Kiang e Han-Kiang desde a sua origem até desembocarem no mar da China pelos estuários de Cantão e do Broadway; Curvas mareométricas da Praia de D. Maria II; Curvas mareométricas da Ilha Verde; Curvas mareométricas do Porto Interior (durante a monção de S.O.); Curvas mareográficas do Porto Interior (durante a monção de N.E.); Curvas mareográficas da Fortaleza da Taipa; Curvas mareométricas do Porto da Pedra.

Rare, we can only locate 4 copies in OCLC, and no copies appear to have been sold at auction.

23- *The rarest Romancero of the Spanish Golden Century, and one of the rarest pieces of Spanish literature contemporary to the Quijote*



[**Madrigal, Miguel de**]. Segunda parte del Romancero general y flor de diversa poesia. 1605. Valladolid. Luis Sanchez, vendese en casa de Antonio Garcia. 4to, (185 x 118 mm). 4 ff., 224 ff.; ff. 78, 79, 181-184 in a fine 19th century facsimile -although no other edition exists-, probably made at the time of binding. Fine 19th century long grain dark morocco, boards with supralibros of Thomas Gaisford, double gilt fillet forming compartments, raised bands to spine, tooled and lettered in gilt, hinges weakened, corned bumped, rubbing to edges of spine. First leaves with soiling to lower right corner, last leaf with lower margin missing affecting printer's details and reinforced at gutter without loss, presumably ownership inscription to title page at upper margin partially cropped, scattered foxing.

16,000 \$

First edition, the rarest *Romancero* of the Spanish Golden Century, the copy of Thomas Gaisford, curator of the Bodleian in the 19th century. *Romancero*'s are largely collections of poetry, this is the first edition of the independently published "second part" of the *Romancero General*. "Uno de los romanceros más raros que existen" (Palau). The *Romancero General* was first published in 1600, in 1605 Madrigal compiled a continuation to this *Romancero General*, published here for the first time, and not published again until the 19th century, when it appeared jointly with the "first part". This copy was added by a 19th century owner with an errata that is not part of the book, evidently made at the time when the 5 facsimiles were added, perhaps when bound for Gaisford.

"Edición más rara que cualquiera de las de la primera parte por ser la única que existe de la segunda" (Salvá). "Cette seconde partie est fort rare, parce qu'ele n'a été imprimée qu'une seule fois." (Brunet, J., Manuel du libraire, 5th ed. vol. 4 col. 1364).

Extremely rare, we locate copies at Indiana, the Hispanic Society, the British Library, and 6 copies at Spanish libraries according to CCPBE.

Provenance: supralibros on boards of Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855), English scholar and clergyman, Dean of Christ Church and curator of the Bodleian Library in Oxford, and delegate of the Oxford University Press.

24-Fine example of a Catalonian late medieval book casket

[Medieval book casket]. Early medieval book casket. [c. 1345-1420]. Catalonia, Barcelona. 80 x 198 x 170 mm. Casket on wood covered with moulded and incised leather, fitted with wrought iron mounts, with rosette details, the panel in the centre of the lid and the four sloping sides are all decorated with leafy scrollwork in whorls, three long iron hinge bands enriched with rosettes pass over the box and lid and terminate in front in three hasps, the centre one fitting into a lock plate; one hasp of three once present as per the V&A example, this issue is consistent with other known examples, possibly an attempt to simplify its use, or to modernize, minor deterioration to leather exposing wood, excellent condition overall.

24,000 \$

This is a fine example of a late Medieval or early Renaissance book casket, made to house a book of hours or another type of devotional text, here present in excellent condition and with a fine provenance.



Although many boxes were made during the Middle Ages and Renaissance, some of which were intended for the preservation of books or as messenger boxes, this casket is unequivocally considered to have been made specifically for the purposes of protecting books, as stated in the short description of another example at the V&A: "Leather case with metal mounts for a book of hours; probably Catalan, 1345-1420" (Victoria & Albert Museum catalog entry, 159-1894).

Felix de la Fuente Andrés in his 'Estuches de libro. Analisis funcional de pequenos contenedores' provides a lengthy explanation of the origin, historical context, and physical description of these boxes, along with a census of known examples; ours bears a strong resemblance to that at the Palazzo Madama, Museo Civico d'Arte Antica.

The 'soul' of the box is made of wood, and is covered in a fine tooled leather, with metal reinforcements and rosette decorations, consistent to the other examples known, all of which differ slightly in aspects of the decoration, the rosettes being a common denominator for the decoration.

Regarding its purpose, Felix de la Fuente states "En cuanto a la técnica, el montaje de la estructura guarda mayor relación con el oficio de la encuadernación que con la carpintería, como lo demuestra la ausencia de elementos de ensamblaje, compensada por el forro interior de pergamino y el encorado exterior (nº 14), cosidos y encolados como los libros con cubiertas de tabla. Por tanto, se trata de estuches diseñados para la custodia y el transporte de libros ricos de uso privado, más que de grandes misales de uso litúrgico. Esta hipótesis viene avalada por las referencias de las fuentes primarias al uso de estuches de libros, debido a su altísimo valor, por parte de las élites sociales en los siglos XIV-XV."

Provenance: Jean Coste, 1690, his signature; Ancienne collection Docteur Lucien Graux, Paris, Vente Paris, Hôtel Drouot, Me Mathias, 8 avril 2011, lot 144; Collection of Dr. Alex Brunet, France.

de la Fuente Andrés, F. (2016), "Estuches de libro. Análisis funcional de pequeños contenedores". Además De. Revista on Line De Artes Decorativas Y diseño, 9-46. <http://www.ademasderevista.com/index.php/ADD/article/view/46/46>

25-The re-introduction of the treasure fleet system of trade with Peru and New Spain

[Mexican Galleons and taxes]. Proyecto para galeones y flotas del Peru y Nueva-Espana, y para navios de registro, y avisos, que navegaren a ambos reynos. [1720]. Cadiz. Geronymo de Peralta. Folio, (287 x 188 mm). 23 pp. Modern three-quarter morocco and cloth, gilt. Woodcut arms and typographical decoration on title. Small brown stain on titlepage and second leaf. Minor soiling else.

4,000 \$

A detailed, extensive, proclamation to reinforce the strength and size of the Spanish fleet trading between Spain and South America, primarily via Lima in Peru. This legislation constituted Spain's official American trade policy until the 1760s and saw the re-introduction of the treasure fleet system of trade with Peru and New Spain which had earlier been abandoned as no longer fit for purpose. Forced upon Spain following defeat in the War of Quadruple Alliance, it quashed attempts to suppress the privileges acquired by foreign powers, most prominently that of the British to send an annual trade ship to the Portobelo fair as part of its Asiento contract for the provision of African slaves to Spain's American colonies.

This is the Cadiz imprint of Philip V's Royal Project, also printed in Madrid the same year, though this edition is significantly rarer.

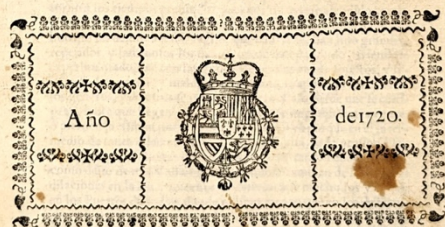
Cádiz, the European port at the centre of this system and the location at which this variant was printed, made little effort to live up to this Project's standards, neither did its counterparts in the Americas, Lima being deliberately slow to send its merchants to trade at the Portobelo fair and Mexico to rely on the *flotas*. This controversial legislation, nonetheless, sought to adapt the treasure fleet system to contemporary needs and this is reflected in the details it provides of the goods which were to be sent from Cadiz to the Americas and from the Americas to Cadiz, as well as the vessels and people that were to carry them, and the prices and taxes which they were to observe. It thus provides a valuable insight into the commercial situation in Peru and Mexico at the beginning of the 18th century.

Very rare, only a handful of copies in OCLC, BNE, DIBAM, Yale, King's College and BL.

Palau 239622; Medina, BHA 2357; LeClerc 466; Sabin 66408.

PROYECTO
PARA
GALEONES, Y FLOTAS
DEL
PERU, Y NUEVA-ESPAÑA:
Y PARA

NAVIOS DE REGISTRO, Y AVISOS,
QUE NAVEGAREN A AMBOS
REYNOS.



Impresso en Cadiz, por Geronymo de Peralta,
Impressor Mayor.

26- *Exceptional Mexican sammelband of important subjects including popular revolts, privileges for silversmiths, a letter from the University of Mexico*

[Mexican sammelband]. Mexican sammelband of important subjects including popular revolts, privileges for silversmiths, a letter from the University of Mexico, etc., a wide-ranging and interesting folio sammelband volume. 1618-1743. Mexico for the most part, Guatemala, and Spain. 14 works in one volume. Folio, (288 x 194 mm). Contemporary manuscript table of contents, full list of works below. Contemporary vellum, minor wear, small early tag on front wrapper; condition varies as noted.

28,000 \$

A very genuine sammelband compiled in Mexico, preserving its original index and bound in the contemporary binding, this volume begins with 4 early 17th century newsheets, the first two being scarce accounts of the dramatic 1624 power struggle between New Spain's archbishop and viceroy, which resulted in a popular uprising against the viceroy, followed by a wide variety of publications, including 7 Mexican imprints (and one Guatemalan imprint) from 1685 to 1743. Highlights include the important "Ordenanzas, preceptos y direcciones, con que el señor Obispo de Michoacán previene los curas beneficiados" from 1685; the scarce 1685 "Discurso juridico por la arte de la plateria" on silversmiths; and

the virtually unknown "Carta gratulatoria de la Real Universidad de Mexico al excelentissimo Señor Dr. D. Diego Ladron de Guevara, Obispo de Quito" (1712).

1- Relacion sumaria y puntual del tumulto y sedicion que huvo en Mexico a los 15 de enero de 624." 18 leaves; closed tears and failed early repairs to first two leaves. A Spanish news bulletin on the 1624 tumult in Mexico. One in OCLC, and none traced at auction since 1981. [Madrid?, 1624].

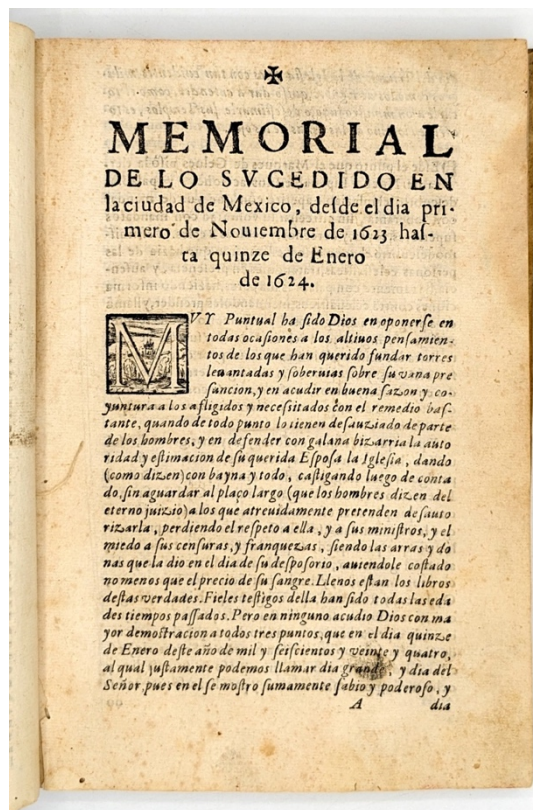
2- Memorial de lo sucedido en la ciudad de Mexico." 28 leaves; 4 minor early paper repairs. Another news bulletin on the 1624 tumult. One of 2 editions (the other having 25 pages). None traced at auction since 1931. Palau 161753; Sabin 47628. [Madrid?, 1624].

3- Nueva y verdadera relacion de un lastimoso caso." [4] pages; 2 small early paper repairs. News sheet on a scandal involving a slave in the Spanish city of Ecija. One in OCLC. Cordova, Spain, 1626.

