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Very rare thesis on nephritis, printed and published in Rio de Janeiro

01

ALMEIDA MARTINS COSTA, Domingos de.

Do diagnostico das diversas formas clinicas do mal de Bright -
These de concurso ...

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia Academica, 1879. 8vo. With 2 woodcut
illustrations and a full-page letterpress table of medical data.
20th-century marbled boards.

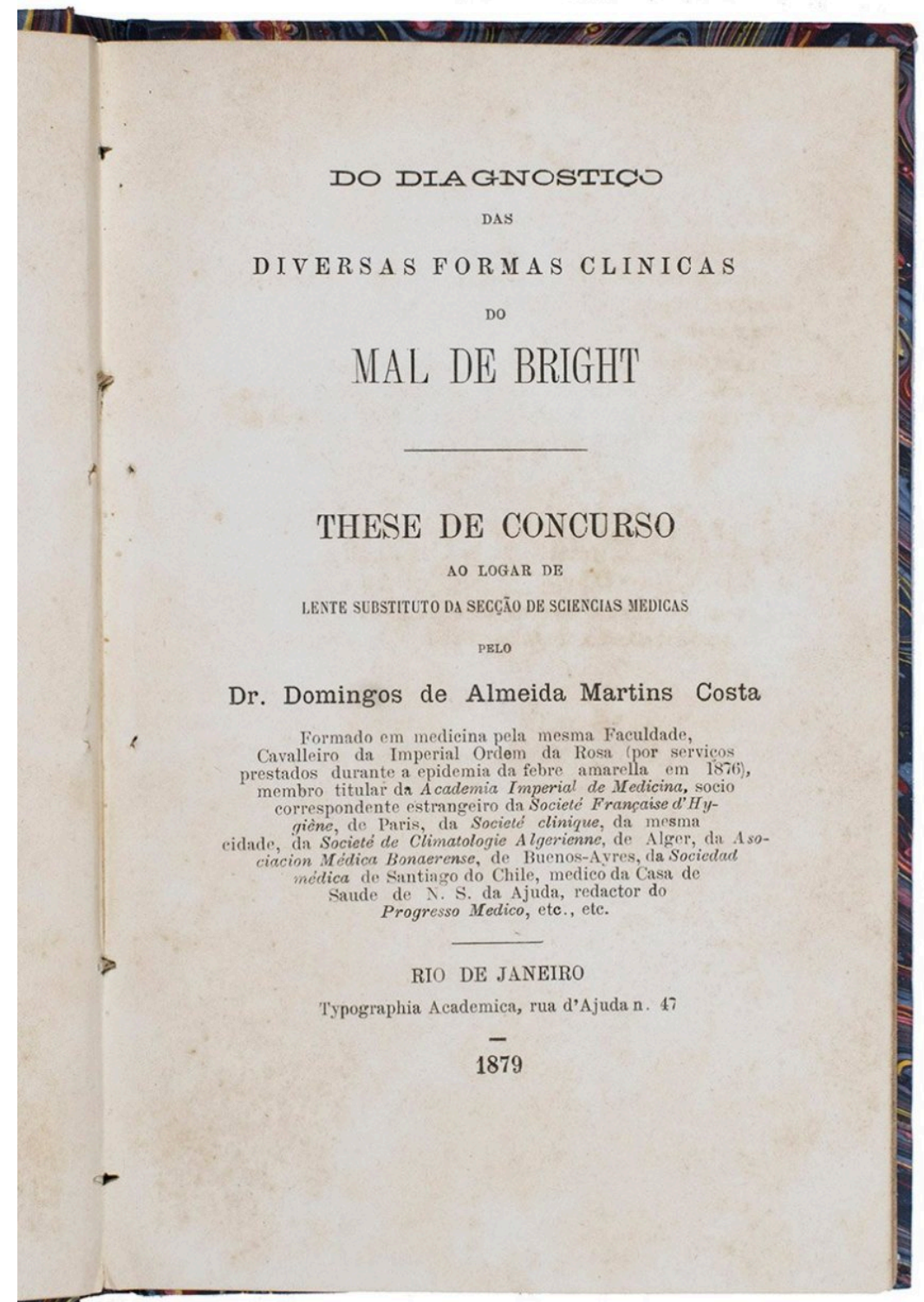
€ 875

An extremely rare thesis on nephritis (Bright's disease), an inflammation of the kidneys, from the Imperial Academy of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro, printed and published by the Academy's press. It opens with a 20-page introduction, followed by case reports of several forms of nephritis.

Domingos de Almeida Martins Costa (Maranhão 1851 - Petrópolis 1891) was a Brazilian physician who contributed greatly to Brazilian cardiology. The back of the half-title lists 8 of his publications, all published in Rio de Janeiro in the years 1874 to 1878. WorldCat lists the present edition, but without giving any location. The only other copy we have located is at the Complutense University in Madrid.

The book was first side-stitched through 2 holes, probably in a temporary paper wrapper, then sewn on 4 recessed cords, probably soon after publication, before receiving its present binding. With minor foxing and browning, but still in good condition. A very rare medical thesis printed and published in Rio de Janeiro.

[4], 94 pp. *REBUIN* (1 copy); *WorldCat* (without any location); no further copies in *KVK*; not in *Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil*; *Porbase*. [More on our website](#)



Rare, contemporary defence of Santa Anna's plan to establish Mexico as a federal republic

02 [ARGUELLES, Diego and Antonio LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA].
Aprobacion del plan de Republica popular federativa, proclamado por el ciudadano General Santana en San Luis Potosi el cinco de Junio del año pasado.
Mexico [= Mexico City], imprenta de Tomas W. Lorrain, 1824.
Small 4to (ca. 21.5 x 16 cm). Disbound, the leaves are held together with glue.

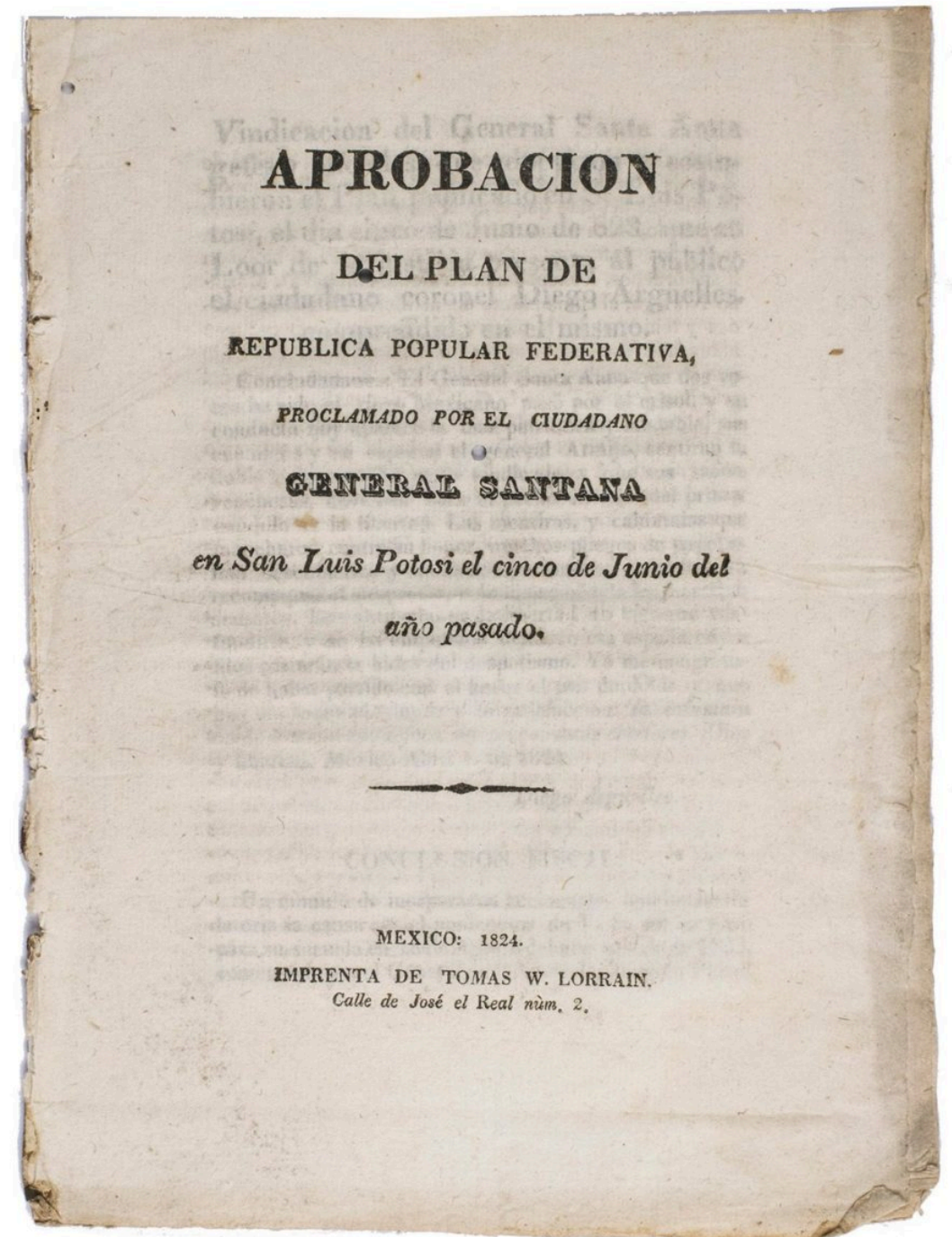
€ 2500

Rare pamphlet in support of Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876) after he had proclaimed his plan for a federal republic in San Luis Potosí on 5 June 1823, shortly after the emperor's abdication. The work is a legal and political defence of his actions, and is composed of official letters, legal opinions, and summaries of the proceedings. It presents arguments that Santa Annas conduct was not only justified, but also aligned with the will of the Mexican people. Though his plan was initially divisive, Mexico was established as a federal republic a year later. The pamphlet is very rare, as we have not been able to find any other copies in sales records. It is of significant historical importance, however, as it offers a rare contemporary perspective on early Mexican federalism and on Santa Annas rise as a pivotal figure in Mexican politics.

The work is very lightly browned and foxed, with 3 small wormholes throughout, affecting a few letters. Otherwise in good condition.

16 pp. *Catalogue of Mexican pamphlets in the Sutro Collection (1623-1888)*, 1324A; *WorldCat* 1357702741, 433944739, 556726064, 26364805 (4 copies); not in Steele, C. and Costeloe, M. (eds.), *Independent Mexico: a collection of Mexican pamphlets in the Bodleian library*.

📖 More on our website



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

03 ASCENCIO, Juan [=José Joaquín de MORA].
Acusación pronunciada ante el Tribunal de Jurados de Lima
contra el "Alcance al Mercurio Peruano" publicado por D. Carlos
Rodríguez, y denunciado por el Gran Mariscal del Perú D.
Bernardo O'Higgins.
Lima, imprenta de Masias, 1833. 4to. 20th-century marbled
boards.

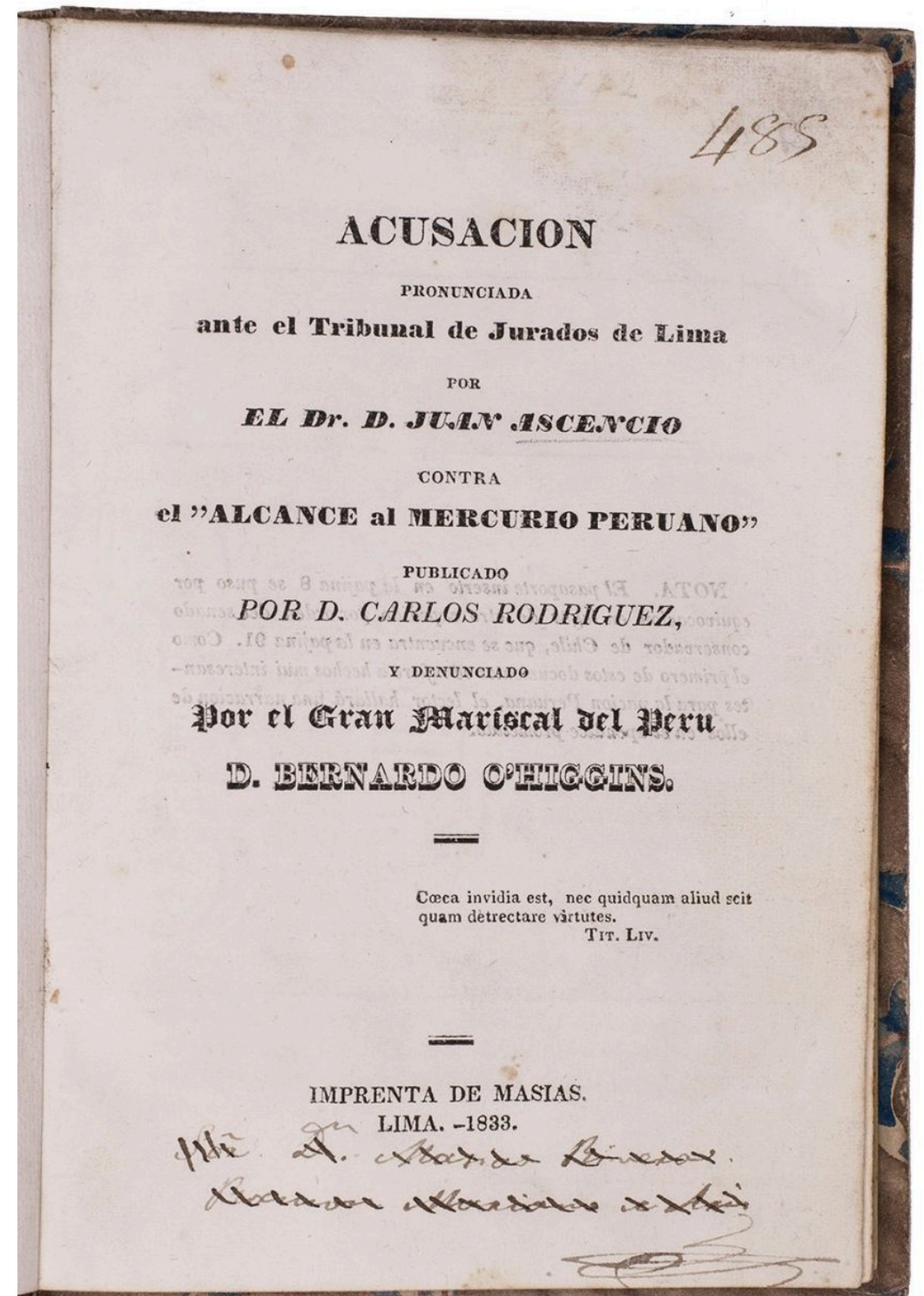
€ 850

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 *Acusación*, 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 *Acusación* 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 Joaquín 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 on our website



First printed protocol of executive power in independent Mexico

04

[BROADSIDE - MEXICO].

[Drop title:] Don Juan Maria de Azcarate, Sargento mayor del Batallon ...

