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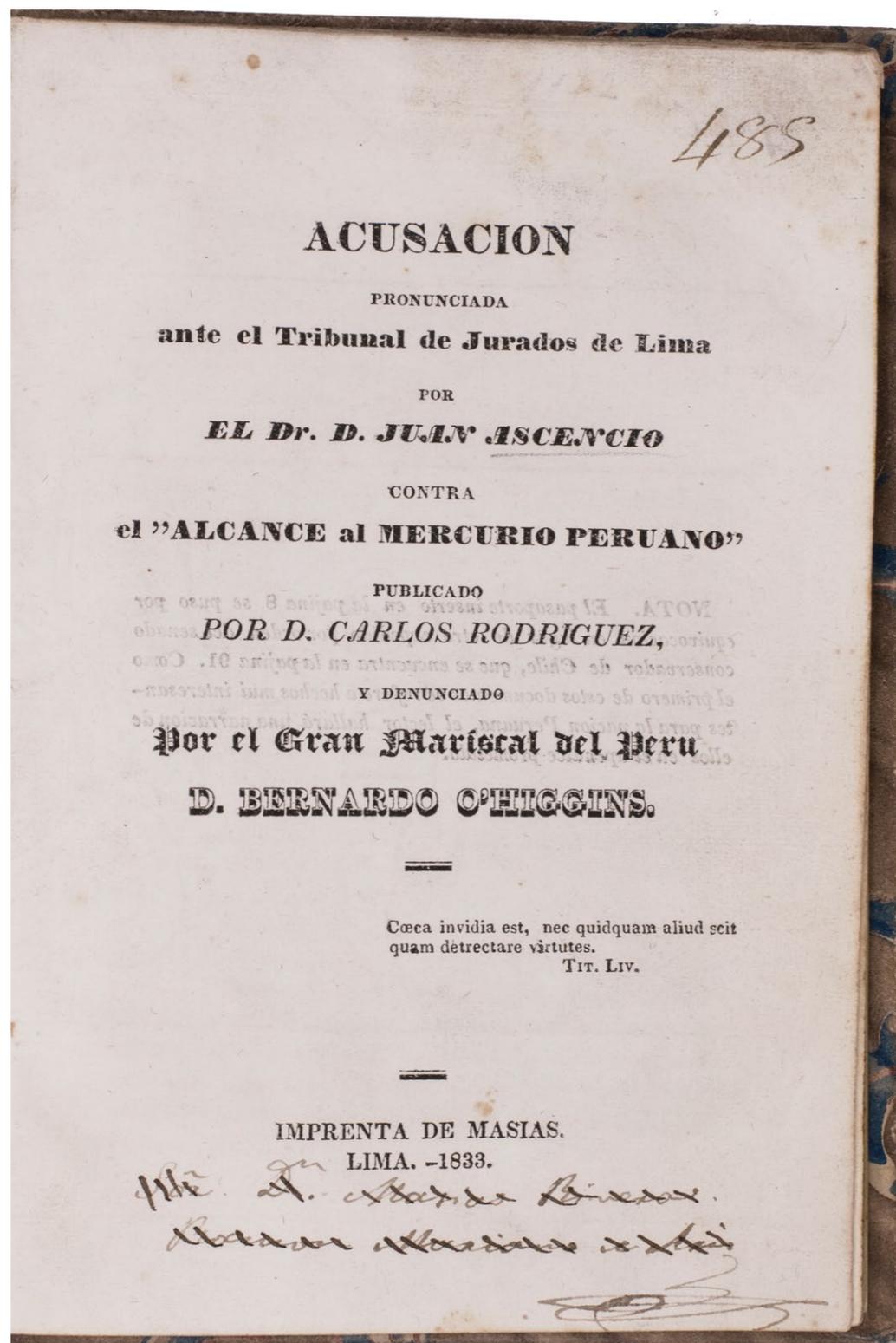
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In defence of the Chilean founding father Bernardo O'Higgins, printed in Lima



I. ASCENCIO, Juan [=José Joaquin de MORA]. Acusacion pronunciada ante el Tribunal de Jurados de Lima contra el "Alcance al Mercurio Peruano" publicado por D. Carlos Rodriguez, y denunciado por el Gran Mariscal del Peru D. Bernardo O'Higgins.

Lima, imprenta de Masias, 1833. 4°. 20th-century marbled boards. € 850

First and only edition of a defence of the former Supreme Director of Chile Bernardo O'Higgins (1778–1842) against the accusations presented in an article in a Peruvian newspaper. In this article in the *Mercurio Peruano*, published in Lima in 1833, Carlos Rodríguez (1782–1839) violently attacked O'Higgins, who immediately sued for libel. The *Acusacion*, an elaborate defence of O'Higgins and mostly a compilation of documents relating to his career during the Chilean War of Independence, was supposedly presented before the court in Lima, which sentenced Rodríguez to two months in prison and a fine of 150 pesos. The *Acusacion* did much for O'Higgins reputation in Peru, but led to negative reactions in Chile, where it was considered to be an overtly positive version of the events, even leading to a different publication countering O'Higgins's version of the events.

Dr. Don Juan Ascencio was probably a pseudonym of José Joaquin de Mora (1783–1806), a Spanish poet and writer who resided in Chile and Peru for several years.

Withstruck-through notes on the title-page and handwritten page numbering throughout. Binding worn along the extremities; a very good copy.

[2], VIII, 133, [1 blank] pp. René-Moreno, *Biblioteca Peruana* 5; Sotomayor Valdés, *Historia de Chile* I, pp. 344–350; not in Sabin; for Mora: Figueroa, *Diccionario biográfico de extranjeros en Chile*, p. 154. More photos on our website

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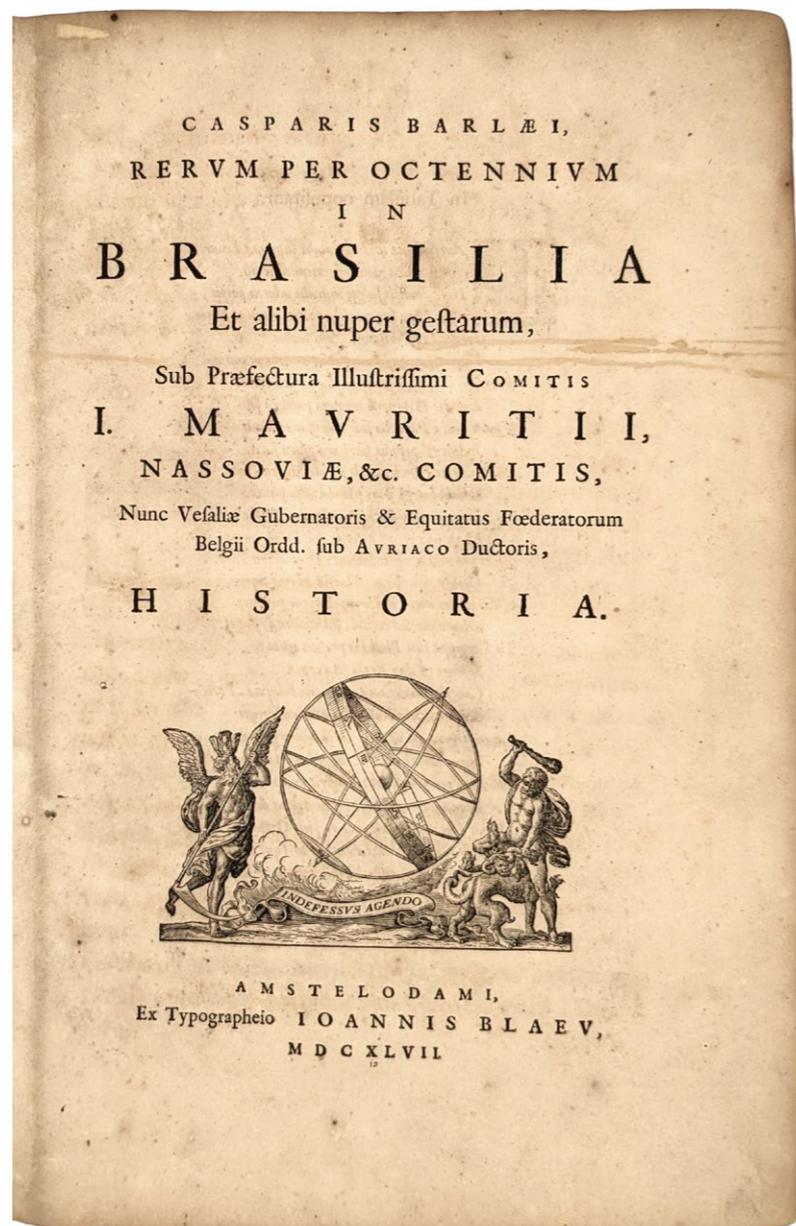
Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

*First edition of the magnificent work on the Dutch colony of Brazil,
the folio edition, complete with all plates and maps*

2. BARLAEUS, Caspar. Rerum per Octennium in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1647. Folio. With an engraved title-page, an engraved portrait of Johan Maurits van Nassau, 25 double-page engraved maps and plans, and 31 double-page engraved plates. Further with a woodcut printer's device on the title-page. Contemporary vellum, upper cover ruled in blind with blind-stamped floral vignette in center. € 36 500



First edition, the most famous book published on Brazil of the 17th century, sumptuously illustrated with double page and folding maps and views of Brazilian ports and cities. All illustrations were inspired by Frans Post, who – together with Caspar Barlaeus – accompanied Johan Maurits van Nassau on his trip to Brazil. This is the folio edition, coveted by collectors over the small and far more common 8° edition. “One of the most beautiful books on Brazil of this period” and of “inestimable documentary value” (Borba de Moraes).

Barlaeus (1584–1648), or Caspar van Baerle, was a poet, writer, and one of the great 17th century Dutch humanists. He was commissioned to write an account of the on the government of Maurits van Nassau, Governor-General of Dutch Brazil from 1637–1644, in Pernambuco by the Prince himself. The book is a significant account of influential however short-lived Dutch colonial empire in Brazil, 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.

The vellum binding is lightly soiled, paper repair to leaf 3VI, scattered browning and staining. Good copy of the sumptuously illustrated and most important history on the Dutch in Brazil.

[12, including title-page, frontispiece and portrait], 340, [8] pp. *Alden* 647.9; *Borba de Moraes*, p 78; *Sabin* 3408; *STCN* 852284292; cf. *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.

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A. Iesuitarum Coenobium.
 B. Basilica.
 C. Coenobium Franciscanorum.

D. Carmelitarum Coenobium.
 E. Iudeorum excubie
 F. Collapsa urbis moenia.

G. Castrum maritimum.
 H. Statio navium Reciffe.
 I. Reciffa.

K. Maurihopolis.
 L. Promontorium S. Augustini.
 M. Oceanus.

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A vehement response to the president of the Brazilian province of Paraíba's refutation of the publication exposing his alleged misbehaviour

3. [BRAZIL – PAMPHLET]. A impostura desmascarada, ou resposta ao Tenente Coronel João de Araujo da Cruz, ex-presidente da junta do governo provisorio da provincia da Paraiba do Norte sobre huma intitulado refutação por elle, contra as accusações, que lhe tinhão sido feitas no semanario civico da Bahia no. 47, e outros impressos. Ordenada, para testemunho da verdade, por quarenta e tantos cidadãos constitucionaes e expatriados das duas provincias da Paraiba e Pernambuco ...

Lisbon, Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1823. 4° (19.5 x ca. 14 cm). Modern half burgundy leather, sewn on 2 supports with 4 false raised bands on the spine, gold-tooled spine with floral ornament and "1828" lettered in gold, marbled paper sides.

€ 1750

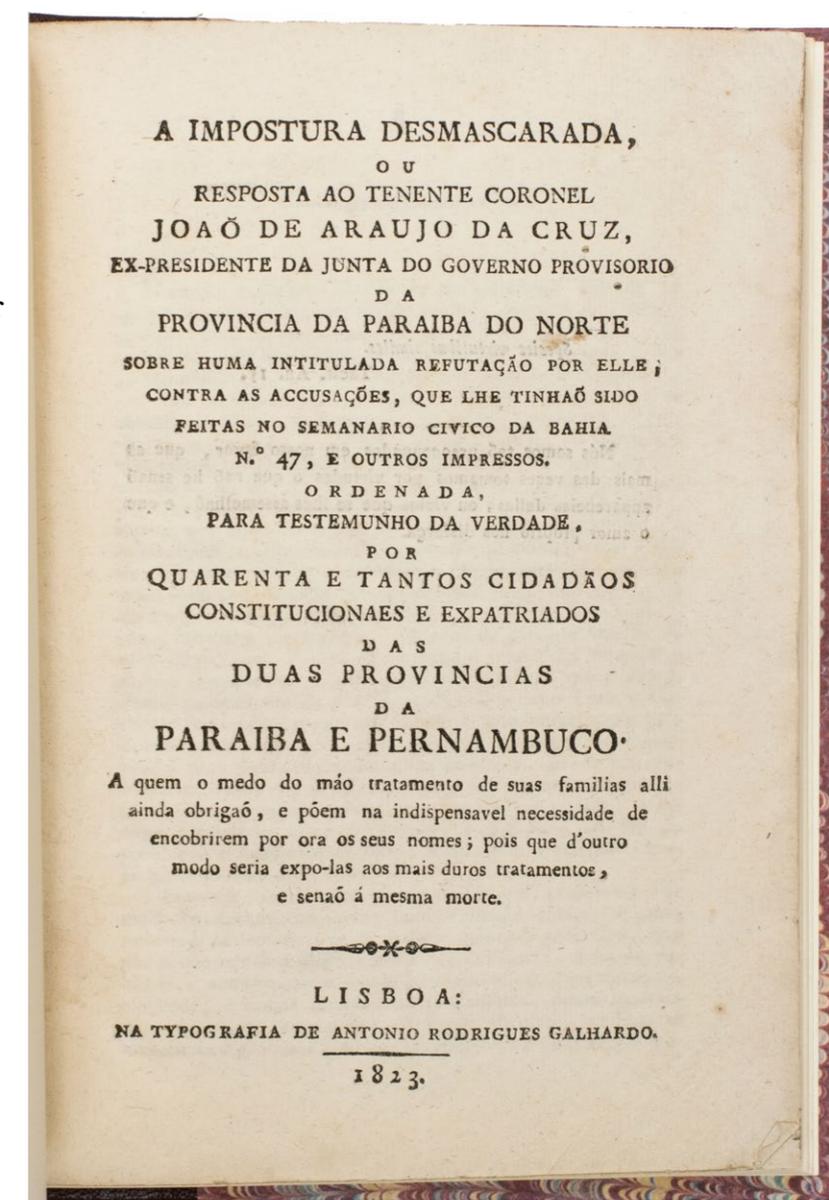
Very rare first and only edition of an anonymously published pamphlet, a vehement response and critique directed towards Lieutenant Colonel João de Araújo da Cruz, who was the former president of the provisional government of the province of Paraíba do Norte. The text serves as a rebuttal to a refutation he made against accusations published in the *Semanário Cívico da Bahia* and other documents. The authors, a group of citizens from the provinces of Paraíba and Pernambuco, express their grievances anonymously due to fear of retribution. They accuse João de Araújo da Cruz of tyrannical behaviour, corruption, and abuse of power during his presidency. This pamphlet attempts to expose his actions and discredit the defence he offered through various documents, arguing that his defence is based on falsehoods and selective truths. The text is written in a highly critical and confrontational tone, aiming to dismantle the credibility of João de Araújo da Cruz and paint him as a deceitful and ambitious leader whose actions brought suffering and injustice to the people of the provinces. The authors emphasise the contrast between the honourable conduct of Governor Joaquim Rebelo da Fonseca Rosado, João de Araújo da Cruz's predecessor and Araújo da Cruz's own alleged misconduct.

In short, *A impostura desmascarada* is a detailed and passionate attack on João de Araújo da Cruz, seeking to reveal his purported misdeeds and warn the public about his character.

With the vague remnants of an oval library stamp in purple ink on p. 3. Otherwise in very good condition.

22, [2 blank] pp. *Borba de Moraes vol.1, p. 418*; *Porbase 852170 (2 copies)*; *WorldCat 51750542 (1 copy)*.

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Unrecorded issue of a decree by José I, King of Portugal, concerning the Romani people in Brazil at the end of the 18th century

4. **[BRAZIL – ROMANI PEOPLE – JOSÉ I, King of Portugal]**. [Drop title:] Eu Elrei. Faço saber aos que este alvará de lei virem, que sendo-me presente que os siganos, que deste reino tem ido degradados para o estado do Brazil, vivem tanto á disposição da sua vontade, que usando dos seus prejudiciaes costumes ...

[Lisbon], Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, [after 26 January 1761]. Folio (ca. 28.5 × 18.5 cm). With a large decorated woodcut initial “E” incorporating the Portuguese royal coat-of-arms. Disbound. € 750

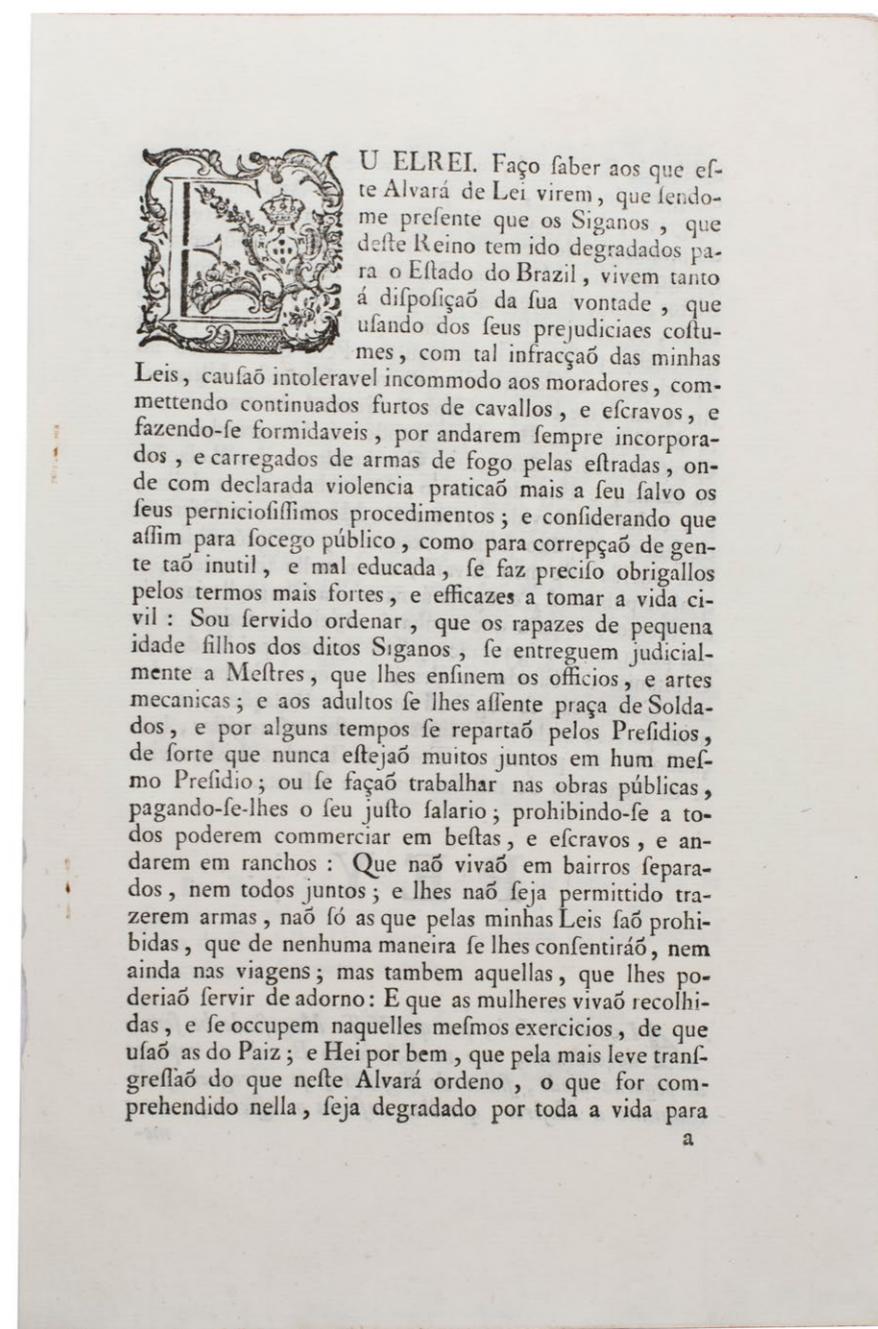
Unrecorded issue, with slightly different spelling of the text compared to other issues, of a late 18th-century decree by the Portuguese King Joseph I (1714–1777) placing restrictions on the communities of Romani people (also known as the Roma) in Brazil. This decree, dated 20 September 1760 and signed “Rey” (King) at the end, is concluded with formal texts, respectively signed by the Portuguese jurist and diplomat Alexandre Metelo de Sousa e Menezes (1687–1766), Diogo Rangel de Almeida Castello-Branco, Joaquim Miguel Lopes de Lavre (dated Lisbon 13 January 1761), Manoel Gomes de Carvalho, D. Sebastião Maldonado (dated Lisbon 24 January 1761), Rodrigo Xavier Alvares de Moura (dated Lisbon 26 January 1761), and Pedro José Correa.

This law forbade Romani people – who were deported to Brazil – to trade in animals or slaves, to carry arms, or to congregate in separate communities, on pain of being transported to the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, off the western equatorial coast of Central Africa. Their children were to be educated and were to learn a trade, while the men were to become soldiers or be usefully employed in public works. Despite draconian legislation against Romani people enacted by the Portuguese crown, many of them prospered in colonial Brazil, and were not as heavily persecuted as Romani people in Portugal.

With traces of two former staples in the inner blank margin. Otherwise in good condition.

[4] pp. Cf. *Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian books in the JCB, 760/11 and 760/12 (different issues); Rodrigues 86 (other issue without imprint); WorldCat 83839407 (1 copy; another issue by the same publisher; this copy has been digitised, available via <https://archive.org/details/leuelreyfaosabe36port/model/2up>); WorldCat 81233043 (1 copy; another issue, different (unknown) publisher); WorldCat 41414109, 62466248, 801058468, 1365398798 (6 copies; another – possibly earlier – issue, published in Lisbon by Miguel Rodrigues, [24 January] 1761); not in Porbase.*

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Two accounts of Dutch voyages to Chile and Japan

5. **BROUWER, Hendrik.** *Journael ende historis verhael van de reyse gedaen by oosten de Straet Le Maire, naer de custen van Chili ... inden jare 1643 voor gevallen.*

Including: [VRIES, Maerten Gerritsz.]. Als mede een beschryvinghe van het eylandt Eso, ghelegen ontrent dertigh mylen van het machtigh Rijcke van Japan ... soo als eerst in 't selvige jaer door het schip Castricum bezeylt is.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1646. 4°. With 2 folding engraved maps and a folding engraved plate. Modern wrappers, in cloth clamshell box. € 28 000

First edition of the account of the charting voyage by Maerten Gerritsz. Vries (1589–1646) to the north of Japan, together with the popular account of a Dutch West India Company voyage to Chile under Hendrik Brouwer (1581–1643). Brouwer, one of the directors of the Dutch West India Company, acted as the commander of a fleet of six ships, specially sent to the western coast of South America to activate the trade between the Dutch and the natives. During this voyage, which resulted in the first place in a better knowledge of



that coast, Brouwer died at Chiloe and was buried at Valdivia in August 1643. Appended to that journal is the very important account of a charting voyage to Japan. That same year (1643) Maerten Gerritsz. Vries, got “instructions from Governor Van Diemen ... to examine the countries to the north of Japan and to assess their economic and trading potential, particularly with regard to mineral wealth” (Howgego). He visited Hokkaido (Yezo) and Sakhalin, discovered the islands Iturup and Urup and gave his name to the strait between those islands. La Pérouse considered him one of the most eminent seafarers of his time.

A couple of leaves slightly browned and a few occasional spots and smudges, otherwise a very good copy.

104 pp. *Cordier, Japonica, cols. 354–355; Howgego, to 1800, B169, V63; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 372; Muller, America 358 (“of the highest interest”); Sabin 8427; STCN (7 copies).*

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*Very rare, large map of North and South America,
showing the political developments of the 1820s and 30s*

6. BRUÉ, Adrien Hubert. Nouvelle carte de l’Amérique meridionale, et des îles qui en dépendent ...

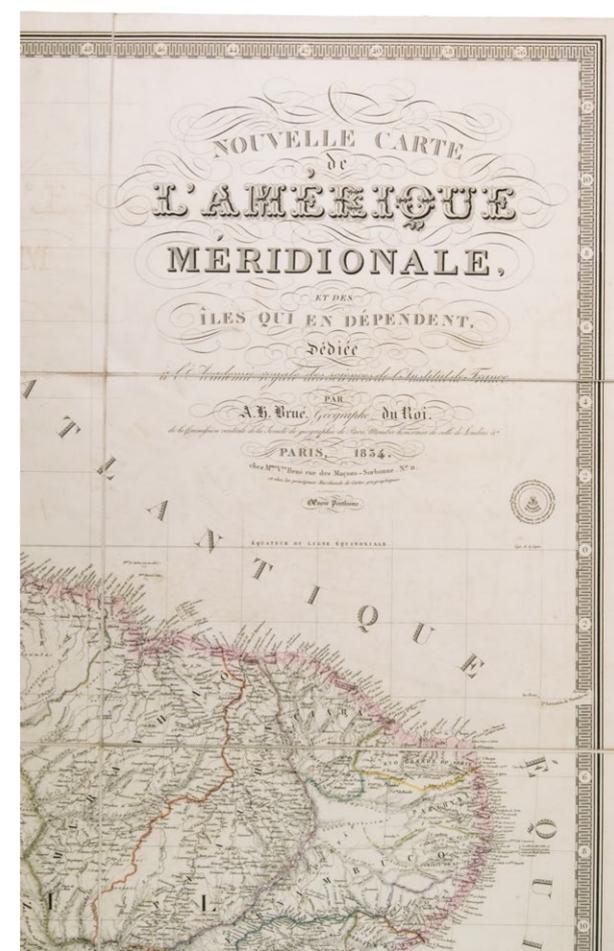
Including: (2) IDEM. Nouvelle carte de l’Amérique septentrionale, du Groënland et des îles qui en dépendent.

Paris, chez Mme Vve Brue, rue des Maçons-Sorbonne, 1834–1835. All maps ca. 93 × 65 cm. With 8 large, folding, cloth-backed maps. The maps are housed in a contemporary folder of purple paste paper, which is housed in contemporary slipcase of gold-tooled brown calf on the edges, with the author and title lettered in gold on the spine, and purple paste paper sides. € 8500

First edition of a very large map of North and South America, published as two separate works. The maps show the latest political developments in the continents, and also clearly mark the parts that had not yet been mapped, including a large region on the border of Peru and Brazil, as well as a portion of what was then the north of Mexico. First editions of the two works are quite rare, and it is even more remarkable to find the them together. We have not been able to find them together in any sales records of the past hundred years. The work is divided in eight folding, cloth-backed maps. The ones labeled Brésil, Colombie, Rio de la Plata and Uruguay, together form a very large map of South America (Amérique meridionale). The other four maps form the map of North and Middle America (Amérique septentrionale). The maps were drawn before the Texas Revolution (1835–1836), as Texas is here still a part of Mexico. The map of North America also likely shows the very beginning of the Trail of Tears (1830–1850), which was the forced displacement of thousands of Native Americans from the southeast to a new territory west of the Mississippi River. The Choctaw, the first Nation to be removed, can be found on the map in both the old and new location, while the other four Nations (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Muscogee, and Seminole) are still mostly in the southeast. The map of South America also shows interesting developments. This is particularly the case in the northern part of the continent where Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela were establishing their borders. Although it was dissolved in 1830, the short lived region previously known as Gran Colombia is prominent on this map. The Atacama desert, which was the subject of a border dispute between Chile and Bolivia (1825–1879), is still drawn as Bolivian territory on the map, although it is now part of Chile. There are also multiple insets, including new South Polar discoveries and the Galapagos.

With a small, white, round sticker mounted on the map of Brasil and the map of Mexico, all maps with a handwritten paper label mounted on the back, with the name of the country it shows. The map labeled “Mexique” is somewhat browned and stained (primarily on the back), the other maps are very lightly browned and stained. The edges and corners of the slipcase are scuffed, with some loss of material in the corners, the paste paper has discoloured from past sunlight. Otherwise in good condition.