4- Relacion de la grande ruyna que ha hecho el rio Guadalquivir en Sevilla. 1618. Sevilla. [4] pages. Spanish news sheet on a recent flood.

5- Juan de Ortega Montañes]. Ordenanzas, preceptos y direcciones, con que el

señor Obispo de Michoacán previene los curas beneficiados. 1685. Mexico. Juan Ribera. [1], 35 ff.; minor dampstaining, a few early inked notes and marks. An influential set of new regulations for the religious life of Michoacán set forth by their new bishop; he later served as Archbishop of Mexico and Viceroy of New Spain. Leaves 23 to 28 relate to the Indians, obligating them to attend mass and prohibiting the worship of other gods, but also specifically exempting them from the Inquisition for certain offenses. Medina, Mexico 1352. One example in OCLC.



6-Fundacion de capellania de missas, y dote para religiosas annualmente perpetuas. [1743] [Mexico]. [2], 23 pp.

7-Discurso juridico por la arte de la plateria." Illustrated title page. [1], 7 leaves, errata slip on verso of leaf 4. A discourse on silversmiths. One in OCLC, and none traced at auction. Mexico, 1685.

8- [Renato de la Fuente.] "Representacion hecha en el tribunal de la razon." 13 leaves; moderate dampstaining. Medina, Mexico 2211. [Mexico, 1710.]

9- Joseph Saenz de Escobar. Manifiesto apologético... al sr. delegado de su sanctidad de la ciudad de los Angeles. Mexico. [1710]. 27 pp.; heavy foxing and moderate wear to first leaf. Medina, Mexico 2266.

10- Confirmatio decretorum congregationis S.R.E. Cardinalium, Concilij Tridentini interpretum. 16 pages. Rome, 1698.

11- Carta gratulatoria de la Real Universidad de Mexico al excelentissimo Señor Dr. D. Diego Ladron de Guevara, Obispo de Quito." [4] pages. None traced at auction or in OCLC. Medina, Mexico 2315 has only a stub record with no collation, no copies traced and a slightly incorrect title. Mexico, 1712.

12- Instruccion, y forma que se ha de tener, y guardar en la publicacion, predicacion, administracion, y cobranza de la bula de la santa cruzada." 15, [1] pages. This edition not in OCLC. Madrid, 1726.

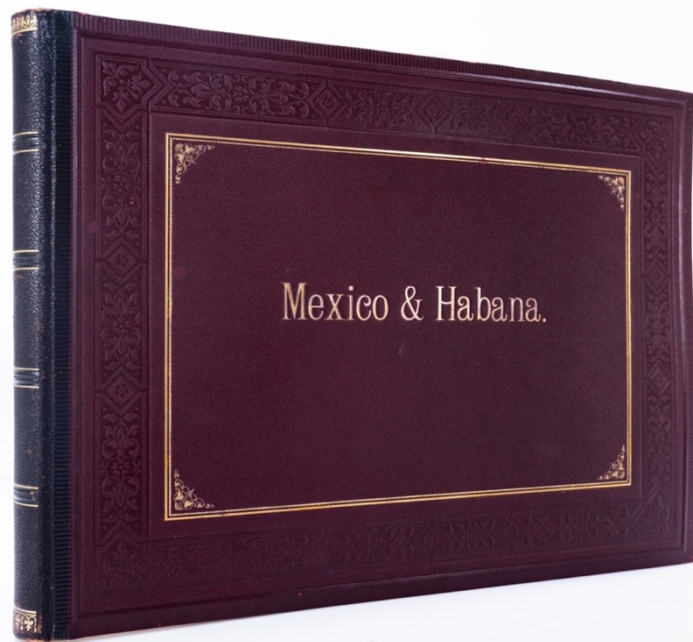
13- Melchor Rodrigues Lucio. "Alegacion en derecho . . . sobre la observancia del orden hierarchico de la Iglesia." [2], 7 leaves; minor wear. 3 in OCLC, none traced at auction. Sabin 42627. Mexico, 1713.

14- [Fernando de la Riva Aguero]. Dissertacion juridica academica, forense, y aulica. [1702]. [Guatemala]. 13 ff. Rare, 2 copies in OCLC. Medina, Guatemala 85.

Provenance: Swann Galleries, New York.

27-Fine photo album of Mexico and Cuba, along with a German cigar factory

[Mexico - Havana] Briquet, A. & uncredited professional photographers. Mexico & Habana. (ca.1880-90). Oblong folio, (ca. 270 x 360 mm; photographs 240 x 138 mm, 160 x 210 mm, and a few 130 x 160 mm). 32 albumen photographs of Mexico and Havana, all mounted on white card leaves with German manuscript titles in black ink underneath, those of Mexico with printed titles in English and Spanish underneath on thin paper, several photographs comprising name, date, or numbers added within the negative. Contemporary blind-stamped and gilt purple cloth, with gilt title on front, all edges gilt.



9,000 \$

Very fine, large original photographs with views of Mexico by Abel Briquet (1833-1926), a French photographer and owner of a studio in Paris, operating from the 1850s onwards.

Abel Briquet was one of the first modern commercial photographers in Mexico. The date that he first began working in Mexico is uncertain, it is believed that he began his Mexican photography career in the 1870s. Briquet received a commission in 1876 to photograph the Mexican National Railway between Veracruz and Mexico City, and was funded through an 1883 commission from the Campagne Maritime Transatlantique to photograph Mexican ports. His work additionally included a series of cityscape and landscape views; photographs of flora and fauna; "typical" scenes; views of precolumbian, colonial, and modern buildings and monuments.

Briquet prepared a series of commemorative albums 'Vistas Mexicanas', between 1880 to ca. 1895. 21 Photographs in this album by him are titled: 'Vistas, Tipos', or 'Antiguedades, Mexicanas', and some have the text within the plate: 'Propiedad depositada Febrero 6, 1896'. There are 8 photograph views of Mexico City, 3 photographs of antiques in the Mexico Museum, views of the Castle of Chapultec, Guadalupe Village, the Village of Amega-Mega, 3 views of Vera Cruz, one of the village and canal Yxtacalco, and portraits of a rural guard and of country people.

Further present are 9 fine professional photographs of Havana, Cuba, some with English text underneath within the plate: a large three-part panorama of Havana

from across the bay, 3 views of the city, a view of Morro Castle, the General's Palace, the Cathedral, Columbus's tomb, and 2 interior views of the cigar factories of Mr. Upmann.



Mexiko: Markt vor der Kathedrale.

Hermann Dietrich Upmann (1816-1894) was a banker, who loved Cuban cigars so much that he moved to Havana in 1844, set up a bank, started a cigar factory and created the H. Upmann brand. The bank closed in the 1920s but the Upmann cigars are produced to this day. One of Upmann's cigars, the now discontinued 'Petit

Upmann' (also known as Demi Tasse) was the favourite cigar of US President John F. Kennedy. - A very fine copy of a fine album.

Debroise, Olivier. Mexican suite, A history of photography in Mexico, 2001, pp. 70-82; cf. Getty Research Institute.

28-Extensive Spanish report on the struggle with piracy in Mexico and the West Indies, including news of the departure of Dutch pirate Pie de Palo to Brazil

[Mexico and the West Indies, Dutch Piracy] [Cepeda, Fernando de]. Señor, Con orden que he tenido del Marquès de Cadereyta, virrey desta Nueva España, etc. [A memorial to the King of Spain, relating to the naval affairs of the Spanish possessions in the Indies, informing about the defense carried out by General D. Carlos Yvarra of the Fleet, etc.]. 1639. Madrid. Diego Diaz. Folio, (305 x 210 mm). Modern vellum, spine lettered in ink.

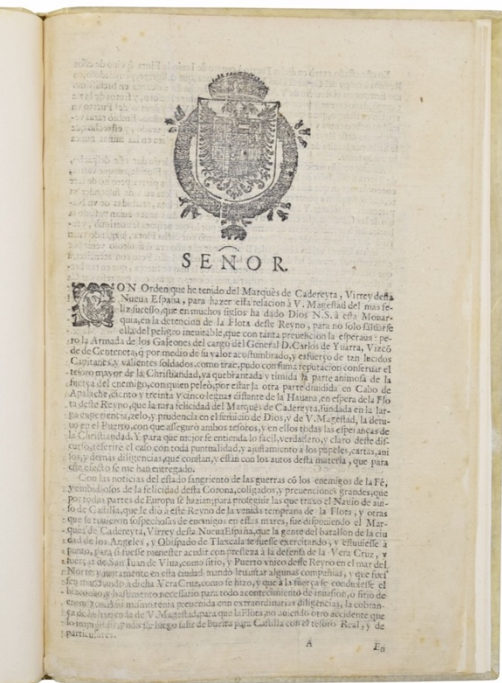
7,000 \$

Rare report addressed to King Philip IV by the Marquis of Cadereyta, Viceroy of New Spain, regarding the struggle against piracy in the West Indies, off the coast of Havana, between the Galleons of the Treasure Fleet and Dutch pirates, including an account of the successful defense of the Spanish Treasure Fleet near Havana from the Dutch buccaneer 'Houtebeen' in 1638;

written by the Licentiate Fernando de Cepeda (October 1638), on behalf of the Viceroy. In short, it brings forward the news of Admiral Carlos de Ibarra's successful defense of the Spanish Treasure Fleet off the coast of Cuba from attack by the Dutch West India Company (WIC) Admiral and buccaneer, Cornelis Jol (1597-1641), known as 'Houtebeen' or 'Peg Leg'.

The report refers to the deeds of Captain Don Carlos de Ibarra ("Yvarra"), Viscount of Centenera, who commanded the Armada of the Galleons on August 31, 1638, who fought against Dutch pirates in American waters. The battle took place against a fleet of 'the Dutch enemy' 135 leagues from Havana, off the coast of Pan de Cabañas. The imprint begins with the account that the Marquis of Cadereyta, Viceroy of New Spain, sent to King Ferdinand IV, to inform him that after learning of the Dutch plans, ordered the port to be secured, following with the "bloody state of the wars with the enemies of the Faith", and his command ordering the battalions of the city of Puebla and the Bishopric of Tlaxcala to be prepared and come to the defense of Veracruz, as well as forming companies to assist Vera Cruz.

Another piece of news is the letter included in the text from Gabriel Pastrana to Melchor Mendez de Acosta, in which he informs him that he has just returned from Brussels, where he learned about the expedition of "Pie de Palo" with a fleet to intercept the Spanish galleons: "salió de Holanda Pie de Palo [Piet Heyn] con seis

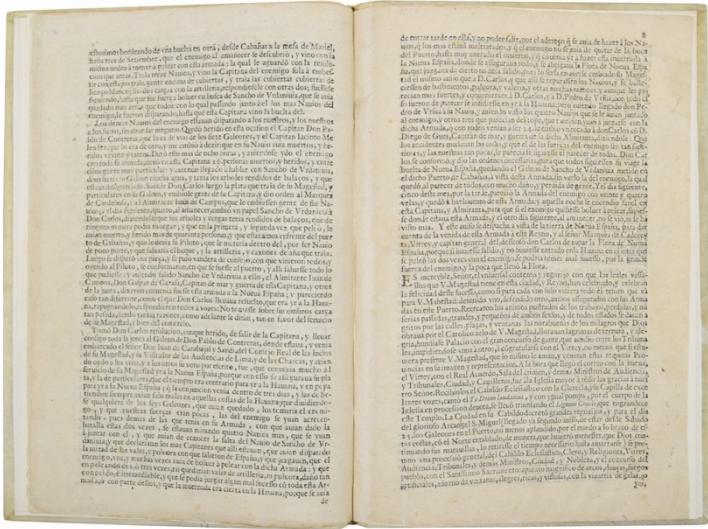


Navíos fuertes para el Brasil, con orden que allí le den otros seis, y con los doce vaya a la Havana a aguardar la Flota de Nueva España, o Galeones”.