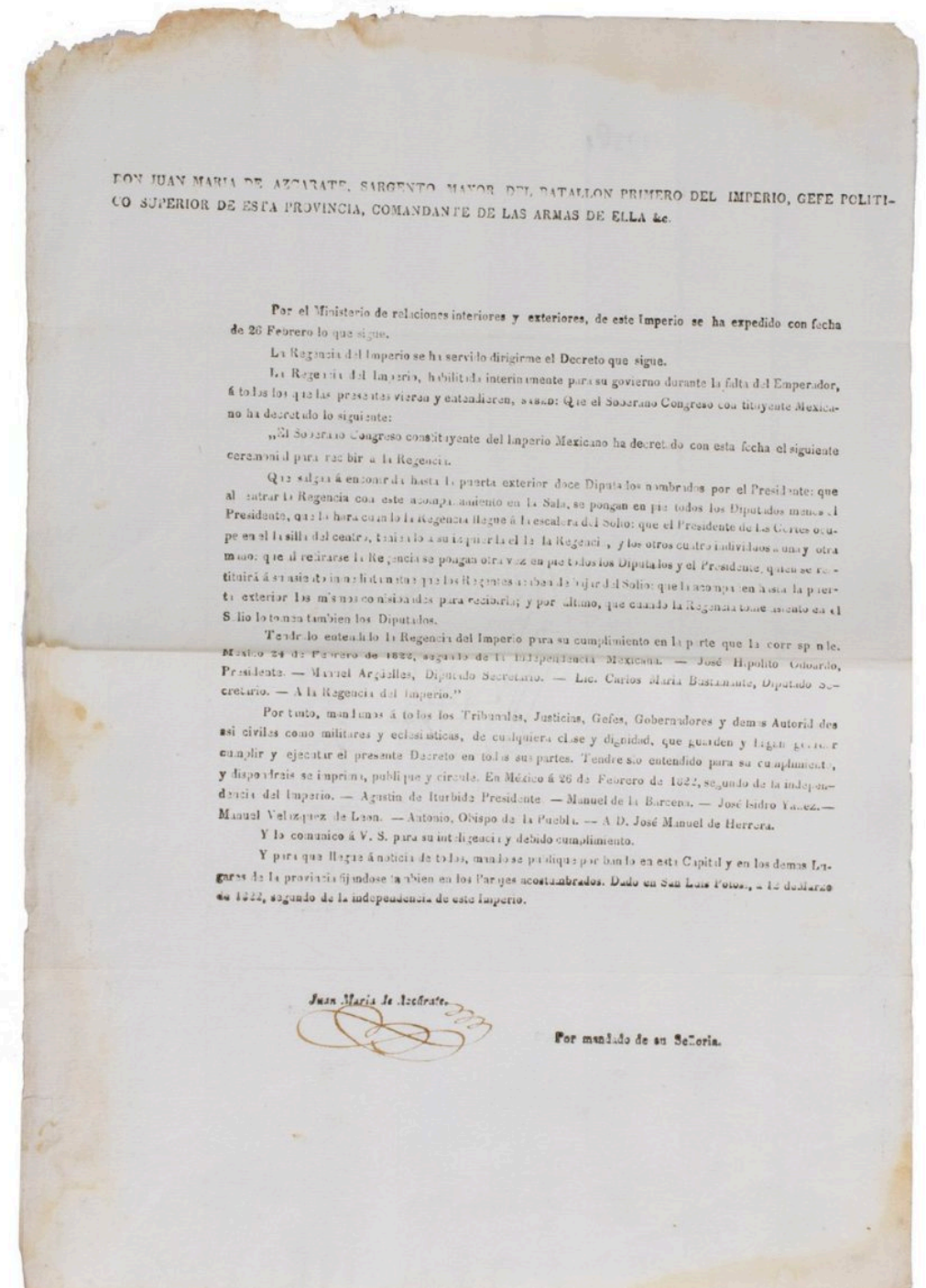
Mexico, 26 February 1822. Ca. 31.5 x 22 cm.

€ 2850

This rare and important broadside is the first printed ceremonial protocol of independent Mexico for receiving a new government. Issued just months after the countrys independence from Spain, it outlines in detail how the newly formed Regency was to be formally received by Congress, including the order of procession, a seating plan, the conduct expected of deputies, and the speech to be delivered by the president of Congress. The Regency was Mexico's first executive body that was not appointed by Spain, but by and for the Mexican people. The present broadside shows how the government's reception was meticulously planned and choreographed to highlight this shift in power.

Signed by Juan Maria de Azcárate at the bottom. The top edge is somewhat frayed and water stained, three horizontal fold lines, the one in the middle with a small tear on the left, the work has been unevenly printed, making some words difficult to read. Otherwise in good condition.

[1] *Not in WorldCat.*  More on our website



Exceptionally rare decree, establishing the Second Regency of the Mexican Empire

05

[BROADSIDE - MEXICO].

[Drop title:] D. Luis Quintanar, Soto, Bocanegra y Ruiz, Mariscal de Campo de los Ejércitos Imperiales, Capitan General y Gefe Superior Político interino de esta Provincia ...

[Mexico, 12 April 1822]. Ca. 43.5 x 31.3 cm.

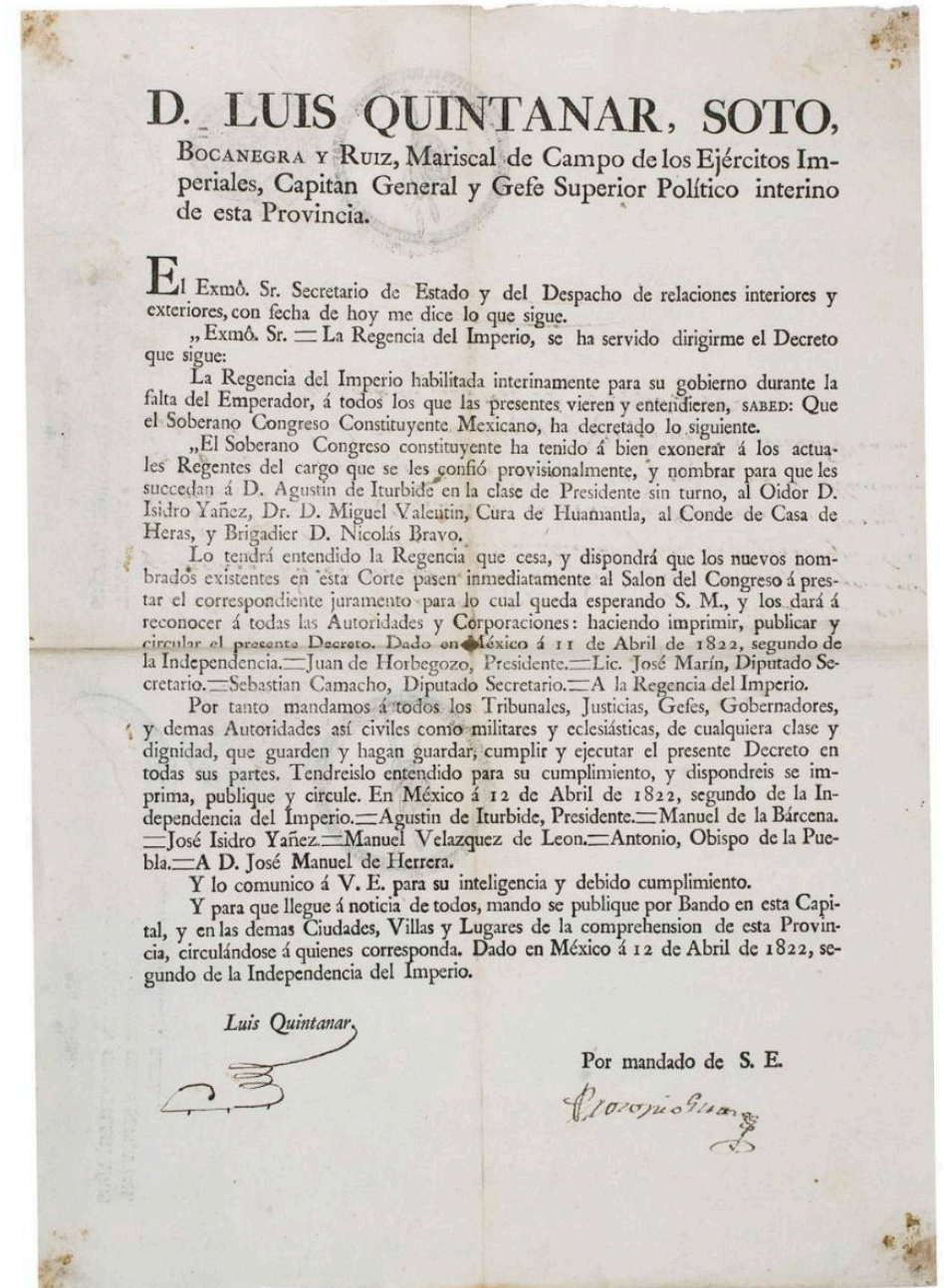
€ 2950

Important, but unrecorded, decree, establishing the Second Regency of the Mexican Empire on the 11th of April 1822. The decree, signed by the Mexican politician José Luis de Quintanar (1772-1837) and effective immediately, names the members of the Second Regency, and asks them to go to the Congress Hall to take their oath. This transition set the stage for the president of the Regency, Agustín de Iturbide (1783-1824) to rise to power and become the first emperor of Mexico a few weeks later. Despite its importance, however, we have not been able to find other copies of the present decree in either sales records or any of the prominent Mexican pamphlet collections.

Mexico gained independence from Spain after it won its War of Independence (1810-1821). One of the first goals was to establish a constitutional monarchy, with an emperor at the head, but since no European royal was willing to accept the Mexican crown, a regency was put in place as a temporary government. The five members of the First Regency were installed on 28 September 1821, with Iturbide unanimously elected as president. On April 11 1822, however, the Constituent Congress replaced three of its members, resulting in the Second Regency. This was likely done with the goal to reign in Iturbide's growing power. Nevertheless, this Regency remained in place for only a few weeks, as Iturbide was declared emperor on 18 May 1822. The Regency thus played a key role in facilitating the shift from republican ideals to the establishment of the empire. With two signatures at the bottom, a short printed text on the back, as well as a contemporary inscription (a summary of the decree in Spanish), and six tax stamps (two different ones from King Ferdinand VII of Spain, and one from the first Mexican Empire, all included twice). The edges are slightly frayed, the corners are slightly creased and stained, a horizontal and vertical fold line, with a small hole in the middle where they meet, affecting one letter. Otherwise in good condition.

[1] *Not in Catalogue of Mexican pamphlets in the Sutor Collection (1623-1888); Steele, C. and Costeloe, M. (eds.), Independent Mexico: a collection of Mexican pamphlets in the Bodleian library; WorldCat.*

More on our website



Introduction to the ancient history of Mexico, printed in Mexico

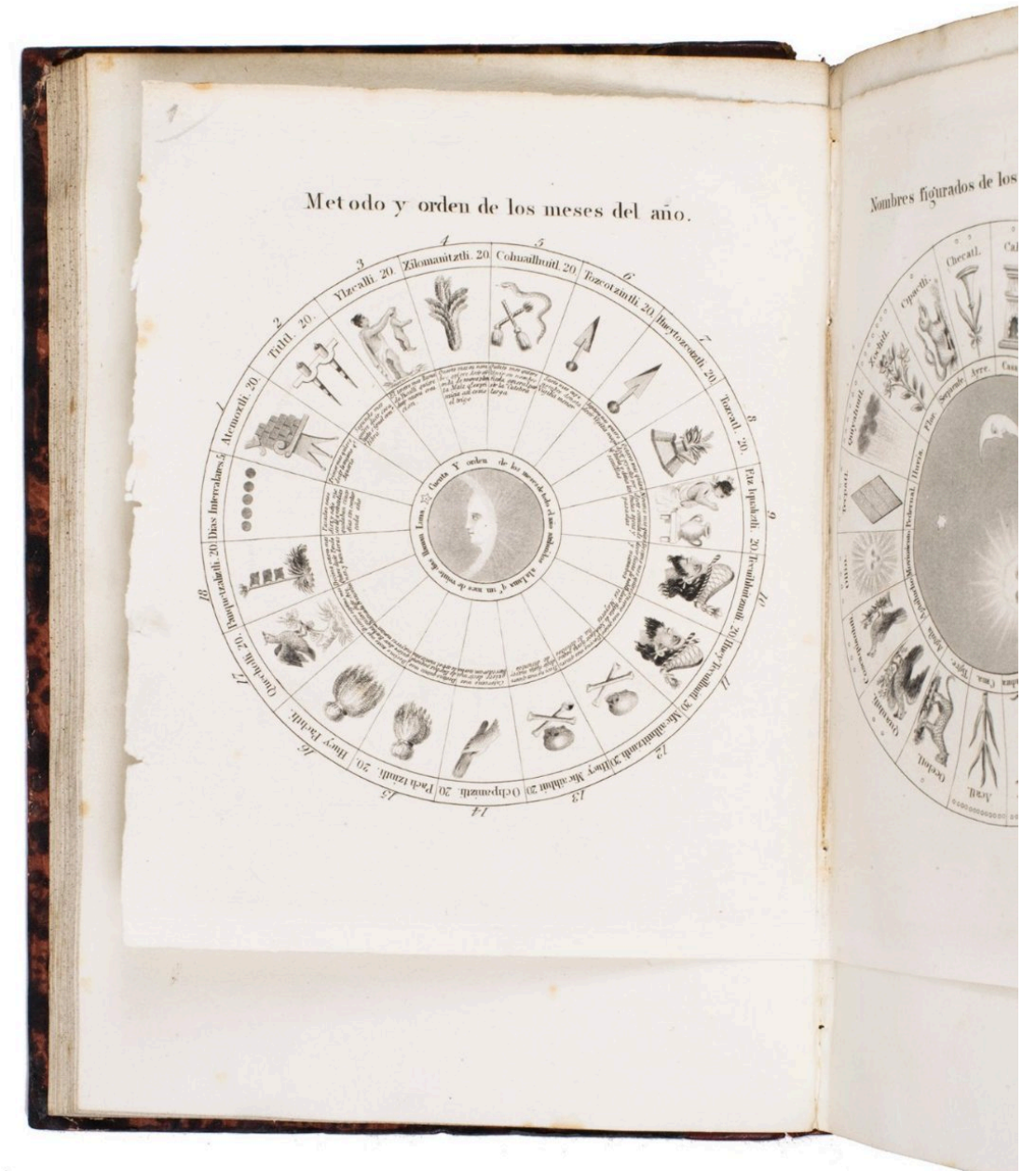
06 BUSTAMANTE, Carlos Maria de. Mañanas de la alameda de México. Publícalas para facilitar a las señoritas el estudio de la historia de su país. Mexico, Imprenta de la testamentaria de Valdés, 1835-36. 2 volumes. 4to. With a woodcut a vignette on both titles, 2 lithographed plates of Mexican calendars in the first volume, and a woodcut illustration of a house in the second volume. Contemporary gold-tooled half red morocco.