[8] maps. *Ad 1: Phillips, P. L., A list of maps of America, p. 601 (year of publication misread as 1833); WorldCat 431298691, 494185499, 1389168347, 1389149780 (4 copies); Cf. Sabin 8735 (later ed.). Ad 2: WorldCat 466241697, 60460799 (2 copies).* 📷 More photos on our website



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The first English traveller in Mexico since 1640

7. **BULLOCK, William.** *Le Mexique en 1823, ou relation d'un voyage dans la Nouvelle-Espagne ...*

Paris, Alexis-Eymery, 1824. 3 volumes. 8° (text) and oblong 4° (atlas). The atlas contains 2 large folding maps (44.2 × 32 and 32 × 35.5 cm), and 19 lithographed plates by Marlet, including 6 nicely coloured by hand and one folding (14 × 36.5 cm), depicting views, costumes and sculpture of Mexico. Contemporary half green painted vellum, green paste paper sides, with brown title labels lettered in gold on the spines. € 4950

Very rare first edition of the French translation of this important relation on Mexico by William Bullock (ca. 1773–1849), an English traveller, naturalist and antiquarian. He began as a jeweller and goldsmith in Sheffield, moved to Liverpool and brought together an interesting collection of natural history and art items. He founded a private museum in 1800 which he moved to London in 1810 and was housed in the newly built “Egyptian Hall”. In 1822 and 1823, Bullock went by way of Jamaica to Mexico, being the first English



traveller in Mexico since Thomas Gage (ca. 1603–1656) in 1640. Bullock visited many places and ancient monuments, of which extensive descriptions can be found in the present work. Attention is given to a wide range of subjects, including the history, geology, geography, flora and fauna of the country, and the culture, religion and commerce of its inhabitants. The many Mexican artefacts and specimens he brought to England, were exposed in his museum. In 1824, the original English edition of his travel accounts appeared, soon followed by French, German and Dutch translations. The volumes are uncut and partially unopened. The bindings show some minor signs of wear, the text volumes are somewhat foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[4], III, LXXII, 364; [4], 370, [2]; II pp. *Sabin 9141*; cf. *Chadenat 2050 (other ed.)*; *DNB VII*, p. 256; *Streeter I*, 210 (*other ed.*). [More photos on our website](#)

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*Commentary on a speech held by an ardent supporter of slavery,
calling for keeping Portugal and Brazil united under one government in 1821*

8. [CARVALHO, Bernardo Teixeira Coutinho Álvares de]. Observações sobre o voto, que Domingos Alves Branco Moniz Barreto, como eleitor da parochia do Sacramento da Corte do Rio de Janeiro apresentou no dia 25 de dezembro de 1821 na junta eleitoral para a instalação do governo desta provincia. Nas quaes se mostra, que semelhante voto he contrario ao pacto social da nação portugueza, e aos direitos, e liberdade das provincias do Brasil, escriptas por [!] hum amigo da união, e da justiça.

Lisbon, Na Typographia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1822. 4°. 20th-century gold-tooled brown morocco.

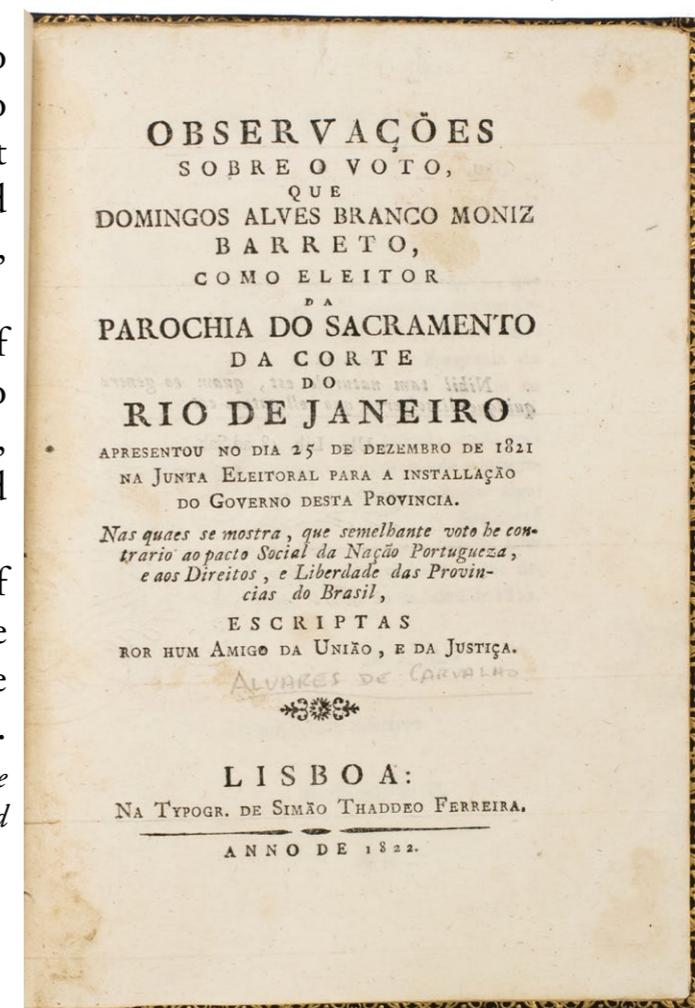
€ 1850

Rare first and only edition of a commentary by the Brazilian jurist Bernardo Teixeira Coutinho Álvares de Carvalho (1753–1843) on a speech given by Domingos Alves Branco Moniz Barreto (1748–1831), a Brazilian military officer who was an ardent supporter of slavery. The entire text of this speech, dated Rio de Janeiro 31 December 1821, is printed on pages 5–18 and is followed by Carvalho's observations and commentary in 6 sections. It is preceded by a dedicatory letter, dated Lisbon 25 July 1822 and signed with the author's initials B.T.C.A.C.

The author, who had studied law at the University of Coimbra and was a judge at the court of Rio da Janeiro, critically examines the vote cast by Barreto during an electoral session in Rio de Janeiro on 25 December 1821. His vote supported maintaining Brazil's close ties to Portugal, recognising the authority of the Portuguese National Congress, and advocating for the continued governance of Brazil under Portuguese control.

With a stamp (or inscription?) in the upper outer corner of the verso of the first free flyleaf ("L. Berger Rio"), possibly the binder. The head and foot of the spine and the corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed, the title-page is very lightly soiled, the gutters of the leaves show the sewing holes of a previous binding, very lightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

65, [3 blank] pp. *Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil* (1 copy; https://acervo.bn.gov.br/sophia_web/acervo/detalhe/1195627); *Borba de Moraes II*, p. 624; *WorldCat* 557760841, 633290483, 813833028 (5 copies); *Rodrigues 1793*; cf. for the author: *Innocencio I*, p. 385 and *VIII*, p. 399; for Barreto: *Innocencio IX*, pp. 135–136; not in *Porbase*.  More photos on our website



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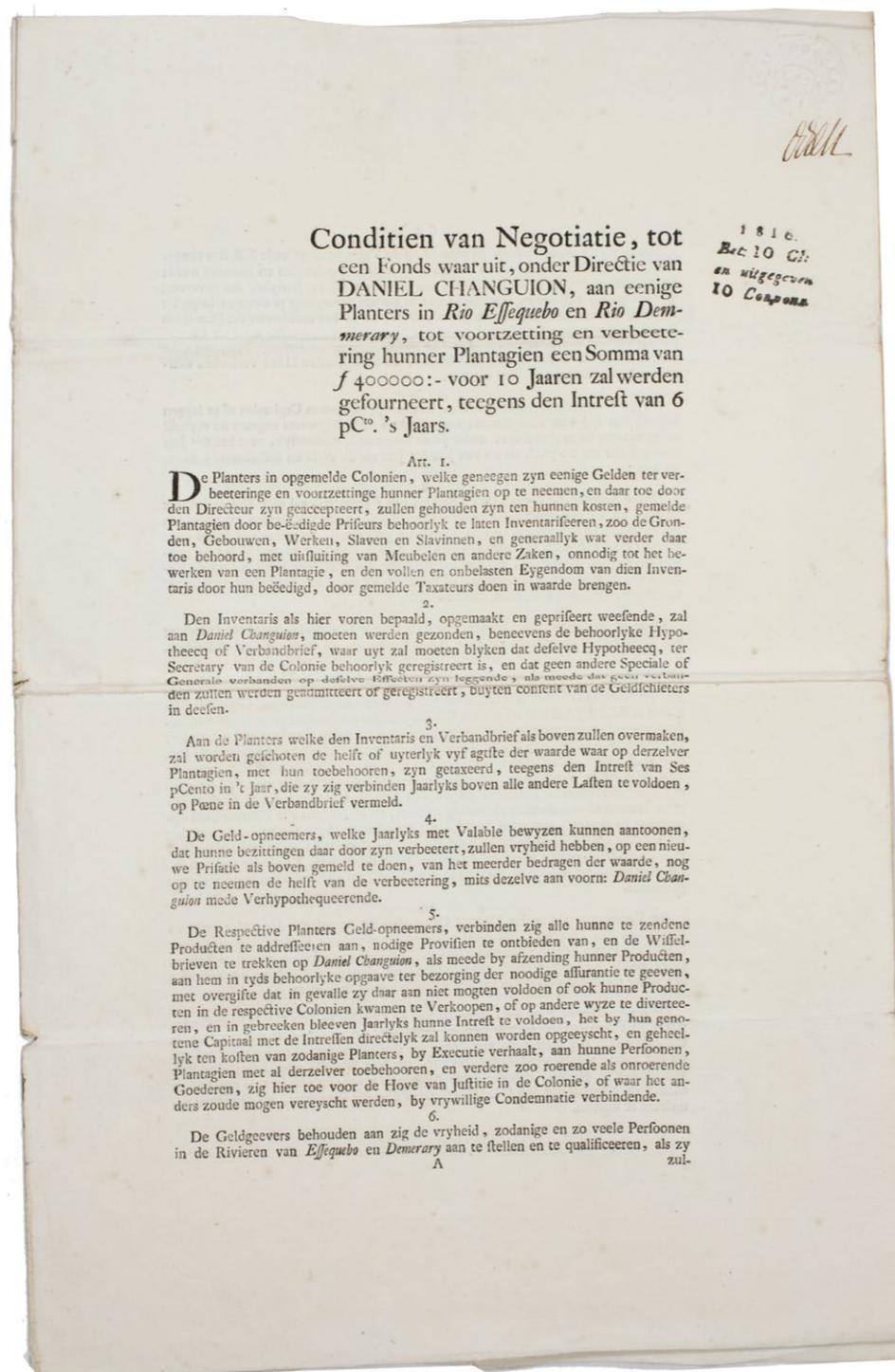
Science & Technology

Obligation contract for plantations in Essequibo and Demerary, signed during the zenith of the colonial plantation economy

9. CHANGUION, Daniel; Jan Wouter VALKENIER; Cornelis Jacob VAN DER LYN. [Signed negotiation contract dated 1770 for an obligation of 1000 gulden for plantations in Rio Essequibo and Rio Demerary].

Amsterdam, 6 February 1770. Folio (ca. 26 × 41 cm). Disbound.

€ 650



Negotiation contract dated 1770, signed by the director Daniel Changuion and his commissioners Jan Wouter Valkenier and Cornelis Jacob van der Lyn, for an obligation of 1000 gulden for plantations in Rio Essequibo and Rio Demerary. Essequibo, and Demerary which was part of Essequibo, was a Dutch colony from 1616 to 1814 and was part of the colonies which were also known as Dutch Guiana. Also Surinam, which is much more known as Dutch colony in South America, was part of this so-called Dutch Guiana. Dutch Guiana should not be seen as a formal entity, but as a geographical indication for the Dutch colonial area. The sovereignty of the different colonies was varying: Essequibo and Demerary were reigned by the Dutch WIC, which were at that moment in their “second” period and at that time focusing on slave trade from Africa to the Americas, amongst other activities.

Nevertheless, this obligation act reflects the highly optimistic zeitgeist of 1770, when the investments and obligations in the Dutch colonial plantations kept growing. Therefore this negotiation contract can be seen as an important document for the Dutch economical and colonial history.

With an owner’s inscription in the right upper corner of the first page and a manuscript annotation on the last page: “Van 3. April 1793 betaald. 6 P. interest, in 10 Coup: af gegeven tot A[nno] 1803 [Infl:]”. Only with a few small tears on the former bindings places and on the outer edges of the folds, bottom of the paper a little frayed along the edges. Otherwise in good condition.

[3], [1 blank] pp. Cf. *Van Stipriaan, Surinaams contrast: rooibouw en overleven in een Caraïbische plantagekolonie 1750–1863*, pp. 205–225. [More photos on our website](#)

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Printed letter, signed in manuscript, by the president of the province of Espírito Santo, a prelude to the abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1871

10. CORRÊA (CORREIA), Francisco Ferreira. [Drop title:] Gabinete do prssidente [!] da provincia do Espirito Santo, em 17 de outubro de 1871 ...

[Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil], 17 October 1871. Folio (ca. 27.5 × 21 cm). Single sheet.

€ 1750

Printed letter signed by the president of the province of Espírito Santo in Brazil, Francisco Ferreira Corrêa (or Correia, 1834–1876). This document, dated 17 October 1871, is an official communication from the president. It addresses the effects of “Law no. 2,040”, enacted on 28 September 1871, which is associated with the gradual emancipation of slaves in Brazil and the transition of agricultural labour from enslaved individuals to free labourers. In this letter, Corrêa acknowledges that the implementation of this law will inevitably impact the agricultural economy, as the labour force would shift from enslaved people to free workers.

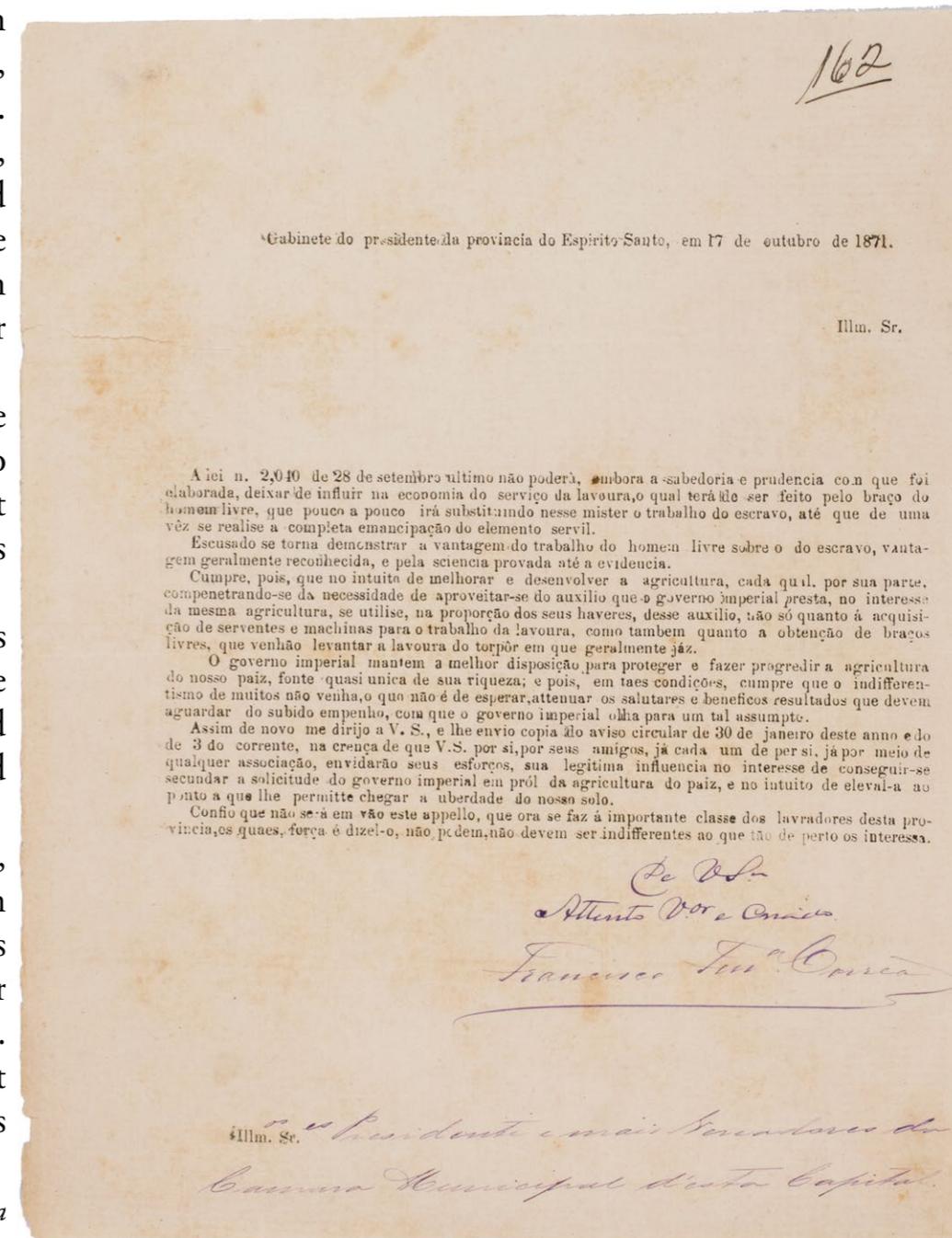
This letter is essentially an appeal to the elite and landowners in the province, encouraging them not to be indifferent to the changes and to actively participate in the transition process. The goal is to ensure that agriculture, which is the main source of wealth for the region, continues to thrive despite the shift away from slavery.

The letter from Francisco Ferreira Corrêa highlights the challenges of implementing such a transition in a society deeply reliant on slave labour, as well as the need for concerted efforts from local authorities and landowners to adapt to the new labour dynamics and ensure the continued prosperity of the region’s agriculture.

The letter is signed in manuscript in purple ink “... Francisco Ferr[eir]a Correa”, with a manuscript addition to the printed “Illm. Sr.” at the foot of the leaf in the same purple ink reading: “[Illm.]os [Sr.]es Presidente e mais Vereadores da Camara Municipal d’esta Capital”, and a manuscript (inventory) number added in brown ink in the right upper corner of the recto of the leaf “162”. With some faint horizontal folding lines, a horizontal tear (3.5 cm.) in the left upper margin along the upper folding line, not affecting the text, the leaf is slightly browned and foxed. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank] pp. For Corrêa see: “Francisco Ferreira Correa” on *Memória Política de Santa Catarina* via: https://memoriapolitica.alesc.sc.gov.br/biografia/1316-Francisco_Ferreira_Correa.

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Detailed description of Trinidad & Tobago and the coast of Venezuela

II. DAUXION-LAVAYSSE, Jean-François. Reise nach den Inseln Trinidad, Tabago und Margaretha, so wie in verschiedene Theile von Venezuela. Aus dem Französischen.

Weimar, Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1816. 8°. with a large folding engraved map (23.5 × 41.5 cm). Modern black half sheepskin, marbled sides, with black labels on spine. € 750

First and only edition of the German translation of *Voyage aux îles de Trinidad, de Tabago, de la Marguerite...* (Paris, 1813). It was translated with additions by C.A.W. von Zimmerman. This is the only translation made after the French original. It was published as part of the series *Neue Bibl. D. wichtigsten Resebeschr.*, 5. The author, Jean-François Dauxion-Lavaysse (ca.1770–ca. 1830), describes at length the islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Isla de Margarita and the coast of Venezuela. In a manner between empirical observation and anecdotal accounts he touches on several aspects, such as natural history, geography, geology, socio-political structures and history. He had lived as a planter on Trinidad and drew from his experiences there. Also included is a part concerning the “negro race”. The large folding map at the end

shows the area between Isla de Margarita and Tobago, with details of the mouth of the Orinoco river in Venezuela.

Slightly foxed, minor holes in the margin of the first few pages. Otherwise in very good condition.

xxiv, 594 pp. Cundall 1307; Sabin 18672; cf. Monroe N. Work, *A bibliography of the negro in Africa and America*, p. 276; for the author: Bernard Gainot, *Jean-François Dauxion-Lavaysse...*, *Annales historiques de la Révolution française* 2016/3 (no. 385), pp. 67–86, 276.

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One of the rarest works on Argentina

12. DENIS, Ferdinand. Buenos Ayrès et le Paraguay; ou histoire, moeurs, usages et costumes des habitans de cette partie de l'Amérique.

Paris, Nepveu, 1823. 2 volumes. 12°. With 9 engraved plates, 2 double page in the first volume, and 9 engraved plates, 4 double-page in the second volume, all plates finely coloured by hand. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 9500

Rare first edition of this nicely illustrated work on the history, customs, traditions and costumes of Buenos Aires and Paraguay. Ferdinand Denis (1798–1890) was a French consul who decided to seek his fortune in South America. He left Le Havre in 1816, traveled for several years through, amongst others, Brasil, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile, but was just as poor when he returned to France in 1819. In the years that followed he wrote many books on his experiences in South America, the present work being one the more rare ones today.

In 1861 he was appointed librarian of the Sainte-Geneviève library in Paris, a post he held until near the time of his death. Nepveu published a series of books with similar descriptions of different countries and regions of the world. In total 25 regions and countries were dealt with, starting with *La Chine en miniature* by Breton de la Martinière in 1811 and ending with the present work in 1823.

Slightly foxed. Corners slightly bumped, some minor wear along the extremities. Otherwise in very good condition.

199, [I]; 211, [I] pp. *Numa Broc, Amérique, p. 113; Quérard II, 477; Sabin 19545; not in Chadenat.*

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Paulistes, soldats du rivage de l'est de la Plata.

Original drawing relating to an important work on Brazilian plants

13. [DRAWING – RIO DE JANEIRO]. [MARY, Benjamin (attributed)]. [Ink drawing of Guanabara Bay].

[Rio de Janeiro?, 1837?].

With: (2) [LEBSCHÉE, Carl August (attributed)]. [Drawing of Guanabara Bay].

[Germany?, 1837?].

Ad 1: 19 × 32 cm. Passe-partout: 36,5 × 47 cm. Sepia ink on paper. Ad 2: 24,5 × 34 cm. Passe-partout: 37 × 44 cm. Sepia ink on paper, with blue and sepia ink washes. € 6500

Two ink drawings on paper depicting the same view of Guanabara bay, with a banana plantation and the Pao de Açucar, near Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. This scene has also been included in *Flora Brasiliensis*, as plate LV in volume 1.1. Plate LV is lithographed after a drawing by Belgian artist and botanist Benjamin Mary (1792–1846), made in 1837. The largest drawing of the two present here (ad 1) is believed to be this drawing by Mary.

Flora Brasiliensis is a 15-volume work on Brazilian plants edited by botanist Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius and others. It was published between 1840 and 1906 and systematically categorised the known plants in the region. The numerous plates were designed

by many different artists, including Benjamin Mary. He lived in Rio de Janeiro from 1832–1837, so his Brazilian drawings were based on his own observations. Although the present drawing is unsigned, it can be attributed to Mary due to stylistic similarities with his other works, its exact likeness to the litho in *Flora Brasiliensis* and its provenance (both drawings are from the collection of the Von Martius family).

The second drawing depicts the same scene, but is clearly made by a different artist. It is signed “A. L.” in the lower left corner. This work has been attributed to Carl August Lebschée (1800–1877), a German artist who also made drawings for the *Flora Brasiliensis*. However, this is uncertain, because he typically monogrammed his work with C. L.

Both drawings in very good condition.

Cf. for the *Flora Brasiliensis*: Borba de Moraes 525 f; Nissen BBI 2248; Stafleu & Cowan 5538.  More photos on our website





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Collection of 28 early instalments of the most comprehensive scholarly work on Brazilian plants, printed on large paper

14. ENDLICHER, Stephan Friedrich Ladislaus and Carl Friedrich Philipp von MARTIUS (editors). *Flora Brasiliensis sive enumeratio plantarum in Brasilia hactenus detectarum ... Fasciculus I-XVIII(I-3), XIX-XX, XXIII, XXIX, XXXIV-XXXV, XLIV, and XLVII.*

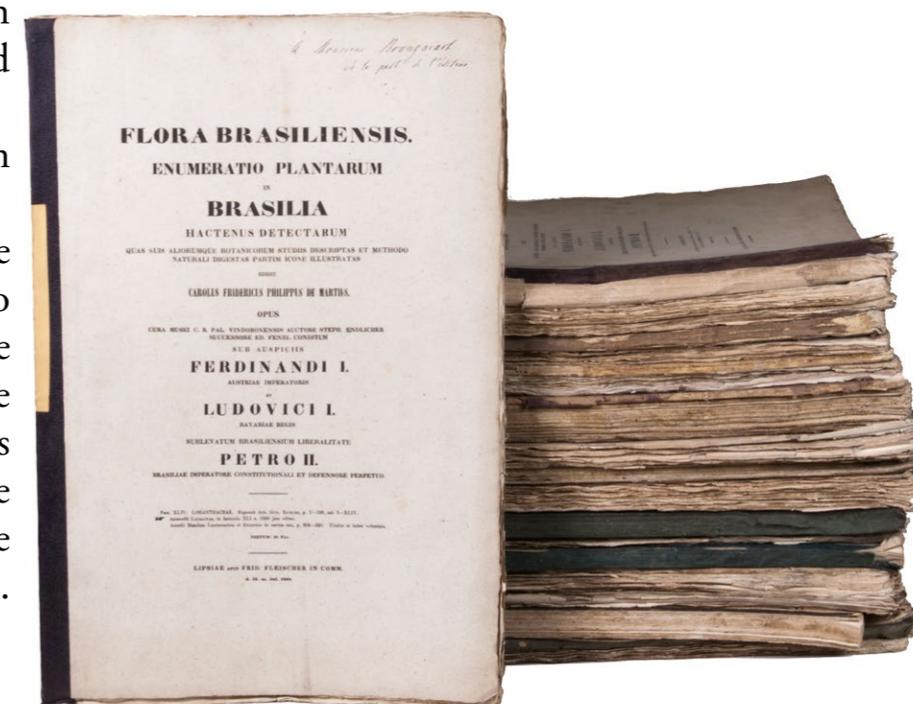
Vienna, Friedrich Beck and Leipzig, Friedrich Fleischer, 1840–1869. 28 fascicles in 20 volumes. Large 2° (ca. 48 × 32.5 cm). With one large folding lithographed map of Brazil (hand-coloured in outline), 572 lithographed botanical plates (depicting numerous illustrations of plants and their seeds) and 57 tinted lithographed views (printed on 56 leaves) depicting landscapes with native vegetations. Loose as issued in the original publisher's printed wrappers or sewn with the spines covered in 19th century cloth. € 15 000

Collection of 28 fascicles (printed on large paper) of the very rare first edition of this standard work on the flora of Brazil. The first instalment of the *Flora Brasiliensis* was published in 1840 under the supervision of the Austrian botanist Stephan Friedrich Ladislaus Endlicher (1804–1849) and the German naturalist Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius (1794–1868). The series was completed in 1906 with a total of 130 fascicles containing taxonomic treatments of 22767 species (mostly Brazilian angiosperms, of which 5689 species were described for the first time) and illustrated with 3811 lithographs. The high costs for publication were covered by the Brazilian government, which contributed annually from the beginning to the end. The series was also supported financially by King Ludwig I of Bavaria (1786–1868), Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria (1793–1875), and Emperor Pedro II of Brazil (1825–1891). More than 60 distinguished European botanists contributed to this work. The texts of the separately published monographs were later divided into 15 volumes (comprising 40 parts), in our case they were placed in volume I(I-2), III(I), IV(I-2), V(I-2), VII, VIII(I), IX-X, XIII(I), XIV(I) & XV(I). Von Martius' contribution *Tabulae physiognomicae explicatae* is spread over several fascicles and illustrated with 56 (out of 59, plates XVIII and LIII-LIV are missing) tinted lithographed views depicting Brazilian landscapes with native vegetation.

A rare collection of one of the most comprehensive documentations of plants in botanical history, a standard reference work for the identification of Brazilian and South American vegetation.

A complete list of contents including a detailed condition report is available upon request.

With a manuscript dedication in 6 fascicles, written in black ink probably by the editor C.F.P. von Martius; 4 (nos. xv, xvi-xvii, xviii[3] & xix) are dedicated to the Brazilian politician Sérgio Teixeira de Macedo (1809–1867, president of the province of Pernambuco in 1856–1857), 1 (no. xxxiv-xxxv) is dedicated to the French botanist and physician Henri Ernest Baillon (1827–1895), and 1 (no. xliv) is dedicated to the French botanist Adolphe Théodore Brongniart (1801–1876). Some fascicles are unbound (loose leaves in paper wrappers) and the wrappers of some bound fascicles are damaged along the spine, all wrappers are somewhat soiled.



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Lacking the works by C.G.D. Nees von Esenbeck (titled *Cyperaceae*, cols. 1–226 with 30 botanical plates) and A.H.R. Grisebach (titled *Smilaceae et Dioscoreae*, cols. 1–48 with 6 botanical plates) in fascicles III, IV, & V (in this collection together); lacking 3 plates in Von Martius' contribution *Tabulae physiognomicae explicatae* (which is spread over several fascicles, illustrated with 56 (of 59, plates XVIII and LIII-LIV are missing) tinted lithographed views; volumes 3 and 7 (fascicles III, IV, V and XI) lacking the back wrapper. Some occasional worm holes in the blank margins, and some occasional internal browning and soiling, the edges of the leaves are frayed. Otherwise in good condition.

Borba de Moraes II, pp. 525–528; *Bosch* 425; *Nissen BBI*, 2248; *Rodrigues* 1559; *Sabin* 22562 and 44988; *Sitwell/Blunt*, *Great flower books*, p. 118; *Stafleu/Cowan* 5538.

