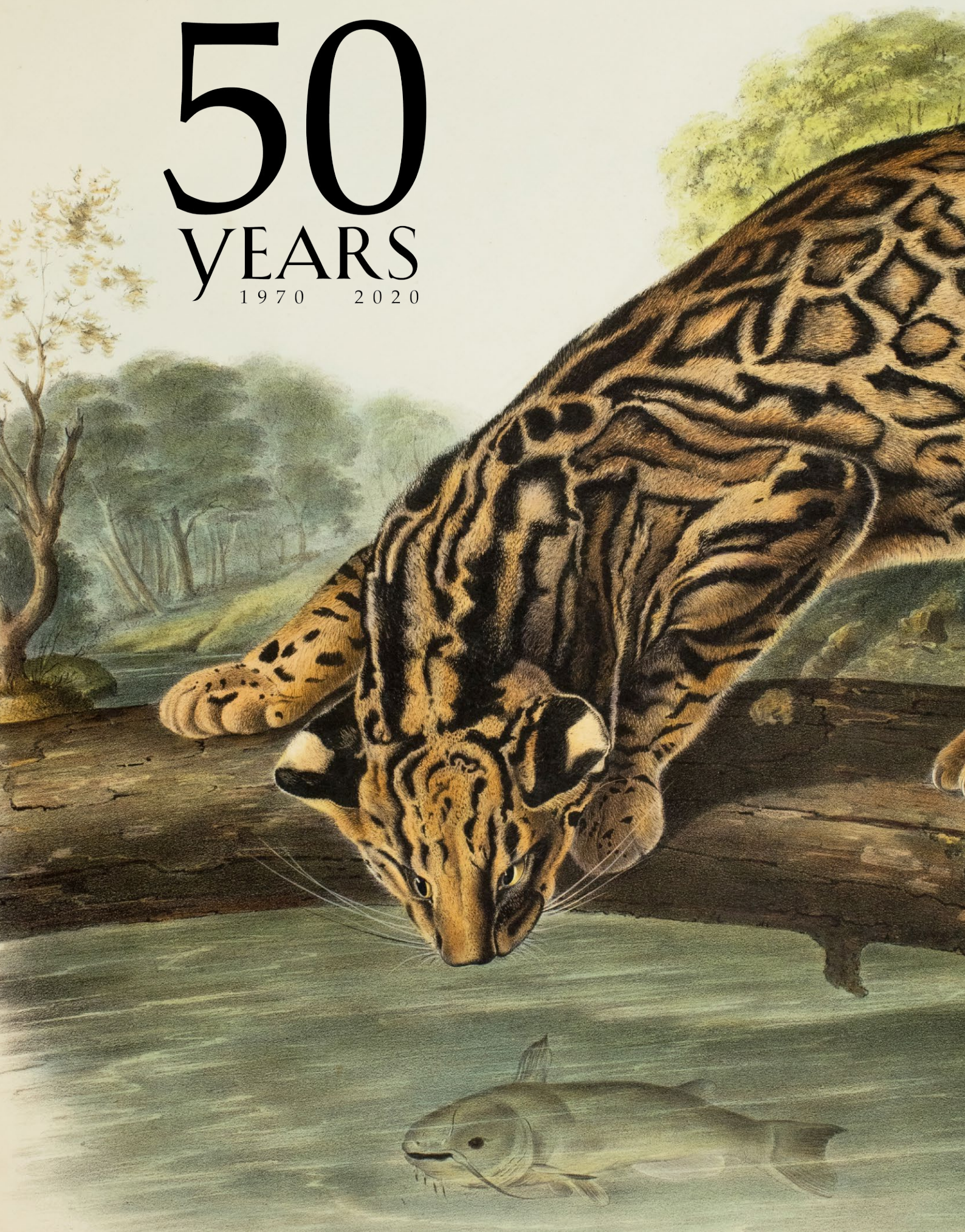
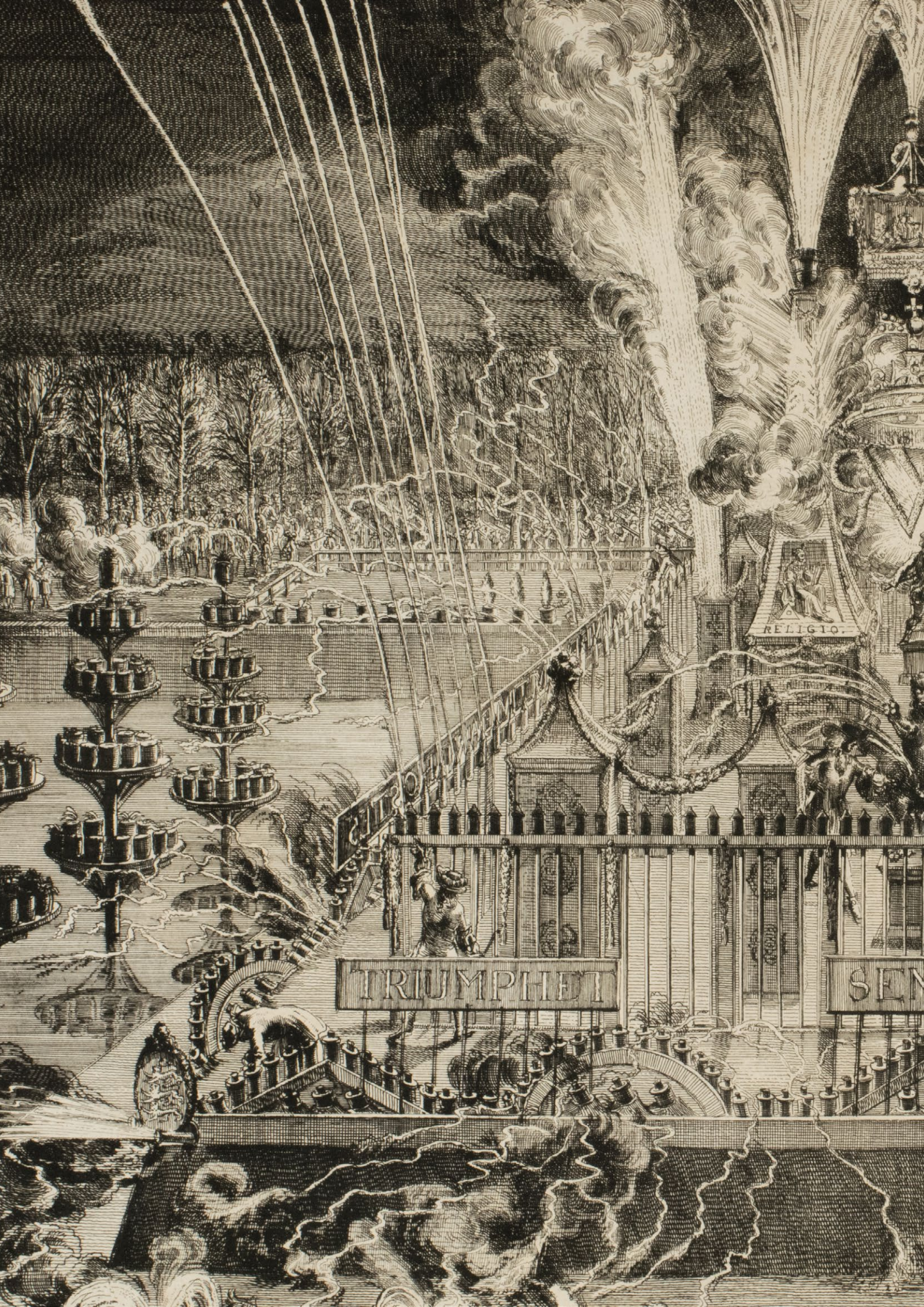


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frontcover: no. 22 on page 21.
inside frontcover: no. 38 on page 33.
frontispiece: no. 57 on page 48.
title page: no. 33 on page 30.
(inside) backcover: no. 39 on page 34.



Ex-
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Rare album of exotic flora & fauna prints

I. AA, Pieter van der (compiler). *Icones arborum, fruticum et herbarum exoticarum quarundam a Rajo, Mentzelio, aliisque botanophilis quidem descriptarum, ast non delineatarum. Ut et animalium peregrinorum rarissimorum, tam volatilium, quam quadrupedum ac aquatilium, in extremis oris et desertis Indiarum et aliis locis reperorum.* Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, [ca. 1720]. Oblong 4° (22.5 × 27 cm). With an engraved, illustrated title-page, letterpress dedication and note to the reader (the latter with a woodcut decorated initial) and 80 etched and engraved plates (9 folding). Contemporary half calf, paste-paper sides, gold-tooled spine. € 18 000

First and only edition of a very rare collection of 80 engravings and etchings, depicting exotic plants, trees and animals from the East and West Indies, Africa and China. The species depicted include coffee, tea, balsam, tamarind and sycamore trees, guava fruit, litchi (labeled in Chinese characters), and lions, monkeys, snakes, fish, a manatee, Indians fishing with snakes, Chinese fishing with birds, and fictitious animals such as a unicorn, flying dragon, etc. The plates probably came from several sources, for they appear to be from different hands. Many of the botanical illustrations had appeared earlier in John Ogilby, *Africa being an accurate description of the regions of Ægypt* (1670) and Olfert Dapper, *Description de l'Afrique* (1686). Van der Aa may have commissioned other plates himself, since some appear in his atlas *La galerie agreable du monde*, also from ca. 1720. The text in the plates is in Latin or Dutch, or both, and the engravings have been numbered in the lower right corner. The last plate (80), with the word "finis" below right, shows a farm house and horse-drawn cart flanked by scenes of farmers sowing, ploughing and harvesting with the Leiden fortress and a church in the background, the whole in a decorated cartouche with human figures (with farming attributes), the Leiden coat of arms in the centre of the foot and the words "Soli Deo Gloria" on a banner at the head.

The title and note to the reader indicate that the compiler wished to illustrate botanical and zoological species described by John Ray, Leon Rauwolff and Christian Mentzel. The work was published in Leiden by Pieter van der Aa, who also signed the dedication to Herman Boerhaave, suggesting he probably edited it as well. Most bibliographies date the series ca. 1720. The series is very rare, often incomplete and few libraries have any copy at all.

Paper slightly browned throughout, title-page cut short at foot, a small tear and a piece missing from the margin of plate 62, plate 70 cut down and mounted with loss. Binding slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

engr. title-page + [2] pp. plus 80 plates. *Bridson/White B63; Nissen, BBI 2339; Pritzel 10778; STCN (3 compl. & 1 incompl. copies); WorldCat (6 copies).* ➤ More on our website

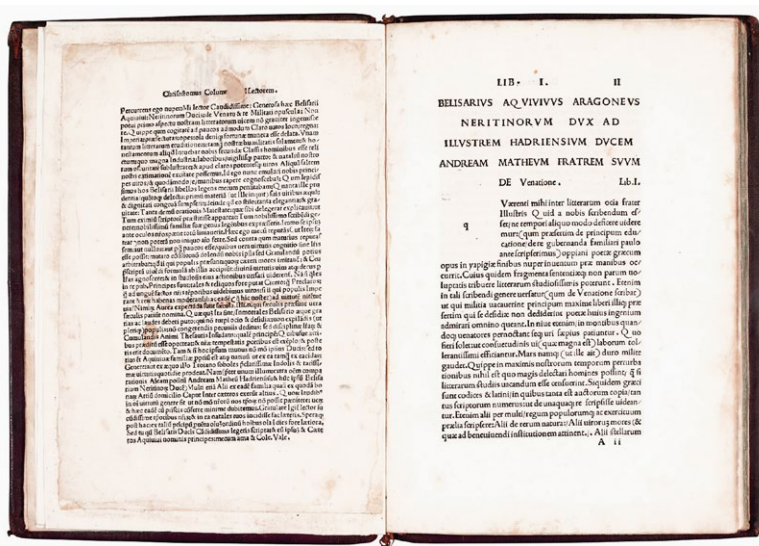


The first book to mention falconry in its title

2. ACQUAVIVA, Bellisario. De venatione et de aucupio, de re militari et singulari certamine.

Naples, Jean Pasquet de Sallo, 1 August 1519. 2° (293 × 203 mm). With woodcut printer's device at end. 18th c. Italian red morocco, flat spine gilt. € 35 000

Rare first edition of this work on falconry and hunting as well as on military matters and duels. Acquaviva (1464–1528) was a statesman and condottiere for the Aragonese kings of Naples; in return for helping repulse the French invasion of Charles VIII and for his ongoing support of the Spanish in Naples, he later became Duke of Nardò. This volume was issued alongside another on the education of princes, “De institutendis liberis principum”. A manuscript note on the title-page refers to his related educational tract “Paraphrasis in economica Aristotelis”, on household and agricultural matters, also printed by Jean Pasquet as the second part of “De institutendis liberis principum”, and which was presumably at one time bound with this book. – Acquaviva’s literary connections are indicated by the two prefaces by Neapolitan humanists addressed to him: the first one is by Crisostomo Colonna, and the second by Antonio Galateo; all three had studied with Giovanni Pontano. Acquaviva dedicates the first work, on hunting, to his brother Andrea Matteo, with whom he studied the Kynegetica of Oppian in childhood.



First leaf stained and repaired at edges with loss of a few letters on verso. Some dampstaining; extremities slightly rubbed.

XXII, XXI, [1] pp. *Edit 16, CNCE 238. Cf. Harting 301 (listing a previous edition printed by Pietro Perna in Basel, 1518, which was actually produced in 1578).*

More on our website

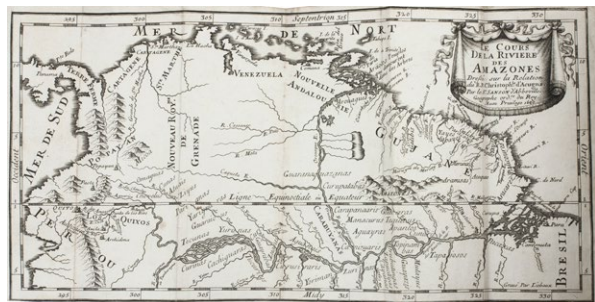
Exploring the Amazon River from Quito to the east with the extremely rare map

3. ACUÑA, Cristóbal Diatristán de. Relation de la Riviere des Amazones traduite par feu Mr de Gomberville de l'Académie Française. Avec un dissertation sur la riviere des Amazones pour servir de peface.

Paris, Claude Barbin, 1682. 4 parts in 2 volumes. 12°. With a folding engraved map of the Amazon River. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 14 500

First edition in French of a travel account of the expedition by Pedro Texeira (d. 1641) and Cristóbal Diatristán de Acuña (1597 – ca. 1676), exploring the Amazon River from Quito to the east. They were the first Europeans to penetrate Indian land as deep as they did. Originally published in Spanish in 1641.

This French edition is the most complete edition to be found, with the *Journal du voyage qu'ont fait les Peres Jean Grillet & François Bechamel de la Compagnie de Jesus, dans la Goyane, l'an 1674*, following the fourth part and including the very rare map of the Amazon River, drawn by Sanson d'Abbeville. Borba de Moraes thought the map could only be found in the simultaneous issue with the publisher's address of the widow of Louis Billane. With some water stains. Good copy of a travel account of the exploration of the Amazon River.



199, [1; 4], 218; 238, [2 blank]; 206 pp. *Alden & Landis 682/2; Borba de Moraes, p. 12; Palau 2484; Sabin 151.* More on our website

Horse racing

4. ADAM, Victor. [L'hippodrome au coin du feu].

Paris, A. de Vresse, [ca. 1845?]. Oblong 1° (full-sheet leaves) or oblong Royal 2° (30 × 42 cm). With 16 hand-coloured lithographed plates, each with a caption and decorative border. Lacking the title-page. Original publisher's gold-blocked blue cloth. With a bookseller's ticket. € 6000

A fine example of Adam's expertise in lithography. The plates depict a variety of unusual equestrian racing scenes including chariot racing with women driving, and monkeys riding horseback.

Victor Adam (1801–67) was originally employed as painter for the Museum at Versailles, but in the 1840s he decided to concentrate on the art of lithography. The present scarce album is typical of his work.

Ten plates with some mostly marginal spotting; one plate with a 1 cm marginal tear, not affecting the plate, paper on front paste-down wrinkled. Overall an attractive copy.

[16] ll. WorldCat (3 copies); not in Colas; Lipperheide; Schwerdt. ➤ More on our website



One of the early illustrated Italian editions of the “Aesopus Dorpii”

5. AESOP. Aesopi Phrygis, et aliorum fabulae. Quorum nomina sequens pagella indicabit. Elegantissimis iconibus in gratiam studiosae iuventutis illustratae ... Cum indice locupletissimo.

Venice, Niccolò Polo, 1592. 12°. With printer's device with ornamental frame on title-page and 187 small woodcut illustrations. Contemporary limp vellum, rebound with modern endpapers. € 2250

Rare Latin edition of Aesop's fables with 187 woodcut illustrations, based on the first illustrated edition of the “Aesopus Dorpii” to be published in Italy, by Dominicus Nicolinus at Venice in 1563 (Bodemann 31.3; Thoen 135). This Latin prose collection of fables compiled by Martinus Dorpius (1485–1525), a humanist teaching in Louvain, was first published in 1509 at Antwerp without illustrations. The Dorpius compilation proved very important for the diffusion of Aesop as a school textbook during the following centuries and went through at least two hundred editions to the mid-19th century, mostly in small formats.

With “Aesopi” written in ink on the foot edge. Rebound with modern endpapers; binding soiled and slightly worn. With a small hole in the margin running through the first half of the book. A good copy.

282, [6] pp. EDIT16 CNCE 407 (1 copy); ICCU (same copy); USTC 807915 (same copy); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Bodemann 31.1–3 (1556 Lyons, 1561 Paris & 1563 Venice eds.); Fabula docet; Paul Thoen, “Aesopus Dorpii, essai sur l'Esopé Latin des temps modernes”, in: *Humanistica Lovaniensia*, 19 (1970), pp. 241–289, nos. 112, 118, 131, 135 (“ca. 1550” [recte post 1634?] Venice, 1554 Lyons, 1561 Paris & 1563 Venice eds.). ➤ More on our website




Rare early edition of a popular book of botanical, mineralogical and zoological wonders, with a large woodcut of the author among his books

6. ALBERTUS MAGNUS (pseudo). Liber secretorum ... De virtutibus herbarum: & animalium quorundam. Eiusdemq[ue] liber De mirabilibus mundi: & etiam de quibusdam effectibus causatis a quibusdam animalibus &c. (Colophon: Venice, Johan Baptist Sessa, 12 February 1502). Small 4° (21 × 15,5 cm). With a large woodcut portrait of the author at his desk. Gold-tooled maroon morocco (ca. 1870/90?) for James Carnegie, 9th Earl of Southesk (1827–1905), gilt edges. € 12 500

Rare early edition (one of perhaps four or five early editions with the main text set in a roman type) of two works written ca. 1300 by an unidentified follower of Albertus Magnus concerning the extraordinary properties (magical, astrological, medicinal, etc.) of 16 plants, 45 minerals or gems and 18 animals (including many birds), and concerning the “wonders of the world”. The first includes means to become invisible, feel no pain, arouse love, interpret dreams and make prophecies. The second includes mental manipulation of matter, cures for diseases, magic made with fire or light, means of breaking charms, and seeing the future in dreams. The woodcut is remarkable for its depiction of both numerous books with bosses, clasps, etc., and numerous accoutrements, such as a wedge-shaped book stand, a copy stand in the form of a four-sided pyramid on a pedestal, pens, ink wells and penknives. Senna used it again in 1504 on the title-page of John Pecham’s *Perspectiva communis*. Though this edition, like many others, attributes the works to Albertus Magnus (ca. 1194?–1280) on the title-page and at the end of the texts, the attribution is believed to be spurious. An attribution to his follower Henry of Saxony (d. ca. 1378) has also been challenged.

With a faded inscription in red ink below the colophon, in a 16th-century italic hand. With the engraved armorial bookplate of James, Earl of Southesk, on the front pastedown. With a short worm trail at the head of the last 2 leaves, and a small marginal chip (repaired) and tear, neither approaching the text, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding shows some small minor blemishes and its spine is slightly faded, but it is otherwise fine. A rare early edition of a popular book of botanical, mineral and zoological wonders.

16 ll. *Earl of Southesk sale, Sotheby, 18 October 1954, 255 (this copy); EDIT16 CNCE 29555 (2 copies); Honeyman 51 (this copy); KVK & WorldCat (5 copies).*  More on our website



Report by the Portuguese admiral and second governor of Portuguese India on the conquest of Hormuz and the important commercial pearl fishery in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf

7. ALBUQUERQUE, Bráz de. Commentarios do grande Afonso dAlbuquerque capitao geral que foi das Indias Orientaes em tempo do muito poderoso Rey D. Manuel o primeiro deste nome.

Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. 4 volumes. 8°. With 4 title-pages, each with Albuquerque’s woodcut coat of arms, an engraved portrait, engraved illustration above the dedication, large engraved folding map, covering the regions from the Arabian Peninsula to southern China, including the east coast of Africa, India, the Indian Ocean and most of the East Indies, and 2 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spines, marbled edges. € 6500

Third edition of the commentaries of the Portuguese admiral and second governor of Portuguese India, Afonso de Albuquerque (ca. 1453–1515), who was appointed head of the “fleet of the Arabian and Persian Sea” in 1506. His eye-witness commentaries give us an insight in the exploration of the East, especially the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, by the Portuguese colonialists. By conquering the island of Hormoz, which was a great internal market, would give the Portuguese control of an important commercial route. Due to Hormuz’s treasure and the economic prosperity it supported, they could maintain the Portuguese forces in the Indian Ocean to travel and explore the area.

The first volume covers Albuquerque’s first and second visits to India and the successful attack on Hormuz. “In AD 1507, the balance of power and the ancient trading patterns of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf were permanently altered by the dramatic arrival of the Portuguese, under the ruthless command of Alfonso de Albuquerque. ... The famously wealthy kingdom of Hormuz, which controlled all the shipping lanes of the Gulf and also a significant slice of the Indian Ocean trade, was along with Aden and Malacca,

a key target. ... The pearls of the region, and in particularly those of Bahrain, were already recognized as a chief objective. Prior to the conquest of Hormuz, Albuquerque sent a letter to his sovereign, King Manuel I: "Bahrain is rich and profitable; its fishery of pearls is easy to take over and improve. Once Hormuz is captured, Bahrain would be acquired and what is in the Sea of Persia" (Carter). By capturing Hormuz, the first main target, they could take over the pearl fishery and expand the wealth and extent of Portuguese colonialism.

The present book, a report with commentaries by Albuquerque himself, first appeared posthumously in 1557, compiled by the Captain's son Bráz de Albuquerque (who, after the death of his father, assumed the name Afonso) from his father's dispatches forwarded to King Dom Emmanuel, reporting on his travels and conquests.

Internally in very good condition, with only a couple minor smudges and some spots on the map. Spines chipped and boards slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good.

[8], xxx, [13], [1 blank], 343, [1 blank]; [12], 285, [3 blank]; [12], 289, [3 blank]; [11], [1 blank], 256 pp. *Howgego, to 1800, A41–A44; Innocência A36; Porbase (9 copies); Bibl. Salvá 3263 note; cf. J. Aubin, "Albuquerque, Alfonso de," in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.); Carter, Sea of pearls: seven thousand years of industry that shaped the Gulf (2012); Floor, The Persian Gulf (2006), p. 613; not in Blackmer; Atabey.* ➤ More on our website



First Spanish edition of the first emblem book, expanding the earlier editions to the nearly definitive form, with 200 woodcut emblems

8. ALCIATO, Andrea. Los emblemas ... traducidos en rhimas Españolas. ...

Lyon, Guillaume Rouille [printed by Macé Bonhomme], 1549. 8° (18.5 × 12.5 cm). With an elaborate woodcut architectural frame; 210 emblems (200 with woodcuts); nearly every page in one of about 34 different richly decorated woodcut frames. Early 18th-century (Spanish?) sheepskin parchment. € 18 000

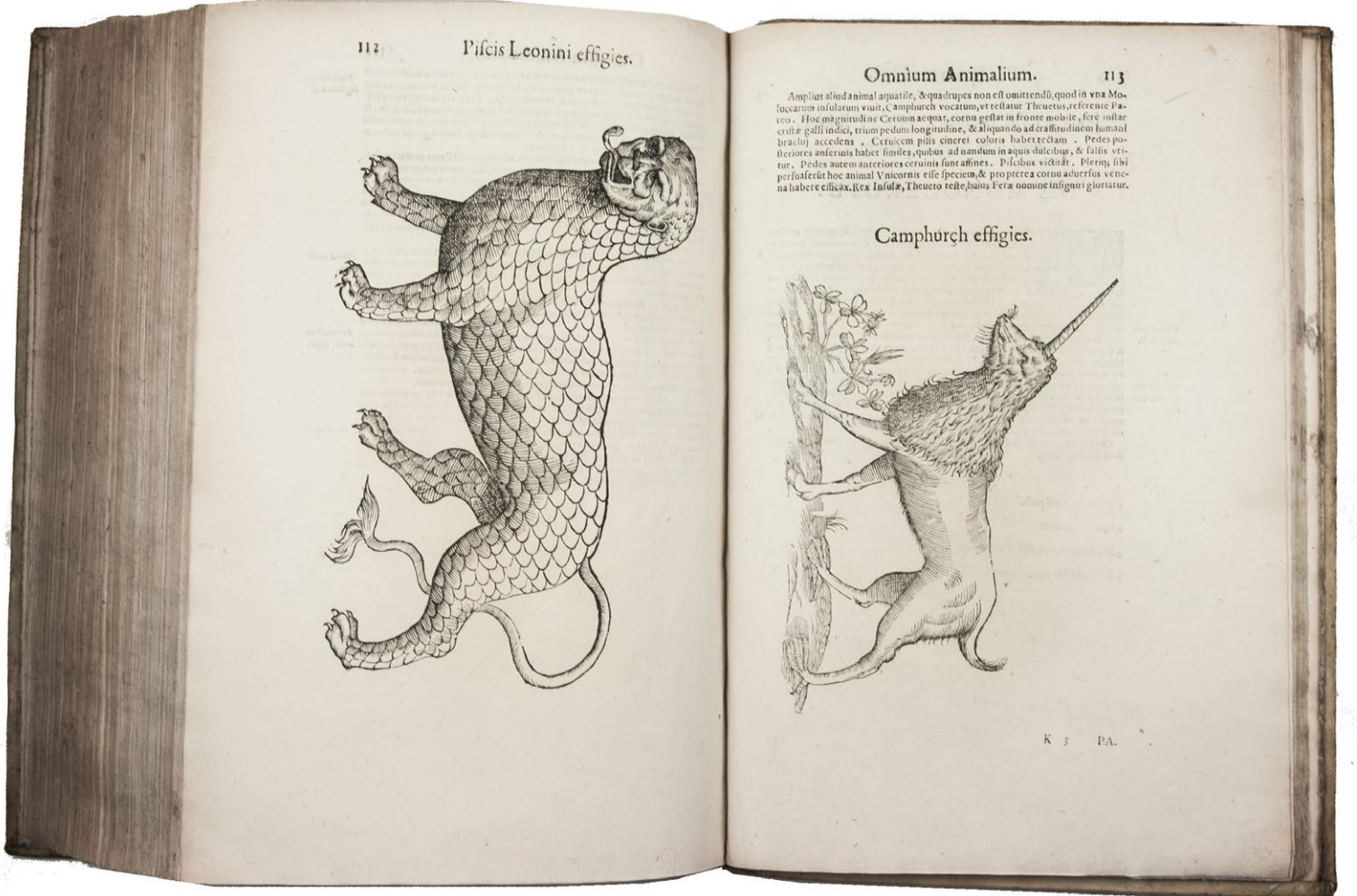
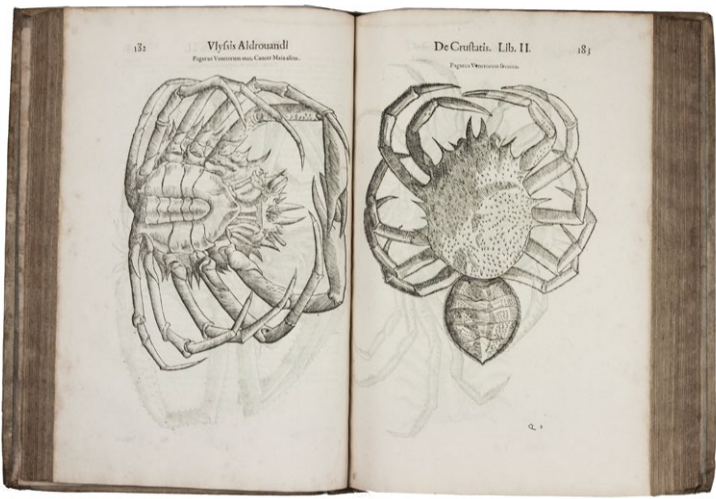
Rouille issue of the first Spanish edition of the first emblem book, by the legal scholar Andrea Alciato (1492–1550) in Milan, first published in Latin at Augsburg in 1531 with only 104 emblems (97 with woodcuts), but greatly expanded up to the author's death. The present edition has more emblems and more woodcuts than any earlier edition, also more than the French and Italian editions by the same publishers in the same year and more than the competing editions by De Tournes. It brings the work nearly to its definitive form. Alciato not only produced a work that was to continue through hundreds of editions over the centuries, he invented a whole new genre, the emblem book, which combines allegorical images with a brief motto that aims to give the core of the idea and explanatory text (here in verse), the combination of text and image intended to give more meaning to both and to encourage contemplation by the reader. In most respects, the present Spanish edition follows the 1548 Latin edition but Bernardino Daza who translated it into Spanish claimed to have followed a printed copy with corrections in Alciato's hand, making the present Spanish text an essential source for the author's intentions, rather than just a translation.

Most of the emblems are based on episodes in classical literature, so that their woodcuts depict those scenes, but one shows a map and 14 show quite detailed botanical illustrations of different species of trees: these were cut for the great botanist Leonard Fuchs, *De historia stirpium commentarii insignes*, which also appeared in 1549.

With several early owners' inscriptions, some struck through; a ca. 1815 bookseller's engraved on salmon-coloured paper; and an engraved armorial bookplate. Lacking the final blank leaf R4. As in many copies, the descender of the 9 in the imprint date "1549" has not printed, so that the date looks like "1540". A fraction of a millimetre has been shaved off the head of the woodcut frame on the title-page, there is a long tear along the gutter fold of bifolium O1.8, a couple corners of leaves torn off (not approaching the text or woodcuts), a tiny hole in the title-page, occasional and mostly marginal stains and a few marginal reinforcements. In spite of these defects, most leaves are in good or very good condition.

256, [6] pp. *Adams, Rawles & Saunders F029; Baudrier 9, p. 167; Fairfax Murray (French) 9; Green, Andrea Alciati 36; Iberian books 63018; Landwehr, Romanic emblem books, 40; USTC 342602; cf. Adams A614 (Bonhomme issue); Jammes, Emblèmes 5 (Bonhomme issue); Mortimer (French) 15 (1549 French ed.); Palau 6061 (Bonhomme issue); Praz, p. 250 (1548 & 1550 Latin eds.).* ➤ More on our website







Largest assembly of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century

9. ALDROVANDI, Ulisse. [Opera omnia].

Bologna, 1599–1668. 13 volumes. 2° (35 × 24 cm). With engraved title-page to each volume, engraved full-page portrait of Aldrovandi in 3 volumes and several thousand woodcut illustrations in text, mostly after designs by J. Ligozzi and many full-page. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1645 & ca. 1670), with a large centrepiece on each board (the 11 volumes dated 1599–1642 from a single block; the 2 volumes dated 1648 & 1667 from a different block), the spines uniformly gold-tooled in the 18th-century. € 150 000

Ten first (1599–1668) and three later (1634–1638) editions forming the complete works of Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605), an Italian botanist, pharmacologist and a professor of botany at the university of Bologna. This massive encyclopaedia, most volumes published posthumously, was based on natural history specimens and drawings in Aldrovandi's own museum in Bologna. Already in the 1570s he welcomed visitors from near and far to his museum and at his death in 1605 he left it to the city of Bologna, making it the first institutional herbarium.

Aldrovandi, hailed as the “Pliny of his time”, was the author of several encyclopaedic works on natural history, the *Opera* being his most extensive work and also the largest collection of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century. Many of the illustrations in these 13 volumes are the work of Jacopo Ligozzi. The original drawings are still in Bologna and have been made available online. The Aldrovandi herbarium was the biggest of the 16th century herbaria and gives the most complete picture of the plant world as known at the time in Italy.

In very good condition, with some waterstains and occasional browning. One volume has the head of the backstrip restored and several have cracks in the hinges, but the bindings remain good.

Adams A-647; BMC NH I, pp. 26–27; Nissen, BBI 14; Nissen, IVB 18; Nissen ZBI 66, 68, 70, 72, 74–78; for Aldrovandi's museum: Findlen, *Possessing nature*, pp. 17–31; Stafleu & Cowan, pp. 28–29. ➤ More on our website



The progression of a race horse through successive stages of life, with 7 hand-coloured plates

10. **ALKEN, Henry.** [The seven ages of the horse].

London, S. & J. Fuller, 1825. Oblong 4° (28.4 × 38.2 cm). With 7 hand-coloured etched plates. Red half morocco, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. € 6500



A rare and important work by Henry Alken (1785–1851) showing the progression of a race horse through successive stages of life, at one point pampered and adored, at another rejected and scorned by man. In this re-working of *The High Mettled Racer*, Alken extends the stages of a horse's life from six to seven, in line with Shakespeare's *Seven Ages of Man*. He shows the seven stages: the foal, the colt, the race horse, the hunter, the harness horse and the horse after all this, ending with the horse in his last days. The common thread in this series of plates is the evolution from a fiery and strong race horse to a poor, weakened old horse.

Expert repairs to plate corners, light marginal finger-soiling, occasional browning, plates 2 and 4 with very minor marginal tears with two very small repairs to versos.

[7] ll. Dixon 80; Mellon; 62; Tooley 48. ➤ More on our website

Very rare early description of the Muslim population in Guinea

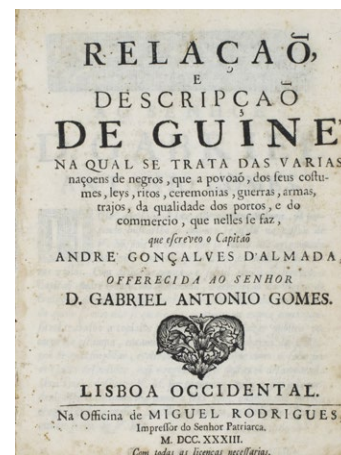
11. **ALMADA, André Álvares de (Vitorino José da COSTA, ed.).** Relação, e descripção de Guiné na qual se trata das varias naçoens de negros, que a povoão, dos seus costumes, leys, ritos, ceremonias, guerras, armas, trajos, da qualidade dos portos, e do commercio, que nelles se faz.

Lisbon, Miguel Rodrigues, 1733. 4°. With a woodcut decoration on the title-page, headpieces and a large tailpiece. Modern decorated paper covers. € 6850

First edition of a very rare, important early description of West Africa, and the Guinea region in particular. The author, André Álvares de Almada (ca. 1550?–post 1598), was a Cape Verdean traveller in the late 16th century who rose to the highest ranks in the Portuguese navy despite being of a mixed (mestizo) background. His reports on the region in the present work date back to 1570. It is probably the best, most detailed and most original description from the early modern period of the peoples that inhabited the region from present day Senegal to Sierra Leone, paying special attention to the geographic dispersion of the different groups of peoples and their political-social organization. This makes Almada's report an extremely rare and vital record of the Islamic population in this area, now its predominant population. Vitorino José da Costa acquired the ca. 1594 manuscript and initiated its edited publication in the present 1733 edition.

Some minor foxing, otherwise in very good condition.

[4], 62 pp. *Barbosa I*, p. 136; *Innocencio I*, p. 58; *WorldCat* (1 copy, at the British Library). ➤ More on our website

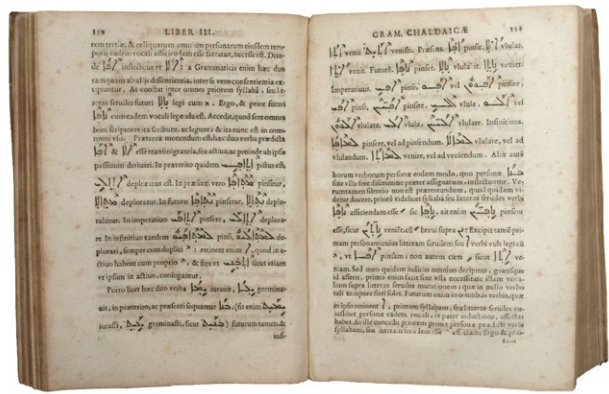


First extensive Syriac grammar, set in serto type with woodcut estrangela and (for the first time) Eastern Syriac


12. **AMIRA, Georgius Michaelis (Jiris ibn Mikha'il ibn ').** ... ܐܘܢܐܢܐ ܕܥܘܢܐܢܐ ܕܥܘܢܐܢܐ ܕܥܘܢܐܢܐ ... [Grammatiqi suraya aw kaldayata ...] Grammatica Syriaca, sive Chaldaica ...

Rome, Giacomo Luna (Ya'qub ibn al-Hilal), Typographia Linguarum Externarum (successor to the Syriac materials of the Tipografia Medicea Orientale), 1596. 4°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 12 500

First and only edition of the first extensive Syriac grammar, more than three and more than nine times as long as its only two predecessors: by Caninius representing the Syriac with Hebrew type (1554), and by Widmanstetter using sereto Syriac type (1556). Syriac, a form of Aramaic used by several early Christian groups in the Middle East, is written with its own distinctive scripts. The Maronite priest Jiris ibn Mikha'il ibn 'Amira wrote the present grammar (at the instigation of G.B. Raimondi, according to the preface), printed by the Maronite scholar Ya'qub ibn al-Hilal (Giacomo Luna), who had worked at the Medicean printing office under Raimondi and was responsible for the Arabic and Syriac publications it published from 1590 to 1594. In 1595 he started printing and publishing under his own name, using the imprint noted above, but still using the sereto Syriac type that Jean Cavaillon cut in 1590 for Raimondi, who introduced it in the publications of the Medicean printing office in 1592. Amaduzzi treats publications of the Medicean, Luna's and Stefano Paolini's printing offices as predecessors of the Propaganda Fide's own office and therefore includes the present book in his catalogue of its work. The sereto style of Syriac had largely replaced the estrangela as the principal book hand of the West Syriac regions in the eighth century, so most Syriac types followed that style. In the present book the table on pp. 2–3 showing Syriac alphabets also includes the estrangela and (for the first time) the East Syriac style sometimes called Nestorian, rarely seen in printing types. While the estrangela is clearly woodcut, one might have thought the East Syriac was printed from type, but since since the East Syriac shown in the table appears nowhere else in this book or in any other known book, it seems more likely to have been cut in wood. It may never-the-less have influenced the first Eastern Syriac type, introduced in the Propaganda Fide's 1633 edition of Bellarmino's Catechism. A supposed 1645 edition of Amira's grammar seems to be a ghost.



With 18th-century library stamps on title-page; bookplate of Flavio Camillo Borghese, Prince of Sulmona (1902–1980), on paste-down. Some browning and brown stains throughout, as often, and the first few quires somewhat loose.

[44], 480 pp. *Adams A965; Amaduzzi, Catalogus librorum ... Propaganda Fide (1773), p. 43; BM STC Italian, p. 356 (under "Jiris"); Coakley, Typography of Syriac, pp. 43–45 & 266; Duverdier, "Impressions ..." 62, in: Exposition: Le livre et le Liban, p. 198; EDIT 16, CNCE 1541; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 184; Vater & Jülg, p. 388; Nestle 13; Zenker 1534 (p. 132).*  More on our website

Anamorphic print series, ca. 1750

13. [ANAMORPHIC PRINTS]. [A series of 6 anamorphic prints].

[Holland, ca. 1750]. Oblong 4° (23.5 × 29.5 cm). A series of 6 engraved anamorphic prints, mounted on wooden panels and coloured by a contemporary hand. With a modern cylindrical mirror for viewing them. € 18 500

A rare series of 6 engraved anamorphic prints, mounted on wooden panels and coloured by a contemporary hand. They are designed to be viewed in a cylindrical mirror, and each has a half circle in the plate to indicate where to stand the mirror. They contain no text, series numbers or makers' names.

In the 18th century anamorphic prints became very popular and several series were available, including sets published by Elias Baeck, Hertel, Musschenbroek and Pieter Schenk, all very different from the present set.


The set includes: a bust of a bald man; a man in a black three-corner hat, holding a book in his hands; a peacock; a long-horned and long-haired goat, sitting; a greyhound; and a boy or young man in a broad-brimmed hat, playing a recorder.

Other sets with the same prints but different colouring are located in the collections of the Getty Library (2002.R.27; 7 prints) and the Dutch Museum Boerhaave (Po2554–Po2558; 5 prints). At least 2 of the 6 prints reappeared in the 19th century as part of a print series lithographed by A. Bökel.



In 3 of the prints, part of a watermark can be made out: a Strasbourg coat of arms and the name of Jean Villedary in Angoulême who supplied much paper used in Holland and England. The closest matches are Heawood 1829 (Holland 1743) and 1835A (England? 1762), and Churchill 411 (London 1766).

The goat with a small scuff mark in the background and the man with the book somewhat rubbed generally, but overall in very good condition, with only minor scratches not interfering with the image. Given the nature of the material, the condition is remarkably good.

Cf. Baltrušaitis, *Anamorphoses ou magie artificielle des effets merveilleux* (1969); Buijnsters, *Papertoyz*, pp. 31–32 and 371 (2 Dutch series, ca. 1720 and 2nd half of 18th century); Leeman, *Anamorfozen* (1975).  More on our website

Great history of the Portuguese era in the Arabian Peninsula and beyond


14. ANDRADA, Francisco d'. *Cronica do muyto alto e muito poderoso Rey destes Reynos de Portugal dom João o III. deste nome. Dirigida ha C. R. M. del Rey dom Felipe o III. deste nome nosso senhor.*

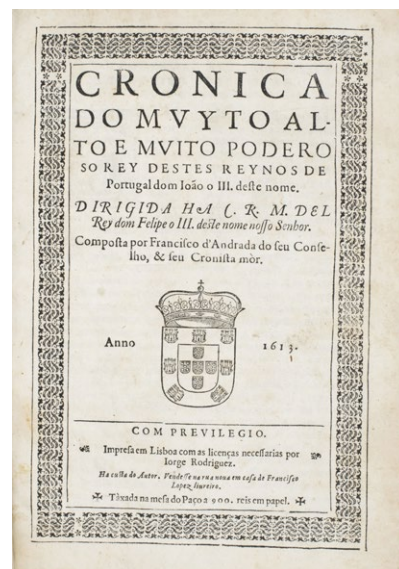
Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for the author, sold by Francesco Lopez, 1613. 4 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With a central crowned coat of arms of Portugal on the title-page, title and coat of arms set in ornamental border, woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 29 500

First edition of this principal history of the reign of João III of Portugal (1502–1557), ruler of Portugal from 1521 until his death. His reign was marked by the introduction and establishment of the inquisition in Portugal from 1536 onwards. During his rule, Portuguese possessions were extended in Asia and in the New World through the Portuguese colonization of Brazil.

“Francisco de Andrada (ca. 1540–1614) was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom. He was the son of Fernão Alvares d’Andrada, Treasurer to King João III” (Maggs).

With the bookplate (in gold) of the Huth Library on inside of front cover, embossed stamp of Antonio de Almeida Correa on the title-page. Very good copy of an important work on the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese.

[19], 113, 134, 131, 155 ll. *Bosch 52; Huth Library 177; Maggs, Bibl. Brasiliensis 104; Rodrigues 171.*  More on our website



Attractively bound set of the Arabian nights in the first accurate English translation



15. [ARABIAN NIGHTS]. LANE, Edward William (translator). The thousand and one nights, commonly called, in England, the Arabian nights' entertainments.

London, Charles Knight and Co. (back of title-page volume 1 & 3; William Clowes and sons; volume 2: Whitehead & Co.), 1840 (vol. 2) – 1841 (vols. 1 & 3). 3 volumes. 8° in 4s. With a different lithographed title-page for each volume and hundreds of wood-engraved illustrations in text. 19th-century red morocco (signed on flyleaf: “Jefferies & Sons, Bristol” – the sons joined the firm in 1863), richly gold-tooled spines, boards, board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges.

€ 3500

Attractively bound set of the first accurate English translation of the of *Alf laylah wa laylah*, commonly known in English as the *Arabian nights*. The British orientalist Edward William Lane (1801–1876) lived in Egypt for several years and had integrated well with the Arabic population.

The first printing of vol. 1 (1839) appears to have sold out by the time vol. 3 was printed, so the complete sets were published with a new printing of vol. 1, matching the first printing line for line. Since the publisher switched printers (from Whitehead to Clowes) between volumes 2 and 3, the new printing of vol. 1 omits the reference to Whitehead as printer and apparently also the translator's advertisement.

With the bookplate of the American collector Henry T. Cox, whose library was auctioned in 1899, and the library stamps of the American businessman Henry T. Sloane (1845–1937). A very good set.

xxxii, 618; xii, 643, [1]; xii, 763, [1] pp. *Jack Ross, Scheherazade's web: the 1001 nights & comparative literature* (<http://dinarzade.blogspot.com>), *bibliography* 24 (with vol. 1 in 1839 printing). ➤ More on our website

*Second edition (1 year after the first, both very rare)
of a classic on falconry and hawking by King Henri IV's falconer*

16. ARCUSSIA, Charles d'. *La fauconnerie ... Divisee en trois livres. Avec une briefve instruction pour traiter les autours, sur la fin de l'oeuvre, ...*

Paris, Jean Houzé, 1599. 8°. With Houzé's woodcut device, 6 full-page engravings of birds of prey (12.5 × 8.5 cm) plus 3 (of 5) repeats and all on integral leaves. Red goatskin morocco, signed in the foot of the front turn-in by M[arcel] GODILLOT (active as bookbinder 1938–1975), with wide gold-tooled turn-ins and gold fillets on board edge. € 18 000

Very rare second edition, one year after the equally rare first edition, of one of the earliest French treatises on falconry and hawking, by Charles d'Arcussia (1554–1628), falconer to King Henri IV (and later to Louis XIII), who dedicates it to the king. "The work is much esteemed on account of its originality and the amount of information it contains" (Harting), "the outcome of long practice and an astonishing amount of research work in every subject connected with [Arcussia's] favourite sport [hawking]" (Schwerdt). Jean Tholosan published the first edition at Aix-en-Provence in 1598, but the *USTC* records only 3 copies of each, all in French libraries except for a copy of the present edition at the Wellcome Library in London. The six birds of prey illustrated are described as: *De l'espece du faucon premier de noz oyseaux*, *Du Lanier Nyais*, *Du sacre*, *Du Gerfaut*, *De l'Emerillon* and *De l'Autour Nyais*.

With an 18th-century endleaf, a ca. 1800(?) monogram stamp on the title-page and a modern armorial bookplate. Washed and lacking F8 (supplied in facsimile), but that leaf contains only repeats of 2 engravings plus their captions and a 4-line verse, with no other text. Three other plates are slightly shaved, affecting the tip of one bird's tail (present in the repeat plate), the beak of another and a small bit of foliage in a third plate, a corner torn off 1 leaf (affecting one shoulder note), a small hole in another, a worm hole in the foot margin of the last few leaves and a faint water stain in the fore-edge margin of a few leaves. Still generally in good condition, the binding fine. Very rare classic of falconry and hawking.

272, [8] pp. *Harting, Bibl. accipitraria* 153 note; *Nissen, IVB* 35; *Ronsil* 3120; *Schwerdt, p. 41*; *Souhart, col. 16*; *Thiébaud, col. 28 & supp. col. 1050*; *USTC* 20901 (3 copies); *Wellcome I, 388*; cf. *Lindner, Bibl. Jagdliteratur* 11.0077.01; for the binder *Godillot: Fléty, p. 82*. ➤ More on our website



Two rare works on tulips and hyacinths, with 4 engraved plates

17. ARDÈNE, Jean Paul de Rome d'. *Traité des tulipes, ...*

With: (2) ARDÈNE, Jean Paul de Rome d'. *Traité sur la connoissance et la culture des jacintes, ...*

Avignon, Louis Chambeau, 1765. 2 works in 1 volume. 12°. Each work with 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled sheepskin, red edges. € 2750

Convolute containing the rare second editions of two botanical books, one on tulips and the other on hyacinths, written by the French priest and botanist Jean Paul Rome d'Ardène (1689–1769), famous for his studies of flowers, which demonstrate his “vast erudition” as well as providing practical advice. His work “is therefore full of information” addressed “not only to florists and gardeners, but to scientists, flower lovers and cultivated persons generally” and “infused with the author’s profound love for his subject” (Oak Spring Flora).

Ad 1 is an extensive work exclusively devoted to tulips, discussing their origin, name, different varieties, cultivation and beauty in 12 chapters. It ends with two folding plates illustrating tulips with an explanation for each plate.

Ad 2 similarly discusses different aspects of the hyacinth, once again in twelve chapters. It covers etymology, the right conditions for cultivation and common diseases that affect hyacinths. Like the tulips, it ends with two folding plates, illustrating hyacinths, with an explanation for each plate. It was translated into Italian in 1763. Both first editions are very rare: WorldCat records two copies of each, but also only three and four copies of the present second editions of 1765.

With a small crease in the first folding engraved plate of *Traité des tulipes* and a small tear in one text leaf, but overall in very good condition.

252, [4]; 156 pp. Ad 1: *Hunt* 587; *Oak Spring flora* 76 note (p. 294); *WorldCat* (3 copies); cf. *Cat. Lindley libr.*, p. 10 (1760 ed.). Ad 2: *Oak Spring flora* 76 note (p. 294); *WorldCat* (4 copies); cf. *Cat. Lindley libr.*, p. 10 (1759 ed.); *Hunt* 526 note (1759 ed.); neither in: *BMC (NH)*; *Nissen, BBI*; *Bradley* More on our website



Highly detailed wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula, from the collection of the Governor of Ceylon

18. ARROWSMITH, Aaron. Asia.

London, Aaron Arrowsmith, 1 January 1801. Engraved wall map, hand coloured in outline, on 4 sheets joined as 2 (measuring 124 × 147 cm in total) on a scale of ca. 1:6,490,880, with an elaborately decorated cartouche at the head left, a dedication below (“To major James Rennell, Esqr. F.R.S. &c. &c.”) and the name of the engraver at the foot right (George Allen). Mounted on cloth and divided into 32 sections. Contemporary slipcase, covered with marbled paper and a manuscript title-label on front. € 7500

Large, highly detailed wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula, giving a view from the Ural Mountains and Black Sea, across to China, Japan and the Philippines, including India and Ceylon, but stopping just above Singapore and Indonesia. Arrowsmith was “easily the foremost cartographer of his time” (Tooley) and presents here a very accurate map of the continent, which shows significant improvement over previous ones. The map is dedicated to James Rennell, surveyor general of the East India Company and the father of Indian cartography.

With an owner’s inscription of the army officer and colonial governor General Robert Brownrigg on the title-label mounted on the slipcase. Brownrigg (1759–1833) was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1815 and brought the last part of Sri Lanka, the Kingdom of Kandy, under British rule. Only a few minor spots, but otherwise in very good condition.

David Rumsey 6907.001; not in *Al Ankary*; *Al-Qasimi*; for Arrowsmith: *Tooley*, p. 24; for Brownrigg: *G.S. Powell*, “Brownrigg, Sir Robert, first baronet (1759–1833)” in *ODNB online*. More on our website



Richly illustrated manuscript teaching religion to deaf-mutes

19. [ASSAROTTI, Ottavio Giovanni Battista]. Dottrina Christiana. [Manuscript in Italian].

[Genoa, ca. 1815/20]. 8°. With 117 (of 118) full-page hand-coloured drawings, each in a frame of double rules (20.5 × 14 cm), with lively illustrations of the Christian doctrine, and text in Italian. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 18 500

Important manuscript containing a method of teaching “Dottrina Christiana” (Christian doctrine) to Italian deaf-mutes, devised in Genoa by Padre Ottavio Giovanni Battista Assarotti (Genoa 1753–1829). Assarotti was an Italian philanthropist and founder of the first school for deaf-mute people in Italy. It is not certain that Assarotti himself wrote the present manuscript, which may be the work of one of his collaborators, based on the method Assarotti invented and developed and using the illustrations he designed. The introduction discusses the difficulty of teaching abstract concepts, such as religion, to deaf-mute pupils, necessitating the use of illustrations as designed by Assarotti. Assarotti “never wrote down his educational philosophy and methods, and so fell into obscurity after his death” (Deaf history unveiled). As far as we know this manuscript is the only surviving witness of Assarotti’s theories.

The style of the watercolours is somewhat primitive and popular, but very rich in detail. They illustrate faith in general (“fede”; nos. 1–42); the commandments (“legge”; nos. 43–51); prayers (“preghiera” 1–10; nos. 52–61); the sacraments (“sacramenti”; nos. 62–95, 97–104); virtues (“virtù” 1–14; nos. 105–118), and include views of heaven and hell, creation, a city, priestly activities, and all kinds of Catholic symbols, etc.