The document continues with the account from the President of the Audiencia of Santo Domingo, providing information about the movements of Dutch pirates and privateers in the West Indies, including the capture of several frigates by the pirate Diaguillo the Mulatto).

The report also contains an account sent by Don Carlos Ybarra, Captain General of the Royal Navy of the Guard of the Indies trade, detailing the attack by the Dutch enemies and his journey, arrival to Cartagena, his receipt of news from the Viceroy of Dutch pirates coming from Brazil in the seas, etc. Overall, a significant show of the Spanish network of information between the commanders of the fleets and the authorities, to fight the most dangerous enemy, pirates.

In his report, Ybarra mentions the bravery of Pedro de Ursua, wounded in the confrontation, as well as the courage of Captains Sancho de Urdanibia and Jacinto Meléndez de Aguiar. The battle lasted for approximately eight hours. Afterward, they continued their journey, and on September 3, the enemy reappeared with thirteen ships. They resumed firing, but this time without being boarded. They resisted the enemy on two occasions. Convinced that he could not definitively overcome the obstacle, Captain Don Carlos de Ybarra decided to sail towards Veracruz, join the Fleet of New Spain, and report to the Marquis of Cadereyta, the Viceroy of New Spain.



Dated and signed at end of text: Mexico 6. de Octubre de 1638. El Lic. D. Fernando de Cepeda. This is the second edition,

originally published in Mexico in 1638.

Medina, BHA, 994.

29-Extremely rare work on the Augustinian missions in the Philippines and China

Mozo, Antonio. *Noticia Historico Natural de los gloriosos triumphos y felices adelantamientos conseguidos en el presente siglo por los religiosos del Orden de N.P.S. Agustin en las Misiones que tienen a su cargo en las Islas Philipinas, y en el grande Imperio de la China.* 1763. Madrid. Andres Ortega. 4to, (197 x 137 mm). 1 [blank], 8 ff., 247. Contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink, very good condition. A fine copy, very crisp, fresh and clean, with barely any signs of foxing.

5,000 \$

First edition. A very rare work on the progress of the Augustinians missions in Southeast Asia, Philippines and China; it contains a considerable amount of information on the costumes, religion, superstitions, manners and way of life of the inhabitants, their habits, geography, products, and progress of their missionary activity.

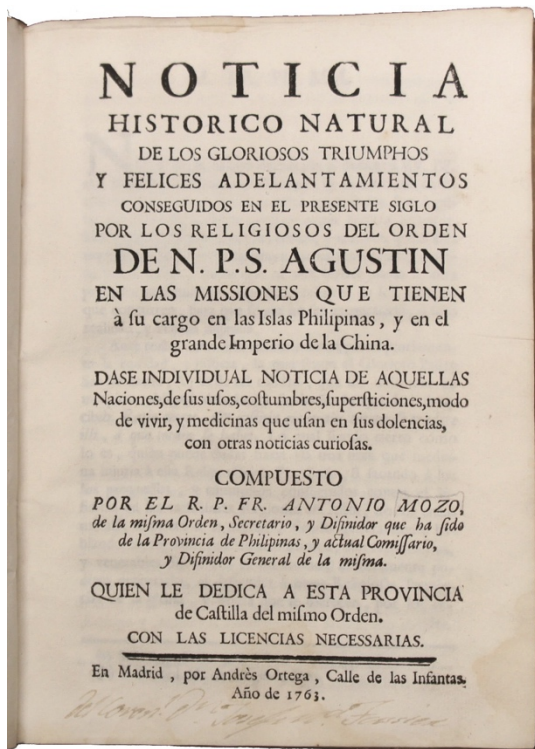
“This book contains much information regarding the customs and superstitions of the natives, especially of

the Negritos, which is valuable not only as being furnished by an educated man who lived among them, but on account of his kindly nature, comparative freedom from bigotry and prejudice, and his inclination to take an impartial and philosophical view of his subject. For this reason, a very full synopsis has been made of his work, and his observations on the natives have been mostly translated in full. He left the islands in 1759, as he states on p. 76 of his book.” (The Philippine Islands 1493-1898, Ed. Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, Vol. XLVIII-1751-1765, The Arthur H. Clark Company Cleveland, Ohio, MCMVII, p.60).

It is also a lengthy and substantial source for the state of the region shortly before the expulsion of the Jesuits. Furthermore, mostly all that Mozo writes comes from original sources and his own observations, never printed before; for example the letters by Father Balthasar Isisigana and Father Antolin de Arzaga.

The rarity is considerable; we find two copies sold at auction in 100 years, a damaged copy in 1976, Sotheby's, and one more recently.

Amongst some interesting details the book mentions the churches built in the region:



- "I. Iglefias de nueftro Padre San Aguftin de Xao King-fu. Cabecera,
2. Nueltra Señora de la Confolacion de Xao Kingfu, para las mugeres.
3. Santa Rita de los Leprofos de efta vanda del Rio de Xao Kingfi.
4. Santa Clara de los Leprofos de la ora vanda de Xao Kingtu.
5. San Juan de Sahagun de la Aldèa de Ting cheú.
6. San Nicolás de Tolentino de la Aldèa de Xui Keng.
7. San Pablo de la Aldèa de Pètu.
II. S. Segunda Cabecera el Santifsimo Nombre de Jefus
de la Ciudad de Nänghting.
9. Santa Monica para las mugeres de la Ciudad de Nänghting.
10. San Joleph de la Aldèa de Singhung.
11. San Tuan Bautifta de la Aldèa de Lósò
12. San Pablo de la Aldèa de Xiochì.
13. San Lorenzo de la Aldèa Yay Kiangtü.
14. San Miguèl de la Aldèa de Sangtung.
III. Is. Tercera Cabecera de nueltra Señora de la Con-
cepcion de Canton,
IV. 16. Cuarta Cabecera, el Santifsimo Nombre de Jefus
de la Ciudad de Gucheu.
17. El Dulce Nombre de Maria para las mugeres de
dicha Ciudad de Gûchen.
V. 18. Quinta Cabecera Santo Thomàs de Villanueva..."

And provides a list of baptized people: "LISTA DE LOS BAUTIZADOS en eftas Misiones de N. Padre San Aguftin de efte Imperio de China, delde Marzo de 1760. hafta Marzo de 1761. MISSION DEL SUR, Ciudad de Chao king. 'A Lô Lucia, de quince años... à Chung Pablo, de trece años... à Yen Rita, de nueve años... a Kao Mathèò, de quarenta y un años..."

Palau, 184003. OCLC, 20140232.

30-The first music by a composer in the New World, printed in the New World



Navarro, Juan. Liber in quo quatuor passiones Christi Domini continentur. 1604. Mexico. Diego López Dávalos. Folio. [4], 105 leaves on heavy paper. Near contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in ink, somewhat faded, remnants of ties. Title page illustration mounted in facsimile, moderate worming occasionally affecting text, minor dampstaining, lacking illustrated final leaf, edges tinted red; early inscription on title page, early inscriptions on title page and final leaf.

18,000 \$

First edition, rare and important for several reasons, this is the oldest music composed in the New World, the aim of which was to preach to the Native Population; it is also the only book on music printed in the 17th century in Mexico.

This work 'has the distinction of being the first published book of music in the Americas of entirely original works' (M. Werner, *Concise Encyclopedia of Mexico*, London: Taylor & Francis, 2015, p. 513) and the plain song 'which makes up this book is the oldest printed music composed in the New World' (JCB Library, *Music in Colonial America: An exhibition opened at the John Carter Brown Library, November 14 1975*, Providence, RI, 1975, p. 21).

It is discussed at length in Stevenson's "Music in Aztec & Inca Territory," pages 193-8. He notes that it was "designed for use in Indian missionary parishes under mendicant supervision" as evidenced by the endorsements Navarro secured, and was "the last Mexican publication to be printed in Gothic type." Spanish colonial authorities continued the Aztec law practice of exempting singers and painters from paying tribute because of their service to the community in preserving the memory of past glories. As a result, the singers attached to the many Mexican temples passed easily into Christian service and the issue 'of so big a book, consisting entirely of music, as did Juan Navarro's 210-page *Liber in quo quatuor passiones ...*, reflects glory not merely on the Spaniard who compiled the music but also on the native tradition of choirs that created a public for such a book' (Robert M. Stevenson, *Music in Aztec and Inca Territory*, University of California Press, 2023, p. 8).

HS RARE BOOKS

The dealer Lathrop Harper, who handled a copy in 1968, believed this to be “the first music by a New World composer printed in the New World.”

A plainsong Passion account, with Latin text and musical notation of black square notes printed on red lines, designed to instruct the indigenous populations of Mexico into the Christian faith. It was composed by Navarro, based on the four Gospels, while at the Franciscan order’s Tlatelolco establishment in order to make them easily available to friars and native scholars.

The composer, also known as Juan Navarro Gaditanus (circa 1550-1610), was a Franciscan monk from Cádiz who wrote this setting of the four passions while in Michoacán.

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Illustrated title page and other illustrations, music leaves printed artfully in red and black.

BNM, Washington Univ. (not calling for an illustration at the end like this copy), Texas Christian Univ. (calling for the last leaf with an illustration, the only copy registered as having sold at auction, Swann 2019), Texas Austin (Benson, calling for the illustrated leaf), Huntington, Indiana, Morgan, University of Notre Dame, DIBAM, BL (defective), ITES.

Medina, Mexico 218; Palau 188254; Sabin 52112.

31-First edition of the first of Nieremberg's compilation of Jesuit missionaries' biographies



Nieremberg, Juan Eusebio. Ideas de virtud en algunos Claros Varones de la Compañia de Jesus. 1643. Madrid. Maria de Quiñones. Folio, (280 x 196 mm). Engraved frontispiece, 6 ff., 804 pp. Contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink, ties as fragments, text block re-attached, else entirely genuine condition. A fine, fresh, and tall copy; about 20 ff. with restored worm-hole, touching some letters, hardly perceptible.

4,000 \$

First edition. This is the first of a series of 4 groups of biographies of Jesuits compiled by Father Nieremberg, each independent and with different titles, and complete in itself, this is one is arguably the most significant for the biographies included in it. It is a compendium of the lives, explorations, travels, discoveries, and evolution of the Jesuits, during the period of their most significant expansion. "This work having been published at different periods during the space of almost a century... The interest of the work,

excluding some 'jesuitical chaff', is not inferior to its rarity, as it contains accounts of many early voyages to the Indies, not elsewhere to be found" (Sabin). Dedicated to Ines de Guzman, Marquis of Alcañizes. Most copies do not contain the rare engraved frontispiece, showing members of the Order being handed a Cross by Jesus Christ, with Saint Loyola receiving it, flanked by his succeeding Generals.

It contains the biographies of some of the first Jesuits to travel the East and West Indies, including: Ignacio de Azevedo -martyred in Brazil with 39 companions-, Francisco Perez Godoy -one of Azevedo's 39 companions-, Pedro Diaz and eleven Jesuits martyred on the way to Brazil with Azevedo, Joseph of Anchieta -the Apostle of Brazil, who spent 44 years with the Indians, Gaspar Barceo -who worked mainly in India-, Pedro Carnicio "Hammer of the Heretics", Mateo Ricci -one of the first to visit China, and of remarkably importance for the history and progress of the Order in the region-, Juan Nuñez Barreto (worked in Tetuan, Morocco, outstanding for his work amongst Muslims). Begins with the biographies the first Generals of the Order: Ignacio de Loyola, Diego Lainez, and Francisco de Borja, with their efforts to give the Society a place in the Vatican and permission to evangelize abroad, in the newly discovered lands.

Sabin, 55269.