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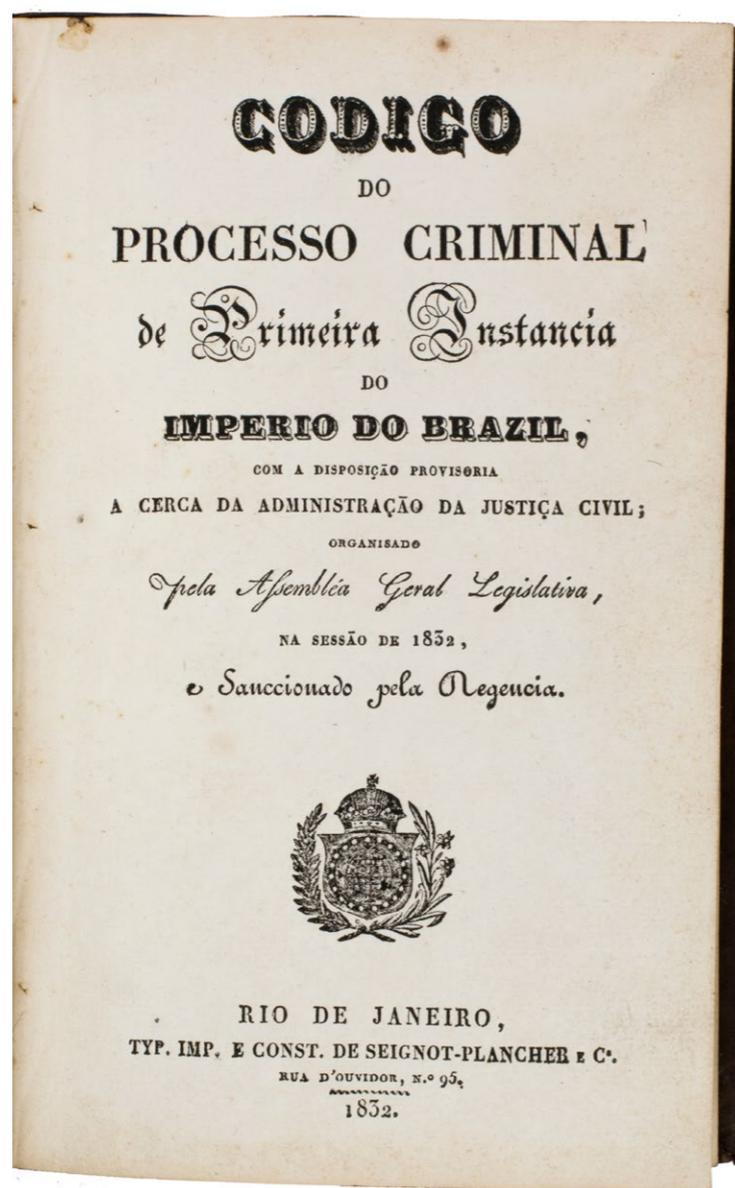
Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

*The unrecorded first edition of a milestone in Brazil's
journey towards complete independence*

15. [CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE – BRAZILIAN EMPIRE – FEIJÓ, Diogo and others]. Código do processo criminal de primeira instancia do Imperio do Brasil, com a disposição provisoria a cerca da administração da justiça civil; organizado pela Assembléa Geral Legislativa, na sessão de 1832, e sancionado pela negencia.

Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Imp. e const. de Seignot-Plancher e Co., 1832. 8° in 4s. With a woodcut vignette (Brazil's imperial coat-of-arms) on the title page. Later marbled brown calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2500



Unrecorded first edition of the Brazilian Code of Criminal Procedure, which was a landmark in Brazil's transition from colony to independent nation. The code was drawn up shortly after Brazil's independence (1822) to replace the old Portuguese rules, and stayed in use until 1939. It contributed to the modernisation of justice in Brazil, and to the consolidation of the autonomy and independence of the judiciary. Despite its importance, however, the present first edition is exceptionally rare. It is not recorded in databases like WorldCat or Porbase, not part of the collection of the Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil, nor have we been able to find it in any sales records.

In the first few years after Brazil's independence, the judicial system still followed the old colonial rules, as there were no new ones yet. The first Brazilian Constitution (1824) called for the drafting of new codes, so that the country could take another step towards complete independence. A commission of jurists, led by Diogo Feijó (1784–1843) set out to do so. The Criminal Code was finished and adopted in 1830, the present Criminal Procedure Code in 1832, and the Commercial Code, although also drafted in the 1830s, was enacted in 1850. Civil legislation, however, would still largely follow colonial rules until 1916.

The edges and corners of the boards are scuffed, the spine shows slight signs of wear. Lacking the front free flyleaf (only a stub is present, with 3 sewing holes in the gutter margin of each leaf from a previous binding, slightly browned and foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], 68 pp. *Not in Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil; Innocencio; JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian books; Porbase; Rodrigues; WorldCat.*  More photos on our website

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Manuscript letter to the Emperor of Brazil, celebrating the abolition of slavery in Brazil on 13 May 1888

I6. FRANCA AMARAL, Constancio da. [Manuscript letter by Constancio da Franca Amaral addressed to “Serenissimo Senhor” Emperor Pedro II of Brazil].

Rio [de Janeiro], 13 May 1888. Single sheet, ca. 22.5 × 18.5 cm. Manuscript letter in Portuguese, in black ink on laid paper with the watermark “Original Turkey Mill Kent”, addressed to “Serenissimo Senhor”, signed and dated on verso.

€ 1600

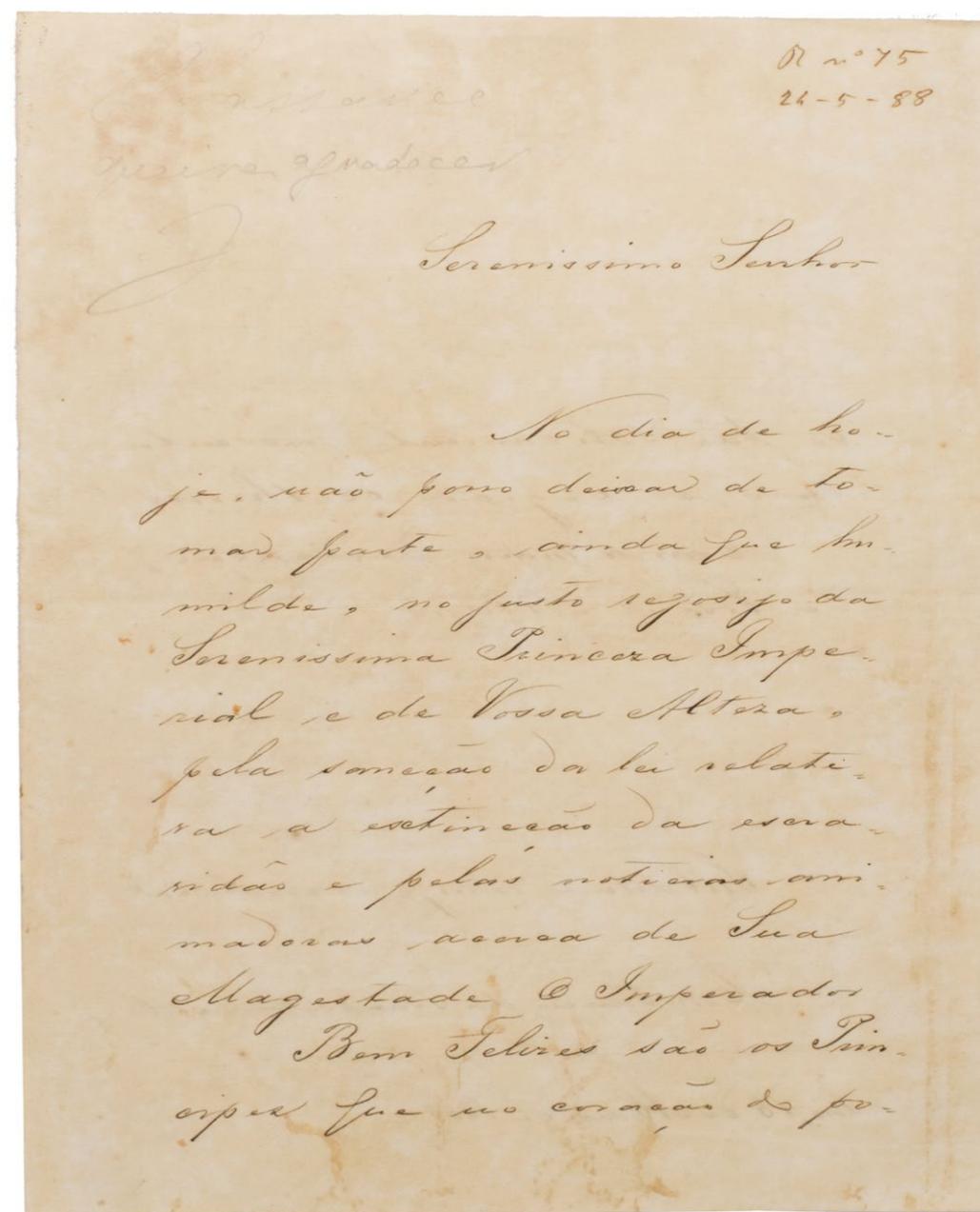
Manuscript letter by the Brazilian railway engineer Constancio da Franca Amaral (dates unknown), addressed to Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil (1825–1891), written on the very same day that the famous *Lei Áurea* (Golden Law) came into force. This law, abolishing the slavery in Brazil, was signed by Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil (1846–1921), who acted as regent to Emperor Pedro II, who was in Europe at the time. Brazil was the last country in the Western world to abolish slavery. The author thanks both Dom Pedro II and Dona Isabel for the abolition of slavery.

Franca Amaral was an engineer who was granted in 1880 the privilege of building a narrow gauge railway from the bay of S. Francisco (the Baía de Babitonga near São Francisco do Sul) on the coast of the province of Santa Catarina to Rio Negro in the province of Paraná; on the condition that he would start the necessary research project for drafting the construction plans within 6 months.

A number and date of response (“R. no. 75 24–5–88”) has been added in brown ink in the upper right corner (recto) and an annotation in pencil stating that the author wants to give thanks has been added in the upper left corner (recto). The leaf is slightly foxed and browned and shows faint folding lines. Otherwise in good condition.

[2] pp. For the decrees concerning the author, see: Decree no. 7619 (January 31, 1880) via <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1824-1899/decreto-7619-31-janeiro-1880-551459-publicacaooriginal-67975-pe.html> and Decree no. 8546 (March 20, 1882) via <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1824-1899/decreto-8546-20-maio-1882-545159-norma-pe.html>; for the almanac see: *Almanak Laemmert do Rio de Janeiro para 1899*, p. 1307, online via <https://memoria.bn.gov.br/docreader/313394/17855> (digital page number III6 of 1388).

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*Goos' West-Indische paskaert in its very rare first state:
a monumental nautical chart of the Atlantic Ocean in Mercator projection
on vellum, used by the Dutch West Indian Company (WIC)*

17. GOOS, Pieter. West-Indische Paskaert waer in de graden der breedde over wederzijden van de middellijn wassende so vergrooten dat die geproportioneert zijn tegen hunne nevenstaende graden de lengde. Vertonende behalve[n] Europaes zuydelijcste alle de zee-kusten van Africa en America begrepen in 't Octroy bij de H.M.H. Staten Generael der vereenichde Nederl. verleent aende Generale West Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili inde groote Zuyd-Zee.

Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, [ca. 1660]. Printed on vellum (ca. 80 × 98 cm) from one large copperplate engraving, partly coloured by a contemporary hand. € 185 000



The *West-Indische Paskaert* engraved by Pieter Goos, in its rare first state, a nautical chart prepared for the Dutch West India Company (WIC) as an aid to crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the trading regions of the Americas and visiting trading posts in Africa. It shows parts of the east coast of North America, both coasts of South America, Mediterranean Europe and the west coast of Africa. Many *West-Indische Paskaerten*, as these navigational charts were called, were reprinted over and over from new states of the copperplates. For more than a century Dutch and foreign sea farers profited from their use on transatlantic journeys. The great cartographer Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571–1638) published the first *West-Indische Paskaert* around 1630 using manuscript charts and other documents of the Atlantic and its coasts, including information provided by the Dutch WIC navigators who sailed these routes. Being one of the first practical uses of the Mercator projection, Blaeu's small-scale nautical chart was the first useful chart for crossing

the Atlantic Ocean, making it easier to plot a straight line course for long distances on one map. Around 1660 Pieter Goos engraved four large navigation charts on new copperplates, including the plate for his present *West-Indische Paskaert*. The present copy shows the plate in its first state, the only copperplate that Goos actually engraved himself.

Pieter Goos (ca. 1616–1675) was a Dutch cartographer, engraver and printer and publisher of maps and atlases, whose father Abraham Goos (ca. 1590–1643) published many globes and maps together with Jodocus Hondius and Johannes Janssonius. He was especially known for his sea charts and his *Zee-atlas ofte water-wereld* (first edition 1666), one of the best maritime atlases of its time. Goos' *West-Indische Paskaert* in its present first state is of the utmost rarity: 8 other copies are known and only 4 on vellum.

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The *West-Indische Paskaert* remained one of the maps for the Dutch West India Company's most important nautical charts for decades, with several important map printers and publishers producing editions from various plates that went through numerous states. The present nautical chart therefore not only bears beautiful witness to the golden age of Dutch maritime history, exploration and cartography; it is also a very rare vellum copy showing the first state of the copperplate engraved by Goos himself.

The map has been professionally restored, with the tears along the edges repaired and the brittle parts reinforced with Japanese paper, and the map mounted on museum-quality preservation corrugated board which in turn is mounted on museum-quality honeycomb board. Somewhat faded, with a water stain in the left part, some smaller stains, the foot a little frayed (hardly affecting the map) and a little dust-soiled, but overall in good condition. a very rare state, the first state of the Goos's copperplate nautical chart of the Atlantic in its rare first state and printed on vellum.

Burden II, 442 (misdated ca. 1674); Schilder & Kok, Goos 4.1 (8 copies, incl. 2 on paper, 1 missing, 1 incomplete); cf Schilder, Monumenta, 63 (other states), 63.4 (the 1675 Blaeu-Goos state); for the use of nautical charts: Koeman, "17e eeuwse Hollandse bijdragen in de kartering van de Amerikaanse kusten", in: Caert thresoor 1 (1982), pp. 50–51; Schilder & Van Egmond, "Maritime cartography in the Low Countries during the Renaissance", in: The history of cartography, volume 3: cartography in the European Renaissance (2007), pp. 1425–1426.

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W E I T - I N D I E C H E
P A S K A E R T

Waar in de zuiden der breedte van vier
vijftien vanden middelen vanden breedte
dat die gongpoozenen in twee hant
opvliegende greden der breedte
Verreemde Indische Europeen vordeligen
alle de Zeevallen van Africa en America
begrepen in 't Oosten bij de H.M.H. Staten
Generael der verrennede Nederlanden
septe in de West-Indische Compagnie
in de jaer van 1662 in de
nederlandsche taal uitgegeven

Gedruckt
in AMSTERDAM
by
PIETER GOOS
Waar in de Ver-
reemde Zeevallen

Verreemde
Indische
Europeen
vordeligen
alle de
Zeevallen
van Africa
en America
begrepen
in 't Oosten
bij de H.M.H.
Staten
Generael
der verren-
nede Neder-
landen
septe in de
West-Indische
Compagnie
in de jaer
van 1662
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taal uitgegeven

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Beautiful album of 12 tinted lithographic views of Argentina and Uruguay

18. HASTREL, Adolphe d'. Album de la plata.

Paris, Gihau(l)t frères (printed by Auguste Bry, Lemercier and Thierry), [1846]. 1° (55 × 38 cm). 12 tinted lithographs (22 × 35 cm), depicting views in and around Montevideo, Buenos Aires, etc. Mid-19th-century binding, rebacked in green morocco. € 30 000

Beautiful album, containing a series of 12 numbered tinted lithographs of sights in Argentina and Uruguay, including many ships and harbours, drawn by Adolphe d'Hastrel and lithographed by D'Hastrel himself, Cicéri, Muller, Bayot, Sabatier and Clerget. Each has a caption in Spanish and French. Adolphe d'Hastrel (1805–1874), born in Alsace, spent his youth in Tours and surroundings. He started drawing at an early age, concentrating on the Alsatian landscapes. Later he concentrated on America. The three plates that D'Hastrel lithographed himself are signed and numbered in the stone, 41–43. This series of lithographs is of great ethnological interest.

In very good condition, with most plates slightly and 1 seriously foxed, some marginal water stains and 1 plate with a marginal abrasion, not affecting the images.

12 lithographed plates. *Benezit V*, p. 428; *Thieme & Becker XVI*, p. 116; not in *Sabin*; *Palau*. [👉 More photos on our website](#)

Unveiling Australia and the New World

19. HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, Antonio de. *Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis. Nieuwe werelt, anders ghenaeamt West-Indien.*

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1622.



With:

(2) **ORDONNEZ DE CEVALLES, Pedro.** *Eyghentlijcke beschryvinghe van West-Indien, hoe die landen en provintien ghelegghen zijn op wat maniere dat men die door reysen sal: ende wat rijckdommen van gout en silver elcke plaetse begrijpt.*

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1621.

(3) [**LE MAIRE, Jacques**]. *Spiegel der Australische navigatie door den wijt vermaerden ende cloeckmoedighen zee-heldt Jacob Le Maire, president ende overste over de twee schepen, d' Eendracht ende Hoorn, uytghevaren den 14 Junii 1615.*

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1622. 3 works in 1 volume. Small 2°. With an engraved title, 17 engraved folding maps, an engraved portrait, 5 engraved plates in text, and woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary vellum, with the manuscript title on the spine. € 35 000

First Dutch edition of Herrera's *Description of the West Indies*, with fine maps of Central and South America, together with a description of the West Indies by Pedro Ordoñez de Cevallos (1556–1636), and the journal of Jacob Le Maire (1585–1616) on his voyage in search of Terra Australis. This Dutch translation contains the same plates as the Latin translation, published in the same year, which significantly expanded the first edition from 1601.

The present copy contains the first Dutch edition of Herrera's *Descriptio de las Indias occidentales*; the first Dutch edition of Cevallos's *Eyghentlijcke Beschryvinghe van West-Indien*, and the first edition of Le Maire's *Spiegel der Australische Navigatie*. Together they form a collection of the then available accounts of the New World.

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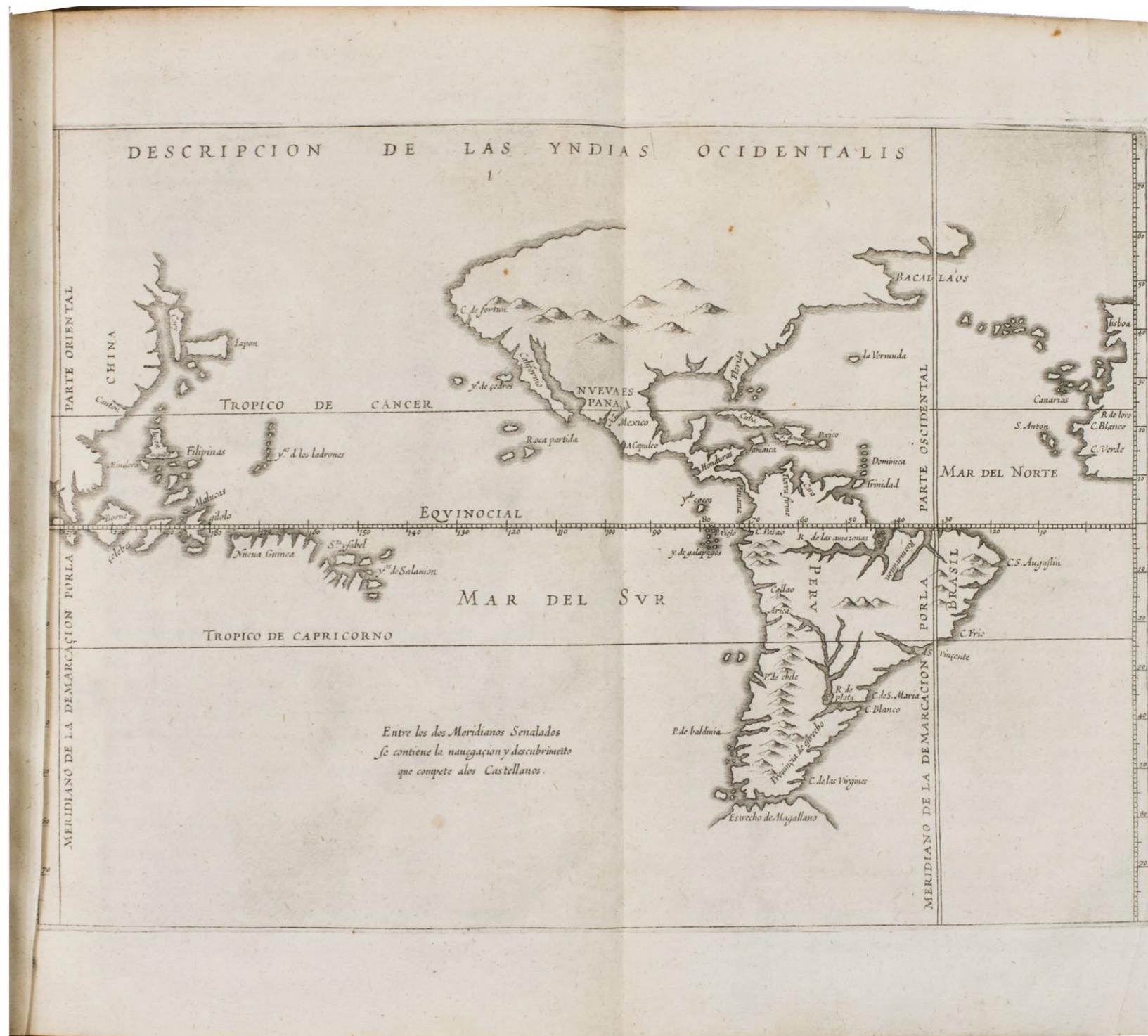
The Latin title page to Herrera's work is decorated with the first map to show California as an island. This work focuses on discoveries in the New World and is illustrated by famous maps of regions in North and South America. It also contains the first official description of the voyage of the great Dutch navigator Jacob Le Maire in 1615–17. His account was not published earlier because the Dutch East India Company (voc) initially refused to release his journals.

Michiel Colijn simultaneously issued collected editions in Latin, French and Dutch, all in 1622. The heirs of Theodore de Bry reprinted Herrera's work in Frankfurt in 1623 as the twelfth part of their "Great Voyages," with reduced versions of the plates. Herrera (1549–1625) was official historian to Kings Philip II, III, and IV, and his *Nieuwe Werelt* is essentially an introductory work to his magnum opus *Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas Terra Firme del mar oceano*, which eventually covered eight decades of voyages and travels, published in 1601–1615. Le Maire's discovery of and voyage around Cape Horn relieved the trading monopoly of the East India Company by finding an alternative route to the East Indies that did not violate the Company Charter, which prevented other Dutch trading companies from using the existing routes of the Straits of Magellan and Cape of Good Hope.

With a contemporary ownership annotation on the back pastedown. A few wormholes on the back board. The book block is partly detached from the binding, the pastedowns are detached, but still present, some of the maps are slightly browned. Otherwise in very good condition.

[6], III; 29; [16], 98 pp. *Borba de Moraes I, 400; JCB II, 166; Kroepelien, 561; Medina, Hispanic America, 455; Palau 114296; Sabin 14348, 31542, 14352 and 14353; Schilder, Australia unveiled, pp. 32–36 and passim; Tiele 479; Tiele, Mém., pp. 314–316 and 56–7.*

 [More photos on our website](#)



*One of the most comprehensive accounts of 18th-century South America,
especially valuable for Panama, Peru and Ecuador*

20. JUAN, Jorge and Antonio de ULLOA. A voyage to South America. Describing at large, the Spanish cities, towns, provinces, &c. on that extensive continent.

London, L. Davis and C. Reymers, 1760. 2 volumes. 8°. With 7 folding engraved plates, including some maps and ground plans. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine; rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 1800



Revised second edition of the English translation of an account of a voyage to South America by two Spanish Captains, Jorge Juan y Santacilia (1713–1773) and Antonio de Ulloa (1716–1795). Both Captains were skilled in mathematics, astronomy and navigation, and were selected to join Charles-Marie de la Condamine (1701–1774) on a scientific voyage to South America initiated by the French Académie des Sciences in 1735. Besides assisting in the scientific expedition and providing military assistance against the British, they did a lot of scientific research themselves. The books describes the journey they made, while commenting extensively on all the places they visited, making remarks on the native inhabitants, geography, flora, fauna, climate, trade, etc. Among the many areas and cities they visited are Cartagena, Porto Bello, Panama, Guayaquil, Quito, Lima, Chili and Paita. With owner's stamp. In very good condition, with only a few tiny spots. Bindings rubbed along the extremities, spine of volume two slightly damaged at the foot.

xx, [4], 498 [=488]; [4], 410, 18 pp. *ESTC T138368; Howgego, to 1800, J33 and U3; Palau 125477; Sabin 36813.*

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Pioneering description & maps of the Americas, printed by Elzevier

21. LAET, Johannes de. Nieuwe wereldt ofte beschrijvinghe van West-Indien, wt veelderhande schriften ende aen-teeckeninghen van verscheyden natien by een versamelt.

Leiden, Isaac Elzevier, 1625. Folio. With large woodcut printer's mark on title-page, 10 double-page engraved maps (plate size 28.5 × 36 cm), woodcut decorative initial letters from two series, and a wide variety of printing types. Early 18th-century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 48 000

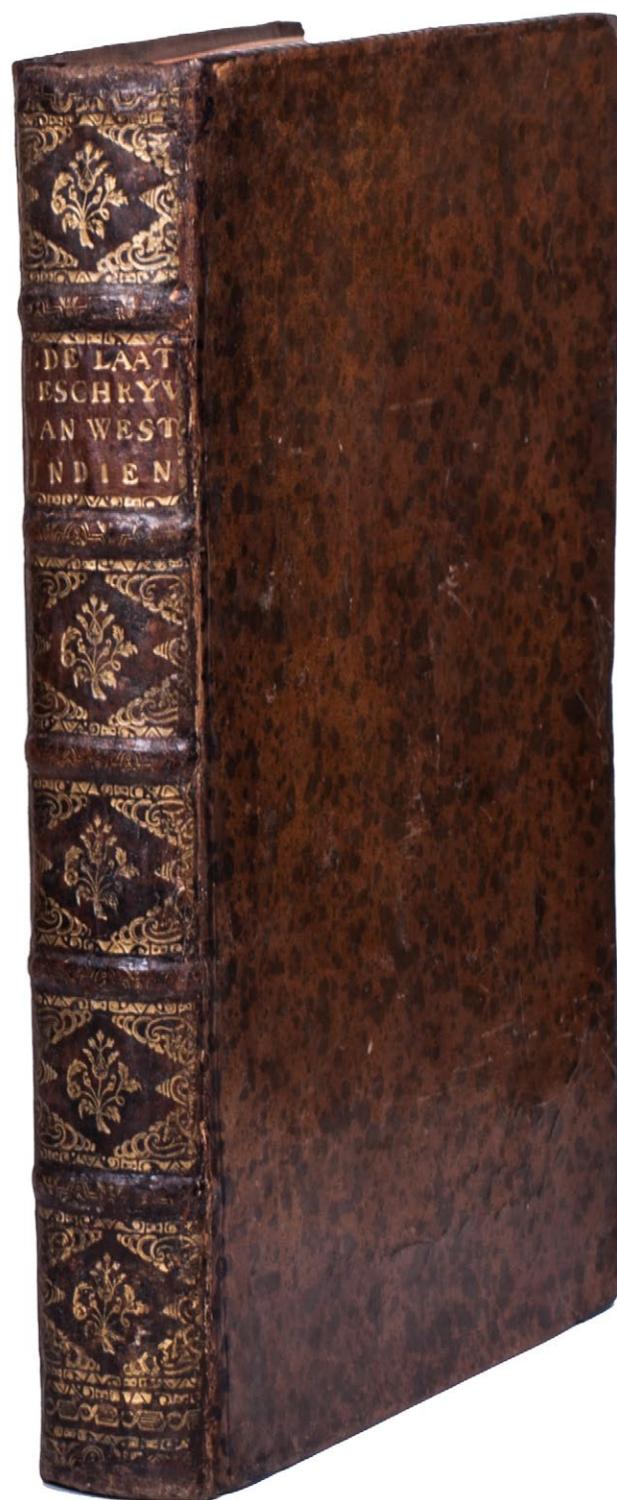
First edition of a 17th-century standard work on North and South America, including the West Indies, with 10 maps covering the whole of Mexico, the West Indies, and Central & South America. De Laet's book remains an important source for the New World in the 16th and early 17th centuries, and covers its discovery, geography, topography, natural history, ethnology, and linguistics in 15 books. One book covers the West Indies, 3 the modern United States & Canada, 3 Mexico and Central America, and 8 South America. Included are 2 chapters devoted primarily to Brazil, 1 to Venezuela, and 1 to Guatamala.