In very good condition.

117 (of 118), [3 blank] ll., including the last 3 blanks. *Deaf history unveiled* (1993), pp. 244–245; *Dizionario biogr. degli Italiani* 4, pp. 433–434; Donaver, “Il padre Assarotti”, in: *La rass. naz.* 23 (1901), pp. 79–87; *Monaci, Storia del R. Istituto nazionale dei sordomuti in Geneva* (1901), pp. 17–88 and *passim*. ➤ More on our website



Rare study describing a 622 AH (1225/26 CE) celestial globe with Cufic lettering

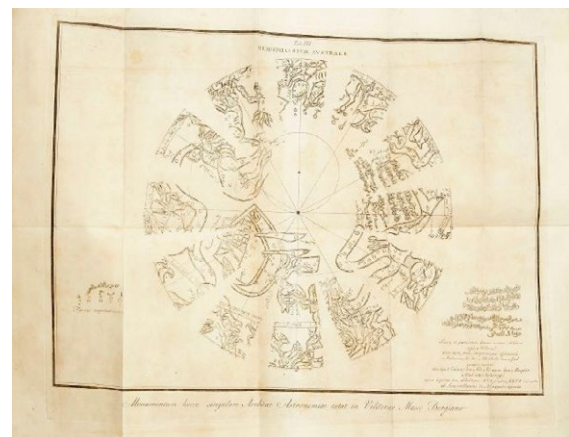
20. ASSEMANI, Simone. Globus caelestis Cufico-Arabicus Veliterni Musei Borgiani ... illustratus. Praemissa ejusdem De Arabum astronomia dissertatione et adjectis duabus epistolis Cl. Josephi Toaldi.

Padua, Seminary printing office, 1790. Small 2° (21.5 × 29.5 cm). With 3 large folding engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf, gold-tooled spine, marbled sides. € 28 000

First and only edition of a rare study describing and illustrating (with all elements needed to construction a 3D facsimile) one of the most splendid Islamic globes ever made, a celestial globe with Cufic lettering in the Borgia Museum at Velletri (now at the Museo Nazionale di Capodimonte in Naples). The Syrian mathematician Qaysar ibn Abu al-Qasim (1178/79–1251) made the bronze globe with inlaid silver and copper (22 cm diameter) in 622 AH (1225/26 CE) for the fourth Ayyubid Sultan of Egypt, al-Malik al-Kamil Muhammad (ca. 1177–1238).

The three folding plates show measured drawings (apparently original size, though without a scale) of the components of the celestial globe, with 1025 stars and 48 constellations, designed so that they could be cut out and assembled around a globe body: the first shows the meridian and horizon rings with 2 gnomon scales (for the base) and a small view of the assembled globe, the second shows the northern hemisphere and the third the southern hemisphere. Mediaeval Arabic astronomers used celestial globes to help solve various problems in astronomy far in advance of their European contemporaries. The seminary printing office in Padova, established 1684, had its own typeset and had non-Latin types (including Arabic) cut for its first books, published in 1685.

Old library shelfmark label on the inside of the front board. The hinges and the head and foot of the spine somewhat worn. Otherwise in fine condition.



[16], CCXIX, [9] pp. *Brunet VI*, 8185; *DG* 7.9265; *M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe*, no. 13 (with full-page illustration); for *Ahmed al-Farghani: DSB IV*, pp. 541–545. ➤ More on our website

*First life-size facsimile of the greatest bird book of all time:
binder's copy, with the copper plates for its lettering*

21. AUDUBON, John James. The Birds of America.

New York & Amsterdam, Johnson Reprint Corp. & Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (i.e. Nico Israel), 1971–1972. 4 volumes. Double-elephant 2° (100 × 65.5 cm). With 435 plates containing 1065 life-size figures of North American birds. Finely bound in three-quarter calf. € 59 500

John James Audubon's world famous masterpiece *The Birds of America* is truly the height of illustrated ornithological books or any illustrated book for that matter. It contains 435 massive colour lithographed plates of an unrivaled quality and vividness, depicting 1065 North American birds in their real-life size. The birds are depicted in the most lifelike manner, in full dynamic movement and in their natural habitat. Eagles, hawks, woodpeckers, doves, parrots, a magnificent bird of Washington, the iconic bald-headed eagle and the bright pink flamingo are all included. *The Birds of America* was first published in Edinburgh and London between 1827 and 1838 as a series of prints for the subscribers. In 1844 a smaller edition was produced with lithographed plates and more editions in this format followed. Therefore the present four volume facsimile is the first complete full size, full colour reproduction of *The Birds of America* of Audubon, after the copy of the original of Teyler's Foundation in Haarlem, The Netherlands. It was made in a limited edition of 250 copies, numbered individually. However, this is a unique, unnumbered copy especially reserved for the binder, J. Thörig. It includes the plates that were used by the binder for the lettering on the spines and boards. Also included are four loose, unpasted exlibris of Thörig with the motto 'Vita brevis ars longa'.

Edges of the boards slightly rubbed and discoloured, otherwise in fine condition, untrimmed at the long edges.

[14]; [10]; [10]; [14] pp. plus 435 plates. Cf. *Nissen IVB 49*. ➤ More on our website







First edition of Audubon's extraordinary coloured plates of quadrupeds

22. AUDUBON, John James. The viviparous quadrupeds of North America.

New York, John James Audubon, 1845–1848. 3 volumes. Large 1° (70 × 55 cm). With 150 striking coloured plates, all lithographed on stone, printed and coloured by J.T. Bowen of Philadelphia, after drawings by after John James and John Woodhouse Audubon, and the backgrounds after Victor Audubon. Each volume also with a title-page and a list of contents. Late 19th-century black morocco. € 650 000

First edition of the extraordinary coloured plates of quadrupeds by the well-known French-American naturalist and painter John James Audubon (1785–1851), who, for this publication, worked together with his sons John Woodhouse and Victor Audubon. The plates are considered the finest animal prints published in America to this day. Unlike the *Birds of America*, it was produced entirely in the United States, making it the “largest successful color plate book project of 19th-century America” (Reese).

After the publication of his highly acclaimed *Birds of America*, Audubon settled on the Hudson River and began working on the present series to document the animal life of North America. The plates were first published in 30 parts of 5 plates each and three separately published accompanying text volumes, written by John Bachman, appeared between 1846–1854. A second edition was published in 1856, but “the first edition is by far the best” (Sabin).

Title-pages with some small scuff marks, a few plates with minor unobtrusively repaired tears along the edges. Binding skilfully restored. Complete set, with most plates in fine condition.

Buchanan, pp. 147–154; Nissen, ZBI 162; Reese 36; Sabin 2367. ➤ More on our website







Two important works on Henri Baker's microscope and its use, translated into Dutch complete with all plates and uniformly bound in richly gold-tooled calf



23. BAKER, Henri. Het microscoop gemakkelyk gemaakt of beschryving van de beste en nieuwste microscopen, en van der zelve behandeling. Als mede een berigt van de verbaazende ontdekkingen gedaan met de vergrootglazen. ... Tweede druk. Amsterdam. Isaak Tirion, 1760. With 14 full-page plates on folding leaves and 1 folding table.

With: (2) **BAKER, Henri.** Nuttig gebruik van het mikroskoop, of handleiding tot nieuwe waarneemingen omtrent de configuratiën en krystallen der zouten ... Waar by komt de beschouwing van veele te vooren onbekende water-diertjes en andere insekten ...

Amsterdam, F. Houத்துய், 1756. With 18 engraved folding plates. 8°. 2 volumes. Mottled calf, green marbled edges. € 1500

Henry Baker (1698–1774) was a typical 18th century polymath: natural historian, poet, translator of Molière, editor of a popular periodical and prolific correspondent. He was a co-founder of the Royal Society of Arts and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. Baker's influence on the development and popularization of the microscope was considerable and he wrote two important books on the subject. The first, *The microscope made easy*, published in November 1742, was a bestseller.

Eleven years after the first edition, Baker published *Employment for the microscope* (1753), humbly advising a critical assessment of the book's contents and further study, and giving descriptions of many observations of crystallization, little water-animals and insects. He also describes several microscopes made by Van Leeuwenhoek and Cuff. As an appendix Baker includes his study of the Polype. In it he records his attempts to repeat the experiments of Abraham Trembley who, four years earlier, had cut up fresh water polyps (*Hydra vulgaris*) and found that the parts regrew to form entire animals. The present copy is the first Dutch edition.

With a long cut across the spine and back board of volume 2, head of the spine of volume 1 bumped, paper fort he tekst of volume 2 slightly browned, not affecting the plates. Otherwise in very good condition.

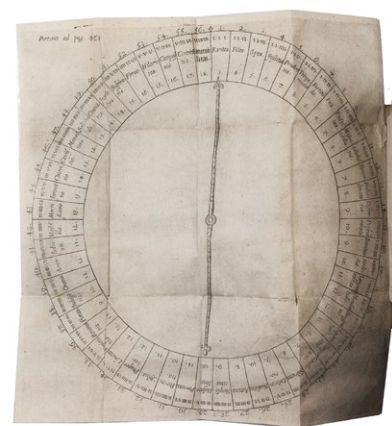
[20], 300, [16]; [16], 498, [14] pp. *Nissen, ZBl, 202; G. Potter, "Henry Baker (1698–1774)", in: Mod. philol, 29 (1932), pp. 310–321; Welcome, I, 88; L.L. Woodruff, "Baker on the microscope and the polype", in: Scien. mon. 7 (1918), pp. 212–226.* ➔ More on our website

Including the first printing of game boards and rules for a 10th-century dice game

24. BALDERIC, Bishop of Noyon and Tournai (ed. George COLVENEER). Chronicon Cameracense et Atrebatense, sive historia utrisque ecclesiae, III libris, ab hinc DC sere annis conscripta. Nunc primum in luce edita, & notis illustrata.

Douai, Jean Bogard, 1615. 8°. With Bogard's engraved device on the title-page, 1 large folding engraved game board, and 2 large folding letterpress rectangular game boards, each with 4 small engravings in the centre and explanatory text on the backs, the same 4 engravings of dice in the text along with 3 small engravings of seals (plus 4 repeats). 17th-century vellum. € 7000

Rare first edition, in the original Latin, of a mediaeval chronicle of Cambrai and Arras, written ca. 1100 and containing the earliest known description and representation of a "virtuous" dice and board game invented ca. 965 by Wibold, Archdeacon of Noyon, named Bishop of Cambrai shortly before his death, along with a simplified version where the virtue is chosen by a spinning pointer instead of dice. Wibold's game, called "Ludus regularis seu clericalis", is described in detail in a 12-page chapter (pp. 142–153) of the chronicle itself, with extensive notes in a 13-page commentary (pp. 460–472) where the three folding game boards are also inserted. The two rectangular boards are very similar, with rectangular spaces representing 56 virtues arranged along the edges of the rectangle. The goal is to acquire as many virtues as possible. Some virtues are easier to obtain than others. The Mediaeval church often regarded dice games as tools of the devil, and Wibold developed this virtuous alternative to turn the dangerous tool to good work. The chronicle itself is an important source for the history of Cambrai



and Arras, beginning with the Roman Empire under Julius Ceasar and the Franks under Clovis, and continuing to about 1090. Its greatest value lies in its last centuries, where it provides many details not found in other sources.

With two owner's inscriptions and a bookplate. With a few small tears in the folding game boards and a faint water stain in one letterpress game board and some text leaves, but still in good condition. The binding lacks two pair of ties and has minor damage to the turned-in fore-edges but is otherwise very good.

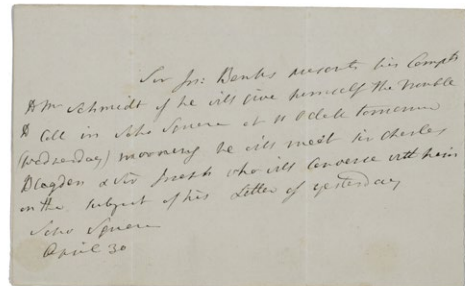
[40], "607" [= 623], [1 blank], [16] pp. *Goldsmith BMC STC French, B135; Wilson & Watkins, Combinatorics: ancient & modern, p. 10.* ➤ More on our website

*Letter from the president of the Royal Society
inviting a German inventor to discuss a scientific "novelty"*

25. BANKS, Joseph. [Autograph letter to Johann Gottlieb Frederic Schmidt].

London, 30 April [ca. 1800]. 8° (19 × 11 cm). Autograph letter in ink on laid paper, written on the first page of a bifolium, with the address on the last page. Folded twice more for posting with the address on the outside. € 3250

Joseph Banks (1743–1820) was a major supporter of the internationalist nature of science, being actively involved both in keeping open the lines of communication with continental scientists during the Napoleonic Wars, and in introducing the British people to the wonders of the wider world. It is in that capacity, and as the president of the Royal Society, that he writes this letter, inviting the German scientist Johann Gottlieb Frederic Schmidt, to meet him and the physician and fellow scientist Sir Charles Brian Blagden, former secretary of the Society, on the following day (1 May) at 11 o'clock at Bank's house in Soho Square, to discuss "the subject of his [=your] letter of yesterday". Schmidt was living in Greek Street, Soho, so it was a very short walk to Bank's house.



Johann Schmidt had sent a letter to Joseph Banks the day before (29 April) apparently announcing a new invention. This letter probably concerned the invention Schmidt was to submit for a patent in 1805 (*Repertory of arts, manufactures and agriculture*, p. 320): "methods of sustaining animal life and combustion for a great length of time, at considerable depth beneath the surface of the sea, or other bodies of water in such a manner as to enable a person making use of such means to exist, and to move from place to place, at the bottom of the sea, or at any required depth between the surface and the bottom, with much more facility and advantage than by any other apparatus and contrivance which has been hitherto invented for that purpose". So Schmidt apparently invented an improved kind of diving bell. Blagden had taken an interest in human activity in difficult environments.

In an old portfolio with notes by a collector dated 1928. With traces of the seal.

➤ More on our website

*Maria de Medici's visit to Amsterdam
with plates in first and second states*

26. BARLAEUS, Caspar. *Medicea hospes, sive descriptio publicae gratulationis, qua serenissimam, Augustissimamque reginam, Mariam de Medicis, excepit senatus populusque Amstelodamensis.*

Amsterdam, Johan & Cornelius Blaeu, 1638. 2°. With woodcut coat-of-arms of Amsterdam on title, full-page engraved portrait of Maria de Medici with terras and view on the Amstel after G. Honthorst, 16 double-page, 2 double-page folding, fine engraved views of Amsterdam and of the splendid ceremonies at the occasion of Maria de Medici's visit to Amsterdam by S. Savery, several after S. de Vlieger, and P. Nolpe after Cl. Moyaert. All engravings are in either early or first states, before numbers, letters, etc. Contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine. € 7500



First edition of a beautifully illustrated baroque Dutch Royal Entree book, with all of the plates in either early or first states, before numbers and letters. Published simultaneously in French and in Latin, it is the first official description of an entrance in the Northern Netherlands, a tradition which had flown over from the South. Maria de Medici, born at Florence in 1573, married the French King Henry IV and after his death she became Regent of Louis XIII. But when Louis XIII came of age and claimed his throne Maria de Medici was exiled and fled the court. The splendid ceremonial entrance of the queen-mother of France in 1638 was an important moment in the history of Amsterdam. She had already been in the Southern Netherlands, where she was received with great marks of honour as well. Her royal presence in the Netherlands though was of great political susceptibility, and actually the Dutch government tried to get rid of Maria as soon as possible. She died at Cologne in 1642. The beautiful plates are in two, quite different, styles. Nine plates are engraved by Nolpe after Moeyaert, depicting allegorical subjects from the queen's life. The remaining plates, engraved by Saverij, represent the festivals and are remarkable for the detailed views, with 3 plates after the renowned painter Simon de Vlieger etched in the best style of Dutch landscape scenes. The plates are here bound together, following the text.



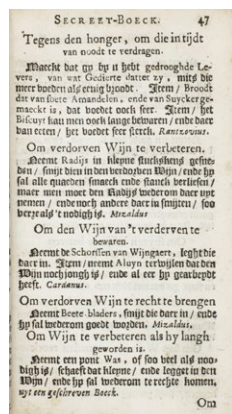
Splendid copy.

[14], 76, [2 blank] pp. *Landwehr, Splendid Ceremonies*, 109; *Frederik Muller auction catalogue, Wurfbaai-Slagregen-Kroese, 6–11 mei 1912, nr. 407; Snoep, Praal en Propaganda*, pp. 39–76; *Hollstein XIV, Nolpe 86–94; Hollstein XXIV, Saverij 144 a-b; Muller, Historieprenten, 1793 (plate 16, the Haarlemmermeer Poort); L'Art Ancien*, cat. 26, nr. 398; *Kat. Berlin 2949; Lipperheide 2665; Verzameling Amsterdam W.J.R. Dreesman*, p. 476; *Vinet 489; cf. Collections A.J. Nijland troisième partie, nrs. 443–447.* ➔ More on our website

Very rare edition of a popular work with over 1500 “secrets”

27. BATTUS, Carolus. Het secrete-boek vol heerlijke konsten. Als van de hoofdstoffen in elks gebruik, vande gebreken, siekten en qualen der menschen, van tamme en wilde dieren ..., bloemen, kruiden en saden ..., van olien en salven te bereiden, van distileren en andere weetenschappen; met een aengansel verrijkt, uyt een groot getal Latijnsche, Italiaansche, Francoische, Hoog – en Neder-duitsche autheuren vergadert.

Leeuwarden, Hendrik Rintjes, 1694. 12°. With a woodcut vignet on title-page. Contemporary vellum with boards partly folded over the edge, with manuscript short-title on spine. € 1950



A popular Dutch book of secrets. This is the very rare last (11th?) edition, the first edition was printed in Dordrecht in 1609. We have located only two copies of the present edition in libraries, both in Amsterdam. The compiler, physician Carolus Battus (or Baten or Batin), (1540–1617), was a Flemish refugee who from 1588 to 1601 was city physician in Dordrecht. He wrote three major works, (besides some smaller ones), that went through numerous editions in the seventeenth century Netherlands: a handbook for surgery, a handbook for medicine and the present book of secrets. As mentioned on the title-page, Battus compiled his work from various Latin, French, German and Dutch sources, mentioning the author at the end of each “secret”. The book opens with secrets concerning fire, air, water and earth: how to make a candle that can't be blown out and how to heat water without fire. Next are secrets to cure or reduce human diseases and maladies, followed by numerous secrets concerning plants and animals: curing diseases, pest control, feeding and fattening up animals, etc. Also included are many household secrets: recipes for various kinds of ink, dye, soap, waters, balsams etc. and many recipes for preserves, cakes, cookies, wine, meat dishes and more. In total the book includes over 1500 secrets. In very good condition. Small wormhole through part of the book in the lower margin.

573, [3] pp. *STCN (2 copies); Bibl. Med. Neerl. 57; Bibl. Gastronomica 314; Ferro 9k; Landwehr 8.* ➔ More on our website


Signed autograph letters of a leading French naval official at Toulon up to the Second Empire

28. BAUDIN, Charles. [Collection of 14 signed, mostly autograph letters].

Toulon, 1842–1849. 8° and 4°. Letters in black and brown ink on paper (11 with the “prefecture maritime” letter-head), 1 with its original envelope and 3 originally folded, addressed and sealed for posting without an envelope. € 11 500

Collection of 14 signed letters, all but 3 autographs, written by Charles Baudin (1792–1854) and dated 1842–1849, when he served as Maritime Prefect at Toulon. He was one of the leading naval figures of the 19th century, whose naval service, mostly as Vice Admiral, began under Napoleon Bonaparte and ended in the early days of the Second Empire. Charles Baudin lost his right arm in battle in 1808 and had to write with his left hand, leading to the distinctive back-sloped handwriting evident in his signature and the 10 autograph letters.

All letters are in good or very good condition. Letters 4, 7 and 14 are very slightly browned and 14 also shows some small stains. Letter 2 has a corner torn off and a small hole (neither affecting the text). A valuable primary source for French naval affairs in the last decade of Louis Philippe 1's reign.

For Charles Baudin: Howgego, 1800–1850, B16 (see also B17).  More on our website




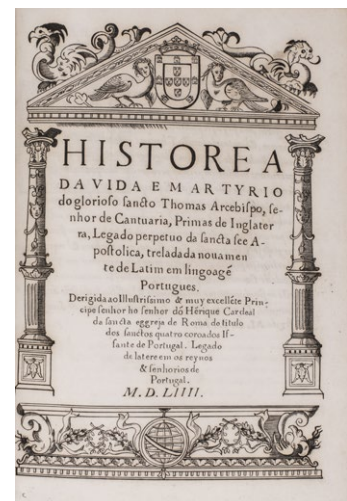
Azevedo-Samodães copy of the rare first Portuguese edition of a classic biography of Thomas à Becket

29. [THOMAS À BECKET]. [Diego Afonso de MIRANDA, translator]. *Historea da vida e martyrio do glorioso Sancto Thomas Arcebispo, Senhor de Cantuaria, Primas de Inglaterra, legado perpetuo da sancta see apostolica, trelada da novamente de Latim em lingoagé Portugues.*

(Colophon: Coimbra, João Alvarez, printer to the University, 12 November) 1554. 4°. With several woodcut decorated initials. With the 4 preliminary leaves in facsimile. 20th-century Portuguese tree calf, gold-tooled spine, red spine label, brown sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers. € 7500

Rare first and only Portuguese edition of a classic biography of Thomas à Becket (ca. 1118–1170), Archbishop of Canterbury. It is a free translation into Portuguese, probably by Diego Afonso de Miranda, of the Latin “quadrilogus”, a conflation of four biographies written by Becket’s contemporaries, which was the first biography of Becket to be printed, published in four books in 1495 (that edition added a supplementary fifth book containing documents and letters, not included in the present translation). The quadrilogus brings together information from four of the most important primary sources, written soon after Becket’s death by William of Canterbury (active 1170–1174), John of Salisbury (1120–1180), Herbert of Bosham (Becket’s own clerk, active 1162–1189) and Alan of Tewkesbury (d. 1202). There are two versions of the quadrilogus: the earlier one, compiled ca. 1198/99, was not published until 1682, while the present one, compiled ca. 1212/13 was first printed in 1495. The present is therefore confusingly known both as the “second quadrilogus” and as “quadrilogus I”. From the library of the 19th-century Condes de Azevedo e de Samodães, renowned as “one of the best collections of Portuguese books” (Borba de Moraes), auctioned in 1921, with its ink stamp in the margin of AIR and José dos Santos’s catalogue description inserted on a slip (formerly tipped onto the front endpaper). With the title-page in facsimile and the preliminaries in a neat manuscript facsimile. Binding slightly worn, head and foot of spine slightly damaged, some browning and water stains, some repaired flaws, tears or wormholes affecting the text.

[8], “ccc1” [= 303], [1 blank], [20] pp. Adams B439; José dos Santos, *Catálogo da importante e preciosissima livraria que pertenceu aos notaveis escritores e bibliófilos Condes de Azevedo e de Samodães*, pp. 10–11; Suarez & Woudhuysen, eds., *The book: a global history* (2013), p. 410; USTC 340817 (7 copies); Wilkinson, *Iberian books, 18342* (same 7 copies); cf. Borba de Moraes, p. 973.  More on our website



Illustrated edition of Beechey's famous Pacific voyage, including an Eskimo vocabulary

30. BEECHEY, Frederick William. Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the polar expeditions: performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F.W. Beechey, ... in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28.

London, Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley (back of the title-page in vol. 2: printed by Thomas Davison), 1831. 2 volumes. Large 8°. With 3 lithographed maps (2 large folding), 20 engraved plates (mostly views), 3 two-page folding plates of fossils and 1 engraved illustration in the text. Contemporary half green morocco, marbled edges.

€ 1250



First octavo edition of Beechey's account of his celebrated Pacific voyage, which was preceded by a quarto edition in the same year. It "is one of the most valuable of modern voyages and relates extensive visits to Pitcairn Island, Easter Island, the Tuamotu Archipelago, the Society Islands, the Mangareva (Gambier) Islands, and Tahiti, Alaska, Hawaii, Macao, Okinawa, and the coast of California" (Hill). Frederick William Beechey (1796–1856), English naval officer and hydrographer, was appointed to command the *Blossom* and to sail to the Bering Strait to assist Edward Parry and John Franklin in their third attempt to find a northwest passage. In the winter and spring of 1826–1827 he visited California, Hawaii, Macao, the Ryukyu Islands (Japan) and the Philippines. The account also includes valuable descriptions of San Francisco and Monterey before the American conquest, with many details regarding the mission among the indigenous Americans.

The plates include a portrait of John Adams, several portraits of indigenous Alaskans (Eskimos), views of the Pitcairn Islands, Gambier Islands and Ryukyu Islands (Loo Choo), and several illustrations of fossils.

The account concludes with an extensive appendix, including a vocabulary of the language of the western Alaskan Eskimos (mixing Inuit and Yupik forms), which Beechey presents with a modest introduction, indicating where the words were found and noting both relations and differences between the eastern and western languages.

Binding slightly rubbed (especially the marbled sides), corners slightly bumped. With a small tear in the first large folding map. Otherwise in good condition.

xxvi, [1], [1 blank], 472; iv, 330, [1], 331–452 pp. *Forbes* 772; *Hill* 93; *Howes* B309; *Howego, 1800–1850, B22*; *Judd* 16; *O'Reilly & Reitman* 849; *Sabin* 4347; cf. *Alt Japan Kat. 180* (German edition); not in *Abbey, Travel*; *Cordier, Japonica*. ➤ More on our website

Rare dissertation on the cultivation of aloe, with references to Arabia and America

31. BEIER, Gottfried and Johann Arnold FRIDERICI. Aloen publicae florum cultorum censurae.

Jena, Johann Werther, [1670]. Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). Modern half vellum.

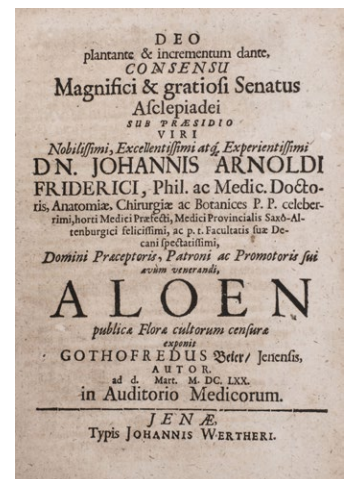
€ 4500

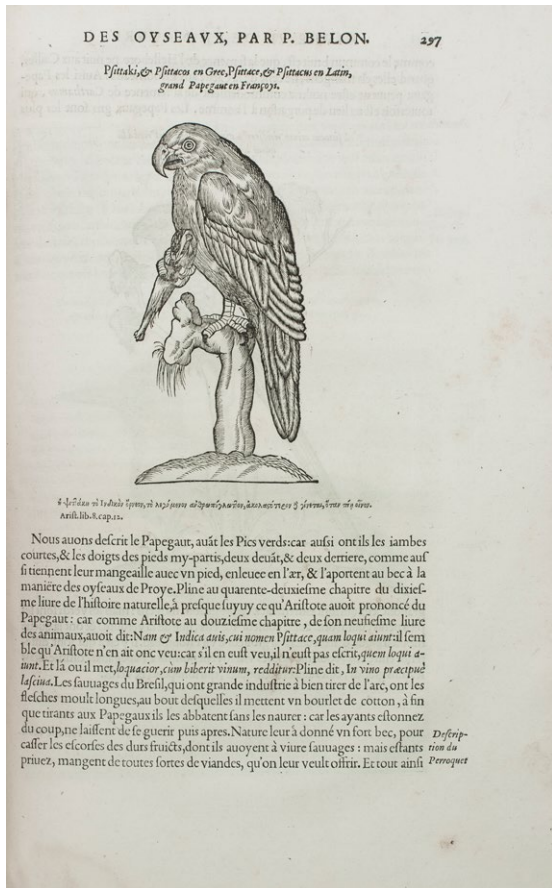
Rare dissertation on the cultivation of the aloe plant by Gottfried Beier, with Johann Arnold Friderici (1637–1672), professor of medicine and botany at the University of Jena, as praeses. "The work provides an account of the origins in Arabia and Indian Ocean regions, the varieties, the nature of its extracts and their uses. The greater part deals with the plant's cultivation and the climate necessary for it to thrive, and includes a number of references to a variety cultivated in the Americas (i.e., Agave)" (Landis).

Gottfried Beier (fl. 1669–1674) would act as praeses himself a few years later for dissertations by A. Werner (1673) and D. Valder (1674).

Title-page very slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition.

[28] pp. *Alden & Landis* 670/83; *BMC NH*, p. 124; *D.C. Landis, Drugs from the colonies: the new American medicine chest* (online); *Krivatsy* 4380 (cf. 1049–1050); *VD17* 39:142078N; *Wellcome II*, p. 132. ➤ More on our website





First edition of one of the most important natural history books of the Renaissance

32. BELON, Pierre. L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naïfs portaits retirez du naturel: escrite en sept livres.

Paris, Guillaume Cavellat (colophon: printed by Benoit Prévost), 1555. 7 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With a woodcut portrait on the back of the title-page (apparently of the dedicatee King Henri II, though copied in other books as a portrait of the author), large woodcuts of the skeletons of a man and a bird on pp. 40–41, plus 158 woodcuts (157 birds, 1 bat) in text. Contemporary blind – and gold-tooled calf (rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down).

€ 29 500

First and only early edition of an extremely important ornithological work in which Belon attempted to match birds named by Aristotle and Pliny with those then current in France. It is one of the first ornithological compendiums to be based, at least in part, on field observations, and “one of the earliest books dealing entirely with birds” (Zimmer). The work is divided into 7 parts, each with its own title-page: the first on the anatomy and physiology of birds; the second on birds of prey; the third on swimming birds; the fourth on shore birds; the fifth on galliformes (fowl); the sixth on crows and similar species; and the seventh on songbirds. The second part also includes an chapter on falconry.

The author was a pioneer of comparative anatomy, illustrating and describing the homologies of human and avian skeletons (he could not have imagined that this would one day lead to Dawin’s idea that they were actually relatives), and re-grouping birds according to their anatomy. Many of the woodcuts were taken from actual specimens. In his preface Belon acknowledges the painter Pierre Goudet or Gourdel(le), whose skills he has used most extensively, so he must have drawn the birds illustrated, though the woodblocks were cut by various artists.

With the library stamp of the art collector Candidus Ritter von Engelshofen (1803–66), the bookplate of Franz, count of Thun-Hohenstein-Tetschen and that of Wynne Rice Hugh Jeudwine (1920–1984), author of the 1979 book, *Art and style in printed books: six centuries of typography, design and illustration*. Some faint thumbing on the title-page, a minor waterstain in the gutter/foot margin (not touching the text) and some pages slightly foxed, otherwise still in very good condition. The binding rebacked and restored.

[28], 381, [1], [2 blank] pp. Anker 9; Brunet I, 762; Nissen, IVB 86; Ronsil 189; Zimmer, p. 52. ➤ More on our website

*First Latin edition, printed by Plantin,
of Belon's illustrated oriental travel account, with 43 woodcuts*

33. BELON, Pierre. *Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium rerum in Graecia, Asia, Aegypto, Judaea, Arabia, aliisque. exteris provinciis ab ipso conspectarum observationes, tribus libris expressae.*

With: (2) **BELON, Pierre.** *De neglecta stirpium cultura, atque earum cognitione libellus: edocens qua ratione silvestres arbores cicurari & mitescere queant.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1589. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. With Plantin's woodcut compasses device on each title-page, 43 woodcuts in text (6 full-page), woodcut decorated initials. With an unrecorded 2-page corrigenda leaf. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum. € 4750

Belon's account of his voyage through the Levant, here in the first Latin edition, by Christoffel Plantin translated (from Plantin's 1555 edition in the original French) and with a few additional notes by the great botanist Carolus Clusius, formerly director of the botanical garden of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II at Vienna and later that of Leiden University. From 1546 to 1549 the famous French naturalist Pierre Belon (or Bellon, Belon du Mans; 1517–1564) made a journey through Greece, the Greek Islands, Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Judea, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and back to Rome. His original intention was to study the indigenous plants, because he had read much about their medicinal value. He also made notes on the religion and customs of



the local population and on ancient buildings and other antiquities. He published his findings under the title *Les Observations de Plusieurs singularitez & choses memorables, trouées en Grèce, Asie, Judée, Egypte, Arabie, & autres pays estranges ...* (Paris, 1553). The work received wide attention and Plantin published the first edition outside Paris (Antwerp, 1555): one of the first books he published. Pieter van der Borcht and the woodblock cutter Gerard Janssen van Kampen made the present woodcuts for the present edition after those of Plantin's French edition of 1555 (whose woodcuts had been sold at an auction in 1562). They depict plants and trees, animals, a map of Turkey and a view of Alexandria. Plantin's grandson, successor to his Leiden office, published a second Latin edition in 1605. Clusius also translated the second work into Latin, from the first French edition of Belon's *Les remonstrances sur le default du labour et culture des plantes, et de la connoissance d'icelles, contenant la maniere d'affranchir et apprivoiser les arbres sauvages* (Paris 1558). It discusses exotic trees that might be introduced into France.

The present copy has as additional singleton 8vo leaf bound at the end, printed on both sides, containing corrections for both works (including those noted in the *Plurimarum singularium's* integral corrigenda), not mentioned by Voet, Adams, Bibl. Belgica, USTC, etc. It shows no watermark, but is set in 16th-century types, probably the roman and italic used for the *Plurimarum singularium's* privilege. With an early Leipzig owner's inscription on the title-page ("David Aich. Heuser") and a 19th-century(?) Transylvanian(?) library stamp (Bibliotheca Craziana) on title-page, and a modern bookplate on first free endleaf (L. Façee Schaeffer). Vellum slightly stained and curled, top of spine slightly cracked. Otherwise in very good condition.

[16], 495, [1 blank]; "78" [= 87], [1 blank], [2] pp. *Ad 1:* Adams B566; Bibl. Belg. B123; Index Aurelius 116334; Nissen, ZBI 305; Pritzel 695; USTC 402196; Voet 639. *Ad 2:* Adams B556; Bibl. Belgica B124; Pritzel 609 note; USTC 402197; Voet 638.

➤ More on our website

First edition of a practical code for the Bengal police

34. [BENGAL POLICE CODE]. [HENRY, Edward Richard]. The Bengal police code, containing the forms referred to in the rules and regulations of the Bengal police, L.P. [= Lower Provinces].

Calcutta, The Bengal Secretariat Press, 1894. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary green half cloth with original publisher's paper sides. € 1500

First edition of a police manual for Bengal, at that time under the direct colonial rule of the British Raj (1856–1947). The preface by the inspector-general of police, Edward Henry, notes that it supersedes the code used until this time: the police manual of 1887. It is divided into two volumes containing all orders and rules for the police passed by the government or under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, which was Henry himself. The first volume contains the strict rules and regulations that police officers

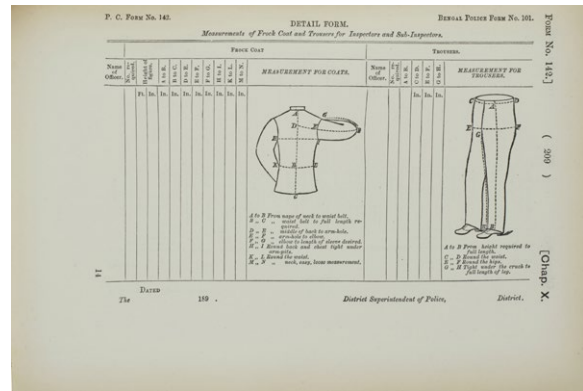
should follow. The chapters are divided into articles, each with multiple paragraphs. They cover a wide range of different topics for police officers.

The second volume shows that the book was meant above all as a practical handbook for police officers in Bengal to improve their work. Where the first volume enumerates rules and regulations for the Bengal police, the second gives a more practical elaboration of these rules. When a police officer had to adhere a specific rule in the police code, the second volume might give a list of questions that he could ask himself to see if he is following the proper proceedings. It might also provide a model form or table that the officer could fill in, which helped improve the police administration in Bengal from 1894 on.

With several stamps on the title page, including a stamp with the text “Forwarded by order of the lieutenant governor of Bengal”.

Binding slightly soiled and rubbed, corners slightly bumped, with minor damage to the paper spine label of volume 2. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], XLV, [1 blank], 566, xxx; [1], [2 blank], [1], XI, [1 blank], 328 pp. Cf. *WorldCat* (2 copies of 1897 ed.). [↗](#) More on our website



Rare contemporary compilation of official accounts of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt

35. BERTHIER, Louis-Alexandre and Napoleon BONAPARTE. Relation des expéditions d’Egypte et de Syrie, de la bataille d’Aboukir et de la reprise du fort de ce nom, par les troupes de la République Française, commandées par le célèbre Général Bonaparte.

Including:

- **BERTHIER, Louis-Alexandre.** Expédition de Syrie.
- **BONAPARTE, Napoleon.** Bataille d’Aboukir.
- **BONAPARTE, Napoleon.** Reprise du fort d’Aboukir.

Paris, Pelletié, an VIII [=1799/1800]. 8°. Modern half calf, original paste-paper boards.

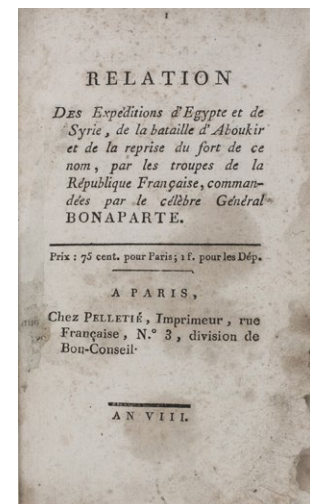
€ 5500

Rare account of Napoleon Bonaparte’s campaign in Egypt (1798–1799), including Berthier’s chronicle of the campaign and the official reports describing the Battle of Aboukir. Based on the various despatches sent to France in 1798, the first part describes the capture of Malta, the arrival in Alexandria, the Battle of the Pyramids and the revolt of Cairo. Of particular interest are several orders giving insight into the organization of French-occupied Egypt and concerning matters such as the distribution of bread, the free navigation of the Nile, the formation of a regiment consisting of former Mamluks and the establishment of a bureau to improve sanitation and prevent disease in Cairo. With its short-lived conquest of Egypt, France would introduce many modern ideas and inventions into the country, eventually leading to the independent and modernized Egyptian state under Mahammad Ali (1769–1849) and to the cultural renaissance in the Arab lands of the Ottoman Empire.

The main part of the book consists of the official account written by General Berthier (1753–1815) for the French Minister of War and describing events from the capture of Malta to the Siege of Acre and the return of the French Army to Egypt. Following it are the two accounts written by Napoleon (1769–1821) for the Directorate and describing the Battle of Aboukir and the recapture of the fortress of Aboukir. All these accounts were published in instalments in the French newspapers, with the *Relation* appearing less than two weeks after the publication of the final instalment. By that time Napoleon had returned from Egypt, overthrown the Directorate and brought himself to power.

With the binding lightly rubbed. Lacking pp. 1–2. Slightly browned and with water stains on the title-page and the last 10 pp.

[1], [1 blank], [2], 3–148 pp. “Annonces”, in: *La décade philosophique*, 1 trimestre, no. 6 (an VIII/1799); CCFr (2 copies); “Nomenclature de livres militaires”, in: *Journal de la librairie militaire I* (1875), p. 137; Van de Weyer, [Catalogue of the] *Napoleon [library]*, p. 43; *WorldCat* (3 copies); cf. Hanley, *the genesis of Napoleonic propaganda* (Gutenberg e-book), Chapter 2. [↗](#) More on our website



Pre-fabricated ornamentation

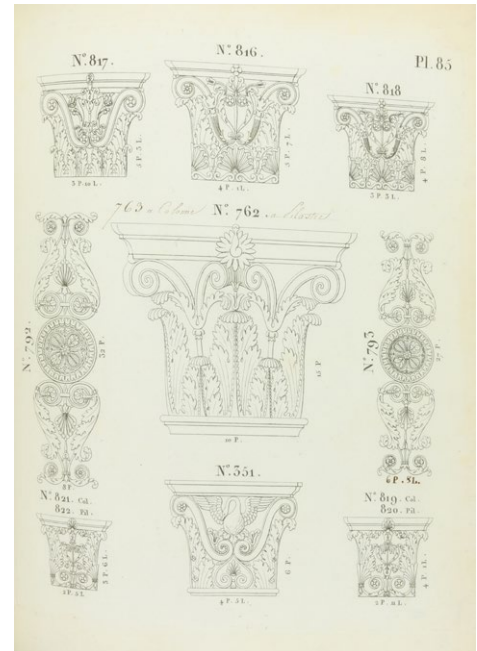
36. BEUNAT, Joseph. Recueil des dessins d'ornements d'architecture de la manufacture de Joseph Beunat. A Sarrebourg, et a Paris, Rue St. Avoye, no. 63. Contenant tout ce qui rapport a la decoration des apartments ...

Sarrebourg and Paris, [ca. 1814]. Large 4° (32.5 × 25 cm). Engraved series of 86 prints (including the decorative title-page) with many hundreds of different designs. Contemporary German tree calf, flat spine with contemporary manuscript paper label in ink. With the original publisher's grey printed wrappers bound in, with the title in German. € 6500

An important trade catalogue of furniture ornament and interior decorative designs manufactured by a patented process at Beunat's factory in Sarrebourg in Alsace. Beunat was the first to manufacture and distribute pre-fabricated moulded elements of ornamentation. His designs were in the French Empire style, pioneered by the architectural duo Percier and Fontaine. Beunat's trade catalogue shows about 800 decorative designs for friezes, panel ornaments, pilasters, columns, mouldings, candelabras, vases, heads, mythological figures and motives, rosettes, frames for pictures and mirrors, doorways, etc. There are also a handful of designs of entire rooms together with floor plans. The designs were offered in plasterwork as stucco decorations for interiors, but some must also have been offered in bronze as furniture ornament. The plates are finely detailed measured drawings. The present copy demonstrates Beunat's international ambitions. The plates and title-page are French, while the wrappers give all the necessary information in German. There is a German summary of the designs contained in the catalogue, as well as practical information indicating that the measurements are in French units, with a scale. There is also a reference to Beunat's "Erfindungs-Patent". We could not locate another copy with the German wrappers. Some of the plates are dated "1812", some "1813", the latest date is "18 December 1813". Plates 83 and 85 have neat manuscript additions in ink. Some of the plates were engraved by Louis Marie Normand, August Montferrand or A. P. Giraud.

With the stamp of the Donaueschingen Fürstenberg library on the back of the title-page. In very good condition.

Kat. der Ornamentstichslg. Berlin 1387 (with only 72 plates, dated 1812). ➤ More on our website



Very rare 18th-century Dutch pocket Bible, enlarged with rare series of 42 engraved plates



37. [BIBLE—DUTCH]. Biblia dat is de gantsche H. Schrift vervattende alle canonyke boeken des ouden en Nieuwen Testaments.

Including:

- Het nieuwe Testament.
- De CL. Psalmen des propheten Davids.

Amsterdam, Otto van Grafhorst and Dirk onder de Linden, 1752. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With engraved title-page (pasted on the 'Acte van Consent en Authorisatie'), 42 engraved plates and diamond-head music for the psalms. Contemporary richly gold-tooled red morocco, gilt edges. € 4250

Very rare re-issue of the scarce States Translation of the Old and New Testament and also the psalmbook published at Utrecht by 'de Compagnie' booksellers in 1741. Unlike the first issue, the Bible is here enlarged with a series of 42 unsigned engraved plates from an unidentified source, all with 3 – or 4-line captions (apparently not the series after the illustrations of Jan Luyken, also used by the same publisher). With only the undated engraved general title-page and no separate

title-page for the Old Testament, but with separate title-pages for the New Testament and the psalms. With only a few minor spots. Binding also in very good condition, spine slightly worn. In very good condition.

[3] ll., 852; [234] pp. *Not in: Darlow & Moule; NCC; STCN; WorldCat; cf. Darlow & Moule 3348 (1741 issue); Poortman, Bijbel en Prent I, p. 248; V. Eeghen & V.d. Kellen 441 (similar plates by Luyken).* ➤ More on our website

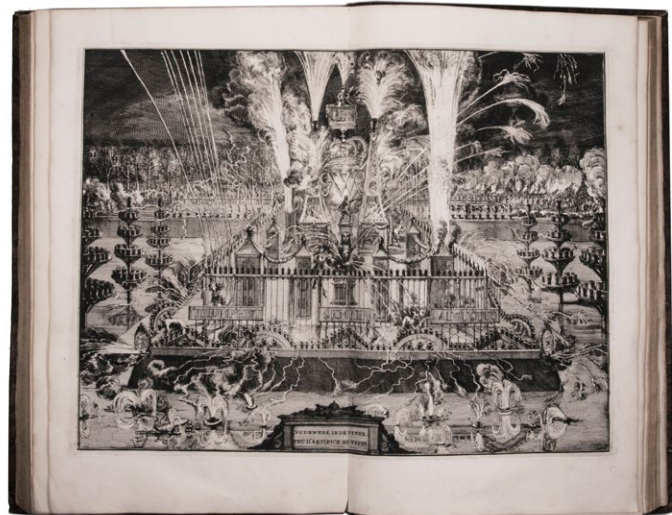
Beautifully illustrated commemoration of the triumphal entry of William III into the Hague

38. [BIDLOO, Govert and Romeyn de HOOGHE]. Komste van Zyne Majesteit Willem III. Koning van Groot Britanje, enz. in Holland; ofte omstandelyke beschryving van alles, het welke op des zelfs komste en geduurende zyn verblyf, in 's Graavenhaage en elders, ten teeken van vreugde en eere, is opgerecht en voorgevallen.

The Hague, Arnoud Leers, 1691. 2°. With an engraved title-page by Romeyn de Hooghe, a letterpress title-page with Leer's woodcut device, a portrait of King William III by Van Gunst and 14 engraved plates (11 double-page) by Romeyn de Hooghe, showing his triumphal entry into the Hague, the ceremonies, the triumphal arches, their paintings and sculptures, the nightly illumination of the town hall, the fireworks, etc. Further with an extra added engraved plate of King William's tomb by Daniel Marot. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges. € 5850



First edition of a beautifully illustrated commemoration of the triumphal entry of William III into the Hague, it was "the costliest and most elaborate public display ever held on Dutch soil" (Nierop) and the first time of a triumphal entry since the rebellion against Spain. The two directors of the festivities were Govert Bidloo (1649–1713), personal physician to William, and Romeyn de Hooghe (1645–1708), one of the greatest artists to come out of the late Dutch Golden Age. The project served as De Hooghe's rehabilitation after he fell from grace the year before, when he got caught in a feud between William III and the city of Amsterdam. The Orangist leadership now thought that De Hooghe had suffered unjustly for their cause. He not only participated in the planning and design, but also made the splendid plates for the present commemorative volume. A slightly altered French edition followed a year later.



From 1672 onwards, William governed as Stadtholder Willem III of Orange over most provinces of the Dutch Republic. In addition, from 1689 onward, he reigned as King William III over England and Ireland, and as King William II over Scotland. After dealing with the last remnants of the rebellion in Ireland, William finally found time to return to Holland in 1691.

Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise in very good condition.

[12, incl. frontispiece], 127, [1 blank] pp. *Berlin Kat. 2925; Landwehr, Splendid ceremonies 146; Muller, Historieplaten 2827; Nierop, The life of Romeyn de Hooghe (2018), pp. 364–372.* ➤ More on our website

*“The greatest and finest atlas ever published”,
with about 610 maps, plans and views, coloured by a contemporary hand*

39. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke t aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort verthoont en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–1665. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and about 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum. € 750 000

First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu’s great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with about 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all (except 3 small engravings showing a compass rose and 2 inscriptions) coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views (one includes 20 city and town plans and 1 view) and coats of arms (one includes about 40). Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

The atlas incorporates some atlases Blaeu had published earlier in his world atlases and/or separately: volumes 4 (England, issued in 1648 and 1662), 5 (Scotland & Ireland, issued 1654) and 9 part 2 (nominally China but including Japan and Korea, issued in 1655 and 1656). The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. Blaeu’s stunning great atlas, with about 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

Koeman & V.d. Krogt 2.621; Koeman Bl 57; cf. H. de la Fontaine Verwey, “De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas”, in: Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 195–225. ↗
More on our website

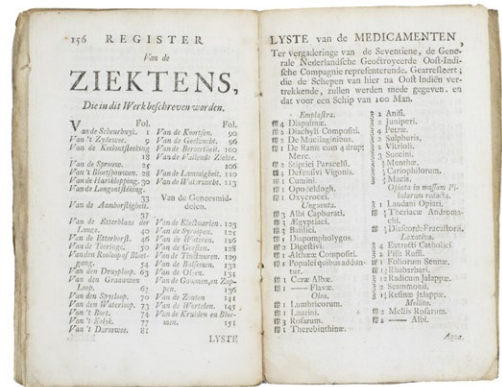






*Rare and interesting manual
for ships' surgeons on East Indiamen*

40. BLANKERT, Arent. Scheeps-geneesoeffening, of naaukeurige aantekeningen en aanmerkingen, wegens de voor-naamste ziekten en quaalen, die op de Oost-Indische vaart, en in Indië voorkomen. Hier komt by een beschryving van de krachten der geneesmiddelen, die ten meerendeel in de medicynkisten der Oost-Indische Maatschappye gevonden worden. Amsterdam, Jan Hartig, 1744. 8°. Title printed in red and black, some woodcut initials. Contemporary blue paper wrappers, uncut. € 1750



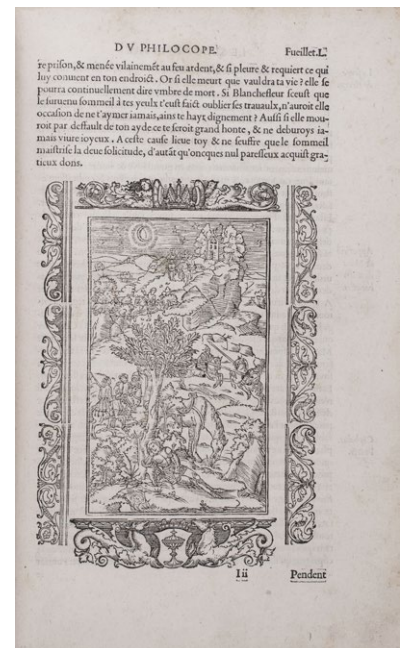
Third edition of a rare and interesting manual for ships' surgeons on East Indiamen (ships of the Dutch East India Company). The first edition was published in 1714, the second in 1722. Arent Blankert had made 5 journeys to Batavia as a ship's surgeon employed by the VOC between 1699 and 1714 before he wrote this book based of his often blood-curdling experiences at sea. With the bookplate of Dr. J. van der Hoeven on the front paste-down and his 1902 inscription on the title-page. Spine repaired. [16], 154, [4] pp. *BMN*, I, 273; *Hirsch*, I, 565. ➤ More on our website

First edition of first French translation of Boccaccio's first work, with woodcut illustrations

41. BOCCACCIO, Giovanni. Le philocope ..., contena[n]t l'histoire de Fleury & Blanchefleur, divise en sept livres traduitz d'Italien en Francoys par Adrian Sevin ... Paris, Jean André, bookseller to the University (colophon: printed by Denis Janot), 1542 (colophon: 24 February 1542). 2° (31.5 x 21.5 cm). With 15 woodcut illustrations plus 21 repeats in the text (mostly 5.5 x 8 cm. French calf (ca. 1760?), richly gold-tooled spine, gilt edges. € 12 500

Jean André issue of the extremely influential first French-language edition (by Adrien Sevin) of Boccaccio's first major work, *Il filocolo* (ca. 1336), a prose tale detailing the romantic love and adventures of Florio and Biancaffiore (based on the ca. 1160 French verse romance *Floire et Blancheflor*), written at the request of Boccaccio's muse "Fiammetta". Boccaccio's version served as the model for Chaucer's more than fifty years later, but it is a reworking rather than a translation, so it was largely through the present printed translation that *Il philocope*, a precursor of the better known *Decameron*, became known north of the Alps. The fine woodcut illustrations first appeared in Janot's 1540 edition of *Amadis de Gaula*, and after the *Philocope* also for several other romances. The borders used with them in these works are apparently older, for two of the head borders are dated 1520.

King François I of France, who reigned from 1515 to 1547, greatly admired the Italian Renaissance and encouraged Italian influences in many aspects of French culture. The present book reflects that movement both as a model of French Renaissance prose under Italian influence and as an example of book production, using new roman and italic types in the new style introduced under Italian influence in the 1530s. With the small letterpress bookplate and the armorial bookplate of Charles Bouchelet de Vendegies, Comte d'Hust (1772 – 1851), and a later bookplate of the Swiss collector Albert Natural. With a few mostly marginal defects and early repairs, but with three repaired tears in the text (one also in a woodcut, but so skilfully repaired that it is barely visible in the woodcut). One of the repeated woodcuts has a small abrasion. Otherwise in good condition. The binding has restorations to the hinges and corners and the spine shows some superficial cracks and flaking, but nearly all of the tooling remains clear. The very influential first French edition of Boccaccio's first major work, with excellent woodcut illustrations.