€ 1250

First edition of an introduction to the pre-Hispanic history of Mexico by the historian and politician Carlos María de Bustamante (1774-1848). Drawing particularly on the works of Bernardino de Sahagún (1499-1590) and Francisco Javier Clavijero (1731-1787), Bustamante relates the history of the Aztecs up to the arrival of Hernán Cortés. The work is written as a series of conversations between members of Mexican high society, and was intended as an accessible introduction to Mexican history, particularly for the education of young women. The present copy comes from the collection of the French bookseller and collector Charles Chadenat (1859-1938).

Bustamante was closely involved in the Mexican struggle for independence and subsequently in the politics of the new republic. He supported José María Morelos (1765-1815), served as his spokesman, and was repeatedly imprisoned or forced into exile during the political upheavals of the period. Alongside his political career, he became an important historian of Mexico and published numerous works on the country's pre-Hispanic and recent history. He was also responsible for publishing important early sources on Mexican history, including works by Sahagún, whose writings he drew upon for the present work. The present work was republished in 1986.

With the bookseller's label of Charles Chadenat (1859-1938) mounted on the front pastedown of the first volume. The boards and spines are somewhat rubbed, the head of the spine on both volumes is damaged. The leaves are lightly foxed, the upper corner of pages 127-166 of the second volume are damaged, without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition. Chadenat 2240 "très important"; Palau 37730; Sabin 9578; *Bibliotheca Mexicana* of Don Ramirez 150.



Extremely rare copy of a 19th-century work on the cochineal

07

[CANARY ISLANDS - Santiago de la CRUZ Y GONZALEZ].

Cochenille-teelt op het eiland Groot Canarien, volgens een werkje, aldaar op den 1n. Januarij 1846, in het licht verschenen.

Paramaribo, J.C. Muller, 1846. 13.2 x 11.2 cm. Contemporary blue wrappers.

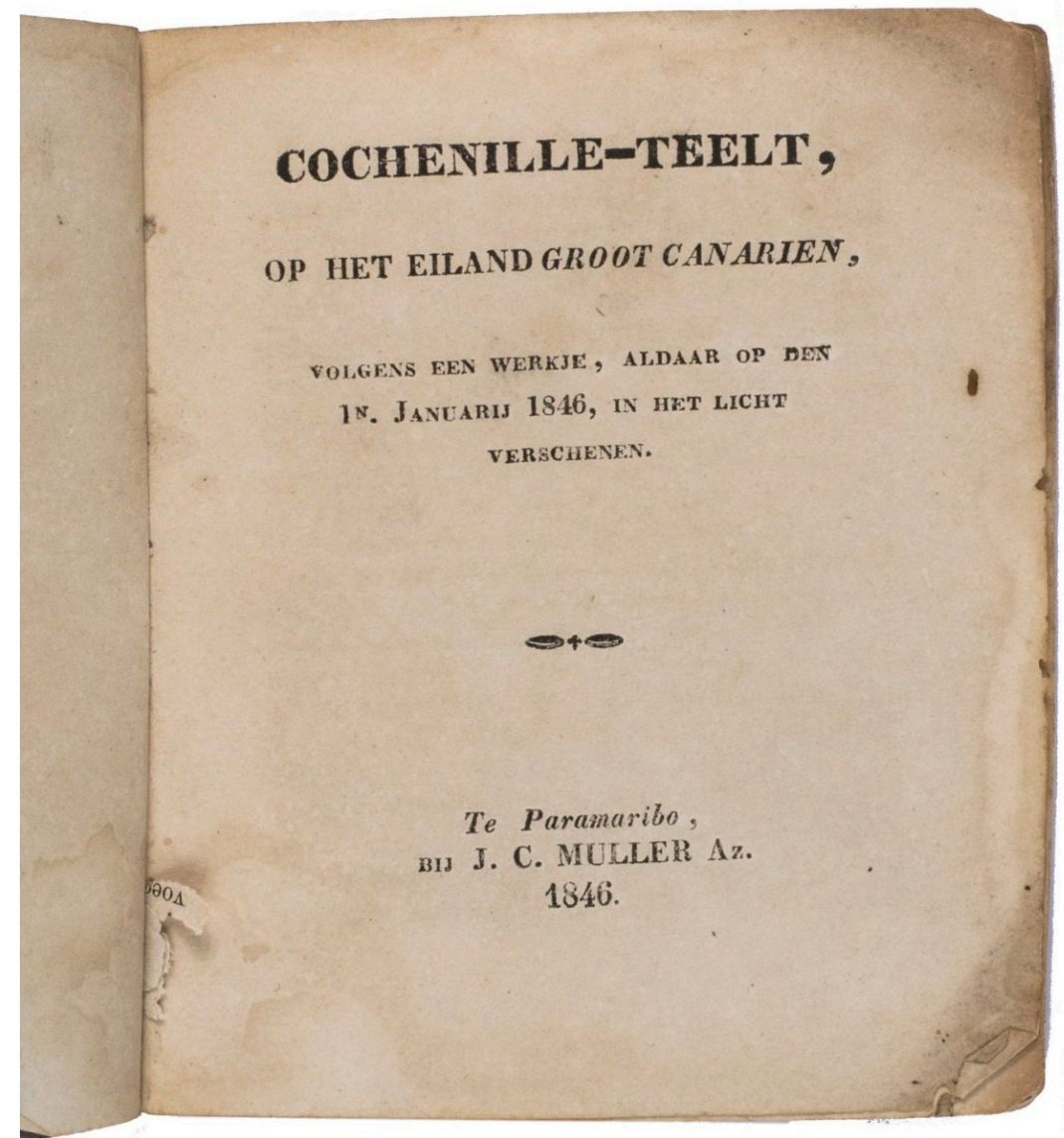
€ 5000

Exceptionally rare work on the cultivation of cochineal and nopal in the Canary Islands, with special observations on this practice in Curaçao and Suriname. Cochineal, a scale insect that lives on the nopal cactus, is used for the production of carmine, which is a red or purple dye depending on the production process. This dye was already produced by the Aztec and Maya peoples of North and Central America as early as the second century BC, and became an important trade product after the Spanish conquest. Europeans then attempted to introduce the production to other places in the world as well, but were mostly unsuccessful because of the specific conditions that are necessary to allow both the plant and insects to flourish. However, in the 19th century both cochineal and nopal were successfully introduced to the Canary Islands. One of the people responsible for this was Don Santiago de la Cruz y Gonzalez (dates unknown), who wrote various works on the topic in order to seek support for the plan. The present work is a translation or adaptation of one of his works, most likely his pamphlet *Nueva instrucción sobre el cultivo del nopal y cría de la cochinilla para uso de los labradores canarios* (1846), which appeared in the same year. It explains the process of the cultivation of cochineal and nopal, including how to grow nopal, how to harvest and dry the cochineal, and how to keep the nopalry free of pests and diseases. The work, both the Spanish and Dutch editions, are exceptionally rare, as we have only been able to trace one other copy of each.

With some small worm holes in the wrappers and the first and last few leaves, the back wrapper lacks a small part of the upper outer corner, several water stains (mainly at the end of the work and in the margins), somewhat browned throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

49 pp. *British Library* (1 copy); not in *WorldCat*; cf. *WorldCat* 57967123 (1 copy, *Spanish ed.*).

More on our website



Emperor Agustín's final attempts to stop the protest that ended his rule

08 [DECREE - MEXICO].

[In upper left corner:] 1a. Secretaria de estado. Seccion de Gobierno.

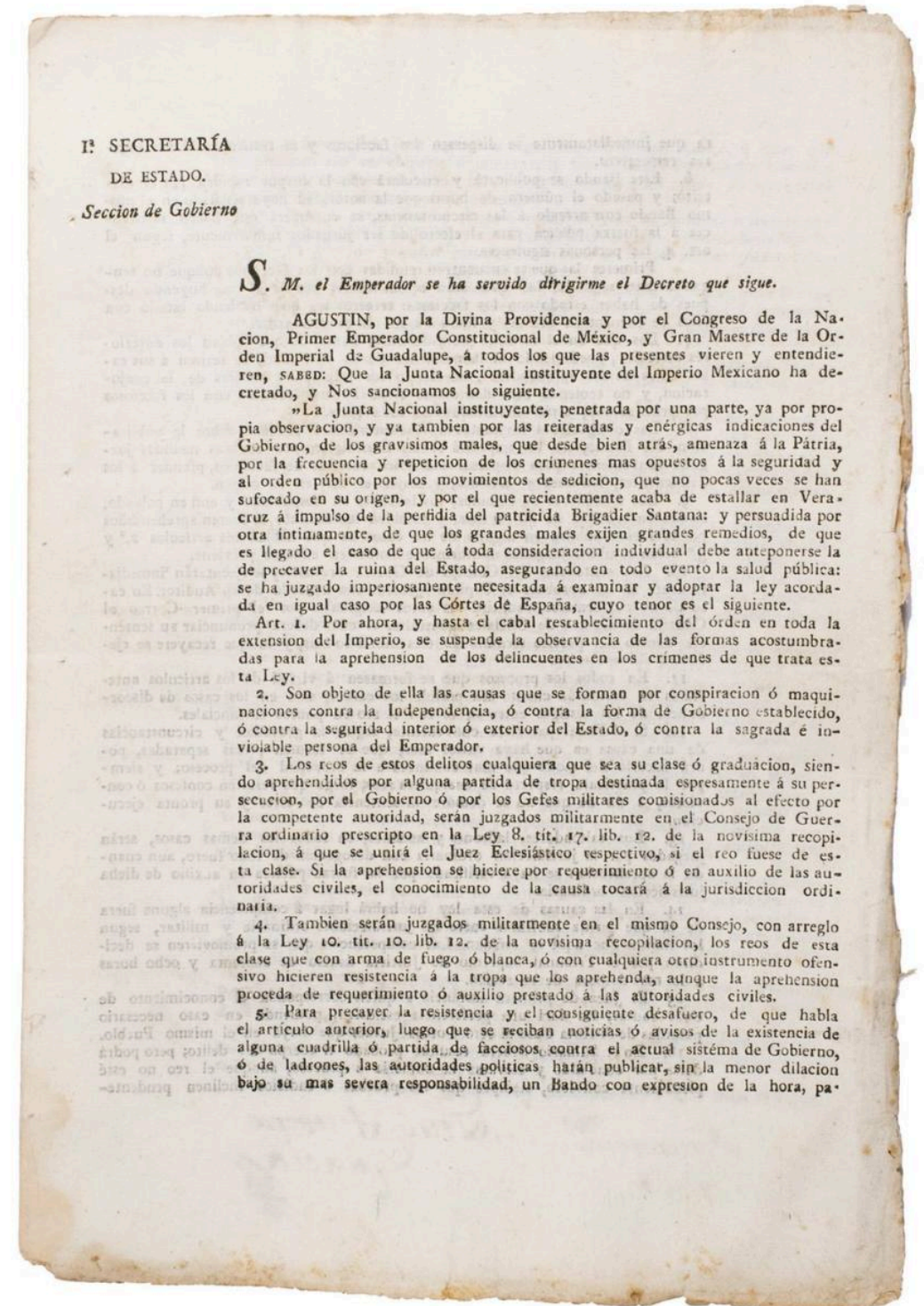
Mexico, 21 December 1822. Ca. 31.5 x 21.5 cm.

€ 2250

Rare imperial decree issued during the final months of the First Mexican Empire as an attempt to deter political unrest. It was printed in response to a major rebellion which had taken place 19 days earlier in Veracruz to call for the end of Emperor Agustín's reign. The decree suspends regular legal protections for anyone suspected of conspiracy, rebellion, or threats to the Emperor or the state. Instead of going through normal courts, suspects were to be arrested on sight and tried by military tribunals. As Emperor Agustín I (1783-1824) abdicated less than three months later, the present decree offers insight into the ways in which he attempted to hold the Empire together in the face of open rebellion.

With a contemporary annotation from February 1823 by Luis Antonio Garcia at the bottom of the final page. The edges are slightly frayed and (water) stained, small holes in the inner margin from a former binding. Otherwise in good condition.

[2] ll. *Not in Catalogue of Mexican pamphlets in the Sutro Collection (1623-1888); Steele, C. and Costeloe, M. (eds.), Independent Mexico: a collection of Mexican pamphlets in the Bodleian library; WorldCat.* [More on our website](#)



"A bouquet of poetic flowers" for the newly crowned Emperor of the First Mexican Empire (1822–1823)

09 **EL RUSTICO ANFRISO [= Mariano BARAZÁBAL?].**
Ramilletito alegorico de flores poeticas que de su simple huertecillo ofrece á nuestro amado Emperador, en el dia fausto de su coronacion, el rústico Anfriso.
[Mexico City], Mexico, Imprenta Imperial del Señor Valdés [= Alejandro Valdés y Téllez Girón], 1822. 22 x 16.2 cm. Marbled paper wrappers.