Johannes de Laet (1582–1649) was a Dutch geographer, director of the Dutch West India Company (WIC, since 1621), and polyglot. As WIC director, he was able to bring together information from older publications and contemporary eye-witness accounts to produce the present masterpiece: the most comprehensive account of the New World to that time. It went through many editions, and was translated into Latin in 1633, French in 1640, and even abridged in Spanish around the same time. De Laet went on to produce a whole library of pocket descriptions of various regions of the world, and he, quite successfully, debated in print with Hugo de Groot.

The copperplate maps are unsigned, but the foreword proudly notes that they were drawn and produced for this edition largely by the leading Amsterdam cartographer Hessel Gerritsz. (1581–1632), who had studied with Willem Jansz. Blaeu. They appear at their best in the fresh impressions of this first edition.

With a 1793 owner's signature of J.A. Valentyn. The binding has cracked at the hinges, but otherwise still good. Internally somewhat browned and occasionally spotted, with water stains in the gutter of many leaves, sometimes encroaching on the corner of the text or the bottom centre of the maps, missing the final blank leaf. Otherwise in good condition. The first edition of a classic, printed by Isaac Elzevier, showing European knowledge of the New World in 1625.

[24], 510, [16] pp. *Alden & Landis* 625/125; *Asher* 1; *Borba de Moraes* I, p. 450; *JCB* II, p. 193; *NNBW* VIII, cols. 991–992; *Nissen*, ZBI 2359 (erroneously dated 1626); *Phillips & LeGear* 1147; *Rahir*, *Les Elzevier* 195; *Sabin* 38554; *Tiele*, *Volkenkunde* 626; *Willems* 230; cf. *Bosch*, *Brasilien-Bibliothek* 85 (French ed. 1640); *Lande*, *Canadiana* 492 (French ed. of 1640); *Rodrigues*, *Bib. Brasiliense* 1351 (2nd ed.).  More photos on our website



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The Dutch West India Company (WIC) in the Americas, a contemporary description by one of the company's directors

22. LAET, Johannes de. Historie ofte iaerlijck verhael van de verrichtinghen der geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, zedert haer begin tot het eynde van 't jaer seshien-hondert ses-en-dertich. Begrepen in dertien boecken, ende met verscheyden koperen platen verciert.

Including:

IDEM. Kort verhael uyt de voorgaende boecken ghetrocken vande diensten ende nuttigheden die desen staet heeft genooten by de West-Indische Compagnie; ende schaden die deselve den koningh van Spagnien heeft ghedaen sedert haer begin tot het eynde van den jaere 1636.

Leiden, Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier, 1644. Folio. With the title printed in red and black, with the Elzevier woodcut device, and 13 double-page engraved maps and views. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gold-tooled spine with a black morocco title-label lettered in gold, red sprinkled edges, gold-tooled board edges. € 48 000

First edition of a very important and very rare account of the achievements and proceedings of the Dutch West India Company (WIC) from the year it was established (1623) until the year 1636. In thirteen books a detailed and truthful account of each year is given. 13 beautifully engraved and detailed maps and views show parts of Brazil, Porto Rico, the Rio Grande, Curaçao, as well as some fortifications and other illustrations. At the end, one can find an extract of the 13 books, in which details are given on the costs and profits of the WIC with information on the captured booty, the general state of finances, the equipment on board of the vessels, the goods the ships had on board etc. All in all, this work is one of the most relevant sources for the history of the WIC, more so because the author was closely linked to the company and even served as a director. Furthermore, it is an important work for its descriptions of the voyages of the Dutch to America, in particular Brazil, and the west coast of Africa.

Johannes de Laet (1582–1649) was a Dutch geographer, director of the Dutch West India Company (WIC, since 1621), and polyglot. As WIC director, he was able to bring together information from older publications and contemporary eye-witness accounts to produce the present masterpiece: the most comprehensive account of the New World to that time. It went through many editions, and was translated into Latin in 1633, French in 1640, and even abridged in Spanish around the same time. De Laet went on to produce a whole library of pocket descriptions of various regions of the world, and he, quite successfully, debated in print with Hugo de Groot. With a small oval stamp (a P and a crown) above a shelf mark ("593") on the recto of the first free fly leaf and the title-page, and an inscription noting a library location ("Cultuurgeschiedenis Lae gesloten kast.") on the recto of the first free fly leaf. The hinges are slightly weakened and the edges and corners of the boards and spine show slight signs of wear. Otherwise a beautiful copy.

[32], 544, 31, [1 blank], [11], [1 blank] pp. *Borba de Moraes I p. 452; JCB II p. 316; Muller, Americana 408; Sabin 38556; STCN 832661481 (16 copies); Tiele 630; Willems 571.* 📷 More photos on our website



S. SALADOR



- 1 De Sand Bay, alwaer de Soldaten aen land gefet werden
- 2 Den enghen wegh daer fy door passeren muslen, en met kleyne moeyten te keeren waren.
- 3 Een Corps de garde ofte groot wacht huys van den Vyand door vreesse verloopen
- 4 Een groote effen pleyne alwaer haer de Soldaten in slach orden stelden, treckende so voorts na de voorstadt, daer sy eenige rescontre vonden, doch haer saeck vervattende veroverden de selve
- 5 Een Capelleken buyten de stadt
- 6 De voorstadt daer de Soldaten de eerste nacht huys hielden

- 7 Een Poort aen t'Zuyt eynde vande Stadt, daer onse Soldaten eerst in trocken
- 8 Een hart steenen Battery, legghende soo verdelvande wal datmen daer (by vol Zee) met een Barqachter en varen mach, hier op laghen 11 groote slucken geschut en onghelooftlyck veel Soldaten
- 9 Een ander Battery te lande daer mede sel wytgeschute wesen
- 10 Een groot Pack-huys daer veel Snyker ingevonden werd
- 11 Dese Schepen alle dicht aen Land gekort synde sijn vande onse in brand ghesteken
- 12 Dit sijn noch twee Castelen daer van t'naste ende voor

- ghemelte Battery wend ghenaeemt S. Philippo
- 13 Twee groote wind ajen daer mede alle swaere dingen langhs twee groote steyle sleden (van hout ghenaeckt) werden opgewonden inde bouenstadt, legghende ontrent hondert vadem hoogh ayt het water
- 14 Een Poort legghende ophet Noort eynde vande Stadt
- 15 t'Klooster van S. Francisco alwaer de Iejuyten haer Collegie hebben
- 16 Wooninghen huys
- 17 t'Artillery huys
- 18 Een nieu begonnen Kerck

- 19 De groote Markt
- 20 Een Wacht huys
- 21 Het huys vanden Gouverneur
- 22 Twee Fonteynen daer die vande Stad haer verschw water hale
- a t'Schip de Sanison
- b t'Schip de Ster, de quamente leggen nevens de water-plaets waer A ende B gheteyckent staen dese worden vande Castelen soo daer ontrent op de see kant legge beschoten, ende sy schoten op de Castelen noch al smorgens als de Stad al was veroveret.

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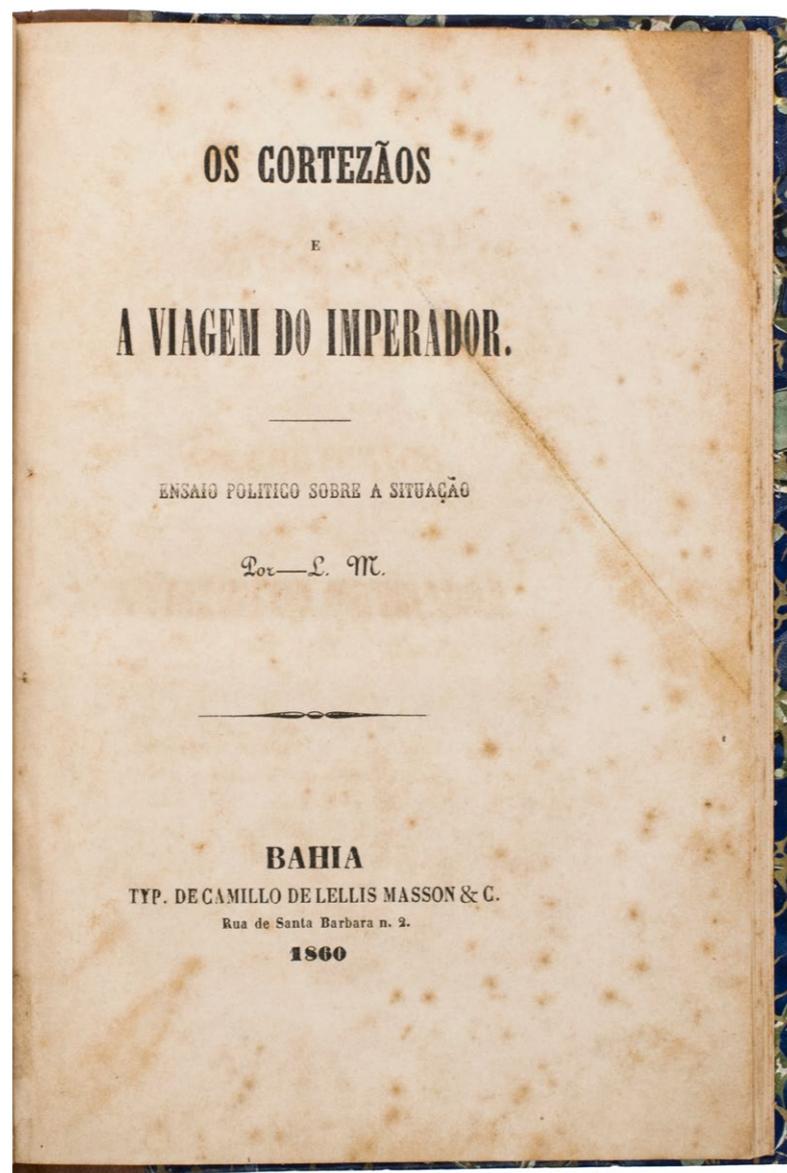
Science & Technology

2nd edition, the first to be publicly distributed, of a political pamphlet, criticising the Brazilian Emperor & arguing for a more democratic form of governance

23. L. M. [= MEDRADO, José Joaquim Landulfo da Rocha]. Os cortezãos e a viagem do Imperador. Ensaio politico sobre a situação por L. M.

Bahia, Typographia de Camillo de Lellis Masson & C., 1860. 8° in 4s (ca. 21.5 × 14 cm). Later half brown sheepskin. € 1750

Rare second edition of a pamphlet by the Brazilian lawyer and politician José Joaquim Landulfo da Rocha Medrado (1831–1860), published under his initials L. M. (= Landulfo Medrado). According to the author's preface, the first edition was not distributed to the public. In 1882, a third edition was published (Bahia, Imprensa Economica) and in 1923 a fourth edition appeared (Bahia, Imprensa Oficial do Estado).



In this pamphlet, titled “The courtiers and the Emperor’s journey. Political essay on the situation”, Medrado offered a pointed critique of the Brazilian monarchy’s tendency to adopt European courtly customs. He argued that these customs were ill-suited to Brazil’s unique position as an American nation. Medrado believed that Brazil required a more democratic and parliamentary form of governance, one that moved away from the concentration of power in the hands of the Emperor. Instead, he advocated for a system where elected representatives would have a more prominent role in shaping the nation’s future.

This pamphlet reflects the broader political tensions of the time, with liberals like Medrado pushing for reforms that would align Brazil’s governance with its distinct identity, rather than imitating European aristocratic traditions. In 1860, the Brazilian magazine *Monarchia – Democracia* issued a critique of the pamphlet arguing that the pamphlet’s anonymous author avoids responsibility for promoting dangerous ideas that could destabilize Brazil. It defends the nation’s democratic and monarchical institutions, warning that the pamphlet’s divisive ideas threaten Brazil’s unity and future.

With the large book plate of the Brazilian journalist Elysio de Carvalho (1880–1925) mounted on the front pastedown with a blue stamp in the bottom margin of the book plate (“Y, 4, 120”). Spine rubbed and slightly scratched, the corners and edges of the boards show slight signs of wear, the upper outer corner of the half title-page torn off and restored with paper, slightly browned throughout with occasional foxing (mainly in the first and last few leaves). Otherwise in good condition.

viii, 53, [1 blank] pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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*Previously unknown Portuguese description of the Paraguay River,
at the time of the dispute over Portuguese and Spanish frontier in the region*

24. [MANUSCRIPT – PARAGUAY RIVER]. Discripças do Rio Paraguay en 1794. [Description of the river Paraguay in 1794].

[Paraguay and/or Brazil], [ca. 1794]. 34 × 22 cm. Written in brown ink in a very legible late 18th-century cursive. Stitched through 2 single holes, only one remains intact. € 7500

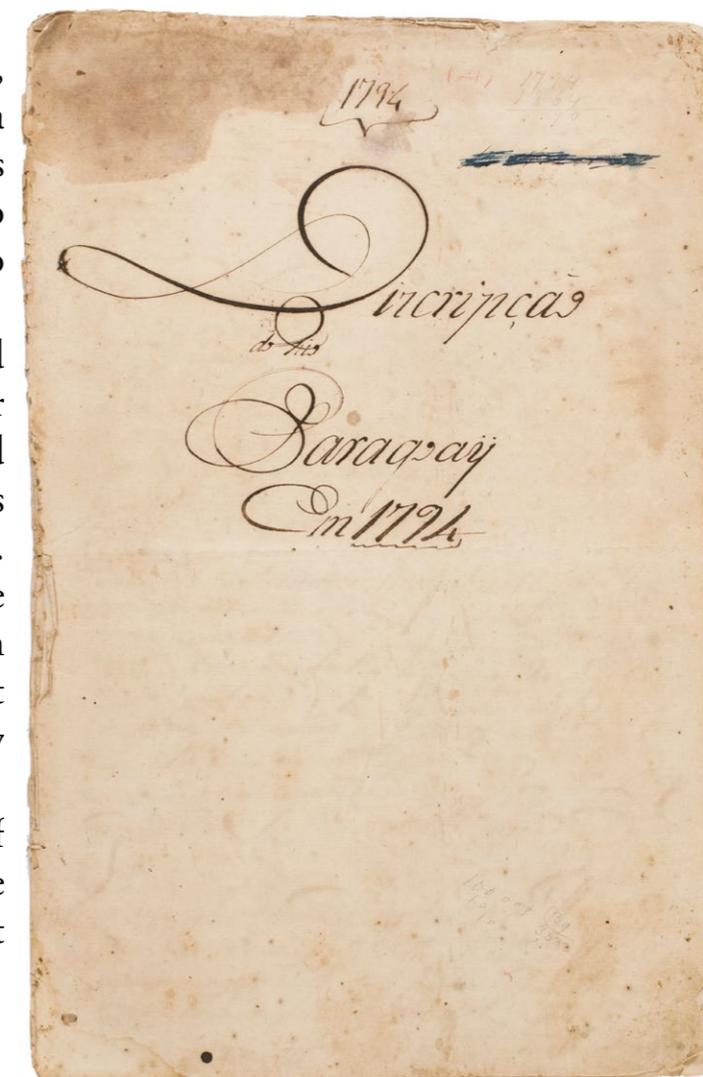
A contemporary unpublished and unrecorded Portuguese manuscript describing the Paraguay River and the lands, rivers and territories adjoining, including the location of former Jesuit Missions. It is written within the context of the Portuguese-Spanish dispute over the frontier between Portuguese Brazil and the Spanish colonies and focuses in particular on the upper reaches of the river, which at that time still remained relatively unknown.

The Portuguese, under the governorship of Luis de Albuquerque (1739–97), had recently, in 1778, established the towns of Albuquerque (today Corumbá), Laredo, Villa María (today Cáceres), Casalvasco and Salinas. These new establishments and their locations on the Paraguay River are mentioned here. The terms of the 1777 Treaty of San Ildefonso between Portugal and Spain directed that a Portuguese-Spanish delegation be sent to the Paraguay River region to determine a definitive border between the territories.

The Spanish delegation arrived in 1781 under the command of the military officer and naturalist, Félix Manuel de Azara (1746–1821), and waited in Asunción (in Paraguay) for the Portuguese. The latter, in the end, never arrived but the Spanish delegation remained in the region until the 1790s (Azara until 1801) exploring and measuring the region as well as handling the ongoing disagreements with the Portuguese over the demarcation. This Portuguese description of the River Paraguay is undoubtedly connected to these ventures though whether it is a contemporary translation into Portuguese of a Spanish survey or a survey of the river carried out by the Portuguese themselves is uncertain. It is, however, the only known copy of an unpublished description of the River Paraguay and it describes in detail the little-known upper regions of the Paraguay River.

With a crossed-out annotation on the title-page, the title-page and the last blank leaf are somewhat water stained. The paper is otherwise uniformly toned and showing some occasional foxing, the edges of the leaves are somewhat frayed, slightly affecting the text at the head of each page. Overall in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [12], [2 blank] pp. [More photos on our website](#)



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Research voyage into inner Surinam, encountering native tribes

25. MARTIN, Johann Karl Ludwig. *Westindische Skizzen. Reise-erinnerungen.*

Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1887. 4°. 22 plates, of which 14 chromolithographs and 8 collotypes, and 1 folding lithographed map of the Surinam River by W.L. Loth. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. € 375

First and only separate edition of the first part of Karl Martin's research voyage to the Dutch West Indies. Johann Karl Ludwig Martin (1855–1942) was a leading German-Dutch geologist and professor of geology at Leiden. He is known for his geological research in the Dutch colonies, mostly the East Indies but the present work comprises only the Dutch West Indies and in particular inner Surinam. The present first part treats the land and people of Surinam. Martin went down the Surinam River, deep into the jungle, encountering native tribes and strange rock formations. Photographs were made, of which 8 are included as collotype plates at the end of the work. They depict mostly the coastal areas and one shows a train riding along a very steep cliff.

Binding slightly worn and very little frayed, wrappers very slightly stained, spine and bookblock cracked, edges of the plates a little dust-soiled, some plates a little browned, but overall in good condition with some bolts unopened.

vii, [1], 186 pp. *Cat. NHSM p. 264; Van Doornel Van Kempen 4297; WorldCat (9 copies).*  More photos on our website

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First edition of a play recounting the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese

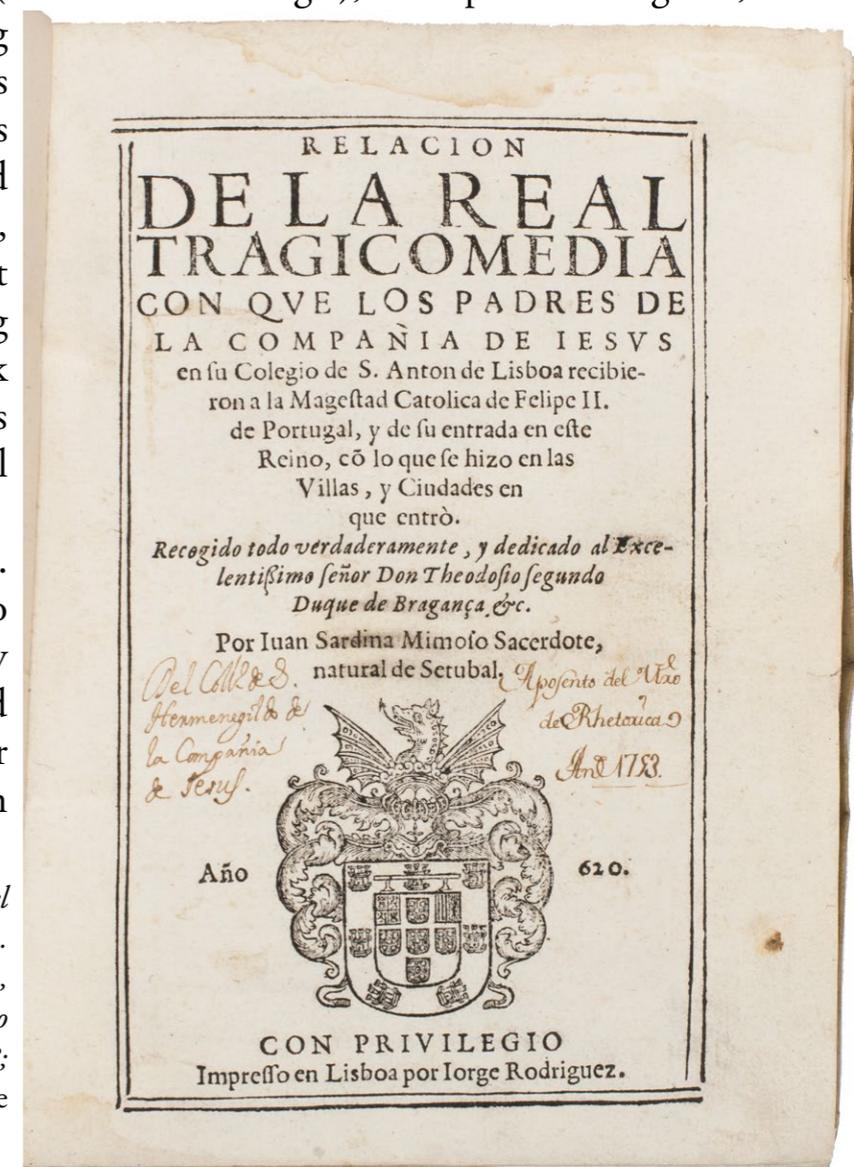
26. MIMOSO, João Sardina. *Relacion de la real tragicomedia ...*

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1620. 4°. With the elaborate woodcut coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, the Duke of Braganza, on the title-page, and the woodcut coat of arms of Portugal and/or King Philip II of Portugal at the head of his dedication on leaf [6]r, all text is set within a double fillet frame, and with woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary parchment binding with manuscript title on spine. € 9500

First and only edition of a captivating account of a tragicomedy play, written by João Sardina Mimoso, a priest from Setubal near Lisbon. It is a detailed account in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin, of an early play on the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese, which was originally written by Antonio de Sousa (ca. 1591?-after 1619), who was a Jesuit. "Included is a section in which a ship captain announces the news of the discovery of Brazil. He has with him Tapuia and Aimore Indians, parrots and monkeys. They all sing a *Chorus Brasilicus*, in Portuguese and Tupi. Next there is a dialogue between the King (Manuel I of Portugal), who speaks Portuguese, and a monkey who speaks alternately in Portuguese and Tupi." (Borba de Moraes). King Manuel I of Portugal (1469–1521) began the Portuguese colonisation of the Americas and Portuguese India, and oversaw the establishment of a vast trade empire across Africa and Asia. This was made possibly by his sponsorship of numerous renowned Portuguese explorers and navigators, including Vasco da Gama, Pedro Álvares Cabral, and Afonso de Albuquerque. The play was staged by the Jesuits at the College of Saint Anthony (Collegio de Santo Antaõ) in Lisbon on the occasion of the entry of King Philip III of Spain as King of Portugal in Lisbon in August 1619. The present work not only offers specific information about the staging of the play, such as the stage's dimensions, the colours of curtains and backgrounds, but also includes a more general account of these entrance celebrations (ll. 126–163).

With a manuscript owner's inscription on the first free flyleaf: "Del Coll. de S. Hermenegildo de la Compañia de Jesús. Aposento del M[agistr]o de Rhetorica. Año 1753 [or 1793]." [= The College of San Hermenegildo in Sevilla, the book was probably kept in the room of the master of rhetoric]. The spine shows some signs of wear and the back boards shows some brush markings in black paint, internally slightly water stained (not affecting the text) and occasionally very slightly browned. Otherwise in very good condition.

[10], 163, [1] ll. Alden & Landis 620/142; Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, vol. 1, p. 777; Backer-Sommervogel IV, 1862–63; Barbosa Machado vol. 1, p. 397; Borba de Moraes II, 571–2; Fréches, *Théâtre neo-latin au Portugal*, p. 172; Garcia Peres, *Catalogo razonado biografico*, p. 385; Iberian Books 60251, 127055, 127056; Innocencio DBP vol. 10, p. 346 6644; Maggs, *Bibliotheca Brasiliensis* 114; Marinha, *Impr. Sec. XVII*, 531; Palau 302072, 319792, 319931; Pinto de Mattos (revisto e prefaciado, 1878) p. 385; Porbase 246988 (5 copies) <http://id.bnportugal.gov.pt/bib/porbase/246988>; Sabin 69184; Silva, *Condessa de Arambuja*, 2344; USTC 5011023, 5111482, 5111484.  More photos on our website



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In search of curiosities in the West Indies, Africa, and the Holy Land

27. MOCQUET, Jean. De grote nieuw-bereisde wereld: begrypende zes reizen, zo na Lybien, d'Eilanden van Kanarien en Barbaryen; stroom der Amazonen, Karipouzen en Karibanen; na Marocco; Moren-Land of Ethiopien, Mozambique en Goa; als mede na Syrien en een zeer nauwkeurige beschrijvinge van't Heilig Land ...

Leeuwarden, Jan Klassen (colophon: printed by Meindert Injema), 1717. 4°. With an engraved title-page, 3 etched plates, and some woodcut decorated initials and tail pieces. Contemporary vellum, later endpapers. € 1950



Second Dutch edition of Mocquet's travels in the West Indies, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, translated from the French. In 1601, the king of France commissioned Jean Mocquet to collect specimens for the royal Cabinet of Rarities. For this purpose, Mocquet undertook five voyages searching for curiosities, knowledge, and adventure. He visited the West Indies, Morocco, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Goa, India, Syria, and the Holy Land. Upon his return to France in 1612, Mocquet decided to embark on a voyage around the world, hunting for yet more rarities. In Spain, however, he was refused to embark a ship headed for America and returned to France, where he was employed as the keeper of the king's Cabinet of Rarities.

Mocquet was a keen observer with a special interest in natural history and the manners of the peoples he encountered. He reflected on the cannibalistic practices of the Carib Indians of Guiana and the country of Yapoco and "recorded much important botanical and natural history information, describing the uses of aloes, odiferous gums, redwoods, and other trees, and the honey from stingless bees" (Howgego). The entertaining narrative, furthermore, contains much information on the Portuguese settlement in Goa with references to China, Japan, Malacca etc. and to the early Portuguese-Dutch battles in this area. One of the plates depicts a Native American woman offering a hand to a European to eat.

With some loss of vellum around the spine, partially restored, some leaves restored, slightly foxed and browned throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[19], [1 blank], 195, [1 blank] pp. *Borba de Moraes*, pp. 576–577; *JCB* 223; *KVK* (3 copies); *Sabin* 49792; *STCN* 314720677 (3 copies); *Tiele, Bibl.* 758; cf. *Howgego, to 1800, MI45*.

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Extremely rare publication concerning the agricultural colonies Nova Louzã and Nova Colombia in Brazil, including a call for the abolition of slavery

28. MONTENEGRO, João Elisário de Carvalho. *Colonias Nova Louzã e Nova Colombia, relatorio apresentado ao exm. sr. presidente da Provincia de São Paulo em 6 de fevereiro de 1875 ...*

São Paulo, Typographia da Provincia de São Paulo, 1875. 8° in 4s (ca. 22 × 14.5 cm). With 13 numbered letterpress tables (including 5 folding) regarding Nova Louzã and another numbered folding letterpress table regarding Nova Colombia (titled “Recapitulação do mappa no. 1”). 1930’s half dark blue sheepskin, with the original publisher’s printed front wrapper bound in. € 1500

Extremely rare report written by the Brazilian salesman and coffee planter João Elisário de Carvalho Montenegro (1824–1915), presented on 6 February 1875 to the Brazilian lawyer, politician and president of the province of São Paulo between 1872 and 1875 João Teodoro Xavier de Matos (1828–1878). The present work was dedicated to the Brazilian poet and journalist Francisco Quirino dos Santos (1841–1886), dated Nova Louzã, 6 February 1875.

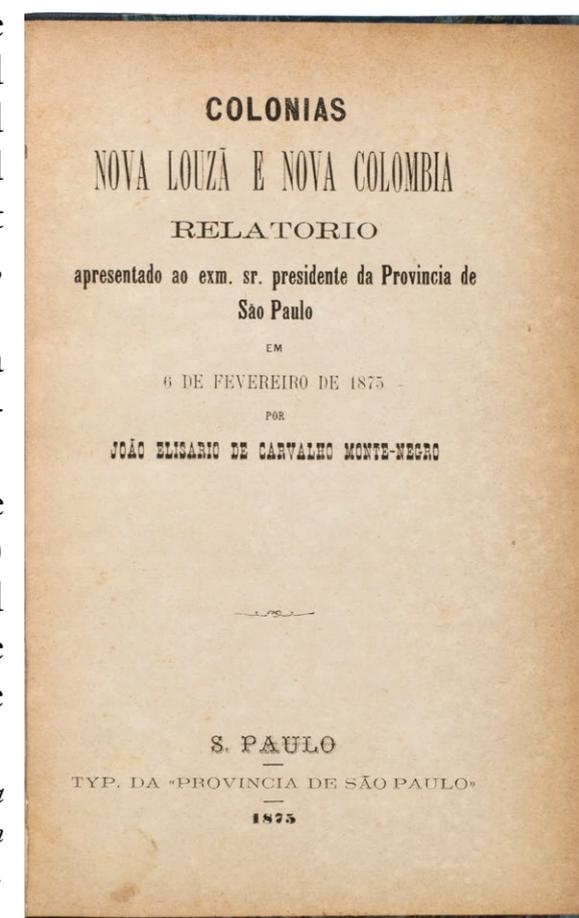
Montenegro provided a comprehensive overview of the operations and status of the Nova Louzã and Nova Colombia agricultural colonies in Brazil. These colonies, primarily focused on coffee cultivation, were established with the aim of promoting free labour and improving living conditions for settlers, most of whom were immigrants from Portugal. The report highlighted the significant agricultural advancements achieved under Montenegro’s management, particularly in coffee production. Alongside coffee, the colonies also engaged in the cultivation of cereals, vines, and limited livestock farming. The infrastructure supporting these activities was robust, with newly constructed housing, storage facilities, and workshops, as well as the introduction of modern agricultural tools and machinery for processing coffee and cotton. Montenegro’s report serves not only as a detailed account of the colonies’ operations, but also as a broader commentary on the socio-economic issues of the time, particularly the ongoing debate over labour and immigration in Brazil.