VI, CLXXXIII ll. *BMC STC French*, p. 71 (Janot issue); *Brun*, *Le livre français illustré*, p. 158; *Mortimer (French)* 105 (Janot issue); *Raules*, *Denis Janot ...* (1976 *PhD thesis*) 164; *Renouard*, *Imprimeurs Parisiens* 155; *USTC* 37796 & 92444 (8 copies; see 37799, 65503 & 92444 for the other issues); cf. *Adams B2169–2171 (Italian eds.)*. ➤ More on our website

Rare Dutch description of Punjab

42. **BOER, Pieter A. de (D. de BOER, compiler)**. *Krijgs – en geschiedkundig overzicht van den Punjab, de natie der Seiks en het rijk van Lahore. Van de vroegste tijden tot op de gebeurtenissen aan den Sutledje, in 1845 en 1846.*

The Hague, K.W. Pickhardt (back of the title-page: printed by C.H. Susan junior), 1849. With a lithographed frontispiece and 4 folding maps, and 1 table. Contemporary half cloth, marbled sides. € 3500

Rare first and only edition, published posthumously, of a Dutch description of Punjab with an emphasis on the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846). The author Pieter A. de Boer (1818–1847) was a lieutenant in the Dutch artillery, who based his information on several sources but was not an eye-witness.

The original lithographed frontispiece by Elias Spanier (1821–1863) shows Maharadjah Runjit Singh and the 4 folding maps, also by Spanier, depict a plan of the Battle of Aliwal 1846; plan of the Battle of Sobraon 1846; overview of British troop movement in 1845–1846, after a sketch by captain H.T. Combe; and large map of Punjab. With an addendum slip.

Bookplate of the society Doctrina & Amicitia on front paste-down. Shelf mark on spine. Boards and spine somewhat discoloured. 3 out of 4 plates have a small tear at the fold. Otherwise in very good condition.

xxix, [3], 444 pp. and 1 publications slip. *Not in Bruce; Sloos; for the author: Van der Aa, Biografisch woordenboek II, p. 725.* ➤ More on our website



*1511 Paris book of hours printed on vellum,
with 17 large & 27 small illustrations plus more in the borders:
only known complete copy of this edition, possibly from the great Harleian Library*

43. **[BOOK OF HOURS]**. Hore [= Horae beate Marie Virginis] *secundum usum Romanum ad longum.*

(colophon: Paris, Thomas Kees), [ca. 1511, with an almanac for the years 1511–1530]. 8° (18 × 12 cm). Printed on vellum in red and black throughout, with illustrations printed from (mostly metal?) relief blocks: 17 nearly full-page (mostly 12.5 × 8 cm) plus 1 repeat, 27 small (about 3.5 × 2 cm) plus 2 repeats in the text, many additional small in the decorated border pieces that surround nearly every page, many in all three groups with criblée backgrounds, and further un-illustrated decorative border pieces. With manuscript initials in gold on red, blue or red and blue divided diagonally and about 60 manuscript line-fillers in gold on red or blue. Dark brown gold – and blind-tooled goatskin morocco (ca. 1870?), signed “HARDY-MENNIL” in the foot of the front turn-in. € 55 000

Second known copy, apparently the only known copy printed on vellum, of a Paris book of hours in Latin, probably published in 1511 (the almanac and calendar for 20 years covers the years 1511 to 1530), the only known book of hours printed by Thomas Kees (or Caseus) from Wesel in the Rhine valley, recorded as a printer in Paris from 1507 to 1516. The illustrations are finely cut, many with criblée backgrounds, and many are thought to have been printed from metal relief blocks, rather than woodcuts. Most of the small illustrations in the text depict saints. The illustrations in the border strips include scenes from the Old and New Testament, dance of death scenes, apostles, saints, scenes from daily life, fantastic beasts and more. The large illustrations may have been cut for Antoine Vérard ca. 1503 to 1507. That on the title-page shows an enormous Holy Grail supported by two angels, while two more angels hold the cover aloft with drapery making a sort of canopy. The grail is so large that it looks like a baptismal fount, and the Eastern Orthodox Church often used baptismal founts with a chalice form. The same scenes appear in nearly the same order in Antoine Vérard's 1510 book of hours (it includes two additional scenes: the Trinity and Pope Gregory) as noted by Mortimer, who indicates that some copy those shown in editions Pigouchet printed for Vostre in 1497 and 1498.

The work was rebound by Hardy-Mennil in Paris, ca. 1870. Little is known about Hardy himself. “Mennil” is not separately recorded. He used the name Hardy-Mennil by 1864 and was certainly a celebrated binder by 1868, when the books he bound were often gold-tooled by one of the most famous finishers of all time, Jean Michel (1821–1890).



Possibly from the great library assembled by Robert Harley (1661–1724), first Earl of Oxford, chief advisor to Queen Anne, and his son Edward Harley (1689–1741), which descended to Edward's daughter Margaret Cavendish Bentinck (1715–1785), Duchess of Portland, many of whose printed books were sold in London 1816–1817.

Trimmed close to the decorative borders at the head, shaving a border on 1 page and just touching a few others, with a tiny chip slightly affecting the corner of another border, but generally in very good condition, the binding fine.

[216] pp. *Bohatta 932; French vernacular books 67388 (BN Paris copy only); KVK & WorldCat (BN Paris copy only); Moreau II, 115 (p. 83) (BN Paris copy only); Robins, Bibliotheca Harleiana: a catalogue of ... the Harleian Library 1832 (vol. IV (1817), p. 781)? (not seen, possibly the present copy); USTC 183113 (BN Paris copy only); cf. Mortimer, Harvard French 295; not in Alston & Hill, Books printed on vellum in ... the British Library; Van Praet, Cat. livres imprimés sur vélin ... Bibl. Du Roi.* ➤ More on our website

*Rare atlas and description
of the Dutch colonies
by the future Governor-General
of the Dutch East Indies*

44. BOSCH, Johannes van den. Nederlandsche bezittingen in Azia Amerika en Afrika. In derzelve toestand en aangelegenheid voor dit rijk, wijsgerig, staatshuishoudkundig en geographisch beschouwd, met bijvoeging der noodige tabellen, en eenen atlas. The Hague and Amsterdam, Gebroeders Van Cleef, (September) 1818. 2 text volumes + 1 atlas volume. 8° (text) & 2° (atlas). vol. 1 with 10 and vol. 2 with 3 folding tables. The atlas volume with a double-page engraved title-page and 12 double-page engraved and etched maps (ca. 37 × 52.5 cm), including 4 with beautiful views, the maps by C. van Baarsel & zoon and the views by A.L. Zeelander, after examples in Valentyn's famous 18th-century description of the East Indies. 11 of the 12 maps colored in outline by a contemporary hand. Half mottled contemporary calf, paste paper sides; half calf, gold-tooled spine, sprinkled paper sides (atlas volume). € 6500



Rare and important description of the Dutch possessions overseas by an eminent eyewitness, together with a beautiful Atlas of the Dutch colonies in Asia, America and Afrika. The text volumes describe the colonies from a scientific, political/economic and geographic perspective, with tables showing the European, Chinese and indigenous population, trade results, taxes, yearly income for the Netherlands during the period ca. 1780–1816, broken down by the various products: coffee, tea, pepper, spices, indigo, etc. The Atlas with newly designed maps is based on the author's own experience and observations.

After a military career in the Dutch army immediately after the establishment of the new Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1813, under King Willem I, he devoted himself to his ideas concerning possible solutions to the extreme poverty, unemployment, idleness and vagrancy in the Netherlands by establishing "colonies van weldadigheid" (benevolent institutions) in Frederiksoord and elsewhere in the province of Drenthe, in 1818. In the same year he published the present work on the Dutch possessions overseas. Slightly browned throughout (text volumes). Vols. 1–2: with library bookplate of "Doctrina & Amicitia", a well-known "Patriotic" (anti-Orangist) reading society in Amsterdam, on the front paste-down. Corners bumped.

[30], 338, [2]; [10], 309, [2] pp. *Atlantes Neerlandici, II, ...; E. Heere & F. Ormeling, "De nauwkeurigheid van kaarten van Java vóór de triangulatie (1800–1850)", in: Caert-thesoor, 35 (2016), pp. 17–24; A. Sens, De kolonieman: Johannes van den Bosch 1780–1844 – volksverheffer in naam van de Koning (2019), esp. pp. 247–296.* ➤ More on our website



The first western account of khat

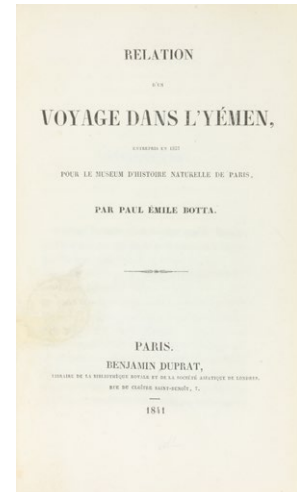
45. BOTTA, Paul-Émile. Relation d'un voyage dans l'Yemen, entrepris en 1837 pour le Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

Paris, Benjamin Duprat (printed by Dondey-Dupré), 1841. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, gold-tooled spine with red label, red edges. € 4000

First edition of an account of an 1837 voyage through the Red Sea to Yemen by the naturalist Botta (1802–70), who had served as army physician to Mehmed Ali in Egypt before accepting a commission by the Paris Museum of Natural History to explore the coasts of the Red Sea. His expedition, lasting from 1836 to 1839, was much aided by the fact that he was fully fluent in Arabic. He visited Jeddah before landing in Hodeida in 1836, proceeding to Bet el-Fakih, Sebid, and Hais, Djebel-Ras, Maammara, Cahim, Djennat and Haguef, visiting Tihama and the highlands under the protection of Ibrahim Pasha and Sheikh Hussein Bin Yahia. “Botta’s foremost deed in the Yemen was the ascent and exploration of the 3006 metre Djebel Sabor, south of Taïzz, a climb which Forskal had vainly desired to undertake ... Botta was the first to provide details on the cultivation of and trade in the drug khat” (cf. Henze).

Old ownership stamp erased from title-page, otherwise an excellent copy, appealingly bound. Rare.

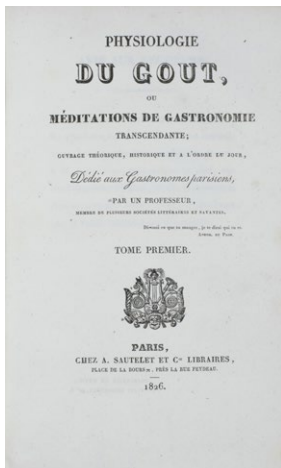
157 pp. *Gay* 3675; *Henze* 1, 308; *WorldCat* 28330825. ➤ More on our website



First edition of the most influential gastronomic publication: “Tell me what you eat; I’ll tell you what you are”

46. [BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Jean Anthelme]. Physiologie du gout, ou méditations de gastronomie transcendante, ouvrage théorique, historique et à l’ordre du jour, dédié aux gastronomes Parisiens.

Paris, Auguste Sauteret et Cie. (back of title-page: printed by David), 1826 [1825]. 2 volumes. 8°. With a woodcut device on both title-pages. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spines, marbled edges and endpapers. € 12 500



Very rare first issue of the first edition of the most influential work on cultured eating ever published; only 500 copies were printed. In this first issue the “e” of printer’s address is printed horizontally. This is the only edition that was published while the author was still alive. The fame of the book was cause for countless re-issues, editions and translations. The author Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin (1755–1826) delivers his reflections on the culture of eating and gastronomy in a style that can be described as witty, refined and tasteful. It struck a chord with its contemporary readers and still does today, judging from the proverbs that were coined by Brillat-Savarin and remain in use: “The destiny of nations depends on the manner in which they feed themselves”; “A dessert without cheese is like a beautiful woman with only one eye” and many others. It is indeed a great French classic.

Bookplate of Louis Rey on free endpaper of both volumes. A small repaired tear in the first free endpaper of volume 1. Minor foxing on the last few pages of volume 2. Small piece torn from the foot of page 181 in volume 2. Otherwise in very good, clean and crisp condition.

[2], xiv, [1], 6–390; 442 pp. *Carteret* 1, p. 146–147; *Crahan* 49; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 702; *Vicaire* 120; *Bitting* (later eds.); *Osler* (later eds.). ➤ More on our website

Latest exciting and comforting news from the Dutch East Indies

47. [BRUINING, Gerbrand]. De heldhaftige bevrediging van Palembang, het aldaar sints 1810 vooraf gebeurde, wederlegging van Raffles en Court, en voorlopige korte beschrijving van Palembang, Banca, enz.

The Hague & Rotterdam, Arbon & Krap (back of half-title: printed by Gebroeders Giunta d’Albani, The Hague), 1822. 8°. With 2 folding engraved maps: (1) Nieuwe kaart der rivier van Palembang, tusschen het punt, waar zij den 27 Junij 1821 door tien kanoneerbooten enz. afgesloten was ... (26 × 33.5 cm including the engraved text above

and below the map); and (2) Nieuwe kaart der rivier van Palembang, tusschen haren uitloop in zee en het eiland Salanama (22 × 30 cm including text). Half calf, black spine label, marbled sides. € 1850

A lively report, including an overview of the historical circumstances (1810–1821) of events that took place only a year earlier around Palembang, a town in the southeast part of the island of Sumatra (North of the Lampongs (Lampung)). It includes an extensive description of Palembang and the island Bangka.

The Dutch Governor-General Baron Govert van der Capellen decided in 1818 to reconquer Sumatra beginning with Palembang (and the tin mines on Banka and Biliton of course). The first expedition, in 1819, failed, but in May 1821 the second, led by the well-known military commander in the East Indies General De Kock, had more success. The Sultan was banished and his son became the local ruler, receiving the Sultanate in fee from the Dutch Government.



These important events are the subject of the present anonymous treatise, in fact written by Gerbrand Bruining (1764–1835), a patriotic vicar in Nieuwkoop and Zevenhoven and from 1811 librarian of the Biblioteka Thysiana in Leiden. He must have worked at an incredible speed for the present book, printed in 1822, includes letters and reports from July 1821, including a letter by the Governor-General Van der Capellen to General De Kock on 10 July 1821. Astonishing, since it took more than half a year for news from the East Indies to reach the Netherlands! The events Bruining reports are also very important: at last some bits of good news from the distant colonies in the East Indies, something to be proud of after a long period of only depressing and even alarming reports and messages.

Library bookplate of 'Doctrina & Amicitia', the well-known Patriotic (anti-Orangist) (reading society) in Amsterdam, on the front paste-down. Binding slightly rubbed, only some minor foxing and some brown stains in the corners, neither affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

viii, 188 pp. *P.H. van der Kemp, "Palembang en Banka in 1816–1820", in: Bijdragen tot de taal-, land – en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, 51 (1900), pp. 333–764; M.O. Woelders, Het sultanaat Palembang, 1811–1825 (1975); P. Hagen, Koloniale oorlogen in Indonesië (2018), pp. 278–285.* More on our website

*“First Australian treatise on bankruptcy” (Sweet & Maxwell):
presentation copy by the author*

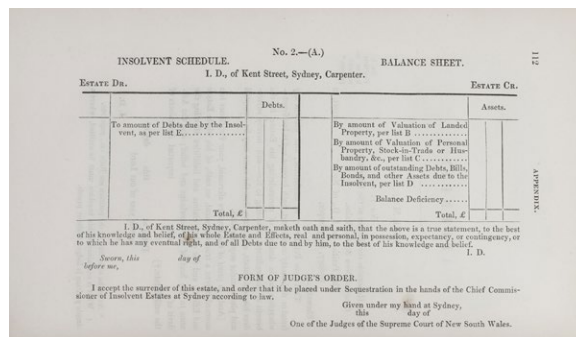
48. BURTON, William Westbrooke. The insolvent law of New South Wales, with practical directions and forms.

Sydney, W.F. Moffitt, 1842. 8°. Contemporary straight grained red sheepskin (w. MOFFITT, Sydney). € 6500

Rare first and only edition of the first Australian treatise on bankruptcy. While in Australia, Burton attempted to ameliorate the harsh treatment of convicts at Norfolk Island, where he was sent in 1834 “to try some convicts who had mutinied”. Many were sentenced to death, but as no clergy were on the island, Burton reprieved them until their cases could go before the executive council. He endeavoured also with some success to improve the miserable condition of the convicts.

Pencil note on recto first fly-leaf; spine rubbed. Fine copy presented by the author to R.C. Burton, dated 1842.

viii, 202 pp. *Ferguson 3372; Sweet & Maxwell VI, p. 11.* More on our website



Rare collected works of Portugal's greatest poet

49. CAMÕES, Luis de & João Franco BARRETO. Obras de Luis de Camoës principe des poetas Portugueses. Com os argumentos do Lecenceado João Franco Barreto & por elle emédadas em esta nova impressaõ, que comprehende todas as obras, que deste insigne autor se achãraõ impressas, & manuscritas, com o index dos nomes proprios. Offerecidas a D. Francisco de Sovsa capitão da guarda do Principe N.S.

Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1666–1669. 8°. With 8 woodcut tailpieces. Later mottled calf, red spine labels, red edges. € 9500

Rare edition of the collected works of Luis de Camões, including *Os Lusíadas* and three *Rimas*. In the same year, Antonio Craesbeeck published another edition with the same title but with less content and with a different frontispiece. This collection of works is made up of separate publications.

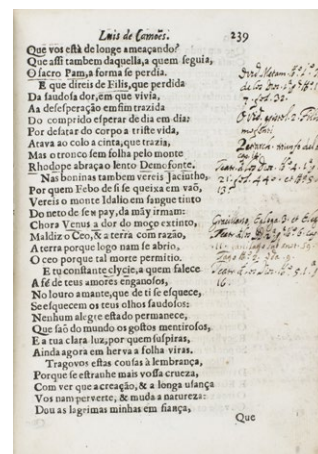
Os Lusíadas is the great epic poem of Portuguese exploration, in the original Portuguese, a monument of Portuguese literature that gave a Homeric aura to Renaissance voyages of discovery and colonial conquests, here together with the other works of Camões. Camões's work was first published in Portuguese at Lisbon in 1572.

In the early 1530s the great Portuguese historian, João de Barros, most famous for his *Decadas de Asia*, had called for an epic poem of Portuguese exploration and discovery. Luis de Camões (1524–1580) answered that call four decades later. Camões was educated in a monastic school in Coimbra, and produced poetry and plays at an early age. In his early twenties he was banished from Lisbon after producing a play considered disparaging to the royal family.

The Lusíads gives a fine description not only of Portuguese exploits in the East, but also of the flora and fauna of Asia and India, the ethnographic details of the peoples there, and the geography of the region, informed by Camões's own experiences as well as his familiarity with Ptolemy and Barros.

With the bookplate of "Aulo-Gélio", 1961, with a view of Lisbon. First few pages slightly worn with some repairs. Stained throughout. Some contemporary annotations in ink in the margins.

376, 368, 208, 108, [22], [2 blank]. Lacks the individual title-pages. *Bibliotheca Lusitana* p. 62; *Inocência*, vol. 14, p. 78; *José de Canto*, 37. ➤ More on our website

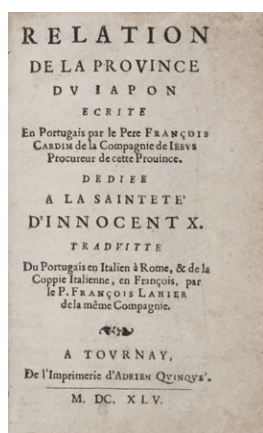


Two accounts of the Far East and the Malabar region in India

50. CARDIM, Antonio Francesco. Relation de la province du Japon.

Including: BARRETTO, Francesco. Relation des missions de la province de Malabar, de la comp: de Jesus.

Tournay, Adrien Quinqué, 1645. Small 8° (14.5 × 9 cm). Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, later endpapers. € 12 500



Rare first edition of the French translation of an important Jesuit account of the Far East by Antonio Francesco Cardim and an important account of the Malabar region in India by Francesco Barretto. Originally published in Italian, also in 1645, they here published together, translated by François Lahier.

Although the title of Cardim's work might suggest it discusses only Japan, it is especially important for its extensive accounts of Thailand and Vietnam, among the earliest we have, and also describes St. Paul's College in Macau, China, the first Western University in the Far East, where Cardim served as rector from 1632 to 1636. It covers the history, religions (notably Buddhism) and customs of the regions.

Barretto's account of Malabar "begins with a brief but informative discussion of conditions in Malabar, followed by a review of affairs in the missions to the St. Thomas Christians and to Cochin, Ceylon, Jaffna, Madura, Mannar, the Coromandel coast, and Bengal" (Lach & Van Kley).

With some mostly minor and marginal water stains in the last quires, more serious in the last few leaves, leading to some damage and an old restoration in the last leaf with no loss of text. Binding a bit soiled and slightly wrinkled. Still a good copy of a rare work on the Far East and India.

[10], 308 pp. *Alt-Japan-Katalog* 278 (1 copy); *Cordier, Japonica*, col. 360; *WorldCat* (5 copies); cf. *Lach & Van Kley III*, pp. 379–380. ➤ More on our website

Extremely rare satirical dwarves, with all 78 plates

51. [CARICATURES—DWARVES]. De Waereld vol Gekken Nesten anders genaamd Het Dwergen Tooneel of geschakelde samenspraak van des zelfs personagien. = Le Monde Plein de Fols, ou Le Theatre des Nains enrichi, d'un discours chêné de leurs personages.

Amsterdam, Wilhelm Engelbert Koning, 1720 (= ca. 1720–30). 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Two engraved contents leaves (for parts 1 and 2; the title appearing at the head of the contents for part 1; the contents described in verse (2 lines for each plate)), 76 engraved caricature plates (16 × 10.5 cm, 58 with 1 figure and 18 with 2 figures). French red goatskin morocco (ca. 1860), gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled end-papers, headbands in green, white and brown, green ribbon marker, marbled and gilt edges (C. HARDY). € 14 500

An extremely rare and marvellous series of satirical dwarf caricatures, in its most complete edition. This famous satirical “Theatre of Dwarves,” is a wholly engraved book of caricatures of a wide variety of types of men and women: nobelman, intellectual, official, alchemist, doctor, soldier, pilgrim, milkmaid, etc., all depicted as grotesque dwarves. Dutchmen, Spaniards, Turks, blacks and jews all feel the barbs of the artist’s pen and engraver’s burin.

The present quarto issue seems to be even rarer than the folio issue, which has decorative frames (printed from separate plates) around each print.

At least most of the four Amsterdam editions were published in two issues, one in folio with decorative borders and one in 4to (or possibly sometimes even 8vo) without borders. Muller first knew only parts 1 to 3 (3695b), but later acquired a copy (in the 4to issue) with all 4 parts and described its part 4 in his supplement (3695d).

The four parts were no doubt printed together, probably in the 1720s. We have seen a copy of the folio issue with all four parts on this same paper, so the two issues were no doubt published simultaneously.

In very good condition. Binding with some wear along the hinges and corners; minor tears repaired, only 1 slightly affecting the image and another slightly affecting a corner of the border.

24, A–E; 25–50, A–C; (12); 6, (2) engraved leaves. *Atlas van Stolk* 3535; *Cohen*, cols. 722–3 note (following *Brunet & Graesse*); *Muller, Historieplaten* 3695d; *Sander, Illus. Franz. Bücher* 1377; *Picarta* (1 copy with all 4 parts); *STCN* (same copy). ➤ More on our website



First Dutch edition of an account of one of the best-known shipwrecks of the 18th century

52. CARTER, George. De belangryke geschiedenis van het verongelukken op de Kaffers kust, van het Engelsch Oost-Indisch schip De Grosvenor, ...

Amsterdam, Johannes Allard, 1801. 8°. With 1 folding lithographed plate (16.5 × 18.5 cm) of the rescue of the passengers. Half calf, marbled sides, gold-tooled spine with black label. € 1750

First edition of the Dutch translation of A narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor, East Indiaman, wrecked upon the coast of Caffraria ... (London, J. Murray & W. Lane, 1791). The Grosvenor, a three-masted East Indiaman, carrying a crew of 132 plus 18 passengers (12 adults and 6 children), and a cargo valued at £75,000, had left Madras in March 1782 under the command of Captain John Coxon, on her return voyage to England when she was wrecked on 4 August 1782 on the Pondoland coast of South Africa, north of the mouth of the Umzimvubu River. The portrait painter George Carter (1737–1794), who wrote the present account, met one of the survivors, J. Hynes, and based his story on what Hynes told him as an eyewitness.

With the library label of Doctrina & Amicitia, Amsterdam, a reading society established in 1788 by the Patriotic (anti-Orangist) party, after the failure of their 1787 revolution. Some marginal foxing, including the plate, which also has a small tear. Otherwise in good condition.

viii, 158 pp. *Huntress, Checklist* 113C, cf. 95C. ➤ More on our website



First Spanish edition of an essential primary source for Portuguese India

53. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de. Historia del descubrimiento y conquista dela India por los Portugueses, ... traduzida nuevamente en Romance Castellano.

Antwerp, Martinus Nutius I, 1554. 8° (16 × 11 cm). With Nutius's storks device. Set in roman and italic types. Contemporary (Antwerp?) calf, blind-tooled boards, showing a frame made from a vine, leaf and flower roll edged with triple fillets. € 25 000

First edition in Spanish of an essential source for any study of Portuguese India, first published in Portuguese at Coimbra in 1551, here including the author's prologue and the publisher's dedication to the Spanish historian Luis de Ávila y Zuniga (ca. 1490-ca. 1560) in Rome. It is the first of eight "books", often published as separate volumes, on the history of Portuguese voyages of discovery and military conquests in India.

It was written by Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500–1559), born in Santarém, north of Lisbon. As a young man he accompanied his father, a judge at Goa, to India and probably the Moluccas, living there from 1528 to 1538. During that decade he collected information about Portugal's exploration and conquests in India, from both documentary and oral sources and from events and circumstances he witnessed himself. In that way he amassed an extraordinary knowledge on the subject, much of it not available in any other source. On his return to Portugal he took a minor administrative post at the University of Coimbra and began writing his monumental history. The present first book covers the history to 1505. Its first edition, in Portuguese, is extremely rare, supposedly because it caused great offense to King João III and other prominent figures in Portugal. As a result, Castanheda had to rewrite it and most sets of the eight books in Portuguese include his revised 1554 edition of book I. The present first Spanish edition follows the 1551 edition, so that it gives us the author's uncensored views that were suppressed in most editions.

With the margins of the first 3 leaves somewhat browned by the turn-ins, a small tear in the gutter fold at the head of the title-page, a small marginal tear repaired in 1 leaf and occasional very minor foxing, but still in very good condition and including the final blank leaf. The binding has some worm damage at the head and foot of the spine, partly restored, a few smaller superficial defects on the boards, and slightly worn hinges, but most of the tooling remains clear.

"220" [= 225], [6], [1 blank] ll. *Alden & Landis* 554/39; *Borba de Moraes*, p. 166; *Howgego* C67; *Palau* 140958; *Porbase* 363542 (= 411694); *Salva* 3351; *USTC* 440158; for the author and text: *Lach & Van Kley* I, pp. 187–190 and *passim*. ➤ More on our website



60 lovely illustrated poisonous plants and fungi

54. [CASTELLIZ, Anton August and others]. Naturgeschichte der Giftpflanzen, die in der oesterreichischen Pharmakopie officinäl sind. Mit einem Anhang von den noch über dieß in den andern deutschen Officinen vorgeschriebenen oder sonst vorzüglich kennenswürdigen Giftpflanzen und Giftschwämmen. Für Ärzte, Arzneybereiter und zur Vermeidung des schädlichen Vergreifens im allgemeinen Leben.

Vienna, Reilly, 1807. 8°. With 60 hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary paste-paper boards. € 1500

Rare first and only edition of a description of 60 poisonous plants and fungi found in the Austrian pharmacopoeia, each illustrated with a lovely hand-coloured engraving. It gives extensive descriptions (ranging from 1 to 11 pages), including comparisons with similar looking plants. Plants included are the Opium poppy, belladonna, curcuma, Garcinia gummi-gutta tree, etc. and several species of mushrooms such as the fly agaric.

In the preface the "Gesellschaft" who published the work, lists the names of the people who helped them compose the volume: Joseph Franz and Nikolaus Joseph von Jacquin, Leopold Trattinnick, Franz Bredemeyer, Ignaz Joseph Pessina, but most of all Anton August Castelliz.

A very good copy, with only a few spots to the title-page and one plate printed on paper with a slightly blueish hue.

211, [1 blank], [9], [3 blank] pp. *Plesch*, p. 346 ("livre peu common qui semble avoir été negligé par les bibliographes"); *Volbracht* 722 (*Plesch* copy); *WorldCat* (8 copies). ➤ More on our website



*Most important 19th-century scientific expedition to South America,
with nearly 500 plates, mostly hand-coloured*

55. CASTELNAU, Francis de (botanical volumes by Hugh Algernon WEDDELL). Expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud, de Rio de Janeiro a Lima, et de Lima au Para; exécutée par ordre du gouvernement Français pendant les années 1843 a 1847.

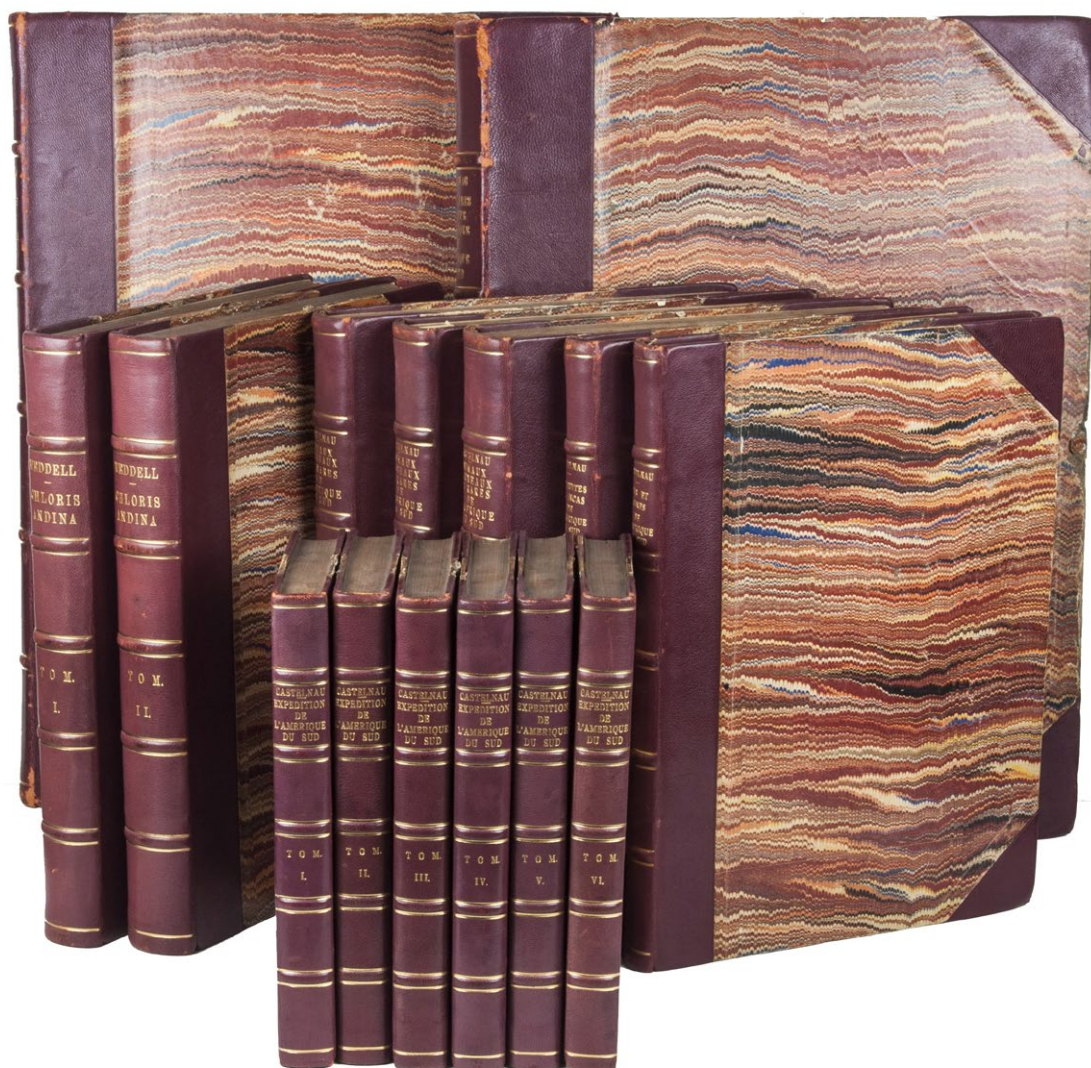
Paris, P. Bertrand, 1850–1859. 7 parts in 15 volumes. 8° (6 vols.), 4° (7 vols.), 2° (2 vols.). With 493 lithographed and tinted lithographed plates and maps, including 401 partly or completely hand-coloured. Later rust-red half morocco. € 135 000

First edition, beautifully illustrated, of the reports of the most important scientific expedition to South America in the 19th century, led by the French naturalist Francis de Castelnau (1810–1880). The scientific results of this expedition are of considerable importance. Besides the zoological, botanical, mineralogical and ethnographical collections he brought to Europe, Castelnau provided a wealth of information with the astronomical, barometrical, hydrographical and hydraulic observations and determinations he made. The beautifully coloured plates make it a desired work for bibliophiles as well.

During their travels Castelnau and his men gathered an enormous amount of information through meteorological, magnetic, botanical and zoological observations. They lost a great deal of their work when Indians killed one of the expedition members and destroyed most of his records of the astronomical and barometrical observations. Fortunately his minutes were saved and with considerable effort the reports of the expedition were completed. The expedition ended when Castelnau returned to France in 1848.

Fine, complete set. The binding with occasional small chips or minor abrasions, but still very good.

With 493 lithographed and tinted lithographed plates and maps, including 401 partly or completely hand-coloured. *Borba de Moraes*, pp. 167–168; *Howeigo*, 1800–1850, C14; *Nissen*, ZBI 88–89; *Sabin* 11411. ➤ More on our website





Champin lith. P. Bertrand, Éditeur rue S'André des Arcs 53. Imp. Lemerrier, Paris

VASE OBSERVÉ AU MUSÉE DE LA PAZ
(Bolivie).



Werner lith. P. Bertrand, éditeur. Lith. Gény-Gros, Paris

1 BRACHYURE CHAUVÉ *Brachyurus calvus*. Is. Geoff.
2. BRACHYURE RUBICOND. *Brachyurus rubicundus*. Is. Geoff. et Desv.



Champin d'après Poche, del. P. Bertrand, Éditeur, rue S'André des Arcs, 53. Imp. Lemerrier, Paris

GUERRIER CARAJA
Rio Arafouy (Brésil)



Champin lith. P. Bertrand, Éditeur, rue S'André des Arcs, 53. Imp. Lemerrier, Paris

FORÊTS DE YAGUAS
Haut Amazone (Pérou)

Pioneering book of about 300 medicinal recipes in Spanish

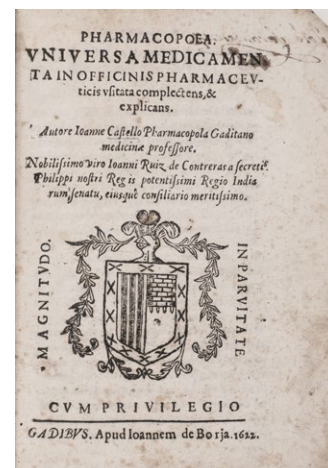
56. CASTILLO, Juan del. Pharmacopoea universa medicamenta in officinis pharmaceuticis usitata complectens, & explicans.

Cádiz, Juan de Borja, 1622. 4°. With a helmed, crested and mantled woodcut Contreras coat of arms of the dedicatee on the title-page (dexter argent paly of 3 azure, sinister an inverted tower, the whole with a bordure containing 12 x's) repeated at the end of liber 1, woodcut device at the end of the text. Tree-pattern tanned sheepskin (ca. 1830), and the owner's initials J.S. (for José Saranderes) in the 5th. € 15 000

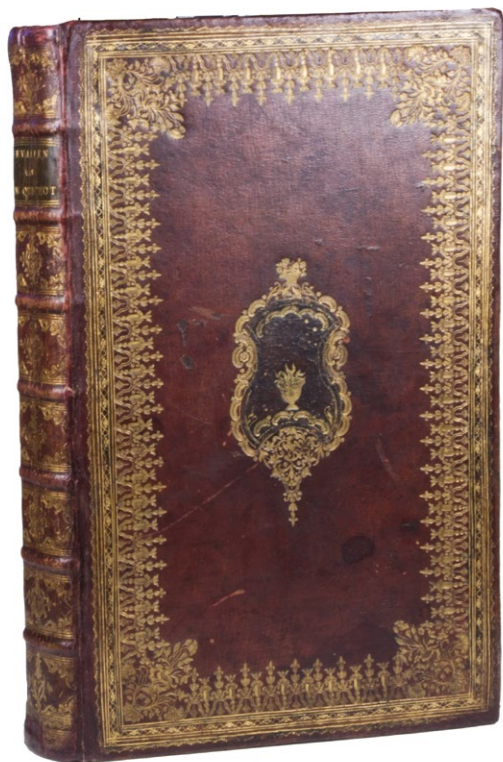
Rare first and only early edition, with the text in Spanish but the lists of ingredients in Latin, of by far the most extensive and most detailed early medicinal recipe book in Spanish, with recipes for about 300 medicines arranged in 9 sections for internal medicines followed by 3 sections for external medicines. Each recipe begins with a list of ingredients followed by instructions for the preparation of the medicine and information about its uses and dosage under various circumstances. Liber I, section v is devoted to opium. The book closes with an appendix on weights and measures and an extensive index. Its only real predecessor, Luis de Oviedo's 1581 *Methodo de la coleccion, y reposicion de las medicinas*, offers only 49 recipes and gives no clear lists of ingredients.

With an owner's inscription of the Madrid pharmacologist José Saranderes, author of a 1837 manuscript on the preparation of opium, on the back of the title-page and his initials J.S. gold-tooled at the foot of the spine. Slightly browned with some foxing, spots and stains, a hole affecting a couple words in Y2 and restored corners in 7 other leaves without loss of text, but still generally in good condition. Binding slightly rubbed but otherwise good.

[7], "335" [= 332], [6] ll. *Bibliographia medica Hispanica*, vol. 2, 140 (p. 63); R.R. Guerrero, *Diccionario... autores farmacéuticos*, vol. 1 (1958), pp. 632–633; A. Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina Española*, vol. 5 (1846), p. 50; Krivatsy 2260 (lacking title-page & 1 text leaf); Palau 47896 & 48131; USTC 5021897; Wellcome I, 1355. ➔ More on our website



Very rare hand-coloured large-paper copy of an important 18th century Don Quixote edition with 31 large illustration plates, in a spectacular Van Damme binding



57. CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de (Jacob Campo WEYERMAN translator; Antoine COYPEL illustrator).

De voornaamste gevallen van den wonderlyken Don Quichot, door den beroemden Picart den Romein ... in XXXI kunstplaten, na de uitmuntende schilderyen van Coypel in't koper gebragt ...

The Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1746. Grand 2° (42 × 27 cm). With a title vignette, title in red and black and 31 plates. Also with large woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in ornamental woodcut frame on each page. In very firm Van Damme bindery dark red morocco with exceptional gold-tooled decorations and gilt edges. With a gold-tooled and black painted emblem on both covers depicting a vase under a starry sky. With protective tissue guards covering the plates. € 48 500

First and only edition of a "free and joyous" Dutch translation of Cervantes' Don Quixote by Jacob Campo Weyerman (1677–1747), one of the foremost Dutch authors of the Enlightenment, who was known for his merry style. He added to this edition a Dutch translation of the biography of Cervantes by Gregorio Mayans (1737) and explanatory texts to the plates. The book is illustrated with 31 beautiful full-page Rococo-style hand-coloured plates engraved by Dutch artists Bernard Picart (12), Jacob van der Schley (13),

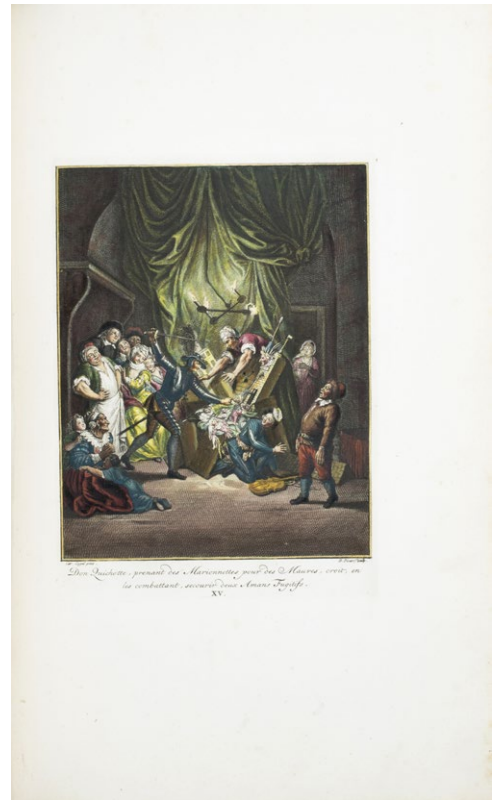
Pierre Tanjé (5) and Simon Fokke (1) after paintings by French artists Antoine Coypel (25), Charles-Nicolas Cochin (2), Pierre-Charles Trémolières (2), François Boucher (1), Jacques-Philippe le Bas (1). The impressions are crisp and the hand-colouring is bright and of the highest level, with subtle gradient, in a gilt frame. Antoine Coypel (1694–1752), responsible for the designs of most illustrations, was one of the most important French history painters of the early 18th century. His Don Quixote paintings are highlights in his oeuvre and are now dispersed over several museum collections.

Publisher De Hondt produced this edition in several sizes: 4to, folio and “grand-paper”, the latter being the present copy (42 × 27 cm). This extra large size copy has wide margins and is indeed very rare, standard folio editions (35 cm) are present in several libraries but we did not trace the grand folio anywhere in a library. Moreover, the present copy has hand-coloured plates, which is even rarer.

The Van Damme bindery was the “most important Amsterdam workshop of the 18th century” (Storm van Leeuwen), of which only 89 bindings are known today. The bindery is praised for the “high quality of its work”. There is uncertainty about the starting date of the workshop, the earliest dated binding is from 1747. The present publication is from 1746, being the earliest known printed text in a non-dedicated Van Damme binding, thus making this possibly the earliest known Van Damme binding.

In very good condition, only a few small spots in the lower margin of the title-page and the paper of 2 quires naturally slightly browned. Corners, head and tail reinforced. the covers are very slightly rubbed but retain their impressiveness.

[2], xxvi, 420 pp. *Arents, Cervantes in het Nederlands* 27; *Cohen & De Ricci* 216: “superbes illustrations; livre tres recherché”; *Van Gorp*, pp. 161–162; *Mededelingen van de Stichting Jacob Campo Weyerman* 18 (1995), *passim*; *Rius* I, 806; *STCN* (5 copies); *Marleen de Vries, Aanzet tot een bibliografie ... van Jacob Campo Weyerman* (1990); for the binding: *Storm van Leeuwen* I, pp. 460–499. ➤ More on our website



Educating young American and Philippine noblemen according to the guidelines of the Spanish King Charles IV

58. [CHARLES IV, King of Spain]. Real cédula por la qual Su Magestad funda un colegio de nobles Americanos en la ciudad de Granada.

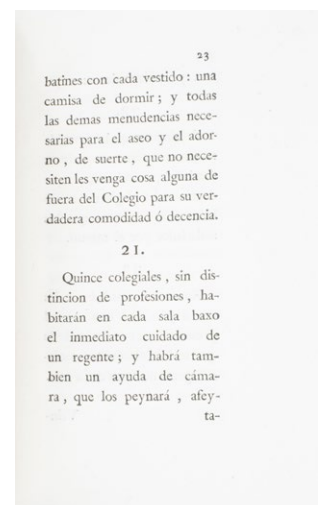
Madrid, printed by the widow of Joaquín Ibarra, 1792. 8°. With a wood-engraved royal coat-of-arms on the title-page. Contemporary straight-grain red morocco. € 6500

Extremely rare first (and only early) edition of a decree of 15 January 1792 by King Charles IV of Spain. It establishes a college in Granada for educating American and Philippine youth of noble birth.

The decree specifies a broad curriculum of political, military, ecclesiastical and legal subjects, with the intent to educate the students for royal service. Besides these theoretical topics, the students would also learn equitation (horsemanship), dancing, fencing and other arts appropriate to their social status. The decree also describes admissions procedures, guidelines for the curriculum and administration, qualifications for the staff and rules of conduct extensively and precisely. Students, for example, are not allowed to use slaves or personal servants, and twenty scholarship students are to be exempted from all fees (one or two each from specified provinces in the Americas and the Philippines), while other students have to pay fees on a sliding scale. The decree gives a glimpse of the regimen and habits, but also the education, in a royal school for noble young boys. A facsimile was published in 1968.

In very good condition.

[2], 50 pp. *Palau* 250290; *WorldCat* (1 copy); not in *JCB*; *Sabin*. ➤ More on our website



*A printer from Kampen abroad,
printing a rare translation of Chrysostomus 'issued' by Desiderius Erasmus*

61. CHRYSOSTOMUS, Joannes (Polydorus VERGILIUS, transl.). Comparatio regii potentatus & diuitiarum, ac praestantiae, ad monachum in uerissima Christi philosophia acquiescentem.

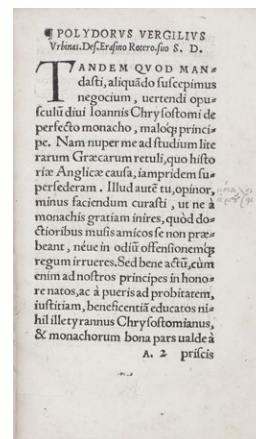
Paris, apud Collegium Sorbonae (colophon: Gerardus Morrhius), 1530. 8°. Printer's device (Renouard, 818) on last page. 19th century half calf, marbled sides, gold-tooled double filées on the boards, gilt-lettered title on spine. € 4500

Rare first edition of Polydorus Vergilius's Latin translation of this treatise of the Greek church-father Ioannes Chrysostomus (345–407), a popular 'Fürstenspiegel' on the perfect monk and the bad king, with the Greek text added. Polydorus Vergilius (ca. 1470–1555), an Italian diplomat and historian, dedicated his work (London, 1528) to Erasmus, as the letter after the title dated 1528 shows, and this book was also found in Erasmus' correspondence, however in later years Polydorus accused Erasmus of plagiarizing his *Proverbiorum libellus* in the *Adagia*.

A letter by Polydorus Vergilius to Erasmus, dating 3 August 1528, shows that Erasmus asked Polydorus Vergilius in another letter (dating 19 August 1526) to translate Chrysostomus' *Comparatio regii*. Thanks to this letter by Polydorus, we can get a glimpse why Erasmus didn't translate the text by himself: Erasmus was afraid, because of the contents of this work, that he would bring down the rage of kings upon him. Polydorus didn't fear the response of the kings, because the tyrant Chrysostomus wrote upon didn't even resemble the adequate, fair and charitable kings of his own time. Because of Erasmus' status he accepted to translate this work, however he complains that it was particularly hard to translate the text and it does not honour to him. He finished the translation in 1528, but it was not published until 1530.

The present work is printed by Gerardus Morrhius (Gerrit Morre), member of a well known family in the Overijssel-town Kampen, who after his studies, ca. 1530, established a scholarly publishing house of high standards settled in Paris. He flourished there as one of the most celebrated Parisian Greek printers, shown by the ardour, diligence and mainly the accuracy of Morrhius when printing at least 11 books a year and still having a reputation of faithfulness and correctness. In 1537 he returned home. With the book plate of the Broxbourne Library, some notices on the recto and verso of the second endpaper and 2 owner's inscription on the title-page: 'Collegii Cadomensis Soc Jesu' [Caen] and 'M.D. prez Savigny'. Binding slightly rubbed, but still in very good condition.

[40] pp. *Adams 1544; A Dictionary of Printers and Printing (1839), p. 255; Atkinson, Inventing inventors in renaissance Europe: Polydore Vergil's De inventibus rerum (2007), p. 89; De correspondentie van Desiderius Erasmus, deel 14, brieven 1926–2081 (2016), p. 201; Kamper Almanak 1959/60; G.H.A. Krans, Kamper boekdrukkers in de 16e eeuw, p.186; Vijf eeuwen boekdrukkers en uitgevers in Kampen (1991), p. 8; Maittaire, Ann. Typogr. (1772); Van Gulik, Erasmus and his books (2018), p. 484; Worldcat (3 copies).* ➔ More on our website



Very rare and little known collection of Italian Renaissance merchant voyages to India



62. CIGNANO, Ludovico. Queta solitudine di varii ragionamenti, discorsi, et concetti, ove si narra quattro navigationi ...

Bologna, Alessandro Benacci, 1587 Small 4° (21 × 15 cm). With the woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Giovanni Luigi Scappi. Goatskin morocco (ca. 1870/80?), richly gold-tooled spine and turn-ins, signed in foot of front turn-in by the Paris bookbinders "DARLAUD FRÈRES". € 45 000

First and only edition of a fascinating combination of Italian Renaissance travel account, literature and philosophy. The publication is rare and hardly appears in the literature, so it is little known and provides a wealth of curious information. Real and imaginary stories of mercantile voyages to the East are combined with philosophical reflections on travel, in an endeavour to lift travel to a higher philosophical level. There are seven numbered chapters (each called a "spatio"). The fourth chapter lays out an extensive trade route from Italy to India that runs through the Arabian Peninsula, resembling the famous Silk Route. It names many Arabian locations including Aleppo, Mecca, Hormuz and Basra. The final destinations are the cities of Magalore and Canonore (Kannur) on the Indian west coast, which are reached via

Cambaia (Khambhat). Another chapter tells the story of a mercantile voyage by ship to China, with a stopover in India. The traveller describes a stay of several days in Calicut (Kozhikode), where they acquired a certain liqueur from a tree that was “molto buono, & eccellente”. Some of the other destinations, as well as the names of some of the people and ships, seem to be allegorical (many of the ship names, like Castor and Pollux, could well be real, but we have found none that seems relevant to the present accounts). The preliminaries include the author’s dedication and dedicatory poem to Giovanni Luigi Scappi, a professor of law at the University of Bologna (Mazzetti, *Repertorio di tutti i professori ... Università ...* Bologna, 1848, no. 2831), a laudatory verse by Nicolo Campani, a note to the reader and the curious 4-page “Lettera la quale scrive il cavaliere erante”, in which a knight errant muses about the nature of travel. Some chapters take the form of letters written by the knight errant. Little is known about the author, though he was probably Bolognese, like the dedicatee. Other members of the Scappi family around this time included patrons of the arts and a famous cook. With an early owner’s inscription on the title-page (“Cesar de Ego Villa Bononiensis”) and a modern bookseller’s ticket on the paste-down, with an earlier owner’s(?) label removed. Washed by the nineteenth-century binder but book and binding in very good condition. A charmingly bound copy of a rare and curious work on the Near and Far East.

166 pp. *BMC STC Italian*, p. 184; *Edit 16/ICCU 14145* (5 copies); *USTC 822630* (9 copies); not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Howgego* (neither real nor “invented and apocryphal”); *Mortimer*. ➤ More on our website

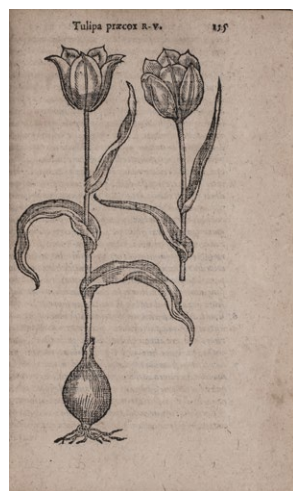
*“The first serious flora of Austria-Hungary
and the only one with illustrations for nearly 200 years”,
from the library of Cardinal Richelieu*

63. CLUSIUS, Carolus. *Rariorum aliquot stirpium, per Pannoniam, Austriam & vicinas quasdam provincias observatarum historia, quatuor libris expressa.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1583. With 356 woodcuts plates of plants, a woodcut printer’s vignette on title-page of the first work and a larger printer’s device on the title-page of the second work.

With: (2) **CLUSIUS, Carolus.** *Stirpium nomenclator Pannonicus.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1584. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Slightly later calf with gold tooled coat of arms of Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke of Richelieu on spine and boards. € 9500



First edition, first issue of “the first serious flora of Austria-Hungary and the only one with illustrations for nearly 200 years” (*Stiftung für Botanik*), and it “is still consulted for its descriptions of Alpine plants” (DSB). Charles de L’Écluse (1526–1609), known by his Latinized name Clusius, was educated as a lawyer. He used his knowledge of Latin to translate or adapt works of contemporary scholars such as Rondelet, Belon and Dodonaeus, into Latin, often making additions. He went to Vienna in 1574 and began working on the present treatise in 1579, completing his work in 1582 (see date preface). Plantin finished the printing of 800 copies in 1583 and produced another issue with a different appendix afterwards. The woodcuts were made by Gerard van Kampen after designs by Clusius and Peter van der Borcht.