32-First edition of the first scientific book published in Havana, and the most profusely illustrated book published in Havana in the 18th century

Parra, Antonio. Descripción de diferentes piezas de Historia Natural de las mas del ramo marítimo representadas en setenta y cinco láminas. 1787. Habana. Imprenta de la Capitanía General. 4to, (198 x 143 mm). 1 [blank], 1 ff., 4 pp., 195 pp., 3 ff., 75 plates, 2 of which are folded. Contemporary calf, probably a Cuban binding, spine flat, tooled in gilt, a little rubbed. Excellent example, very clean and fresh, plate 7 bound upside down, light scattered foxing spots, very fresh and clean.

35,000 \$

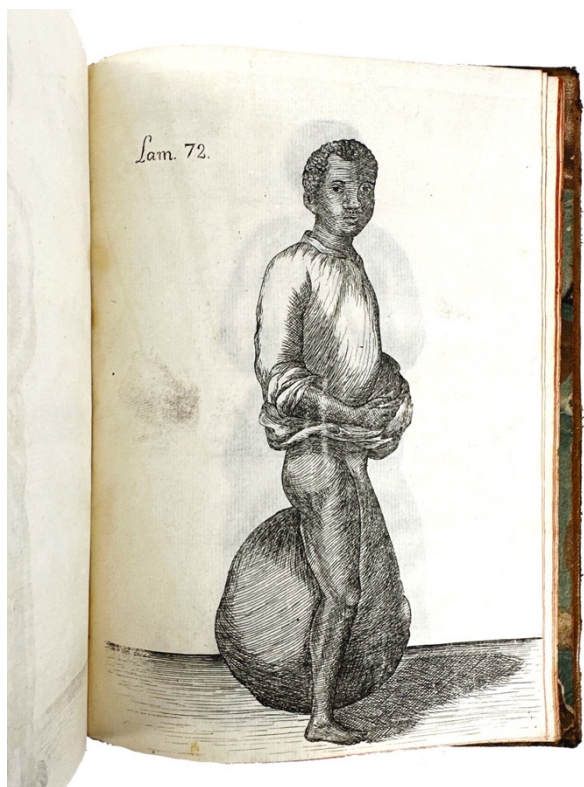
First edition, the first scientific book published in Havana, the first illustrated book published in Havana with plates made by a Cuban-born artist, and certainly the most profusely illustrated at that time, here housed in the contemporary Cuban binding and in exceptional condition.

“The book’s plates account for nearly one half of the island’s production of printed images in the eighteenth century” (Princeton’s catalogue entry).

“One of the earliest specimens of printing in Havana, and contains the first copper-plates engraved in Cuba” (Sabin).

The 75 full page plates are made by Parra’s son, Manuel Antonio Parra y Munoz, born in Cuba, and represent fishes, crustacea, geology and human deformities, specifically a black slave with a hernia, he has recently been identified as Domingo Fernandez, and is one of the first Caribbean slaves to be portrayed in a printed source. The 75 plates are a substantial portion of the engravings published in Havana in the 18th century, and are certainly the most beautiful ones.

Little is known before Parra’s voyage to Cuba, except that he enlisted in the Spanish Army and that he travelled to Cuba in 1763 under the command of Funes de Villalpando for the return of the Island to Spanish control from the English, following the Treaty of Versailles in which Florida was given to England. His naturalist labor in the country led him to build a collection of natural history - namely- marine specimens collected by him, which he exhibited in Havana in custom made furniture; his collection was later partially acquired by the King of Spain following the author’s trip to Spain (1788) to present this book, and the



recommendation of the Director of the Gabinete de Historia Natural of Madrid, Jose Clavijo. The plates have no scientific names, probably a consequence of Parra's lack of academic training as naturalist. Parra continued to collect and send seeds to Madrid and Aranjuez in the 1790's.

"[S]e considera hoy como el primer trabajo científico publicado en la isla. Antonio Parra acopiaba piezas de fosiles, moluscos y peces secos que encontraba a la orilla del mar, y las trasladaba a su domicilio con la ayuda de un criado, construyendo asi la colección que luego presentaría al publico bajo la forma de libro de exhibición publica. Para el trabajo de ilustración grafica de la obra, Parra recurrio a la valiosa colaboración de su hijo de dieciséis años, quien se hizo cargo del grabado de las laminas y de las investigaciones y lecturas que requería su

efectuación técnica... [Parra] mando a construir muebles de caoba 'trabajadas al estilo del pais' para exponer su colección, habiendo consultado 'a varios maestros carpinteros'. Parra escribirá luego a la corte de España señalando que acopiaba ejemplares de especies en cajas de caoba" Jorge Pavez Ojeda, *Lecturas de un código afrocubano. Naturalismo, etiopismo y universalismo en el libro de José Antonio Aponte (La Habana, Circa 1760-1812)*, Revista del departamento de Historia de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de los Andes, Septiembre - Diciembre 2011).

"Antonio Parra, de cuya vida se tienen pocos datos (se desconoce, por ejemplo, la fecha de su muerte), era un portugués nacido en 1739 en Tavira y establecido en La Habana alrededor de 1763 que había iniciado una colección de «producciones naturales» de Cuba. Dávila le envió una carta el 3 de septiembre de 1778, de la que el destinatario acusó recibo en su contestación desde La Habana en marzo de 1779. El interés inicial de Parra era la ictiofauna pero, a instancias de Dávila, comenzó a recolectar también crustáceos decápodos, esponjas y corales." (Almazán, Javier Ignacio. (2017). *La colección histórica de esponjas del Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales: 1771-1939*. Graellsia. 73. 060. 10.3989.)

The work ends with a description of the medical case of a black African from Congo named Domingo Fernandez, illustrated with 3 plates.

Palau, 213307; Sabin, 58835.

33-First edition of one of the first and rarest Spanish 16th century works on arithmetic's

Pérez de Moya, Juan. Libro segundo de arithmetica que trata de proporción, y regla de tres y monedas, pesos antiguos, con otras cosas tocantes al arte menor y mayor. 1557. Salamanca. Juan Canova. 8vo, (140 x 88 mm). 87 ff., 1 ff. (colophon), 1 ff. at end with a contemporary manuscript inscription, numerous geometrical woodcuts in text. Fine nineteenth century calf, spine with title and decorative devices in gilt, boards ruled in gilt, gilt dentelles, mottled pastedowns, all edges tinted red, blind supralibros of Stirling-Maxwell to covers. Lightly toned, minor inconsequential foxing, overall very good.

22,000 \$

First edition, one of the rarest 16th century Spanish books on arithmetics, by one of Spain's most renowned authors, Perez de Moya, known in two other copies only, none of which in the United States, and of two that are complete.

The *Libro segundo de arithmetica* deals with algebra a year before his *Compendio de la Regla de la Cosa o Arte Mayor* (Burgos, 1558), which is currently believed to be the second work on algebra after Marco Aurei's *Libro primero de aritmética algebraica*, published in Valencia in 1552. It also deals with the assaying of gold and silver (pp48v - 59r), a subject of great practical importance in a period when New World mines yielded large amounts of gold and silver for Spain. It is one of the earliest texts in Spanish on this topic. He also deals with the accounting practices of companies and the use of geometry for measuring terrain.

History of publication of books by Perez de Moya:

The first recorded work that Pérez de Moya published was the *Libro de cuenta, que tracta de las quatro reglas generales de aritmética, práctica, por números enteros, y quebrados, y de reducciones de monedas* (1554, Toledo, by Juan Ferrer). In the dedication of the *Libro segundo de arithmetica*, which is addressed to Diego de Benavides, Perez de Moya claims that he had previously dedicated other books on "aritmética" to the Conde de Santiesteban del Puerto, there are however no

HS RARE BOOKS

records of these works. The *Libro de cuenta* is today the only known work by Moya printed before the *Libro segundo de arithmetica*.



Provenance: William Stirling-Maxwell, his bookplate on front pastedown.

Extremely rare: only 2 library copies traced, one at the Biblioteca Pública del Estado, Mahón (copy lacking title page and described as 'muy deteriorado'), and the Biblioteca Central.

IB 14634; Ruiz Fidalgo, Salamanca 481. Not in Palau. Not in OCLC, not in Smith Rara arithmetica.

Garza Merino, Sonia, 'El Tratado de matemáticas de Juan Pérez de Moya en la imprenta', in López-Vidriero M^a Luisa and Cátedra, Pedro M.(Eds), La Memoria de los Libros Estudios sobre la historia del escrito y de la lectura en Europa y América, Salamanca, Instituto de Historia del Libro y la Lectura Fundación Duques de Soria Fundación

Germán Sánchez Ruipérez, 2004, vol I, pp.435-462, p. 437 note 3.

34-Bound in contemporary Spanish Mudejar style bindings, one of the first Spanish works to adhere to the Ptolemaic geographical vision of the World



Perez de Valentia, Jacob (1408-1490). *Commentaria in psalmos*. 6 September 1484. Valencia. Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba. Two volumes, median folio (336 x 235mm). 397 ff. (of 400, without three blanks). Contemporary Spanish brown blindstamped morocco, clasps and brass catchplates, edges saffron, remains of paper label on spine, formerly chained, lacking one clasp, worming and scrapes to boards, corners chipped, one spine panel gone. Some dampstaining and spotting mostly at ends, some worming in text, a repaired tear affecting text on one leaf.

95,000 \$

First edition of a cosmographically-relevant Spanish work, apparently the first published in Spain to adhere to the Ptolemaic theory of the world, printed at the first press established Valencia (Spain), in a fine strictly contemporary Spanish “Mudejar” style binding.

The defense of the Ptolemaic model was a groundbreaking novelty for the development of European cartography, it allowed explorers like Columbus to believe in the feasibility of voyages employing different routes. This text includes “the first outright recognition of the clash between the physics of the Aristotelian scholastics and the mathematical geography of Ptolemy derived from astronomy” (Mayer and Haase), defending the rationality of the Ptolemaic model in light of discoveries by explorers and navigators.

Jacob Perez of Valencia was an Augustinian theologian who wrote several commentaries on books of the Bible; this one engages both with Christian sources and rabbinical literature on the Psalms. Perez’s discussion of the world of the Psalms blends Biblical citations with Ptolemaic geography to explain the locations of places like the Garden of Eden in light of scientific knowledge. This copy is the issue printed entirely by Cordoba, matching the BMC collation.

“No work published during the Renaissance was to so revolutionize the science of mathematical geography. Known in Portugal from at least 1484, and in all probability in Spain at the time of the Juntas, Ptolemy’s work was apparently ignored by the Spanish cosmographers, who do not seem to have been aware of the incompatibility between its basic theoretical tenets and the pseudo-aristotelian doctrina of Paul de Burgos, which they so obediently followed. In contrast to the

pseudo-aristotelian theory of late medieval scholastic science, according to which the earth-oikumene emerged like an island out of the water, Ptolemy declared that 'the continuous surface of the earth and of the seas forms one sphere, whose centre is the same as that of the celestial bodies'. Columbus seems to have followed this

view himself, for according to Las Casas, '... since all the water and the earth in the world made up one sphere [...] Columbus believed that it was possible to circumnavigate it from east to west'...

A recognition of the clash between the two theories of the relationship between earth and water, the pseudo-aristotelian on the one hand, and the Ptolemaic on the other, appears clearly in the work of a Spaniard, Jacob Perez de Valencia... he comes out resolutely in favour of the Ptolemaic theory, as opposed to the pseudo-aristotelian...

There is nothing to show that Perez' Ptolemaic critique of the pseudo-aristotelian doctrine was known in Portugal in the fifteenth century, nor did the Spanish cosmographers of the Juntas of 1486-7 and of 1491 seem to have been aware of it in view of their reiterated defense of Paul de Burgos, but the critique did indeed exist and it came from a thinker inside the Iberian peninsula." (Randles, W. G. L. "The Evaluation of Columbus' 'India' Project by

Portuguese and Spanish Cosmographers in the Light of the Geographical Science of the Period." *Imago Mundi* 42 (1990): 50-64).