€ 2500

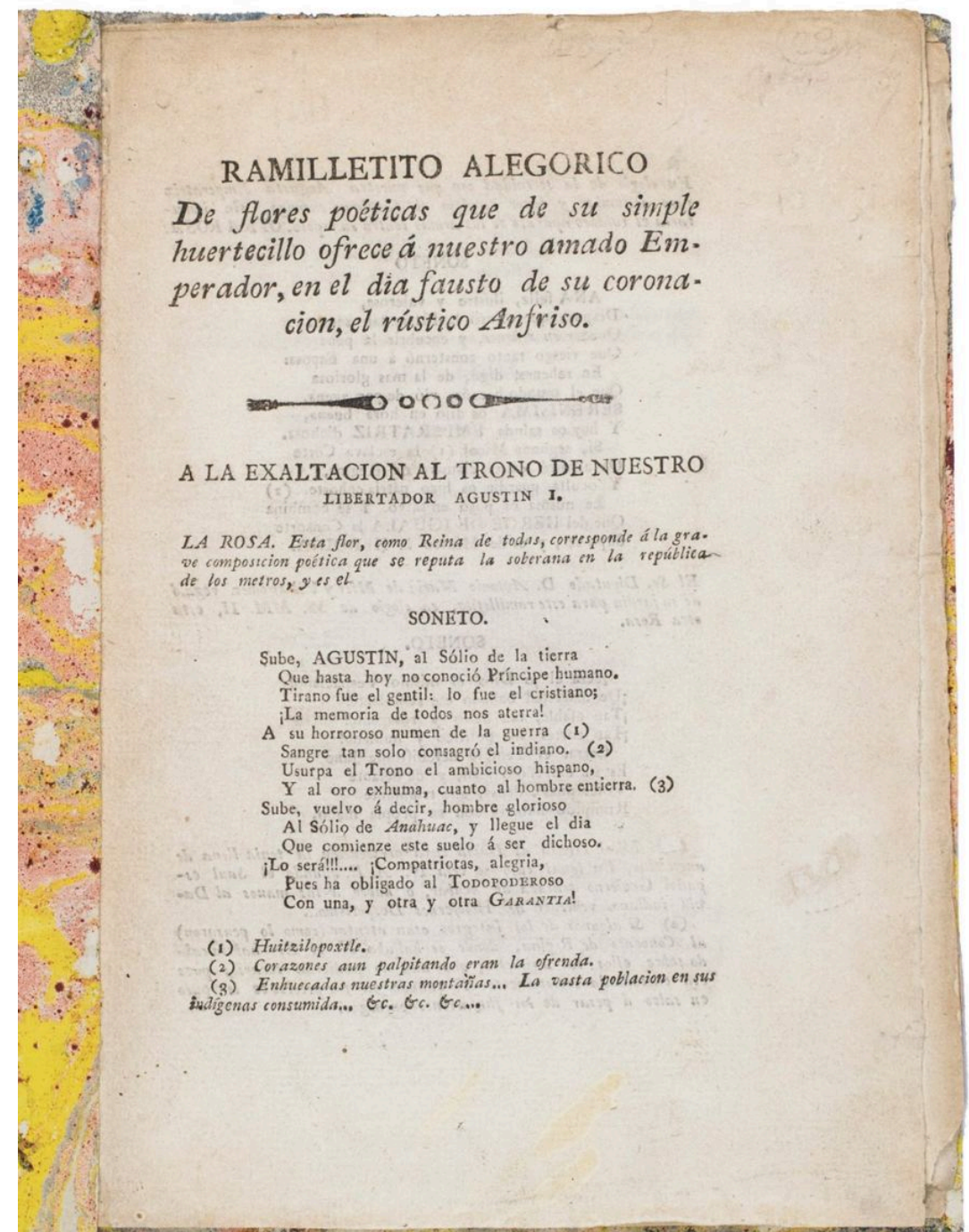
Rare pamphlet of politically themed poems written and published on the occasion of the coronation of Agustín de Iturbide as the first Emperor of Mexico. The author, a certain "El Rustico Anfriso" who is sometimes identified as Mariano Barazábal (1772-?), gathered these "poetic flowers" from his "little garden" in order to humbly offer them to the new emperor. The present work is deeply subjective and full of flattery - presenting Agustín I as a divinely anointed figure who played a righteous and all-important role in the Mexican War of Independence.

Agustín Cosme Damián de Iturbide y Arámburu (more commonly known as Agustín de Iturbide and later as Emperor Agustín I, 1783-1824) was an officer in the royal Spanish army fighting the forces rebelling against the Spanish crown at the start of the Mexican War of Independence, before changing sides in 1820.

The present work perfectly encapsulates the euphoric public opinion relating to the imperial coronation as a symbol of the new Mexican nation and can be seen as a poetic testament to the ideals of sovereignty, unity, social equality, and a new national identity.

With a contemporary manuscript annotation in brown ink in the text on page 9. Some professionally restored minor worm holes in the margins, never affecting the text, the edges of the leaves are very slightly frayed. Otherwise in very good condition.

11, [1 blank] pp. 1 copy in the collection of José Cecilio del Valle in the Biblioteca Ludwig von Mises at the Universidad Francisco Marroquín in Guatemala (see the digitised version: <https://archive.org/details/ramilletitoalegoounseguat/mode/2up>); WorldCat 558062592, 14579877 (6 copies).  More on our website



Early Montevideo imprint, published by the viceroy of Rio de la Plata

10

ELÍO, Francisco Javier de.

El Virrey de las provincias del Rio de la Plata a los habitantes de este ciudad.

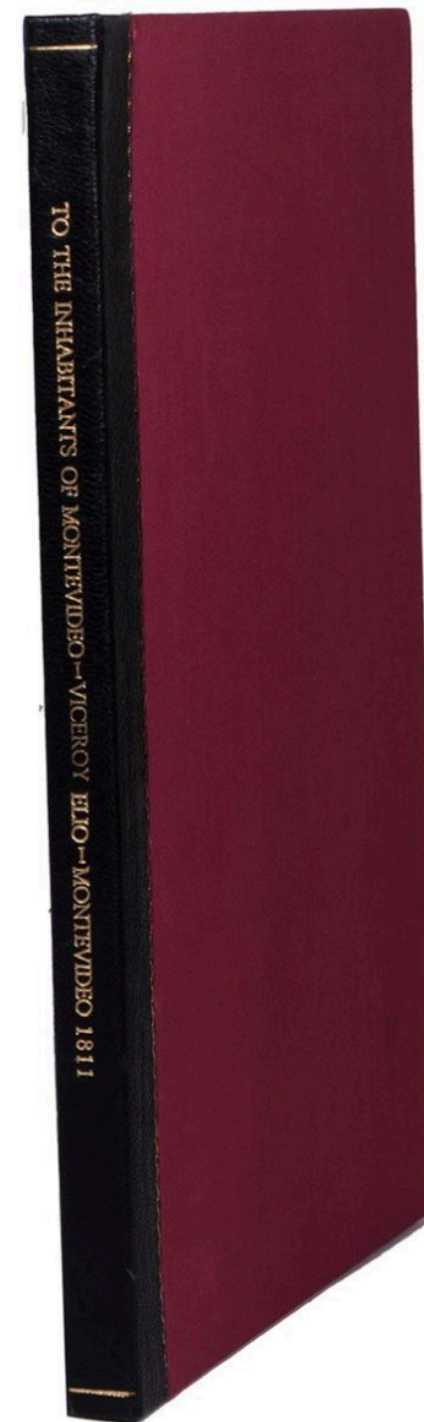
Montevideo (Uruguay), 31 August 1811. Oblong 1mo (whole sheet) broadside (31 x 43 cm). Preserved in a half morocco clamshell box.

€ 3350

Second known copy of one of the earliest Montevideo imprints, published by Francisco Javier de Elío (1767-1822), the last viceroy of Rio de la Plata, urging the inhabitants of the town to remain loyal to Spain, which they did until 1814 when they surrendered to the revolutionary army of the Provinces. Montevideo, capital of the Spanish colonial predecessor of modern Uruguay, was at the time a small town of about 8000 souls only. General Auchmuty established the first Montevideo printing office during the British occupation, in the winter of 1807, but it was removed in the same year to Buenos Aires. In 1810, the Infanta Carlotta Joaquina sent a printing press from Buenos Aires, allowing the city to set up its first permanent printing office, whose first imprints appeared later that year. It was an official city press, and when named in imprints (including other proclamations by the Viceroy), it was usually simply called "la imprenta de la ciudad de Montevideo". Since it was the only printing office in Montevideo at the time, it almost certainly produced the present publication. The only other copy we have located is at the John Carter Brown Library.

Folded once vertically and with some old folds, a couple small tears and a small hole, with no loss, and a few small ink stains, but still in good condition and with all deckles intact.

[1], [1 blank] pp. *KVK (JCB copy only); WorldCat 79060913 (no location); not in Estrada, Historia y bibliografía de la imprenta en Montevideo; Palau; Sabin; Zinny.* [More on our website](#)



Rare document asking the citizens of Mexico City for financial aid in order to legitimise Emperor Agustín's rule

11

[FIRST EMPEROR of MEXICO - INSTATING AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE].

[Drop title:] El honor de la Capital del Imperio está comprometido en el decoro y magnificencia con que debe celebrar la Jura solemne

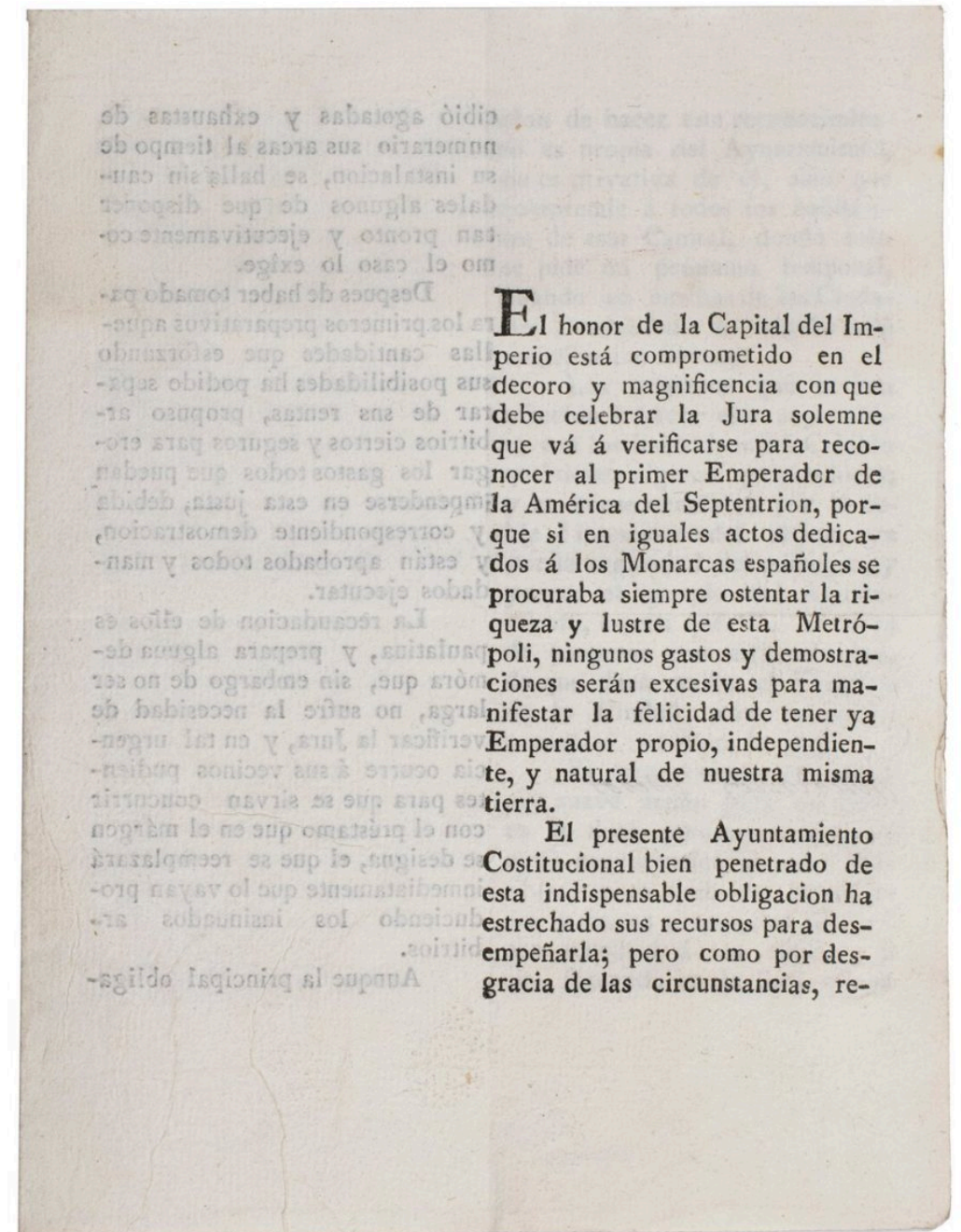
Sala Capitular del Ayuntamiento Constitucional de México [= City hall, Mexico City], 3 December 1822. Ca 20 x 15.5 cm.

€ 1950

A formal appeal to the citizens of Mexico City for financial support in organizing the solemn oath of allegiance to Agustín de Iturbide (1783-1824), the first emperor of independent Mexico. The document is issued by the Constitutional city council of Mexico, which wanted the event to rival similar ceremonies held in the past, but did not have the funds to do so. It therefore turned to the city's wealthiest citizens to ask for a temporary loan, which would be reimbursed as soon as possible. With the present pamphlet, the council attempted to appeal to the citizens sense of pride, patriotism, and community, framing the request as a civic duty. Anyone willing to participate was asked to sign the attached list. The members of the city council themselves had already contributed. The present work is signed by three of them in the hope to encourage others to follow their example.

With three contemporary signatures on the back (from Antonio Velasco de la Torre, Ignacio Paz de Tagle, and Dom Antonio García Illueca), a contemporary annotation on the second page in the margin ("doscientos pesos"), and a few corrections in the text. The work has been folded in the past. Otherwise in very good condition.

[4] pp. Not in *Catalogue of Mexican pamphlets in the Sutor Collection (1623-1888)*; Steele, C. and Costeloe, M. (eds.), *Independent Mexico: a collection of Mexican pamphlets in the Bodleian library*; WorldCat. [More on our website](#)



Laws for mining in Peru and Mexico

12

[GALVEZ, Josef de, edited by Manuel CARVALLO].

Reales ordenanzas para la direccion, rejimen y gobierno del importante cuerpo de la mineria de Nueva-España, y de su Real Tribunal Jeneral. De orden de su Majestad. Impresa en Madrid año de 1783.

Santiago (Chile), Imprenta de la Opinion, R. Rengifo, 1833. Folio. Contemporary blue wrappers.

€ 950

First Chilean edition of a rare and valuable compendium of mining laws and mineral customs in New Spain, (Mexico and Peru), originally published in Madrid in 1783 and later in Lima in 1786, prepared by Josef de Galvez, inspector general for the King of Spanish, charged with reforming and inspecting the administration of New Spain. The present edition, intended for the miners themselves, includes rules for the training of workers and officials, newly discovered mines and the introduction of new mining technologies. The new and improved technologies led to a boom in silver and other mining in Mexico and Peru.

Fine copy, with only some minor foxing, and untrimmed. Spine slightly rubbed. A valuable compendium of mining laws in Mexico and Peru.

[4], IV, 108, 36, XXXIII pp. *Goldsmith's Library* 27908, (cf. 12399; 1783 Madrid ed.); *Palau* 251938; *Sabin* 56260. [More on our website](#)



Mexico in the 1880s, with atlas volume including 13 chromolithographed maps and 1 general map of Mexico

13

GARCIA CUBAS, Antonio.

Cuadro geográfico, estadístico, descriptivo é histórico de los estados unidos Mexicanos. Obra que sirve de texto al Atlas pintoresco.

Including: Atlas Pintoresco e Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

México, Fomento & Debray, 1885. 2 volumes. 8vo and oblong large folio (64.5 x 82 cm). With 2 folding tables and 2 full-page plates in the text volume and in the atlas 13 chromolithographed maps (52 x 69 cm), and a full-page chromolithographed map of Mexico at the end. Contemporary black cloth with gold lettering on front board (text); contemporary red half morocco, title and ornaments in gold on spine (atlas).

€ 11000

Both the text and the atlas volume of an important work on 19th-century Mexico by Antonio Garcia Cubas (1832-1912), not often found together. The text contains full accounts on the politics, ethnography, religion, education, mining, agriculture, history, archaeology, etc. of Mexico. The atlas includes thirteen double-page maps illustrating several aspects of Mexico, such as politics, ethnography, transport routes, mountains, hydrography, education, agriculture, mining, history and archaeology, and a full-page chromolithographed general map of Mexico at the end.