The second work, *Stirpium nomenclator Pannonicus*, is an alphabetical list with Latin botanical names, followed by their Hungarian translation. Voet (1009) writes that it is often viewed as an appendix to the *Rariorum aliquot Stirpium, per Pannoniam*, but that, strictly speaking, it is a separate work.

Clusius is considered the best of all botanical writers of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. His descriptions were especially valuable for their fullness of detail and their attention to the structure of flowers (Hunt).

From the library of the famous Cardinal Richelieu (1585–1642), indicated by his coat of arms on the boards. Furthermore with the engraved bookplate of Johannes Hus on the upper pastedown, exlibris in ink on the upper paste-down and top of title page.

Slightly worn, bottom right corner restored. One hinge partly broken. Paper slightly foxed and browned, the second volume more than the first. A good copy.

[16], 766; [15], [1 blank] pp. *Hunt 144* (first issue); *Nissen BBI 371*; *Stafleu & Cowan 1148*; *Stiftung für Botanik 135*; *Voet 1007* (first work); 1009 (second work); for the author: *DSB VIII*, pp. 120–121; *Hunger, Claude de l’Écluse I*, p. 254–64 and II, p. 282–287. ➤ More on our website

Letters (including an annual report) on Jesuit missions in Japan and China 1588–1590

64. [COELHO, Gaspar? and others]. Lettere del Giapone, et della Cina de gl'anni M.D.LXXXIX & M.D.XC. Scritte al R.P. Generale della Compagnia di Gesu.

Rome, [Giacomo Tornieri for?] Luigi Zannetti, 1591. 8°. 17th-century limp vellum.

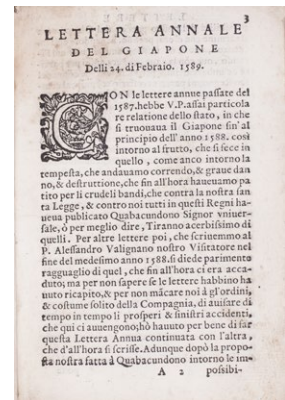
€ 14 500

First edition of one long and eight short letters written from 1588 to 1590 by Jesuit missionaries in Japan, reporting on the extremely confusing political and religious situation there and elsewhere in Asia. Six of the letters primarily concern Japan, two China and one the East Indies. The kampaku (imperial regent) Toyotomi Hideyoshi (ca. 1536–1598), the de facto ruler of Japan, officially banished Christianity from Japan in 1587, but active persecutions were just beginning in the first few years and the anti-Christian legislation was not yet generally enforced, giving the Jesuits a fairly free hand to continue their activities. The present reports were written from Arima (Kobe), Omura, Firando/Hirado and Goto (Nagasaki), Amakusa (Kumamoto), Bungo/Hoshu (Kyushu), Meaco/Kyoto, and Yamaguchi.

The Portuguese Jesuit missionary Gaspar Coelho (1531–1590) wrote the longest and one of the shorter letters. Though one of the most astute observers of political activities in Japan, he proved naïve in his interpretation of them. Other writers and sources cited for information include Luis Fróis, Antonio d'Almeida, Duarte de Sande, Egidio della Matta and Franciscus Pires.

With a few repairs in the gutter margin, minor foxing and occasional, mostly marginal, stains, but otherwise in good condition. The sewing is somewhat loose, the vellum slightly wrinkled and stained, with a few small worm holes.

"114" [= 214] pp. *Alt-Japan Kat.* 815; *Cordier, Japonica*, cols. 115–116; *USTC* 832503; for background: *C.R. Boxer, Christian Century in Japan (1951)*; *Lach & Van Kley, Asia I*, p. 305 & *passim*. ➤ More on our website



Idealization of African people to celebrate the first European abolition of slavery

65. COLIBERT, Nicolas after Louis FRERET. Habitation des negres. ... Le culte des negres. ... Le mariage des negres. ... Arrivee des Europeens en Afrique.

Paris, Depeuille, [1795]. Oblong 1° (full-sheet leaves) (41 × 49.5 cm). Hand coloured etched and aquatint print series, each print with a caption in script lettering and text in 2 columns. € 3950

Complete set of 4 prints by Nicolas Colibert (1750–ca. 1806), each with its own caption, after the marine painter Louis Barthélémy Fréret (1755–1831), depicting a fantastic romanticized idea of native life in Africa. The African people appear completely at one with nature, enjoying life, living barefoot, smiling, in perfect condition and well fed. The print series celebrates the French Revolutionary National Convention's abolition of slavery in France under Robespierre on 4 February 1794, the first in Europe, hence the unusual idealized depiction of black Africans, while contemporary and earlier depictions portray them as lesser humans. The four prints depict African religion, the merry greeting of the first Europeans in Africa, an African marriage and an African village. The accompanying text further praises the idyllic nature of each scene. The motives for the abolition were not entirely altruistic: the decree helped the French convince rebellious slaves to support their fight against the English and Spanish for control of the colonies in the West Indies. Emperor Napoleon I reinstated slavery in 1802 and the French government abolished it for good only in 1848, after England but before the United States.

Lower margins of some sheets trimmed affecting the imprint. Margins slightly frayed. Paper browned and slightly stained.

Cybèle T. Gontar, A fashion for abolition: Frédéric Etienne Joseph Feldtrappes Traite des negres (ca. 1825) pp. 10–11; or the artist: Nagler Künstlerlexicon II, p. 41; *Saur XX*, p. 248. ➤ More on our website



*Presentation copy of the rare first edition
of the English translation of the reports of the first democracy in Latin America, in 1823*

66. [COLOMBIA]. State of Colombia, or reports of the secretaries of state of the Republic of Colombia, presented to the first constitutional congress in the year 1823, the thirteenth of the republic. Translated from the official documents.

London, Treuttel and Würtz, Treuttel jun. and Richter (back of the title-page: printed by G. Schulze), June 1824. 4°. With the original presentation letter to Baron Hendrik Fagel pasted on the first flyleaf (dated 15 July 1824). Contemporary or near contemporary red straight-grained, gold-tooled morocco. € 3500

Very rare first edition of the English translation of the five reports by the Colombian Secretaries of State, delivered at the First Constitutional Congress, organized in 1823 – the 13th year after the founding of the State. After the 1810–1819 war of independence of the United Provinces of New Granada (present-day Colombia) against Spain, the new state was founded in 1819 by Simón Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander. Simón Bolívar became the first president of Colombia, including Venezuela, Equador and Panama. The welcome message in the book is by Francisco de Paula Santander (1792–1840), dated Bogota, 18 April 1823 (pp. 3–14).

With the bookplate of Jacob Fagel including the family coat-of-arms, a descendant of Baron Hendrik Fagel, on the front paste-down. Slightly foxed in the first part of the book, otherwise in very good condition.

iv, 200 pp. *Goldsmiths'-Kress 24031; Sabin 14622.* ➤ More on our website



Very rare discourse on the art of drawing and painting with 24 beautifully plates

67. COLOMBINA, Gasparo. Discorso distinto in quatro capitoli; nel primo de quali si discorre. Del disegno, e modi di essercitarsi in esso. Nel secondo. Della pittura, e qual deve esser il buon pittore. Nel terzo. De' modi di colorire, e sue distinzioni. Nel quarto, et ultimo. Con quali lineamenti il disegnatore, e con quali colori il pittore deve spiegare gli affetti principali, si naturali, come accidentali nell'huomo, secondo l'arte della fisionomia.

With: (2) **ESENGREN, Philipp.** Li primi elementi della simmetria, o sia commensuratione del disegno delli corpi humani, & naturali, a giovamento delli studiosi di questa nobil arte.

Padua, Pietro Paulo Tozzi, 1623. 2 works in 1 volume. 2°. With 2 letterpress title-pages, that for part 1 with an engraved printer's device and full imprint, that for part 2 without device or imprint, woodcut head – and tailpieces, woodcut initials and 25 (of 26) numbered etched and engraved plates (lacking plate 18). Later decorated paper wrappers. € 14 500



Very rare first and only edition of a work on drawing and painting by the architect and priest Gasparo Colombina (died 1651), containing 4 theoretical discourses dealing with the practice of drawing, painting, colouring and the expression of emotion through the study of the expressions of the body. Here (as often) accompanied by a series of plates with letterpress title-page by Philipp Esengren, illustrating the various attitudes and expressions of parts of the body and the face, depicting eyes, ears, hands and the faces of children, women and men. The last 3 plates show horses, birds and lions. The two parts appear to have been published together, though also sold separately. Many copies lack some of the plates. Schlosser attributed the whole work to Esegrenio, but the text part is definitely written by Gasparo Colombina. Philipp Esengren (Filippo Esegrenio, 1594–1631) was a rather obscure Flemish painter, engraver, antiquarian and goldsmith active in Venice during the beginning of the 17th century.

Covers worn and discoloured. Some slight soiling and foxing, otherwise a good copy.

[15], [1 blank] pp. 1 leaf + plates. *Cicognara I, 311–312 = cicognara.org 311 & 311B; Schlosser, p. 544; WorldCat (6 copies).* ➤ More on our website

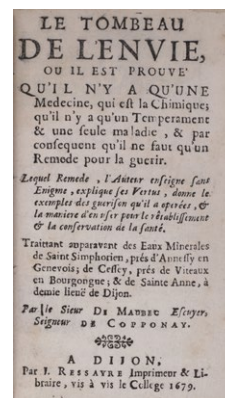
Grimaldy's panacea: a very treatise from the library of Henri Joliet

68. COPPONAY DE GRIMALDY, Denis de MAUBEC, de. Le tombeau de l'envie, ou il est prouvé qu'il n'y a qu'une médecine, qui est la chimique; qu'il n'y a qu'un temperament & une seule maladie, & par consequent qu'il ne faut qu'un remede pour la guerir ... Traittant auparavant des eaux mineirales de Saint-Symphorien, près d'Annessy en Genevois; de Cessey, près de Viteaux en Bourgongne; & de Sainte-Anne, a demie lieuë de Dijon. Dijon, J. Ressayre, 1679. 12°. 19th-century aubergine morocco, gold-tooled spine and board edges, gilt edges. € 6500

Extremely rare treatise on a panacea by Denis de Maubec, de Copponay de Grimaldy (1623?–1717). This curious author was alchemist, personal physician to the king of Sardinia and founder of the l'Académie chimique ducale-royale de Savoie. He is known from a few short treatises from the end of the 17th century and his posthumous work published by Jourdan de Pellerin in 1745. While his name seems to be well known in the past – at least until the 19th century, when he is described as the “fameux charlatan Grimaldi de Copponay” – actual information on the author and his work appears to be scarce.

With the bookplate of the 19th-century French bibliophile Henri Joliet from Dijon, with his monogram CBMH (Claude Bernard Marguerite Henri Joliet) and the motto “Plus penser que dire”, and a manuscript note that he acquired the volume in Lyon in 1843. A faint dampstain at the head throughout and at the foot of the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition.

84 pp. Brunet III, col. 1539; WorldCat (4 copies); cf. Brüning 4477 (collected works); Goldsmith, BMC STC French C1465 (other work); Krivatsy 7581 (other work); Wellcome II, p. 390 (3 other works); the author not in NBG. ➤ More on our website



178 colourful designs for French theatre costumes from ca. 1860, ranging from realistic and contemporary to fantastic and humorous

69. CORNILLIET, Jules and Abel BRUN. [Binding title:] Album costumes de théâtre originaux.

[France, ca. 1860]. Small 2° (32.5 × 27.5 cm). Album with 178 watercolours and gouaches, and 3 prints (2 lithographs and 1 engraving) mounted on 195 leaves numbered in pencil. Including 73 signed by Jules Cornilliet, 66 signed by Abel Brun, 1 signed “Happel” and 1 “Stop” (pseudonym of Louis Morel-Retz), most of the others clearly matching those of Cornilliet and Brun. Near contemporary black half sheepskin. € 25 000



Substantial collection of original 19th-century designs for French theatre costumes. The designs can be roughly divided into the realistic and contemporary designs of Jules Cornilliet and the fantastic and humorous designs by Abel Brun; these include historical, oriental, satirical and allegorical costumes and costumes for specific types of theatre (ballet, drama, operetta). While Cornilliet often uses simple, but colourful and effective designs, Brun's designs are extravagant (like the pompously dressed-up noblemen “Le Prince Kolibrikiki”), absurd (like the doctor “Un Porte-Seringue”, who is carrying an enormous syringe on his side) and monstrous (like the tailed blue and hairy beast “Le Scorpion”). The designs were most likely used for the fabrication of the costumes as they often include notes concerning the fabric and colours. We weren't able to match the costumes to any plays, but further research could be worthwhile. Most of the watercolours and gouaches are by either Jules Cornilliet (1830–1886) or Abel Brun. The latter is solely known from his art, including designs for colourful advertisements from the late 19th and early 20th century. The French painter Cornilliet was a pupil of Ary Scheffer (1795–1858) and Horace Vernet (1789–1863), who made his Salon debut in 1857. Both made more costume designs, surviving in a few similar, less substantial, albums located in the Bibliothèque nationale.

A couple of the drawings with an unidentified owner's (?) stamp. Possibly lacking some plates as 14 numbered pages are left blank, but no traces of removal are found. Some occasional spots and smudges, otherwise in very good condition.

For Cornilliet: Bénézit III, p. 177; Thieme & Becker VII, p. 443; both Cornilliet and Brun not in Colas; Hiler; Lipperheide. ➤ More on our website

Journey around the world with a long stay in India

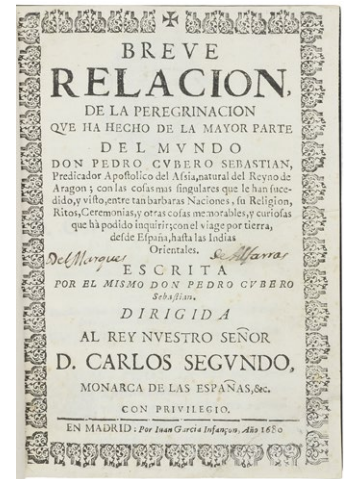
70. CUBERO SEBASTIAN, Pedro. Breve relacion, de la peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons, woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and some woodcut initials and tailpieces. Gold-tooled morocco, by the leading Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–1987), with the arms of the Spanish bibliophile Isidoro Fernandez (1878–1963) stamped in gold on front and back, gilt edges. € 18 000

First edition of an interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–1680) by the Spanish missionary Pedro Cubero Sebastian. After spending time in Italy where he was appointed as a missionary to Asia and the East Indies, Cubero travelled by way of Istanbul and Moscow to Iran, before he finally arrived in India. He describes the Indian west coast and specifically Goa at length, covering many pages and going into great detail, describing a city in decay. His then crossed to the east coast of India, where he stopped in Madras. There he was struck by the religious rituals that he encounters and describes Hindu traditions. After crossing to Malacca he was thrown in into prison by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippines and then crossed the Pacific to Mexico and returned to Europe.

With bookplates on pastedown and contemporary ownerships inscription on title-page of Pere de Ribes-Vallgornera i de Boixadors, Marquès d'Alfarràs, who was enobled by Philip v in 1702. Some occasional foxing and a small restoration, replacing the outer lower corner of the title-page in a subtle facsimile. With very narrow margins, occasionally just shaving the headlines and quire signatures. Otherwise in very good condition.

[20], 360 pp. *Houwegeo*, to 1800, C225; *Lach & Van Kley, Asia in the making of Europe III*, p. 360; *Palau 65756*; *Sabin 17819*; for the author: *FT. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery* (2007), p. 104. ➤ More on our website



Very rare description of the author's own botanical garden in Amsterdam



71. CUNO, Johann Christian, David Sigmund BÜTTNER and Friedrich WAGNER (transl.) Ode über seinen Garten: Nachmahls Besser.

Amsterdam, Jacob Cornelis Schoots van Cappelle, 1750. 8°. With a folding engraved allegorical title-plate, an engraved printer's device on the title-page, an elaborate engraved coat-of-arms on the dedication page and 11 engraved plates (1 folding). Further numerous woodcut allegorical capitals. Contemporary calf. € 2500

Rare second, enlarged edition of a description of the botanical garden of the author: Johann Christian Cuno (1708–1783). The first edition (1749), also in German, does not include Büttner's botanical commentary. Cuno, born in Berlin, migrated to Amsterdam and made a fortune as a merchant. He spent his spare time in his garden estate near Haarlem and wrote this book about it. Cuno became an important figure in Amsterdam society, befriending many authors, including Linnaeus, who named a plant family after him: *Cunonia*. The first edition is extremely rare (not in WorldCat, but the SB Berlin has a copy). Owner's name in ink on first endpaper: "Jongman 1940". Small tear in the margin of the folding title-plate. A few wormholes throughout, more in the last pages. Spine and board edges worn.

[34], 260 pp. *STCN* (4 copies incl. 1 incompl.); *Paradisus Batavus 52*; not in *Arnold Arboretum*; *Hunt*. ➤ More on our website

Introduction to Dalrymple's nautical publications on the East Indies

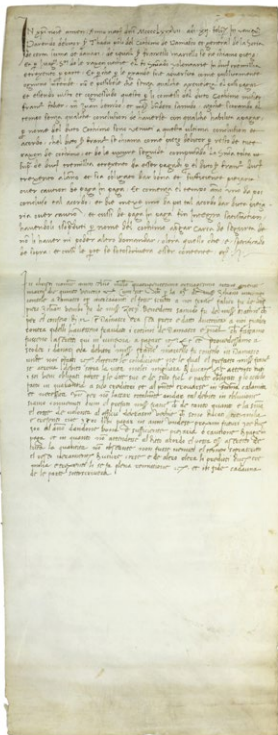
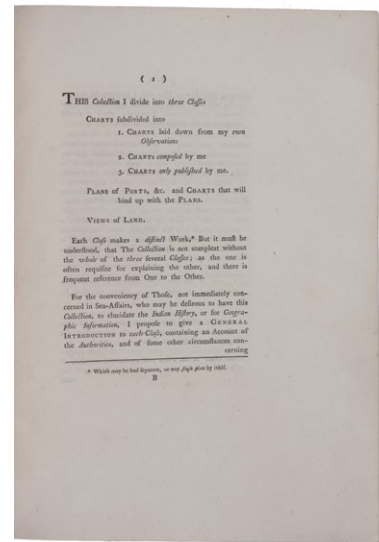
72. DALRYMPLE, Alexander. General collection of nautical publications. London, George Bigg, 1783. Small 2° (31.5 × 24.5 cm). Contemporary, vellum backed, stiff marbled wrappers. € 8500

First edition of one the introductions to the newly planned work of the eccentric Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), hydrographer for the East India Company and Captain Cook's leading rival. In 1783 he started to re-arrange his earlier plans, charts and views into a new format, without navigational information, for general sale as a geographical work. The present introduction concerns his nautical publications (mostly annotated ship's logs and journals) and despite it being presented as a general geographical work this introduction mostly consists of technical remarks, primarily concerning his advocacy of Arnold's chronometers.

Dalrymple had by then already published dozens of plans of ports and small-scale charts of parts of the East Indies and his reputation was based on these publications, whose spare style contrasted with the ornateness of commercial chart atlases.

With a slip mounted on page 9, correcting a footnote. A small tear in the margins of one leaf and two leaves slightly thumbed, but otherwise in very good condition.

[4], 16 pp. *Adams & Waters 603; A.S. Cook, Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), (PhD diss., 1992), A82; ESTC T135033 (7 copies); JCB MH 1317; JFB D17; for Dalrymple: A.S. Cook, "Dalrymple, Alexander (1737–1808)", in: ODNB online (2008); Hougevo, to 1800, D4.* ➤ More on our website



Promissory note for Venetian customs taxes in Damascus in 1488

73. [DAMASCUS—VENETIAN TAXES]. [Promissory note for Venetian customs taxes on goods from Damascus].

Venice, 22 Feb. / 5 March 1488. Italian notarial document on vellum (44.5 × 16 cm; text block ca. 27 × 14 cm). Written in two fine cursive hands. € 7500

A promissory note drawn up by a notary public of the Venetian Republic: Francesco Marcello, a Venetian gentleman owed the main commissioner of Venice 3300 ducats, for customs taxes in Damascus. The creditor renounces all other claims, and Marcello is to pay the debt in 11 annual instalments of 300 ducats, beginning the year following the drafting of the document, but he was to put up collateral[?] the following month. Immediately below this statement is a confirmation by the Damascus consul, Giovanni Mocenigo, of the obligation to pay the sum of 3300 ducats in 11 annual instalments, by the Venetian gentleman Francesco Marcello and his son.

A remarkable early Renaissance document concerning a legal agreement set up by the three commissioners of the council of the Venetian court known as the "Quarantia Civil Vecchia", commissioned to oversee the correct collection of the customs tax which was to be paid by merchants on goods imported from or exported to Egypt and Syria.

In fine condition.

➤ More on our website

Unique hand-coloured copy of Dapper's famous description of Africa

74. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie: vertoont in de benamingen, grenspalen, revieren, steden, gewassen, dieren, zeeden, drachten, talen, rijkdommen, godsdiensten en heerschappyen. ...

Including: Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere: ...

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. 3 works in 1 volume. 2° (33 × 22 cm). With a richly engraved allegorical frontispiece, a large folding engraved map of Africa (44.5 × 56 cm), 14 double-page engraved maps of parts of Africa and the adjacent islands, 27 double-page and 1 larger folding engraved plates and views, and 55 half-page engraved views, plans, illustrations of costumes, animals, plants, etc. in the text. All illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary vellum at a later date with elaborate blind-tooled decorations, including oriental portraits. With 2 decorated brass clasps, signed B-1. € 85 000

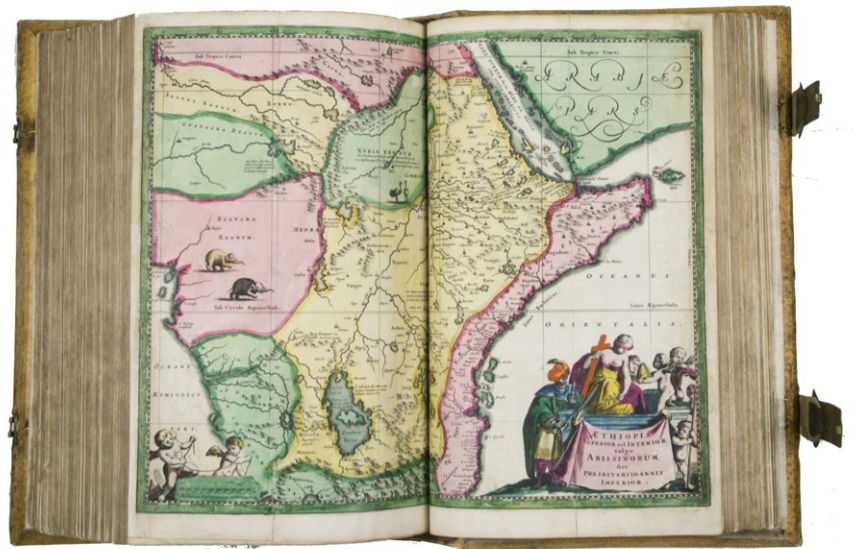
First impression of the second revised Dutch edition of Dapper's famous description of Africa. The Amsterdam author Olfert Dapper (1636–1689) was celebrated by his contemporaries for his descriptions of far away lands. He started his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, the city where he lived all his life. His description of the entire continent of Africa and its islands was first published in 1668, which was still early in his career. It is now accepted as his best work and was translated into German and English in 1670, and into French in 1686. The present second edition appeared in 1676 and was much enlarged.

Dapper's attention was mainly drawn to the Islamic North of Africa, with extensive and thorough descriptions of the area between Morocco and Egypt (with a magnificent illustration of pyramids) and the Ethiopian Empire (Abyssinia). Its maps of the whole of Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia include the Arabian peninsula as far as the Persian Gulf and provide a detailed display of the Red Sea. A highlight is the impressive double-page plate with a view of a Hajj pilgrim caravan from Cairo to Mecca. Of special interest are the book's abundant, exact and finely executed illustrations. Even more so because in the present copy they are coloured by a contemporary hand, which is extremely rare and perhaps unique for this work. The illustrations include engraved maps of the states, provinces, and towns, engraved plates and a large number of engravings in the text representing the residents, the lesser known plants and animals.

Dapper's interdisciplinary approach was innovative. He compiled his description of Africa from various sources, including unpublished Dutch reports and eye-witness accounts, most of them now lost or scarce, which makes this early work on Africa of enduring value for the history of the continent.

Faded manuscript title on spine. Covers and spine slightly rubbed, clasps reattached, new ties. Otherwise in very good condition.

[6], 428, 349, [16]; [1], 121, [4] pp. *Cox I*, 361; *Gay, L'Afrique*, 219; *Mendelssohn I*, p. 413–4; *Tiele* 298. ➤ More on our website



The first periodical of the Arab world: an extremely rare, complete set

75. [DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE]. La décade égyptienne. Journal littéraire et d'économie politique. Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. 3 volumes. Small 4°. Set in roman, italic and naskh Arabic types. Near-contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spines, green paper sides. € 85 000

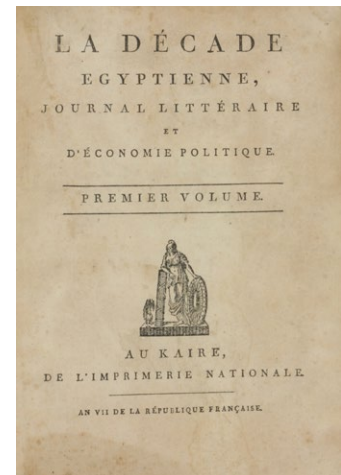
Extremely rare, entirely complete run of this journal, praised by Guérnard as a “truly scientific review” and hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the “Arab world”. The 916 pages of these various issues appeared between 1798 and 21 March 1801: first every 10 days, then monthly for the second volume, and quarterly for the third.

The periodical [...] ‘La Décade Egyptienne’ [was one of] the first press productions of Egypt” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below).

The journal took its name from the “Décade philosophique”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques, and contains “soit le texte intégral, soit le texte intégral, soit des extraits d’un grand nombre de mémoires ou rapports présentés au premier Institut d’Égypte par des membres de l’expédition, faisant pour la plupart partie de la Commission des sciences et arts. On y trouve également des observations faites par des médecins placés sous les ordres de Desgenettes. Celui-ci dirigea d’ailleurs la publication après le départ de Tallien” (de Meulenaere). At the time of the French capitulation, the first 24 pages of a fourth volume were in the press, but they were never distributed, and the only copy of these sheets remains in the Library of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels (cf. *ibid.*).

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership “Ch. Gaillardot” on the half-title of the first volume. Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to pastedown.

[2], 300; [2], 300 pp. 316 pp. Glass/G. Roper, *Arabic Book and Newspaper Printing in the Arab World*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002)*, pp. 177–216, at pp. 182 & 207 (“scientific magazine [...] first periodical] of the ‘Arab world’”). Maunier, *Bibliogr. économique, juridique, et sociale de l’Égypte moderne*, p. XXIV, no. 2. De Meulenaere, *Bibliogr. raisonnée des témoignages de l’Expédition de l’Égypte*, p. 57. Not in *Blackmer or Atabey*. ➤ More on our website



Linnaean edition of the illustrated catalogue of Sherard's great botanical garden

76. DILLENIUS, Johann Jakob. Horti Elthamensis plantarum rariorum icones et nomina. Leiden, Cornelis Haak, 1774. 2 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 325 engraved plates, numbered 1–147, [1], 148–324. 4 plates misbound: 6/7 and 273/274. Contemporary boards. Preserved in a professionally handmade box, made for this book. € 12 000



Second expanded Linnaean edition of “one of the most important of pre-Linnaean works” (Hunt): Dillen’s description of plants in the great botanical garden in Eltham (London) of James Sherard, “one of the most richly stocked gardens in the world”.

To this second edition the Linnaean binomial names are added on the preliminary leaves and in the present copy a contemporary hand has written these names in ink under each of the plates. The first edition, printed in London 1732 is extremely rare, only 145 copies of the plates and 500 of the original text were printed. The present second Leiden edition is praised for its very fine plates of succulents.

“Dillen’s work was highly respected by Linnaeus ... His Hortus Elthamensis (first edition 1732) may have served as a prototype for the Hortus Cliffortianus (1737)” (Staffeu, Linnaeus). The plates by Dillen were sufficiently accurate to be of considerable service to Linnaeus. In a gesture of appreciation Linnaeus named a genus of trees Dillenia. Dillen offered Linnaeus his position as professor of botany at the University of Oxford, but he declined.

With many handwritten notes at the foot of the pages. With a small brown stain at the foot. Binding slightly rubbed and soiled but completely intact and firm. Overall in good condition and wholly untrimmed, giving very large margins.

[12] pp. *Dunthorne* 94; *Hunt* 637; *Nissen*, *BBI* 492; *Pritzel* 2285; *Staffeu*, *Linnaeus*, p. 199; *Staffeu & Cowan* 1471. ➤ More on our website

First edition of Ruel's translation of a foundational work on pharmacology

77. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remedijs libri quattuor.

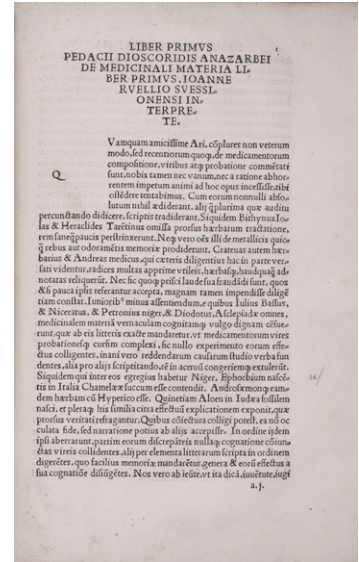
(Colophon: Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516). 2°. With the title within a decorative metalcut (?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebounded in calf, with new endpapers, but preserving the original paste-downs. € 18 000

First edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, *De materia medica* (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison *De venenis* and *De venenatis animalibus* (books 6–9).

Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here. "Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; the diseases for which the drug was used, including the preparation and administration of the medicine; when appropriate, the falsifications and methods of authentication of the drug; and other uses of the drug, such as in cosmetics, veterinary medicine, of handicraft" (Glick).

With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbed, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

[12], 157, [2], [1 blank] ll. *Durling 1139; USTC 144550; Wellcome I, 1782; cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152.* ↗ More on our website



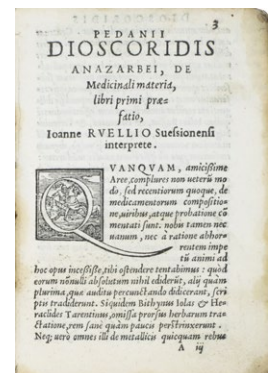
Early Venice edition of the precursor of many Western and Eastern pharmacopoeias

78. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex, Joanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.

Venice, Domenico Giglio, 1550. 16°. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, remnants of leather ties, author's name in ink on foot edge. € 4750

Early Venice edition of the best Latin translation of a seminal pharmacological work by the Greek physician and pharmacologist Pedanius Dioscorides (ca. 40–90), translated by the French physician Jean Ruel, first published in 1516. Dioscorides made a fundamental contribution to pharmacology with his present *De materia medica*, an encyclopaedic work on herbal medicine and a precursor of the many later pharmacopoeias, Eastern and Western. As a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, he assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. An inferior Latin translation had been published in 1478 and Aldus Manutius published the first edition in the original Greek in 1499, setting the stage for Ruel's better translation.

By far the most extensive pharmacological recipe book of antiquity, comprising five books of herbal recipes plus the sixth with the *De venenis* and the *De venenatis animalibus*, it proved enormously popular, the present translation by Jean Ruel going through at least 25 different editions. His influence as a pharmacological authority during the Renaissance reflected that in his own time: even Galen acknowledges his work to the best of its kind and quotes *De medica materia* frequently, so he remained a major medical authority for about 1600 years. Numerous medicines from Dioscorides's *De materia medica* appear in modern pharmacopoeias.



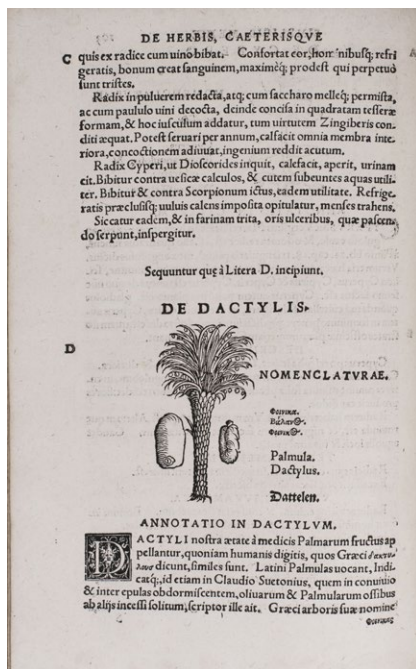
With the bookplate of Kenneth K. Mackenzie (dated October 1934) on the last blank page and a library stamp on the paste-down. First and last few leaves with a marginal water stain, minor browning and some occasional spots. Spine slightly damaged, front hinge cracked, but overall a very good copy.

274, [90], [1 blank] ll. [More on our website](#)

One of the earliest accurately illustrated herbals, with about 320 beautiful woodcuts

79. DORSTEN, Theodor. *Botanicon, continens herbarum, aliorumque simplicium, quorum usus in medicinis est, descriptiones, & iconas ad vivum effigiatas: ...*

Frankfurt am Main, Christian Egenolff, (colophon: March 1540). 2°. With about 320 mostly botanical woodcuts in the text, about 70 woodcut decorated initials plus a few repeats, many cut by Sebald Beham. 16th-century sheepskin parchment (extensively reworked). € 25 000



First edition of Theodor Dorsten's Latin adaptation of Eucharius Rösslin's extensive and beautifully illustrated German herbal, *Kreutterbuch*, first published (also by Egenolff) in 1535. It includes about 284 botanical illustrations originally cut for the Rösslin edition, many based on the pioneering naturalistic illustrations cut by Hans Weiditz for Otto Brunfels's *Herbarium vivae eicones* (1530–1536). Most show complete plants including roots, some show fruits or other parts of plants, and about 36 mostly smaller woodcuts (including a few repeats) show containers for the medicines or other relevant objects. Egenolff clearly saw the importance of the new and more accurate style of illustration, and engaged the best woodblock cutters to produce his blocks. While Brunfels's *Herbarium* had no text beyond the names of the plants, Egenolff saw the importance of combining the images with detailed botanical medical texts, first in German by Rösslin and here in Latin by Theodor Dorsten (1492–1552), a physician and professor in Marburg, Germany. The book therefore played a considerable role in bringing botanical medical knowledge to a wider public, both in Germany and abroad. Dorsten's adaptation was also further developed in German for Adam Lonitzer's *Kreutterbuch* in 1557. The present first edition of Dorsten is a nice piece of book production, the roman type perfectly complements the woodcuts, and the presswork is excellent.

Signed above the colophon by "Remigius Ruffius" (Rémy Roussel), a French humanist active 1517–1540. He is said to have come from Loudun and been active in Paris; we suppose he is the canon of that name recorded at Tours, near Loudun, in 1539. With the title-page somewhat worn and with a small hole restored, a few small worm holes in the first few leaves (1 in the head margin continuing through the first third of the book), but still in very good condition. The binding has been extensively restored but is now structurally sound.

[10], 306 ll. *Anderson, Herbals*, p. 156; *Durling 1203*; *Nissen, BBI 522*; *Plesch*, p. 206; *USTC 616903*; *VD16 D2442*; *Wellcome I, 1861*; *not in Hunt*. [More on our website](#)

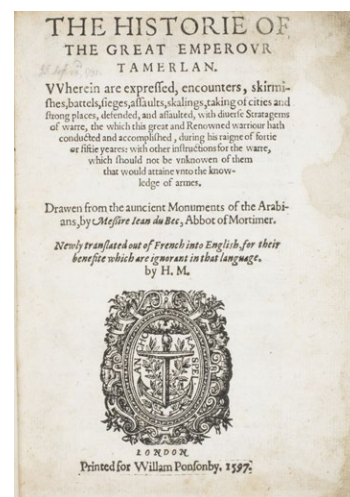
First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

80. DU BEC-CRESPIN, Jean. The historie of the great emperor Tamerlan wherein are expressed, encounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, skalings, taking of cities and strong places, defended, and assaulted, with diverse stratagemes of warre, the which this great and renowned warrior hath conducted and accomplished, during his raigne of fortie or fiftie yeares: with other instructions for the warre, which should not be unknowne of them that would attaine unto the knowledge of armes. Drawen from the auncient monuments of the Arabians, by messire Jean du Bec, abbot of Mortimer. Newly translated out of French into English, for their benefite which are ignorant in that language. by H.M.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initials, head – and tail-pieces. 17th-century calf, 19th century gold-tooled spine. € 35 000

Very rare first edition of the first English translation of *Histoire du grand empereur Tamerlanes* (Rouen 1585), the first European account of the life of Timur (Tamerlane) based on an Arabic source. The successful and barbaric 14th-century conqueror Timur created an empire stretching from Syria to India, rivaled the Ottoman Empire and ventured to China. In 16th century England Timur was made famous through Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Marlowe had access to Du Bec-Crespin's French manuscript (Martin), so even though the present English account appeared seven years after Marlowe's famous play, it translates the French text that served as his main source. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Du Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source, which he calls "Alhacen". Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay. Small owner's mark of James Sotheby (1682–1742) in pencil on title-page "J.S. Sept 23rd, 1731"; bookplate on front paste-down of C.W.H. Sotheby; bookplate of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl "Fox Pointe Collection". Lacking the final blank leaf. Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Leaves trimmed a little close at the head, occasional marginal marking or finger-soiling. The binding is slightly worn, corners bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

[4], 265, [1] pp. ESTC S109956; M.R. Martin (ed.), *Tamburlaine the great*, pp. 16–18. McJannet, L., *The Sultan speaks*, p. 97. ➤ More on our website



First Italian translation of "La Sepmaine" by the prince of French poets



81. [DU BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste]. La divina settimana: tradotta di rima Francese in verso sciolto Italiano.

Tours, Giametto Metaieri (Jamet Mettayer), 1592. 12°. With the title with in a border, built up from cast fleurons, and some woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 7500

First edition of the Italian translation by Ferrante Guisone of Du Bartas's world-famous *La Sepmaine, ou création du monde* (1578), an epic poem on the creation of the world, divided into seven parts, for each of the seven days of creation. Guillaume de Salluste du Bartas (1549–1590) was one of the most important French Renaissance poets and a Huguenot soldier under King Henry IV. *La Sepmaine* is his most celebrated work.

Only some minor wormholes to the head of the first few leaves, not touching the text, otherwise in very good condition.

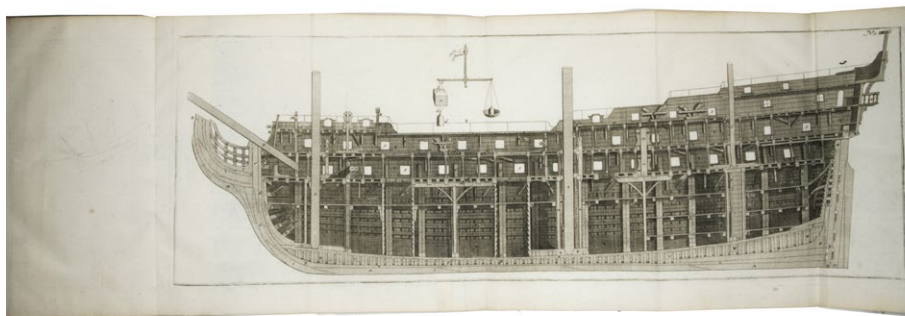
[6], 152 ll. Adams D973; Labarre, *Répert. bibliogr. des livres impr. en France (Tours)*, p.106, no. 166; L.C. de Ris, *La typogr. en Touraine*, 99; not in Gamba. ➤ More on our website

Rare first Dutch translation of a landmark in the development of naval architecture

82. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henri-Louis. Grondbeginselen van den scheepsbouw, of werkdadige verhandeling der sloopstimmerkunst; int Fransch beschreven ... En in het Neerduits gebracht door een liefhebber der vrije kunsten. Zynde deeze vertaaling, onder het opzigt van twee beroemde Hollandsche sloopstimmeren, verrykt, met eenige aantekeningen, ...

The Hague, Ottho van Thol; Amsterdam, Gerrit de Groot, 1759. Large 4°. With an engraved view of a shipyard, 9 charming engravings showing various scenes of shipbuilding and 24 large plates on 23 folding sheets, and 7 folding leaves with letterpress tables. Contemporary half red roan, marbled sides. € 3750

Rare first edition of the Dutch translation of the *Éléments de l'architecture navale; ou traité pratique de la construction des vaisseaux* (Paris, 1752) by H.L. Duhamel du Monceau, the first manual for students of naval engineering, written by the founder of the School for naval engineering and architecture at the Louvre (1751). A



re-issue of the translation appeared in 1759.

After a successful career in the French Navy (in 1739 he was appointed Inspector of the French navy) Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700–1782) became one of the most important shipwrights during the early years of French naval construction. When he wrote his well-organized manual, he relied “on the organization of basic concepts and stressed respect for rational inquiry into limits of everyday building techniques. He sought to replace routine with best practice.” (James Pritchard, “From shipwright to naval constructor”, in: *Technology and culture*, 28:1, p.16).

With the owner's inscription of Th.(?) Zwanenburg, Maassluis on the front paste-down. Roan frayed, otherwise in good condition.

[2], x, 11–38, [2], 350, xx pp. *Cat. NHSM II*, p. 748; *STCN* (2 copies); cf. *Bierens de Haan 1895* (1759 issue); *Polak 2859* (French ed.). ➤ More on our website

On earthquakes in Africa and Lisbon in 1751, just four years before the devastating earthquake of 1755

83. [EARTHQUAKES]. Nova relação das grandes mortandades, ruínas, e asolações, que tem causado os grandes, e horriveis terremotos, que tem havido neste presente anno de 1751, em Africa. ...

Lisbon, Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1751. 4°. Later decorated paper wrappers. € 1750

Very rare account of the various earthquakes that occurred in the world, and in particular in Lisbon in the years 1356 and 1531, followed by a translation of a letter sent from Peru by a Spaniard to his friend in Sevilla describing the many seismic phenomena and earthquakes that had taken place in Africa in 1751, the letter here in Portuguese translation.

This curious publication on earthquakes was published less than four years before one of the most destructive earthquakes in Europe, the well-known terrible earthquake and following tsunami that ruined Lisbon in 1755 with ca. 50,000 casualties.

Slightly browned and soiled in the margin, especially on the title-page. Also some stains in the last three leaves and the last leaf repaired, not affecting the text. In good condition.

16 pp. *Porbase* (2 copies); *WorldCat* (3 copies). ➤ More on our website



Secret correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the French, published by the British

84. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. [TIPU SULTAN, Zaman Shah DURRANI, NAPOLEON BONA-PARTE and others]. Official documents, relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Sultaan, with the French Nation, and other foreign states, for purposes hostile to the British nation; to which is added, proceedings of a Jacobin club, formed at Seringapatam, by the French soldiers in the corps commanded by M. Dompant, with a translation ... Printed by order of the ... Governor General ...

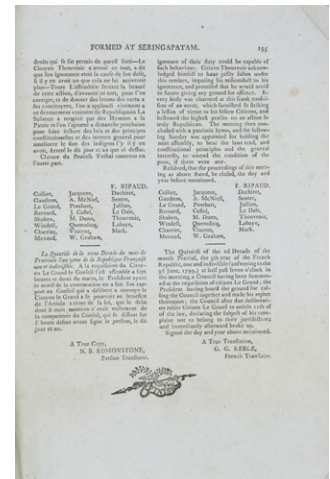
Calcutta, Honorable Company's Press, 1799. Super Royal 4° (33.5 × 25 cm). Never bound, but side stitched through 3 holes. € 6500

A British propaganda publication, printed in Calcutta, transcribing “secret” documents that the British supposedly found in the palace of Seringapatam: primarily Tipu Sultan’s correspondence with the French, considered a betrayal of the British. Tipu Sultan (1750–1799), ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India, took part in a long-standing military feud with the British, but made peace with them in 1792. When the French under Napoleon made a push for India in 1798 the British attacked Tipu’s forces once again, starting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War and eventually killing Tipu Sultan in the attack on Seringapatam. He had a fearsome reputation as the “Tiger of Mysore” and the present publication attempts to discredit him as a traitor. His supposed affiliation with the French Jacobin Club would have especially concerned British readers. Most of the correspondence between Tipu Sultan, the French and their allies (including Zaman Shah Durrani, ruler of what was to become Afghanistan) is printed in parallel columns in English and French. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone translated the Persian and G.G. Keble the French.

In good condition. Wholly untrimmed and with most bolts unopened and the point holes present.

xx, [2], 195, [1] pp. *Shaw, Printing in Calcutta, 359; Shaw, SABREB, saboo086.*

➤ More on our website



Confessions of a libertine: an extremely rare Dutch erotic novel, with 4 engraved plates

85. [EROTICA]. De belydenis van een lichtmis. Bevattende een aantal voorvallen in de galante wereld zo in Nederland als elders; wonderlyke ontmoetingen met vrouwen van allerlei soort; veele potsen meest voorgevallen in de nacht, en achter de gordynen; zeldzaame karakters van beiderlei sexe, enz. enz. Alles beschreeven ten vermaake van de kinderen dezer wereld door den belyder zelve.

[The Netherlands, ca. 1770]. 8°. With 4 engraved plates. Contemporary red half roan, gold-tooled spine. € 6500



Second copy located of the first and only edition of “Confessions of a libertine”, an 18th-century Dutch picaresque, erotic novel in which the principal narrator Karel tells his fiancée Charlotte about his promiscuous past. The story starts with how his father met his mother, Julia, in the monastery where he grew up in. Julia was the 17/18-year-old daughter of the abbot, who was “taught” all about sexuality by her father at an early age. The abbot passed away soon after Karel’s father left for the army, and was replaced by a 45-year old Franciscan monk who took turns with both mother and daughter. The situation became unsustainable because of the mother’s jealousy of her daughter, causing Julia to flee to her lover; Karel was conceived the following night. The life of Karel’s parents gives a glimpse of the story that follows, often taking place in a religious environment. The novel does not only detail the sexual encounters however, but also provides arguments for free morals, for instance pointing out that our ancestors just followed their nature, without being obstructed by any morals. Novels like this have been neglected for about two hundred years and only in the last decennia interest has been revived. With bookplate and owner’s inscription. The plate facing page 43 loosely inserted, but otherwise in very good condition. Spine slightly rubbed and colour of the paper sides faded, but still firm and otherwise good.

[2], 184 pp. *Buijnsters, Ned. lit. achttiende eeuw, pp. 108–109; Buisman 132 (1 copy); Gay & Lemonnyer I, col. 374; STCN (same copy); WorldCat & KVK (same copy).* ➤ More on our website

*Two complementary works on benefits
of the observation of human urine,
the second with medications*



86. EYGEL, Antonius. Apologomena pro urinis humanis, of verantwoordingh voor de menschelicke wateren. Tegen alle kleyn-achters der selver ... Ten tweeden: een beschrijvingh der selver wateren ... Ten derden: een weder-leggingh tegen de schriften der wateren van de heeren Forestus, en Stratenius ...

Amsterdam, Sierick Paulisz for the author, 1672. With an engraved frontispiece.

With: (2) **EYGEL, Antonius.** Nieuwe genees-konst, of mantissa medicaminum, dat is, toegift van medicamenten, tegen de siekten, aangewesen zijnde door 't menschelick water in sijn drie voorgaande werken, dienende meerendeels voor menschen van 15, of 16 jaren tot 60, of 70.

Amsterdam, Sierick Paulisz for the author, 1673. 8°. Overlapping vellum, manuscript title on spine. € 1950

First editions of two very rare works on the observation of the human urine (“piskijken”) which is the author describes as very profitable and necessary to diagnose many illnesses. The second work adds medications for the illnesses diagnosed. Both were written by the Amsterdam physician Antonius Eygel (1621–1674), who took his doctor’s degree in 1644 in Harderwijk. A second edition of the first work appeared in 1677. Eygel opposes in the third part of the first book the works of Petrus Forestus (*De incerto*, fallacy, *urinarum iudicio* (1589)) and Guilielmus Statenus.

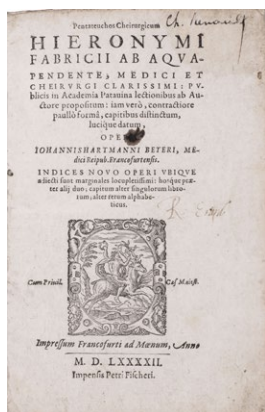
Owner’s inscription of Petrus Didericus van Heimerberg, physician and burgomaster of Kampen, dated 20 August 1776 on the first endleaf, Jewish bookplate in roundel on the front paste-down. Foot of frontispiece slightly damaged, otherwise in good condition.

[30], 400, [8]; 108, [4] pp. *Krivatsy* 3755 & 3756; *Lindeboom*, p. 562; *STCN* (4 & 3 copies). ➤ More on our website

First edition of surgical works by William Harvey’s Padua anatomy professor

87. FABRICI, Girolamo (Hieronymus FABRICIUS). Pentateuchos cheirurgicum.

Frankfurt am Main, [Zacharias Palthenius for] Peter Fischer, 1592. 8°. With Palthenius’s woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 5000



Rare Fischer issue of the first edition of the surgical works of the surgeon, physician and professor of anatomy at the University of Padua, Girolamo Fabrici (1537–1619), his first published work, edited by his student Johann Hartman Beyer, who also contributed a seven-page preface. The book is divided into five numbered “libri” covering tumors, wounds, ulcers and fistulas, fractures and dislocations respectively, still influenced by the classic works of Hippocrates and Galen. Beyer apparently published these surgical works based on his notes of Fabrici’s lectures and without his permission, and Fabrici was not pleased, but he tacitly acknowledged them with the publication of an addendum in 1619, the year of his death.

In 1594 Fabrici also built the University of Padua’s anatomical theatre, which still survives. He studied under Gabriele Falloppio and published his own work on foetal development and especially the placenta in 1600. The English anatomist William Harvey came to Padua and studied under Fabrici, whose 1603 publication describing the valves of veins influenced Harvey’s seminal work on blood circulation. Fabrici was also a celebrated surgeon, treating many Italian noblemen, including Carlo de’ Medici, grandson, son and brother of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

With an early owner’s name R. Erard on the title-page and a later owner’s name at the head. With some marginal wormholes in the first third, but even where they are most severe (in the gutter margin of quires F and G) they rarely touch the text and never remove a letter, occasional water stains in the last few leaves, a small ink splotch on the title-page (affecting 2 letters) and an occasional smaller one. Still in good condition. The vellum of the binding shows some small chips, holes and tears, and the ties are lost.

[16], 554, [6] pp. *Durling* 1416; *Norman Library* 748; *USTC* 683385; *VD16* F498; cf. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 366; *Wellcome I*, 2120; not in *Garrison & Morton*; *Osler*; for Fabrici: *DSB IV*, pp. 507–512 (noting this ed. p. 511). ➤ More on our website

Three works on metallurgy, chemistry and alchemy

88. FACHS, Modestin. Nunmehr zum neunnden mahl herausgegebenes Probier-Büchlein. ...

Leipzig, Johann Grosse, 1689. With an engraved folding plate with the cross-section of an oven.

With:

(2) **HORN, Johann Bernhard & David KELLNER.** Synopsis metallurgica oder kurze jedoch deutliche Anleitung zu der höchst nütz und ergänzlichen edlen Probier-Kunst verfasst in XV. Tabellen ...

[Schneeberg], Johann Christoph Weidner, 1690. With 15 tables (1 folding).

(3). **KELLNER, David.** Wohlangerichtetes aerarium chymicum antiquo-novum, oder alter neue und reichlichst vermehrte oder chymische Schatzkammer ...

Leipzig, printed by Koberstein for Joh. Herbord Kloss, 1702. With woodcut illustrations in text.

3 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary overlapping vellum, manuscript title on spine.

€ 5950

Ad 1: Enlarged edition of a treatise on metallurgy, especially meant for gold – and silversmiths, written by the master of the Leipzig mint of Modestin Fachs, Prince of Anhalt. He was responsible for assaying metals. The text mainly concerns gold and silver, but the second part covers the managerial aspects of the mint. The third part gives lists of alchemical signs, values of several currencies, additional information on gold and silver, other metals and alloys. The first edition was published at Leipzig in 1595.