"The Lehman map copies the innovative orientation of the Mauro and Este maps... The purpose of Perez' treatise *Commentaria in Psalmos* was to integrate the content of Ptolemy's *Geographia* with biblical text. Using Psalm 103 as a base, he wrote about the structure of the medieval *oikoumene* in terms of its mountains and valleys. Perez' description of the mountains of the earth is taken from Ptolemy... He postulated that Eden was located at the top of the "Mountain of the Moon". The highest point of the range bordering Africa and extending to the southern shore of the Indian Ocean..." (Dixon, Laurinda S. "Giovanni Di Paolo's Cosmology." *The Art Bulletin* 67, no. 4 (1985): 604-13).

Provenance: from the collection of Elaine and Alexandre Rosenberg.

HR 12597; BMC X 17; IBE 4416; Goff P-276; ISTC ip00276000. See Reinhold Meyer and Wolfgang Haase, *European Images of the Americas and the Classical Tradition* (2011), pp.41-3.



35-The most complete view of San Francisco ever made – a Cinematic Precursor

[San Francisco] Muybridge, Eadweard. Panorama of San Francisco From California St. Hill. 1877. [San Francisco]. 4to folding case, photo measures 218,4 x 18,7 cm. folded into an 11-part photographic panorama comprising original albumen prints, mounted on 11 leaves of buff paper, mounted to a single piece of linen, folded into quarto burgundy pebbled cloth covers, as issued, stamped in gilt. All 11 panels of the panorama exhibiting gorgeous uniform tonality and detail. Without the key photograph, which was separately copyrighted (11 August 1877), sometimes found with the panorama. Some minor edge and corner wear to covers, small separation along center of spine, and minor silverfishing to edges of front boards. A beautiful, near fine example, with the photographs as fresh and sharp as could be desired.

49,500 \$

An iconic photographic panorama of San Francisco by arguably the most technically gifted, historically significant photographer of 19th century California. This photograph, here in a beautiful example, unfolds to seven-plus feet and fully embodies Muybridge's technical and aesthetic virtuosity, the panorama is a superb visual record of the bustling 19th century West Coast metropolis, and stands as a remarkable technical achievement. This panorama helped spawn Muybridge's interest in progressive motion and sequential imaging, laying the groundwork for the great series of stop-motion photographs of people and animals in motion that he produced later on: Muybridge invented the zoopraxiscope, a forerunner of the motion picture machine.

Muybridge captured this panorama from the vantage point of the central tower of Mark Hopkins's unfinished Nob Hill home at the corner of California and Mason streets - some "381 feet above the ordinary high tide." This was when Nob Hill was still known as California Street Hill. The photographic work was made sometime between May 23 and July 3 (probably on a Monday, as people can be seen doing their wash), during a period of approximately five hours, as evidenced by the shifting shadows in the panorama. Muybridge began in late morning with the view towards the south-west (now plate 10 of the panorama) and moved in a clockwise direction (proceeding through plates 11 and 1-9), moving the camera away from the sun. By mid-afternoon, when he made his final view (plate 9), the sun had moved 90-degrees. The resulting sweeping view, from 381 feet and

encompassing 50 miles in length and 15 miles in width, constituted the most complete view of the city that had ever been made. Originally published by Morse's Gallery, the panorama was first announced on July 11, 1877 in the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

The panorama is absolutely striking in detail and scope, depicting a booming San Francisco comprising a quarter of a million residents. Spiraling cathedrals speckle the mostly man-made landscape of townhouses that are now associated with the city. Such minute details as signage and laundry hanging on the rooftops of buildings in the distance are clearly discernable. Dirt roads and construction are evident in many of the panels, showing the expansion of the city. Masted sailing ships record San Francisco's status as an important West Coast port. In the present example the clock of St. Mary's Church in the fifth panel reads almost 5:30. Rebecca Solnit has pointed out that only a few examples of the panorama incorporate this late afternoon image, as most show the clock reading 1:45 pm. In the present 5:30 version "the shadows are deeper, and the tide has changed so that the ships in the harbor have shifted and one more has sailed in". Solnit has written extensively on how his panoramic work presages his proto-cinematic motion studies.

"The only actual photographic record of San Francisco of that period in almost its entirety that we possess" (Thomas W. Streeter).

Rarity: fine examples of Muybridge's panorama are getting increasingly difficult to find in the market. Streeter suggested the estimated number of copies produced to be from 50 to 100. The mid 20th century Chicago bookseller Wright Howes accorded the panorama a respectable "b" rating in his idiosyncratic hierarchy of rarity (i.e. "mildly rare").

Muybridge also produced a larger mammoth plate panorama of San Francisco, re-photographing the view from California Street Hill about a year later. The mammoth plate panorama is virtually unobtainable as only nine examples are extant, mostly in institutional collections. The present smaller version, also quite rare, predates the mammoth plate panorama.

Harris & Sandweiss, Eadweard Muybridge and the Photographic Panorama of San Francisco, 1850-1880, 31. Solnit, River of Shadows: Eadweard Muybridge and the Technological Wild West [UK title: Motion Studies: Eadweard Muybridge and the Technological Wild West], pages 155-162 and passim. Kurutz, California Books Illustrated with Original Photographs, 1856-1890: 33. Margolis & Sandweiss, To Delight the Eye 16. Howes M926 ("b"). Streeter Sale 2961.

36-An extensively annotated copy of this 16th-Century chronicle of the life of Alfonso XI, King of Castile and Leon

[**Sánchez de Valladolid, Fernan (attributed to)**]. Crónica del muy esclarecido príncipe y rey don Alfonso el Onceno deste nombre de los reyes que reinaron en

Castilla y en León, padre que fue del rey don Pedro. January, 1551. Valladolid. Sebastián Martínez. Folio, (295 × 195 mm). 1 ff. (title), II-CLXXXVI ff. (numerous errors in the pagination), followed by 4 manuscript leaves. Mid 20th century brown calf, faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in blind, lettered in gilt, in protective case. A densely annotated and underlined copy, with the faults associated with such intense readership, some damp to lower margins, the printed licence leaf has some loss of text which has been re-supplied in manuscript as part of an old repair, occasional oxidation of the ink of the inscriptions, the last four pages with four manuscript added leaves with lower right corner lost, last leave washed, with the lower and upper margin restored causing loss of a few letters restored in pen.

12,000 \$

First edition, an exceptional densely annotated copy with corrections and commentaries from the 16th and 17th centuries, a remarkable example of the work methodology of Spanish historiography in the modern

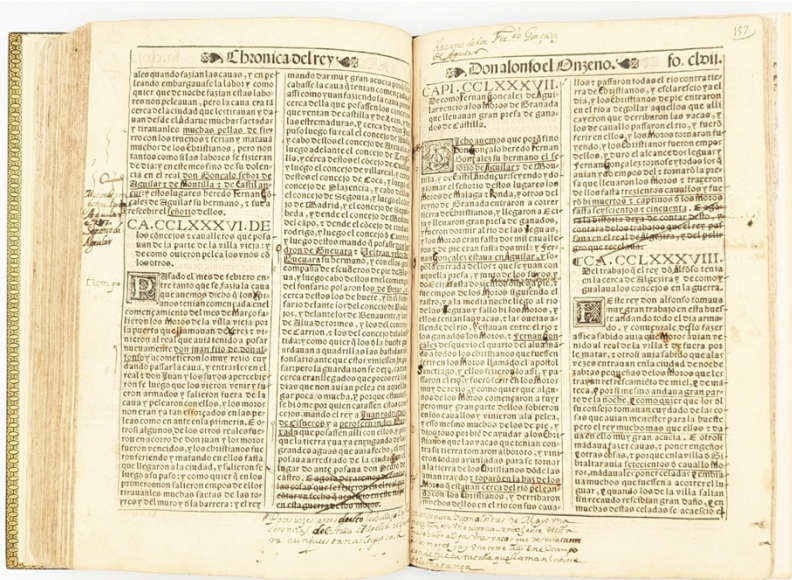
age. The work is a chronicle of the reign of Alfonso XI of Castilla and Leon, reprinted numerous times over the course of the 16th century due to the high popularity it was favored with (1563, 1595 and 1597).

The work is an important part of the genre of chronicles of the kings of Castile, it constitutes one of the main sources of the so-called general chronicles of Spain, especially after Alfonso X the Wise. Alfonso ruled his kingdoms first as a minor in 1312 and then directly from 1325, when he came of age until in 1350 he succumbed to the Black Death while besieging the Nasrids at the Siege of Gibraltar. Father of Pedro el Cruel and himself also reputed for his use of violence, his reign was notable for its strengthening of royal power and the advances made in the Christian Reconquest of Spain.

The annotations: this copy is profusely annotated throughout the volume with corrections to the text and additions of marginal comments and notes, made in three distinct hands spanning from the 16th to the 18th centuries, with the earliest



annotations, which are mostly in Castilian and occasionally in Latin, being the most expansive and copious.



The nature of these additions suggest that their composer was a highly educated and well-connected person who was correcting the volume perhaps with a view to producing a new edition or to provide a corrected version of an entirely different work. This annotator shows himself as very knowledgeable on the Medieval chronicles of the kings of Castile and regularly cites 16th century authors such as Jerónimo de Zurita (1512-1580), André de Resende (1498-1573) and Pedro Mexía (1497-1551). In all, it is certain that these annotations were

made towards the end of the 16th century or at the very beginning of the 17th.

The second annotator, likely from the first half of the 17th century (he is identifiable through his reference to other authors of the period), shows himself to be as rigorous in approach and knowledgeable as the first, whilst certain linguistic characteristics suggests he is of Catalan origin. A final annotator in the 18th century adds only minor changes and comments. Overall, the substantial modification of the published text by these anonymous annotators enriches the work considerably and provides a valuable avenue for further future scholarship.

Although we could not identify neither writer, the first is a character who has carried out -by editorial order?- a meticulous task of "amending" the copy.

The amendment and commentary tasks to which both writers have submitted this copy could be related to more ambitious initiatives than simple annotation by private readers. We put forward two hypotheses: that the annotations were to be used for a project of a new corrected edition of the chronicle, which would explain the typographical corrections; or that the task of "amending" the copy could be related to using the chronicle as a source for a new historiographical work.

Provenance: Luis Cervera Vera, offered with a Spanish export license.

Adams A-737; Brunet I 1879; Graesse II 142/3; Palau 64896; Sabin 56336; Salvá 288.

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

[Ship building] Romero Fernandez de Landa, Joseph. Reglamenteo de maderas necesarias para la fabrica de los baxeles del Rey, y demas atenciones de sus arsenales y departamentos. 1784. Madrid. Joaquin de Ibarra. Folio, (345 x 255 mm). (1) ff., XXIV pp, (1) f, 18 ff, (2) ff, 19-37 ff, (2) ff, 38-54 ff., (2) ff, 55-65 ff, (2) ff, 66-71 ff., (1) f, 72-74 ff, (1) f, 75-77 ff., plus 79 numbered plates (4 folding, 3 bound in as #76) and one additional plate facing p. II in the prelims. Contemporary Spanish red morocco, boards with interlacing gilt fillet, spine with two lettering pieces and

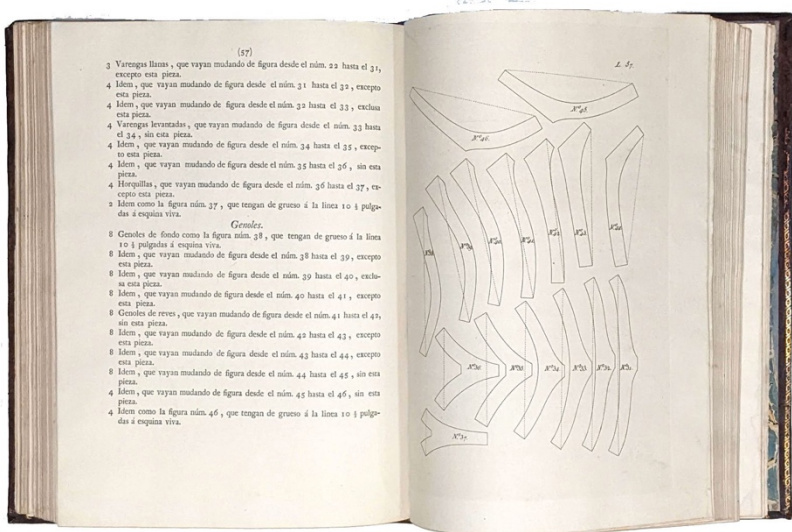
raised bands forming compartments tooled in gilt, boards with large scratches, spine renewed preserving original spine, one lettering piece heavily restored, a little soiled. Light occasional foxing, but overall a very fresh and clean copy, title page with contemporary ownership inscription.