Provenance: from the collection of the renowned Brazilian bibliographer and librarian Rubens Borba Alves de Moraes (1899–1986) and subsequently from the collection of the Brazilian lawyer and bibliophile José Ephim Mindlin (1914–2010).

With the large bookplate of Rubens Borba Alves de Moraes and a small label noting the date of the present binding (“Secção grafica, Departamento de Cultura, Restaurado e encadernado em 26/4/1939”) mounted on the front pastedown, the bookplate of José Mindlin mounted on the recto of first free end leaf. The spine is worn (the hinges are cracked, the leather is peeling off showing only remnants of the gold-lettered title), the corners of the boards are only slightly scuffed, with a small tear at the top of the inner margin of the first 2 leaves (not affecting the text), browned throughout.

[1], [1 blank], 81, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank] pp. *Porbase 1023682 (1 copy); Sacramento Blake III, p. 416; S.M. de Freitas, “Vida e obra do Comendador Montenegro. Um Lousânense visionário no Brasil” (2013); cf. Biblioteca Brasileira Guita e José Mindlin (1 digitised copy, not the present copy; see <https://digital.bbm.usp.br/handle/bbm/5017>); not in Borba de Moraes; Rodrigues; WorldCat.*

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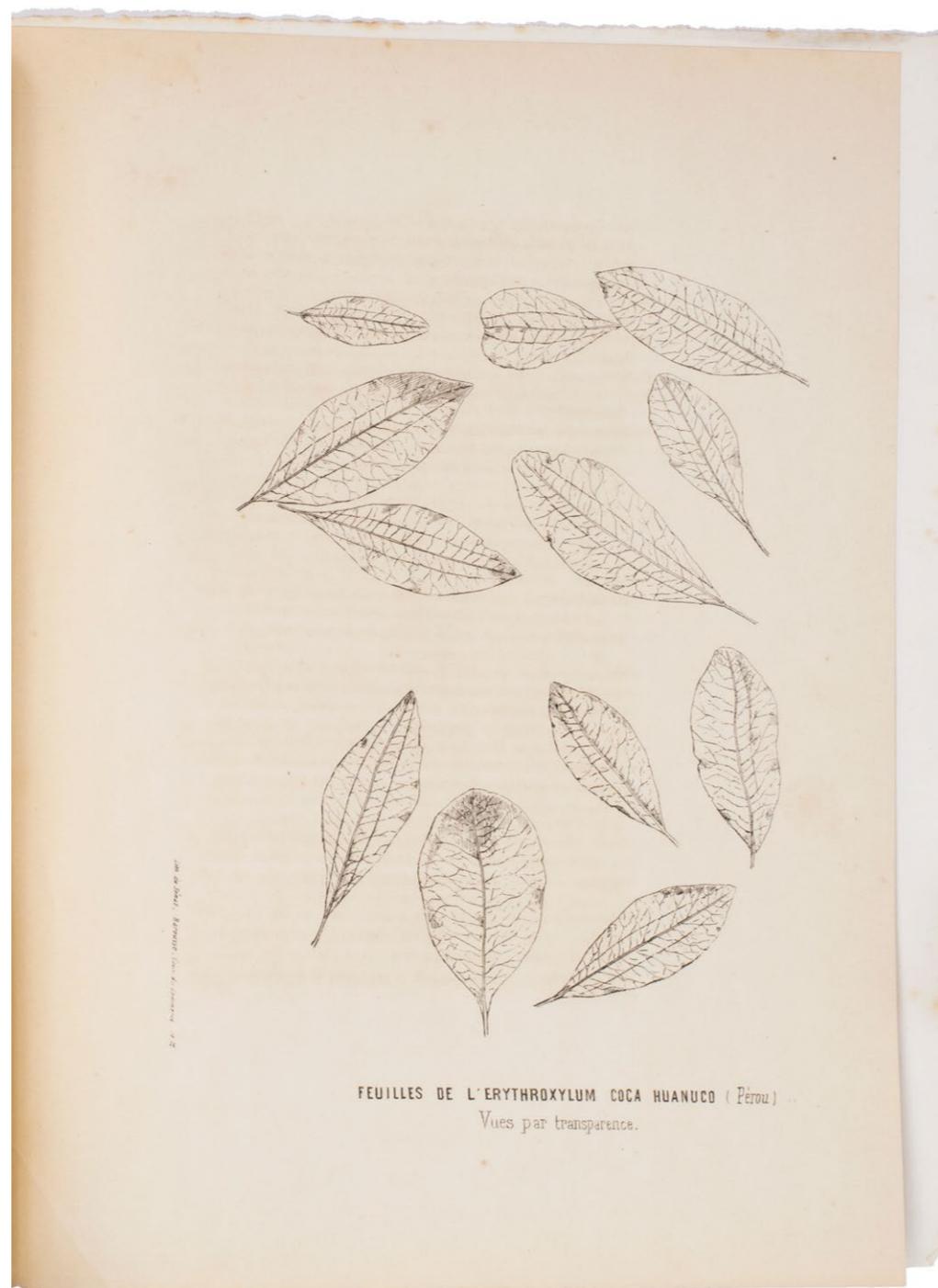
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The first ever study on cocaine

29. MORÉNO Y MAÏZ, Thomas. Recherches chimiques et physiologiques sur l'erythroxyllum coca du Perou et la cocaïne. Paris, A. Parent, imprimeur de la faculté de médecine, 1868. 4°. With a lithographic plate of coca leaves and 7 figures in the text showing the tension on the arteries after ingesting coca in various ways. Side stitched through 2 holes. € 3500



This exceptionally rare doctoral thesis is widely considered to be the first ever study on the physical effects of cocaine. It was published less than a decade after cocaine was first created (1860). The research was conducted by Thomas Moréno y Maïz (dates unknown), a Peruvian surgeon who went to Paris for post-graduate training. His pioneering thesis has been well-studied. Nevertheless, there are very few copies of it in either libraries or on the market.

The thesis is divided in two parts. The first discusses both the medical and chemical properties of the coca plant, specifically *Erythroxylum coca* or Amazonian coca, which is native to Peru and Bolivia. The second part discusses cocaine. Moréno y Maïz injected rats, guinea pigs, and frogs with the drug and conducted various experiments on them to see the effects. He discovered that the injected body parts quickly became paralysed, after which the animals showed no response to painful stimuli anymore. This led him to suggest that cocaine could potentially be used as a local anaesthetic. Further research by other doctors at the end of the 19th century confirmed Moréno y Maïz' hypothesis, but due to the potential harmful effects of cocaine, it was never widely used for this purpose.

With the black library stamp of the renewed faculté de médecine of the (Imperial) University of France in Paris on the title-page. The title-page is very slightly foxed, but the work is otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 90, [2] pp. *WorldCat* 614184750 (3 copies in 2 libraries); cf. Marret, E. et al., *Moreno y Maïz: A missed rendezvous with local anesthesia*. In: *Anesthesiology*, vol. 100, 2004, pp. 1321–1322.

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*Extremely rare military-judicial work concerning the revolt in
Rio de Janeiro in April 1832, an essential source for understanding
the political and military conflicts of the early 19th century in Brazil*

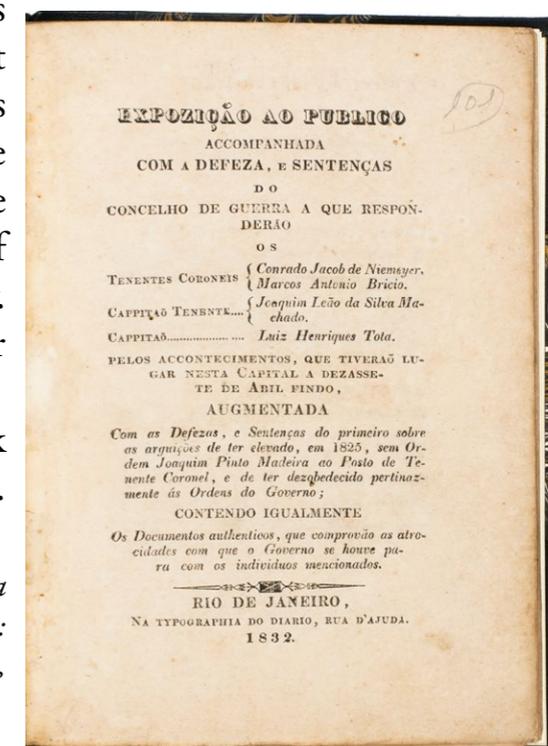
30. [NIEMEYER, C. J. de; M. A. BRICIO; J. L. da SILVA MACHADO; L. H. TOTA (the accused)]. Exposição ao publico acompanhada com a defeza, e sentenças do concelho de guerra a que responderão ...

Rio de Janeiro, Na typographia do Diario, 1832. 4° (ca. 20 × 14.5 cm). Modern half dark blue morocco. € 2950

Extremely rare publication with the introduction dated Rio de Janeiro, 28 October 1832 and signed by the Brazilian military officers Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer (1788–1862), Marcos Antônio Brício (1800–1871), Joaquim Leão da Silva Machado (1782–1875) and Luiz Henriques Tota (dates unknown). This present work offers an in-depth account of a significant military trial during Brazil's Regency Period (1831–1840). The period was marked by political instability following the abdication of Emperor Dom Pedro I (1798–1834), with various factions vying for control over the young empire. The document focuses on the events surrounding an attempted revolt on 17 April 1832, led by the Caramurus, a political faction loyal to the former emperor. This faction, primarily composed of military officers, former government officials, and supporters of Pedro I, sought to restore the emperor's influence or maintain the conservative constitution of 1824. The document includes the detailed defence and the subsequent sentences of four military officers involved in the revolt: Lieutenant Colonels Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer and Marcos Antônio Brício, Captain Lieutenant Joaquim Leão da Silva Machado, and Captain Luiz Henrique Tota. These officers were accused of several serious offenses, including promoting Joaquim Pinto Madeira (1783–1834) to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel without government authorisation in 1825 and persistently disobeying government orders. Their actions during the April 1832 revolt, which aimed to seize strategic locations in Rio de Janeiro, led to their trial by a War Council. The document not only outlines the charges and the defence, but also presents what are claimed to be authentic documents demonstrating the severe and allegedly unjust treatment these officers received from the government. These records were published to expose the government's actions to the public, highlighting the deep political divisions and the harsh measures taken by the Regency to suppress opposition. This document serves as a crucial primary source for understanding the political and military conflicts of the early 19th century in Brazil. It provides insights into the mindset of those loyal to the old imperial order and their resistance to the changes being imposed by the Regency. The detailed accounts of the trial and the government's response reveal the intense struggles for power and control during this formative period in Brazil's development as a nation.

With some occasional slight worm holes in the text (with loss of a few letters) and in the lower blank corner, for the greater part expertly restored, browned throughout and occasionally very slightly foxed. Otherwise in good condition.

56 pp. M.O. Basile, "A politização das ruas: projetos de Brasil e ação política no tempo das Regências" (2022), vol. II, p. 718 (note; see via https://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/598554/Politizacao_ruas_v.2.pdf); Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil (1 copy, see record via: https://acervo.bn.gov.br/sophia_web/acervo/detalhe/1203690); not in Borba de Moraes; Porbase; WorldCat; cf. for C.J. de Niemeyer: Blake, *Diccionario bibliographico brasileiro vol. II*, pp. 130-132. 📷 More photos on our website



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Account of an interesting scientific expedition to Bolivia

31. ORBIGNY, Alcide d'. Fragment d'un voyage au centre de l'Amérique Méridionale; contenant des considérations sur la navigation de l'Amazone et de la Plata, et sur les anciennes missions des provinces de Chiquitos et de Moxos (Bolivia). Paris, P. Bertrand; Strasbourg, widow Levrault (printed by Berger-Levrault), 1845. 8°. With a large folding lithographed map (43 × 52 cm) of the centre of South America. Modern half red morocco. € 6750

First edition in this form of a detailed account of an important series of scientific expeditions in central South America, mostly in the Bolivian provinces of Chiquitos and Moxos, by Alcide d'Orbigny (1802–1857). He organized expeditions in South America carried out in the years 1826 to 1833 under the auspices of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, established in Paris in 1793. He covered Brazil, Uruguay, Paraná, the pampas of Argentina, Patagonia, Chili, Bolivia and Peru, publishing the results in three volumes: *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*, Strasbourg and Paris, 1835–1845. The present single volume, by the same Strasbourg publisher with a different Paris collaborator, is extracted from the larger work. The folding map, covering Bolivia and surroundings, includes an inset map showing its location within South America.



Somewhat browned and the map with one large and some small tears along folds (some small ones repaired with tape). In good condition.

[4], 584 pp. Borba de Moraes, p. 632; Palau 202177; Sabin 57454; not in Numa Broc. More photos on our website

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*From Rio de Janeiro to Batavia:
a gripping account of the fastest circumnavigation of the globe of the time*

32. ORTEGA, Casimiro de (translator), [Charles CLERKE (attributed)]. Viage del comandante Byron al rededor del mundo, hecho ultimamente de orden del almirantazgo de Inglaterra.

Madrid, Don Francisco Mariano Nipho, 1769. 4°. With a full-page, copper-engraved frontispiece, a large, folding, copper-engraved map of the Strait of Magellan in the back with the coasts highlighted in blue, and ornamental head-pieces throughout. Contemporary vellum with the manuscript title and a (later) shelf mark ("143") on the spine.

€ 6500

Captivating account of John Byron's (1723–1786) secret expedition to establish a permanent British base in the South Atlantic Ocean in 1764–1766. After exploring Patagonia, the Magellan Strait and Tierra del Fuego, Byron set sail to the East Indies before returning to England. By making use of the trade winds (permanent east-to-west prevailing winds flowing in the equatorial region), he was able to circumnavigate the globe in less than 2 years, which had never been done before. This account was probably written by Charles Clerke (1741–1779), a member of Byron's crew. It describes the journey in detail, including unique encounters with "Patagonian giants" and other Indigenous people of South America and Micronesia. The present work is the first Spanish edition and contains notes and a foreword not available in the English version. John Byron was sent on this expedition by the Royal Navy. In June 1764, he set sail from Woolwich to Brazil on the frigate *HMS Dolphin*, accompanied by the *HMS Tamar*. His first task was to find Pepys Island, an island off the coast of South America that had been spotted by another sailor almost a century earlier. He was unable to find it and decided it must have been a phantom discovery, which was indeed the case. His next task was to claim the Falkland Islands, which he did, but he was unaware they had already been claimed by the French a year earlier. His journey continued through the Strait of Magellan, where Byron and his crew encountered a community of very tall Indigenous people. Byron believed them to be the giants mentioned by other travellers and traded with them. After rounding South America, Byron sailed towards Polynesia. He reached the Gilbert Islands in Micronesia and had the first documented European encounter with the Indigenous people of Nikunau. From there, it was a relatively short distance to the East Indies. He replenished his resources in Batavia and returned home via the familiar route. He arrived in England 22 months after departure, completing the fastest circumnavigation of the globe of the time, and the first to do so without losing a ship.

With an ownership stamp on the title-page ("AR(?)"). With a small, brown stain on the back board. The gutters of the end leaves show some signs of wear, without affecting the integrity of the binding, a brown stain and small wormholes in the margins of the folding map in the back, slightly affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.

[18], 245, [1 blank] pp. *Howgego, Encyclopedia of exploration to 1800, B200; not in Cox; cf. Beaglehole, The exploration of the Pacific, pp. 194–199.* [More photos on our website](#)



*Presenta un Marinero Angles à la Mujer de un Gigante
Patagon un pedazo de bizcocho para su Niño.*

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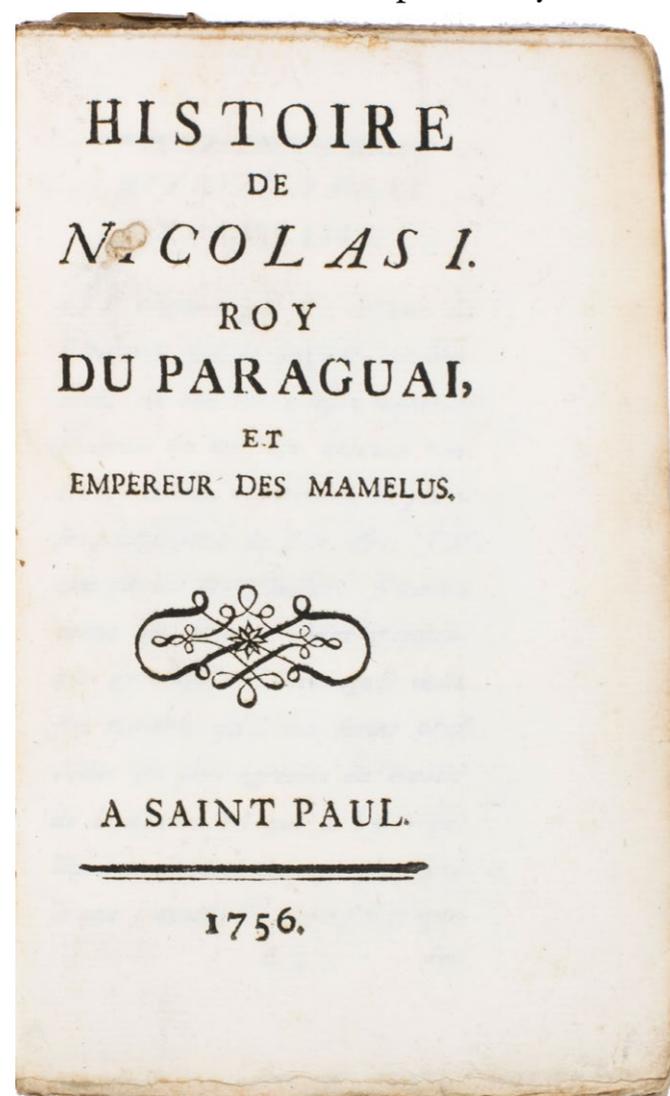
Science & Technology

*Mysterious biography of the mythical first king of Paraguay,
who had allegedly saved the locals from the oppression of the Jesuits*

33. [PARAGUAY – KING NICOLAS I]. Histoire de Nicolas I. Roy du Paraguai, et Empereur des Mamelus.

Saint Paul [= São Paulo, but the work was likely printed somewhere in Western Europe], 1756. 8°. With a typographical ornament on the title-page. Contemporary brown paste paper wrappers. € 5000

First or second edition of a rare biography of the mythical Spaniard Nicolas Rubiuni (1710–?), the “first king of Paraguay” and “emperor of the Mamelukes (Mamelucos) of São Paulo”. It was the first time that the Bandeirantes (settlers) of Piritinga served as the theme for a novel. This curious work is sometimes considered to be an anti-Jesuit publication, but Borba de Moraes argues that it should simply be seen as a work of fiction instead. The first two editions of this novel were both published in 1756 and it is therefore unclear which is the first. However, the present edition appears to be the most rare of the two, as we have only been able to find it in two sales records of the past 100 years.



The myth of Nicolas Rubiuni is said to have been created by Marquis Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (1699–1782), chief minister to the Portuguese king, to undermine the Jesuits. When the Jesuits first arrived in Paraguay in 1588, their objective was to convert to local people, the Guaraní, to Christianity, and to protect them from European colonists and slave traders. The Guaraní were threatened by the Bandeirantes from Brazil, who tried to capture and enslave them to work on the sugar plantations. However, armed by the Jesuits, the Guaraní were able to defeat them in 1642, which ended to worst of the slave trade in the region. The involvement of the Jesuits inspired mixed feelings in Europe. They were painted as either romantic saviours or as exploiters, who were using the Guaraní to create their own independent kingdom in Paraguay. The figure of Rubiuni was said to have stood up against the Jesuits and restore order in the region.

According to Borba de Moraes, the work demonstrates how closely the activities in the Americas were followed in Europe, as the unknown author displays a wealth of knowledge about the missions, the subjecting of Paraguay to Jesuit rule, and the treatment of the Guaraní. The work must have been fairly popular in Europe, as Italian, German and Dutch translations were published shortly after the first French editions.

With the bookplate of Carolus Franciscus S. R. J. Comes à Nefelrod mounted on the inside of the front wrapper. The edges and corners of the wrappers are somewhat scuffed, with creasing and some loss of material on the spine, including of the two paper labels mounted there, making them difficult to read. With a wormhole on the front wrapper and first 3 leaves, barely affecting the printed text. Otherwise in good condition.

88 pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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The birth of Bolivia

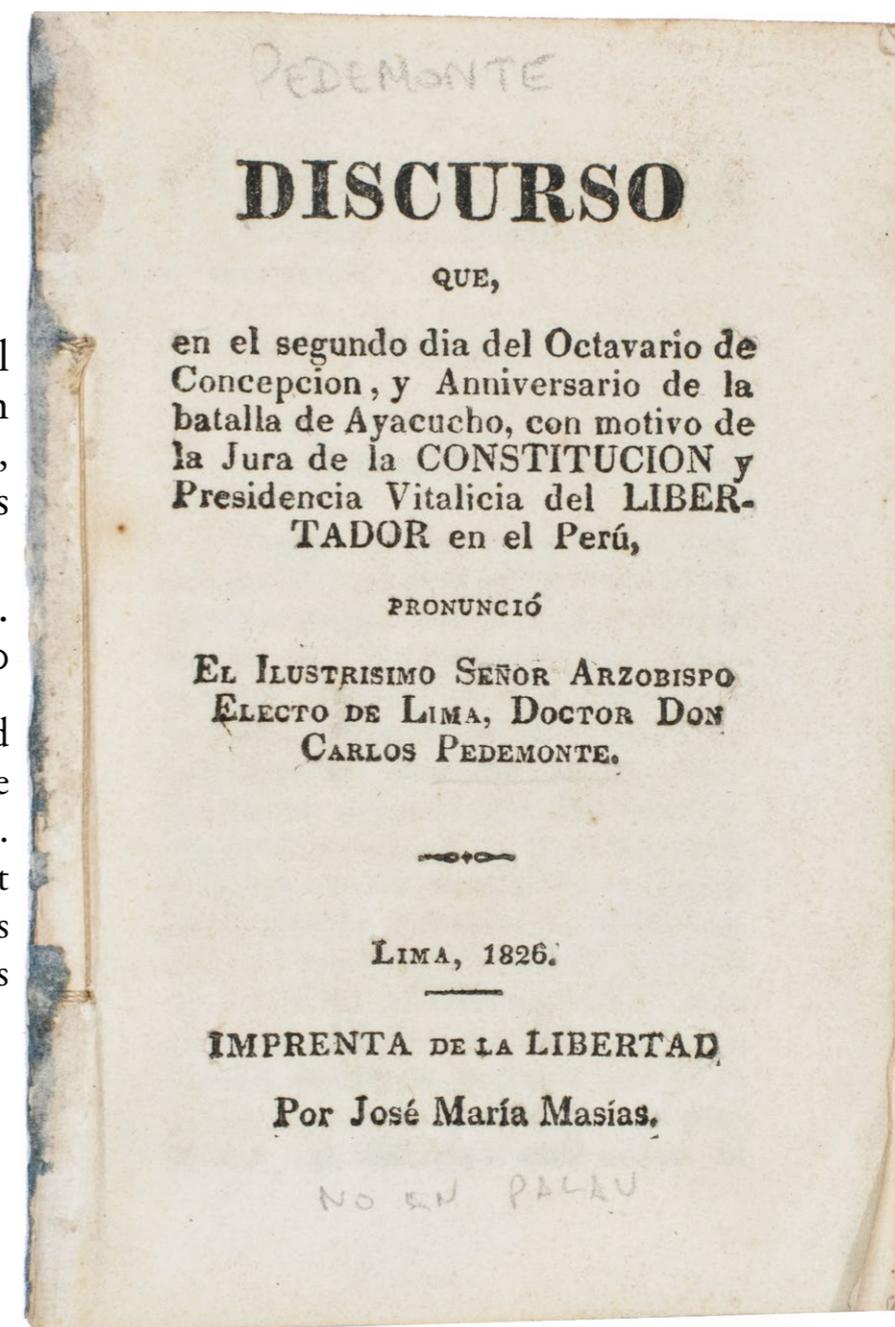
34. PEDEMONTE, Don Carlos. Discurso que, en el segundo dia del Octavario de Cincepcion, y aniversario de la batalla de Ayacucho, con motivo de la constitucion y presidencia Vitalicia del libertador en el Peru, pronunció el ilustrisimo señor Arzobispo electo de Lima, doctor Don Carlos Pedemonte.

Lima, Imprenta de la Libertad, por José Maria Masias, 1826. Small 8°. Disbound. € 6500

Original edition of a speech by the archbishop of Lima on the occasion of the second anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho (1824). This decisive victory by general Sucre was the one that assured Peru and the whole of South America of its independance. This speech was issued in a very important time in the history of Peru, namely a part of the country became indepent under the name Bolivia in 1825. This text celebrates de new constitution and praises extensively the liberator, Simon Bolivar, who was appointed president for life.

In good condition.

36 pp. *Not in Medina, La imprenta en Lima; Palau.* [More photos on our website](#)



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Rare decree signed by the Spanish King Philip V, abolishing the Encomienda system in Spain's American colonies, in particular Chili and Peru

35. [PHILIP V, King of Spain]. [Drop title:] El Rey. Por quanto aviendose experimentado, que de muchos años à esta parte, ha sido poco, ò ninguno el fruto, que ha producido el premio, que por Reales ordenes està señalado, à los conquistadores de indios gentiles de la America, y pobladores de aquellas provincias, en las encomiendas introducidas en ellas, para remunerar los meritos de los que se dedicassen à las reducciones ...

[Madrid, 1720]. Folio (ca. 30 × 21 cm). Disbound.

€ 2750

Rare decree by the Spanish King Philip V (1683–1746), promulgated on 12 July 1720 in San Lorenzo de El Escorial and signed in black ink “yo el Rey” (I the King), concerning the abolition of the *Encomienda* system in Spain's American colonies, in particular Chili and Peru.

The *Encomienda* system was a Spanish labour system that began in the early 16th century during the colonisation of the Americas. Under this system, Spanish conquistadors and colonists were granted control over native populations.

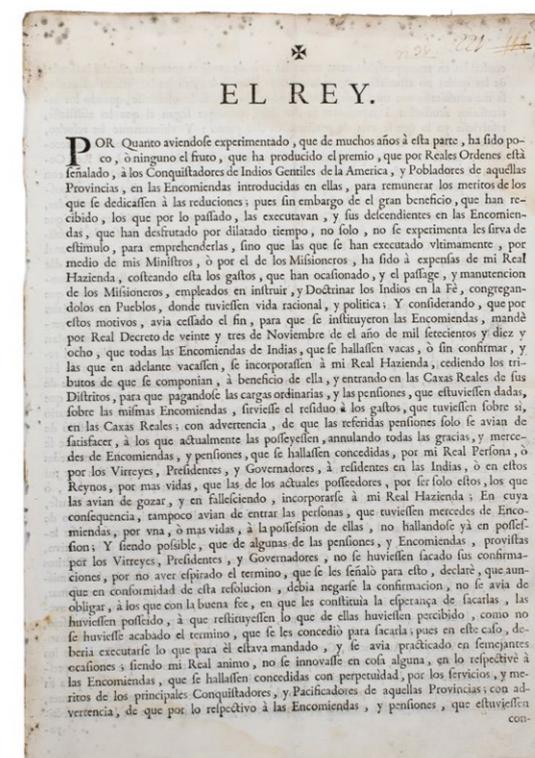
The *Encomienda* system gradually declined and was officially abolished on 12 July 1720. By this time, its role had largely been replaced by other forms of labour exploitation, such as debt peonage and the *Repartimiento* system. The abolition was part of broader efforts by the Spanish Crown to exert more direct control over its colonies and address the moral and practical issues associated with the *Encomiendas*.

The present work is not only signed in manuscript by King Philip V of Spain (“yo el Rey...”), but also by several other high officials, adding signatures or necessary administrative information to the document.

On page [3], in the lower half of the page, can be found 4 small manuscript signatures of unknown signees and the more elaborate manuscript signature of Francisco de Arana y Andraca (d. 1738), who was the president of the Chancery of Valladolid and councillor of the Royal Council of Castile (“Por m[anda]do del Rey n[uest]ro s[eñ]or. D[o]n Fran[cisc]o de Arana” [= By order of our lord the King, Don Francisco de Arana]). Two formal Spanish texts are written in brown ink on the final blank page, signed by the Spanish high officials Lorenzo de las Veneras Herrera (dated Madrid 16 August 1720; text upper left), and by Alonso de Buendia and Isidro de Velasco y Montoya (text upper right).