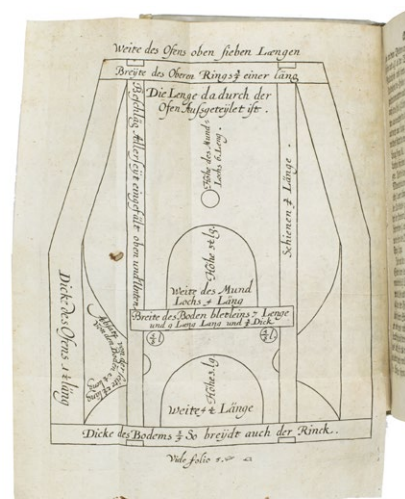
Ad 2: First and only edition of an introduction to metallurgy and mining. “Übersichtliche und selbstständige Anleitung zur Probirkunst, von den alten Probierbüchlein deutlich unterschieden” (Darmstädter).

Ad 3: First and only edition of a collection of 153 aphorisms concerning metallurgy and alchemy, also focussing on the medicinal qualities of metals, written by the court physician at Stollberg, David Kellner. He studied medicine at Helmstedt and graduated there in 1670, writing two dissertations on surgical practices. He pursued chemistry and metallurgy, opposing alchemical practices, and wrote a number of books on these subjects.

Ad 2 is partly unopened. All three works in very good condition.

[20], 185, [9]; 51, [1]; 173, [1 blank]; 69, [7], [3 blank]; 22, 104, [2]; [22], “389” [= 386]; [30] pp. Ad 1: Ferchl 149; Ferguson I, p. 261; VD17 12:644313W; not in Hoover. Ad 2: Brüning 2660; Ferchl 249f; Ferguson I, p. 417; Darmstädter, Probierbüchlein, p. 197; VD17 39:117831P; not in Hoover; Schub. Ad 3: Bolton 572 (only the appendix); Ferguson I, p. 456; cf. DSB VII, 284; Ferchl 269; VD17 3:601877S (1686 ed.); Wellcome II, p. 383; for the author: Schub, Mineralogy, 1620. ↗

More on our website



Basalt as a product of volcanic action: a benchmark in the history of volcanology and mineralogy

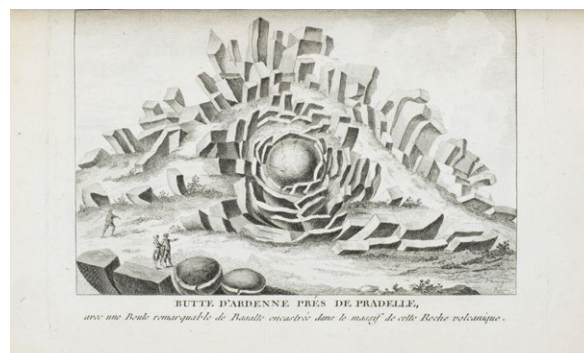
89. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthélémy. Minéralogie des volcans ou description de toutes les substances produites ou rejetées par les feux souterrains.

Paris, Cuchet, 1784. 8°. With 3 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary goatskin, gold-tooled spine with a yellow-brown morocco spine label, sprinkled edges.

€ 1250

First edition of a treatise on the mineralogy of volcanoes and a description of all kinds of gravel produced by underground fires, written by Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741–1819). Faujas de Saint-Fond was a former lawyer who decided to devote himself completely to geology, mineralogy and natural history. He worked as assistant in the Museum d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris, and later, in 1793, became a professor there.

Although Faujas de Saint-Fond gives an extensive description, classification and comparison of the the different kinds of basalt, he also wrote about the mineral varieties he found in several



other kinds of volcanic product, such as lavas, glasses, pumice stones, breccias and pozzolans. The last chapter of the book contains a descriptive catalogue of volcanic products of Mount Etna and samples sent by the French geologist Déodat Gratet de Dolomieu (1750–1801).

Although Faujas de Saint-Fond here convincingly argues for (from today's point of view proves) the volcanic origin of basalt, his study failed to settle the controversy. He continued presenting further arguments, adding evidence from areas outside France, including England and Scotland.

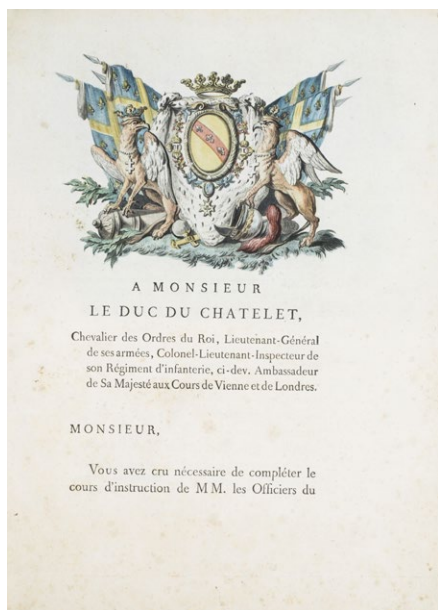
Binding slightly worn, head of spine cracked, hinges weak, corners slightly bumped, endleaves slightly stained, otherwise in good condition.

xv, 16–20, 511, [1 blank] pp. *Cotta* 30; *Hoover* 292; *Poggendorff I*, p. 724; *Ward & Carozzi* 781; *for the author: DSB IV*, pp. 548–549. [↗](#) More on our website

*Rare first edition of a work of great importance
to the history and development of colour printing
and one of the earliest examples of Didot's fine printing in his revolutionary types*

90. FOSSÉ, Charles-Louis François. Idées d'un militaire pour la disposition des troupes confiées aux jeunes officiers dans la defense et l'attaque des petits postes. Dédié à M. Le Duc du Chatelet.

Paris, François Ambroise Didot l'ainé, 1783. 2 parts in 1 volume. Large 4°. With 11 colour-printed crayon-manner plates (10 folding) by Louis-Marie Bonnet, 1 similar armorial headpiece for the dedication to the army general and diplomat Louis Marie Florent, Duc du Châtelet (1727–1793), Didot's woodcut device on title-page ("FAD" in clouds with putti and garlands, "[Pierre Charles] Jombert inv. Milliere sculp. 1782"). Contemporary boards covered with blue paper, untrimmed and with some bolts unopened. € 6500



Rare first edition of a manual of military strategy and cartography with elegant illustrations colour-printed in crayon-manner by the inventor of this technique, Louis Marin Bonnet. Charles Louis François Fossé (1734–1812) was a military engineer who distinguished himself in active service during the Seven Years' War and as a military cartographer. The present work is a manual for the defence of and attack on small military positions (like a farmhouse, small forest, bridge etc.). In the second part Fossé explains the rules for charting landscapes and buildings on military maps, including the meaning of the different colours, and how to indicate the shooting range of the positions. The 11 topographic maps follow the main text, each hinged to the head margin of a letterpress caption page (verso blank) with an extensive list of features in the plates, keyed to them by letters and/or numbers. The maps fold up (and the folding ones then open out to form a double page) so that the reader can view the map above the Slightly rubbed, spine damaged, hinges weak, but internally in very good condition.

[14], 116, 60, [24] pp. *Brunet, II*, col. 1354; *Bénézit I*, pp. 669–671; *Fürstenberg, Das französische Buch im achtzehnten Jahrhundert und in der Empirezeit*, p. 121; *Graesse, II*, p. 620; *NBG XVIII*, cols. 247–248; *Thieme-Becker IV*, pp. 312–313; *for the author: Jacques Herold Louis-Marin Bonnet, catalogue de l'Oeuvre gravé*, p. 28. [↗](#) More on our website

The largest photograph in the world: never seen on the market

91. [FRA MAURO Mappa Mundi—Carlo NAYA]. [Life-size photograph of the Fra Mauro map of the world].

Venice, Carlo Naya, ca. 1871. Hand-coloured photograph, ca. 223 × 223 cm. Mounted and framed. € 280 000

A life-sized, hand-coloured photograph of the famous world map made around 1450 by Fra Mauro, the greatest medieval map of the world and the largest surviving European map of such an early date: an astonishing accomplishment of art history, cartography and photography. Perhaps the largest photograph ever made at the time, the “Naya Fra Mauro” belongs to a class of colossal early photographs that includes Eadweard Muybridge’s 13-sheet panorama of San Francisco (1878) – though each sheet measured only about 46 × 55 cm – and George R. Lawrence’s photograph of the Alton Limited on a 244 × 137 cm glass plate (1899). It also appears to be the first large-format map produced photographically.

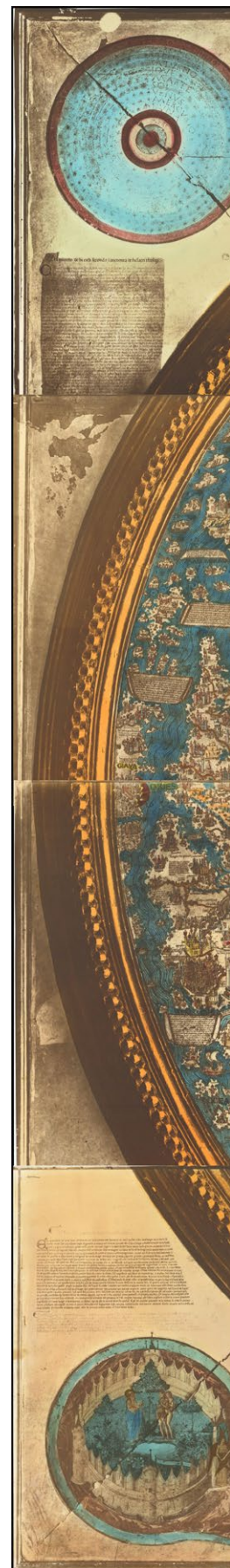
Fra Mauro’s map is “considered the greatest memorial of medieval cartography” (Almagià). Containing hundreds of detailed illustrations and some 3000 descriptive texts, it was the most detailed representation of the world so far produced. It remains one of the most important works in the history of cartography, marking the end of Bible-based geography in Europe and the new embrace of more scientific methods that placed accuracy ahead of religious or traditional beliefs. Strikingly, it is oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arabic tradition and more specifically al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century world map, copies of which Fra Mauro may have known: Europe is shown at the foot, and Africa and Asia dominate the image, with Arabia (not Jerusalem) at the centre. Fra Mauro incorporated “the discoveries of Marco Polo and the Portuguese” as well as “many countries later known, which the learned monk doubtless shaped after ideas gathered from the oral narratives of occasional travellers” (Müller). Much of the map’s novel information was lost to early modern cartographers when printed Ptolemy atlases proliferated in the final decades of the 15th century, replacing the manuscript *mappa mundi* tradition.

Today the original Fra Mauro Map, drawn on vellum, is held by the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice and shown at the Museo Correr. The British antiquarian William Frazer prepared an impressive manuscript facsimile in 1804, now in the British Library; a large engraving was made in Paris in 1849, and in 1869 the Venetian bookseller Münster produced the first photographic reproduction, albeit at a much smaller scale, measuring a mere 62 × 68 cm. Carlo Naya’s monumental Fra Mauro photograph renders the map in its full original size. Although it is mentioned in a number of books on early Italian photography, it was always extremely rare: the only photographic copies of the map ever to have surfaced in the trade were that of Münster (lot 1581 at the 1884 sale of the library of Henry C. Murphy, U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands under Lincoln) and the more common four-print photofacsimile published in 1879 by Ongania (E. P. Goldschmidt, cat. 22, London 1930, lot 32). By contrast, Naya’s magnum opus was never sold except through his own concern. The Royal Geographical Society was presented with a specimen in 1873 (the gift of John Benjamin Heath, once Governor of the Bank of England), and the British Library holds another, as does the Marciana (all uncoloured). National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, has a very fragile and faded example, cut into 16 sheets and mounted on modern paperboard.

Carlo Naya (1816–82) was an Italian photographer known for his fine views of Venice. He settled there in 1856, opening a photo studio that catered to “grand tourists” who wished to take home mementoes of the city’s spectacular art and architecture. His *mappa mundi* photograph was prepared around 1871 under the supervision of the Venice-based English historical scholar Rawdon Brown (1806–83), a friend of Ruskin’s. Naya exhibited his photograph at the 1873 World’s Fair in Vienna, winning a medal for it. In the 1880s the Nayas were still advertising the map, the pride of the company, as a “fac-simile of the Planisphere of Fra Mauro A.D. 1459, the largest photograph hitherto made (a square 7 ft. 4 inch)”. It was priced at a stupendous 200 francs. After Naya’s death, his wife and then her second husband continued his studio for three and a half decades.

With ink stamps of the publisher Osvaldo Böhm on the back of the photograph, who bought most of Naya’s archive when the family closed the shop in 1918. Later the photograph was part of the collection of Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson (1858–1944), one of the most important scholars of early cartography active at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Stevenson was responsible for numerous carto-bibliographic books, including the first translation of Ptolemy into English, as well as a series of impressive facsimile maps. Stevenson, who viewed reproductions as integral to the study of early cartography, committed himself to building an unparalleled collection of photographs of early maps and globes. Much of his collection was donated to Yale University after his death, but the present item comes from a large corpus of photos, manuscripts and related material retained by the family. In very good condition.

Almagià, Monumenta cartographica vaticana, vol. 1 (1944): Becchetti, Fotografi e fotografia in Italia 1839–1880 (1978), p. 124; Falchetta, Storia del Mappamondo di Fra Mauro (2016); Müller, Venice: her art-treasures and historical associations: a guide to the city (1873) p. 113; Zannier, Venice: the Naya collection (1981). ➤ More on our website





An encyclopedic survey of exotic cultures, with 50 illustration plates


92. FRANCISCI, Erasmus. Neu-polirter Geschicht – Kunst – und Sitten-Spiegel ausländischer Völker: für-nemlich der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner, Javaner, Malabaren, Peguaner, Siammer, Peruaner, Mexicaner, Brasilianer, Abyssiner, Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer Tartern, Perser, Armenier, Türcken, Russen, und theils anderer Nationen mehr: ...

Nuremberg, Johann Andreas Endter & the heirs of Wolfgang Endter the younger, 1670. 2°. With an engraved architectural frontispiece with numerous figures in costume from around the world, full-page engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee Johann Georg III (1647–1691), Elector of Saxony, engraved dedication, and 50 engraved illustration plates (2 double-page and some with more than 1 illustration), at least some by Cornelis Nicolai Schurtz. Contemporary vellum. € 5500

First and only edition of a magnificently illustrated encyclopaedic survey of the cultures, traditions, manners and customs of non-European peoples, notably the Japanese and the Chinese. The work is not arranged geographically but divided into six books successively treating (natural) history, politics and warfare, religious ceremonies, arts and sciences, hunting, and funeral traditions. The plates include depictions of a Japanese crucifixion, a lady from Nagasaki, Chinese temples, Brazilian cannibals, Japanese wrestlers and musicians, Indians from Florida, several torture methods, a tower cemetery, etc.

Erasmus Francisci (or Finx) was a prolific polyhistor and is considered one of the most influential figures of the German Baroque period. The present work carries on from his 1668 Ost – und West-Indischer wie auch Sinesischer Lust – und Stats-Garten, which was also arranged by topics rather than regions.

Binding slightly soiled and with a chip at the head of the spine, but otherwise in very good condition.

[28], 1550, [30] pp. *Alt-Japan-Katalog* 497; *BLC STC German (17th cent.)*, F700; *Cordier, Japonica*, cols. 382–383; *Lipperheide* 476; *Sabin* 25462; *VD17* 3:307864G; not in *Borba de Moraes*.  More on our website




Horses moving around: the six most common moves of a horse in lithographs

93. FRANKLAND-RUSSELL, Robert. Six sketches in lithography representing the common actions of the horse.

London, C. Turner, June 1842. 2° (54,5 × 38 cm). With 6 tinted plates signed R.F.R. and lithographed by Day & Haghe. Original brown paper wrappers. € 8500



First edition of a series of lithographic sketches on the motions of horses, in original wrappers. The large tinted lithographs show a horse “walking”, “ambling”, “trotting”, “cantering”, “galloping” and “leaping”, always accompanied by a horseman. Light spotting in the margins, one plate with a short tear in the margin. Spine worn, some soiling to wrappers.

Podeschi 170; *WorldCat* (6 copies); not in *Abbey*; *Huth*.  More on our website

Collection of manuscript documents (1808–1818) concerning a Brazilian jurist

94. FREIRE, Bazilio Teixeira Cardozo de Sávedra. Autos de Rezidencia, que em cum primento da provizao de Sua Alteza Real, Tomao Doutor dezembargador Bernardo Joze da sa ma ao Doutor dezembargador Basilio Teixeira Cardozo de SAVEDRA Freire, Ouvidor Verad, que foi, nesta Comarca do Rio das Vélhaes.

[Rio de Janeiro?], 1808–1818. 2°. 6 manuscripts.

With: (2) **RIBEIRO, Manoel Joachim and Luiz de Almeida CARVALHOUS [= Luis Almeida de CARVALHO?].** Ode dedicada a *illustrissimo*. senhor Bazilio Teixeira Cardozo de Sávedra Freire, dezembargador da Bahia, ouvidor geral, corregedor da Comaria de Sabará, cavalleiro professerno na Ordem de Christo.

[Sabará?, ca. 1815?]. Small 2°. Manuscript.

€ 2500

Collection of documents concerning the Brazilian jurist Bazilio Teixeira Cardozo de Sávedra Freire (ca. 1780 or earlier–1823 or later). He came to Brazil from Tarouca (about 60 km east of Porto in Portugal) around 1800 and the Prince Regent (the future King João VI) appointed him head of the post office at Sabará (in Minas Gerais) in 1802. He soon became a judge in Bahia and strongly advocated the expulsion of the “heathen” indigenous population from their lands to further Portuguese interests, particularly the Botocudo along the banks of the Doce River in the eastern Sertão, where the Prince Regent hoped to benefit from the mineral and agricultural wealth and the river commerce. Ironically, as the Portuguese colonists were driving the Botocudo from their lands the Prince Regent had to flee Napoleon’s armies in 1807 and set up his court in Rio de Janeiro in 1808. He clearly appreciated Freire’s efforts, granting him a knighthood and titles in the military Order of Christ in the present three documents of 1808 (each dated 9 October 1808 on its first page) and later other honours. Freire was still a judge at Bahia (apparently also in Rio das Velhas in Minas Geraes) in 1815 but was back in Tarouca in 1817 and served as judge in Porto in from 1818 to at least 1823. In very good condition.

For Freire: Gazeta de Lisboa 1806, 1815 & 1823; Jornal de Coimbra, volume 11, p. 257; Langfur, Forbidden lands, 2006, pp. 52, 188–189, 199; for Ribeiro: Kury, Illuminismo e império no Brasil: O Patriota (1813–1814), 2007, p. 66. ➤ More on our website



Rare re-issue of Freitag’s 125 emblematic Aesop fables with etchings by Marcus Gheeraerts

95. FREITAG, Arnoldus and Marcus GHEERAERTS the elder (artist and etcher). Viridarium moralis philosophiae, per fabulas animalibus brutis attributas traditae, iconibus artificiosissimè in aes insculptis exornatum.

Cologne, Georg Meuting, 1594 [printed in Antwerp by Christoffel Plantin, 1579]. 4° in 8s. With an engraved title-page (with 3 decorated cartouches) illustrated with about 38 animals, 128 etched and engraved emblematic Aesop fable illustrations (ca. 9.5 × 10 cm), one for each fable: 3 in the preliminaries new to this issue and 125 finely etched, reissued from Plantin’s 1579 edition, most drawn and etched by Marcus Gheeraerts. Early 19th-century half tanned sheepskin, sewn on 3 recessed cords but with 6 false bands on the gold-tooled spine, red morocco spine label. € 16 500



Rare re-issue (with additions) of the first and only early edition of Arnoldus Freitag's Latin prose emblem book, *Mythologia ethica, hoc est moralis philosophiae per fabulas brutis attributas traditae amoenissimum viridarium*, printed by Plantin (Antwerp, 1579), but with new preliminaries that include a new engraved title-page, illustrated with about 38 animals, and three additional fables, each with an emblematic engraving. The present issue therefore has 128 emblematic Aesop fables, each filling a double-page spread with the title, the fable itself and the briefer explanation of the moral message (linking the fable and illustration) on the left page and the motto, illustration and a relevant quotation from the Bible (Old and New Testament) on the right page. So Aesop's pagan fables were adapted to present and promote Christian morality. The series became very popular and influential, and was copied and imitated many times, influencing great artists like Franz Cleyn, Wenceslaus Hollar and Francis Barlow.

Philipp Galle bought the copper plates for Gheeraerts's 107 illustrations in 1571 and probably executed the 18 new etchings that appeared with them in his 1578 *Esbatement moral des animaux*, French emblematic versions of 125 Aesop fables, edited by Pierre Heyns (1537–1598). The Latin translation/adaptation of this book by Arnoldus Freitag translated and adapted Heyns's 1578 French text, which which Plantin printed and published at Antwerp in 1579, with the same 125 plates.

Slightly browned, and some marginal soiling on the first and last leaves a small tear in one leaf (just crossing the border of one engraving, a small stain in another and a couple worm holes in one leaf, but still in good condition. The foot of the backstrip repaired, the hinges cracked and the board edges scuffed. An important and stunning set of emblematic Aesop illustrations, etched by Marcus Gheeraerts (1567), printed by Plantin (1579) and reissued with additions in Cologne (1594).

[8], 251, [1 blank] pp. *FairMur (German)* 427; *Landwehr, German emblem books*, 380; *K. van der Horst, Unknown re-issue of Arnoldus Freytag's emblem book ...*; in: *Quaerendo*, 36 (2006), pp. 332–333; *USTC* 701380; *VD16*, V1581; cf. *Arthur Golding, ed., Arnold Freitag's Mythologia ethica (1987)*; *Hodnett, Marcus Gheeraerts*, p. 31 ff.; *Jeudwine*, pp. 265–256; *Praz*, pp. 314–315; *Voet* 1214 (1579 issue). ➤ More on our website

Spain's rebuttal of Grotius's freedom of the seas: scholarly salvos in the Dutch-Spanish trade war

96. FREITAS, Seraphim de. De justo imperio Lusitanorum Asiatico. ... Ad Philippum IIII. potentissimum Hispaniarum, & Indiarum monarcham.

Valladolid, Jerónimo Morillo (University Printing Office), 1625. Small 4° (20 × 14 cm). With the title-page in red and black with a woodcut crowned arms of Philip IV of Spain (the Order of the Golden Fleece in red). Early 20th-century[?] ochre sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 15 000

First edition, in the original Latin, of a classic attempt to refute the great 1609 treatise on maritime law by Hugo de Groot (Grotius), *Mare liberum*, which argued that natural law made the seas a public common good that cannot be owned by an individual or a nation. Seraphim de Freitas (1570–1622), a Portuguese cleric and professor of law at the University of Valladolid in Spain, wrote his rebuttal at the request of King Philip III of Spain (the Portuguese and Spanish crowns were united from 1580 to 1640), but during negotiations with the Dutch, Philip chose to delay publication, so it appeared after Freitas's death, in the reign of and dedicated to Philip IV. De Groot (1583–1645) wrote on the eve of the Twelve-Year's Truce in the Dutch Republic's Eighty-Years' War of independence from Spain, and Freitas began writing on the eve of the resumption of hostilities in 1621. The Dutch in General and after 1621 also the WIC (Dutch West India Company) made inroads into the former Portuguese monopoly on trade in Asia, so the concept of freedom of the seas aided the Dutch and impeded the Spanish. Freitas argues that natural law entitles a sovereign to close his realm to foreign travel and trade and that the Portuguese discovery of overseas territories and sea routes to them gives them exclusive sailing rights. He also argues that a common good such as the sea may be acquired under the law of property rights: otherwise the high seas would be lawless. Freitas also accuses the Dutch of violating divine law by making treaties with "infidels" such as the Ottomans and Islamic kingdoms in Asia, supporting them with arms and troops to fight Iberian Christians.

Somewhat browned (primarily in about a third of the sheets) and with occasional minor water stains and foxing, otherwise in good condition. The binding is slightly worn at the hinges but still good.

[8], 190, [28] ll. *Alcocer y Martinez, Cat. raz. imp. Valladolidis* 708; *R. Feenstra, Hugo Grotius Mare liberum 1609–2009*, pp. xxiv–xxv; *Palau* 275; *Ter Meulen & Diermanse*, p. 212 note; not in *Goldsmiths*; *Kress*. ➤ More on our website



*Chronique scandaleuse of Henry III and the French court in the 16th century
with a fake imprint, published by Jean Elzevier in Leiden*

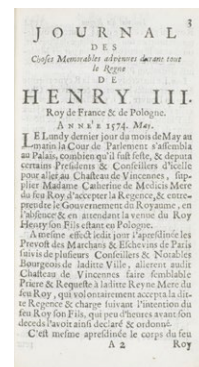
97. [FRENCH COURT]. Recueil de diverses pièces, servans à l'histoire de Henry III Roy de France wet de Pologne dont les tiltres se trouvent en la page suivante.

Cologne [= Leiden?] Pierre du Marteau [= Jean Elzevier?], 1662. 12°. 19th-century gold-tooled brown morocco in 17th-century style, each board with the coat-of-arms of Henri III in the centre (the azure represented by black), in a frame of double fillets with corner pieces, gold-tooled spine, gilt edges. € 1500

One of the earliest (fourth?) and rarest editions, with a false imprint (but probably the second edition by the original publisher), of an infamous collection of memoirs or reputed memoirs from the reign of King Henri III of France, and an uncommonly ferocious satire of the manners and mores of the court and especially of Henri III and his mother Catherine de Medici, including rather sordid details. The discourse on Catherine de Medici is a violent pamphlet against the Queen, accused of all evils, including responsibility for the religious wars. It may have influenced Alexandre Dumas's portrayal of some of these events and royal family members in *La Reine Margot* (1845), which centres on the Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre of 1572, two years before Henri III ascended the throne.

Jean Elzevier in Leiden produced the first edition in 1660, using for the first time the false imprint "Cologne, Pierre Marteau" to hide his own identity and that of the author(s) of this "chronique scandaleuse". This and the other editions discussed here are in 12mo format and the others copy "Cologne" and "Pierre Marteau" from the false imprint of the first edition. Two pirated editions appeared already in 1660 (if their dates are not false): Willems attributes one to Adriaan Vlacq in The Hague and Rahir the other to Jan Janssonius in Amsterdam. Two more appeared dated 1662. Definitive attributions of all these editions to their printers will require more detailed typographic analysis. The present edition is not in Willems or Rahir and we have located only 7 other copies, rarer than the other 1662 "Marteau" edition. Some of the references listed below give insufficient detail to distinguish the two. In very good condition.

468 pp. *Barbier 64?* (no collation); *Berghman, Nouvelles études ... Elzevirienne* (1897), p. 25? (not seen); *Brandt, Verhaal van de Reformatie* (Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz. 1663), 3F6v? (no collation); *STCN 229326897* (1 copy); cf. 205270441 (1 copy of the other 1662 "Marteau" ed.); *WorldCat 64419476, 311457465, 559617325* (together 5 copies); cf. *Léonce Janmart de Brouillant, Histoire de Pierre du Marteau* (1888), item V (p. 179: the other 1662 "Marteau" ed.); *Rahir 866, 1360, 2162, 2209, 2210* (1660 & 1663 "Marteau" eds.); *Willems, Les Elzeviers 868* (the other 1662 "Marteau" ed.). ➔ More on our website



Large paper copy for an American mountaineer

98. FROMMEL, Carl Ludwig. Tyrol und seine nächsten Umgebungen. Nach der Natur gemalt.

Karlsruhe, Frommel in Kommission im Kunst-Verlag, 1842. Royal 2° (43.5 × 57 cm). With an engraved title-page and 12 steel-engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf with gold rules. € 6500

Annual gift (for the past year 1841) for the members of the Kunstverein für das Großherzogtum Baden: a large paper copy of a series of steel-engraved views of Tyrol and vicinity. It includes views of Ambras castle, Berchtesgaden, Bozen, Finstermünz, Hohenschwangau, Innsbruck, Meran, Riva, Salzburg (2), etc. The notes by A. Lewald, bound in here in their entirety, were available only separately, so complete copies with the entire text are very rare.

With the bookplate of the American ophthalmologist and mountaineer J. Monroe Thornton (1894–89), who made the first ascent of Mount Saskatchewan and who presented the volume to the American Alpine Club in 1935 (with their bookplate). Edges slightly foxed; binding rubbed; extremities bumped, otherwise in good condition.

12 ll. *Engelmann 1002*; cf. *Nebehay/Wagner 187* (trade issue). ➔ More on our website

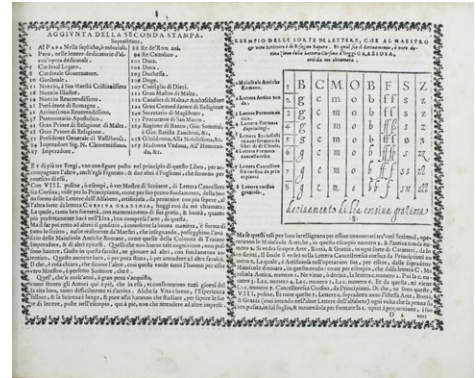


Very rare second edition of a sixteenth-century Italian writing master's copybook

99. GAGLIARDELLI, Salvatore. Soprascritte di lettere in forma cancelleresca, corsiva, appartenenti ad ogni grado di persona; date in luce in tal carattere per commune utilità degli studiosi della buona forma dello scrivere, ... Con l'aggiunta di questa seconda stampa, come à piè della tavola si dice.

Florence, for the author, [1583]. Oblong 4° (20.5 x 25.5 cm). With the title in an elaborate 4-piece woodcut border. 19th-century blue half calf. € 12 500

Very rare enlarged second edition of a writing master's copybook by the Italian writing master Salvatore Gagliardelli, giving 8 full-page and 269 half-page writing examples: openings of letters to several important political, military, ecclesiastical and legal persons, such as the pope, cardinals, (arch)bishops, emperors, kings, queens and lawyers, but also for example to physicians, painters, sculptors, fathers, mothers, widows and friends. This writing book therefore teaches not only the correct way of addressing the dignitaries of the church and the state, but it also how to address people in a certain profession, friends, family, or just someone in the neighbourhood. All 277 examples are written in a neat chancery cursive: the style introduced by Giovan Francesco Cresci in his 1560 *Essempolare di più sorti lettere*. The 8 full-page examples include larger interlaced initials and interlaced decorations at the foot, which have no precedent in Cresci's *Essempolare*. Gagliardelli's present copybook was highly successful because it met a definite need in a status-conscious age. This second edition was augmented in the same year as the first edition and both are very rare.



With the bookplate of the famous book collector Hippolyte Destailleur on the front paste-down and some manuscript writing exercises in the last three woodcut-cartouches after number 269. Binding slightly rubbed, corners a little bit bumped, some spotting, some leaves are repaired, but still in good condition.

[48], [144] pp. Berlin Kat. 5192 (incompl.: examples 1–260); Bonacini 653; Casamassima XVIII, p. 94; EDIT 16, CNCE 74366 (2 copies); A.F. Johnson, "A catalogue of Italian writing books", in: *Signature*, n.s. 10 (1950), pp. 22–48, at p. 43 (3 copies, including 1 lost & 1 with variants); Damascène Morgand, *Catalogue de livres rares et précieux* ... Hippolyte Destailleur (13–25 April 1891), lot 867 (this copy); Morison, *Early Italian writing books*, pp. 123–124; Osley, *Luminario*, p. 99 and fig. 69; USTC 831346 (1 copy). ➔ More on our website

First edition of a critical translation of Galen, together with the first Latin edition of a Byzantine anatomical treatise based on Galen

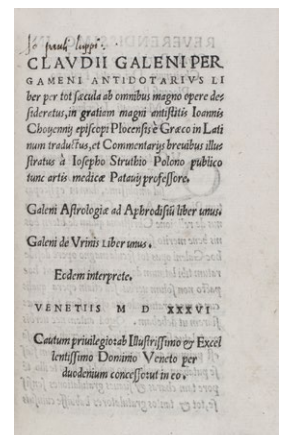
100. GALENUS, Claudius. Antidotarius liber per tot saecula ab omnibus magno opera desideratus, ... Astrologia ad aphrodisiu[m] liber unus. ... De urinus Liber unus.

Venice, (colophon: Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio), 1536.

With: (2) **PROTOSPATHARIUS, Theophilus.** De corporis humani fabrica libri quinque a Iuonio Paulo Crasso Patavino in Latinam orationem conversi. Hippocratis preterea coi de purgatoriis medicamentis libellous perutilis, ac desideratus ab eodem Iun. Paulo Cras Latinitate donatus.

Venice, [Ottaviano Scotto], 1536. With woodcut device on title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500

Ad 1: very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. "During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's 'Astrologia ad Aphrodisium'. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: "[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way." This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations" (Grzybowski et al.).



Ad 2: first Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqratt) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author.

The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

[4], "147" [=148] ll.; II4, [5], [1 blank] pp. Ad 1: *Durling 1795; Durling, Galen 1536.1 & pp. 237–238; ICCU 020160 (3 copies); WorldCat (1 copy); for Struthius: Grzybowski et al., "500th anniversary of the birth of the precursor of modern cardiology: Josephus Struthius Polonus (1510–1568)" in: Cardiology Journal XVIII (2011), pp. 581–586; ad 2: HistoryofMedicine.com 7145; ICCU 002972 (9 copies); not in Adams; Durling.* ➤ More on our website

Coloured plates of skin diseases

101. GALÈS, Jean Chrysanthé. Mémoire et rapports sur les fumigations sulfureuses appliquées au traitement des affections cutanées et plusieurs autres maladies.

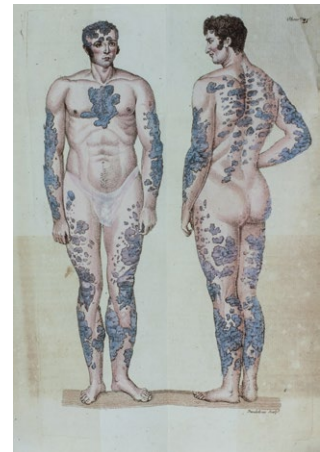
Paris, Imprimerie Royale, at the author, 1816. 8°. With the wood-engraved arms of France on the title-page, 11 folding engraved plates (8 showing patients with skin diseases, coloured by a contemporary hand, and 3 with construction drawings of fumigation compartments and other equipment, uncoloured). Contemporary gold-tooled grained red morocco, blue-glazed endpapers; gilt edges. € 2400

First edition of a well-illustrated account of the curative properties of sulphur fumes for the treatment of (primarily skin) diseases: not for the squeamish. An English edition appeared in 1818 under the title, *Memoirs and Reports on the Efficacy of Sulphurous Fumigation in the treatment of diseases of the skin, joints and glandular system, chronic rheumatism, gout, paralytic affections, &c.*, and a second French edition in 1824. After a general introduction, the author presents 119 case studies in five chapters (8 illustrated with coloured plates of the naked patients, all but one with both a front and a rear view).

The text pages are printed on wove paper; the plates on laid paper. A fascinating study of both the illnesses and the treatments, both well illustrated.

In very good condition, with only light foxing in a few leaves. The binding also very good, with only a small hole near the base of the spine.

[4], 137, [1 blank], 4, [2 blank] pp. *Waller 3398; Wellcome, p. 83; not in Garrison & Morton; Honeyman; Norman Library; Osler.* ➤ More on our website



Very rare first edition of an extensive Dutch gardener's manual

102. [GARDENING]. Het volmaakte burger-thuin-boek. Waar in gevonden word alles wat een burger nodig heeft te weeten, om zyne tuin in de vereischte order en vrugtbaarheid te brengen of te onderhouden ... te zamen gesteld door een voornaam liefhebber.

Delft, Caspar van Graauwenhaan, 1766. 8°. Contemporary half calf.

€ 2950



One of two very rare "first" (1766) editions (it is unclear which is truly the first, but the present edition appears to be the rarest) of an anonymous Dutch gardener's manual. It describes the author as "a leading amateur". A "second" edition followed in 1769. The book provides the reader with "everything that a burger needs to know, to put his garden in the necessary order and bring it fertility or to maintain it and plant it with the best fruits and flowers" (sub-title). Arranged alphabetically, it offers a wealth of information on the growing of many fruits, vegetables, flowers and other plants. Fruits mentioned include: apples (many varieties), pears (also many varieties), mulberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, plums, gooseberries, mulberries, morello (sour) cherries, grapes, medlars, apricots, peaches, and nuts such as hazelnuts and walnuts. It opens with a manual on the upkeep of a garden and then extensively discusses the growing and tending of fruit trees, including information on diseases and pests.

Boards worn. First end paper nearly detached. Otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed.

[8], 342, [34] pp. *Cf. STCN (2 copies of other 1766 ed.); not in Bradley; Hunt; Pritzel.* ➤ More on our website

Stunning copy of the first modern map of Arabia

103. GASTALDI, Giacomo. Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.

[Venice, G. Gastaldi, 1561]. Two sheets joined (47 × 74 cm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 55 × 79 cm). € 150 000



An extraordinary copy of “the first modern map of the Arabian peninsula” (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins. “L’opera è dedicata al mecenate Johann Jakob Fugger ... a firma Giacomo di Castaldi Piamonense cosmographo in Venetia” (Bifolco I, 380, for the first state of three).

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi’s two-sheet wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as “the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas” (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including portolan charts of the region drawn by 16th-century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns and the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. “Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown – details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later” (Christie’s, ... *Stuart McMinn collection*, 23 May 1997). The map covers the modern geographical areas of Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, part of Iraq and Iran, Pakistan and the west coast of India. The travels of Marco Polo, published in Ramusio’s *Navigazioni et viaggi*, heavily influenced the geography of Gastaldi’s map, which is considered far superior to all previous maps of Asia. Gastaldi was “cosmographer to the Venetian Republic, then a powerhouse of commerce and trade. He sought the most up to date geographical information available, and became one of the greatest cartographers of the 16th century” (Burden).

Old foliation in brown ink in the upper right margin. Spotless and with temoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine copy of a seminal map of the Arabian peninsula.

Bifolco, I, 380f; Couto, *Bacqué-Grammont & Taleghani, Atlas historique du Golfe Persique* (2006), p. 132, no. 29 and p. 152; Karrow 30/91; Nordenskiöld II, 130, 61; Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, *The Gulf in historic maps* (2nd ed., 1999), p. 26 with 2 figs.; Tibbetts 28; Tooley, *Dictionary II*, 143; Tooley, *Maps in Italian atlases of the 16th century*, 54. ➔ More on our website

The most accurate map of India and the Gulf region to its time

104. [GASTALDI, Giacomo]. Seconda tavola.

[Venice], Ferrando Bertelli, 1565 [printed ca. 1570]. Engraved map of the Indian Ocean, Indian subcontinent and most of the Gulf region (28 × 39 cm; margins extended to 50 × 66.5 cm), at a scale of about 1:13,500,000 with north at the foot, with 3 sea monsters, a spouting whale and 3 ships in the ocean; and on the land elephants, lions and 2 people on horseback carrying spears. Although printed from a single copper plate, the present map image is divided into two parts, with a 7 mm gap between the right and left halves, so that nothing would be lost if the map were bound as a double-page plate. € 18 000

Rare very early engraved map showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, including the islands of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), the Maldives, Seychelles, the western tip of Sumatra and what must be the eastern tip of Somalia. Many topographic names appear in forms used in early Portuguese accounts of voyages, but most can be identified. In India and Ceylon we find Goa, Mangalor (Mangalore), Cochin (Kochi), Calinapata (Calcutta?), Besinagar (Bangalore), Colmucho (Colombo) and many others; in the Gulf region Cor. Dulfar (Dhofar), the island Macira (Masirah), C. Resalgate (Ras el Had?), Galatia (the ancient site Qalhat), Mazcate (Muscat), the island Quexumo (Qeshm) and Ormus (Hormuz). There is even an unlabelled city close to present-day Abu Dhabi. Two of the ships are labelled with their destinations: Calicut (Kozhikode) on the Malabar Coast and Molucche (the Moluccas) in the East Indies.

Gastaldi first published a similar map as one of a set of three woodcut maps in the first volume of the second edition of Giovanni Battista Ramusio, *Navagationi et viaggi*, Venice, 1554. These were a great advance on earlier maps, taking account of new information from Portuguese explorers. The woodblocks and whatever copies of the printed edition had not yet been sold were destroyed by a fire in 1557, so for the 1563 edition the publisher had the three maps engraved on copperplates by Niccolo Nelli. Bertelli published the three maps without Ramusio's text, and his maps are usually supposed to have been printed from the 1563 plates. Bifulco & Ronca lists copies of the 1563 (84a) and the present 1565 (84b) state or edition together, but their separate lists of references suggest the present 1565 version is much rarer.

The margins have been cut down close to the edge and the margins then greatly extended with blank paper, but this paper is also contemporary. The map is very slightly browned at the edges and in the gap between the right and left halves (where the old fold has been reinforced on the back), but the map is otherwise in fine condition. A milestone in the cartography of India and the Gulf States, remarkably well preserved.

Bifulco & Ronca, Cartografia topografia Italiana 84b; Gole, Early printed maps of India 2; Karrow 30/74.2. ↗ More on our website



*Three very rare curious medical treatises by a German physician,
translated into Dutch, including a 17th-century lifestyle book*

105. GEHEMA, Jan Abraham von. Grouwelijke medicijnse moortmiddelen van aderlaten, koppen, purgeren, clisteren, juleppen, en verswakkende hertsterckingen, waer door d'onbedachtsame genees – en heelmeesters (geen rechtschapene practisijns synde) soo veele duysent onschuldige menschen jammerlijck van't leven ter dood helpen.

Including:

– Den hervormden apotheker, voorstellende een bequaem project, hoe en in wat voor gestalte de hedendaeghsche apotheecken bilyk te reformeren en naer een rationali medendi methodo, die thans by alle verstandige en consciencieuse medicijns aengenomen is, te formeren waren.

– Diaetetica rationalis; dat is, op onloochebare vaste principien, gesonder verstandts, en waerer experientie welgegronde levens-ordre, waer door een ieder mensche in sijnen standt, sijn gesondtheyt bewaeren, en een leven, yver van veelerley swaericheden, hier op aerden leyden kan.

The Hague, Pieter Heagen, 1690.

With: (2) **HUBER, Ulrik (editor).** Specimen philosophiae civilis et studendi bonis libris.

Franeker, J. Gyselaer, 1686. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary vellum.

€ 1950

Ad 1: First and only edition of three very rare medical and pharmacological treatises published together, by the German physician Jan(sz) Abraham Gehema (1647–1715). Gehema studied in Leiden where he settled as a physician before returning to Berlin in 1695. All three treatises, translated into Dutch by “G.D.C.” from the original German, were originally published in Bremen in 1688 as *Grausame medicinische Mord-Mittel* (containing serious warnings against the evil practices of charlatans and quacks such as blood-letting, purgation and suspicious prescriptions, noting that they have killed many people), *Der Reformirte Apotheker* (a proposal to reform pharmacies to modern standards) and *Diaetetica rationalis* (instructions for a healthy lifestyle). Although the Dutch edition gives each work its own title-page and each begins on the first page of a quire (so that they could have been sold separately), they share a single series of page numbers and quire signatures.

Ad 2: An incomplete copy of another very rare book, with a curious combination of texts, edited by Ulrik Huber, professor of law at Franeker University. Texts present are René Descartes, *Passiones. sive affectus animae* (pp. 169–299), Huber's, *Institutionis reipublicae liber singularis* (pp. 301–494) and excerpts from Ovid's *Metamorphosis* under the title *Argumenta Μεταμορφωσεων excerpta ex Ovidio* (pp. 495–538).

Ad 2 lacking the title-page, preliminaries and pp. 1–168, which contain excerpts from Aristotle's *Ethica*. Spine somewhat wrinkled, but still in good condition.

[20], 140; 169–538, [14] pp. *Ads 1–3: STCN (1 compl. & 1 incompl. Copy); Wellcome III, p. 99; cf. Krivatsy 45999 (1688 German ed.)*. ➔ More on our website



Rare 2nd edition of Gesner on distilling and its use in pharmacology

106. GESNER, Conrad. Euonymus, sive De remediis secretis: nunc denuò studio & diligentia Caspari Wolphii, ... illustratus, & in lucem editus. Adiecimus in pharmacopolarum gratiam plurimas fornacum figuras, ... Pars secunda.

Lyon, Barthèlemey Vincent (colophon: Jean Marcorelle), 1573 [altered from 1574] (colophon: 1572). 16° (12 × 8 cm). With Vincent's woodcut device on the title-page and about 50 woodcut illustrations in the text. Recased in contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 2500

Rare second edition, in the original Latin, of the second part of Conrad Gesner's very popular book of secrets, this volume first published posthumously based on Gesner's notes and edited by his friend and pupil Hans Kaspar Wolf. The text of this volume is divided into four parts. It primarily concerns



distillation and its use in making medicines, with most of the woodcuts illustrating furnaces, glassware and other equipment for distilling. It discusses the various kinds of distillation, the equipment and techniques, aqueous solutions, the making of medicines from a wide variety of plants, animals and minerals (including metal salts), extracting oils, etc.

The first edition of 1569, in 8vo format, is often described as a rare book, but the present second edition in 16mo is even rarer. Although Gesner borrowed much of the information from earlier publications, his book proved very popular, going through numerous editions in the original Latin and in English, German, French and Italian translations.

With the ca. 1650(?) woodcut armorial bookplate of the Avignon physician André Alexandre Normandeu. Somewhat browned and with a small brown spot affecting a couple words in one leaf, but otherwise in good condition. The parchment of the binding has broken where the sewing supports were laced through it and it has been reattached, and parts of the ties are lost.

531, [29] pp. *French books* 72011 & 72012; *USTC* 154935 & 141152; *Wellcome* 2786 & 2787; *Wellisch*, *Gesner* B2.2. [➤](#) More on our website

Seven pamphlets on the Glorious Revolution and the Nine Years' War

107. [GLORIOUS REVOLUTION]. De Engelsche marsch; versien met allerlei soorten van nieuwe onvergelykelyke verrekykers, en brillen. Vertonende den tegenwoordigen staat van alle Koninkrijken en landen van Europa. Met een korte verbeeldinge van de afkomste, het leven en de daden van Pater Peters; en een dispuut tusschen hem en een Engelsch Protestant.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Maertense, 1689.

With:

(2) Twede deel van de Engelsche marsch, version met allerlei soorten van nieuwe onvergelykelyke verrekykers en brillen... en een catalogus van eenige koddige boekken die hy voor den Prins van Wallis heeft gekogt.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Maertense, 1689.

(3) Nieuwe geinventeerde brillen, voor alderhande gesichten, op de mode geslepen, op verscheyde slypsteen.

[Amsterdam?], 1688.

(4) Nieuwe geinventeerde brillen, voor alderhande gesigten. Op de mode geslepen, op verscheyde slypsteen. Twede deel.

[Amsterdam?], 1688.

(5) De wonderlycke verrekyker siende in alle hoecken van de Europise werelt.

[Amsterdam?], 1688.

(6) De geest van Carel de V. verschenen aen Volkert, t'samenspraak houdende over de affaire van den tijd.

[Amsterdam?], 1688.

(7) De Franse quacksalver, of de boere klap beurs. Versien met veelderley kooplyuden, of liefhebbbers van alle nieuwe tydingen.

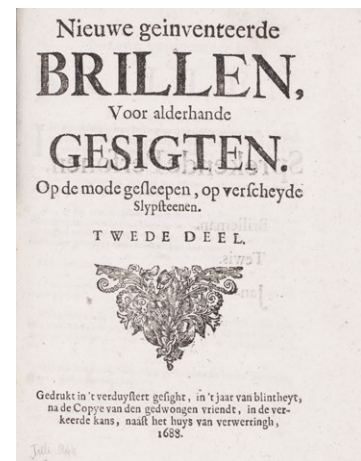
Groningen, Tjerk Velsen, 1689. 7 works in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary red half roan (sheepskin). € 2250

Collection of seven pamphlets on current affairs, most importantly the Glorious Revolution and the Nine Years' War against France. The first five pamphlets contain (satirical) dialogues on current politics as seen through magic glasses and binoculars, the sixth a dialogue between the ghost of Charles v and a doorkeeper and the seventh a farcical play in verse.

In 1677 the Dutch stadholder Willem III married Mary Stuart, the Protestant daughter of the Catholic King James II of England, and in 1688 they accepted the English crown together as King William III and Queen Mary, starting the so-called Glorious Revolution. That also made him the undisputed leader of the European coalition of England, the Dutch Republic, Austria and the German Protestant states against the aggressive policy of France in the person of King Louis XIV.

With a manuscript table of contents on the first flyleaf, listing 6 of the 7 parts. Some leaves slightly browned and the binding a bit rubbed, but otherwise in good condition.

39, [1 blank]; 32; 24; 24; 24; 40; 38, [2 blank] p. *Ad 1: Knuttel* 13073; *ad 2: Knuttel* 13074; *ad 3: Knuttel* 12668; *ad 4: Tiele, Pamfletten* 8445; *not in Knuttel; ad 5: Knuttel* 12669; *ad 6: Knuttel* 12729; *ad 7: Knuttel* 13070. [➤](#) More on our website



Classical agricultural law, well illustrated

108. GOES, Willem and Nicolas RIGAULT. *Rei agrariae auctores legesque variae. Quaedam nunc primum, caetera emendatiora prodeunt curâ.*

Including: Antiquitatum agrariarum liber singularis.

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1674. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. With an integral engraved allegorical frontispiece, 3 folding engraved plates, 55 further engravings on integral leaves (15 full page), numerous woodcut illustrations in the text (mostly geometric diagrams). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine, sprinkled edges. € 2500

First and only edition of a collection of texts on land surveying and agricultural law from classical antiquity, known as the *Corpus agrimensorum Romanorum*, here edited by Willem Goes (1611–1686). The classical authors include Aggenus Urbicus, Frontinus, Hyginus Gromaticus and Siculus Flaccus. The texts survived through a sixth-century manuscript that is now held in the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel. Willem Goes (Guilelmus Goesius) was a leading 17th century Dutch legal scholar, who played a major role in Dutch history as one of the judges in the trial of Cornelis de Wit. He added to his edition of the *Corpus agrimensorum Romanorum* an index and a long history of agriculture during the Roman era. Also included is the commentary on the classical agraro-judicial texts by Nicolas Rigault (1614). The information was crucial for deciding any disputes concerning the boundaries of lands, but also provides a theoretical basis for landscape gardening and arboriculture. The illustrations depict various ways of geometrically laying out boundaries in landscapes and gardens, also illustrated are different types of trees and pruning methods. With a small map of the Amalfi coast (from Sorrento to Salerno).

With an old library mark in ink on front paste-down and title-page. With some of the paper browned and a couple pages water-stained in the head margin. Front hinge partly cracked, spine slightly rubbed.

[20], 360, [60]; 328 pp. *Arnold Arboretum I*, p. 283; *Goldsmiths' Lib.* 2068; *Kress Lib.* 1398.  More on our website



200 Etruscan antiquities collected in Gori's conceptual museum

109. GORI, Antonio Francesco. *Museum Etruscum exhibens insignia veterum Etruscorum monumenta aereis tabulis CC. nunc primum edita et illustratum.*

Florence, Gaetano Albizzini, 1737. Volume 1 and 2. 2° (27.5 × 37.5 cm). With engraved plates (12 folding), and 1 folding plate with Etruscan script. Contemporary vellum. € 6500

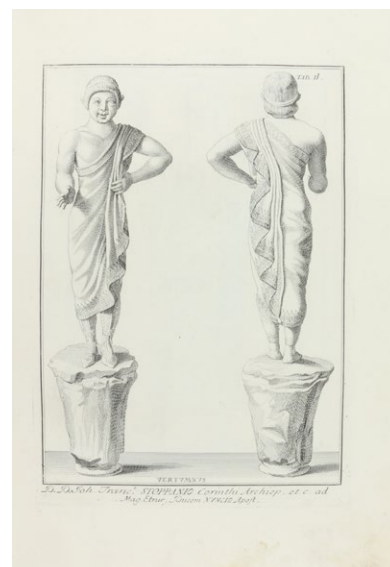
First two volumes of a rare monograph on Etruscan antiquities, written by the Florentine antiquarian Antonio Francesco Gori (1697–1757). In the 1730s, there was an enormous archaeological activity around Tuscany, accompanied by an equally intensive effort to publish books on ancient art. Inspired by the work of Filippo Buonarroti (1661–1733), Gori turned his attention to Etruscan antiquities.

A third volume of the *Museum Etruscum* accompanies the first two volumes and was published in 1743. It contains 5 dissertations on the subject by a contemporary colleague of Gori (1743), Giovan Battista Passeri (1694–1780).

Gori not only gathered the disseminated accounts and images of ancient Etruscan art objects, he also made them accessible to a public in one publication, to save these antiquities from oblivion. His “conceptual museum” therefore remained a major source for research on ancient Etruria for a very long time and shows Gori’s pioneering role in the field of Etruscology.

With an owner’s inscription on the first free endleaf of the second volume. Binding slightly rubbed, corners bumped. With some small brown stains and a red stain on the boards of both volumes. Some water stains in the last few plates. The first endleaf and the last leaf (pp. 471–472) of the second volume are partly loose. Otherwise a rare edition in good condition.