10,000 \$

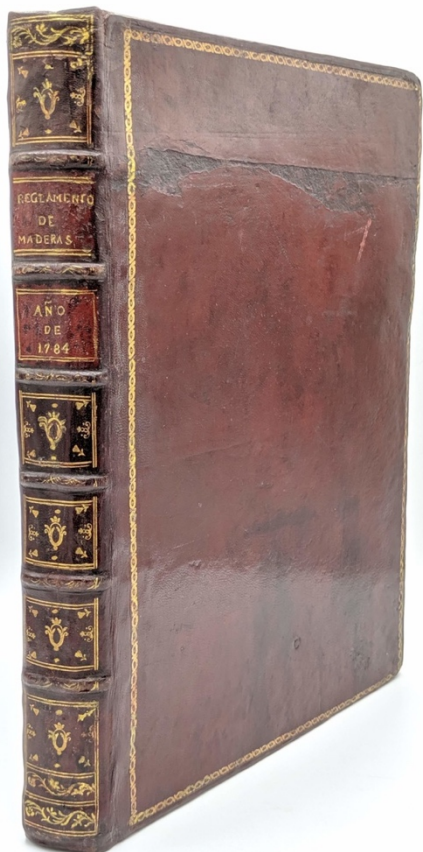
First edition of one of the most detailed and profusely illustrated books of shipbuilding of the 18th century in Europe and the most significant in Spanish. Fernández de

Landa highlighted the importance of the timbers and its sizes for the construction of the ships using striking illustrations to elucidate the whole process with the artistic appearance a modern designed complex jigsaw. Furthermore, as the Biographical Dictionary of the Royal Academy of History states, he introduced 'a fundamental novelty with regard to the previous Reglamentos, 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'.

The Reglamenteo de Maderas was lavishly printed by Joaquín de Ibarra, the foremost Spanish printer of the 18th century, on strong paper. In view of the secrecy of its content, few copies of the Reglamentos must have been printed because it was destined only for a very small number of Spanish officials. Romero Fernández de Landa was a disciple of the Spanish explorer Jorge Juan who had spied on shipbuilding techniques of the British in Chatham shipyard and had enticed some of its engineers to work for the Spanish arsenals. In 1782 Fernández de Landa became the chief engineer of the Spanish fleet. From Jorge Juan he learned the shipbuilding techniques of the British and the French techniques from the French



naval engineer Francisco Gautier, author of a Reglamento de maderas (1769), who worked for the Spanish king. He combined both techniques in the many warships he designed, including the 112-gunships “El Principe de Asturias” and the “Santa Ana”, both of which saw action in Trafalgar. ‘El Principe de Asturias’ was the flagship of the Spanish admiral Federico Gravina.



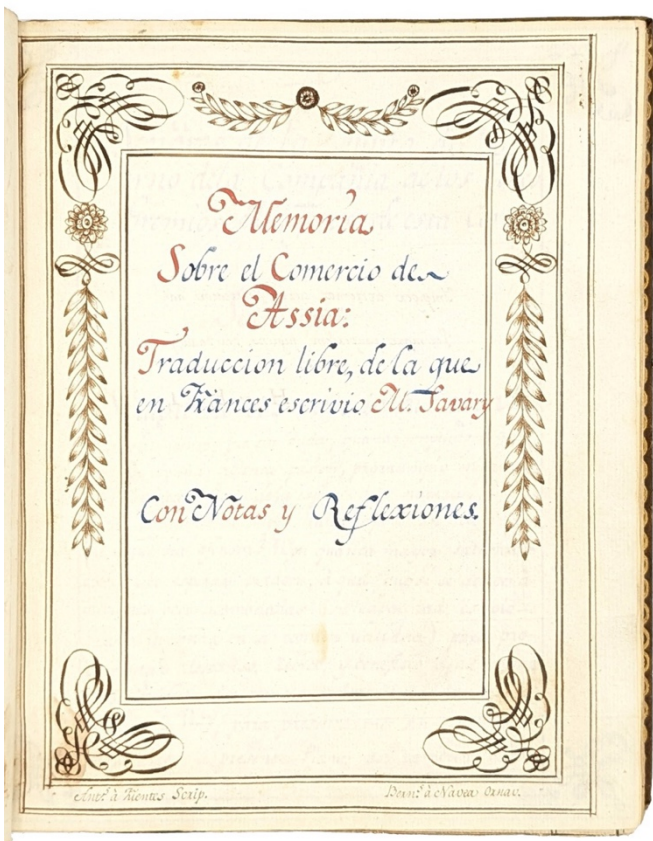
“Printed the year before Joaquin Ibarra's death, the Reglamento is a fine example of the famous printer's typographical art... The neatness and precision of his type and layout are especially evident in the many tables in this work, which give dimensions for all the wooden members for five sizes of warship, ranging from a hundred cannon to a small frigate. A separate section is devoted to the construction of masts and oars. The numerous beautifully engraved plates show simply the plan of each element with a dotted line marking the axis of the timber. A remarkably elegant technological book.” (Kenneth Nebenzahl, 1982, 3,800 \$).

Fernandez de Landa was naval engineer for the Royal Spanish Navy and a close friend to navigator and explorer Jorge Juan.

Provenance: title page with contemporary ownership inscription “Secretaria de la Carpinteria General de Cartagena”; Libreria Bardon, Madrid; offered with a Spanish export license.

Palau 277494.

38-Spanish Commerce in Asia and the Pacific in the 18th Century



[Spanish commerce in Asia] [Cinco Gremios Mayores de Madrid]. Memoria sobre el comercio de Assia: Traducción libre, de la que en Frances escribió M. Savary. Con notas y reflexiones. Second half of the 18th century. 4to. ff. 102, 37, 8, presentation manuscript in a neat hand and with decorative embellishments throughout, in black, blue and red ink. Contemporary calf with a gilt border, spine gilt in six compartments, edges worn.

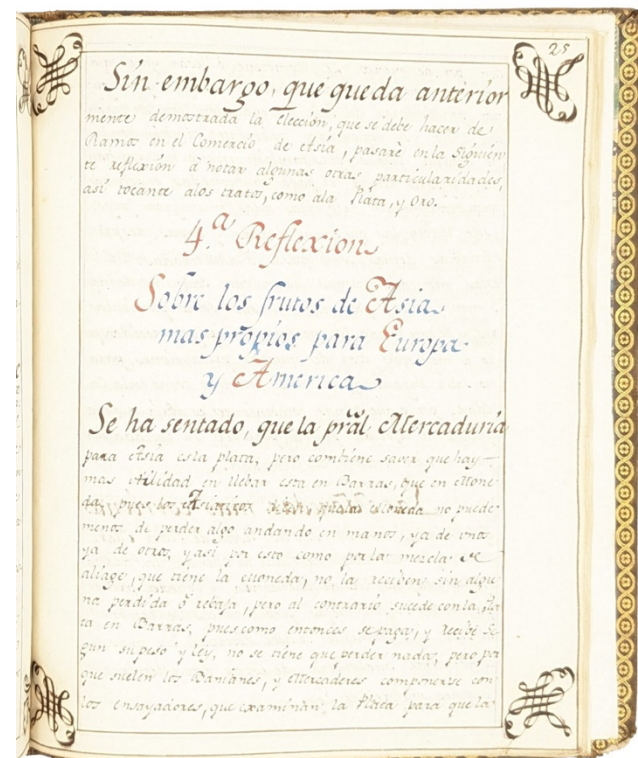
30,000 \$

A contemporary presentation manuscript of a Spanish treatise on trade and commerce in Asia and the Pacific, focusing largely on Southeast Asia, China, Japan, Korea and Pacific America, which offers an illuminating insight into the nature of Spanish commercial activity in these regions. It is dedicated to the Governing Council of the *Cinco Gremios Mayores de Madrid*, a powerful commercial company, perhaps by an author working for

the company with the idea of promoting this body's ambitions to expand and dominate Spanish trade in Asia and between Asia and America in the second half of the 18th century.

The treatise includes six 'Reflexiones' which offer practical and up-to-date advice on the state of trade in Asia at that time, methods for participating in that trade and the conditions necessary to underpin it in America, the locations on the northwest coast of America in which to establish warehouses and where to establish factories for trading between Asia and Manila, on navigation between America and Asia, on the Asian products most suitable for Europe and America and the instructions with which factors and ship captains should be issued. There is also a representation made to the Spanish king on the best means by which to promote such enterprises. A section labelled as 'Notas' consists of a first person account of experiences of the trade, divided into reflections which comment on the difficulties of Dutch and English merchants in the region, suggest that American fabrics and spices would be most useful in this trade so that it would be best to link American with Asian commerce, reflects on some of the difficulties in the enterprise and describes its most lucrative branches as well as the benefits. It written by an unknown but well-informed author who notes that it is derived from

the work of 'M. Savary', probably Jacques Savary des Brûlons' and Louis Philémon Savary's *Dictionnaire universel de commerce* (1723–1730).



'The first half of the eighteenth century saw the growth and development of one of the most important business groups of the Spanish Empire, the *Cinco Gremios Mayores*... born from the association of Madrid's five most important merchant guilds (*gremios*, hence the name in Spanish: 'five major guilds'), namely silk, canvas, jewellery, broadcloth and spices... The *Cinco Gremios Mayores*' real aim here was simply to use Honduras as a springboard towards the countries that really interested it: Mexico and Peru... during the 1750s, the *Cinco Gremios Mayores* was able to multiply its chances of participating in the colonial trade and extend its area of influence in America, soon making the leap to the Philippines' (Torres Sánchez, 'In the Shadow of Power: Monopolist Entrepreneurs... Leiden: Brill, 2014, pp. 264–267).

From 1776, the company would begin trading in the Philippines sending agents first to Manila and then Guangzhou (Canton) in 1779. When the Royal Philippines Company was incorporated in 1785, the *Cinco Gremios* was amongst the most notable stakeholders. Intended to integrate commerce between America and Asia, 'The company also facilitated trade between Manila and the Guangdong port city of China... To sell goods in Manila, the company was allowed to go toward South America for embarking goods.' (Rie Takagaki, 'Bilbao Merchant and Their Trade in the Eighteenth Century... Singapore: Palgrave, 2021, p. 153).

The introduction contains the establishments, scales, factories and houses of commerce that European powers (namely Portuguese, English and Dutch) have in the East Indies, and the trade between those and Europe, India, Batavia, China, Molucas, Japan, Siam, Java, etc., with the goods that are traded (silk, cloths, cotton, metals, diamonds, etc.).

While the title page notes that 'Ants. à Fuentes Scrip.', it is likely that Antonio Fuentes was the copyist of this particular presentation copy rather than the author. No other copies of this text have been located, either published or unpublished.

39-Rare compendium of Spanish knowledge on horses, their care, beauty and infirmities

Suarez, Alonso. Recopilación de los más famosos autores griegos y latinos que trataro[n] de la excele[n]cia y generaci[ó]n de los cavallos. Y assimismo como se han de doctrinar y curar sus enfermedades. Y también de las mulas y su generación. 1564. Toledo. Miguel Ferrer. Folio, (292 x 205 mm). 4 ff., CXCIII ff. (i.e. 188 ff., skips the collation of 65 to 68 and 147) 3 ff. Eighteenth century calf, flat spine, with red lettering piece, tooled in gilt, somewhat worn. Paper strip pasted on lower margin of title page to obscure what appears to be a contemporary signature and to add a -probably- 18th century ownership mark "Baldin de Riera[?]", some occasional damp stains, a few repairs to index leaves, somewhat toned, generally very good.