With (near-) contemporary manuscript leaf numbers and another identification number in brown ink in the upper right corner of pp. [1] and [3] (“n. 91” and leaf nos. “221”; “114” (crossed out) on p. [1] and “222” on p. [3]). With several sewing holes and some fraying of the leaves in the left blank margin from the previous binding, somewhat weakening the gutter of the two leaves. Further with some water staining and spotting in the upper and lower margin, slightly affecting the (manuscript) text, and two fold lines in the document from having been folded in half twice.

[3], [1 blank] pp. *Alvaro Jara and Sonia Pinto, Fuentes para la historia del trabajo en el Reino de Chile. Legislacion, 1546–1810, vol. II, pp. 75–77; WorldCat 54233734, 716234002 (6 copies); not in Medina.* [More photos on our website](#)



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Mysterious speech concerning British-Portuguese relations and the founding of the Brazilian Empire

36. [PITT, William (attributed)]. Plano sabio, profferido no parlamento de Inglaterra pelo ministro de estado Mr. Pitt, sobre a continuação da guerra com a França, e trasladação do throno de Portugal para o novo imperio do Brasil.

Lisbon, Na typografia Lacerdina, 1808. 4°. 20th-century gold-tooled black sheepskin, loss of leather around the spine, green decorated end papers, bound by Frederico d'Almeida in Lisbon. € 3500

Rare first edition of “one of the most mysterious and interesting documents in the history of Brazil” (Fernandes). The work contains a speech allegedly given in the British Parliament on January 31, 1799, by William Pitt the Younger (1759–1806), the first prime minister of the United Kingdom. In the speech, he advocates for the creation of a Portuguese empire in Brazil. He predicted the transfer of the Portuguese court from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro and proposes the transfer of the imperial capital to a new city in the centre of Brazil, to be named “Nova Lisboa”. The present edition is very scarce and we have not been able to find it in any sales records of the past hundred years.

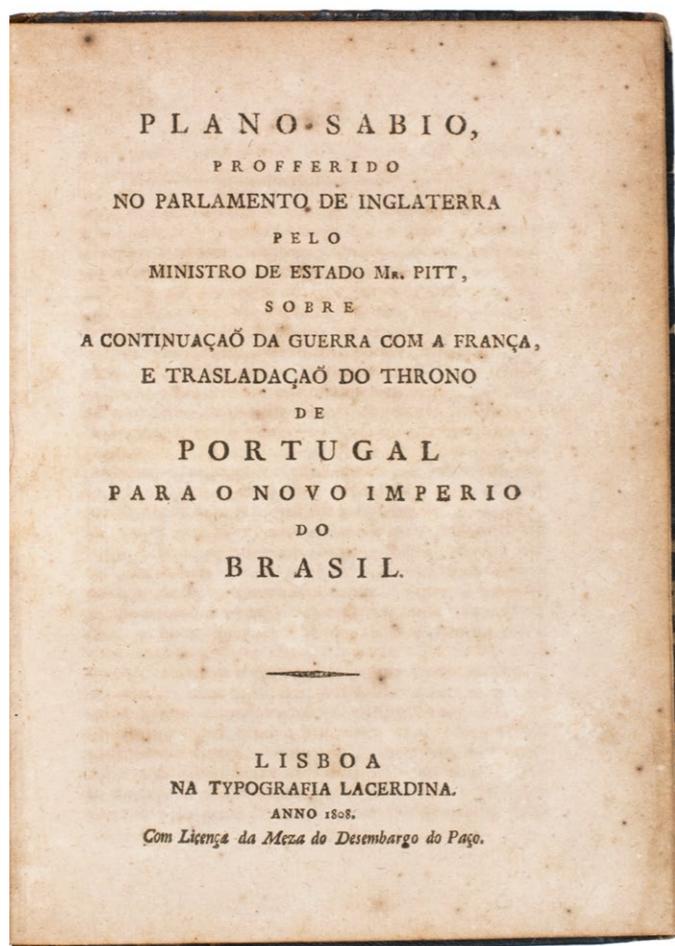
During the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), Britain was engaged in a conflict with France. William Pitt the Younger was a key figure in British politics during this period. His speech revolves around Britain’s strategic considerations in a war that was characterised by shifting alliances and intense rivalries across Europe. Portugal, as a longstanding ally of Britain, played a crucial role in these dynamics.

When Napoleon’s forces invaded Portugal in 1807, the Portuguese royal family, including the later King João VI, fled to Brazil under British protection. This event marked the beginning of Brazil’s trajectory towards becoming an independent empire.

While Pitt’s speech has been well studied, its authenticity has been questioned since the middle of the 19th century. The speech is not mentioned in any British libraries or archives, nor can it be found in Parliament records. It has been speculated that it may have been written by a Portuguese or Brazilian author. However, as a considerable part of the text concerns British interests in controlling Brazilian trade, a British authorship seems more likely. Nevertheless, the work was apparently quite successful in Portugal when it was first published, and offers a fascinating insight into the very start of Brazil’s journey towards independence.

With the label of bookbinder Frederico d’Almeida mounted on the verso of the front free flyleaf, remnants of a large bookplate on the front pastedown. The binding is worn, the leather around the spine is gone, the leather on the boards has started to chip off, mainly around the edges and corners of the boards, the joint of the front board is cracked, browned throughout. A remarkable and mysterious publication concerning the founding of the Brazilian Empire.

14 pp. Borba de Moraes, p. 677; Fernandes, G., *A Brasilia de William Pitt*, 2020. In: *Arquitetura em notas* (blog: <https://wp.melp54DSn-zl>); Jisc (1 copy); Porbase 822057 (4 copies); WorldCat 1062048983, 78609413, 53850331 (6 copies); cf. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books*, 809/14 (2nd ed.); not in Innocencio; Rodrigues. 📖 More photos on our website



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A fierce attack on the recently resigned Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I

37. [PIZARRO PIMENTEL DE ALMEIDA CARVALHAIS, Rodrigo Pinto (attributed)]. Carta de um portuguez emigrado á cerca do ex-Imperador do Brazil, e do seu chamado manifesto.

Lisbon, Na Typographia de José Baptista Morando, 1832. 4° (ca. 21 × 14.5 cm). With the woodcut printer's device on the title-page. Modern half burgundy artificial leather. € 1950

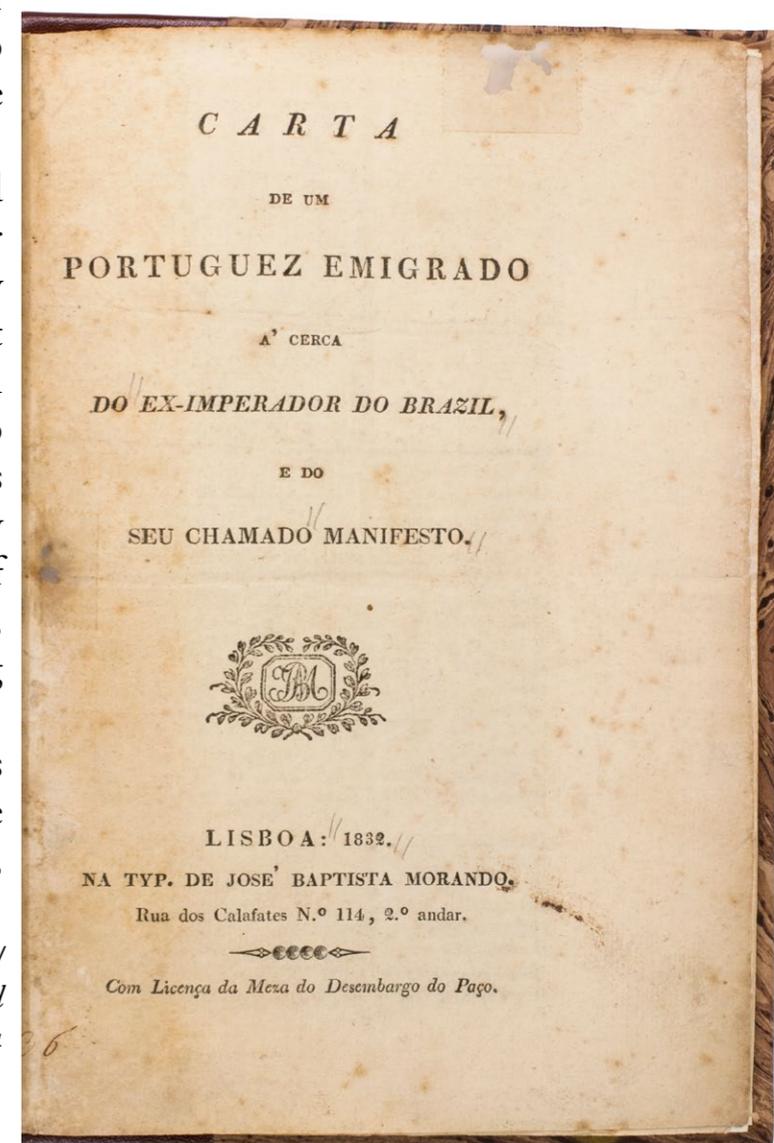
Extremely rare publication written in the form of a letter by an anonymous author, who may have been the Portuguese military officer and politician Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro Pimentel de Almeida Carvalhais (1788–1841). The attribution is based on Borba de Moraes' note concerning this title, mentioning that he consulted the copy in the National Library of Brazil which contains the following manuscript inscription on the last page: "He Pizarro o autor desta Carta, o qual sendo nomeado p. Ministro d'estado do Ex-Imperador, este passado tempos o depoz; e lhe prohibido por hum decreto a sua entrada em Portugal".

This letter – dated Paris, 20 February 1832, addressed to "Meu bom Amigo" (My good friend) and signed "Seu Amigo" (Your friend) – critiques a manifesto by the first Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I (1798–1834), drafted on 2 February 1832. The author begins by acknowledging the receipt of the manifesto, in which Dom Pedro I attempts to reassert his political influence and authority after his abdication in April 1831 in favour of his then 5-year-old son Dom Pedro II. The manifesto appears to be an effort by Dom Pedro I to reclaim power, despite having previously renounced it, by declaring himself regent of his son and seeking to be proclaimed as king. The author criticises Dom Pedro I's hypocrisy and contradictions; his attempt to return to power is seen by the author as a betrayal of the emperor's previous decisions. The author is particularly outraged by how Dom Pedro I, after promising to uphold the Charter, undermines it by claiming regency, thus betraying the very principles he swore to protect.

With a small inscription in brown ink ("36") on the title page. Further with worm holes in the blank head margin of all leaves and in the centre of pages 7–11, slightly affecting the text, the wormholes in the title-page repaired with translucent tape on recto and verso, some slight foxing and browning throughout.

ii, [1 blank] pp. *Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil* (1 copy; cat. record via https://acervo.bn.gov.br/sophia_web/acervo/detalhe/1196706); *Borba de Moraes I*, p. 159; *Porbase* 730993 (2 copies); cf. *WorldCat* 9810624008 (1 digitised copy via *Europeana* from the *Portuguese Arquivo Histórico Parlamentar*); *WorldCat* 310425388 and 771650874 (2 copies, slightly different spelling of title); for the author: *Innocencio VII*, pp. 179–181 and XVIII, pp. 288–289.

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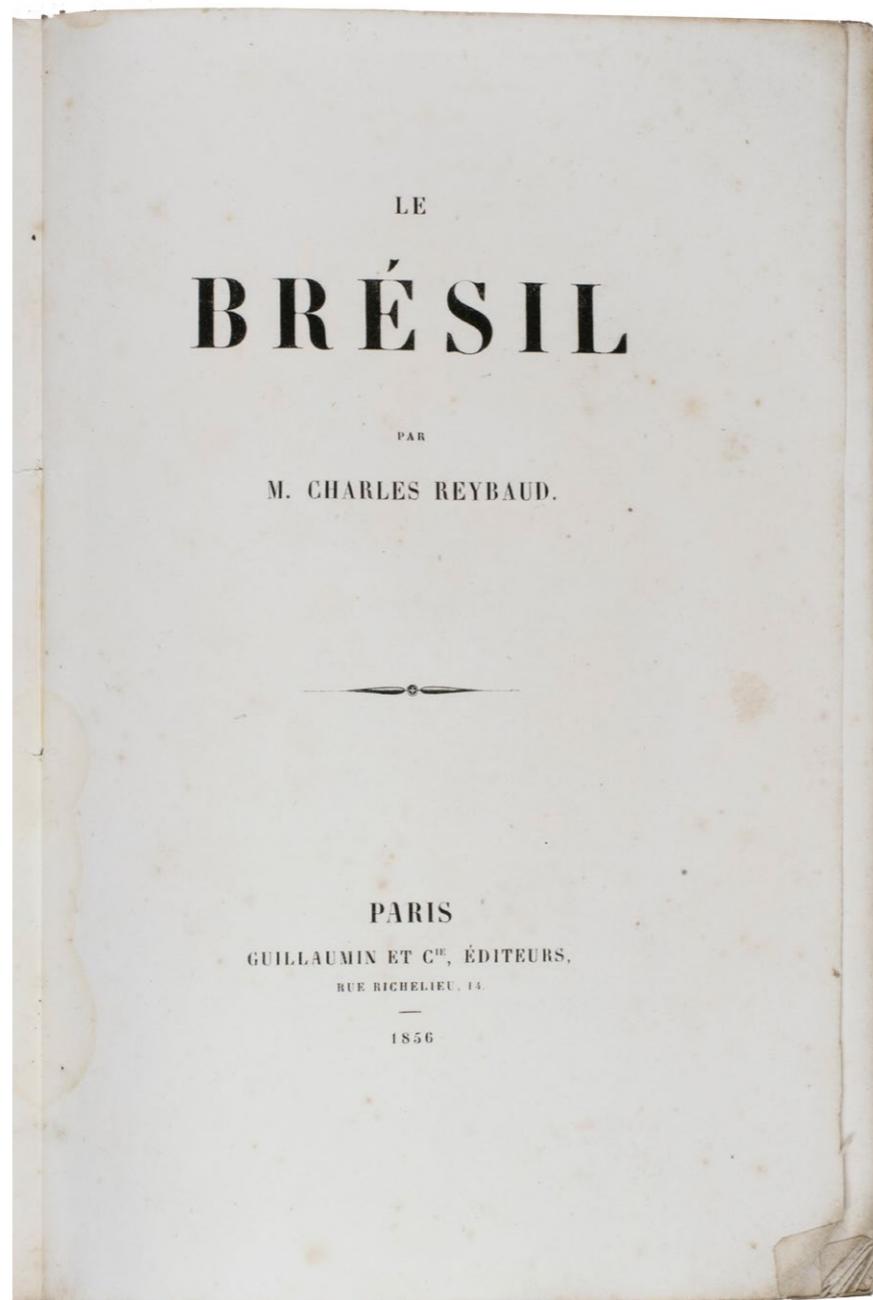
Science & Technology

Early French account of Brazil during the first years of its independence

38. REYBAUD, Charles. Le Brésil.

Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, 1856. 8°. Original publisher's light blue printed paper wrappers.

€ 375



“There is only one thing that does not change in Brazil, it is the ardor of the imperial government to create and to improve”. The first edition (1801–1864) of Charles Reynaud’s political and social overview of Brazil during the first thirty years since its declaration of independence from Portugal in 1822. The French writer and diplomat Reynaud was full of admiration for the developments that had taken place in Brazil since the renunciation of the links with Portugal and the establishment of an independent kingdom. Reynaud’s work is deeply concerned with the development of the young country. He traces the roots of the Constitutionalist Revolution that erupted in Portugal in the early 1820s and the implications that this movement had on Brazil. He furthermore analyses the industrial and agricultural development, including railroads, another foreign affairs, and immigration. Reynaud was a modern thinker of his time and his critical views of the European colonisation permeate the book. He highlights the many negative effects that these policies had on the development of Brazil and its people. He was also a monarchist, calling Brazil, among all other independent states of the Americas, “the only state which has had the good sense to keep the monarchy”. Charles Reybaud served as French consult in Bahia. He had not been to Brazil during the time that he wrote *Le Brésil*. A German translation of Reybaud’s work appeared in 1857, printed by Nolte & Köhler.

With presentation inscription by the author on the front wrapper and half-title. The wrappers are damaged around the spine (with some loss of material) and are slightly soiled, slightly foxed throughout, and a tear in the inner margin of the last two leaves (the publisher’s advertisement). Volume wholly untrimmed and with the majority of the bolts unopened (pp. 81–240).

[4], 244, 4 pp. *Borba de Moraes* 734, *Sabin* 70385. [More photos on our website](#)

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22 excellent watercolour views of rocky sea-coasts in New Caledonia & Peru

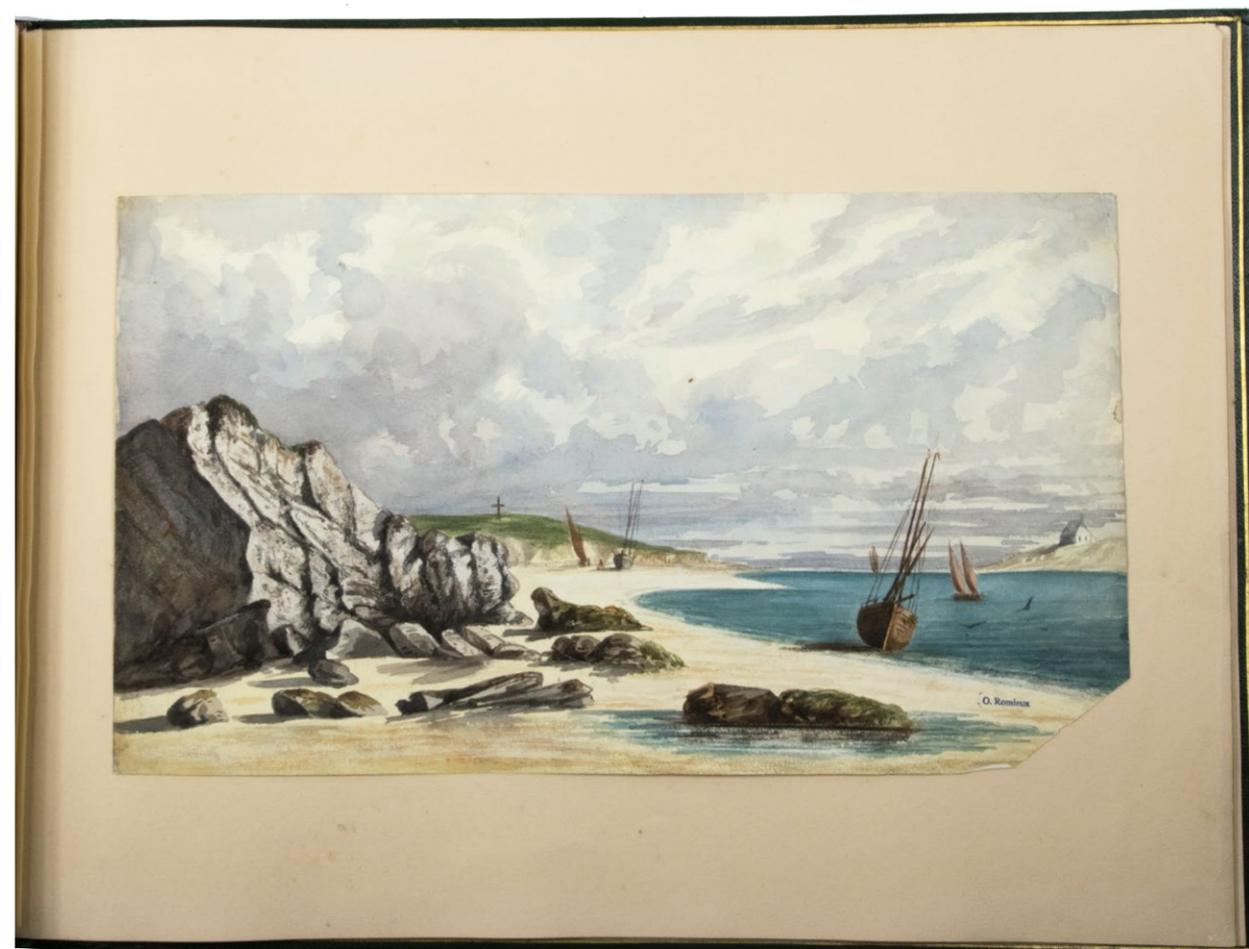
39. ROMIEUX, Osmond. [Watercolour views of sea-coasts in New Caledonia and Peru].

[New Caledonia & Peru], [1855/60?]. Album: full-sheet leaves (oblong 1°) (39.5 × 52.5); drawings: oblong 2° and oblong 4°. An album with 21 watercolour drawings on paper with views of sea coasts from the shore (24 × 31 cm to 29.5 × 46.5 cm), one with a 22nd watercolour drawing on the back with a similar view, and one with about 15 human figure drawings in graphite pencil on the back. All bear the artist's stamp on the front (Lugt 3703) and 4 are signed or initialled by the artist. Richly gold- and blind-tooled green goatskin morocco, white watered silk endleaves. € 18 000

A richly gold – and blind-tooled album (ca. 1850/56) containing 22 excellent and detailed watercolour views of rocky sea coasts, all or nearly all in New Caledonia and Peru (plus 1 graphite pencil drawing of about 15 human figures), the coastal views made from the shore. All were executed by Osmond Romieux (1826–1908), a leading amateur artist who made them during his tours of duty as a French naval officer. At least 18 have a pencil note on the back identifying the location: 15 “Nouvelle Calédonie”, 2 “Pérou” (drawings 18, 20) and 2 “Callao” in Peru (drawings 17, 18). We have found no location indicated on drawings 3 (with views on both sides), 8 and 19 (with figure drawings on the back). Most of the drawings were made from the sea shore, looking out over both the sea and the nearby coasts, nearly all with rocky cliffs or outcroppings and some with trees or other plants. Many were made along bays or inlets where one can see the coast on both sides and the water in one view. Some show fortifications or other buildings, a few show boats in the water or on the shore and several show people on the shore, all or nearly all in European dress. Drawings 2, 8, 15 and 17 are signed or initialled by the artist.

We have not identified the “A.L.” who apparently acquired these watercolours and had the album made in the 1850s: Lugt lists several French collectors with those initials active at the time. One watercolour has a small corner torn off at the lower right, another is slightly frayed along the right edge and the one on thin wove paper is very slightly browned, but the watercolours are otherwise in very good condition. The binding may have been expertly rebaked, preserving the original backstrip, but so unobtrusively that one must wonder if the binding was originally made that way. It is further in very good condition and even the folder is only slightly rubbed. A lovely and finely executed series of large watercolour drawings of the coasts of New Caledonia and Peru, probably made in the 1850s and mounted in a stunning gold – and blind-tooled contemporary album.

21 album ll. with 1 drawing mounted on each recto. *For Romieux: Lugt 3703; for Giroux: Fléty, p. 82; Ramsden, p. 94.*  More photos on our website



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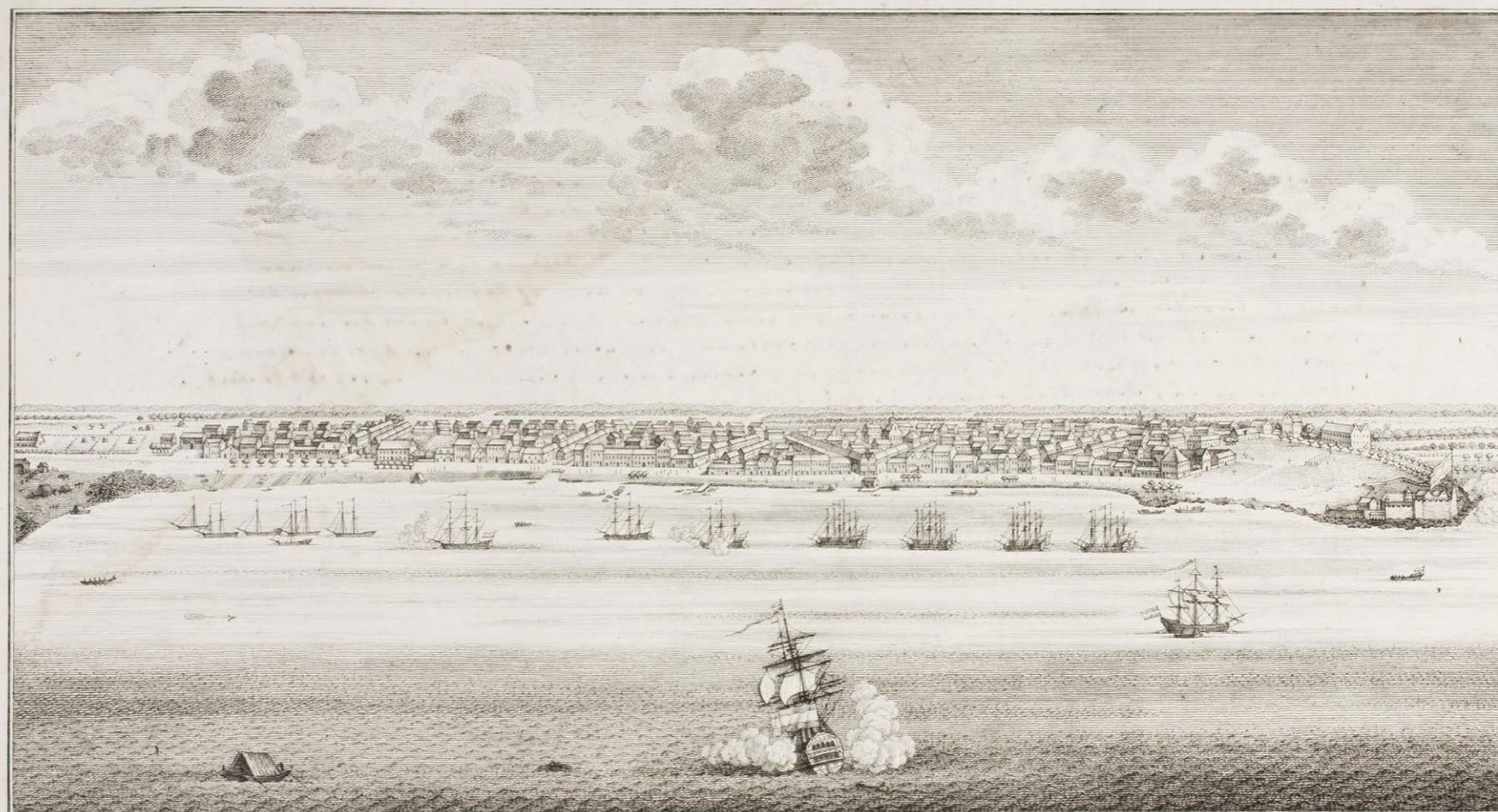
Science & Technology

Fine view of Paramaribo

40. [VIEW – SURINAM]. SCHLEY, Jacob van der. Gezicht van de stad Paramaribo en het Fort Zelandia in Suriname. [Amsterdam, 1770]. Engraved view (21.5 × 36 cm), with caption below the image. € 450

Nice bird's-eye view of Paramaribo and Fort Zelandia (Suriname), with several ships in the harbour. The view was published in Hartsinck's important *Beschryving van Guiana of the Wilde Kust van Zuid-America* (Amsterdam, 1770). With a manuscript note on Paramaribo on the back, copied from *De Aardbol. Magazijn van hedendaagsche land- en volkenkunde* IX (1854), pp. 656–658. Some soiling and waterstaining. A good copy.

JCB Archive of Early American Images 34362; Klooster, The Dutch in the Americas, pl. 6.5; V. d. Krogt, Advertenties 1292. [More photos on our website](#)



GEZICHT VAN DE STAD PARAMARIBO EN HET FORT ZELANDIA IN SURINAME.

Schley
later geneesd. subjeet

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*Only known copy of a work concerning the abolition of slavery in Brazil:
presentation copy to Emperor Pedro II of Brazil*

41. [SLAVERY – BRAZIL]. ROMANUS (pseudonym). A lavoura e o trabalho. Da emancipação ao abolicionismo, 1881 a 1884. Analyse e descrição enriquecida com os documentos concernentes á formação dos clubs dá lavoura, suas representações ao parlamento, e attitude official.