LXVIII; [2], XLII, 471, [1] pp. *Borroni* 12213; *Cicognara* 2584; *Ebert* 8701; *Hoefler XXI*, 295; *Pollen* 704. *Vinet* 1672; for the author: *Delon, Encyclopædia of Enlightenment I* (2001), p. 485.  More on our website



On the expediency of British rule in the East Indies

110. GRANT, Robert. The expediency maintained of continuing the system by which the trade and government of India are now regulated.

London, printed for Black, Parry and J. Hatchard (back of title-page: printed by Cox and Baylis), 1813. 8°. With 2 letterpress folding tables (1 printed in red and black). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled. € 4500

First and only edition of a history of the relation between Great Britain and their possessions in the East Indies, written by the British lawyer and politician Robert Grant (1779–1838), son of Charles Grant, chairman of the board of directors of the British East India Company. “The projected work was intended to exhibit, first, a historical sketch, derived from authentic sources, of the past proceedings of the East-India Company: in the next place, a correct view of the actual nature and effects of their present system, both political and commercial ... and lastly, an investigation of the objections adduced or adducible against the present system...” (p. 11). The main text consists of four extensive chapters, followed by 15 appendices, mostly tables listing officers, troops and commercial details. The work is mostly written in defence on the East India Company’s conduct, believing in “the Company’s ability to improve conditions in India” (Tuck).

Slightly foxed and binding slightly rubbed, otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], XIX, [1 blank], 404 pp. *The Cambridge history of India: British India, 1497–1858*, p. 631; Tuck, *The East India Company 1600–1858*, pp. 45, 183. ➤ More on our website

Directions for processions ordered by the Turkish Sultan Suleiman III: a testimony of the problematic Turkish-European relations in the 17th century

111. [THE GREAT TURKISH WAR]. Traduction d’un exemplaire en langue Turque contenant le detail & la description des processions des jeunes, & des penitences que le grand seigneur dit Mahomet Soliman, Empereur Turk du soleil levant, & du couchant, souverain seigneur des seigneurs, & veritable successeur de la race du grand prophete Mahomet, a commandé de faire en tout son empire.

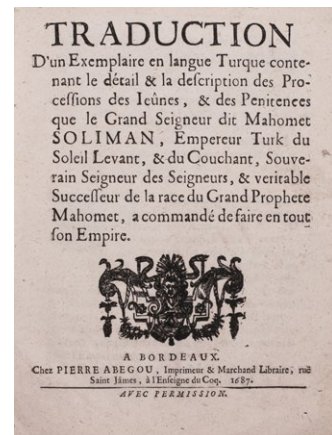
Bordeaux, Pierre Abegou, 1687. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I and (extra added) a portrait of the Polish King Jan III Sobieski, by F. Jollain, inserted as a second frontispiece. Marbled wrappers. € 9000

Very rare pamphlet published during the European wars against Turkey, with a frontispiece portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Léopold I (1640–1705), Archduke of Austria and King of Bohemia and Hungary. He succeeded his father Ferdinand III in 1657 and immediately had to fight against the Turks in the Great Turkish War, also known as the War of the Holy League (1683–1699). This war finally led to the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699.

This work gives directions and arrangements for ritual processions that the Turkish Sultan Suleiman III ordered after his victories during the so-called Holy Wars against the Christians. It is of great importance for our understanding of the problematic Turkish-European relations during the 17th century, especially as an interesting example of counter-propaganda. One of Suleiman III’s directions presented in the book, for example, ordered that one Christian slave or one Jew was to be killed every fifteen minutes as part of the procession. One can imagine the reaction of a Christian reading this text: although the crusades were over, this could provoke war and violence between the parties.

Wrappers worn and somewhat frayed, a few worm holes, but still in good condition.

[2], 7, [1] pp. *Bibliotheca bibliographica Aureliana CX, XVIIe siècle, XIV (Bordeaux)*, 2176 (not mentioning the portrait); cf. *Desgraves (Bordeaux) 1580*. ➤ More on our website



*Poisonous animals and plants, their venoms and antidotes,
with 52 woodcuts, printed by Plantin*

112. GRÉVIN, Jacques. Deux livres des venins.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1568 (colophon: October 1567). With Plantin's woodcut device on the title-page and 52 woodcuts in the text, made for this edition by Jehan de Gourmont after drawings by Geoffroy Ballain, both in Paris.

With: (2) **NICANDER of Colophon (translated by Jacques GRÉVIN).** Les oeuvres de Nicandre.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1567. With the same Plantin device. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. French calf (ca. 1780?), gold-tooled spine, gold fillets on the boards and board edges. € 7500

First edition (the only edition in the original French) of a detailed and well-illustrated account of poisonous animals and plants and their venoms, along with the treatments for their poisoning, whether from bites, stings, contact or ingestion, by the Paris playwright and physician Jacques Grévin (ca. 1538/39–1570). The excellent illustrations include snakes, lizards, toads, frogs, a salamander, scorpions, spiders, various insects, centipedes, a leech, skates and other sorts of fish, a rabid dog, a mongoose (for its role in killing snakes), a dragon[!], poisonous plants, including mushrooms, and even a shrew, though its bite is not poisonous. It gives the names of the animals and plants in Greek, Latin and French. It was clearly designed to be issued together with the work that follows: the first French edition (in Grévin's verse translation) of the two surviving works of the Greek poet and physician Nicander of Colophon (active ca. 135 BCE; frequent later dates appear to be errors): *Les theriaques* (*Theriaca*, on poisonous animals and their bites and stings) and *Les Contrepoisons* (*Alexipharmaca*, on antidotes and treatments for wounds or illnesses caused by animal, vegetable and mineral poisons). Grévin made his translation from the 1549 Latin translation by the Paris physician Jean de Gorris, and he adds a 10-page verse dedication to De Gorris and shorter verses at the end of each of the two Nicander works. The book ends with a brief life of Nicander and an addendum list. Plantin's book production is excellent as usual.

With two faded early owners' inscriptions on the title-page, only partly legible. With the title-page slightly browned, faint water stains at the foot of many leaves and some small worn holes in the fore-edge margin of the last few leaves and the foot of the gutter margin near the end of ad 1, but otherwise in very good condition. The front hinge is cracked, with a small chip at the head of the backstrip, but the binding is otherwise good and the tooling on the spine well preserved.

[8], 333, [6], [1 blank]; 90, [2] pp. *Durling 2173 (incompl.); De Nave et al., Geneeskunde in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden LXXII; Nissen, ZBI 1712; Norman Lib. 943 (incompl.); Thorndike V, pp. 477–479; ÚSTC 27813 & 94721; Voet, Plantin Press 1266 & 1730; Wellcome I, 2934.* ➤ More on our website



*Very rare 17th-century pharmacological compendium
and pharmacopoeia for the Dutch East Indies*

113. GRIM, Hermann Niklas. Compendium medico-chymicum, seu accurata medendi methodus, quae excellentissimis medicamentis, tam Europae, quam Indiae Orientali proficuis, repleta, ratiores[!] observationes, & curiosam optimorum medicamentorum, in libelli hujus formulis contentorum, praeparationem exhibit,

Including: – Pharmacopoeia Indica, in qua continentur medicamenta, in compendio medico allegata, quae ex simplicibus in India crescentibus composita, & ad Indorum morbos directa sunt.

Augsburg, Theophil Göbel (printed by Johan Jacob Schönig), 1684. 8°. With engraved frontispiece by Melchior Haffner. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, red edges. € 8000



Rare enlarged second edition of a pharmacological compendium for the Dutch East Indies (this edition adding a pharmacopoeia) by the Swedish traveller, naturalist and physician Herman Niklas Grim (1641–1711), first published at Batavia in the Dutch East Indies in 1679. Grim was appointed physician of the Dutch East India Company (voc) in 1671 and set sail to Ceylon, where he wrote his first pharmacological work, in Dutch, *Laboratorium chymicum*, gehouden op het voortreffelyke eylandt Ceylon, published at Batavia in the in 1677. In it, he describes the medical practices of Ceylon: which animal products, vegetables and minerals they use for medicines, how the native doctors prepare these medicines and which diseases they cure. A Latin pirated edition appeared in Amsterdam in 1679.

In that year Grim also published the first edition of the present work under the title *Chirurgiae & medicinae practici compendium medico-chimicum*. In 1678 he had become chief surgeon at Batavia, so the present work concerns the medicinal plants of the Dutch East Indies and their medicinal preparation for various diseases. The recipes are extensively described. The present copy is the second, enlarged edition, printed in 1684 in Augsburg. At the end of this enlarged edition is the rare Pharmacopoeia Indica, apparently the first pharmacopoeia for the East Indies. It discusses several plants, herbs and animal products that could be used in the Dutch East Indies, and in Europe, for medical purposes.

Both works are pioneering efforts: among the earliest pharmacological works devoted to the Dutch East Indies, describing the valuable effect of their medicinal plants for themselves and for others. Although the Pharmacopoeia has its own title-page, it falls in the middle of a quire (on 2B2r), so it could not have been published separately and the two works share a single series of page numbers and quire signatures.

Frontispiece bound after the preface. Binding slightly rubbed. One leaf in preface damaged, affecting part of the text, and some minor foxing. Otherwise in good condition.

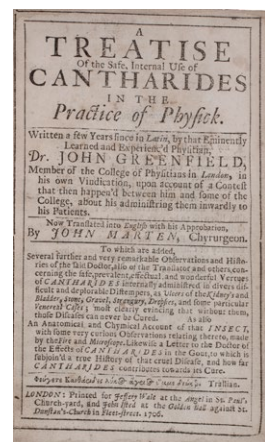
Frontispiece plus [12], [2 blank], 386; [1], [1 blank], 389–475; [11] pp. *Hagelin*, pp. 152–153; *Krivatsy* 5005; *VD17*, 23:644469E (3 copies); *Wellcome III*, p. 167; cf. *Ferguson I*, 347; *Krivatsy* 5004 (1679 Batavia edition). ➤ More on our website

First English edition of a medical treatise on Spanish fly

114. GROENVELT, Joannes. A treatise of the safe, internal use of cantharides in the practice of physick.

London, Jeffrey Wale, John Isted, 1706. 8°. 19th-century tanned half sheepskin, tree-marbled paper sides. € 4500

First English edition of a treatise on the medicinal use of Spanish fly (*Lytta vesicatoria*, traditionally classified in the family Cantharidae). Joannes Groenevelt (1648–1715/16) was a Dutch-born physician, practising in London from 1675 on. Spanish fly was known for centuries as an aphrodisiac, but was also extremely dangerous, overdoses sometimes causing death. Greenfield, as he called himself in England, strongly advocated the use of Spanish fly, primarily for the treatment of gout and of bladder and kidney diseases. One of his patients accused him of malpractice and Groenevelt was fined and sent to Newgate prison, but obtained permanent freedom through William III's general pardon in 1691. He published the present treatise on the use of Spanish fly as a vindication of his methods. It includes a laudatory poem by Bernard Mandeville, detailed descriptions of the various medicinal uses of Spanish fly, followed by medical observations and several recipes.



[40], 363, [3] pp. *Blake*, p. 187; *ESTC* T64914; for the author: *Cook*, “Groenevelt, Joannes (bap. 1648, d. 1715/16)”, in: *ODNB* (online ed.). ➤ More on our website

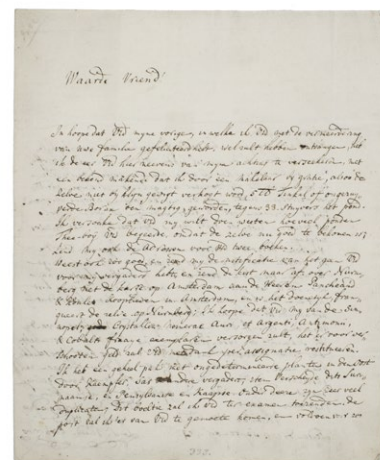
Highly interesting signed letter by Gronovius to a befriended naturalist in Chemnitz

115. GRONOVIVS, Laurentius Theodorus. [Letter in Dutch to Nikolaus Joseph, Freiherr von Jacquin].

Leiden, 13 September 1764. 4° (23.5 × 19 cm). Letter in Dutch, written on a single bifolium, with address: “Monsieur N.J. Jacquin Professeur en Chymie metallurgique à Chemnitz en Hongarie”; another hand has added: “Franco Frankfort”. € 4000


The letter is written by Laurentius Theodorus Gronovius or Laurens Theodoor Gronow (1730–1777) and addressed to his friend (“Waarde Vriend”) Nikolaus Joseph Freiherr von Jacquin (1727–1817), a Dutch/Austrian physician, chemist and botanist who was born in Leiden and had studied medicine at Leiden University together with Gronovius.

In the extensive and very interesting letter Gronovius touches upon various subjects (mining, mineralogy, botany, entomology), including the financial consequences, mirroring the difficulties in transmitting money to other countries at the time. He



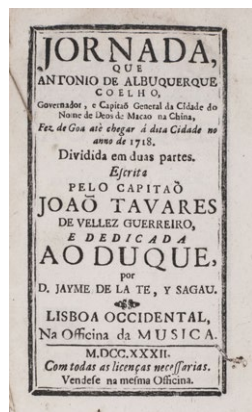
offers for sale 5 pounds of Tinkal (unpurified borax) which was used in the mining industry, and calls attention to ample supply of good tea in Leiden. Furthermore he urges Jacquin to send to him, via Leipzig, not only a specimen of the Sphinx atropus (death's head moth), but also the chest he has asked for with specimens of various crystals needed for his studies. In return, he writes, he will send a big package of plants not yet identified and collected some decades ago in the Dutch East Indies by the well-known botanist Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716) and Theodor Sas (d. 1704), as well as plants from Surinam, Pennsylvania and The Cape. He will also send Jacquin his recently published second volume of his *Zoophylacium ... animalia quadrupedia, amphibia, pisces, insecta, ...*, published in Leiden in 1764 (Vol. 1: 1763, vol. 3: 1781) as a present.

Only some damage from the opening of the seal, which is skilfully repaired. In very good condition.

[4] pp. F.A. Stafleu, "Nikolaus Freiherr von Jacquin und die systematische Botanik seiner Zeit", in: *Anzeiger der phil.-hist. Klasse der Oesterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 117 (1980).  More on our website


A 1718 voyage from Goa to Macao, published in Lisbon

116. GUERREIRO, João Tavares de Velez. Jornada, que Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho, governador, e capitão[!] general da cidade do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, fez de Goa até chegar á dita cidade no anno de 1718. Lisbon, Officina da Musica (Jaime or Jayme de la Te y Sagau), 1732. 8°. Contemporary tanned sheepskin. € 7500



Second edition of a journal of the voyage of António de Albuquerque Coelho (Brazil ca. 1682–Goa ca. 1745) from Goa in India to Macao on the coast of southern China. The journal was written by João Tavares de Velez Guerreiro, a captain in the Portuguese navy, serving in India, who accompanied the governor on the voyage as his chief of staff. Coelho had been appointed governor of the city of Macao in 1717 and they arrived there in May 1718. They travelled via Madras, through the Malay peninsula and along the coasts of Indochina and China. Part 1 gives an account of the voyage itself and part 2 an account of their stay in Johor at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula, where they played a role in a *coup d'état* by a Sumatran adventurer.

Boards rubbed, spine worn and with some wormholes, front board partly detached from bookblock, but with the text in very good condition, with only some occasional wormholes. A valuable eye-witness account of India, Southeast Asia and China in 1718.

[16], 427, [1 blank] pp. *Cordier, Sinica* 3219; *Howegeo* A47; *Löwendahl* 377; *PorBase* (4 copies).  More on our website

Unrecorded Barcelona nursery catalogue listing 323 flowers, including 25 tulips "muy raras"


117. GUIOT. Catalogo de flores.

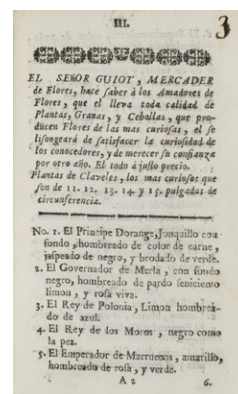
[Barcelona, Francisco Suria y Burgada, ca. 1775]. Small 8° (14 × 9.5 cm). Later(?) decorated-paper wrappers. € 3950

Unrecorded nursery catalogue listing 323 flowers (numbered in eleven groups) offered for sale by a flower merchant named Guiot. Although the catalogue contains no imprint and does not give the merchant's address, he was probably in or near Barcelona, where the catalogue was printed. It gives the names and colours of 15 Plantas de Claveles [carnations], 35 Jacintos Dobles [hyacinths], 20 Narcissos muy Dobles [daffodils and narcissus], 25 Jonquilles Dobles [jonquils], 7 Varas de Jessé Dobles [amaryllis and related?], 25 Tulipas muy Raras [tulips], 12 Flores muy Raras, 4 Otras Flores muy raras, 15 Rosales odoríferous á cien hojas [roses], 100 Francillas dobles muy raras (plus 5 unnumbered sorts) [amphion and related?], and 60 Nemoras muy Dobles [nemoras].

Two French publications on forestry appeared in Paris in 1770 under the author's name Guiot: *Manuel forestier & portatif* and *l'Arpenteur forestier*, (Bradley IV, 108 & 263) but this may have no relation to the (Barcelona?) flower merchant who published the present *Catalogo de flores*.

In very good condition, title-page slightly smudged. With only about 5 mm trimmed from the margins. Unique and unrecorded Barcelona flower catalogue, describing a wide variety of tulips, roses and many others.

XX pp. *Not in Maria del Carmon Simon Palmer, Bibliografía de Cataluña II (1766–1820); CCPB; KVK & Worldcat; Histoire de la botanique en France; Palau.*  More on our website



*With 8 woodcuts made for the 1634 edition
(a hunting scene using falcons, and 7 birds of prey)*

118. HARMONT, Pierre. Le miroir de fauconnerie, ou se verra l'instruction pour choisit, nourrir, & traicter, dresser & faire voler toute sorte d'oyseaux, ...

Rouen, Clément Malassis, 1650. 4° (23 × 16.5 cm). With a woodcut illustration of a hunt using falcons on the title-page (9 × 9.5 cm) and 7 nearly full-page woodcut illustrations of birds of prey on integral leaves. Half red goatskin morocco (1930s?) signed on the free endleaf "F. SAULTIER REL." € 6500

Rare fifth edition, the first published outside of Paris, of a concise practical handbook on the choosing, training, care and feeding of birds of prey for hunting, by the falconer to Louis XIII, first published in 1620. "Copies of this work [in any edition] are very difficult to procure" (Harting). The hunting scene on the title-page, which has no related illustration in the first edition or in d'Arcussia, shows two men in the foreground, one blowing a horn and with a dog on a leash, the other holding a falcon and with hawking paraphernalia. It shows falcons attacking birds in the sky, and a hunting scene with dogs and men on horseback chasing a stag in the background.

With a few minor stains and faint offsetting, but still in good condition, the binding with very slight wear to the fore-edge corners, but otherwise fine. A rare and important practical handbook on falconry, illustrated with the woodcuts of the second (1634) edition, including a hunting scene not in the first edition.

38, [2 blank] pp. *Bibl. Mun. Rouen, Histoires de chasses (exhib. cat. 1992-93), 79; Harting, Bibl. accipitraria 156 note; Souhart, col. 238; Thiébaud, col. 493; USTC 6814292 (1 copy); cf. Schwerdt, pp. 230-231 (1620 ed.); for the binder: Fléty, p. 159.* ➤ More on our website



12 fine portraits of horses from the stables of Queen Victoria

119. HARVEY, William. Selections from the Royal stud, being portraits taken in October 1837, at Hampton Court, from life by William Harvey. Drawn on stone by and under the direction of R.J. Lane A.R.A. lithographer to Her Majesty.



Hawaii's last constitution as a sovereign country

121. [HAWAII]. Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii. Promulgated July 4th, A.D. 1894.


[Honolulu, 1894]. 22 × 14.5 cm. Stapled leaves in publisher's original blue/green wrappers, with letterpress title on front. Kept in modern half morocco clamshell box. € 4500

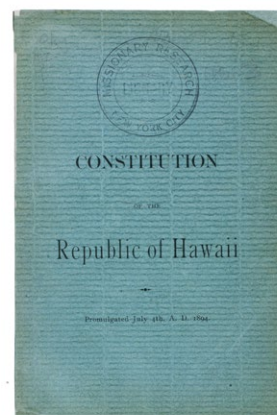
The 56-page issue, plus index, of the first edition of Hawaii's last constitution as a sovereign country, containing 103 numbered articles.

When in 1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was overthrown, she was replaced by a provisional government consisting of members of the American Committee of Safety, striving to achieve annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America. When annexation was not forthcoming they set up a constitutional convention and adopted the present constitution for the Republic of Hawaii. The annexation was finally ratified four years later, the transfer of sovereignty taking place in August 1898. "The present constitution is among the more important pieces of literature pertinent to these times" (Streeter).

Forbes notes that page 56 is unnumbered and blank ("[56] blank"), but in this copy it is numbered and contains the last names of the members of the constitutional convention. The present copy includes the 6-page index, often lacking.

With a library stamp on front wrapper, the spine of the wrapper reinforced. A very good copy.

vi, [2 blank], 56 pp. *Forbes 4569* (55-page issue); *Streeter 3766* (55-page issue); cf. *A.F. Lee, The Hawaii state constitution: a reference guide* (1993), p. 5.  More on our website



One of the most attractive Dutch songbooks of the early seventeenth century

122. HEEMSKERK, Jan van. Minne-kunst. Minne-baet. Minne-dichten. Mengel-dichten.

Amsterdam, Hessel Gerritsz, 1626–1627. 4 parts in 1 volume. Oblong small 8°. With 4 separate titles, and 20 fine engraved plates, including frontispiece, by Pieter Serwouters. Modern vellum. € 9500

Second edition, enlarged in text and illustrations, of one of the most attractive and rare Dutch songbooks of the early seventeenth century, not only because of the beautiful illustrations, fine printing, and oblong format, but also because of the charm and elegance of its poetry, which consists mainly of erotic love poems. It presents the example par excellence of the fine books intended to instruct and amuse the Dutch "jeunesse dorée". The book, containing the youth-poetry of Johan van Heemskerck (1597–1656), is divided into four parts.


The first contains a poetic adaptation of Ovid's *Ars Amatoria*, beautifully illustrated with 12 plates, including the frontispiece with the motto "sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus", by one of the gifted artists of the Golden Age of Dutch book illustration, Pieter Serwouters (1586–1657).

The second part, which is newly added to this second edition, is an adaptation of Ovid's *Remedia Amoris*, and is finely illustrated with 6 new plates by Serwouters.

The third part forms a collection of love songs inspired by the Canzonieri of Bembo, the Amours of Ronsard, the love poems of Ovid and Horace, but also contains much original work, and includes a long laudatory poem to the nymph Cloris, with a beautiful portrait by Serwouters.

The fourth part contains miscellaneous poetry, including love songs to the "nymphs" of Leyden, and a farewell song to the city of Leyden, where the author had studied, and where, within a circle of young student poets and artists, the typical Dutch genre of erotic poetry combined with intricate emblems of love was born.

With the bookplate of G.S. Overdiep on front pastedown. A fine copy.

[8], 446, [2] pp. *Cat. Muziekhist. Museum Scheurleer II*, p. 72; *Cat. Oudere Werken Ned. Lett., U.B., Amst.*, 307; *Hollstein XXVI; Sale Cat. J.L. Beijers, Jan. 1959* (Coll. Versnel), 321; *Sale Cat. Nijhoff, Oct. 1900 Coll. J.L. Beijers*, 2132: "Hoogst zeldzaam"; *Scheepers I*, 286: "Hoogst zeldzaam"; *Scheurleer, Liedboeken*, 148; *Serwouters 55*.  More on our website



*24 engraved views made for the Emperor of China,
showing the campaign expanding his western territories*

123. [HELMAN, Isidore-Stanislas]. [Suite de seize estampes représentant les conquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine, avec leur explication].

With:

(2) [Supplement 1 with views 17–20].

(3) [Supplement 2 with views 21–24].

Paris, Isidore Stanislas Helman, Nicolas Ponce, 1783–1788. Oblong Imperial 2° (35 × 48.5 cm). A series of 24 numbered engraved views (plate size 27 × 43 cm; image size 24 × 41 cm), with reproductions of the engraved explanation of the views, in both the earlier state covering views 1–16 and the later state covering views 1–24. Loose prints in folders in a modern archival box. € 50 000



A fine complete series of 24 large and meticulously engraved views of the western conquests by the Qianlong Emperor (1711–1799), the favourite grandson of the Kangxi Emperor in the Manchu Qing dynasty, who ruled China officially from 1735 to 1796. The first series of 16 views illustrates events from 1754 to 1760, the first and most important of what the Chinese termed Qianlong's ten great military campaigns. The views give very detailed images of the battles, with large numbers of foot soldiers and cavalry.

The Qianlong Emperor had close relations with Europe. In 1765 he ordered the production of a series of 16 European copperplate prints commemorating the campaign against the Zunghars, drawn by the leading European artists in China: Giuseppe Castiglione (1688–1766), Jean Damascène, Jean Denis Attiret (1702–1768) and Jesuit Ignaz Sichelbart (1708–1780). The first edition was engraved on enormous plates under the direction of Charles-Nicolas Cochin in Paris in the years 1769 to 1774, but few of his prints ever reached China and it was decided to have the present new edition of the same views produced at a more practical scale. It was engraved in Paris from 1783 to 1785 by Isidore Stanislas Helman, who published it together with Nicolas Ponce. This edition was a great success. While the original series stopped with the sixteenth view, Helman added two supplementary series to his edition, each with 4 views, giving a total of 24. The first supplement (1786) shows the ceremonial breaking of new ground with an ox-drawn plough and three views that could be assembled to make one panoramic view of the Emperor's procession through Beijing. The second supplement (1788) shows the Emperor's various celebrations, mostly in honour of his ancestors.

In fine condition. A rare and remarkable series of views made for the Qianlong Emperor, mostly showing his conquests in western China.

Cordier, cols. 641–642; M. Pirazzoli-t'Serstevens, Gravures des conquêtes de l'Empereur de Chine K'ien-Long, 1969, pp. 37–42 (views 1–20 only); Wabraven, China illustrata 177 (cf. pp. 38–48). ➔ More on our website

*Preparing black, coloured and metallic inks, etching marble and metal, etc.,
2nd copy located of 1660 edition*

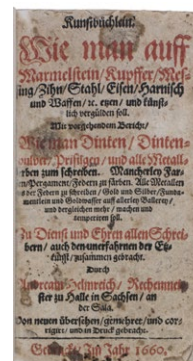
124. HELMREICH, Andreas. Kunstbüchlein. Wie man auff Marmelstein, Kupffer, Messing, Zihn, Stahl, Eisen, Harnisch und Waffen, &c. etzen, und künstlich vergulden soll. ... [Leipzig?], 1660. Small 8° (14.5 × 8.5 cm). Title-page printed in red and black. Later marbled wrappers. € 4950

Second copy located of the 1660 edition of a popular and influential practical manual by Andreas Helmreich, on the preparation of black, coloured and metallic writing ink and dyes (the metallic inks especially for writing on wood), the etching of marble and metals (copper, brass, tin, iron and steel, with special reference to etching armour and weapons), gilding and silvering (including the gilding of the edges of books), colouring parchment, paper and feathers, making sealing wax and glue, and other materials used for art and writing, including recipes and minute details of the preparation of the materials. Books of a similar nature with the title *Kunstbüchlein* appeared already in 1499 and reappeared in a new form by 1535, but Ferguson notes that Helmreich's work owes little or nothing to them, has only two or three recipes similar to those in Boltz's 1547 *Illuminirbuch* and is largely original.

All editions are rare and we have located only one other copy of the present 1660 edition, in the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

With some minor restorations to the gutter margins of the title-page and with several small stains, and the whole somewhat dog-eared, very slightly browned and with occasional foxing and a marginal chip at the head of the dedication (perhaps removing an owner's name?), but the book is complete including even the 2 final blank leaves, and nearly all the leaves are in good condition. A rare and important work, giving a detailed account of the preparation of inks and of etching, as practiced in the 16th and 17th centuries.

[92], [4 blank] pp. *Ferchl*, p. 224; *KVK & WorldCat* (1 copy); cf. *Brüning* 1331; *Ferguson*, *Some early treatises on technological chemistry* (1888), pp. 24–34. ➤ More on our website



Manuscript herbal of Savoy(?), with 445 leaves of meticulous watercolour botanical drawings

125. [HERBAL]. [CHATELAIN, Jean-Baptiste Charles Maurice?]. [Flore de Faverges et de quelques localités Voisines?].

[Faverges (Haute-Savoie)?], [ca. 1900]. 2° (31.5 × 20 cm). A manuscript herbal with 445 leaves (more than 550 pages) of meticulous black ink and watercolour botanical drawings, occasionally with additions or highlights in opaque gouaches, each leaf generally with a large drawing of the species, its Latin and French names, and usually further descriptive text and detail drawings of its flowers, leaves, seeds, roots, etc. The whole is divided into groups of families, all but one group (and the illustrated wrapper for *Plantes aqualiques*) in mostly matching contemporary folders made of coarse grey-brown paper. € 19 500

A stunning collection of meticulous pen and watercolour botanical drawings of plants (mostly flowering plants), including many grasses and some trees, most with additional detail drawings showing the flowers, leaves, seeds, roots, etc., probably from Faverges and vicinity (in the French Alpine Savoy near the Swiss and Italian borders). Although the drawings are not signed or dated, and indicate no location, the family names largely correspond with and bear the same numbers as those in a list of plants from Faverges and vicinity, published without illustrations by the botanist, notary and for a while mayor of Faverges, Jean-Baptiste Charles Maurice Chatelain (1851–1914), “Aperçu de la flore de Faverges et de quelques localités Voisines”, in: *Revue Savoisiennne*, 42 (1901), pp. 95–116, 210–225, 345–347 (families 1–164, with some numbers omitted). Each botanical family has its own plain-paper wrapper with the drawings loosely inserted and usually with a small additional drawing at the head of the front wrapper. The collection includes a lovely additional drawing of flowering plants growing around and arching over a pond, apparently intended as an illustrated title-page for *Plantes aqualiques*, never published as far as we know. Chatelain's published list, p. 346, notes that he numbers the botanical families follow Claude Casimir Gillet & Jean Henri Magne, *Nouvelle flore française*, and his family numbers do indeed match those in their second edition of 1863 and probably also their first edition of 1861, which we have not seen. Both the



present drawings and Chatelain's list omit some families, and in most cases they omit the same families (41 of Gillet & Magne's 164), suggesting that these may be Chatelain's drawings. Chatelain's list does include about 35 families not noted in the drawings, but some may be represented by a handful of drawings that do not indicate their family. The drawings include only 5 families not listed by Chatelain: numbered 18, 26, 27, 50 and [133]. Although the drawings are now arranged in numerical order, their division between the contemporary grey-brown paper folders does not follow the four classes used in Chatelain's published list: I (Thalamiflores) families 1–74; II (Caliciflores) families 75–81; III (Corolliflores) families 84–III; and IV (Monochlarnidées) families 112–164. We here give the drawings group numbers to put the families in numerical order. Except for group 1, each group is in a contemporary grey-brown paper folder, II–V numbered at the foot, though the folder for group V is not uniform. The illustrated wrapper with the title *Plantes aquatiques* has its own grey-brown paper folder matching those for groups II–IV and [V1].

The drawings are executed on unwatermarked wove paper. The leaves for about 25 families are about 4 cm shorter than the others. The fore-edge of the front wrapper and first plate for the first family have been nibbled by mice, affecting 1 detail drawing, and a few drawings have small tears (one just touching one detail drawing) or minor marginal stains, but the drawings are still in good condition, most of them very good. A manuscript herbal apparently associated with an unillustrated list of Savoy species published by Maurice Chatelain in 1901.

➤ More on our website

A natural history with 56 hand-coloured plates: the fossils, flora and fauna of the earth

126. HILL, John. A general natural history: or, new and accurate descriptions of the animals, vegetables, and minerals, of the different parts of the world; with their virtues and uses, as far as hitherto certainly known, in medicine and mechanics: ...

London, Printed for Thomas Osborne, 1748–1752. 3 volumes. 2°. With 56 hand-coloured plates (16 on plants, 28 on animals and 12 on fossils, some signed by B. Cole) and in volume 3 also 1 folding table. Contemporary green morocco. Volumes misnumbered on the spines (vols. 1–3 labeled 3, 1 and 2 respectively). € 8500

First edition of a three-volume work on natural history written by the British botanist, apothecary and physician John Hill (1707?–1775), well-known for his voluminous publications on (natural) science. His main interest was botany, but he also covers zoology, medicine and mineralogy. His *A general natural history* can be regarded as his main work, because each volume was influential on its own. The history of fossils (vol. 1, labeled 3) is Hill's first and nearly only publication on mineralogy. He describes the minerals, often based on microscopic examination, and on that basis divides them into series, classes and orders. The folding table at the end of this volume shows a classification system for fossils.

The volume on plants (vol. 2, labeled 1) could be regarded as Hill's major publication on botany. In this volume "Hill introduced the classification system of Linnaeus to England" (DSB). He describes several species and sorts of plants, their physical appearance, size, geographic range and rarity. He describes algae, fungi and cacti, but also flowers such as gladiolas, hyacinths and daffodils. He also describes more exceptional trees, such as the coffee tree and the tamarinde tree, and vegetables and herbs, such as parsnip, anise and coriander. Sometimes the English common names of some plants are printed in gothic type. The volume on animals (vol. 3, labeled 2) describes different classes of the animal kingdom and can be seen as Hill's principal achievement in the field of zoology. It opens with an extensive description of microscopic animals, followed by a description of insects, spiders, beetles and butterflies. He also describes crabs, hermit crabs, starfishes, cuttlefishes, sea horses and different kinds of fishes in general. Also different kinds of amphibians and reptiles. Mammals receive special attention. The bird section is also very extensive.



With the bookplate (in 2 vols. with traces in the third) of Karin Mellegers. Each volume also contains an owner's inscription of "... Baker" and marginal annotations throughout, especially in the "General table" in vol. 3, probably from the same hand. Bindings slightly worn, corners bumped, head of the spines cracked or worn. First plate of vol. 2 partly loose. Some offsetting from the coloured plates, some occasional foxing. Otherwise in good condition, the hand-coloured plates very good.

[12], 1–228, 333–592, *457–*592, 593–654, [6]; xxvi, 642; [7], [1 blank]; [8], 584, [4]; pp. *Anker 210* (vol. 3); *Freeman 1672*; *Johnston 420*; *Nissen ZBI, 1939*; *Stafleu & Cowan 2767*; for the author: *DSB VI*, pp. 400–401. ➤ More on our website

Both volumes of a famous monograph on willows, rarely found together

127. HOFFMANN, Georg Franz. *Historia salicium iconibus illustrata.*

Leipzig, Siegfried Leberecht Crusius, vol. 1: 1785–1787, vol. 2: 1791. 2 volumes. 2°. With 24 engraved plates in vol. 1 (numbered 1–24) and 6 engraved plates in vol. 2 (numbered 25–29, 31: all published), all signed by I. Nuszbiegel after originals by the author, except plate 31, which is signed by Johann Stephan Capioux. Blue sprinkled paper over boards (vol. 1) and limp grey paper wrappers, stab-sewn through the wrappers (vol. 2). Preserved in a professionally handmade box, made for this book. € 14 500

Both volumes of the first and only edition of Hoffmann's monograph on willows, published in instalments from 1785 to 1791, including the series of 30 engraved plates (numbered as 31) made to accompany them, showing willows, their branches, leaves and flowers. He describes different kinds of willows, their varieties, habitat and sizes. All descriptions refer to the plates, so that readers could use them together.

Georg Franz Hofmann was a German botanist and physician. He first served as professor of botany in Erlangen, then professor of botany and director of the botanical garden in Göttingen. Finally he went to Moscow, where he continued his botanical studies, taking charge of the Imperial Academy of Science's botanical garden and herbarium.

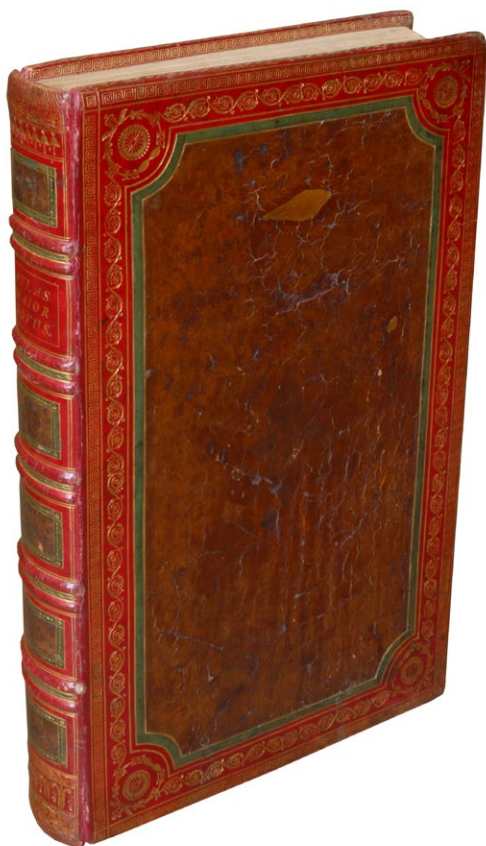
Plate 30 is never mentioned in the text or bibliographies, so it was apparently never published or was misnumbered "31".

With manuscript owner's inscriptions on the title-page of instalment 1 and on the title-page of vol. 1. With the title-page to vol. 1 misbound between instalments 3 and 4. Binding of vol. 1 slightly worn, corners bumped. Paper wrappers of vol. 2 slightly frayed at the corners. With a small professional restoration to the foot of the spine. With some minor stains in each volume, but still in good condition. Both volumes, rarely found together, of a remarkable monograph on willows, with all the plates.

66, [4], 67–78; 12 pp. *Hunt II, 678; Johnston 565; Nissen BBI 893; Pritzel 4127; Stafleu & Cowan II, 2879.* ➤ More on our website



*A magnificent copy of a classic world atlas,
hand-coloured and sumptuously bound*



128. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. *Grosser Atlas über die ganze Welt.*

Nuremberg, Homann heirs (printed by Johann Heinrich Gottfried Bieling), 1737[–1762]. 2° (34 × 53.5 cm). Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with an engraved map of the northern hemisphere in a polar projection, engraved frontispiece with a globe and a dozen allegorical figures (with a decorated cartouche at the foot giving the title in Latin), engraved portrait of Homann by Johann Wilhelm Winter after Johannes Kenckel, and 98 engraved maps (93 double-page, 1 larger folding in 2 sheets and 4 half-page together on a double-page plate) many with further inset maps and/or views, all with decorated cartouches, often with pictorial decoration or coats of arms; and 3 double-page engraved tables of topographic data. With the engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna). € 85 000



The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany's most famous 18th-century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th-century hand. After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres (with pictorial constellations) surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections (2 polar and 2 centred on Europe and the South Pacific); the usual maps of the continents and numerous regions in Europe (including postal maps and maps of river valleys); but also maps of the Black Sea and surroundings (including one with the whole of Turkey); Egypt; the Persian (Iranian) Empire; the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf; China; Mexico, the Caribbean and most

of what is now the United States; and 4 half-page maps of British colonies in America (together on a double-page plate).

From the collection of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924–2005), Sotheby's 18 Oct. 2005, lot 193. Some maps are bound out of order (5 groups in reverse order, giving 1–51, 62–52, 72–63, 82–73, 92–83, 100–93, plus 30 & 31 interchanged). Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot (just touching the outside of the border or the top of the lettering above the border at the head, but with no significant loss), a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann's great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

[3], [1 blank], 40 pp. plus frontispiece, portrait and 99 double-page plates. Shirley, pp. 542–565; Tooley, *Dictionary of map makers*, p. 308; cf. davidrumsey.com (1716 ed., with additions); not in <http://baskes.com>; for the author: *Neue Deutsche Biographie*. More on our website

Massive navigational directory for the East

129. HORSBURGH, James. The India directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

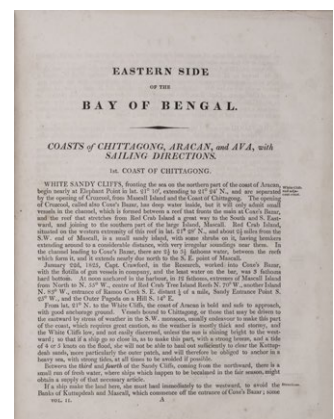
London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, booksellers to the East India Company (back of title-page: printed by Plummer & Brewis), 1826–1827. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebaked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15 000

Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc.

It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. “As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court” (Cook).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebaked, but otherwise in very good condition.

[8], xxvi, 503, [1], 16; [8], 642, [1], [1 blank] pp. Cf. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 73 (fifth ed.); *Sabin 33047* (fifth ed.); for the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: *ODNB (online ed.)*. More on our website



*Wonderful large crisp photos
of Russian race horses*

130. [RACE HORSES—RUSSIA]. [12 photographs of race horses].

[Russia, ca. 1900]. Each photo ca. 27 × 37 cm.
Pasted on cardboard. € 5000

Series of 12 fine, large and sharp photographs of Russian race horses. Pasted below each photo, a slip with text written in cyrillic script names the horse, owner, pedigree and breed of horse in the photograph. Each horse is accompanied by a man holding the reins, dressed in possibly a matching costume. They were all photographed at the same track in the yard of what seems to be a palace. The names of the horses are: Prezes, Jako, Velizarij, Fanfara, Taran, Lenta, Mon Barry, Karina, Lusty, Nord-Ost, Lena and Forteca.

With a blind stamped signature of the photographer, (unidentified by us). Paperboard supports slightly warped. One photo with a minor tear, otherwise all in very good condition.

[More on our website](#)



Rare work on the basics of perspective

131. HOUTEN, Hendrik van. *Verhandeling van de grontregelen der doorzigtkunde, of tekenkonst (perspectief,) leerende de middelen en wyze, hoe alles in de doorzigtkunde, kan werden afgeteekend.* Zeer dienstig voor bouwmeesters, schilders, teekenaars, enz. Op een korte manier afgebeeld en voorgedraagen.

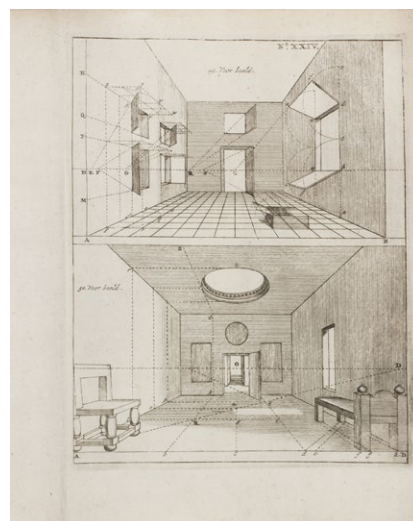
Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1705. 4°. With large allegorical engraving on the title-page, several woodcut figures in the text, 20 basic mathematical figures on a folding engraved plate, and numerous models of perspective drawings on 52 numbered folding engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards. € 3500

First edition of a thorough text book on perspective, teaching in a clear and succinct way the basic theories as well as all possible practical use of the art of perspective in art, architecture, the theatre, etc. by Hendrik van Houten (fl. 1705). The manual is richly illustrated, giving numerous examples of perspective drawings for different purposes, for example the drawing of plane figures and the drawing of three-dimensional objects, but including hanging objects and objects that are or aren't parallel to the baseline. He also gives instructions on the best way to draw shadows created by sun – or candlelight. Van Houten also explains how to make a perspective drawing a gallery or something similar that is only viewed from below. He also gives very practical explanations of how to draw very specific objects, such as spiral stairs, mantelpieces and cross vaults.

The book was intended for architects, draughtsmen and artists. No particulars on the author or his work are to be found in biographical dictionaries and art or science reference books. The STCN only records this edition.

With label on front paste-down: “Geschenk van Jhr. E.C.B. ridder van Rappard” and a library stamp on the title-page from the “Koninklijk Instituut van Ingenieurs”. Binding rubbed, slightly stained, edges of the pages and plates somewhat frayed, otherwise an uncut copy in good condition.

[4], 72 pp. *Bierens de Haan 2153; STCN (8 copies); not in Fowler; Berlin Kat.; Cat. Rijksmuseum.* [More on our website](#)



*Complete book III of 1498 edition of Ibn Sina's great masterpiece,
in contemporary Renaissance bindings*

132. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Canon medicinae [= al-Qanun].

Lyon, Jean Trechsel & Johann Klein, 24 December 1498. 2 volumes. 2° (ca. 31 × 42 cm). With a diagrammatic woodcut. Contemporary blind – and gold-tooled calf over wooden boards, sewn on 4 double supports, one volume with 2 brass clasps (and traces on the other volume). € 125 000

Important 1498 edition of the complete volumes 2 and 3 (of 4), comprising the complete book III, of the greatest monument of Islamic medicine, al-Qanun written in Arabic by Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in the West as Avicenna, and translated into Latin by Gherardo da Cremona (ca. 1114–1187) as Canon medicinae. This is the first edition edited by Jacques Ponceau, physician to King Charles VIII of France, and the second published outside Italy. It is here preserved in contemporary Renaissance blind – and gold-tooled calf and nearly untrimmed. The complete five books were first printed ca. 1473 and Cremona's translation remained the standard into the 17th century. About ten editions appeared before the present of 1498, but only Adolph Rusch in Strasbourg had published an edition outside Italy, in or soon after 1473. For the present Trechsel




edition, Ponceau for the first time added the unpublished commentaries of Jacques Desparts (ca. 1380–1458), physician to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and new commentaries by the leading scholar Johannes Lascaris (1445–1534), a Greek living in Italy. Trechsel and Ponceau clearly went to great lengths to surpass all earlier editions in scholarship, and the king of France (Charles VIII, just before his death?) granted their edition a five-year privilege (Armstrong, *Before copyright*, p. 7, notes it as one of the earliest book privileges), but Trechsel died leaving the work unfinished. While Johann Klein completed some parts that Trechsel had already begun, he published only 4 volumes: the complete book I (vol. 1), the present complete book III (vols. 2–3) and the first fens of book IV (vol. 4). So this edition never included books II, V and the rest of book IV. Fortunately book III (well over half of the present edition) can stand independently, covering the pathology of and therapy for all parts of the body systematically “a capite ad calces” (from head to toe), including ailments of the ear, nose and throat, as well as obstetrics. This is the longest and in many respects, the most important book of the al-Qanun.

Ibn Sina's encyclopaedic al-Qanun is the most authoritative medical text from the Islamic world and Cremona's Latin translation formed the basis of medical training in the Western world from ca. 1200 to ca. 1650, exerting “perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker” (Printing and the mind of man). “The ‘Qanun’ ... contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments” (Sarton, *Introduction to the history of science*). “One of the most famous medical texts ever written, a complete exposition of Galenism. Neuburger says: ‘It stands for the epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine’. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries” (Garrison & Morton 43).

With a few contemporary manuscript annotations, and traces of bookplates removed from the paste-downs. A pencil note on the front paste-down of vol. 2 notes that the set came from the Fritzlar Cathedral Library, parts of which were dispersed in 1724 and in 1803. It was sold by Venator (Cologne), sale 23/24 (1962), lot 15 (illustration plate IV).

Volumes 2 (book III, fens 1–12) and 3 (book III, fens 13–22), without volumes 1 (book I: 452 ll.) and 4 (book IV, fen I: 142 ll.). Both volumes lack the final blank leaf, but are otherwise complete and nearly untrimmed, giving ample margins and preserving an occasional deckle. Some light browning and marginal water stains (mainly towards end of vol. 2), some mostly marginal worming, but still in good condition. An important edition of one of the greatest work of Islamic medicine, nicely bound in contemporary blind – and gold-tooled calf over wooden boards.

379; 357 ll. *BMC VIII*, p. 302; *BSB-Ink A 964*; *Claudin IV*, 88–93; *Corr. Pell. 1668*; *Goff A1428*; *GW 3127*; *IGI 1125 u*; *ISTC ia01428000*; *Klebs 131.13*; *Proctor 8616*; not in *Oates*; *Osler*; *Wellcome*.  More on our website

10 Mediaeval works on health, medicine, food and wine in a rare early edition, including notes by Ibn Sina

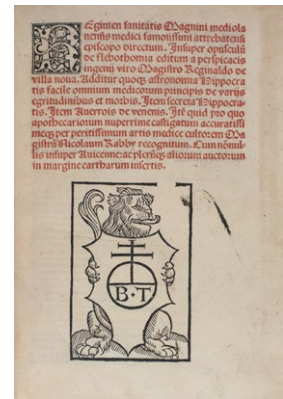
133. IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Maynus de MAYNIS, Arnaldus de VILLANOVA, [Roger BACON] et al. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis ... Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia editum ... Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis ... de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Ite[m] Quid pro quo apothecariorum ... Nicolaum ... Cum no[n]nullis insuper Avicenne: ...

[Lyon, Barthélemy Trot] (colophon: Lyon, printed by Jacques Myt, 6 February 1517). Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With title-page in red and black with Trot's woodcut publisher's device, 12 decorated woodcut initials plus 3 repeats. 17th-century(?) calf, gold-tooled spine; rebacked with the original backstrip laid down. € 25 000

Rare fourth(?) edition of a collection of ten Mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, including notes taken from Ibn Sina (Avicenna). They include Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295? – 1368?), *Regimen sanitatis*, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295? – 1368?); *Astronomia*, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates (460–377 BC); Johannes de Zantvliete (active 1343–1350), *De dieta*, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th century), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroës (1126–1198) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; *Secreta*, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates; Villanova, *Tractatus de vinis*, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–ca. 1292), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova.

With occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. With leaves 4 and 5 mounted on stubs: otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several Mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

ca, [3] ll. Baudrier VIII, p. 431; Durling 3044; USTC 144805 (8 copies); Vicaire, cols. 549–550. ➤ More on our website



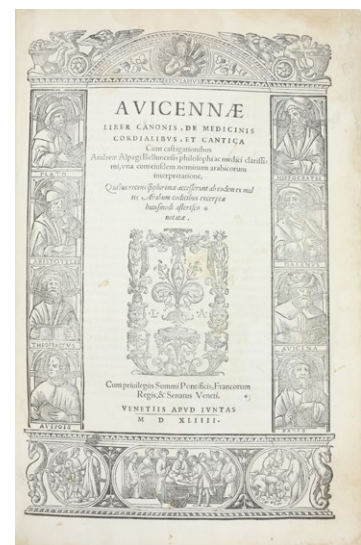
The first illustrated edition of the greatest work of Islamic medicine

134. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Liber canonicus, de medicinis cordialibus, et cantica. Cum castigationibus Andreae Alpagi Bellunensis ...

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1544. 2° (26 × 35 cm). With a general title-page with a 4-piece illustrated woodcut border and a separate title-page for the appendix, each with Giunta's woodcut fleur-de-lis device (that on the general title-page repeated below the colophon). With a full-page woodcut diagram showing the human eye in cross-section in the main text and six illustrations on two full-page woodcuts on a single leaf in the appendix showing the practice of osteopathy. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title. € 85 000

Rare, early and authoritative Venetian edition of what is perhaps the most important medical text of the Middle Ages. This is the first edition ever to contain illustrations: six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, usually first credited to Giunta's 1555 edition, where they were moved from the appendix to the text. The text is based on the translation of Gerard of Cremona, edited and revised by Andrea Alpagio of Belluno (ca. 1450–1521/22), who also included an extensive glossary of Arabic terms as an appendix: "Interpretatio Arabicorum nominum" (no edition in the original Arabic was printed until 1593). The illustrated title-page includes portraits of the great classical Greek and Roman and medieval Islamic figures of medicine and philosophy: Asclepius, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Rasis, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus and Averroës. The first edition prepared by Alpagio appeared posthumously in 1527, as did his glossary, but they were expanded for the present edition, which served as the model for all that followed for centuries.

Ibn Sina's Keta-b al-qanun fi'l-tebb (Canon of medicine), hailed as "the most famous medical text ever written" (Garrison & Morton 43), was written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West



as late as the mid-17th century. Completed in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the materia medica (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary. Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in the Western tradition as Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians.

Back of the last free endleaf covered with notes in a very coarse 18th-century Italian hand. In very good condition, with only occasional insignificant marginal browning and stains. Spine reinforced with vellum, possibly in the 18th century. A well-preserved copy of a rare and authoritative edition, including Alpagò's 26-leaf appendix, often lacking; unlike Giunta's more common later editions of 1555 and 1556, the present edition rarely appears on the market, and when it does it is almost invariably incomplete.