12,000 \$

First edition of this extremely rare Spanish compendium of various classical and modern sources on horses, aimed fundamentally at their veterinary and care; no copy has ever appeared on the market according to Rare Book Hub, and only a handful of copies in institutions worldwide. The Recopilación is divided in two parts, the first contains the work of Pietro Crecentino, which

deals with the nature and diseases of horses, a fragment of Manuel Diaz' early Spanish treatise on horses, and an anonymous work on the beauty of horses; the second part includes "De la medicina doctrina y generación de los cavallos de Absirto y de Hierocles y otros autores griegos que Joan Roelio tradujo del griego en latín" and the "Libro de Hippitria o historia y medicina de cavallos de Laurencio Rusio".

The book is rare, and long thought to be amongst the first of its class in the Spanish language (in reality it is the Diez which is the first), in the 1950's the Yale Gazette says "By one of those coincidences which make a librarian's life continually exciting, two volumes were presented to us on December 14, 1949, from widely different sources. Mrs. Samuel Milbank presented a copy of what is believed to be the first book in Spanish on the horse. The title page reads Recopilacio de los mas famosos autores Griegos y Latinos que trataro de la excelecia y generacio de los cauallos. The folio volume is by Alonso Suarez and was published in Toledo in 1564" (D. G. W. "HORSES." The Yale University Library Gazette 24, no. 4 (1950): 182-182).



Chapters are:

Libro de Pedro Crecentino : en el qual se trata de la naturaleza, generación, doctrina y enfermedades de los cavallos;

Prosiguese adelante De las mulas algunas cosas que son necessarias saber, sacadas del tractado que escrivio Manuel Díaz, y otros varones excelentes;

Libro del excelentissimo philosopho, y muy experimentado capitan Xenophon : en el qual trata del arte militar dela cavalleria y quales han de ser los cavallos y el buen cavallero para la guerra;

Libro segundo de la medicina, doctrina y generación de los cavallos de Absirto, Herocles;

Libro segundo de la medicina de cavallos de Absirto, Herocles;

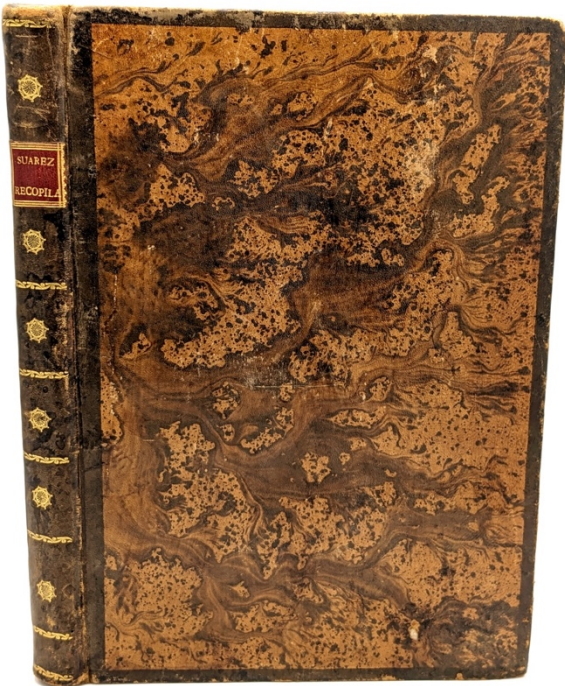
Hippiatria o historia y medicina de cavallos de Laurencio Rusio.

Extremely rare, according to OCLC, we locate copies at the British Library, the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and Universidad de Valencia, only two copies reside in the United States, at Yale and

Michigan State University.

Provenance: private collection; offered with a Spanish export license.

Palau, 323185.





40-Extremely rare monumental wall manuscript map of New Granada, 1816, by Talledo y Rivera

Talledo y Rivera, Vicente de. Mapa Coro Grafyco del Nuevo Reino de Granada que comprehende desde los quatro Grados de Latitud Norte hasta la costa, de la Mar del Norte. Construido sobre los mejores Observaciones Astronomicas, modernas Noticias y Operac[ione]s Trigonometricas. 1816. [Bogotá]. Large manuscript folding map in six separate sheets (I: 180 x 75.5 cm; II: 182 x 69.5 cm; III: 178 x 70 cm; IV: 168 x 75 cm; V: 169 x 78 cm; VI: 168.5 x 76 cm). Laid on linen as issued and folded into a contemporary 4to calf box-case with a red moroco label reading 'Virreynato del N. R. de Granada' within a decorative gilt border on the front and gilt ruling on the spine with the royal cypher of the Spanish king, Fernando VII, and the lettering 'Imp. del Gob. Por Nicomedes Lora Año de 1816', a little worn especially at edges, overall in good condition.

P.O.R.

An extraordinary find, a superb colonial manuscript wall map (measuring over 4 meters tall) of the Viceroyalty of New Granada (present day Colombia, Ecuador and parts of Panama), the largest of its kind, one of the last maps of the region have been produced during the colonial era, only years before Simon Bolivar achieved its independence from the Spanish Crown. This map has been in the same Noble collection for generations, it has never been on the open market -at least in living memory- coming to us with a fine provenance and an export license from Spain. This is without doubt one of the finest colonial pieces of cartography to have been offered in the private market in decades. This map it is the epitome of cartographic production of the colonial period, no map was as grand, as detailed, as Talledo y Rivera's on the Viceroyalty of New Granada.

“Como ha explicado Numa Broc, en ese periodo la concepción de la Tierra como tejido de poderes políticos cedió al estudio de su estructura física. El mapa de Talledo se ciñe al mandato virreinal de representar la jurisdicción del Virreinato de Santafé, al tiempo que procura la descripción reconocible –corográfica- de valles, ríos, montañas y costas, sin olvidar las posiciones de ciudades y demás lugares habitados. Su Mapa corográfico es un mapa mixto: político por su tema y término de la representación; físico en tanto que descripción de un territorio... La de Talledo fue la última cartografía del Virreinato de Santafé, es decir, comisionada por la Corona española.” (Sergio Mejía, *Cartografía e Ingeniería en la Era de las Revoluciones Mapas y obras de Vicente Talledo y Rivera en España y el Nuevo Reino de Granada (1758-1820)*, p.445).

Vicente Talledo y Rivera (1758–1820): an accomplished military engineer and cartographer, was in many respects the right-hand man of Viceroy Amar y Borbón as the fight for independence erupted in 1810. His involvement on the royalist side

of this conflict and his failure to hold Santa Marta in 1813 resulted in his expulsion from the Spanish army and arrest and meant that his extensive work in New Granada was ignored by both sides.

Viceroy Amar y Borbón had a completed version of the map, like this copy on six separate plates, it was ceased when Amar was overthrown after Bogotá's declaration of independence and handed over to Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia's leading scientist. Caldas, according to Mejía, had seen Talledo as his 'despised contender' and 'had to swallow a big toad when reproducing literally his Spanish rival's work... if one looks at Caldas' nineteen sheets in the preparation of his Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada, one sees Talledo's blueprint, not d'Anville's' (Mejía, 'Francisco José de Caldas' Unaccomplished Life Project', *The Cartographic Journal* 54:2, 2017, pp. 163–72, 169).

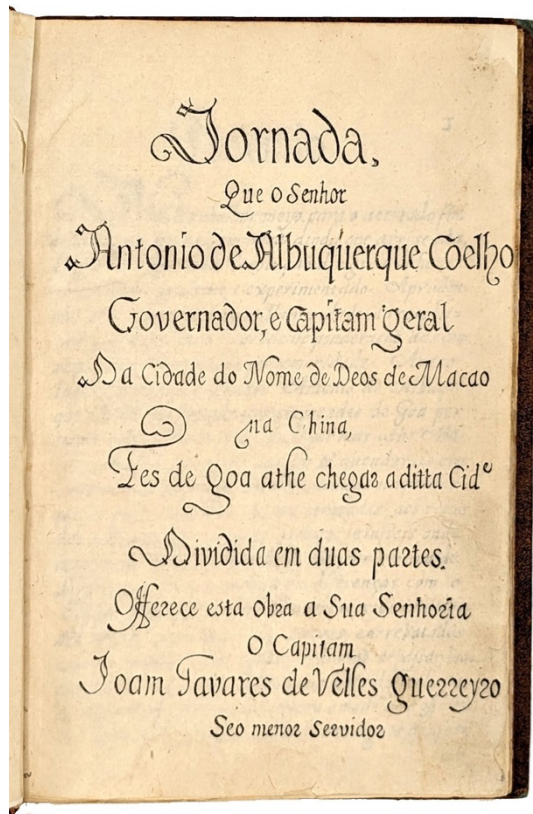
While imprisoned ahead of his execution, two days after the date on this copy of Talledo's map, Caldas acknowledged the existence of a map spread over six plates composed by Talledo (Mejía, *Cartografía e Ingeniería* p. 232).

As Mejía states, Talledo's 'map-making of the New Kingdom of Granada was the most systematic and complete of any of his predecessors or contemporaries. It was Talledo, not Caldas, who laid the foundations of the modern cartography of Colombia and Panama' (Mejía, *Cartografía e Ingeniería*, p. 1). The map remained unpublished during the 19th century; London publisher R. H. Laurie issued Talledo's map of Cartagena de Indias (1820). Talledo is not included in Phillips, *A List of Maps of America* (1901) though his maps are reproduced in volume V of *Cartografía y Relaciones Históricas de Ultramar* (Madrid, 1980, text vol., pp. 96–132).

Census of copies: only a few copies of this map were ever produced, and it was never published as a whole; three other copies are known: one at the Archivo General Militar (AGM) in Madrid on eight sheets and signed in 1815 by Talledo; another at the Archivo General de la Nación Colombia, like this, on six sheets and dated 1816 but missing its third sheet; and another at the AGM, also dated 1816 and on six sheets but lacking its sixth one. This present copy is closest in appearance to the latter two, though unlike them, it is intact and is noticeably larger than both. Like that at the AGM, sheet VI notes that it was 'Copied on 27th October 1816' ('Copiado en 27 de Oct. de 1816'). According to Sergio Mejía, these copies were made by the draughtsmen of General Morillo's expeditionary army, sent to suppress the independence movements of New Granada in 1815 culminating with the taking of Bogotá on 6 May 1816.

Provenance: private noble collection in Spain, offered with a Spanish export license.

41-One of the great accounts of travel in Asia printed in today's China, the only Sino-European secular book to have been printed in Macao in the 18th century



Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro, Joao. Jornada, Que O Senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho, Governador, e Capitan Geral Da Cidade do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, Fes de Goa athe chegas a ditta Cidade. Divida em duas partes. Offerece esta obra a sua Senhoria. [ca. 1718]. [Macao]. Privately Printed. Large 8vo, (248 x 165 mm). Title, 185 pp., xylographic (woodblock) printing on conjugate leaves. Bound in 18th century calf, rubbed edges. Margins somewhat shaved, minor defect to top right corner of title, overall a very good copy.