IV, 474, [3] pp. text. *Chadenat* 7016; *Palau* 98736 (not mentioning the general map); *Phillips & LeGear* 2686; not in *Sabin*. [More on our website](#)



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

14

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. 8vo in 4s (ca. 21.5 x 14 cm). Later half brown sheepskin.

€ 1750

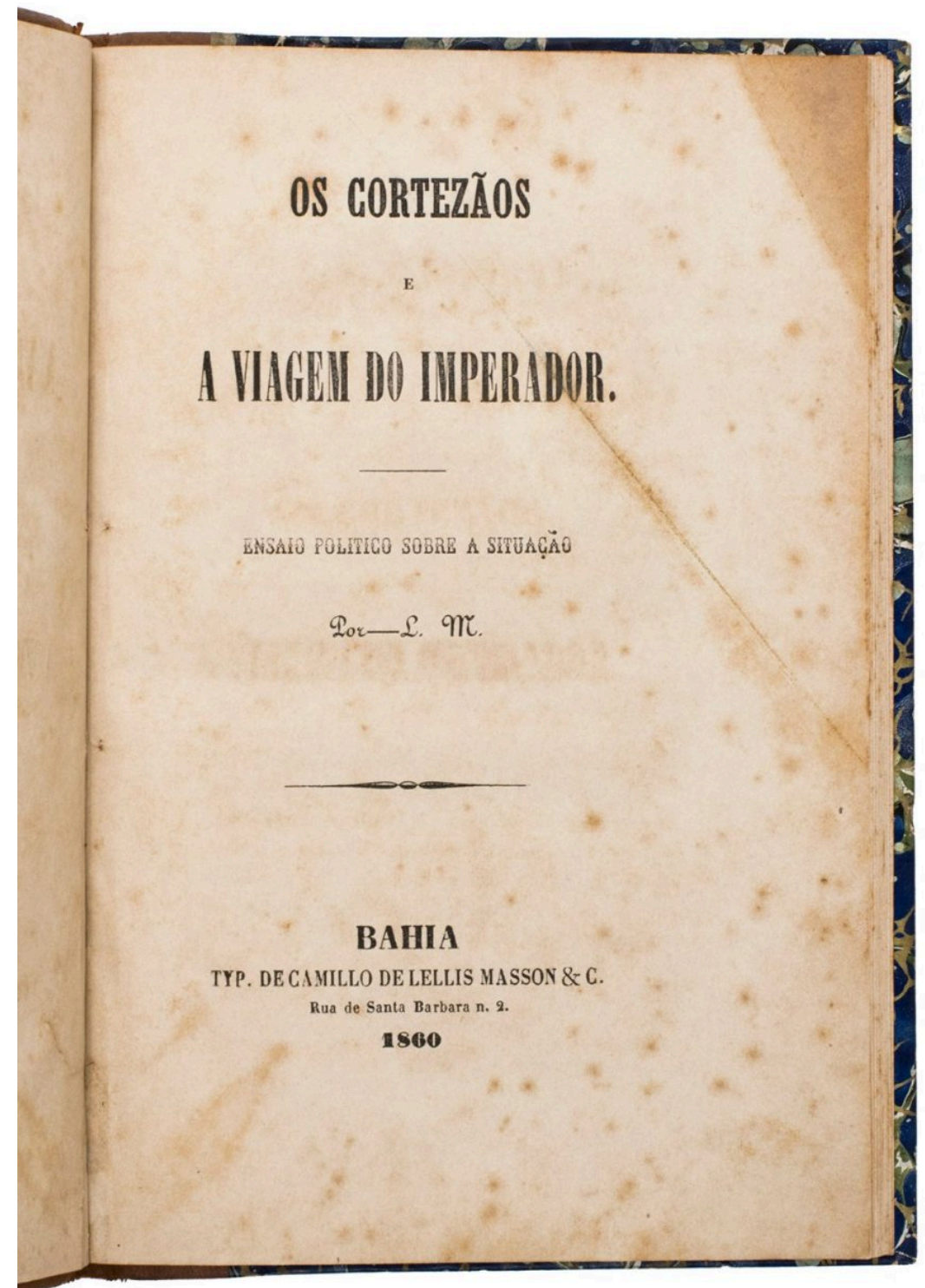
Rare second edition of a pamphlet by the Brazilian lawyer and politician José Joaquim Landulfo da Rocha Medrado (1831-1860), published under his initials L. M. (= Landulfo Medrado). According to the authors preface, the first edition was not distributed to the public. In 1882, a third edition was published (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 on our website



Catholic doctrine in 920 mnemonic poems, printed in Mexico

15

LOZANO, Francisco Xavier.

Verdades eternas, confirmadas con la Sagrada Escritura, y expuestas en decimas castellanas para conservarlas facilmente en la memoria.

Mexico, Heirs of Joseph de Jauregui, 1794. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4to. With a full-page engraving of San Ignacio de Loyola by Aguera and several woodcut borders and tailpieces. Contemporary gold-tooled marbled calf.

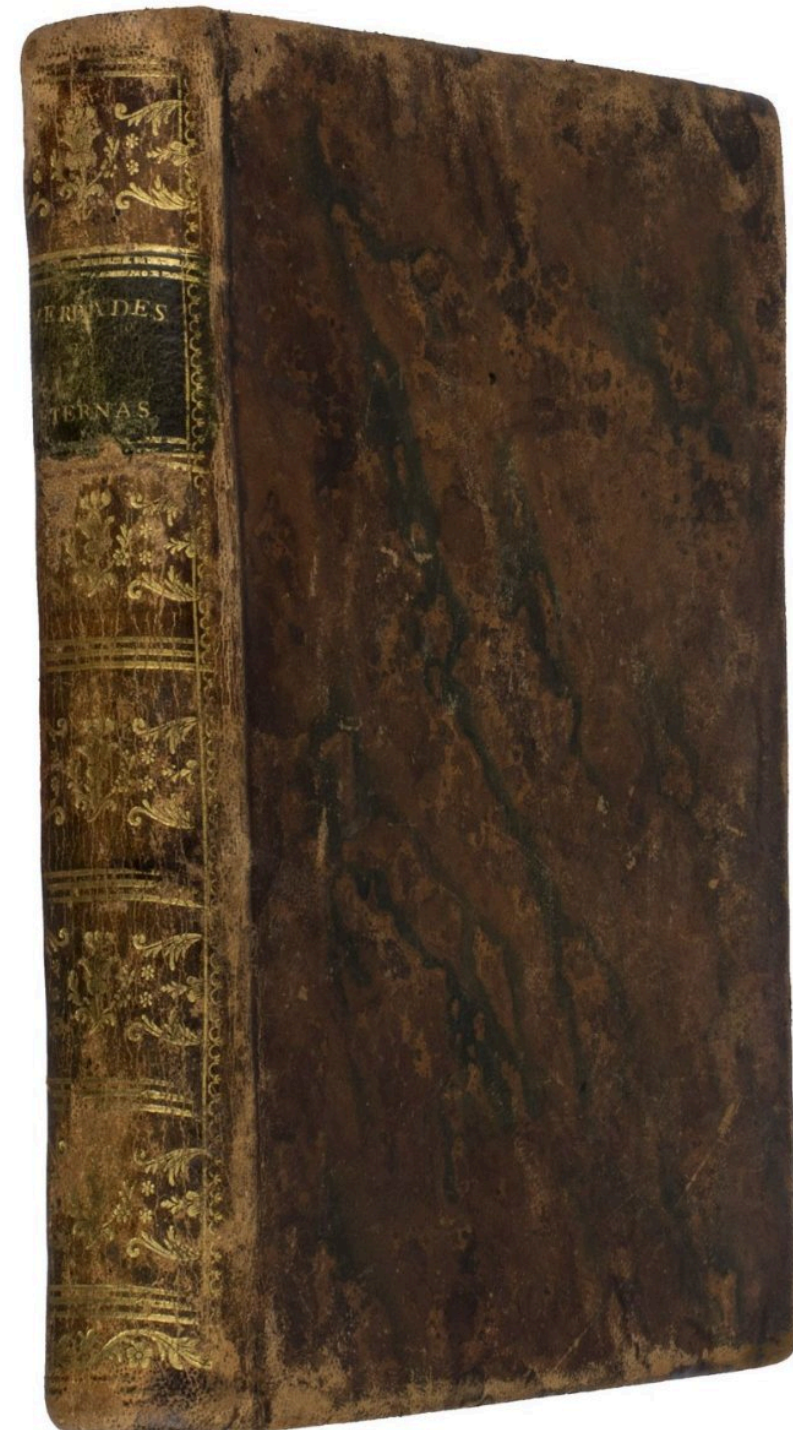
€ 1500

Rare poetical work combining Catholic theology with a mnemonic method of instruction. It explains Catholic doctrinal principles using Spanish *décimas* (ten-line stanzas) to make them easier to memorise. Each page is arranged in two columns, with the poems in roman type on the left and the corresponding references and quotations from Scripture in italic on the right. The work is divided into two parts, covering death, judgment, hell, purgatory, sin and salvation, as well as the Passion of Christ, the mercy and love of God, the imitation of Christ and devotion to the Virgin Mary.

The Jesuit Francisco Xavier Lozano (1721-1801) was born at Valdepeñas and entered the Society of Jesus in 1737. He subsequently went to Mexico, but returned to Europe following the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish territories by Charles III in 1767. He initially settled in Italy and later returned to Spain, where he died at Elche. The present work, apparently his only publication, first appeared at Cesena in 1788 under the title *Recuerdos de las eternas verdades*. The present edition is the second; a third followed in 1800.

With the crossed out bookplate of the Sutro library in San Francisco mounted on the front pastedown. The boards and spine are somewhat rubbed. A wormhole in the gutter of the first few leaves, not affecting the text, and an occasional stain. Otherwise in very good condition.

XIV, 168; 172, [1] pp. *De Backer-Sommervogel* V, col. 130; *Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico* IV, 8389; *WorldCat* 1034504468 (5 copies); not in CCPB; Palau. [More on our website](#)



One of the foundational texts for the 1824 Mexican Constitution

16

[MEXICO - José María BOCANEGRA].

Discurso del diputado Bocanegra. Pronunciado el 10 de enero de 1823, y reproducido por escrito el 6 de febrero del mismo año en sesiones publicas, sobre el proyecto de reglamento politico de gobierno para el imperio Mexicano, presentado a la junta nacional instituyente por su comision especial.

Mexico City, Imprenta del Suprema Gobierno, 1823. 4to. Stitched through 3 holes.

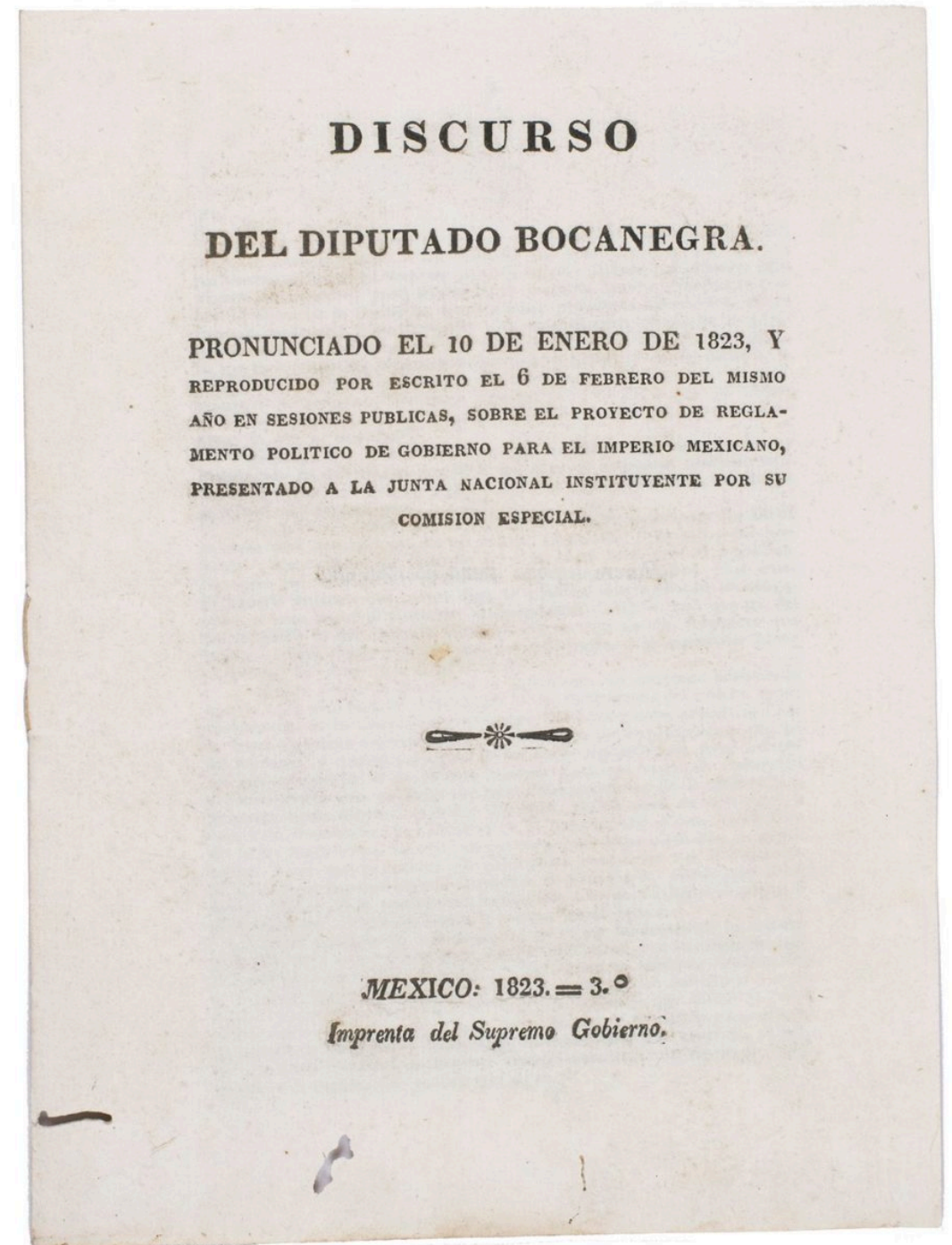
€ 2250

Very rare first edition of an important speech, which forms part of the preliminary draft of the 1824 Mexican Constitution. It was delivered by José María Bocanegra (1787-1862), a notable lawyer and politician, on January 10, 1823, during the public sessions of the National Institutional Junta. This Junta has been installed by the controversial Emperor Agustín I (1783-1824) after he had dissolved congress in November 1822. Bocanegra opposed the emperor and his actions. In the speech, he therefore presents the "Proyecto de Reglamento Político para el Imperio Mexicano", a political framework that aimed to define the political structure of the newly independent country. Bocanegras vision significantly influenced the debates that eventually led to the drafting of Mexicos Constitution of 1824. The present speech is therefore recognised as one of the foundational texts for its creation.