593, [1 blank], 26 ll. *Adams A2325; BM STC Italian, p. 335; Durling 383; EDIT 16, CNCE 3545; USTC 811600; cf. Heritage Library, Scientific treasures, p. 57.*  More on our website


Bilingual edition in Spanish and Arabic of al-Sharif al-Idrisi's description of Al-Andalus

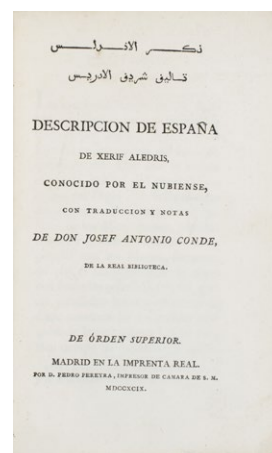
135. AL-IDRISI, Muhammad and Josef Antonio CONDE (transl.). *Dikru ál-ándalus; ta'lifu s'arif ál-'idrisí / Descripción de España de Xerif Aledris.*

Madrid, D. Pedro Pereyra for the Imprenta Real, 1799. 8°. Contemporary sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled frame on the boards, red morocco spine label, marbled pagedowns and endpapers. € 4500

Rare first bilingual edition of *Dikru ál-ándalus; ta'lifu s'arif ál-'idrisí* written by Muhammad al-Idrisi (also known as Xerif Aledris, 1100–1165), an Arab geographer and cartographer. This 12th century work is an extensive geographic treatise on Spain and Andalusia. Although not the first edition of the 12th-century work, it is the first bilingual edition in Spanish and Arabic. José Antonio Conde (1766–1820), a Spanish orientalist and historian of the Al-Andalus period (711–1492), came due to his background in contact with the writings of al-Sharif al-Adrisi and translated his description of Spain into Spanish. In this edition, the original Arabic text from al-Sharif al-Adrisi runs parallel to Conde's translation. Conde also extended the *Descripción de España de Xerif Aledris* with more than 100 pages of annotations.

With an owner's inscription in ink from 1866 on the first endleaf. Head and foot of the spine damaged, binding slightly worn, but still in good condition.

xx, 234 pp. *Schnurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica, p. 526; Zenker, Bibliotheca orientalis, part I, p. 33; Boussange, Barthés & Lowell, Catalogue des livres Français, Italiens, Espagnols, Portugais (1830) 9794; Merlin, Catalogue des livres, imprimés et manuscrits ... Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1825) 1810.*  More on our website



Rare 1534 edition of a classic on palm-reading and physiognomy, with the woodcuts of the first edition

136. INDAGINE VON HAGEN, Johannes. *Chiromantia 1 Physiognomia, ex aspectu membrorum hominis. 2 Periaxiomata, de faciebus signorum. 3 Canones astrologici, de judiciis aegritudinum. 4 Astrologia naturalis. 5 Complexionum noticia, juxta dominium planetarium.*

(Colophon: Strasbourg, Johann Schott, 1534). 2° (31 × 21.5 cm). With a large woodcut portrait of the author on the title-page, the author's full-page woodcut coat-of-arms on the recto of the otherwise blank last leaf, about 93 woodblock illustrations (including 3 hand blocks and a few square astrological diagram blocks used repeatedly with varying content). 20th-century half maroon goatskin morocco. € 9500

Rare third edition in the original Latin, printed with the woodblocks of the first (1522) edition by the same publisher, of a classic account of palm reading, physiognomy (determining personality from facial features and the shape of the head) and several aspects of astrology, including horoscopes and the effect of the sun, moon and planets on health

and on the temperaments associated with the four humours. The text is divided into six “libri”, but the first is unnumbered on the title-page so that it numbers the others 1–5. The woodcuts (including the author’s portrait and coat-of-arms) were executed for the first edition and some have been attributed to Hans Baldung Grien and Hans Wechtlin. They include six fantastic chariots carrying male and female figures representing the moon and the five planets pulled by a variety of birds, a basilisk or cockatrice, wolves and a pair of women, with zodiac signs on the wheels. While Ratdolt had published woodcuts of the sun, moon and planets riding chariots in 1491, the present woodcuts are much more sophisticated and probably inspired the ca. 1568 engraved series by Maarten van Heemskerck (New Hollstein 546–552).

Johannes Indagine von Hagen (also sometimes recorded as Rosenbach) (ca. 1460?–1537) was a priest at Steinheim am Main, near Hanau, from 1488 to his death, though he also held positions at nearby Frankfurt. Though sympathetic toward the Reformation, he disputed accusations of Luthernaism. Pope Paul IV placed his present work on the index of prohibited books in 1559.

With a water stain in the upper outside corner throughout and a corner torn off the final leaf (not approaching the woodcut arms), but otherwise in very good condition. Binding also very good.

126, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Thorndike V*, pp. 65–66; *USTC 621014* (5 copies); *VD16, R3110* (6 copies); cf. *MacPhail/Mellon, Alchemy and the occult 9* (1523 German ed.). ➤ More on our website

The official narrative of proceedings in the Home Department of the Viceroy of India, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin, 1894–1898

137. [INDIA]. Summary of the principal measures of the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Elgin in the Home Department, January 1894 to December 1898.

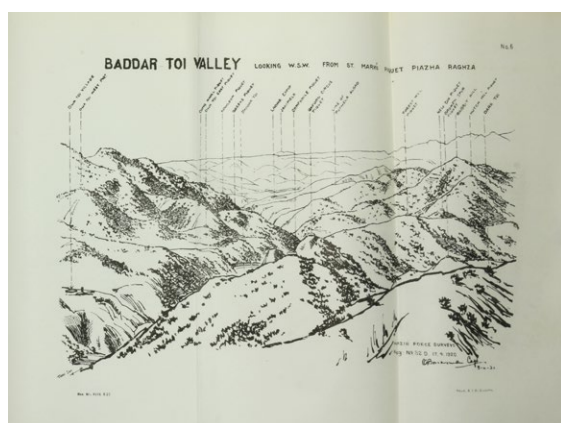
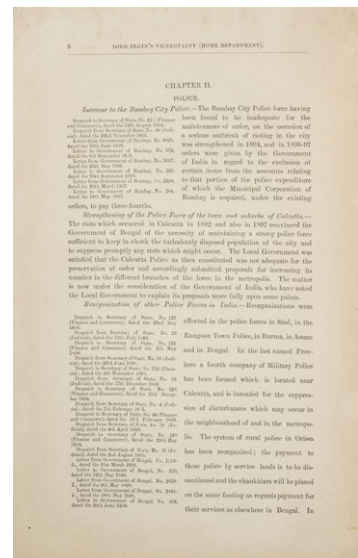
Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government printing, India, 1898. 2°. With armorial vignette on title-page. Blind-stamped blue cloth, title in gold on spine, blue decorated endpapers. € 650

The official *Summary*, always published at the end of a Viceroy-ship, by the Office of the Superintendent of Government printing in Calcutta, containing the narrative of proceedings of the Home Department, in this case from January 1894 to December 1898, the time the 9th Earl of Elgin served in that function. The extensive contents (pp. i-iv) refers always to the pages in the appendices, pp. 1–6156 (!), not present.

During his time as Viceroy, famine broke out in India, in which Elgin reportedly admitted that up to 4.5 million people died. Other estimates have put the death toll at 11 million people. His administration in India was otherwise notable for the Afridi frontier uprisings of 1897–1898.

With the label of the Home Department Juridical Branche on the front board and a second label with the shelfmark, and stamps of the Ministry of Home Affairs on title-page and elsewhere, including a “Confidential” stamp. Head of both boards damaged and damp-stained, front hinge worn, front endpapers loose, slightly browned throughout.

[2], iv, [2], 84 pp. *Bence-Jones, Mark. The Viceroys of India* (London, 1982). ➤ More on our website




“Confidential”

138. [INDIA—ARMY, GENERAL STAFF BRANCH]. Operations in Waziristan 1919–1920. Confidential. Compiled by the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1921.

Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing, 1921. 8°. With frontispiece, 31 plates, 7 maps (3 in pocket on inside of back board), and 8 panoramas, mostly folding. Contemporary half calf, green cloth sides, gold-stamped red spine labels. € 2800

First edition. – The British-Indian Army’s official account of the 1919–20 Waziristan campaign, marked “Confidential” on the title-page. The operations followed unrest that arose in the aftermath of the Third Anglo-Afghan War; they were conducted in the mountainous region of Waziristan (now in Pakistan) by British and Indian forces against the fiercely independent Waziri and Mahsud tribesmen that inhabited it. Since the 1870s, the British government agencies were assiduous in compiling internally published histories of their military frontier operations, with the intention of providing a “valuable guide” to such British commanders and policymakers as “might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours” (as the Punjab Government phrased it in 1866). The title-page reports the catalogue number and location of what may be the original report: “Catalogue no. C.W. 4 – Case no. 8987 N.S.”. Serial No. 1235 stamped on the title-page. Occasional light marginal staining. A few edge flaws consistent with army use, repaired by a contemporary owner. Otherwise in very good condition.

x, 187, [1] pp. *WorldCat* [11497145](#).  More on our website

Rare Indian paintings on transparent mica, showing modes of transportation

139. [INDIA—MINIATURES]. [Album with Indian miniature paintings on mica].

[India, ca. 1800]. 12 gouache paintings on mica, each miniature (ca. 11 × 16 cm) mounted on a stiff black paper support, each miniature framed with strips of tape. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. € 3500




Album of 12 rare Indian Patna kalam (also called Company school) miniature paintings in gouache, in this case on mica, made in southern India around 1800 for the European market, depicting different modes of transportation for high ranked persons.

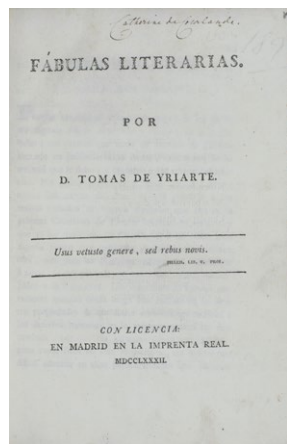
Patna kalam Indian miniatures mix of European and Indian (particularly Mogul) styles and originated through the presence of the East India Companies and their influence on native traditions in 19th-century India, hence the name “Company” school. They were made by Indian artists, mostly for European customers, and as a result brought together European taste and Indian artistic tradition. The subject matter of Company school paintings was mostly taken from everyday life with an emphasis on the culturally complex social classification of Indian society, the caste system, as is the case in the present 12 miniatures, which depict various modes of transportation for high-ranked persons. 4 depict palanquins, 1 a military messenger riding a camel, 2 high ranked persons riding an elephant, 1 a man on horse-back and 3 chariots.

The present series is similar to one in the McLean Museum and Art Gallery, 1976.25.1–15.

Mica is a brittle substance, so such miniatures are rarely found in good condition. The present series inevitably has a few cracks in the paint of most miniatures, 2 have small cracks in the mica and 2 have a large tear in the margin of the paper support. The album covers are slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

12 ll. Cf. *Laura Berivan Nilsson, Picturing the unknown: the Tranquebar initiative, vol. 11 (2015)*.  More on our website

First edition of the best-known poetic work of one of Spain’s leading 18th-century literary figures, owned by the Princess of Courland



140. IRIARTE y Oropesa, Tomas de. *Fábulas literarias.*

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1782. 4°. With rococo decorated capitals. Mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine with red morocco label lettered in gold, double blind fillets on boards. € 1800

First edition of the best-known work of the famous Spanish neo-classical poet Tomás de Iriarte (or Yriarte) y Oropesa (1750–1791). His name is most intimately associated with the present *Fábulas literarias* (1782), composed in a great variety of metres, and known for its humorous and satirical attacks on literary men and methods, many aimed at Juan Pablo Forner (1756–1797). R. Merit Cow writes: “The appearance of the literary fables of Tomas de Iriarte definitely established him as the great literary arbiter of his day ... With the publication of his collection of poetry, his dominance of the literary scene ... was now hailed from all sides. He was considered from this time forth one of the first, if not the first.” Schopenhauer characterizes the poems as the “allerliebsten litterarischen Fabeln” (*Parega*, p. 255).

With the owner's inscription "Catherine de Courlande" on the title-page: Katharina Friederike Wilhelmine Benigna (1781–1839), Princess of Courland (western Latvia) and Duchess of Sagan. She is mainly known for her relationship with Klemens Metternich, the Austrian chancellor and negotiator at the Vienna Congress in 1813. Fine copy of a well-printed literary first edition in an attractive binding and with an interesting provenance.

[4], 157, [16] pp. *Brunet V*, col. 1512 ("belle édition"); *E. Cotarelo y Mori, Iriarte y su época (Madrid 1897)*; *R. Merrit Cox, Thomas de Iriarte (New York 1972)*; *Palau*, p. 161. ➤ More on our website

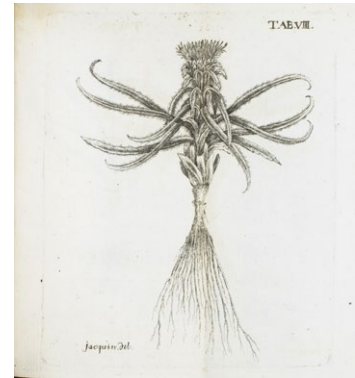
Plants in the vicinity of Vienna, by the director of the Schönbrunn royal gardens

141. JACQUIN, Nikolaus Joseph von. *Enumeratio stirpium plerarumque, quae sponte crescunt in agro Vindobonensi, montibusque confinibus.*

Vienna, Johann Paul Krauss, 1762. 8°. With a woodcut printer's device and 9 folding etched plates depicting plants (branches and leaves of trees and other plants). Contemporary half calf with marbled sides and new backstrip. € 1950

The very talented Dutch botanist Nikolaus Joseph von Jacquin (1727–1817) was given charge of the Schönbrunn royal gardens already at the age of 25. Under his management the garden became one of the most celebrated in history. The present book was his first description of plants from the vicinity of Schönbrunn (near Vienna), and he used the new Linnaean system. From the library of André Lawalrée (1921–2005), famous Belgian florist and Redouté expert. With 2 library stamps on the title-page, a bookplate on the back of the title-page (Bibliothèque Redouteenne A. Lawalree 94) and another on front pastedown: "Andre Anne-M Lawalree-Collaris". Some faint marginal stains, but still in good condition.

[4], 315, [7] pp. *Hunt 572*; *Nissen, BBI 670a*; *Pritzel I-360*; *Soulsby 643f*. ➤ More on our website



Collection of interesting Jesuit letters from Brazil, India, the East Indies, China and Japan (1549–1557)

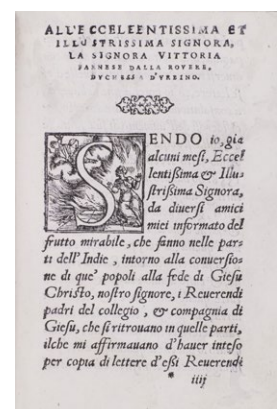
142. [JESUITS—BRAZIL—INDIA]. *Diversi avisi particolari dall'Indie di Portogallo ricevuti, dall' anno 1551. sino al 1558 dalli reverendi padri della Compagnia di Giesu. Dove s'intende delli paesi, delle genti, & costumi loro, & la grande conversione di molti populi, che hanno ricevuto il lume della sante fede, & religione Christiana. Tradotti novamente dalla lingua Spagnola nella Italiana.*

Venice, Michele Tramezzino, [1558?]. 8°. Contemporary vellum, remnants of ties.

€ 8500

A collection of letters by Jesuit missionaries, covering the years 1551–1558. After the preliminaries (*1–8: title, approbations by Pope Pius IV and the Duke Carolus Berengus, Tramezzino's dedication to Vittoria Farnese dalla Rovere, and contents), follow letters by Mastro Gasparo (Ormuz, 1551–52), Manuel da Nobrega (Brazil, 1552), from Pernambuco (Brazil), by Emanuel di Morales (India, 1551), Baldassar Nugnez (Regno di Tranacor, 1548), Henrico Enriquez (Bombay, 1548), from Goa (1551), by Christophoro Ribero, Nicolao Lancilotto da Caulano (1552), Melchior Gonzalez (Cochin, 1551), Anonio Gomez (Cochin, 1550), Francisco Xavier (Japan: 2 letters), Francesco Perez (Malacca, 1549), Giovan d'Abra (Malucco, 1549), Baldassar Gago (1553), Melchior Nugnez (on his journey from Goa to Japan, 1554), Pietro d'Aliacena (Goa, 1554) Fernando Mendez (Malacca), Baldassar Diez (Goa, 1555), Antonio Fernandez and a letter about his death by Vincenzo Petera (1554), an extensive account of the conditions in China written to Melchior Nugnez at Malacca, Aeres Brandon (Goa, 1554–56), Antonio di Quadros (Goa, 1555), Gonzalo Rodriguez (Goa, 1555), Pietro Correa (S. Vincensio, 1554), Ambrosio Perez (Brazil, 1555), Duarte di Silva (Bongo, Japan, 1555), Baldassar Gago (Firando, 1555), Melchior Nugnez (China, 1555), Luigi Frois (Malacca, 1555–56), Gonzalo di Silvera (Cochin, 1557), etc. First half with wormholes (skilfully repaired but sometimes with loss of some letters), title somewhat soiled, with an erased owner's inscription, but still a fair copy.

[8], 1–280, 273–286 [= 294], [2 blank] ll. *Adams I108*; *Alden & Landis 565/30*; *Alt Japan Kat. 85*; *BMC STC Italian*, p. 349; *Borba de Moraes*, p. 60; *Bosch 26*; *Cordier*, p. 48; *Palau 74650*; *Rodrigues 313*; *Sreit V*, 850; *USTC 803915?*; not in *Lust*. ➤ More on our website




Japanese plants depicted for the first time in the West

143. KAEMPFER, Engelbert (Sir Joseph BANKS, ed.). *Icones selectæ plantarum, quas in Japonia collegit et delineavit.*

London, [Library of the British Museum], 1791. 2° (42 × 26.5 cm.). With 59 etched plates, (8 are double-page), by Daniel Mackenzie. Slightly later half calf, marbled sides, gold-tooled monogram AL on spine. € 38 000

First and only edition of one of the rarest books on Japanese flora. The author Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716) was a professor from Lemgo, Germany, who joined the Dutch East India Company (VOC) as a medical doctor in 1685. After periods in what are now India and Indonesia he travelled in 1690 to Japan to work as a doctor on Dejima (Deshima), the Dutch trading post or factory in Nagasaki. Sir Hans Sloane acquired his manuscripts, along with his drawings and herbarium, and arranged for their translation and publication, the first to appear in translation was *The history of Japan* in 1727. This English translation established Kaempfer's reputation as the 18th-century authority on Japan and deeply influenced Japan's image in Europe. The renowned botanist and companion of the 1768 Cook expedition Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) was responsible for the editing and publication of the present work and dedicated it to the curators of the Library. In most cases no plates had previously been made from these drawings, so they remained unpublished. In the last years of his life Kaempfer himself had published only a small number of his drawings in his *Amoenitatum exoticarum*, printed in Lemgo in 1712. Thus the present publication introduces many Japanese plants for the first time to a large audience in the West. Kaempfer's herbarium is now in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Royal Library duplicate stamp in the foot of title page. With some minor foxing, the last few plates stained only in the lower margin, not affecting the illustrations. Otherwise in very good condition.

[4], 3, [1 blank] pp. *Great flower books*, p. 62; *Henrey 886*; *Nissen BBL*, 1019; *Stafleu & Cowan 3484*.  More on our website



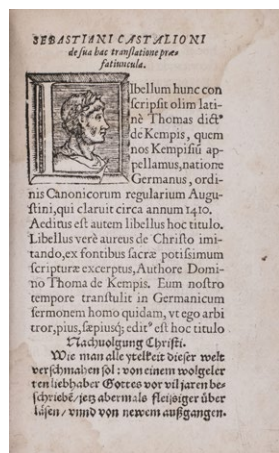
“De imitatione Christi” in classical Latin, with a rare devotional work published in Antwerp

144. KEMPIS, Thomas à. *De imitando Christo, contemnendisque mundi vanitatibus libellus, ... interprete Sebastiano Castalione.*

Köln, heirs Arnold Birckmann, 1564. With Birckmann's woodcut device on title-page and 3 decorated woodcut initials (3 series).

With: (2) *Collectio divinarum et humanarum consolationum vere aurea: qua Christianus quilibet piè instruitur, quomodo afflictiones & aerumnas omnes vincere ac superare possit.*


Antwerp, (colophon: Gillis Coppens van Diest), 1564. With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons and 4 decorated woodcut initials (3 series). 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 3500



Ad 1: Very rare second edition as edited by the reformed French theologian Sebastian Castellio (1515–1563) of Thomas à Kempis's *De imitatione Christi*. Castellio newly translated the work from ecclesiastical Latin into the “purer” classical Latin.

De imitatione Christi, written in Zwolle in the Northern Netherlands ca. 1427, is one of the most important Catholic devotional works of all time, going through thousands of editions and translations into almost every language. Its emphasis on internal spirituality rather than liturgy and ceremony suited it especially to remote regions but also made it dangerous in some eyes as it was less dependent on central Church authority. It was popular among many splinter groups including some Protestants. Ad 2: Rare first and only edition of a devotional work printed in Antwerp by the notable and productive printer Gillis Coppens van Diest (1496–1572).

Dampstain at the head and foot of ad 1 throughout and ad 2 has one leaf with a small corner torn off; binding slightly soiled; a good copy.

[6], “196” [=166], [1], [3 blank]; [8], [127], [1 blank] pp. *Ad 1: Adams K28; A. de Backer, Essai bibl. ... Imitatione Christi 88; VD16 ZV 30321 (1 copy); WorldCat (4 other copies); not in USTC; ad 2: Belg. Typ. 8074; USTC 404409 (7 copies)*.  More on our website

9 of the most influential and sought after print series of the Dutch Golden Age

145. KEYSER, Hendrik de. Architectura moderna, ofte bouwinge van onsen tyt. Bestaende in verscheyde soorten van gebouwen zoo gemene als bysondere, als kercken, toornen, raedhuysen, poorten, huysen, graven, en dergelyke gestichten, staende soo binnen dese stat Amsteldam als elders.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Dankerts van Seevenhoven, 1631. With richly engraved allegorical architectural title-page and 46 engraved plates of architectural designs (4 double-page and 2 folding). [4], 28 pp. text.

With: (2) **EECKHOUT, Gerbrand van den.** Veelderhande nieuwe compartemente.

[Amsterdam], Clement de Jonghe, [1650]. 24 engraved plates with richly designed ornamental cartouches or escutcheons, left blank in their centres. [24] ll.

(3) **BELLA, Stefano della [= Frederik de WIT].** Raccolta di varii capricii, et nove inventionij di cartelle et ornamenti. – Recueil de divers caprices, et nouvelles inventions.

Amsterdam, Frederik de Wit, [ca. 1650]. With 23 richly designed ornamental and grotesque cartouches or escutcheons, left blank in their centres, several including wild animals, on 18 engraved plates. [18] ll.

(4) **BELLA, Stefano della [= Frederik de Wit].** Nouvelles inventions de cartouches.

Paris, chez la veuve F. Langlois, 1647 [= Amsterdam, Frederik de Wit, ca. 1650]. With 12 cartouches, mostly including human or animal figures, on 6 engraved plates by Frederik de Wit. [6] ll.

(5) **LUTMA, Johannes II.** Festivitates, aurifabris, statuariis, aliisque qui artes amant. – Verscheide snakeryen, dienstich voor goudsmits, beeldhouwers, steenhouwers, en alle die de const beminnen.

Amsterdam, Frederik de Wit, 1654. With 12 engraved plates with elaborate ornamental designs engraved by Jacob Lutma after Johannes Lutma I. [12] ll.

(6) **LUTMA, Johannes I.** Veelderhande nieuwe compartemente.

Amsterdam, Frederik de Wit, 1653. With richly designed large cartouches, left blank in their centres, on 12 plates, engraved by Jacob Lutma after Johannes Lutma I. [12] ll.

(7) **SGL, monogrammist (= Constantijn HUYGENS?).** [Architectural designs for the Amsterdam city hall], Clement de Jonghe, [ca. 1650]. With 4 engraved plates by Pieter Nolpe after monogrammist SGL (possibly Constantijn Huygens) showing architectural plans and views. [4] ll.

(8) **HOLSTEYN, Cornelis.** Verscheyde aerdig kinderspel uyt gebeelt. Plusieurs jeux d'enfants desaigné.

Amsterdam, Clement de Jonghe, [ca. 1650]. With 6 full-page engraved plates showing children's games, engraved by Michiel Mosijn after Cornelis Holsteyn. [6] ll.

(9) **EECKHOUDT, Gerbrand van den.** Eenige ordonnantie van verscheyde aerdig kindertjens int licht gebracht.

Amsterdam, Clement de Jonghe, [ca. 1650]. With 6 plates with children's games, engraved by Michiel Mosijn after Gerard vanden Eeckhout. [6] ll.

9 works in 1 volume. 2°. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, gilt edges. € 26 000

Unique and rich collection of nine 17th-century Amsterdam print series, with architectural, ornamental (including “kwab” ornaments) and anatomical models by the most renowned artists in their respective disciplines. The collection as a whole contains 134 engraved and etched plates. Together these series form examples of the highest level of art that was available at the time, compiled by an anonymous contemporary.



Especially of interest are 4 little known designs for the new Amsterdam city hall and and 2 print series illustrating children at play.

Ad 1: Rare first edition of the only published work by the Dutch architect Hendrik de Keyser (1565–1621). De Keyser was the most famous architect in the Netherlands in his time and is still honoured for his work. He built for example the widely known and praised Westerkerk (church) in Amsterdam, whose designs appear in the present work. Here in second issue, with two extra engraved plates and an added conclusion by De Bray. The book was posthumously published by the author's pupil Cornelis Danckerts, who also engraved the plates, the text was provided by Salomon de Bray.



Ad 2: First edition, published by Clement de Jonghe, of a rare and interesting ornamental print series after designs by Gerbrand vanden Eeckhout (1621–1674), a pupil of Rembrandt from 1635 to 1645. Clement de Jonghe worked at Amsterdam from ca. 1640 to 1670. He was a friend of Rembrandt and print publisher.

Ad 3: Extremely rare Amsterdam copy of a famous Stefano della Bella (1610–1664) ornamental print series. The Paris edition of 1646 is well known. The present undated copy (not mirrored) by Frederik de Wit does not seem to be included in any major print collection.

Ad 4: Another, less rare, Amsterdam copy of a well-known Stefano della Bella ornamental print series. Here the imprint of the original Paris title print is copied as well, but the name of Frederik de Wit is included in the lower left, though only in the first of the 12 plates.

Ad 5–6: Two very rare print-series with “kwab” (auricular or lobate) ornaments and cartouches, designed by the famous Amsterdam silversmith Johannes Lutma the elder (ca. 1584–1615), posthumously engraved by his son Jacob Lutma (1624–1654).

Ad 7: Intriguing and very rare set of 4 architectural designs (3 views and a folding plan) for the new Amsterdam city hall, engraved by Pieter Nolpe (1613–1653) after the monogrammist SGL, who was possibly Constantijn Huygens. The present set, in very good condition, is not recorded in Hollstein, or elsewhere.

Ad 8–9: Two very rare and beautiful print series showing putti playing children's games, 6 plates each, both engraved by Michiel Mosijn (1653–after 1676), the first after Cornelis Holsteyn (1618–1658) and the second after Gerbrand van den Eeckhout. Both series were published by Clement de Jonghe in Amsterdam. The Holsteyn series shows the social interaction of children and the basic emotions. The series by Van den Eeckhout depicts children playing games with toys. Both series are of great importance for our knowledge of the games and education of little children at the period.

Binding slightly stained, worn and warped, remnants of ties. Water-stained throughout, mostly in ads 1 and 6. The folding plates frayed at the folds, and a few marginal imperfections.

Ad 1: Hollstein IX, *Hendrik de Keyser-C. Danckerts 1–45* (p. 242); *Berlin Kat.* 2227; cf. *Fowler 163* (2nd ed. of 1640). Ad 2: *Berlin Kat.* 247; cf. Hollstein VI, after Eeckhout 81–92 (p. 136: 1655 ed. by Nic. Visscher, 12 plates only). Ad 3: cf. *Berlin Kat.* 567 (Paris ed. with 18 designs on 16 plates only). Ad 4: *Berlin Kat.* 568. Ad 5: Hollstein XI, *Janus Lutma the younger 18–41* (p. 116); *Berlin Kat.* 250. Ad 6: not found recorded. Ad 7: *Amstelodamum 1977*, pp. 73–88. Ad 8: Hollstein XI, p. 75, *Corn. Holsteyn 30–35*; *Cat. De Koning 589*; *Cat Van Rijn 1177* (title & 3 plates). Ad 9: cf. Hollstein VI, after Eeckhout 65–70 (p. 136: Nic. Visscher ed.). ➤ More on our website

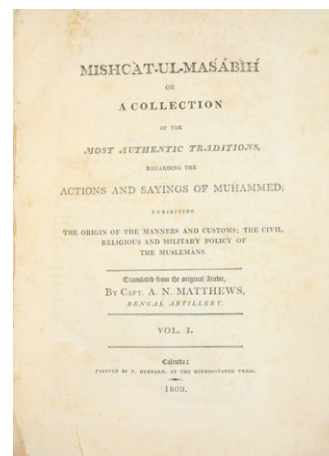
Rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta

146. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah (Arnold N. Matthews, trans.). *Mishcāt-ul-Masābih*, or, A collection of the most authentic traditions, regarding the actions and sayings of Múhammed; exhibiting the origin of the manners and customs, the civil, religious and military policy of the Muslemàns.

Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press. 1809–1810. 2 volumes. Small 2° (23.5 × 31 cm). Contemporary sheepskin, flat spines with red morocco labels. € 15 000

The *Mishcāt-ul-Masābih* (niche for lamps) by al-Khatib al-Tabrizi (also known as Wali al-Din, d. 741 AH or 1340/41 CE), a revised and expanded version of the *Masābih al-Sunnah* by al-Baghawi, adding approximately 1500 hadith (short non-Quranic texts by or approved by Muhammad). This important Sunni text was first translated into English by Capt. Matthews of the Bengal Artillery. Although some of the original hadith are not included and others incorrectly translated, this attempt to publish a translation from the Arabic was a noted accomplishment for its time. The list of subscribers accounts for 122 copies, with an additional 100 copies noted as being published on order of the Governor General in Council for the Honourable Company. A statement in a 1848 issue of the *Journal of Sacred Literature* suggests that most copies of the work were destroyed at sea, yet it was still advertised for sale in 1817 in the *Literary panorama* (at the price of £4.4s). Some browning throughout, more pronounced in endpapers, a short tear in the foot of vol. 1, not affecting the text, but still in good condition. A rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

[6], IX, [1], VI, 665, [1]; [2], VI, 817, [13] pp. *WorldCat 15466515*. ➤ More on our website



*Author's presentation copy for the Superior General of the Jesuit Society,
sumptuously bound in richly gold-tooled red morocco*

147. KIRCHER, Athanasius. *Ars magna sciendi*, in XII libros digesta, qua nova & universali methodo ... [vol. 2 half-title:] *Artis magnae seu combinatoriae sciendi*, ... [titles on the frontispieces:] *Ars magna sciendi sive combinatoria* [vol. 1] *Artis magnae combinatoriae* [vol. 2].

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge and the widow of Elizaëus Weyerstraten, 1669. 2 volumes bound as 1. Royal 2° (46 × 30 × 5,5 cm). With 2 richly engraved allegorical frontispieces, an engraved plate with a full-page portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, an engraved plate showing all knowledge of the universe organised as a tree, 2 engraved volvelles (with 4 rotating dials), 20 further engravings on integral leaves and a couple dozen woodcut figures in the text. Contemporary richly gold-tooled red goatskin morocco decorated *a petit fers*, gold-tooled turn-ins, board edges and raised bands, giving a total of more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, edges gilt over red and blue squiggles. Janssonius van Waesberge, who published Kircher's books in Amsterdam from 1664/65 to 1682, arranged to have copies of several luxuriously bound for Kircher to present to leading figures and this is almost certainly one of them, presented to Giovanni Paolo Oliva, Superior General of the Jesuit Society. € 75 000

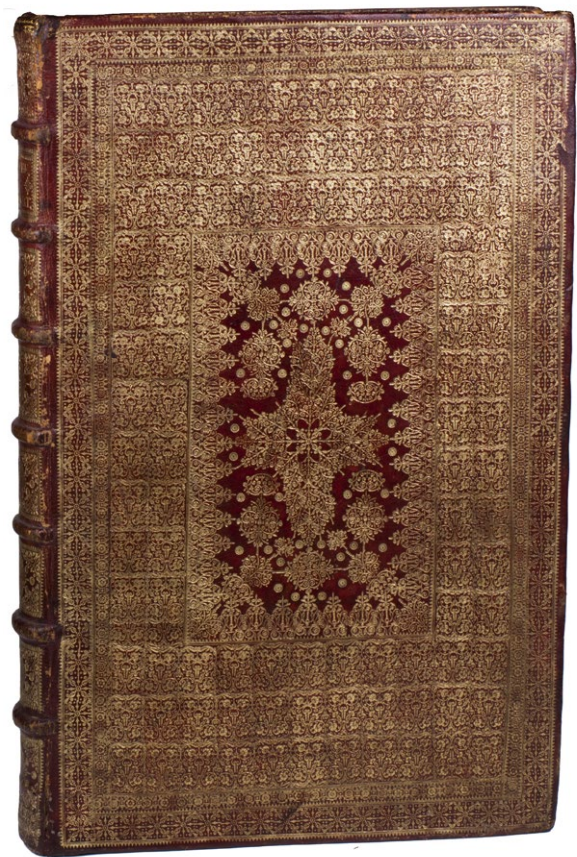
First edition of a seventeenth-century attempt to organise all knowledge of the universe into a classified system with nine primary categories (represented by icons made for the present edition) and to discover an underlying universal language, the most ambitious work (and one of the most extensive) of the great eccentric Jesuit genius Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680): a bizarre mixture of philosophy, science, religion and fantasy.

On 29 July 1661 Kircher contracted to have the Amsterdam bookseller Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge (1616/17–1681) publish his books including new editions of some previously published works as well as works he had not yet written. Kircher also had Van Waesberghe arrange for some copies of the books to be luxuriously bound for presentation to various luminaries.

No expense was spared to produce the present binding and it bears the owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva (1600–1681), Superior General of the Jesuit Society, who granted the privileges for both volumes. He is an obvious candidate for a presentation copy. Moreover, the binding is nearly identical, using the same tools in a nearly identical arrangement, as that of the Morgan Library's copy of the same edition. So a single binder made at least two virtually identical and extremely luxurious bindings for the same edition, strongly supporting the notion that they were made for Kircher's presentation copies.

In a 1948 Sotheby's catalogue, Anthony Hobson attributes the binding of the copy now at the Morgan Library to the most famous Dutch binder of all time, Albert(us) Magnus (1642–1689), Miner merely notes his attribution and the Library still attributes it to Magnus, but Nixon, discussing other Kircher books bound by Magnus, writes "I am less certain that ... the *Ars magna sciendi* in the Landau-Finally sale ... does come from the same workshop", De la Fontaine Verwey calls the attribution to Magnus "doubtful" and Foot writes that the binding "is decorated ... with closely massed tools, which I have not found on any other Dutch binding of the period".

High quality Dutch bindings in richly gold-tooled morocco from the 1660s to the 1690s were once almost invariably attributed to Magnus, but Foot distinguishes about a dozen different Dutch workshops finishing bindings in this style and notes that some "show the same high level of craftsmanship and are decorated with tools very closely similar to those used by" Magnus. The fact that few of these groups of bindings have so far been linked to named bookbinders takes nothing away from the quality of the work. The present binding represents a workshop of the highest order that has so far been barely studied, and its large number of tools, with more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, gives a good overview of the workshop's equipment. The paper is of Royal format, probably indicating a large-paper copy, since many copies seem to be 37 to 40 cm tall.

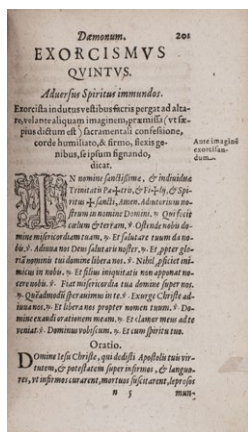


With the contemporary owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva at the foot of the title-page and the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Philosophia Hermetica in Amsterdam. Browned and foxed as usual, a few leaves severely, with the ink of both the letterpress text and the engravings sometimes leaving a browned offset or showing through on the reverse, but otherwise in good condition. The foot of the spine has a crack in the front hinge and a few worm holes and repaired tears in the backstrip (all in the lowest 4 cm); the head of the spine also has a few worm holes but only minor damage. The binding is otherwise in very good condition, with only minor scuff marks around the extremities and with nearly all of the tooling clear and well-preserved. The turn-ins have browned the outer edges of the marbled paste-downs, and the free endleaves are more severely browned than the leaves of the book itself.

[18], 482, [10] pp. (including 2 integral frontispieces), plus 4 inserted tables & 2 plates. *De Backer & Sommervogel IV, cols. 1066–1067 (Kircher 28); Breslauer cat. 107 [1984?], p. 188 (the present copy); Caillet 5771; Dünnhaupt, Bibliogr. Handbuch, Kircher 23; Ferguson I, p. 467; Findlen, Athanasius Kircher, pp. 7, 35, 83–85 & passim; Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher (2011), pp. 415–417, 495, 557–558 & 567 (no. 24); Honeyman 1827 (incompl.); Merrill, Athanasius Kircher 22 (2 copies, 1 lacking 1st frontispiece & 1 lacking portrait); Thorndike VII, p. 507; for the Morgan Library copy in a nearly identical binding: H. de la Fontaine Verwey, "The binder Albert Magnus ...", in *Quaerendo*, 1 (1971), pp. 158–178, at p. 163, note 3; Mirjam Foot, *Henry Davis gift I (1978)*, p. 246; Dorothy Miner/Walters Art Gallery, *History of bookbinding (1957) 434 (ill.)*; Howard Nixon, *Broxbourne Library (1956)*, p. 154; *Sotheby's London, 13 July 1948 (Baron Horace de Landau coll.)*, lot 69; *Sotheby's London, 13 March 1956 (J.W. Hely-Hutchinson coll.)*, lot 391 (ill.); for *Van Waesberge: Van Eeghen, De Amsterdamse boekhandel IV, pp. 257–163.**

➤ More on our website

*1588 edition of the most detailed
and most notorious witch-hunter's manual*



148. KRAMER (INSTITORIS), Heinrich. *Malleus maleficarum: de lamiis et strigibus, et sagis, aliisque magis & daemoniacis, eorumq[ue] arte, & potestate & poena, ...*; in tomos duos ... [vol. 2 title differs:] *Tomus secundus Malleorum quorundam maleficarum, ...*

Frankfurt am Main, (colophon in each volume: Nikolaus Basse), 1588. 2 volumes. 8°. With Basse's woodcut *Fortuna* device on the title-page of volume 1 and a larger one in the colophon on the last page. Set in italic types with extensive roman and at least one name in fraktur. Uniform vellum (dated 1596), each front board with the owner's initials "P T K" above and "1596" below. € 14 500

The rarer of two issues of the 1588 edition (the third Frankfurt edition), in the original Latin, of the most detailed and most notorious witch-hunter's manual, whose title translates as *Witch hammer*. It was written by Heinrich Kramer (ca. 1430–1505), also known by his Latin name *Institoris*, a Dominican priest and papal inquisitor in Austria, Alsace, Bohemia, Moravia and German-speaking Switzerland. The first edition appeared at Speyer in 1487 and the book went through about 40 Latin editions to 1698 plus translations into several languages, fuelling the violent, unjust and cruel persecution of supposed witches in Europe and America for more than two centuries. Kramer himself boasted in 1491 that he had presided over the identification, trial and execution of two hundred witches, but that is a tiny fraction of those executed under his influence.

Kramer wrote the book in the wake of his own failed witch trails in Innsbruck, where the local Bishop rejected his arguments and condemned his methods. In his book he commands an arsenal of rhetorical techniques, legal precedents, scriptural justification and alleged examples to convince the world that witchcraft was not only real but an imminent danger in society and to justify torture, burning at the stake and other actions. Although witch trials were nothing new, they had mostly been local matters resulting in mild punishments. Kramer's book, together with several other influences, institutionalized these trials on a much larger scale and with punishment by death. He places a great deal of emphasis on the sexual depravity of witches, which he recounts in detail, their close ties to the devil and the heretical nature of witchcraft. While he discusses witchcraft carried out by men, the vast majority of his examples and all or nearly all of his real-life victims were women. Its more than 1500 pages remain our most detailed source for the history and sociology of the persecution of alleged witches as well as the richest collection of materials for dramatic renditions, whether documentary or fictional.

The "P T K" who had the book bound in 1596, only 8 years after publication, has not been identified, but an endleaf and both title-pages contain 17th-century inscriptions by several owners, some struck through, though still partly legible. With occasional stains and spots, not seriously affecting the text, the title-page of volume 1 somewhat worn and the fore-edge margin of its last printed leaf somewhat tattered (and the 2 integral blank leaves tattered), and a couple minor marginal defects, but otherwise in good condition. The binding is somewhat soiled, with a couple tears in the vellum, some supports broken at the hinge, and only remnants of the ties. A 1588 edition of the 1500-page standard work on the identification, prosecution and execution of witches.

[16], "806" [= 808], [36], [4 blank]; [8], 704, [23], [1 blank] pp. *Adams S1617; USTC 673245; VD16 M399; cf. Caillet 7057 (other issue); Coumont, Demonology and witchcraft 14.25 & 14.26; for the author: W. Tschacher, "Kramer, Heinrich (Henricus Institoris)", in: *Lex. zur Geschichte der Hexenverfolgung.* ➤ More on our website*

Attractive nautical and landscape engravings

149. LAAN, Adolf van der. *Zee, land, en stroom lust bestaande in ... verscheyde gezigten binnen en buytenland-sche vaartuygen en scheepen zoo als men de zelve heedendaags bouwt ... | Delices de mer, terre et de rivieres ... | Delight full sea, land, and river prospects ...*

Amsterdam, Petrus Schenk, [after 1726]. Full-page engraved title-page, 20 engraved plates depicting different types of ships.

With: (2) **AKEN, Jan van.** [Four engraved views of the Rhine].

[Amsterdam], Nicolaas Visscher, [before 1726]. 4 engraved plates with landscapes. 2 parts in 1 volume. Oblong 2° (26 × 39.5 cm). Contemporary boards. € 18 500

Ad 1: Rare work with twenty beautifully engraved plates of sailing ships. The plates depict different types of ships (inland and seagoing vessels, merchant, voc, whaling and warships), mostly situated close to harbours such as Harlingen, Enkhuizen and Rotterdam. Additionally, the illustrations show several sailing manoeuvres such as getting under sail, tacking, jibing, preparing for anchoring, etc. The two final plates show a sea battle between two Maltese frigates and three Algerian privateers, and a French naval ship riding at its anchors in a storm.

Ad 2: The four final engravings bound in in the present volume are views of the Rhine by Jan van Aken after Herman Saftleven, in the third state. They show the river in a mountainous landscape and Wurzbach lists the titles as a conversation of farmers

on a hill (1), a man carrying a bundle (2), catching crabs (3), reposing wanderers (4). Wurzbach (I, p. 8) lists four states of Van Aken's four Rhine views: 1. avant the name of Van Aken; 2. with the address of Clement de Jonghe; 3. with the address of Nicolaus Visscher; 4. no address. The present copy is therefore the third state. The engravings measure c. 21.5 × 27.5 cm.

Some marginal staining on title-page, pl. 4 and pl. 2 (Van Aken); and pl. 3 and 3 with small stains, pl. 3 marginal tear not affecting illustration. Very good copy of these fresh and very attractive nautical and landscape plates.

Ad 1: Cat. Scheepsmodellen ... 1600–1900 (NHSM; 1943), p. 167; De Groot & Vorstman, Dutch Sailing Ships, p. 17, 23; Maggs, Bibl. Nautica II, no. 631; not in Bruzelius, Cat. NHSM, Polak; Thieme & Becker XXII, pp. 159–160 (V.d. Laan);

ad 2: Nagler, Allg. Künstlerlexikon I, p. 32; Wurzbach I, p. 8 (Van Aken); Wurzbach II, pp. 549–551 (Saftleven). ➤ More on our website



Rare first edition of two print series on Dutch herring fishery and whaling

150. LAAN, Adolf van der and Sieuwert van der MEULEN. *Groote visserij.*

Amsterdam, Petrus Schenk, [ca. 1730]. Oblong 4°. With engraved general title-page and 2 series of engraved prints (each with 16 prints), numbered 1–17 (including the title-page) and 1–16. The second series is signed and engraved by Adolf van der Laan after sketches by Sieuwert van der Meulen, and they probably produced the first series as well, though it is unsigned. Later marbled paper over boards with a blank title label pasted on the front board. € 17 500



Rare first edition of two classic print series, published together in Amsterdam by Petrus Schenk under the engraved general title *Groote visserij*. The first series of 16 plates presents the herring fishery and trade, such as the weaving of herring nets, the preparing of boats for herring fishing, the boats themselves, but also a herring feast and the selling of the herrings. In contrast to the second series,

these first series are not signed by Adolf van der Laan, but he may have engraved these 16 prints after drawings by Siewert van der Meulen, as he did for the second series. The second series show different stages of whale fishery, such as the search for a whale, the attempt to catch it, butchering the caught whale, but also other things the whalers did during their voyage, such as hunting walrus, polar bears and roe deer. This second series also show the severe circumstances that the whalers (or the so-called “Greenlanders”) had to endure: ships got lost in the ice or were cast away in a storm. Every engraved plate in the first and second series has its own caption, for the first series only in Dutch and English, but for the second series also in German.

All together this book is a rare but beautiful pictorial documentation of the two great pillars of Dutch fishery, herring fishery and whaling.

Binding slightly rubbed, corners bumped, but with all the engraved plates in very good condition. A rare, beautiful and historically accurate pictorial record of whaling and herring fishery.

[33] ll. *Atlas van Stolk III, 3019; Cat. NHSM, p. 900; E. Ingals, Whaling prints in the F.B. Lothrop collection 15–30; STCN (2 copies)*. ➤ More on our website

Travels through the Middle East, India and Europe, with 34 woodcut illustrations, including several trees

151. LA BOULLAYE LE GOUZ, Francois de. Les voyages et observations du sieur de la Boullaye-le-Gouz gentil-homme Angevin, où sont décrites les religions, gouvernemens, & situations de estats & royaumes d’Italie, Grece, Natolie, Syrie, Palestine, Karamenie, Kaldée, Assyrie, grand Mogol, Bijapour, Indes orientales des Portugais, Arabie, Egypte, Hollandse, grande Bretagne, Irlande, Dannemark, Pologne, isles & autres lieux d’Europe, Asie & Affrique, où il a séjourné, le tout enrichy de figures ...

Paris, Francois Clousier, 1653. 4°. With a woodcut and an engraved author’s portrait and 34 woodcut illustrations in text, including several full-page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 18 000



Rare first edition of a travelogue by the French explorer, merchant and diplomat François de la Boullaye-Le Gouz (ca.1610–1669). The largest part of the book deals with his travels through the Middle East and India, while a smaller part treats Le Gouz’s travels through Europe. In 1643 he travelled the Middle East under the name Ibrahim Beg, visiting Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, Anatolia and Armenia. A few years later he was sent by the French king with an embassy to the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, where he met and became great friends with the Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591–1660). La Boullaye-Le Gouz describes the routes he takes, the cities he visits and the people he meets along the way, with frequent observations on religion, natural history and commerce. The illustrations show various Indian deities, some city views or buildings, Indian and Eastern costumes, plants and trees. Pages 243–255 deal with plants, fruits and trees in India, including several palm trees, a fig tree, a jack tree and a melon tree. “The work is notable for its information on northern India and its relations to Persia, and for its inclusion of a summary of the *Ramayana*” (Howgego). Occasionally a small (water) stain, internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding rubbed, restored and front hinge partly cracked.

[16], 540, [10], [2 blank] pp. *Atabey 645; Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 22; Howgego, to 1800, L4; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784, p. 410; WorldCat (5 copies)*. ➤ More on our website



Second issue of the rare first edition of the “forbidden” fourth part of La Fontaine’s Nouvelles contes

152. LA FONTAINE, Jean de. Nouveaux contes de monsieur De La Fontaine. Contenant, comment l’esprit vient aux filles. L’abbesse & les nonnains. Les troqueurs de femmes. Le cas de conscience. Le diable de papefiguiere. Feronde, ou le purgatoire. Le pesautier. Le roy Candaule, & le maître en droict. Le diable en enfer. Le jugement du compere Pierre. Pâté d’anguille. Les lunettes. Jeannot & Catin. Le cuvier. La chose impossible. Le magnifique. Le tableau. Les fous.

Amsterdam, Cornille Jans Zwol, 1676. 8°. With engraved allegorical frontispiece with a blank pedestal underneath, a woodcut title vignette and woodcut head pieces and initials. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine, red sprinkled edges. € 9500

Very rare second issue, consisting of the first edition of 1674 with a new-title page, of a new collection of popular tales by Jean de la Fontaine (1621–695), writer of popular fables and stories. The collection of tales in this book is the fourth part of the so-called *Contes & Nouvelles* (first editions published between 1665–1674), a collection of tales written by Jean de la Fontaine.

The printing of this series, especially of this fourth part, was not easy. However Jean de la Fontaine had already received royal privileges for the three earlier parts, he could not obtain a privilege for this fourth collection of tales. Therefore he had to publish this fourth part of *Contes & Nouvelles* clandestinely. The first edition of this work was published in 1674 with the imprint of Gaspard Migeon at Mons (a Walloon city in Belgium), who was a famous Jansenist printer. Although the book was published outside Paris, it was not printed at Mons. Probably the first edition of this *Nouveaux contes* was printed at Reims by Multeau or at Châlons by Bouchard. Unfortunately this edition was seized and on 5 April 1675 a verdict was issued: because Jean de La Fontaine lacked a privilege for publishing the book and because they suspected him from endangering the good morals and inspiring ‘libertinage’, a philosophy that argued for complete individual freedom. Jean de la Fontaine no longer took the risk: to avoid further harassment, he turned to The Netherlands for publishing his fourth part of tales. Although we can not really call it ‘publishing’: he re-issued his stock from the 1674 edition and printed a new title with the Amsterdam address.

It is striking that Jean de La Fontaine was accused for endangering the moral, while these tales are clearly very moralistic and really stress the Christian morality.

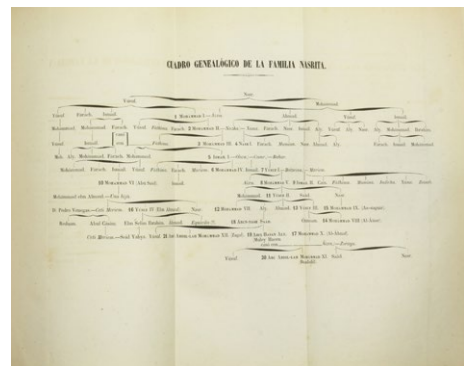
Binding slightly worn, head of spine missing, hinges weak, otherwise in good condition.

[1 blank], [1], 168 pp. *Rochambeau*, p. 510; *Tchemerzine III*, p. 858, VI, L 374; *Worldcat* (1 copy); cf. *Cioranescu II*, 38428; not in *Landwehr*, *Emblem & fable books*; *STCN*. ➤ More on our website

Arabic inscriptions in Granada

153. LAFUENTE Y ALCANTARA, Emilio. Incripciones Arabes de Granada, precedidas de una reseña histórica y de la genealogía detallada de los reyes Alahmares.

Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1859 (issued 1860). 4°. With a folding family tree. Near contemporary gold-tooled vellum with spine title, endpapers with a floral pattern. With the original publisher's 1860 front wrapper bound in. € 6500



The first (and only early) edition of this detailed study of Arabic inscriptions found in Granada, with the texts of the inscriptions set in naskh Arabic type and also translated into Spanish. It includes many poems, notably those of Ibn Zamrak (1333–93), as well as Lafuente's overview of the history and genealogy of the Moorish Nasrid dynasty (1230–1492) that ruled the Emirate of Granada, the last Islamic realm in Spain. Emilio Lafuente y Alcantara (1825–68), a disciple of Don Pascual de Gayangos and José Moreno Nieto, includes much information from documents he had newly discovered himself. He was “gifted with great erudition and love of scholarship” and condemned Mediaeval Christian intolerance of Islam, the destruction of Arabic manuscripts during the Inquisition and the damage done to the Alhambra by rebuilding under Charles V. In his present first major publication, Lafuente attempts to document surviving Arabic inscriptions in Spain before anyone could destroy or incompetently restore them. This quickly established him as one of the leading oriental scholars of the Iberian peninsula, but his work was cut short by his premature death nine years later. Near contemporary handwritten English annotations in ink and pencil to p. 169, correcting Lafuente's claim that a large vase had disappeared from the Alhambra and probably is to be found “ornamenting the cabinet of some Englishman, passionate for our things”: “This is a mistake entirely. The great 2nd jar is in the Museum at Madrid ...”. Boards slightly warped, paper evenly browned throughout, slightly foxed in places.