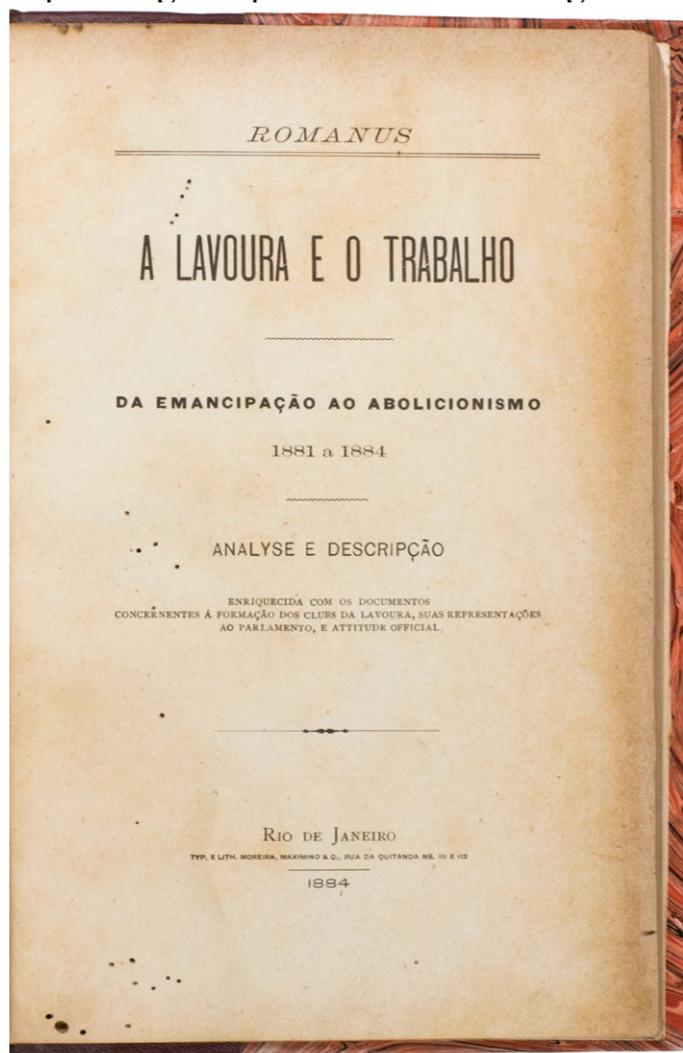
Rio de Janeiro, Typographia e lithographia Moreira, Maximino & Co., 1884. Large 8° in 4s (ca. 22 × 14.5 cm). Modern half red leather, with the title lettered in gold on the spine, marbled paper sides, red and white decorated endpapers, with the original publisher's printed front wrapper lettered in gold bound in. € 2750

Extremely rare publication – written under the pseudonym of “Romanus”, an author whose identity we were unable to ascertain – explaining the process of abolishing slavery in Brazil. Dom Pedro II (1825–1891), the second and last emperor of Brazil, pushed the abolition of slavery through, despite opposition from powerful political and economic interests. He was overthrown mainly because the abolition of slavery – enacted in 1888 by the *Lei Áurea* (Golden Law) of his eldest daughter Princess Isabel (1846–1921) – angered the landowning elite, who withdrew their support for the monarchy after losing their enslaved labourers without compensation.

Enriched with original documents, this work provides valuable insights into the strategies employed by these agricultural elites and the broader implications of their resistance. It highlights the socio-political dynamics of the time, offering a detailed analysis of how the struggle between pro-slavery forces and abolitionists shaped Brazil in the final years leading up to the abolition of slavery in 1888. In summary, *A lavoura e o trabalho* is a vital resource for understanding this transformative period in Brazilian history.

With a manuscript inscription in brown ink by the author on the half title page, presenting the this copy to Emperor Pedro II of Brazil (“Á Sua Magestade o Imperadôr offe [printed: A lavoura e o trabalho] um dedicado subdito e despretenciôso membro[!] da litteratura brasileira, o Autôr. Edição especial – 30 Sept[embr]o”). The binding is only very slightly bumped around the corners of the boards, the printed front wrapper and most text leaves partly water stained in the inner margin, a few wormholes, mainly in the lower blank margin, at the beginning, front wrapper and several text leaves slightly damaged in the (outer) blank margin due to the fragility of the paper, browned throughout but mainly in the outer margins. Otherwise in good condition.

158, [2 blank] pp. Alonso, “The last abolition. The Brazilian antislavery movement, 1868–1888” (2022), p. 401 (note); not in Porbase; WorldCat; not found in the usual reference works. 📷 More photos on our website



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Very rare first issue of a decree by José I, King of Portugal, concerning difficulties in the transportation of enslaved people from Mozambique to Brazil in 1772

42. [SLAVE TRADE – BRAZIL – JOSÉ I, King of Portugal]. [Drop title:] Eu Elrey. Faço saber aos que este alvará de declaração virem: que tendo informação, de que do meu alvará de dez de setembro de mil setecentos sessenta e cinco, que, abollindo as frótas, permittio aos meus vassallos a liberdade de navegarem para os portos não vedados dos meus dominios ultramarinos; e de transportarem delles, e para elles quaesquer mercadorias permittidas ...

[Lisbon], Na Regia Officina Typografica, [1772]. Folio (ca. 29 × 20 cm). With a large decorated woodcut initial “E” incorporating the Portuguese royal coat-of-arms. Disbound and subsequently mounted in a modern black stiff paper folder with a printed label mounted on the front wrapper. € 750

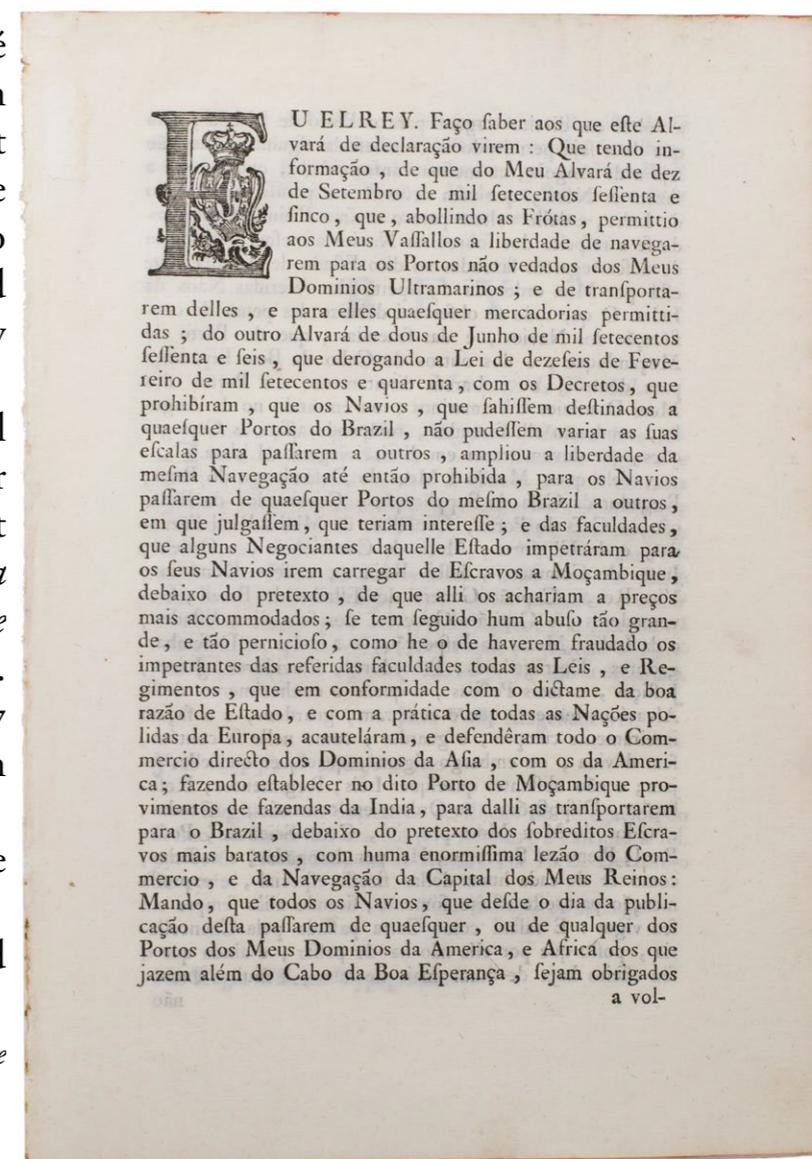
Very rare first issue (of two) of a late 18th-century decree by the Portuguese King José I (1714–1777) dealing with difficulties in the transportation of enslaved people from Mozambique to Brazil. This text, dated 12 December 1772 and signed “Rey” (King) at the end, is also signed by the notorious Portuguese nobleman and diplomat Marquez de Pombal. Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquis of Pombal (1699–1782), who was the Secretary of State of the Kingdom during the reign of Dom José I in the period of 1750–1777. It is concluded with a formal text, dated 18 December 1772 and signed by João Baptista de Araújo, a senior officer of the Secretariat of State.

In 1761, Marquez de Pombal prohibited the importation of enslaved people in Portugal and Portuguese India, not for humanitarian reasons, but because they were needed for labour in Brazil. He stimulated the trade of, mostly African, enslaved people for that colony and with his support two companies for slave trade were founded, the *Companhia Geral de Comércio do Grão-Pará e Maranhão* and the *Companhia Geral de Comércio de Pernambuco e Paraíba*. Both companies were privileged and had a monopolistic character. Their lists of shareholders included many Portuguese noblemen and clergy. Between 1757 and 1777, more than 25000 enslaved people were imported to Pará and Maranhão from West African ports.

The two issues can be identified by their catchwords on p. [1]: issue one shows the catchword as “a vol-”, that catchword was changed in the second issue to “ã”.

The inner margin shows some signs of the previous binding. Otherwise in very good condition.

[3], [1 blank] pp. *Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian books in the JCB, 772/1; WorldCat 1045359449 (3 copies); cf. Porbase 2301650 and (no copies).*  More photos on our website



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Scarce broadside praising the Virgin of Guadalupe for delivering independence to the Mexican people in 1821

43. [SONNET – MEXICO]. [drop title:] Soneto. ¿Quién sino tú, dulcísima Maria ... ?

[Mexico, ca. 1821]. Ca. 21.5 × 15.5 cm. The text is set within a decorative woodcut border, together with a woodcut illustration of the Virgin of Guadalupe. € 1800

Beautifully printed broadside sonnet, thanking the Virgin of Guadalupe for Mexico's victory over Spain after the Mexican War of Independence (1810–1821). Because the Virgin's image was used from the very start of the war, she became a central symbol in Mexico's fight for independence. The present broadside reflects her significance. Broadside like this were publicly distributed and quickly discarded, thus making surviving examples quite scarce. Only a few copies have been recorded in libraries, exclusively in the United States.

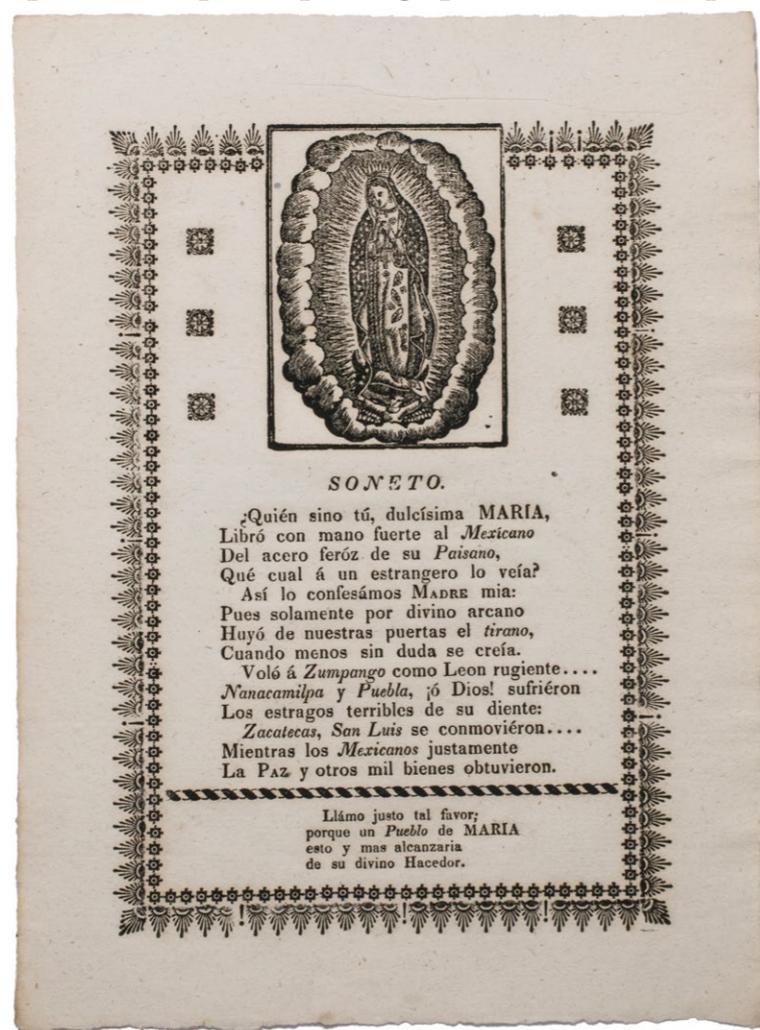
The Mexican War of Independence was a series of local and regional armed struggles that resulted in Mexico's independence from the Spanish Empire. Spain's grip on its overseas possessions began to falter when Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) invaded Spain in 1808

and forced King Charles IV (1748–1819) to abdicate. The instability of the colonial government allowed resentment towards the old regime to grow in Mexico. The first to issue a call to arms to denounce the bad government was Miguel Hidalgo y Castillo (1753–1811), a Catholic priest, who led the first uprising of the war. He used the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe on his banner and most likely mentioned her name in his famous battle cry, the *grito de Dolores*, of which the exact words are unknown. Although his uprising did not last long due to tactical errors on his side, the image of the Virgin stuck, and she became the symbol for Mexico's rebellion.

The Virgin of Guadalupe, also known as the *virgen morena* (dark virgin) already had a following in Mexico before the war. According to the tradition, she appeared four times to Juan Diego, a Chichimec peasant, in December 1531. She asked him to build a church in her honour on the Hill of Tepeyac, the place where she appeared. The bishop demanded proof when Diego relayed the message to him, so the Virgin gave him roses (which do not grow in December) and placed them in Diego's cloak. When Diego unfolded his cloak for the bishop, the roses were miraculously arranged in a perfect image of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The chapel was built and the Virgin was revered throughout the country. She became especially popular during and after the war, however. The present broadside acknowledges the Virgin's role in the independence movement, illustrating her impact on Mexico's national identity and revolutionary spirit.

In very good condition.

[1] leaf. *WorldCat* 818219426, 62559914 (9 copies). [More photos on our website](#)



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*Extremely rare printed copy of Dom Pedro I's speech
opening the first legislature of Brazil as an independent nation*

44. [SPEECH – DOM PEDRO I of BRAZIL]. Noticias. No. 2. Porto 7 de Julho. 1826.

(Colophon:) Porto, Imprensa do Gandra, 1826. Folio (ca. 30.5 × 21 cm). With the text set in two columns in 4 different types (large capitals for the “title”, roman, italic, and a decorative gothic-like type. Further with some small typographical ornaments and details. Disbound with two small sewing holes in the gutter. € 1750

Very rare publication of a historically significant speech by the first Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I (1798–1834). This speech was delivered on 6 May 1826 at the inaugural session of the Empire of Brazil's General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, and printed in Porto on 7 July 1826.

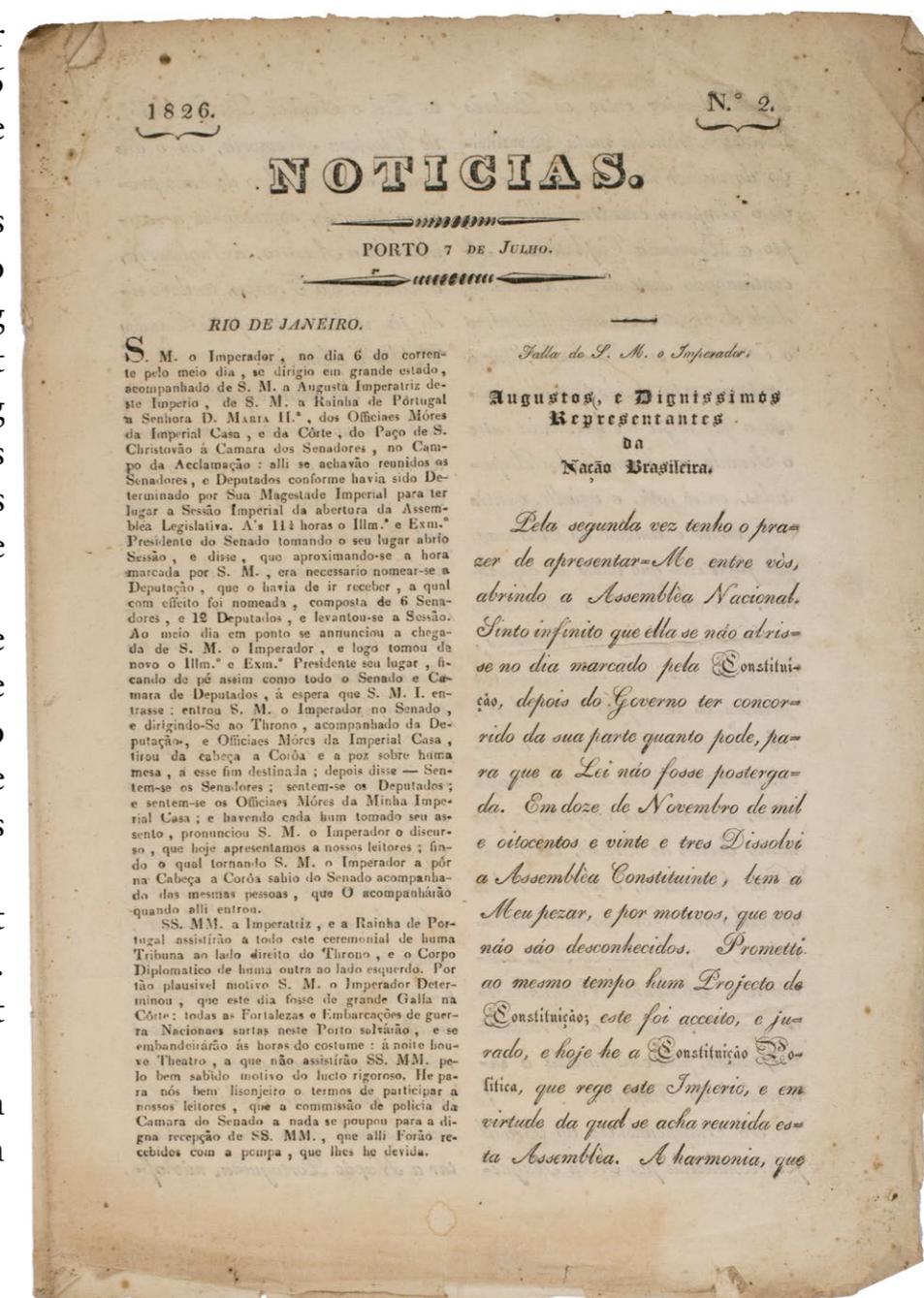
The speech, addressing those present as “Augustos, e dignissimos representantes da nação Brasileira” and signed “Imperador constitucional, e defensor perpétuo do Brazil”, marks the commencement of Brazil's first legislature – the joint meeting of the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Senators – a momentous event in the nation's history. This session represented the initial steps toward establishing a structured legislative process and a constitutional government following Brazil's declaration of independence from Portugal in 1822. The gathering of senators and deputies symbolised the country's commitment to self-governance and the rule of law.

In his address, Dom Pedro I underscores the importance of adhering to the constitution and the rule of law. He acknowledges the challenges faced by the young nation, but also expresses confidence in the legislative body's ability to address them. The emperor's speech reflects his dedication to the independence and stability of Brazil, emphasising unity and cooperation among the senators and deputies.

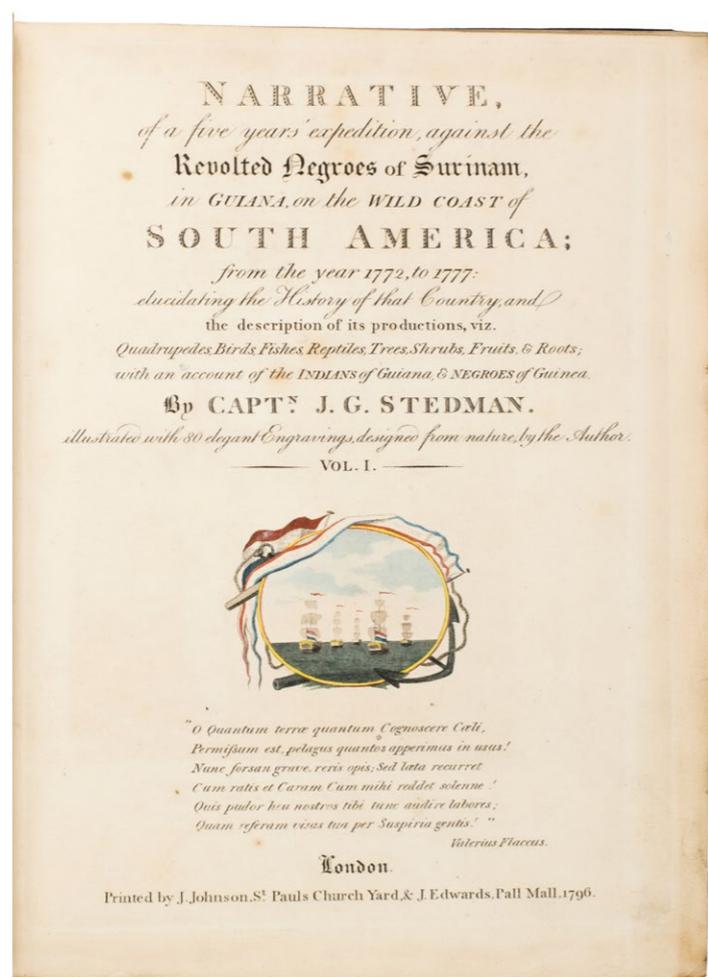
This speech not only captures a significant moment in Brazil's political history, but also offers insight into Dom Pedro I's vision for the newly independent nation. His words reveal a commitment to establishing a constitutional monarchy that ensures the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

Occasionally slightly soiled and creased, the edges of the leaves are frayed with some small tears in the blank margins, a horizontal and a vertical folding line in the centre of the leaves.

[4] pp. *Not in Innocencio; Porbase; WorldCat.* [🔗](#) More photos on our website



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Splendid large-paper copy in beautiful hand-colouring of the first English edition of the most famous work on Dutch Surinam

45. STEDMAN, John Gabriel. Narrative, of a five years' expedition, against the revolted negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the wild coast of South America; from the year 1772, to 1777 ...

London, printed by J. Johnson and J. Edwards, 1796. 2 volumes. Large 4° (ca. 29 × 22.5 cm). With an engraved frontispiece, 2 identical engraved title-pages with a vignette, and 80 engraved plates (including 3 folding maps and a large folding view of Paramaribo), all beautifully coloured by hand, and occasionally heightened with gold. Uniform contemporary gold-tooled calf, re-backed with a later gold-tooled spine with two red title labels lettered in gold. € 35 000

Splendid large-paper copy in beautiful colouring of the first English edition of the most famous work on Dutch Surinam. The author, who took part in the punitive expedition sent by the Dutch Republic to subdue the revolted negro-slaves of Surinam, travelled all through the country from 1772 to 1777. Stedman (1744–1797) possessed not only a keen mind and eye for the geography, politics, and natural history of the country he travelled in, but also for its economic and social conditions. Most impressive (and very modern), however, are his vivid descriptions of the brutal treatment of the negroes, and his enlightened reflections upon the moral perversions of the slave-owners, leading him to pronounce the strongest possible indictment against slavery ever raised. Stedman's account stands out as a model of reporting. His observations gave rise to a storm of protest in liberal Europe, and his publisher did not even allow him to publish all he originally wrote down. His unexpurgated version was only recently published. The book became very popular and went through many editions and was translated into French, Dutch, and other languages. Nevertheless, the first English edition is the most richly illustrated edition, with 81 plates, engraved by William Blake, Bartolozzi, Holloway, etc. after designs by the author, and also the most beautiful, especially in its hand-coloured deluxe edition. With the book plate of Albert Louis Cotton with his motto "Prodesse quam conspicui" (to accomplish without being conspicuous) mounted on the front pastedown. Occasionally slightly browned or soiled. Otherwise in very good condition.

xviii, 407, [9]; iv, 404, [7] pp. *Abbey 719; Cox II, p. 285; Howgego S168; JCB 3822; Sabin 91075; cf. Muller 3061 (ed. 1806).*  More photos on our website



View of the Town of PARAMARIBO, with the Road & Shipping: from the opposite Shore!

London, Published Decr 1724, by J. Johnson, St Pauls Church Yard.

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The retaking of Bahia from the Dutch by the Spanish and Portuguese fleet, the official and comprehensive account

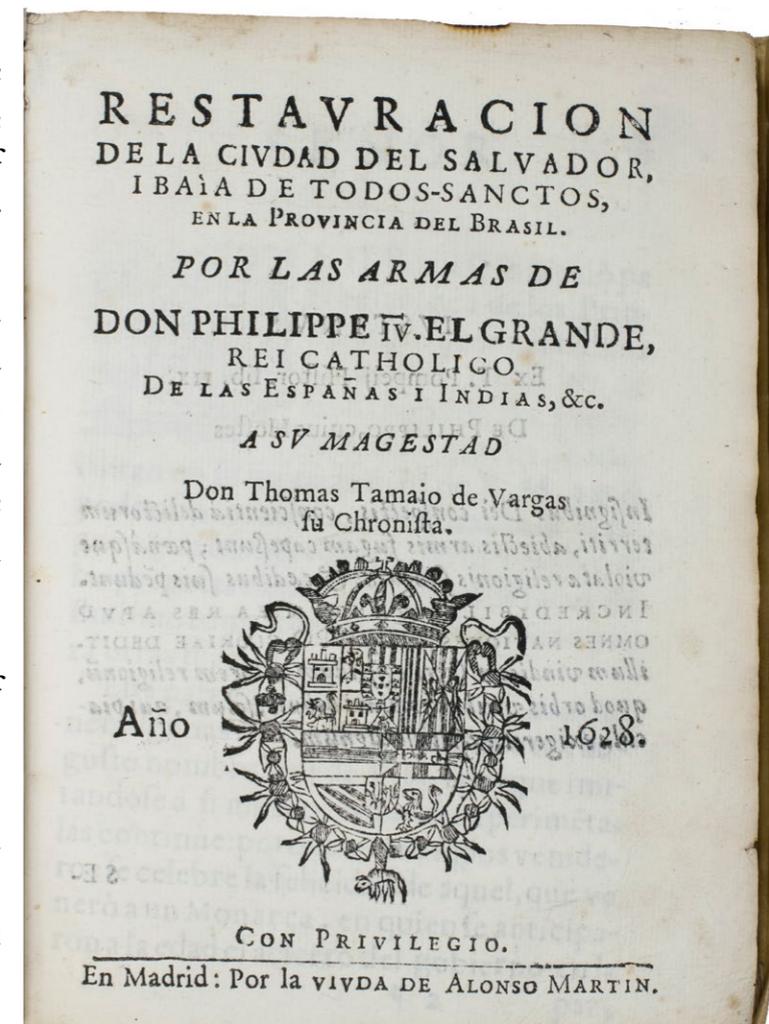
46. TAMAYO DE VARGAS, Tomas. Restauracion de la ciudad del Salvador i Baía de Todos-Sanctos, en la provincia del Brasil.

Madrid, widow of Alonso Martin, 1628. 4°. With the woodcut coat of arms of King Philip IV of Spain, crowned and with the Order of the Golden Fleece, on the title-page and 2 woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title on spine, a mark ("Co D Sa") branded into the top edge, and (remnants of) white leather ties. € 25 000

First edition of the first significant account of the 1625 campaign by the combined Portuguese and Spanish forces to recapture the Brazilian city of Salvador de Bahia, which the Dutch had taken from the Spain in 1624. Several accounts of the retaking of Bahia were published, this one, by the royal chronicler, was the official one, so that the author had unrestricted access to military and eye-witness accounts. "The fall and recapture of Salvador can be briefly summarized. The Dutch West India Company, formed in June 1621, sought a profitable and convenient way to wage war against Spain. Salvador, because of its location and sugar industry, offered a suitable target, and the Dutch hoped that the Portuguese dislike of Spanish rule might even cause the defenders to welcome to Dutch arrival. A powerful fleet was organized in 1623, but Spanish agents learned of its objective, and warnings were sent to the governor at Salvador. His efforts to prepare a defense were frustrated by local planters and the bishop, who were unconvinced of the danger. The Dutch fleet arrived in May, 1624. After a day of indecisive bombardment, the bravery of Vice-Admiral Piet Heyn ... in silencing the Portuguese shore batteries[,] and the lackluster performance of the local Brazilian troops[,] resulted in the city's fall ... the Dutch success was short-lived. In the countryside, the Portuguese soon regained their composure, and an active guerrilla campaign directed by the now-bellicose bishop kept the Dutch pinned down in the city during the following year. Meanwhile, the Spanish crown mobilized its response. The Spanish and Portuguese relief fleets met at Cape Verde and sailed for Bahia in February. The siege began on April 1, 1625, and, after some spirited initial fighting, the Dutch became demoralized, surrendering on May 1, 1625, to generous terms. The Spanish royal chronicler, Tomas Tamayo de Vargas, under royal direction and with access to various sources, produced the official history in 1628". (Schwartz, "The voyage of the vassals: royal power, noble obligations, and merchant capital before the Portuguese restoration of independence, 1624–1640", *The American historical review*, 96, no. 3 (1991) pp. 735–762). Leaves 177 and 178 are bound out of sequence after the 4 unnumbered leaves at the end. Light foxing throughout, hinges slightly worn, a tear in the last free endleaf. Otherwise in good condition. Rare on the market and uncommon institutionally.