Wormholes in the inner and lower margin, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

10, [2 blank] pp. *Sutro*, p. 397 (2 copies); *WorldCat* 23030225 (2 copies); not in *Palau*.

 More on our website



News from Portobello of the death of a Peruvian Viceroy, printed in Lima

17

[NAVARRA Y ROCAFULL, Melchor, Duque de la Palata].

Copia de carta escrita a un cavallero de la ciudad de los Reyes, dandole cuenta de la muerte del Excelentísimo Señor Duque de la Palata, en la ciudad de Portovelo, Viernes Santo 13 de Abril de 1691. [Lima, 1691]. Folio (29 x 19 cm). With a woodcut decorated initial on the first page. Kept together by a marbled paper strip around the spine.

€ 1500

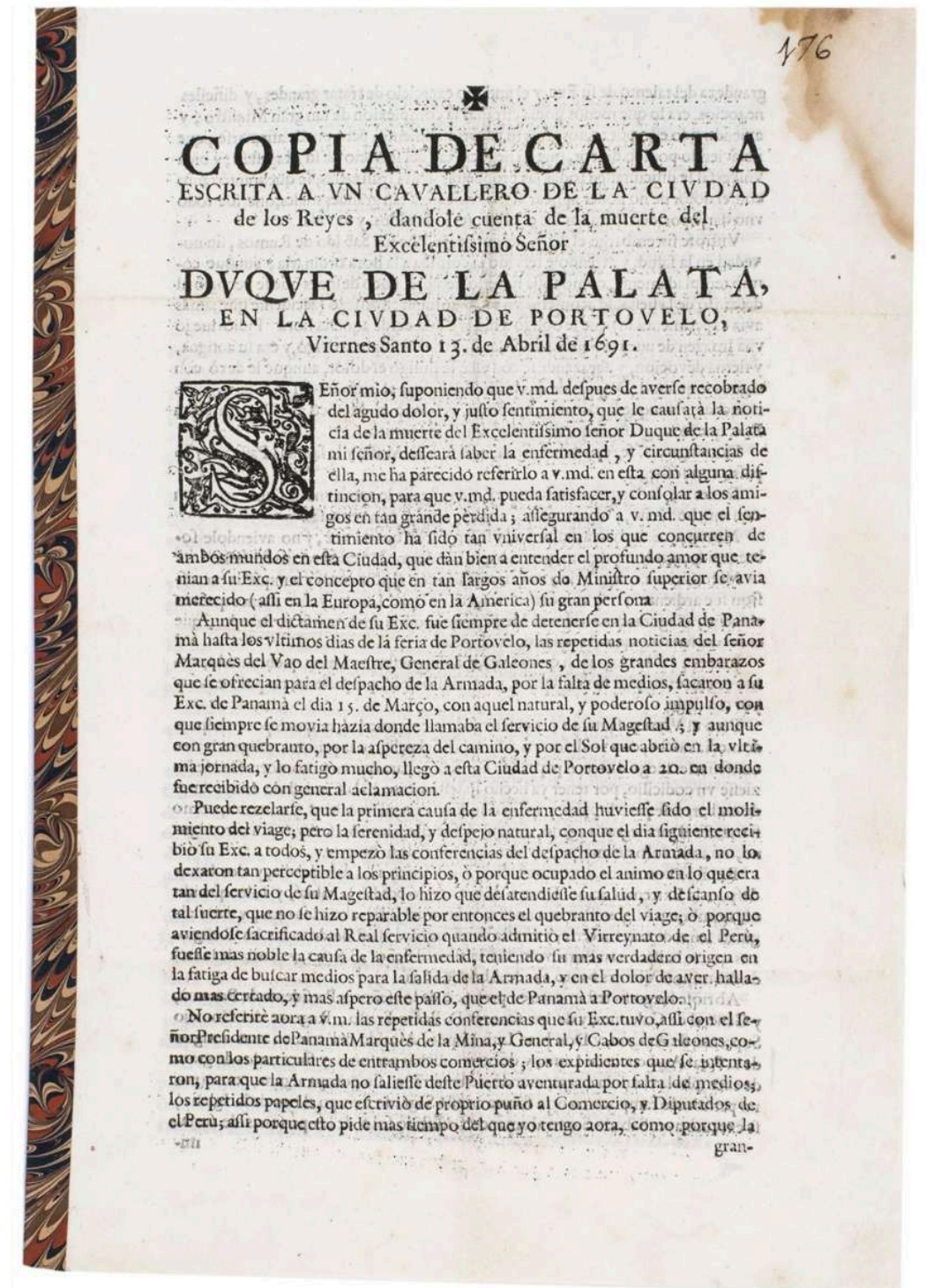
First edition of a rare document printed in Lima with news of the death of Melchor Navarra y Rocafull, more widely known as the jure uxoris Duque de la Palata (1626-1691); the letter is written in the form of praise, by an anonymous party and addressed to a gentleman from Lima, whom in turn had it printed. It describes the process of the Duke's sickness and attempts to cure him, prior to ecclesiastical preparation for his death, at three thirty in the afternoon on April 13, 1691.

Melchor de Navarra was a military officer and Spanish colonial officer; he reached the pinnacle of his career in the Indies when appointed Viceroy of Peru (1681-1689). During his reign, he fought off the pirate fleet lead by Edward Davis who had previously sacked small town on the coast, and reestablished the Casa de Moneda. He stayed in Lima until 1691 when he sailed back to Spain, stopping at Portobello (Panama), where he died of sickness. The present document ends with a short note referring to the deeds and achievement during the colonial administration, naming his struggle against piracy in the Pacific ports and active administration.

With contemporary manuscript foliation in the upper outer corner ("176" and "177"), the upper outer corner of the leaves shows some water staining (without affecting the text). Faint folding lines in the paper. Otherwise in very good condition.

[4] pp. Medina, Lima, 634; Palau 61299; USTC 5081581 (4 copies); WorldCat 1042377375 (2 copies).

More on our website



18

Rare imprint from Chili

NOÉ, Juan Nicolas.

Epitome de gramatica Castellana. ... Para escuelas primarias.

Valparaiso, Imprenta de la Bandera, 1837. 12mo. With the title in woodcut borders, a woodcut printer's vignette and some woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary blue paper wrappers, with protective paper cover.

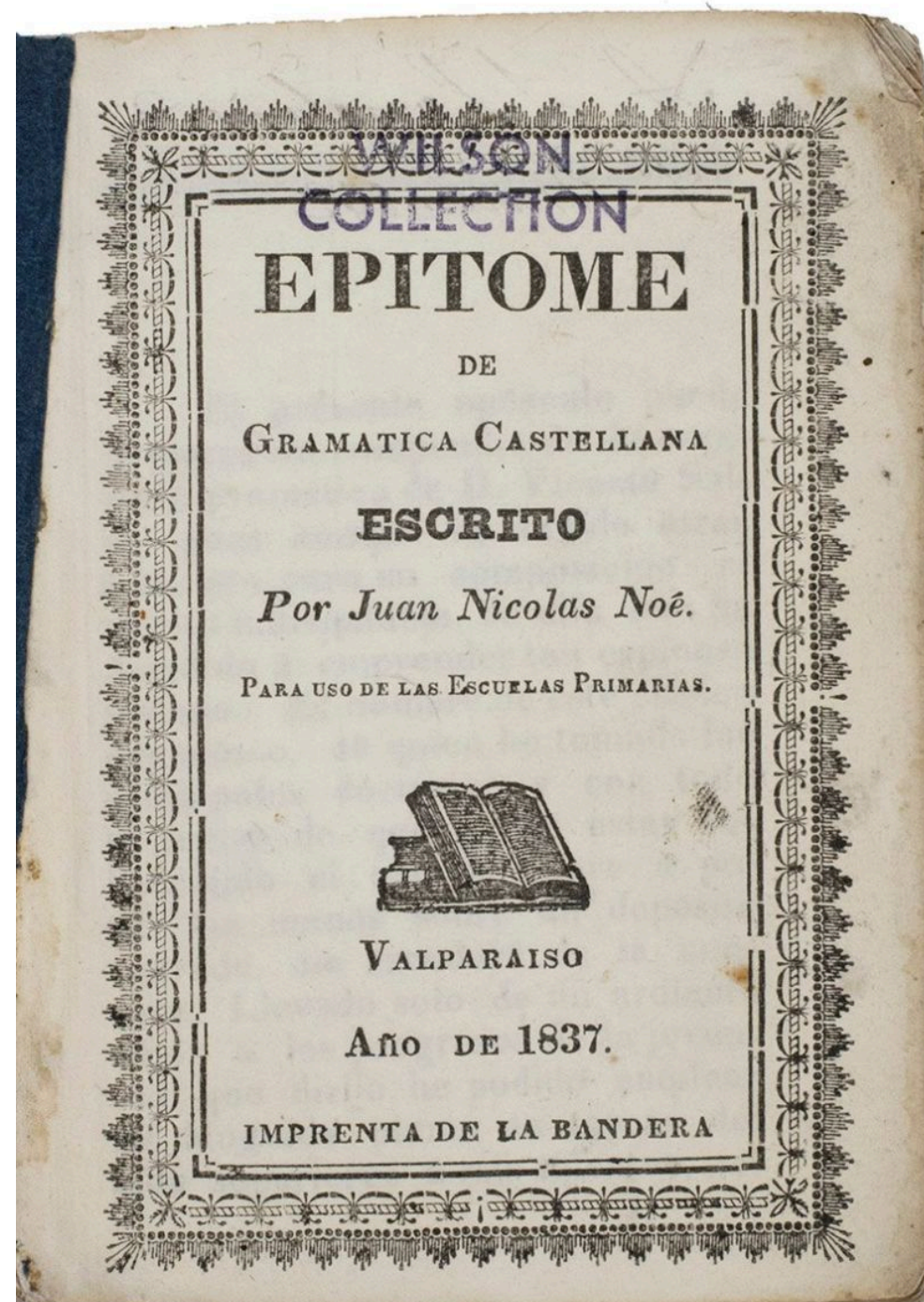
€ 1250

Rare Spanish grammar intended for use at primary schools, printed in Valparaiso, Chile. Deschamps mentions 3 other works printed in this city (1822, 1828, 1836).

Library stamp on title-page: "Wilson collection", owner's inscription on back of title-page: "A.L. Langlois 1 March 1842". Upper corner missing from last 2 leaves, not affecting text. Otherwise in good condition.

[2], 155 pp. *Paul Deschamps, L'Imprimerie hors l'Europe, pp. 182-183; cf. Palau (another work by Juan Nicolas: Lecciones elementales de aritmética escritos, Valparaiso, 1833).*

[More on our website](#)



Spectacular views of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Uruguay

19

PALLIERE, Jean Léon.

Album Palliere. Escenas Americanas. Reduccion de cuadros, aquarelles y bosquejos.

Buenos Aires, Fusoni brothers, [1864?]. Oblong Royal folio (32.5 x 52 cm). With lithographed title-page and 52 tinted lithographed plates (image size mostly about 19 x 32 cm), lithographed by J. Pelvilain after designs by Juan Léon Palliere. Contemporary, gold-tooled green morocco.

€ 39500

Very rare and beautiful album containing 52 tinted lithographs of South American scenes with interior and exterior views showing people (of European, indigenous American and African ancestry), buildings, animals and landscapes in Argentina (44), Brazil (4), Chile (2), Bolivia (1) and Uruguay (1). Many show street, shop and household scenes, many others show rural, ranching or itinerant life in the plains, forests or mountains, several show Argentinian gauchos. Each has a lithographed caption in Spanish.

With very minor foxing in a couple prints but otherwise fine. Head and foot of spine damaged, but binding otherwise very good. An impressive and very rare album capturing 19th-century daily life in Argentina, Brazil and elsewhere in South America.

Lithographic title-page plus 52 plates. *Borba de Moraes*, p. 648 ("very rare"); *KVK & Worldcat* (1 copy described without location, lacking 1 plate); *Palau* 211114 (lacking 1 plate); not in *Sabin*.

[More on our website](#)



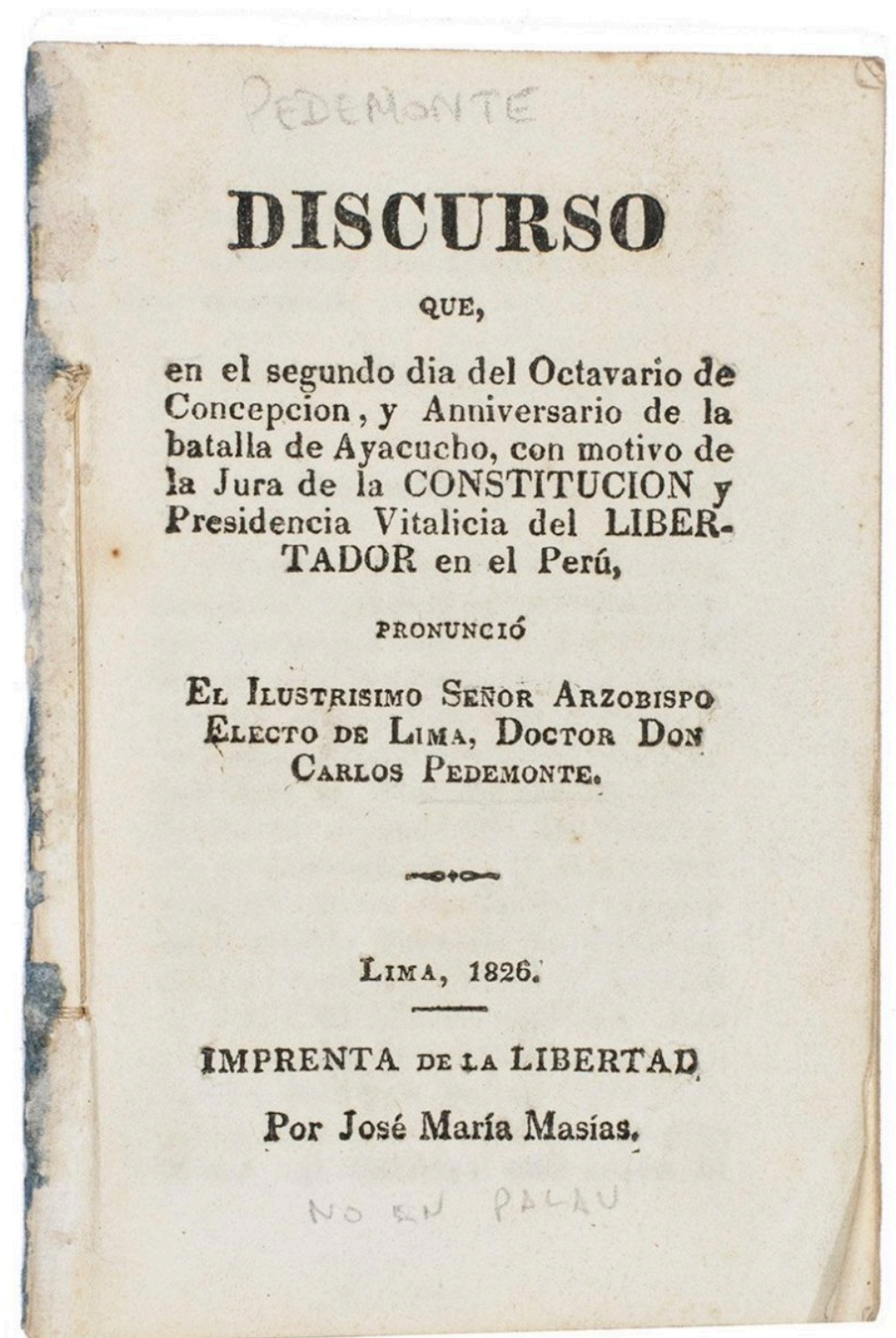
The birth of Bolivia

20 **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 8vo. 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 on our website](#)



Racine's famous play, for the first time in Portuguese

21

RACINE, Jean and Antonio José de Lima LEITÃO (translator).