95,000 \$

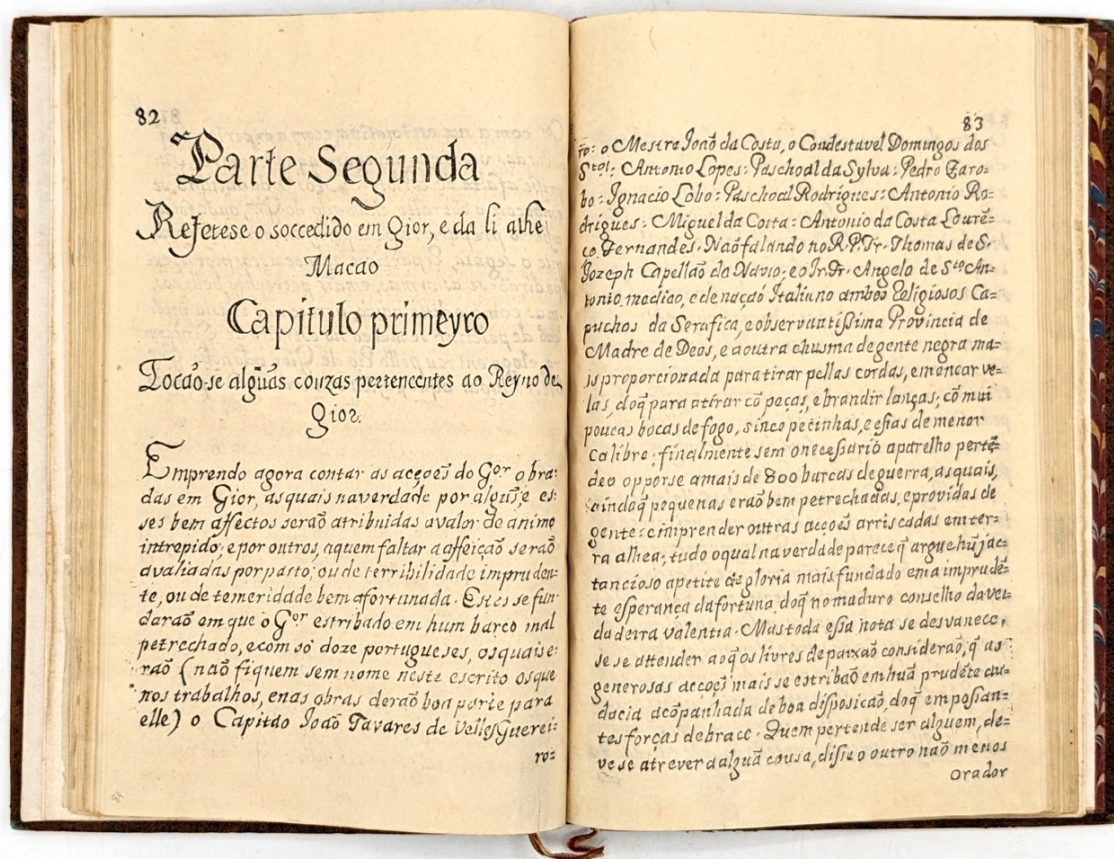
Very rare first edition of this account of Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho's (1682-1745) eventful journey from Goa to Macao in 1717-1718, in many ways the first of its kind, and the only Sino-European secular book to have been printed in Macao in the 18th century. The Jornada is one of the mere 11 books printed in Macao between 1662 and 1718, and as aforementioned, the only one of a secular nature.

The work is divided in two parts:

Part I describes his adventurous route to Johore (modern day Malaysia). Having been appointed Governor of Macao, Albuquerque was deliberately left stranded in Goa. Not easily discouraged, he set off on horseback to Madras - a distance of over 900km, he was the first Westerner to ever undertake such a dangerous journey - and fitted out another boat which took him to Johore.

Part II deals with his sojourn in Malaysia (Oct. 1717-April 1718) and his unforeseen involvement in a coup instigated by the Sumatran Raja Kechil against Sultan Muda Mahmud. Albuquerque backed both parties successively and the Sultan was so impressed with his efforts that he gave the Portuguese a plot of land at Johore Lama and permission to build a church. Resuming his voyage in mid-April Albuquerque eventually reached the island of Saint John in the South China Sea, where he abandoned his ship due to the sickness of the crew and transferred to a Chinese junk. He reached Macao on the 30th of May 1718, a year to the day after leaving Goa.

Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro is credited with the authorship of the book. He was Albuquerque's aide-de-camp, and it may be entirely possible that he was given the task of writing down the notes because Albuquerque had lost his right arm during an attempt on his life in order to prevent him from marrying the beautiful and rich orphan Maria. That story is beautifully told by Boxer in 'A Fidalgo in the Far East, 1708-1726, Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho in Macao' (Far Eastern Quarterly, 1946; I:4, 386-410).



This book does not carry the usual 'license to print' as is the case with other Portuguese books at the time.

Boxer: "Some Sino-European Xylographic Work, 1662-1718" in: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. Dec. 1947, no. 11 (Boxer records only six copies of the work, two of which are incomplete); Cordier, Sinica III, 2319. C.f. Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 377 (only citing the Lisbon printing of 1718). See also Braga, The Beginning of Printing in Macao, 12-13. Not in Chan.

42-Remarkable Spanish illustrated pedagogical treatise on music, 'perhaps the most widely dispersed' instructional manual of the period



[Teaching music without teachers] Minguet e Yrol, Pablo. Reglas, y advertencias generales que enseñan el modo de tañer todos los instrumentos mejores y mas usuales como son la guitarra, tiple, vandola, cythara, clavicordio, órgano, harpa, psalterio, bandurria. 1752-1754. Madrid. Joachim Ibarra. 8vo oblong, (205 x 145 mm). Complete, full collection upon request. Contemporary limp vellum, new ties, recased with modern endpapers. Some loss to outer margin of frontispiece, re-margined with two areas filled in in pen

facsimile; discreet tissue repairs to outer margin of first title-page, not affecting text; occasional light fingersoiling or staining to scattered leaves, most pronounced on the final two plates (scales for the flute).

16,000 \$

First edition, first issue, arguably one of the most important pedagogical treatises of the 18th century of Spanish musical instruments, mainly string instruments, wonderfully illustrated and exceptionally rare, aimed at teaching students to play music without the assistance of a tutor or teacher.

The *Reglas* was 'perhaps the most widely dispersed' instructional manual of the period. He 'was perhaps "the first editor to understand fully that the true editorial market was not made up of professionals, but of apprentices and amateurs."' His method thus consisted of a series of notebooks "dedicated to instruments or instrument families that could be acquired individually..." The complete work was reprinted on various occasions until 1774, which sheds light on its significance' (A. Vera, *The Sweet Penance of Music: Musical life in colonial Santiago de Chile*, Oxford University Press, 2021, p. 189).

"Minguet aporta reglas muy precisas para aprender a tocar determinados instrumentos e interpretar ejemplos musicales que no están contemplados en obras anteriores a su tratado — y que podrían ser de su propia autoría — y, por otro lado, ofrece instrucción para instrumentos que hasta ese momento no tenían dedicado ningún tratado pedagógico" (Ventura Quintana).

The history of the printing of the book is complicated, it is conformed of 6 parts, each dealing with specific instruments, all with a separate title page (which has created the confusion of considering them complete parts on their own); these parts came out over a period of time. However, as Ventura Quinta explains, there are essentially three main stages of the publication, the first, where no date is indicated in the independent title pages (as our copy), a second, where the date is mentioned (1754) and a third, published in 1774. They are all exceptionally rare, and this would appear to be the first edition, first issue.



Minguet's work has the distinction of being of a practical nature, meant for people to learn how to play without the employment of a teacher. This is an important source of information on music teaching of the 18th century in Spain, an important period for baroque music.

Pablo Minguet y Yrol (1733–1778), a Spanish writer, engraver, composer and publisher, is among the more striking figures of popular culture

during the Spanish Enlightenment. In the mid 18th century, he was also 'one of the most prolific engravers in Madrid. He issued numerous booklets on various subjects' (M. Esses, *Dance and Instrumental Diferencias in Spain during the 17th and early 18th Centuries*, Stuyvesant, NY, 1992, I p. 136). Among these were several broadsheets which he published himself and which were intended to assist in education, particularly for autodidacts.

Rarity: according to OCLC we locate copies at the Univ. of California, Boston Univ. Duke (only 64 pages and an undetermined number of plates), Oberlin College, LoC (with 17 plates), NYPL (with less leaves of text and one less plate), Eastman School (we were unable to locate the copy at their website), University of Toronto, and copies in Europe.

Ventura Quintana, S. Reglas y Advertencias Generales de Pablo Minguet (1754 y 1774): Estudio de sus diferentes ediciones y análisis de las pautas para la interpretación de la guitarra. Cuadernos de Investigación Musical, 9, pp. 57-83.

43-Unusually large group of lithographs on Colombian Costumes by local Colombian artist Torres Mendez



Torres Mendez, Ramon. [Cuadros de Costumbres Colombianas]. ca. 1860-70. Paris. Delarue. Oblong folio, (320 x 255 mm). 31 lithographed plates with fine contemporary hand colour, heightened with gum arabic. Preserved in a modern half calf case. Plates are in excellent condition, a few trimmed into titles, some occasional stains, but overall with fresh and strong original color and wide margins.

18,000 \$

An extremely large and superb collection of lithographs in vivid and strong colors of Colombian costumes and daily-life scenes by

Torres Mendez, often known as the *Costumbres Colombianas*. This is one of the most reliable and richest iconographic renderings of Colombian costumes of the period.

The lithographs are always found as a collection of plates, it was never issued as a book, and thus the number of plates vary from copy to copy, this being the largest collection we have ever seen. Institutionally, it is also extremely rare, and we haven't been able to trace but one copy, at the University of Miami, which holds 12 plates, although the lack of a title page makes the task more difficult.

Torres Mendez (1809 - 1885) was born in Bogota to a middle-class family; from an early age he expressed interest in painting and caricature, an art that would have him spelled from school after apparently ridiculing his teacher. Although no formal education was given, he worked as an apprentice at the lithographic workshop of Jaime Cowie. Torres Mendez is considered one of the most accomplished 19th century Colombian artists, famed for his works on local costumes and urban-everyday life scenes. From his extant works we are allowed a glimpse of 19th century Colombian life, which document the occupations, pastimes, costumes, trades, of the common people of Colombia in the early days of the republic. He is also the author of the *Costumbres Neo-Granadinas*, a similar work to this, published in Bogota, also virtually unobtainable. He collaborated with the journals *El Pasatiempo*, *Los Matachines*, and the *Papel Periodico Ilustrado* (1881), he was professor of drawing at the Universidad Nacional (1868),

González, Beatriz (1986) [1938]. Ramon Torres Mendez: entre lo pintoresco y la picaresca. Bogotá: C. Valencia Editores.

44-One of the most relevant Spanish 18th century scientific works, which demonstrated Newton's theory regarding the Earth

Ulloa, Antonio de; Jorge Juan y Santacilia. Observaciones astronómicas y físicas hechas de orden de S. Mag. en los Reynos del Peru. 1748. Madrid. Juan de Zuaniga. 4to, (262 x 196 mm). Engraved frontispiece, title page in red and black with engraved vignette, 9 engraved folding plates. Contemporary limp vellum, ties preserved, spine lettered in ink, staining and some ink doodles and inscriptions to boards. Contemporary manuscript ownership inscriptions to title, scattered spotting and staining, else fine.

2,800 \$

First edition, the official publication of the significant scientific French expedition to measure the Earth's curvature at the Equator in 1734, which determined that the Earth was not perfectly spheroid, but oblate. The expedition eventually led to the development of the meter as a unit of distance, derived from the calculated circumference of the Earth. The mission aimed to measure the length of a degree of longitude at the Equator to determine the shape of the Earth. Newton believed the

Earth was flattened at the poles, while Cassini and Descartes argued that the flattening occurred only at the Equator; the *Academie* of Sciences of Paris arranged for two expeditions to measure one degree of the meridian, one in Lapland and one in Quito. This later one was led by Louis Godin and approved by the Spanish King, it included two Spanish navigators and scientists, Ulloa and Jorge Juan. The scientific results agreed with Newton's theories, and at the same time established the true length of the meter, the basis of the decimal system.

Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795) was a prestigious Spanish Enlightenment scientist and naval officer who took part in the Geodesic Expedition to measure a degree of the meridian in Quito; later he was in command of the last Spanish Fleet to sail from New Spain and served as the first Spanish governor of Louisiana.

European Americana 748/206, 105; Hill 1739; Palau 125471-2; Sabin 36811, 36808.

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