[7], [1 blank], 178, [4] ll. *Borba de Moraes*, p. 845 ("rare"); *European Americana* 628/126; *Medina BHA* 850 (calling for an apostillada leaf not found here or in Google Books examples); *Palau* 327113; *Sabin* 94280.

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One of the major 18th-century works on South America

47. ULLOA, Antonio de and Jorge JUAN SANTACILIA. Historische reisbeschryving van geheel Zuid-America; gedaan op bevel des konings van Spanje, door Don George Juan ... en door Don Antonio de Ulloa ...

Goes, Jacobus Huysman, 1771–1772 (colophon volume 2: 1773). 2 volumes. Large 4° (ca. 28.5 × 22 cm). With both title-pages printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, an engraved allegorical frontispiece in volume 1, a head-piece above the dedication, 15 folding maps and plans, 2 folding engraved plates, 8 full page engraved plates, and many head pieces built up from typographical ornaments and several woodcut tail pieces. Contemporary half sprinkled calf, sprinkled paper sides, gold-tooled spines with volume numbers in gold and dark green morocco title labels lettered in gold. € 5000

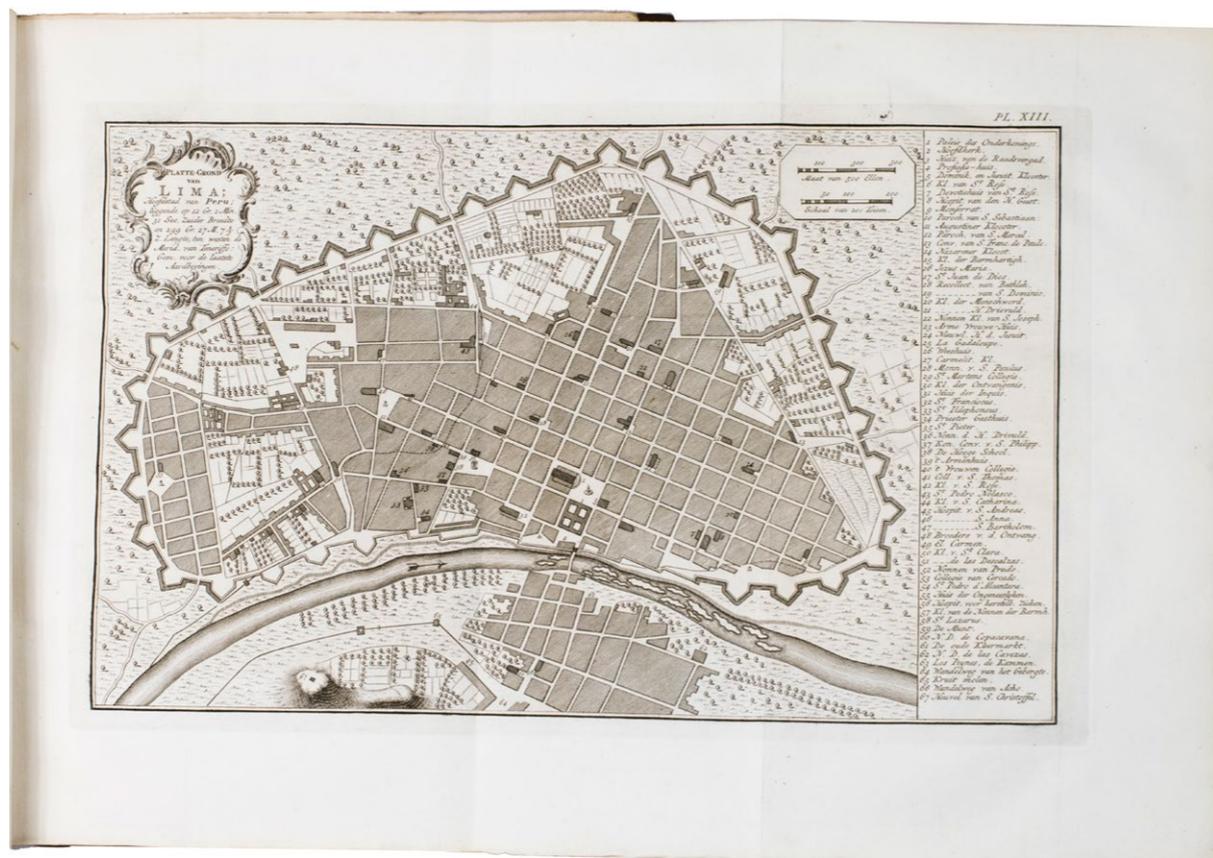
First and only edition of the Dutch translation of this description of South America by the Spanish naval officer and mathematician Antonio de Ulloa (1716–1795), dedicated to the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Petrus Albertus de la Parra. The translation is after the French edition, published at Amsterdam in 1751, which was translated from the original Spanish edition of 1748: *Relacion historica del viage a la America meridional ...* (Madrid 1748). For the present edition all plates were newly engraved. Antonio de Ulloa was, together with Jorge Juan y Santacilla, sent to Cadiz in 1735 to join the French expedition to Southern America. The Spanish authorities had stipulated that Charles-Marie de la Condamine's expedition to South America, organized by the French 'Académie des Sciences', should be accompanied by two Spanish officers. The two Spaniards stayed with Condamine until 1740. In 1741 Ulloa, commanding the *Rosa*, accompanied Jorge Juan to the Juan Fernandez Islands, where a detailed survey was undertaken. In February 1743 they sailed to Concepcion and after a long delay at Valparaiso, Juan and Ulloa sailed to Callao, where they joined Louis Godin in the observation of a comet before sailing from Equador for the last time. Made prisoner of war by the English, however,

Ulloa was conveyed to London, where he, because of his obvious scientific ability, gained the friendship of men of science and was made a fellow of the Royal Society. Allowed to return to Spain, he arrived back in Madrid in July 1746 and his reception at court was flattering.

The task of publishing the scientific observations made during their voyages, devolved upon Jorge Juan, while compilation of the history of the expedition was entrusted to Ulloa.

The bindings show slight signs of wear, the blank margins are very slightly foxed. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], [4], xxiv, 428; [1], [1 blank], viii, iv, 406, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Howgego U3* (p. 1042–43); *Muller, America*, 826; *Sabin 36804*; *STCN 152052410* (10 copies); *Tiele 1120*; cf. *Borba de Moraes pp. 430–431* (Spanish ed., mentions a French translation, does not know a Dutch ed.). [📷](#) More photos on our website



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*The other way around:
North America and Europe seen through the eyes of a Chilean historian*

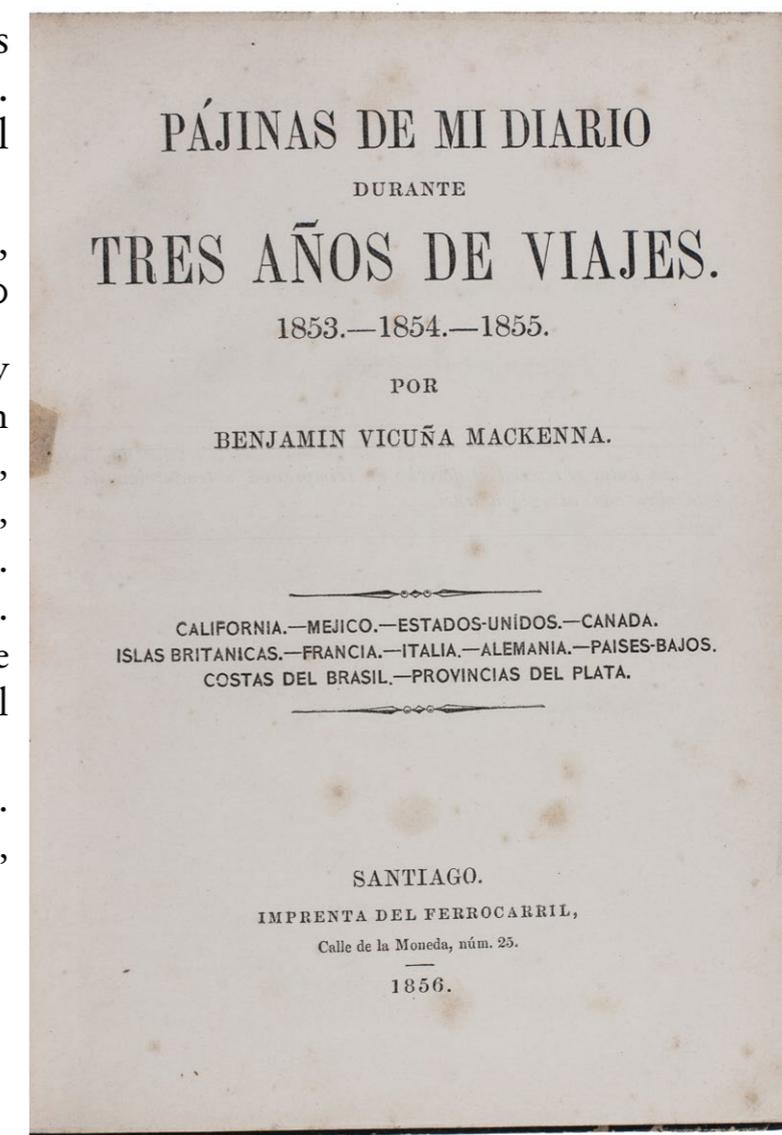
48. VICUÑA MACKENNA, Benjamin. Páginas de mi diario durante tres años de viajes. 1853. — 1854. — 1855. ... California. — Mejiico. — Estados-Unidos. — Canada. — Islas Britanicas. — Francia. — Italia. — Alemania. — Paises-Bajos. — Costas del Brasil. — Provincias del Plata.

Santiago, Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1856. 4°. Contemporary half green sheepskin, marbled edges. € 4950

First edition of the memoirs of Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna (1831–1886), primarily during his voyages through North America and Europe. Vicuña started his voyages in California, where he visited San Francisco. His went on to Mexico, New Orleans, Ohio, New York, Boston, Washington, Canada, Liverpool, Paris (covered here in 3 chapters), London, Ireland, Scotland, Lyon, Rome, Tuscany, Lombardy, Dresden and Amsterdam. From Paris he returned to South America, where he visited Buenos Aires and other cities. His observations emphasize cultural and political aspects of the countries he visited; he elaborately discusses the cities' monuments and theatre, as well as the countries' political situations, in relation both to each other and to Chili.

In very good condition, with only some minor foxing in the first few and last few pages. Binding slightly rubbed, but also very good. A Chilean view of world culture and politics, by a leading political activist, journalist and historian.

[8], 454 pp. *Palau 362484*. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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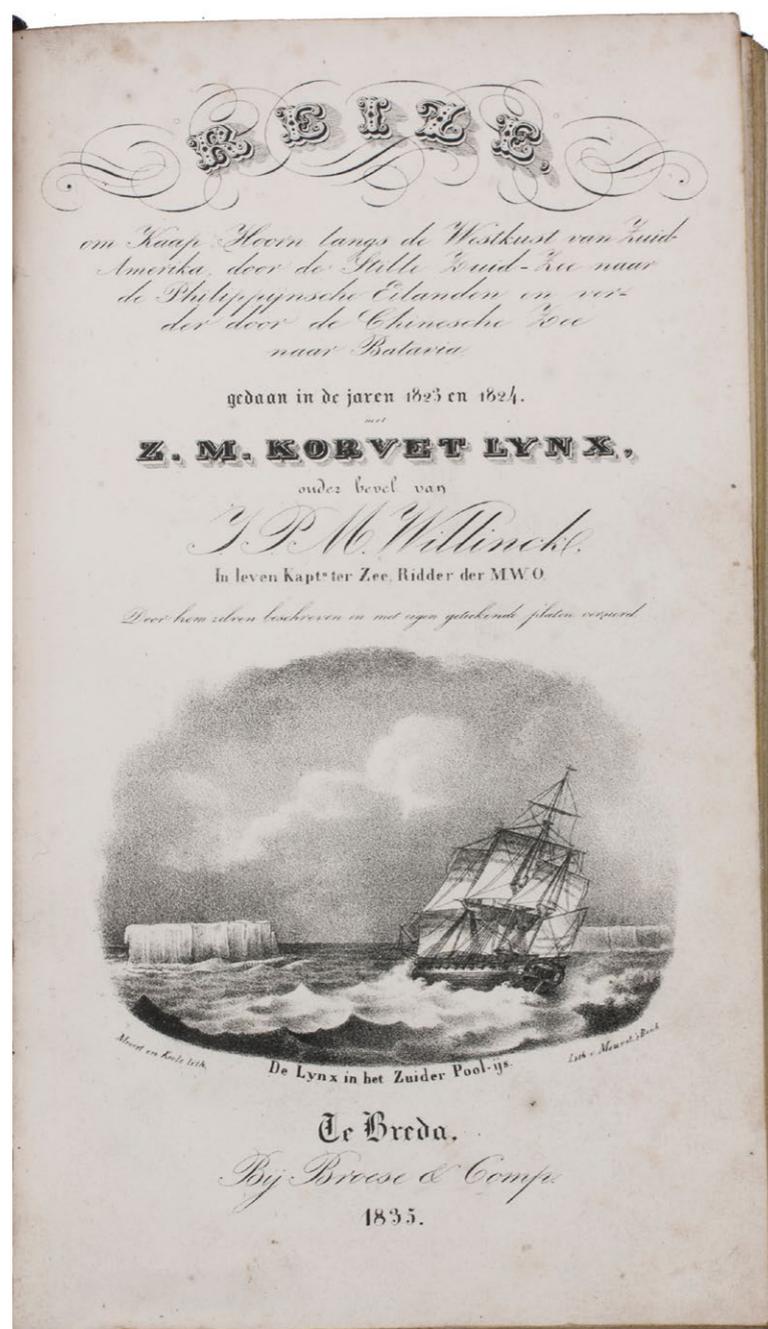
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Voyage to the Dutch East Indies via South America

49. WILLINCK, Isaac Petrus Marie. Reize om Kaap Hoorn langs de westkust van Zuid-Amerika, door de Stille Zuid-Zee naar de Philippijnsche Eilanden en verder door de Chinesche Zee naar Batavia, gedaan in de jaren 1823 en 1824, met Z.M. korvet Lynx.

Breda, Broese and comp., 1835. 1 of 2 volumes. Large 8° (22 × 13 cm). With a lithographed frontispiece and lithographed title-page with illustration. Later half sheepskin. € 350

First edition of a travelogue of the Dutch captain Isaac Petrus Marie Willinck (1786–1835), commander of the *Lynx*. In 1823 the *Lynx* was sent to the Dutch East Indies, but instead of navigating via Cape of Good Hope, they sailed via South America to establish new trade contacts. They first visited Buenos Aires, and continued their journey to Cape Horn, South America's west coast and the Philippines to the Dutch East Indies. The travelogue describes events at sea (ocean currents, storms, diseases), different cities and populations, and some political events, including a rebellion at Palembang in 1824. The frontispiece shows a native of the "populous group", an island northeast of Lord Howe's Island.

Lacking the atlas volume. Binding worn, spine discoloured. Text in very good condition, only a few small spots and some occasional minor foxing.

[4], VII, [1 blank], x, 209, 214–222, [1], [3 blank], 227–259, [1 blank] pp *Sabin 104497; Tiele, Bibl. 1214; not in Howgego, 1800–1850.* [More photos on our website](#)

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First French translation of a classic work on the discovery and conquest of Peru

50. ZARATE, Augustin de. Histoire de la decouverte et de la conquete du Perou.

Amsterdam, J. Louis de Lorme, 1700. 2 volumes. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece, a folding engraved map of Peru, 11 engraved plates, and 2 folding engraved plates. Further with two different woodcut vignettes on the red and black title-pages of both volumes, woodcut decorated initials, woodcut headpieces and headpieces built up from typographical ornaments, and a large ornamental woodcut tailpieces. 18th-century gold-tooled red morocco. € 6500

First translation into French of one of the most valuable works on the history of the discovery and conquest of Peru. Augustin de Zarate (1504–1560) was sent out to examine the financial affairs of Peru. He remained there several years, making notes and collecting material for the present work. He had access to the best official sources of information, and his work is the foundation for later works on the subject. The original Spanish edition was published in Antwerp, 1555.

The history starts with the Spanish discovery of Peru, and ends with the death of Gonzalo Pizarro and the restoration of royal authority by governor Pedro de la Gasca. Zarate has an elegant and clear style, strongly drawing the characters of the different heroes. A separate chapter describes the two main players, Pizarro and Almagro. The accounts of the execution of Almagro, and of the assassination of Pizarro, are written with much spirit and picturesqueness; and the story of the misfortunes and final death of Atabaliba, a young Peruvian Inca, is very touching.

Zarate has tried very seriously to be an impartial historian. He was aware of the dangers of publishing his history during his lifetime, since it related to recent and controversial matters. But after Prince Philip – later King Philip II of Spain – had read a manuscript copy, publication was ordered. The work was well received, and also popular outside of Spain, since it was also published in Italian (Venice, 1563) and in English (London, 1581).

With a book binders label on the verso of the second free end leaf “Relié par Derome le Jeune ... en 1785”. The boards are very slightly scuffed, internally some occasional minor foxing. Otherwise in very good condition.

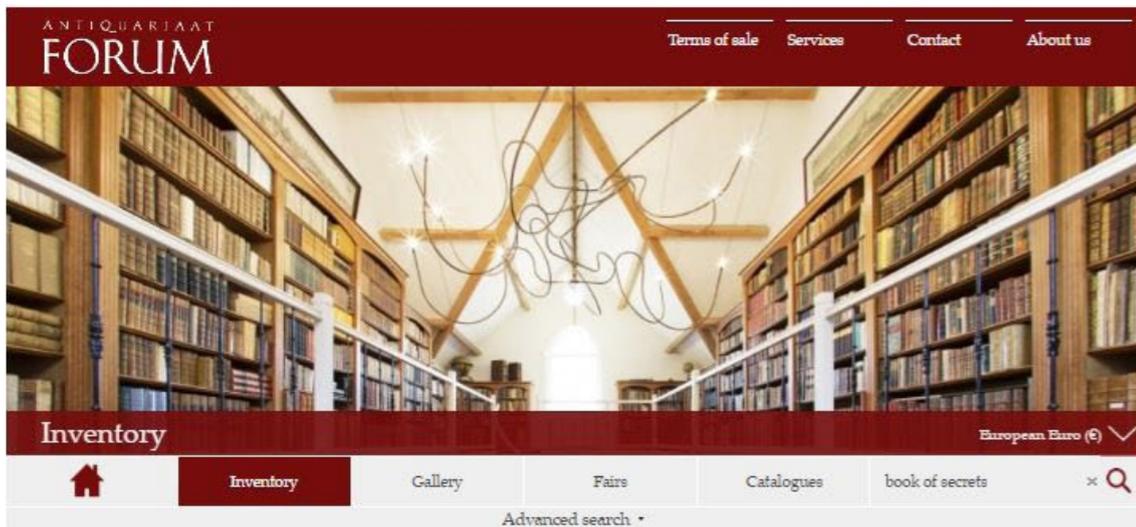
[1], [1 blank], [36], 307, (1 blank); [1], [1 blank], [4], 408 pp. *Chadenat 6466; Palau 379639; Sabin 106259; STCN 108630161 (2 copies); USTC 1560725 (5 copies); cf. Cox II, pp. 251–52; Rene-Moreno 784 (1808 French edition).*

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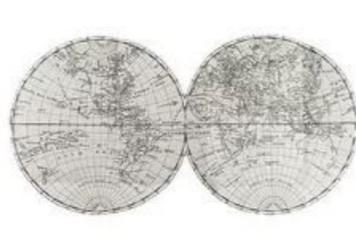
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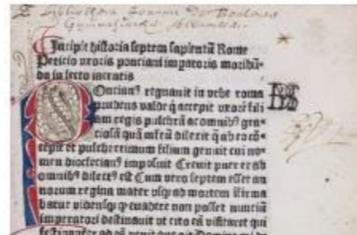
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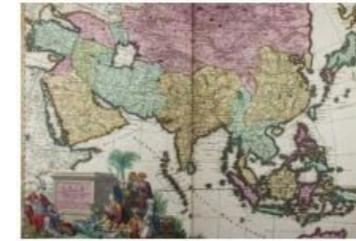
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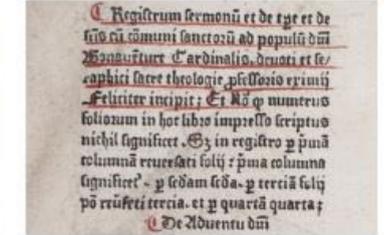
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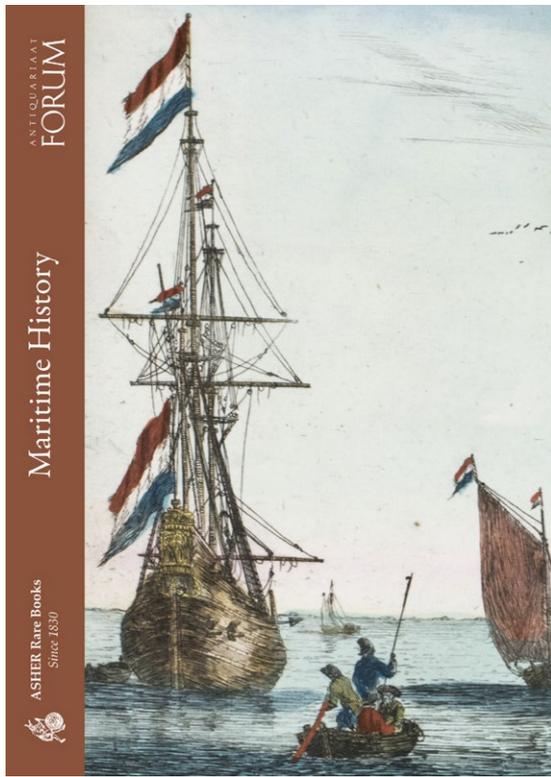
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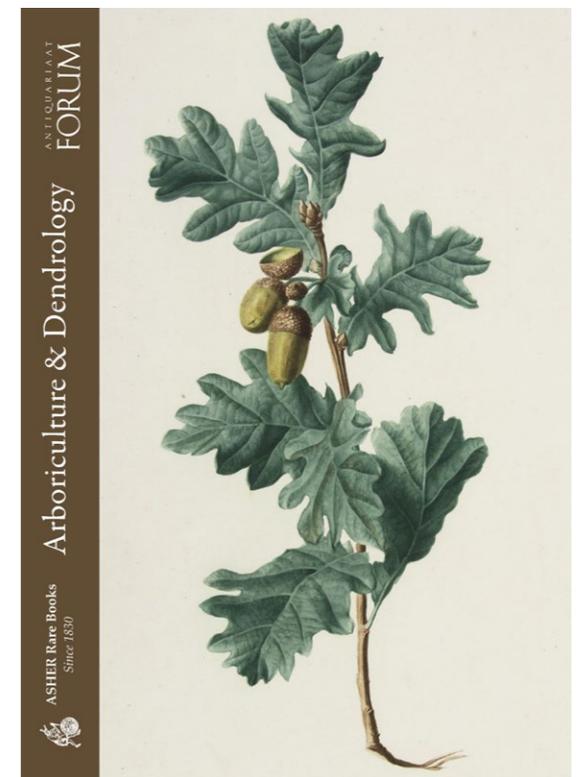


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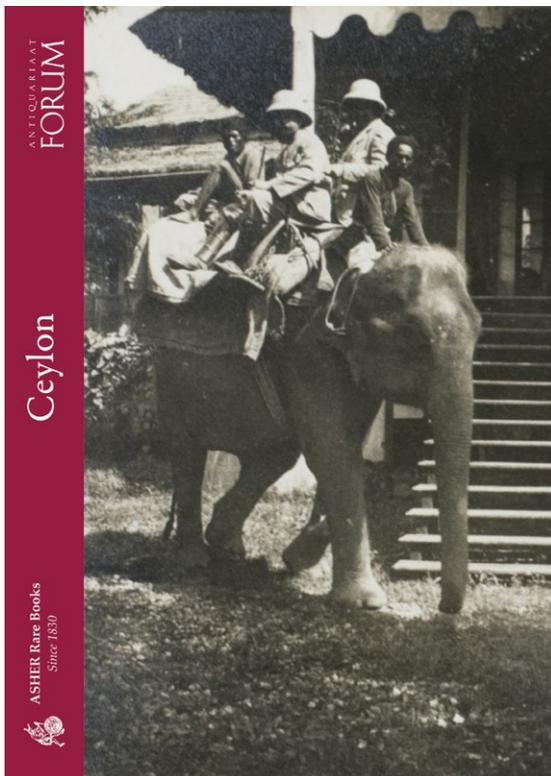
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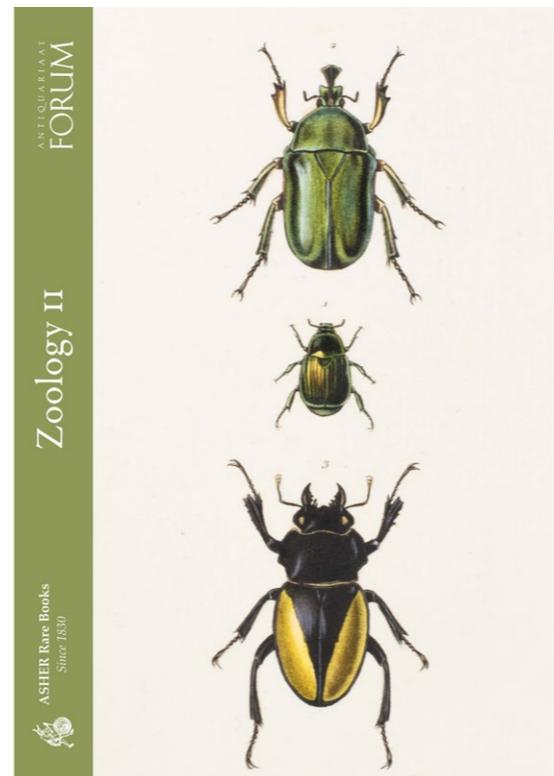
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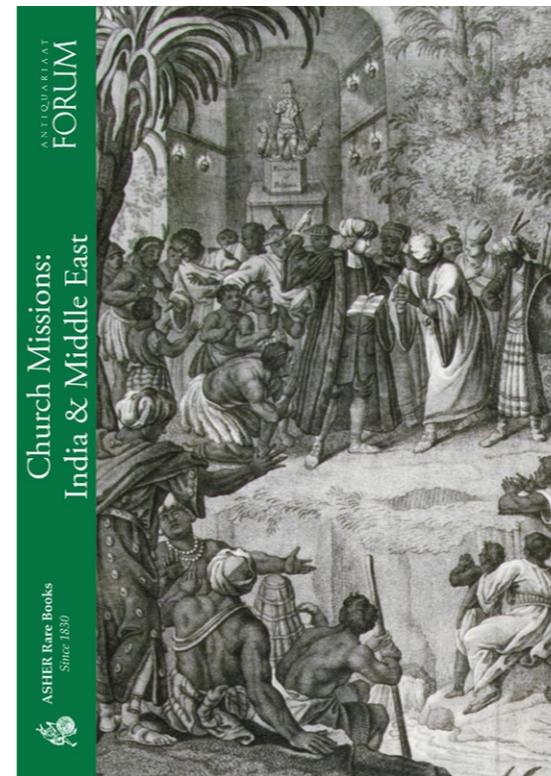
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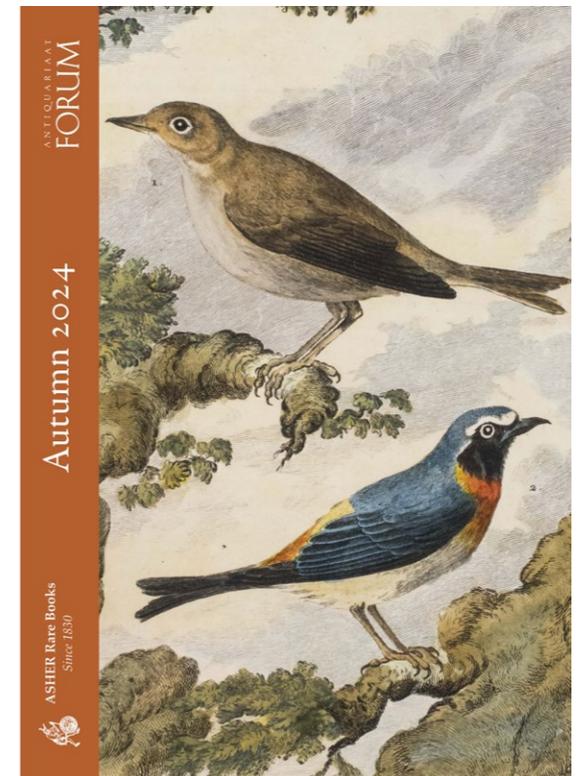
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