Iphigénia tragédia de João Racine. Traduzida em verso portuguez, e offerecida como uma prova da mais sincera gratidão.

Rio de Janeiro, Impressão règia, 1816. 8vo. With a woodcut printer's device on the title-page. Contemporary blue-grey wrappers.

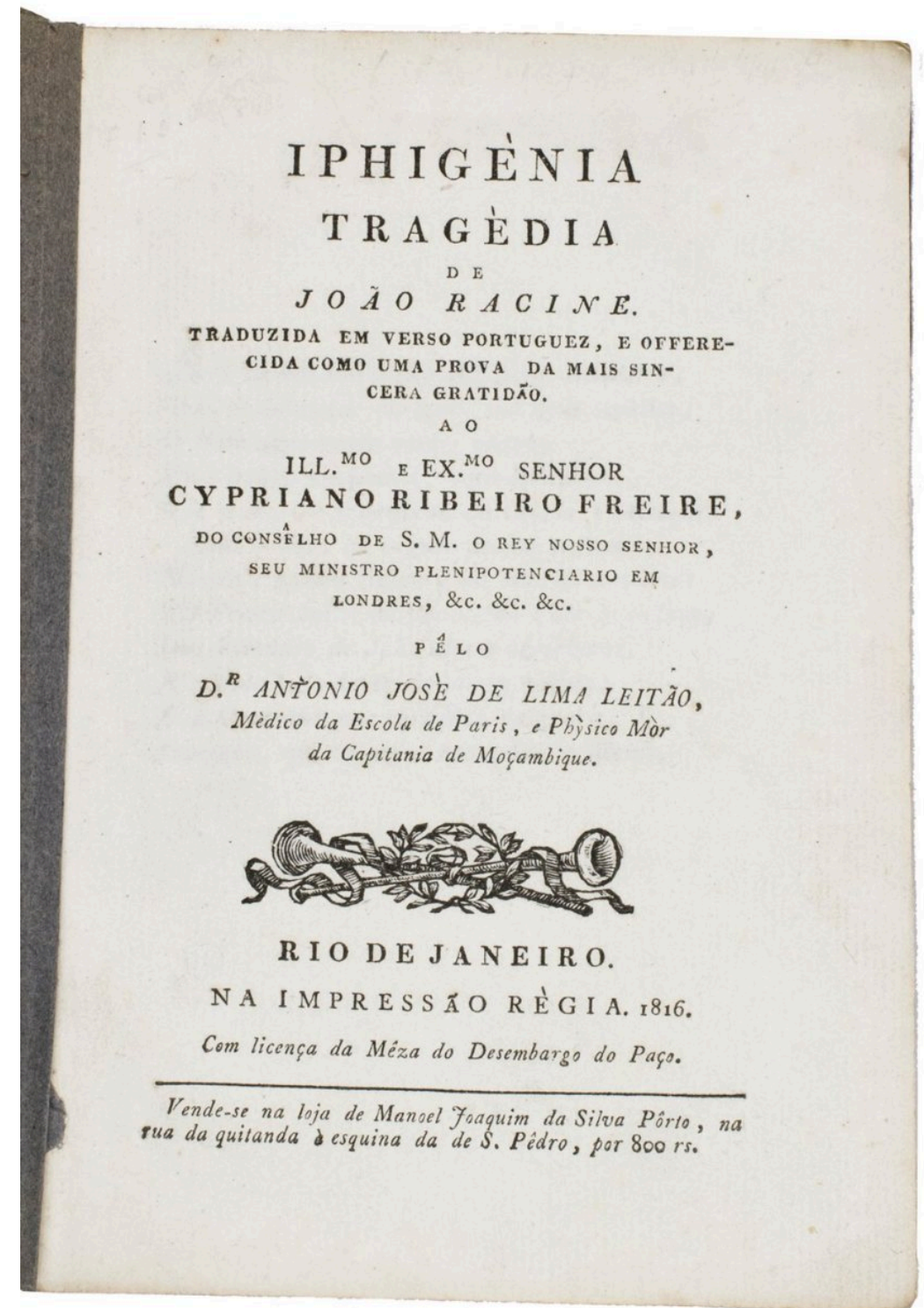
€ 1950

First and only translation of Jean Racine's (1639-1699) famous play in Portuguese, here in its first Brazilian edition. *Iphigénie*, as the play was called in French, was incredibly popular when it was first produced. Strongly based on the original play by the Greek tragedian Euripides (ca.480-406 BCE), it tells the story of Iphigenia, who has to be ritually sacrificed by her father Agamemnon to allow the Greeks to sail to Troy. All 5 acts of Racine's play are included in this translation. It is one of the earliest works published by Impressão Regia, the first publishing house of Brazil.

Antonio José de Lima Leitaó (1787-1856), the translator of this work, was born in Lagos (Algarve). He studied medicine and served as a physician with the French and Portuguese armies before moving to Brazil. In 1816, he was sent to Mozambique and later India, to work as a physician. He published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry.

The edges and spine of the wrapper show signs of wear, with small tears and discolouration around the edges and minor loss of material on the spine. With small ink stains on the bottom margin of page 4, the bottom outer corner of some leaves is slightly creased. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], 53, [3 blank] pp. *Camargo & Moraes I*, 496; *Innocência I*, p. 71 and VIII, p. 204; *Porbase 911189* (2 copies); *Rodrigues 1413*.  More on our website



Portoviejo joins Bolívar's Gran Colombia

22

[RAMÍREZ Y FITA, Cayetano?].

Exposicion que hase [sic] el Canton provincia de Porto-viejo, de los motivos legales y políticos que há tenido para declararse unanimente incorporada a la Republica de Colombia segun la ley fundamental del estado dictada por el Congreso general, y sancionada por el voto de los pueblos.

Lima, San Jacinto, [1822]. 4to. Side stitched.

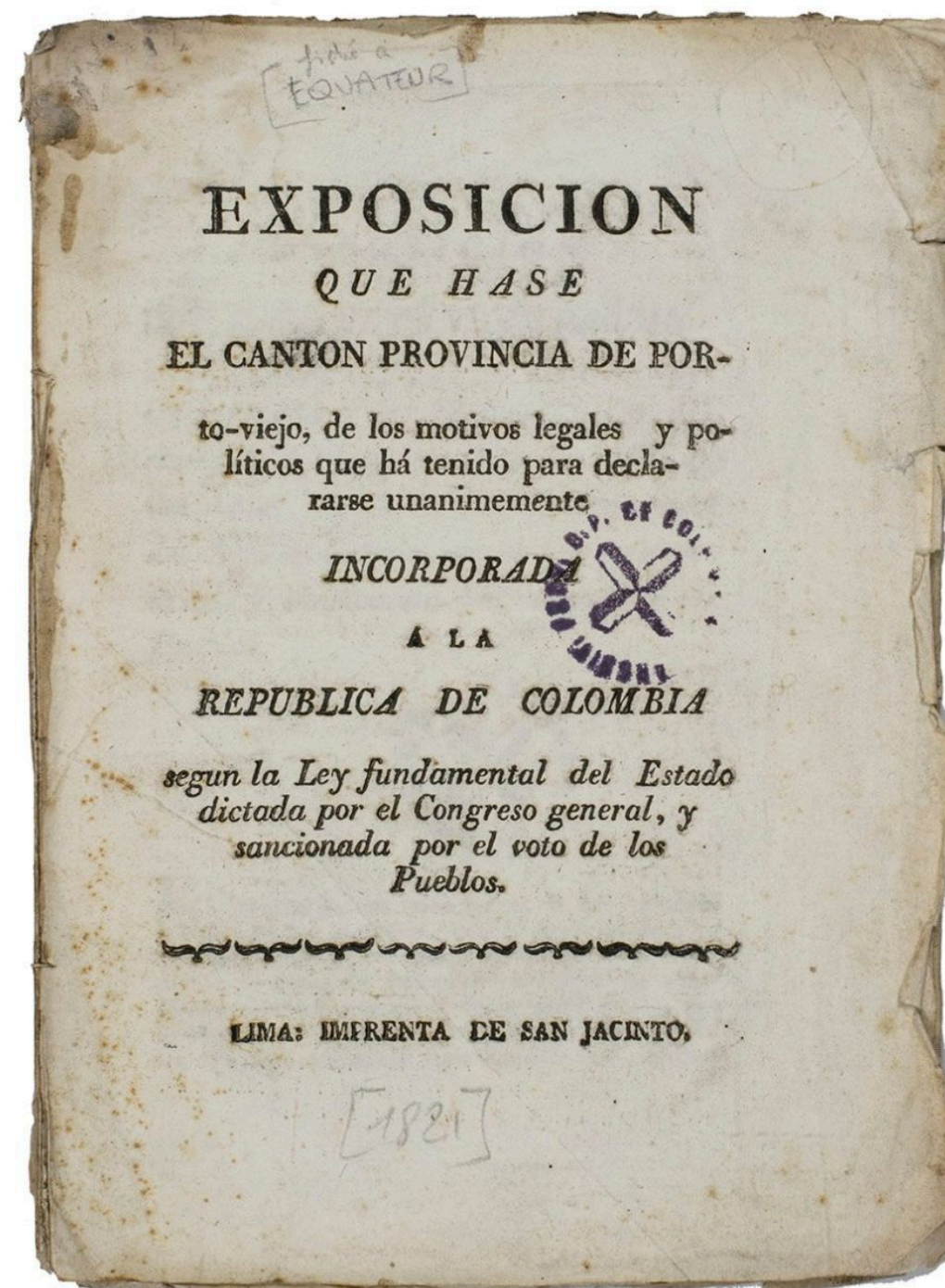
€ 8500

Very rare pamphlet, printed in Lima, proclaiming the decision of the Canton of Portoviejo (in modern Ecuador) to join the Republic of Greater Colombia. The text was presumably written by the priest and revolutionary Cayetano Ramírez y Fita (1776-1854) and adapted in December 1821. Since the text was printed in Lima and refutations of the text appeared in a Guayaquil newspaper between May and June 1822, it is likely that the pamphlet appeared at the beginning of 1822.

As part of the Spanish colonies in South-America, Portoviejo had been an important centre for conquistadors. In October 1820, as the Spanish empire in South-America was disintegrating, Portoviejo joined the other cities in the region of Guayaquil in declaring independence. The future of the region was uncertain as president Simón Bolívar of Colombia considered the region to be part of his state, while a number of movements in Guayaquil advocated joining the Republic of Peru. Portoviejo opposed to the rest of Guayaquil when in December 1821 its "cabildo" (administrative council) declared the canton to be part of the Republic of Colombia. Bolívar annexed the rest of the Province of Guayaquil in July 1822.

With a Colombian library stamp ("Archivo Prov. O. P. de Colombia") on the title-page, page 3 and page 11. Some small waterstains in the inner margins and a large waterstain at the head. Some small tears and folds near the edges and the title-page and last pages somewhat soiled; otherwise in good condition, edges untrimmed.

22, [2 blank] pp. *Biblioteca de ex-coronel Pineda*, vol. II (1873), p. 158; *Dueñas de Anhalzer*, "Marqueses, cacaoteros, y vecinos de Portoviejo", p. 289; *WorldCat* (2 copies); not in *Medina*; *Palau*; *Sabin*.  More on our website



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

23

[SONNET - MEXICO].

[drop title:] Soneto. ¿Quién sino tú, dulcísima Maria ... ?

[Mexico, ca. 1821]. Ca. 21.5 x 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 Virgins 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 on our website](#)



Unrecorded publication by the Governor General of Surinam, concerning taxes on slaves and goods from plantations

24

TEXIER, Bernard.

Publicatie. Wy Bernard Texier, Gouverneur Generaal der colonie Suriname, rivieren en disticten van dien, mitsgaaders Collonel over de gezamentlyke militie dezer landen &c. &c. &c. en de raaden van politie en crimineele justitie der voorsz. Colonie &c. &c. ... doen te weeten ... den landbouw ... te foulageeren en ontheffen ...

Including:

(2) **TEXIER, Bernard.** Publicatie. Wy Bernard Texier ... en de raaden van politie en crimineele justitie ... doen te weeten ... dat wy ... gedelibereert bebbende[!], over het redres der finantien ...

(3) **TEXIER, Bernard.** Notificatie. Den hove van politie en crimineele justitie, doet by deezen notificereen ende bekend maken. Dat involge het vierde articul van het placaat noopens de quotisatie off heffinge ten behoeve van de cassa teegens de wegloopers in dato 20 december 1781

...

Paramaribo, widow of Nicolaas Vlier, [after 21 December 1782]. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4to in 2s. Modern gold-tooled half sprinkled calf and marbled paper sides.

€ 7950

Collection of 3 extremely rare (1 hitherto unrecorded) publications in which the colonial Dutch government of Surinam explicates new taxations for plantation holders on their slaves, goods and transportation. This provides new insights into the history of the financial administration of slaves and plantations in Dutch colonial Surinam. An extremely rare and important historical document.

Ad 1: Unrecorded publication which announces an adjustment of the "cassa teegens wegloopers": a tax on plantation produce meant to pay for the campaigns against fled slaves, installed in 1776. The technicalities of this taxation is explained at length in 11 articles. For example, a white servant who is not in registered salaried service in December has to pay tax from his own pocket.

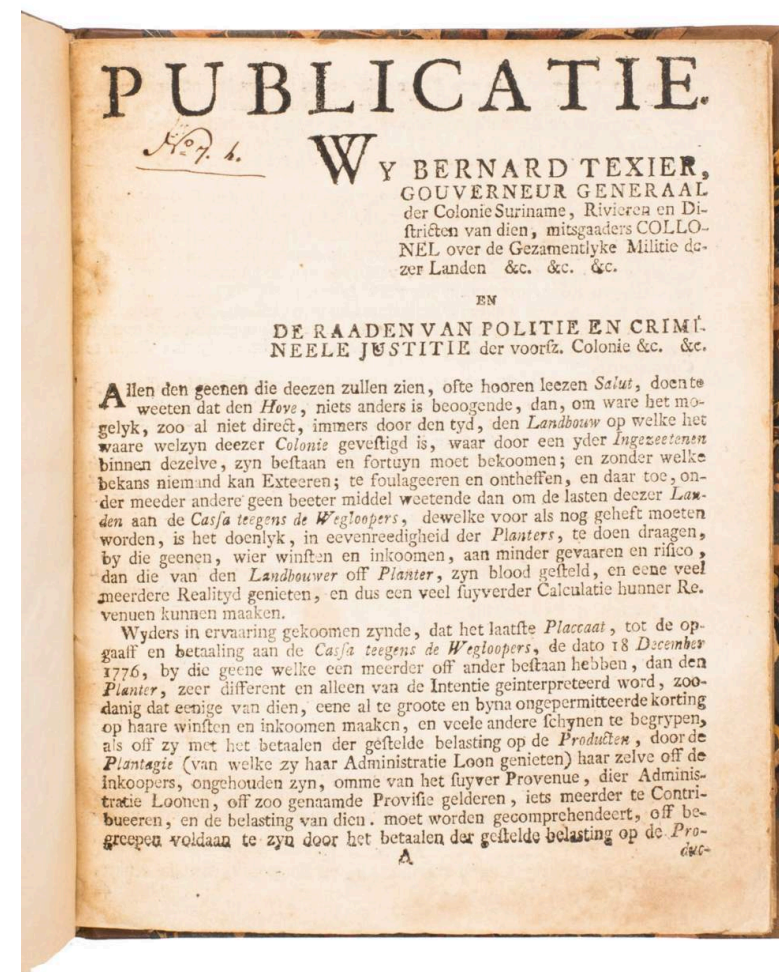
Ad 2: Extremely rare publication which announces a tax reduction for plantation holders in order to rejuvenate the struggling agricultural sector in the Dutch colony of Surinam. This new taxation is explained in 18 articles.

Ad 3: Extremely rare "notification" that expands upon the first publication of 20 December 1781 by providing specific rates of taxes on certain goods, such as coffee beans, cacao, cotton, and indigo. Also new rates for the taxation on slaves and shipping.

In the late 18th century the Dutch plantations in Surinam were suffering from the large scale fleeing of forced labourers (slaves). A Cordon of Defense was installed to suppress this fleeing by force. This was completed in 1776 by Governor-General of Surinam Bernard Texier (1726-1783) and caused the situation to quiet down somewhat for a few years. The present 3 publications are a testament to this: to finance the Cordon of Defense in 1776 taxes were raised for plantation holders ("cassa teegens wegloopers"), but with the success of the Cordon the taxes were allowed to be lowered, as announced in the present publications.

With a contemporary manuscript annotation on the first page of ad 1: "No 7. h.". Slightly foxed and browned throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

[8]; [7]; [2], [1 blank] pp. *Ad 1: not in Winkels; Ad 2: Winkels, 30 augustus 1781; Ad 3: Winkels, 30 augustus 1781; Ads 1-3 not in: Dutch pamphlets online; Schiltkamp/Smidt; STCN; NCC; Van Doorne/ Van Kempen; WorldCat.*  More on our website



First lavishly illustrated description of Chile with 10 lithographs and more than 200 engravings

25

TORNERO, Recaredo Santos.

Chile ilustrado. Guia descriptivo del territorio de Chile de las capitales de provincia, de los puertos principales.

Valparaiso, Librerias i agencias del Mercurio, 1872. 4to. Double-tinted lithographed frontispiece with portrait of president Frederico Errazuriz by Lasnier and printed by Lemercier, 9 double-tinted lithographs lithographed by Lasnier or F. Sorrieu and printed by Lemercier of some important Chilean people and buildings, and more than 200 engravings in the text: views, landscapes, building, natives, costumes, etc. Contemporary grained cloth.

€ 1600

First and only edition of the first lavishly illustrated description of Chile, by Recaredo Santos Tornero (1842-1902), a Chilean editor and journalist. He covers several historical, topographic and political aspects, all extensive and richly illustrated. The more than 200 woodcuts and 10 lithographs show not only important Chilean people such as president Federico Errázuriz, but also views of cities, landscapes, buildings, indigenous people, costumes etc. This historical, political, industrial, social and statistical review of Chile received an award at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Tornero was born in Valparaiso to a family of printers, and his father Santos Tornero owned the first public bookstore in Chile. From 1867 to 1870 Recaredo succeeded his father as director of the newspaper publishing house El Mercurio established in Valparaiso in 1827. During a short stay in Paris in 1871, he contacted the Paris printing firm Lemercier for the lithographs in his Chile ilustrado. The work is dedicated to Vicuña Mackenna (1831-1886), who was a Chilean writer, journalist, historian and politician, and at that moment mayor of Santiago (1872-1875).

With an owner's inscription on the first silk endpaper ("Valparaiso, Agosto 27, 1878, Camilo Bayle") and another by the same hand ("Camilo Bayle") on the second endpaper. Binding slightly rubbed, corners bumped. Some very slight browning, some of the flyleaves a little worn, otherwise in very good condition.

IX, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 495, [1] pp. *Palau XXIII, 334589*. [More on our website](#)



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

26

VICUÑA MACKENNA, Benjamin.

Páginas de mi diario durante tres años de viajes. 1853. - 1854. - 1855.
... California. - Mejiico. - Estados-Unidos. - Canada. - Islas
Británicas. - Francia. - Italia. - Alemania. - Países-Bajos. - Costas
del Brasil. - Provincias del Plata.

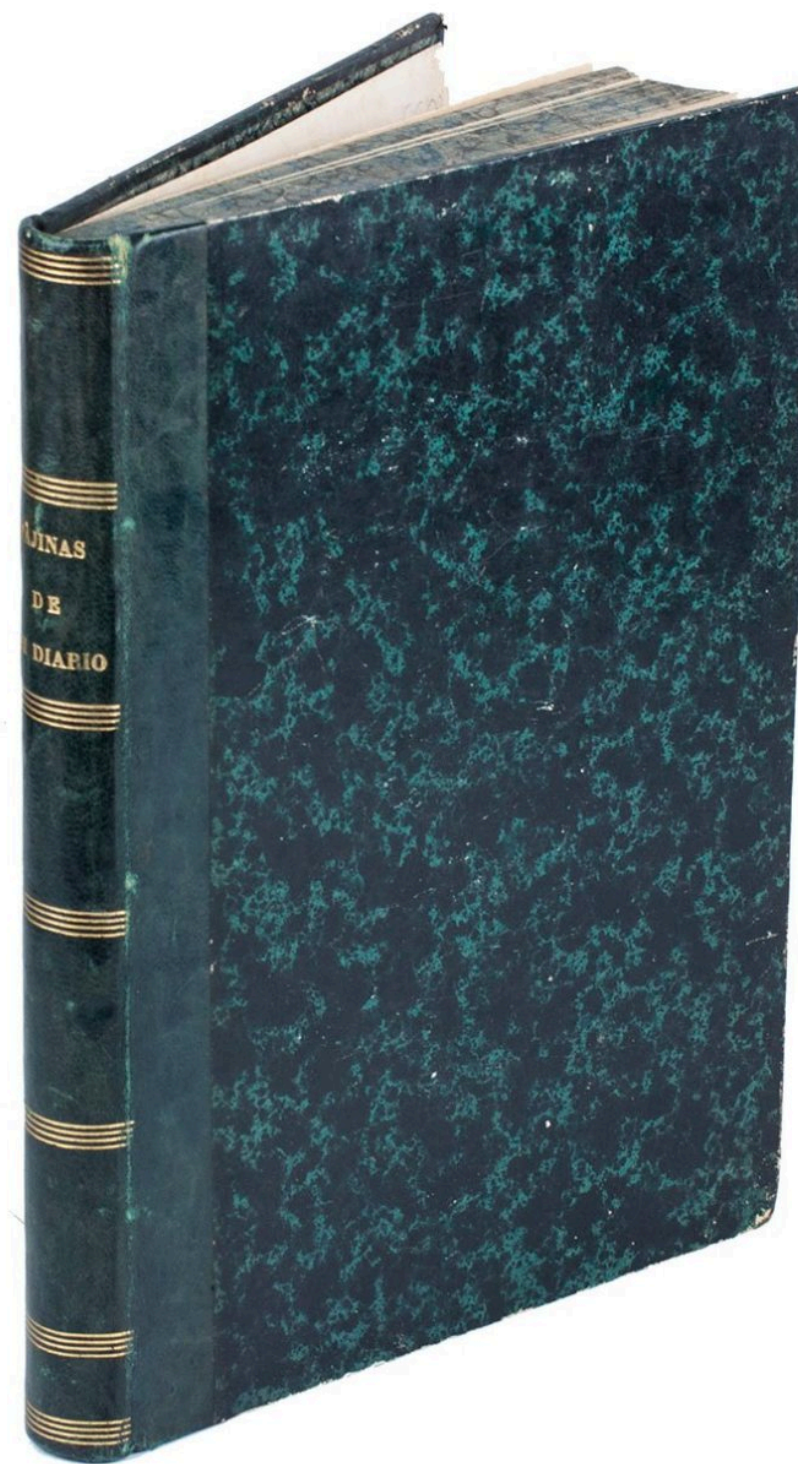
Santiago, Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1856. 4to. Contemporary half
green sheepskin, marbled edges.

€ 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. He 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 Chile.

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 on our website](#)



Announcement of the annual 'day of prayer': all inhabitants of Suriname, including all enslaved people, are forbidden to work and called to pray for the prosperity of the Dutch Republic

27

WICHERS, Jan Gerhard.

Publicatie. Wy Mr. Jan Gerhard Wichers. Generaal Majoor, in dienst van den Staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden, Gouverneur Generaal over de colonie Surinaame, rivieren en districten van dien mitsgaaders Collonel en Cheff der gezaamentlijke militie deezer landen, &c. &c. &c, en de raaden van politie en criminele justitie der voorz. colonie &c. &c.

[Paramaribo, W. H. Poppelmann, 1786]. Broadsheet (50.5 x 36 cm).

With the woodcut coat of arms of the Society of Suriname at the head.

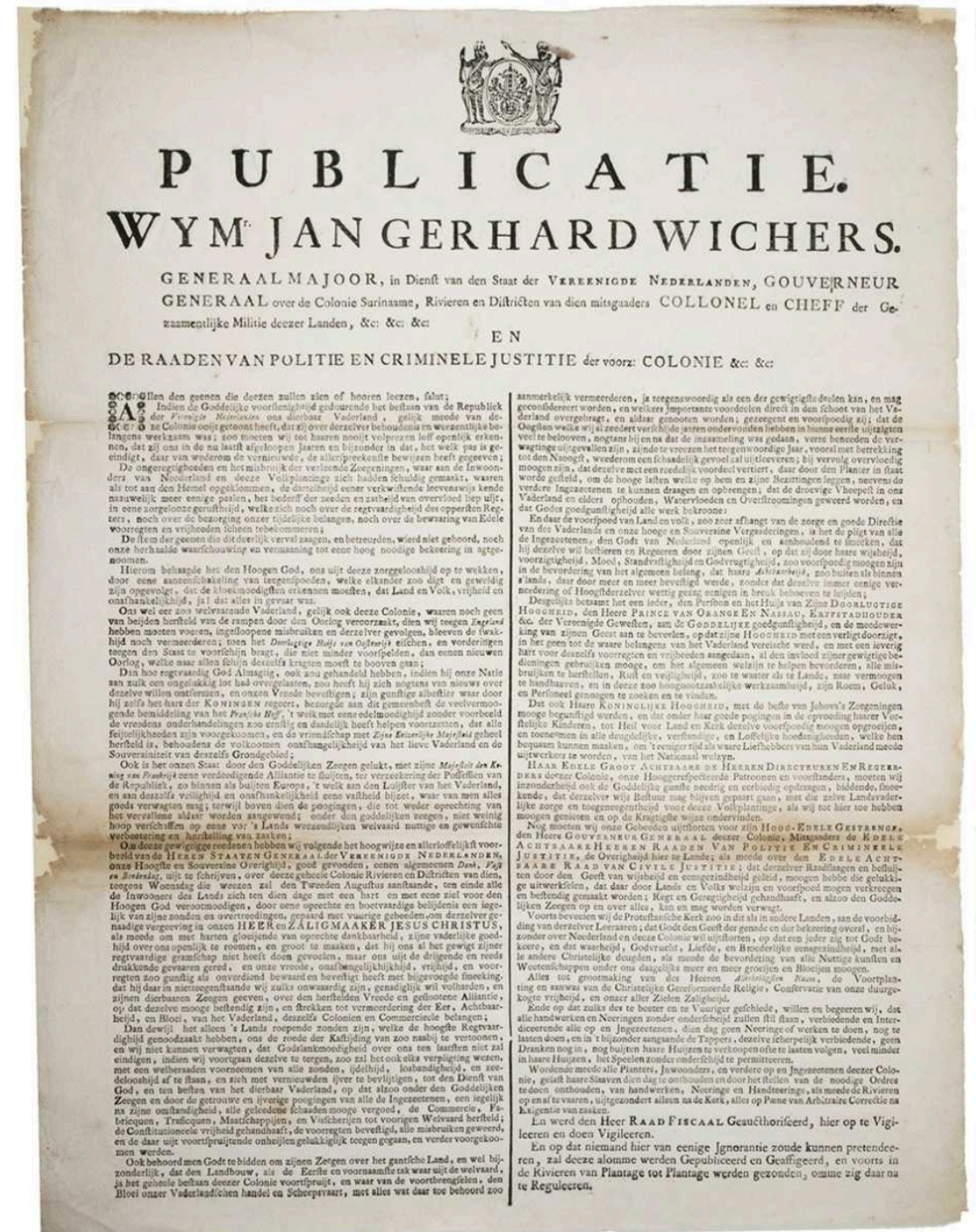
€ 2250

In this broadsheet, the governor general of Suriname, Jan Gerhard Wichers, and the councils of the local police and justice department announce an obligatory day of prayer and contemplation for all inhabitants of the colony, including enslaved people. Not only is it forbidden to sell and/or serve drink, meaning alcohol, it is also strictly forbidden to do any sort of work and even travel (by land or water) is strongly discouraged unless to go to and from church. Between 1713 and 1795 a general day of prayer, contemplation and giving thanks took place every year in March in the Dutch Republic (mainland) and on a later date in the colonies because news and announcements travelled slowly.

This broadsheet was meant to inform the inhabitants of Suriname of an upcoming prayer day, but it indirectly tells us about things like the government of Suriname, the relationship between the Dutch Republic and its colony, and even about international politics.

Blank margins and upper corners restored. The sheet was previously folded, with one fold-line slightly browned and restored, without affecting the text. Lacking the imprint, but otherwise in good condition. A rare and interesting broadsheet announcing a day of prayer, also for slaves.

[1] leaf. *National Archives of the Netherlands, The Hague, Sociëteit van Suriname, toegang 1.05.03, inv. no. 192 (online: page 169/228).* [More on our website](#)



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