XIII, [1], 15–242, [2] pp. *Abascal/Cebrián*, *Manuscritos sobre antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia*, Madrid 2005, 309; *Dodds*, *Al-Andalus*, 404; *Harrassowitz*, *Arabien und der Islam* 1932, 2414 (“rare”); *James T. Monroe*, *Islam and the Arabs in Spanish scholarship* (1970), pp. 119–122; *Palau* 129800; *Petzholdt*, *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* 1862, 140. ➤ More on our website

One of the earliest editions of an important and influential book of ca. 250 medicinal recipes: unrecorded issue of an extremely rare pharmacological edition

154. LESPLEIGNEY, Thibault. De usu pharmaceutices in consarcinandis medicame[n]tis, Isagoge.

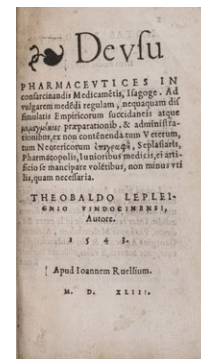
[Paris], Jean Ruel, 1543. 16° (12 × 8 cm). Set in 3 sizes of roman type, the smallest including special pharmacological characters. Modern sheepskin parchment, gilt edges. € 7500

Only known copy of the Jean Ruel issue of the very rare second(?) Paris edition of one of the most important early pharmacological books, with about 250 medicinal recipes arranged alphabetically, written by Thibault Lespleigne (1496–1550), apothecary and professor of medicine and pharmacology at Tours, where he first published it as *Dispensarium medicinarum* in 1538. It inevitably owes something to the ca. 1100 *Antidotarium Nicolai*, first printed in 1471 and almost the only comprehensive book on the subject when Lespleigne wrote, but it also foreshadows the pharmacopoeias.

The term pharmacopoeia was coined only in 1561, but is now used to refer to a collection of recipes officially authorized by a government or medical or pharmaceutical association, the first being Valerius Cordus, *Dispensatorium* (Nürnberg, written in 1542 but published posthumously in 1546). Before that books of recipes by leading pharmacologists served a similar role without any official authorization. Lespleigne's was the most important in France and enormously influential. François Chappuys revised, corrected and expanded Lespleigne's text for the second edition (Lyon, 1539), giving it the present title, and nearly all later editions, including the present, follow his revised text.

The fore-edge fold of H5/6 was carelessly opened, so that the upper outside corner of H5 is attached to H6 instead of H5, a couple pages show minor smudges and there is an occasional small marginal stain or tear, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and almost untrimmed. The boards are slightly bowed but the binding is also in very good condition.

229, [11] pp. Cf. *BMC STC French*, p. 263; *Durling 2801–2803*; *Moreau 1536–1540*, no. 1863; *Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie*, pp. 437–438; *USTC 147783*; *Dorveaux, Notice sur les vie et les oeuvres de Thibault Lespleigne (1898)*, pp. 46–48; not in *Heirs of Hippocrates*; *Honeyman*; *Norman Lib.*; *Wellcome*. ➤ More on our website



“One of the more delightful flower books of the 18th century”

155. L'HÉRITIER DE BRUTELLE, Charles-Louis. *Stirpes novae, aut minus cognitae, quas descriptionibus et iconibus illustravit.*

Paris, Philip Dionysius Pierres, “1784”-1785 [= 1785–1788]. Parts 1–4 (of 6) in 1 volume. 1° (full-sheet leaves, ca. 37 × 54 cm). With 50 engraved plates: 22 after Pierre Joseph Redouté, 17 after L. Freret, 4 after Fossier, 2 after P. Jossigny, 2 after J.G. Bruguiere, and 1 each after James Sowerby, Cl. Aubriet and Prévost. Original publisher's pink paste-paper wrappers over boards. Preserved in a professionally handmade box, made for this book. € 8000



First and only edition of a sumptuous botanical work by the French botanist Charles-Louis L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746–1800). In this work L'Héritier describes a great number of new taxa, including many growing in his own garden (of more than 8000 plants), the gardens of his friends and in the Jardin du Roi. Hunt describes this work as the “magnum opus” of L'Héritier de Brutelle and as a benchmark in the history of 18th-century flower books. “The book is splendid in spacious description, its charming exotic plates, its implications for taxonomic history; and fascinating as an imposing piece of eighteenth-century bookmaking, with its series of fascicles printed on broadsheets, its bibliographical algebra.” (Hunt)

It is also the first publication of the work of the young botanical engraver Pierre Joseph Redouté (1759–1840), who also engraved at least the 22 plates he drew himself. It is in this work that Redouté emerges as an extraordinary botanical artist, because L'Héritier asked him to draw the majority of the plates. For the *Stirpes novae* L'Héritier and Redouté worked together for the first time, but after that they worked more often together, for example for the *Sertum Anglicum* (1788). Their friendship proved a determining factor in Redouté's career and enabled him to fully develop his extraordinary talents.

Pink paper wrappers rubbed and some paper missing on the front and back board. Board edges and corners worn. The bookblock is in good condition, with exception of a tear in plate xxxi. Otherwise a rare book in good condition.

[2], vi, 1–20; [2], vii–viii, 21–40; [2], ix–x, 41–62; [2] xi–xii, 63–102 pp. *De Belder 215*; *Hunt 673*; *Johnston 555*; *Nissen, BBI 1190*; *Prüzel 5268*; *Stafleu & Cowan 4484*; cf. *Buchheim, “A bibliographical account of L'Héritier's ‘Stirpes novae’”, in: Huntia, vol. 2, (1965), pp. 29–58.* ➤ More on our website

Rare flower art book which describes some exotics for the first and only time

156. L'HÉRITIER DE BRUTELLE, Charles-Louis. *Sertum Anglicum, seu plantae rariores quae in hortis juxta Londinum, imprimis in horto regio Kewensi excoluntur, ab anno 1786 ad annum 1787 observatae.*

Paris, Pierre-François Didot, 1788 [= after 1800]. 1° (full-sheet leaves, ca. 34 × 53,5 cm). With 35 engraved botanical plates (8 folding), including 20 drawn by Pierre-Joseph Redouté and 10 by James Sowerby. Contemporary half red roan (sheepskin). Preserved in a professionally handmade box, made for this book. € 18 000

Second edition, what is usually called the second issue, of a flower art book by the French botanist Charles Louis L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746–1800). In this book, L'Héritier describes 35 genera and 124 species of rare plants in Kew Gardens and the herbarium of his fellow botanist Joseph Banks, which he studied in 1786 together with Pierre Joseph Redouté. The text mostly describes horticultural plants, including many exotic plants from South Africa. Most of the plates were provided by the two most gifted botanical artists of the time: Pierre Joseph Redouté and James Sowerby.

The *Sertum Anglicum* was published as a token of the author's gratitude for the hospitality shown by Joseph Banks and other fellow botanists on his visit to England. Remarkable for the *Sertum Anglicum* is that 13 genera and 65 species of exotic plants are described here for the first time. Furthermore no less than 31 of the plates are the first published illustration of the species, and most remarkably 7 still remain the only illustration of the species ever published. For that reason the book remains an unmissable botanical reference work today, in addition to its value as botanical art of the highest quality, containing beautiful flower illustrations by two of the greatest masters of all time.

With a hand-written inscription on the first endleaf. Binding, especially the edges, slightly rubbed, the paper sides are slightly discoloured. With only a few stains and the edges of the paper slightly frayed. Spine professionally reinforced. A large paper copy of a rare work in good condition.

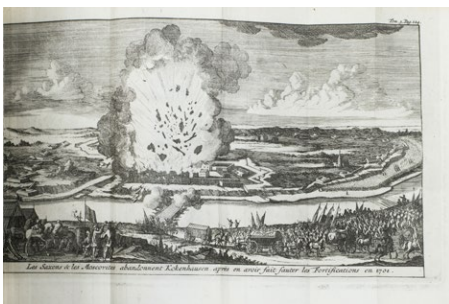
[4], 20 pp. *Dunthorne* 248; *Great flower books* 65; *Hunt* 692; *Nissen, BBI*, 1189; *Pritzel* 5270; *Stafleu & Cowan* 4492. ➤ More on our website



The history of the Great Northern War

157. LIMIERS, Henry Philippe de. *Histoire de Suede sous le regne de Charles XII. Où l'on voit aussi les révolutions arrivées en differens tems dans ce Royaume. Toute la Guerre du Nord.*

Amsterdam, Janssonius van Waesberge, 1721. 6 volumes. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece in vol. 1, letterpress title-page in red and black in each vol., in total 2 folding engraved maps (Scandinavia, Denmark and Sweden including the Baltic states, Poland and part of Russia; and Charles's campaigns from 1700 to 1718) and 58 engraved plates (21 folding, mainly views and battle scenes; and 37 full-page, mainly portraits). Contemporary, uniform mottled calf, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers, red edges. € 2500



First edition of the life of Charles XII, King of Sweden and the history of the Great Northern War by Henri Philippe de Limiers (ca. 1675 – 1725). Charles' campaigns, including the early ones, are described and illustrated with battle scenes, views and portraits, including the Battle of Narva (November 1700), which drove the Russians away from the Swedish trans-Baltic provinces; and the crossing of the Western Dvina River (1701), which scattered the troops of Augustus II (elector of Saxony and king of Poland). Corners bumped; one map with marginal waterstain; small tear in view facing p. 188 of vol. iv. A fine set of this history of the Great Northern War.

[4], XLVI, [38], 414, [2]; [18]–414; [18], 422; [16], 416; [20], 483 (= 491), [1 blank]; [18], 463, [1 blank] pp. V. *Gestel – Van het Schip, Maps in books of Russia and Poland* 162; *STCN* (4 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); not in *Muller, Bibl. Neerlandico-Russe, Tiele, Bibl.* ➤ More on our website

Seminal guide to the East and West Indies, with 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 maps, all engravings beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand

158. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Histoire de la navigation ... aux Indes Orientales ... Avec annotations de B. Paludanus, ... Troixiesme edition augmentee.

Including:

– **LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van.** Le grand routier de mer, ...

– [**LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van**]. Description de l’Amerique & des parties d’icelle, ...

Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1638. 2° (32.5 × 21 cm). With 3 title-pages (2 from the same full-page engraving and 1 letterpress with an engraving of a ship in a cartouche with 4 inset city views), a nearly full-page engraved portrait of the author in a cartouche with 4 inset views, 42 engraved plates including 6 maps (31 double-page & 11 larger folding). All plates coloured by a contemporary hand. Near contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 275 000



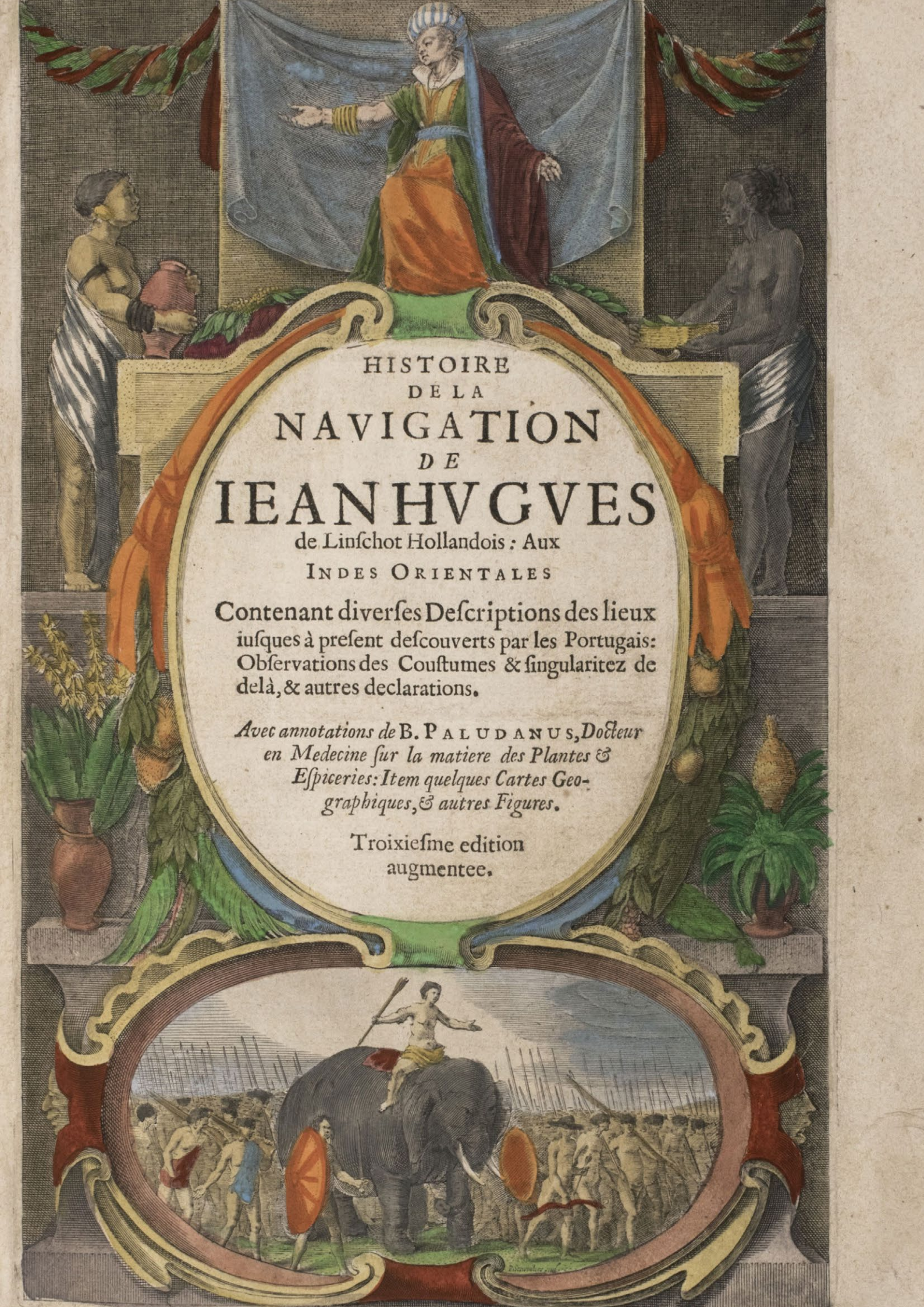
A hand-coloured copy of the third French edition of Linschoten’s classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach “the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections” (1.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates (11 large folding) are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird’s-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them.

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author’s own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–1588/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

The text is divided into three parts. The first part covers the East Indies and East Africa, including regions as far east as Japan. The second describes the navigation along the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with some coasts in the New World. The third book is devoted to North America, the Caribbean and Brazil.

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

[8], 206 pp.; [4], 181, [1 blank]; [1], [1 blank], “86” [= 80], [2 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe I*, pp. 196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266; STCN (3 copies); Tiele, *Bibl.* 686–688. ➤ More on our website



HISTOIRE
DE LA
NAVIGATION
DE
IEAN HVGVES

de Linschot Hollandois : Aux
INDES ORIENTALES

Contenant diverses Descriptions des lieux
iusques à present descouverts par les Portugais:
Observations des Coustumes & singularitez de
delà, & autres declarations.

*Avec annotations de B. PALUDANUS, Docteur
en Medecine sur la matiere des Plantes &
Espiceries: Item quelques Cartes Geo-
graphiques, & autres Figures.*

Troixiesme edition
augmentee.

*Highly interesting collection of letters by top German diplomats
on the events leading to the Dutch Republic's "rampjaar" (disastrous year) 1672*

159. [LISOLA, François Paul de; Daniel Johannes CAMPRICHT]. Le denouement des intrigues du temps par la response au livret intitulé, Lettres et autres pieces curieuses sur les affaires du temps. Fait par le S.I.P.P.B. Brussels, 1673. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials and tailpieces, headpieces built up from typographic ornaments.

With: (2) [WICQUIREFORT, Abraham de (attributed to)]. Remarques sur le discours du commandeur de Gremonville, fait au Conseil d'Etat de sa Maiesté Imperiale.

The Hague, Arnout Leers, 1673.

With: (3) [AUBUSSON de la FEUILLADE, Georges]. Harrange en forme de panegyrique présentée au Roy par Mr. l'Archevesque d'Ambrun Evêque de Metz, en son passage à Metz, le 30, Juillet 1673.

Metz, Jean Antoine, 1673.

With: (4) [CHARLES II, King of England]. Declaration du Roy d'Angleterre sur la mediation offerte par Mr. L'Electeur de Mayencé, faite à Whitehal. Le 15. Feuvrier. Anno 1673.

4 works in 1 volume. 4°. Mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 3500

Ad 1: Second edition of a highly interesting collection of letters by some of the key-figures on the European political stage during the years 1668–1672, mirroring the often changing coalitions: from the Triple Alliance concluded in 1668 between the Dutch Republic, England and Sweden in order to restrain the expansionist ambitions and policy of Louis XIV, King of France, ultimately leading to the so-called rampjaar (disastrous year) 1672, when the Dutch Republic was attacked by France, England and the German bishoprics of Munster and Cologne.


The first edition of this collection had appeared already in 1672 at Liege and Amsterdam, followed in the same year by an English translation.

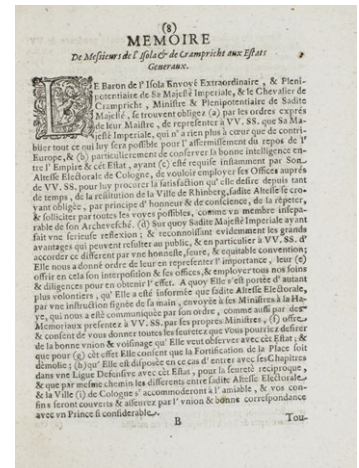
Ad 2: Remarks made at the court of Leopold I in Vienna, probably by Abraham de Wicquefort (1608–1682), diplomat and friend of Johan de Witt, regarding the position of the Holy Roman Emperor in the war in the Netherlands and his claims on the Southern Netherlands.

Ad 3: Laudatory oration by Georges d'Aubusson de La Feuillade (1609–1697), a French Roman Catholic clergyman under Louis XIV who served as Archbishop of Embrun (1649–1668), then Bishop of Metz (1669–1697).

Ad 4: Answer by Charles II to the memorandum of the liberal and enlightened Elector-Archbishop of Mainz, Johann Philip von Schönborn (1605–1673), presented to him by one of the Elector's relatives, Baron (Franz) von Schönborn. In the memorandum the Archbishop had offered mediation between England and the Dutch Republic in order to end the war. A few months later the Archbishop died; he was called the "Salomo Germaniae".

Binding slightly worn, some quires browned, otherwise in good condition.

[1], 1–15, 17–222, [2], 47, [1 blank]; [8]; [4] pp. *Ad 1 & ad 3: not in WorldCat; ad 2: WorldCat (5? copies: eds. not clearly distinguished); ad 4: WorldCat (7 copies).*  More on our website



*First dated edition, with ca. 800 hand-coloured woodcuts,
in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin*

160. [LONICER, Adam?]. Herbarum, arborum, fruticum, frumentorum ac leguminum. Animalium praeterea terrestrium, volatiliu[m] & aquatiliu[m], ... Kreutter, Bäume, Gesteude, unnd Frücht, ...

Frankfurt am Main, Christian Egenolff, 1546. 4°. With a large woodcut on the title-page showing a gardener at work with his tools, and about 800 woodcut illustrations in the text. About 700 show trees, fruit, edible and medicinal plants, while the rest show insects, a tick, coral, shells, various sea and land animals and a view of a pond with plants and birds. With all woodcuts coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary pigskin over wooden boards, richly blind-tooled in a panel design with two rolls; brass clasps and catch-plates with engraved decoration.

€ 28 000

Rare first dated edition of an extensively illustrated early herbal, coloured by a contemporary hand, with the title and most of the plant and animal names in Latin and German. The title-page is followed by a 13-page index of the Latin and German names. About 200 of the woodcuts are about half-page, while the last six pages have 16 small animal woodcuts per page. The Folger Library notes that F.W.E. Roth attributes this herbal to Adam Lonicer (1528–1586) of Marburg and Frankfurt, who married Egenolff's daughter and became a partner in the firm after Egenolff died in 1555. The firm published herbals and related works under his name beginning in 1551. Egenolff published all three editions of the present herbal. VD16 lists the undated one as ca. 1545 (citing only the Wellcome Library copy), making the present 1546 edition the second. Another appeared in 1552. Egenolff's successors were to become famous not only as printers but also as one of the largest and most important early typesetters. The present book uses roman and italic for the Latin, but fraktur and schwabacher for the German, giving a good overview of the firm's stock of type at this early date.

With early owner's inscriptions by Georg Volland (1560–1631), an apothecary from Nuremberg, in Latin at the foot of the title-page and in Greek on the facing endleaf. The binding is likely to come from that region as well. With some browning and stains, especially in the first and last leaves. The binding is worn. A 1546 herbal with ca. 800 woodcuts, in contemporary richly blind-tooled pigskin.

[8], 265, [3 blank] pp. *Adams H294* (1 copy); *Nissen, BBI 2345*; *USTC 662102* (12 copies); *VD 16, H2193* (4 copies); cf. *Klebs, Early herbals 71* (undated Egenolff ed.); *Wellcome I, 1983* (same undated Egenolff ed.); not in *Stiftung Botanik*. ➤ More on our website



Grammar and vocabulary of Waziri Pashto.

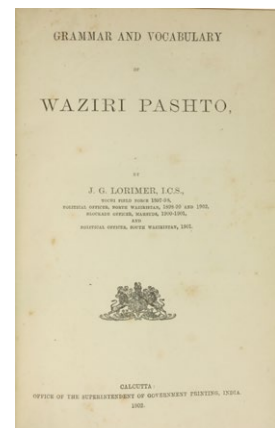
161. LORIMER, John Gordon. Grammar and Vocabulary of Waziri Pashto.

Calcutta, Office of the superintendent of government printing, India, 1902. 8°. Half calf over cloth boards. Marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. € 2500

First edition, one of 400 copies, of the first printed grammar and vocabulary of Waziri Pashto, produced to meet the needs of British officers stationed on the North-West Frontier (now Pakistan and Afghanistan), grappling with the bewildering array of tribes and dialects found there. Lorimer based his work on the dialect of the Mohmit Khel Waziris of the Tochi valley in Waziristan, which differed significantly from standard literary Pashto: "The difference between the Waziri and Peshawar varieties of Pashto is hardly less than that which separates broad Scots from cockney English, and like it extends to grammar and idiom as well as vocabulary." He apologizes for "the bluntness of a few expressions introduced into the vocabulary, which were taken from the lips of living Waziris and are characteristic". John Gordon Lorimer (1870–1914), now best known for his monumental *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia* (1908–1915), studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, joining the Indian civil service in 1891. He served primarily in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontier until 1900, thereafter in the foreign department of the government of India at Simla. From 1909 he served as political resident at Baghdad.

Calf spotted; light foxing to first and last few leaves. A good, tight copy. The binding is spotted, but also good.

[4], x, 345, [1]. *OCLC 18437831*. Not in *Zaunmüller*. ➤ More on our website



162. LUCHET, Jean Pierre Louis de (= Marquis de LA ROCHE DU MAINE). Essais sur la minéralogie et la métallurgie.

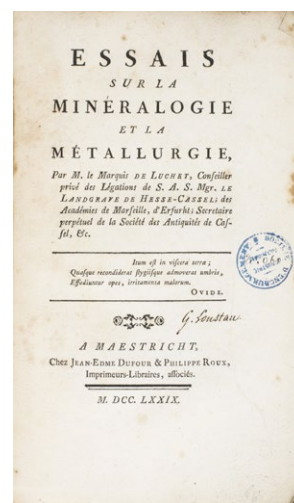
Maastricht, J.E. Dufour & P. Roux, 1779. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8° (22.5 × 13.5 cm). Contemporary decorated paper wrappers. € 2250

Very rare first edition (printed in Maastricht) of a mining manual by a French enlightened marquis who worked as chief librarian at the Hessen-Kassel court of Friedrich II (1720–1785). Although mentioned reference literature, the book is very rare on the market and we found no copy in auction records. Luchet was an acquaintance of Voltaire and in fact had a letter of recommendation from him that helped him obtain his position at the Hessen-Kassel court. Luchet's other writings concerned literature and theatre, which makes this mining manual a curious standout. It is unclear why this work was printed in Maastricht, except that the Maastricht (south Limburg) region does have a long history of mining. In a lengthy discourse on mining in the preliminaries Luchet makes a strong pro-mining statement. This is followed by reflections on several aspects of mining, often in a question and answer form. He goes into the medical consequences of mining and names several minerals and metals such as coal, quartz, lead, tin, gold, silver, copper and more.

A second edition appeared in 1797, often bound with H. Struve, *Methode analytique des fossils*, Lausanne, 1797.

Bookplate on front paste-down, owner's name on title-page, small stamp on title-page and pages 9, 99, 199 and 232. First few pages with marginal stains. Binding worn. Otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed.

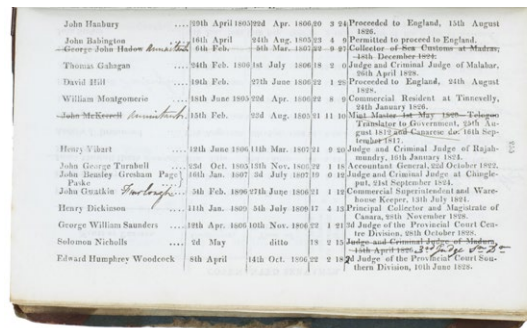
[4], xxvii, [1], 232 pp. *Geology emerging* 1404; *Hoover* 549; *Wellcome III* p. 451; *Worldcat* (3 copies); *not in Margerie*. ➤ More on our website



An extensive information source for British colonialists in Madras (India)

163. [MADRAS]. The Madras almanac for the year of our lord 1829, calculated for the meridian of Port St. George. To which are added: lists of the civil, judicial and medical establishments, and of the Europeans not in the King's or Company's service. With other matters of useful information.

Madras, Asylum Press, [1828?]. 8°. With 1 engraved hand-coloured folding plate showing different kinds of ships' flags. Lacking 2 leaves. Contemporary red sheepskin, sprinkled edges. Rebacked in calf, red sheepskin spine label, blue paper pasted over the sides. € 1750



A rare issue of the *Madras almanac*, a landmark in the history of British-Indian colonial printing before the Mutiny in 1857. Styled on European almanacs, it is a great source of information on India and especially Madras in the years 1827–1829. The tradition of preparing and printing almanacs in India was quite new. The *Madras almanac*, first printed in 1799 and initially called the *Madras register* (and later, until its demise in 1935, the *Asylum Press almanac*), gives not only useful community information, such as birth and death rates for 1827–1828 and domestic events, but also offers glimpses into the British colonial and native Indian politics in India and the officers involved at that time.

It therefore provided much important information for the British Indian colonists. Of special practical importance are the information and conversion tables for money, weights and measures and also the tables of roads from Madras to principal towns and military stations in the region. The *Madras Almanac* a practical guide for the British-Indian colonist in 1829, now provides us with a window into Madras society in the period 1827 to 1829.

The original sheepskin rubbed and the later paper covering it chipped, corners bumped. Otherwise in good condition.

[1 blank], [2], [1 blank], vi, 1–146, [2], 147–361, [1] blank, xxx, viii pp. (lacking pp. 19–22). *Orchiston, Sule & Vabia, The Development of Astronomy and Astrophysics in India and the Asia-Pacific Region* (2018), p. 271; *this issue not in Worldcat*. ➤ More on our website

Unique first dated edition of letter from Portuguese Jesuit in India and the East Indies

164. [MAGAGLIANES, Diego di]. Avvisi nuovi et certezza della parte di mezzo giorno. Dove s'intende tre infideli Rè della fede Mahomettana convertiti, & battezzati con li suoi regni, & venuti alla nostra Christiana fede.

Florence, 16 February 1571. Small 8° (15 × 10.5 cm). With the large woodcut coat of arms of Pope Pius v (74 × 62 mm). Sewn in later stiff paper wrappers. € 12 500

Apparently unique Florence edition (the first dated edition, published at most a few months after the first Rome edition) of a letter written on Madeira on 17 August 1570 by a Portuguese Jesuit missionary returning from India. He gives an account of missionary work in the East Indies, India and possibly elsewhere from August 1569 to January 1570 and particularly of the conversion of three Kings from Islam to Christianity.

In good condition, with the title-page very slightly abraded, minor foxing and a faint marginal water stain not approaching the text.

[8] pp. *Nijhoff, General catalogue* 293 (1899), 221 "(Très rare" likely this copy); cf. *De Backer & Sommervogel* V, col. 307; *EDIT 16* (1 copy of undated Rome ed.).
More on our website



A truly outstanding Cedit in its original binding



165. MAHMOUD Ra'if. Cedit Atlas Tercümesi [= New Atlas, Translated].

Üsküdar (district in Istanbul), Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühenduishâne Press, 1218 AH (1803/1804 CE). 2° (54 × 36.5 cm). With an engraved title-page (the title in Arabic script in an elaborate decorated frame with a roundel bearing an inscription in Arabic script in the head and clusters of military attributes in the other 3 sides) and 25 engraved maps (22 double-page and 3 larger folding) after William Faden, coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary black morocco (executed in Istanbul?), richly silver – and blind-tooled. Bright yellow paste-downs. € 250 000

Very rare and attractive first European-style atlas printed in the Islamic world, with the letterpress and engraved texts rendered in the Arabic script (the letterpress text in Turkish, set in a single size of naskh Arabic type): a complete example in its first binding, coloured by a contemporary hand, with 25 double-page or larger folding maps, including a celestial chart. "The first world atlas printed by Muslims ..., of which only fifty copies were printed" (Library of Congress, p. 55). Nine copies were reserved for the Ottoman Sultan Selim III, other high ranking Turkish officials and the engineering library in Istanbul that published the atlas; many of the 41 copies intended for sale were destroyed in a warehouse fire during

the Janissary Revolt of 1808. Wikipedia attempts to list known complete and incomplete copies and estimates that "a maximum of 20 ... might survive" but only 10 are "confirmed to exist". It is the second great printed atlas from Islamic world, after Katip Celebi, *Kitab-i cihannüma* (Istanbul, 1732), the first atlas printed in the Islamic world, which remains closer to the traditional Islamic style. The present atlas, a prestigious project for the Ottoman palace, bearing the seal of approval of the Sultan Selim III, was one of the avant garde enterprises promoted by Mahmoud Ra'if Efendi to introduce Western technical and scientific knowledge into the Ottoman state. Ra'if served as secretary to the Ottoman ambassador in London from 1793 to 1797, and in that period he probably acquired a copy of a world atlas by the royal geographer William Faden, bringing it back to Istanbul in the latter year. Faden published a

نصف کره غربی




نصف کره شرقی



world atlas already in 1774 but added maps over the years, so that it evolved into his 1815 General atlas. Some edition of Faden's atlas clearly served as the principal model for the Celib atlas tercümesi. On each map the foreign place-names are transliterated in Arabic script. The atlas includes Raif's 79-page geographical treatise "Ucalet ül-cografiye", which he wrote in French and had translated into Turkish. The folding celestial map is printed on blue paper and is lacking in some copies. A severely defective copy of the present atlas commanded an auction price of USD 118 750 (Swann Galleries NY, 26 May 2016, lot 199).

Maps very clean with only a few minor stains and several tears along folds, a crease in the map of Africa and a tear in the map image of the pre-Revolutionary map of France, otherwise in very good condition. Binding bumped at extremities with a few scuffmarks and insignificant traces of worming; front hinge cracked. One of the few surviving complete copies of the first printed European-style atlas produced in the Islamic world, in its beautiful original oriental morocco binding.

Engr. title-page plus [1], 79 pp. plus 25 engr. maps. *KVK & WorldCat* (9 copies, incl. at least 4 incompl.); *Library of Congress, Near East collections: an illustrated guide* (2001), p. 55; www.loc.gov/item/2004626120; not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Philipps & Le Gear*.  More on our website

Crucial letter in the life of Maria Malibran, the greatest opera star of her time

166. MALIBRAN, Maria. [Autograph letter, signed, from Maria Malibran to Mr. Colladon].

Norwich, 23 September [1830]. 4°. Written in ink on paper. Disbound. Gilt edges.

€ 8500


Crucial letter in the life of Spanish opera singer Maria Malibran (1808–1836), born Maria Felicitas Garcia Siches, in which she refuses to see her husband Eugène Malibran, dated 23 September, 1830.

The legendary Maria Malibran was known equally for her unrivalled voice, passionate personality and rare beauty. She died young, at the age of 28. She had met and married the wealthy Eugene Malibran in New York in 1826 when she was performing in the service of her tyrannical father. It is believed that her father set up the marriage for his personal financial gain. But it turned out Malibran was not wealthy at all and declared bankruptcy soon after. Although they never divorced, Maria left her husband after a year and returned to Europe, writing and sending the present letter from Norwich in England. In Europe she found great success, fame and wealth. Chopin even named her the "Queen of Europe". When she wrote the present letter she had moved to London to perform and had begun a romance with Belgian violinist Chales-Aguste de Bériot. Eugène Malibarn, still her husband, got news of this and came over from America to claim his rights over her. Maria refused to see him, as she states in this letter, and moved to Brussels with her lover.



The bickering 4 page letter is addressed to her brother-in-law, Mr. Colladon, but obviously aimed at her husband. She passionately responds to being accused by many of poor communication "Why is he complaining about my silence? Didn't I write first?". She concludes that she never wants to see Eugène again and that he can have the money as long as he stays "at a distance that demands a telescope".

Minor wear on the extremities of the folds, otherwise in very good condition.

4 pp.  More on our website

Javanese manuscript of an Islamic version of the story of Joseph and his brothers

167. [MANUSCRIPT—JAVANESE]. Serat Yusup.

[Java], [ca.1800?]. Small 2° in 10s (26.5 × 18 cm). Manuscript in the Javanese language, neatly written in the Javanese script in black ink on Javanese dluwang "paper" (beaten paper mulberry bark, a sort of tapa). The leaves are numbered in Arabic numerals on the versos, perhaps by the same hand as the main text. Lacking 2 leaves (E5.6: ll. 43–44). Sewn at three stations (the middle one perhaps without a support), with dluwang "paper" wrappers laced onto the bookblock with tacket-like vertical cords at the head and foot of the spine (11 or 12 each), headbands in the form of 3 rows of herringbone stitches, and with the first leaf and last leaf pasted down to the facing wrapper.

€ 14 500

A ca. 1800 Javanese manuscript giving an Islamic version of the story of Joseph and his brothers, translated from a Malay text (retaining some Malay loan words). The story is well known in the West from the Old Testament (Genesis 37–50, from the first book of the Hebrew Torah), where it is set in Canaan and Egypt in the second half of the 16th century BCE and is thought to have been written in more or less its Old Testament form ca. 600 BCE. The Old Testament version has long been popular among Jews and Christians, but a version of the story also appears in the Quran, including many details not found in the Old Testament. Dluwang is not quite true paper, since it is not made in a mould, but a kind of tapa (made from fibrous sheets cut from the inner bark of the paper mulberry, fermented, beaten, dried and polished to make thin, pliable sheets): a material used like cloth or paper on many South Pacific islands.



With 4 pages of text in a different hand on Arv-3r (13–15 lines per page, with a few additional notes in the head margin), preceding the double-page opening and probably added by an early owner. Three short text passages have been blacked out (the longest 2½ lines), presumably censored, but with an effort one can still see the text. Lacking 2 leaves (E5.6: ll. 43–44) and with mostly marginal worm trails in about 36 leaves (more serious in ll. 89–98, with the loss of the outer cm of the first 4 lines of text on leaf 97), damage in the gutter margin of the last three leaves, only slightly affecting the text, the lower outside corner worn or eaten away in the first half, not reaching the text, and the first 3 leaves tattered, slightly affecting the text written on the end-leaves. Most of the leaves remain in good condition, with only an occasional minor stain. The spine is somewhat skewed and the wrappers are tattered and scuffed, with some creases. A fascinating Javanese Islamic manuscript, telling the famous story of Joseph and his brothers.

[2], [122 of] 124, [1] ll. including 2 integral end-leaves preceding the title-spread. ➔ More on our website

*Unpublished French study of Islamic coins and medals,
with about 157 drawings and engravings, many in colour*

168. [MARCEL, Jean-Joseph?]. [Islamic coins and medals].

[Paris?], [ca. 1791–ca. 1817?]. Mostly 2° (31.5 × 21 cm). A manuscript compilation of loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (some in ink; some in coloured gouaches, many including gold, silver and other metallic colours) and about 53 engravings (some black on white; some white on black) each drawing and engraving showing the obverse and reverse of an Islamic coin or medal (except for about 3 that show only one side). Most of the drawings and engravings are on slips attached to leaves with notes in Arabic and French. Loose leaves and bifolia.

€ 28 000

An extensive study of Islamic coins, medals and seals prepared on loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (in ink or coloured gouaches, many with gold and/or silver and occasionally copper or metallic blue) and about 53 engravings, most drawings and engravings with manuscript notes in Arabic and French. Nearly every drawing and engraving shows both the obverse and the reverse of the coin or medal, some shown at the original size and some enlarged, so the diameter of the coins in the drawings ranges from about 1½ cm to about 10 cm, though even some of the larger ones note that they are drawn at the original size. Some of the ink drawings were made directly on the leaves, but nearly all of the colour drawings and engravings are on separate slips mounted on the leaves (some pasted, some with sealing wax, some with pins). The notes on these leaves usually give the dates of the coins (whether or not the coins themselves are dated) following the Islamic Hijri calendar and sometimes also following the Christian calendar. They often give a transcription of the inscriptions in a naskh Arabic hand (though they appear on the coins in several styles of Arabic script, including Kufic). A



few include longer notes in French. The coins come from Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and elsewhere. The dates given for the coins range from at least AH 93 to at least AH 1203 and probably to AH 1219 (712–1788 CE and probably to 1804/05 CE). The compilation of these drawings, engravings and notes probably began in the 1790s and may have spanned two or three decades.

Although the manuscript nowhere names its compiler(s), Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), grand nephew of the Consul Général in Egypt, was a brilliant student at the University of Paris, where he received many prizes in 1790 and 1791 and began his study of oriental languages. He came into contact with the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès, who arranged for him to accompany Napoleon on his 1798 Egyptian Campaigns (1798–1801), where he took charge of the Campaign’s printing office (printing an Arabic type specimen in 1798), made the first steps toward deciphering the Rosetta Stone and collected medals, manuscripts and inscriptions. Back in Paris he became director of the Imprimerie Impériale, a post he held until 1815. He wrote, compiled or translated numerous works concerning Arabic and other oriental languages. He may have planned to produce a publication based on the present compilation, but no such publication appeared. The compilation in any case shows Europe’s new interest in Islamic studies after Napoleon’s Egyptian Campaign, with Paris as its most important centre.

Some leaves are tattered along the edges and a few have had their corners cut off, none of this affecting the illustrations or text, in a very small number the ink has eaten holes in the paper, severely in 2 leaves, and one of the drawings on oiled paper has been cut up with 3 (of 4?) pieces surviving, but most of the leaves remain in good condition. A remarkable record of Islamic coins and medals, compiled ca. 1791–1817, with about 157 illustrations.

[ca. 150] ll. *For Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, Les Arabisants et la France coloniale (2015), pp. 239–240.* ➤ More on our website

Five ancient pharmacological, medical and botanical texts, well produced

169. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS. De medicamentis Empiricis physicis ac rationalibus liber.

Basel, Froben, 1536.

With: (2) [THORER, Alban]. [De re medica].

(Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). With the first leaf of the main text in a 4-piece woodcut border (3 initialed I.F.), Cratander’s woodcut device on the last otherwise blank leaf, showing Occasio, the goddess of chance, and dozens of charming woodcut initials. 2 works in 1 volume. Small 2° (30 × 22 cm). 20th-century half parchment.

€ 25 000



Ad 1: First edition of an ancient compendium of pharmacological preparations by the Gallo-Roman physician Marcellus Empiricus, originally composed ca. 410 AD. “An extraordinary mixture of traditional knowledge, popular (Celtic) medicine, and rank superstition. Interesting also for the historian of botany, because of the great number of plants mentioned” (Sarton). Marcellus was born in Bordeaux and magistrate officiorum under Theodosius I (379–395).

Ad 2: First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder’s *Historia naturalis*.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. “The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed” (Durling). It starts with an introduction to “the art of healing”, ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the fourth century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius.

With many sentences marked in pencil in the fore-edge margins. The Marcellus Empiricus was originally published together with a work by Galen, here replaced by Thorer’s *De re medica*, lacking the first 12 leaves (title-page and preliminaries). With a minor water stain at the head of the first 25 leaves and the title-page of ad 1 slightly browned.

252, [12]; 125, [1] ll. *Ad 1: Durling 2951; USTC 604332; Wellcome I, 4043; cf. Sarton, Introduction to the hist. of science I, p. 391; ad 2: Durling 4351; Parkinson 2410; USTC 605590; not in Wellcome.* ➤ More on our website

Portugese exploration of the East and West Indies

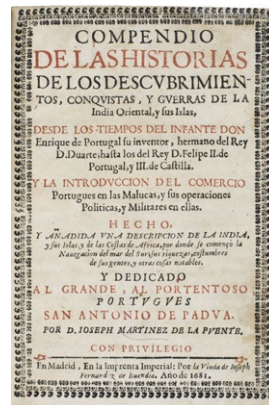
170. MARTINEZ DE LA PUENTE, José. Compendio de las historias de los descubrimientos, conquistas, y guerras de la India Oriental, y sus islas, desde los tiempos del infante Don Enrique de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey D. Duarte, hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II. de Portugal, y III. de Castilla ...

Madrid, widow of Jose Fernandez Buendia for the Imprenta Imperial, 8°. Contemporary overlapping vellum with remains of ties, manuscript title on spine, with 2 discarded manuscript leaves used as paste-downs. € 4500

First and only edition of a history of the Portuguese overseas exploration and expansion of territories, from the time of Henry the Navigator (ca. 1450) to the year 1620, in Spanish. It is a compendium of several earlier historical descriptions by Portuguese authors such as Barros, Lopes de Castanheda, San Roman de Ribadeneyra, Escalante, Vartema and others.

It includes an account of the discovery and first exploration of Brazil, with a description of its native peoples. The journey to the East includes a stopover on the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf region. The establishment of trading posts by Afonso de Albuquerque in Hormuz in 1515 and Antonio Correia in Bahrain in 1521 was essential for the further exploration of the Far East by the Portuguese. The final chapter of the first work, describing Asia, also discusses the Arabian peninsula at length. From the library of Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850–1935), the leading British Japanologist and an avid collector of Japanese art and artefacts, now mostly housed in the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, with his bookplate on the front paste-down and his inscription on the first free endleaf. Lacking 1 preliminary leaf. Paper partly browned, one quire nearly detached. Lacking the half-title. Covers slightly soiled and a small piece of the foot of the backstrip loose. Otherwise in good condition.

[14 (of 16)], 380, [34] pp. *Borba de Moraes II*, p. 524; *Palau 15609*; *Sabin 44953*. ➤ More on our website



The first Roman geography of the world, including the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf, in the rare 1502 edition of its first accurate printed text

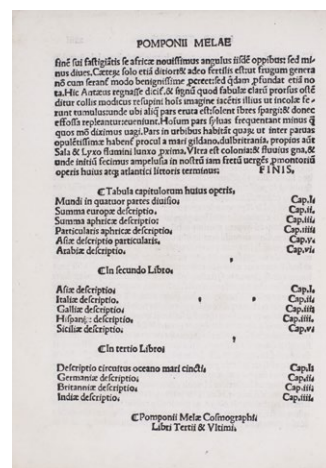
171. MELA, Pomponius. De situ orbis Hermolai Barbari fideliter emendatus.

[Venice], (colophon: printed by Albertino da Vercelli, 14 May 1502). Small 4° (20.5 × 15.5 cm). With printed guide letters left for manuscript initials (not filled in). Gold-tooled red half sheepskin (ca. 1820?). € 6500

Rare 1502 edition, the third in the best and most important early recension of Pomponius Mela's description of the world, written ca. AD 43, the earliest surviving geographical work in Latin and one of Pliny's most important sources, perhaps the most important for geography. Pomponius describes Europe, Africa and Asia, the three together surrounded by the ocean. He was at born in southern Spain (we don't know where he wrote) and shows a more detailed and more accurate knowledge of Spain, France and the British Isles than earlier writers (giving us our first known reference to the Orkney Islands) and even knows of the existence of Scandinavia. But he also devotes book I, chapter VI to "Arabia", which includes not only the Arabian peninsula but also "Syria" (which includes what is now Iraq) and other parts of the Middle East, and his description of India in book III, chapter IV, gives further information about what seem to be the Arabian and Iranian coasts of the Gulf, Egypt, Iraq, the island of Masirah and the cities of Aden and Harran.

With a few early manuscript notes and the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Giustiniani, showing the (1773?) arms of the Padua branch of the family, but perhaps nevertheless referring to the library of the Venetian palace acquired in 1590 by the Genoese Giuseppe Giustiniani, which dispersed some of its treasures in the late 19th century. With a small worm hole in the lower gutter margin of the first 6 leaves, a defect in the paper in the lower outside corner of the first leaf, sewing holes from an earlier binding visible in the gutter of 2 leaves, some slight browning and an occasional minor spot, but still in good condition. With the hinges worn and some damage to the corners (with the loss of both headbands), but the binding is otherwise good.

xxiiii ll. *EDIT16*, *BVEE001701*; *USTC 841937*; cf. *Adams M1056–1065 (eds. of 1522–1595)*; *BMC STC Italian*, pp. 431–432 (*other eds.*). ➤ More on our website



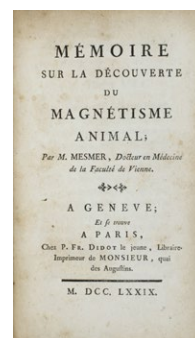


The controversial 'invention' of hypnotic power and magnetism

172. MESMER, Franz Anton. Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal.

Geneva & Paris, Pierre François Didot le jeune, 1779. Small 8°. Later mottled calf, red sprinkled edges. € 4500

First edition of a famous (or infamous) treatise by Anton Mesmer (1733–1815) on the medical and healing use of magnetism and the healing magnetic power in his own hands, which he called “animal magnetism”. His theories gave us the English word “mesmerize”. Mesmer was an Austrian physician who believed that a magnetic fluid pervades the universe, is present in every living being and affects the nervous system. A blockage in this system, could prevent the magnetic energy from flowing throughout the body, which would provoke illnesses. Mesmer thought that he could redress the energetic imbalances with the use of magnetism. Mesmer did not produce any proof of his theory or describe his experiments so they could be scientifically replicated by others. Mesmer and his imitators relied on an extensive collection of case studies, which they used as propaganda for their theories. Mesmerism became a controversial issue that attracted a great deal of public attention. In the present pamphlet *Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal* (1779) and another *Précis historique des faits relatifs au magnétisme animal* (1781), Mesmer first outlined his ideas on magnetism and especially animal magnetism with only limited polemics. The present book therefore gives Mesmer’s first account of his theories.



The notion that Mesmer’s techniques did bring benefits due to his patients’ suggestibility made Mesmer an unwitting pioneer of psychotherapy: Freud carried out his first experiments on hypnotic patients and Jung’s belief that consciousness could transcend time and space brought him quite close to mesmerism.

In very good condition.

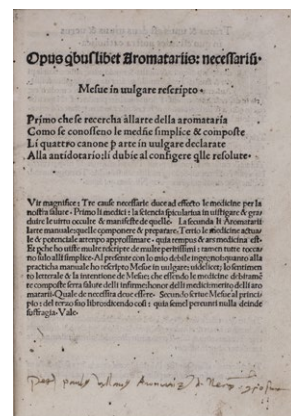
[1], [1 blank], vi, 85, [1 blank] pp. *En Français dans le texte* (1990), 171; *Kelly*, p. 285; *Morton 4992.1*; *Printing and the mind of man* 225; *Vijsselaar, De magnetische geest: het dierlijk magnetisme 1770–1830* (2001), pp.17–39, 68–70; for the author: *DSB IX*, pp. 325–327. ➤ More on our website

Mesue in Italian – the third known (second complete) copy

173. MESUE the younger (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). Opus quibuslibet aromataris: necessariu[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto. Primo che se ricerca allarte della aromataria como se conossono le medicine simplice & composte li quattro canone p[er] arte in vulgare declarate alla antidotario: li dubie al configere qlle resolute.

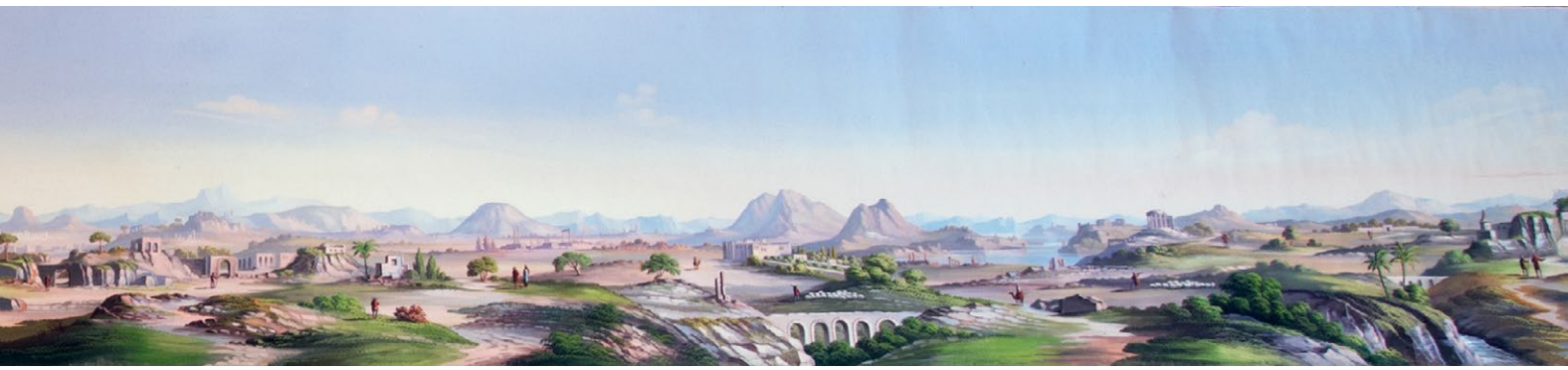
[Napels or Venice, ca. 1500?]. 4° (14.5 × 19.8 cm). Half calf over marbled boards [ca. 1900], gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled red spine label, red sprinkled edges. € 65 000

Rare and almost unobtainable first edition of a digest of medical prescriptions, taken from the works of the highly-regarded Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini), including “a kind of general manual for apothecaries and perfumers” (Duveen). All recipes are in Italian, while the main title and the headings are in Latin. The literature records only two copies world-wide, at the British Library and the University of Wisconsin, the later formerly the Duveen’s. In fact, the copy in the British Library is incomplete, lacking the final leaf (Copinger erroneously describes its endleaf as a final integral blank leaf).



With a contemporary owner’s inscription on the title-page. With a restored tear in the final leaf (not affecting the text), some brown specks on the title-page and an insignificant water stain along the lower edge of the final gathering, but altogether in excellent condition.

[34] ll. *BM STC Italian*, p. 739; *Copinger 4011* (BM copy); *Duveen 651* (Duveen copy); *EDIT 16*, *CNCE 50479* (BM copy); *GW M23031* (same 2 copies); *ISTC im00521400* (same 2 copies); *Klebs 228* note; *Proctor 7427* (BM copy); *USTC 842290* (same 2 copies). ➤ More on our website



Enormous panoramic Middle Eastern view with ruins, nearly 6 metres long

174. [VIEW—MIDDLE EAST]. [Mountainous landscape with Middle Eastern and classical Roman ruins, 6 shepherds with their flocks, several figures riding dromedaries and one riding a donkey, (date?) palms, lakes, etc.]. [Palestine?, ca. 1910?]. An enormous panoramic view drawn in coloured gouaches on a single, continuous roll of paper (70 × 583 cm), the drawing running to the edges of the paper. € 35 000

A panoramic view of what appears to be a fantasy Middle Eastern landscape, with spectacular mountains in the background, a body of water near each end, and a wide variety of buildings and ruins, some clearly classical Roman and others Middle Eastern. The combination of classical Roman architecture with dromedaries and other Middle Eastern features places it very likely in Palestine, but we have not been able to identify specific buildings. The most distinctive ruin, a round Roman temple with five columns on the viewer's side, an entablature above them and a vertical base below them, looks more like the Temple of the Vesta at Tivoli than like any known in the Middle East (the columns are not rendered in sufficient detail to determine their order, but they are almost certainly not Ionic and are probably Corinthian). There are also classical Roman aqueducts. The six shepherds with their flocks all wear broad-brimmed hats and have staffs, and two are blowing long, slightly curved horns. Several more figures with broad-brimmed hats and staffs might be pilgrims, one together with what is presumably his wife.

With a 33 cm tear into the left end, a few insignificant and much smaller tears and with pin holes about 1 cm from the edges from mounting on a wall, but otherwise in very good condition and with the colours fresh and bright. A spectacular panoramic view of the Middle East, including many classical Roman ruins.

[More on our website](#)



Naval commerce between Great Britain and the coasts of Arabia and East Africa

175. MILBURN, William. Oriental commerce; or the East India trader's complete guide; containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime parts of India, China, Japan, and the neighbouring countries, including the Easter Islands, and the trading stations on the passage from Europe; with an account of their respective commerce, productions, coins, weights, and measures; their port regulations, duties, rates, charges, &c.

London, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, 1825. Large 8°. With 21 folding engraved maps. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with black morocco label, gold fillets on boards. € 12 500

Second edition of a rare work on the practicalities of naval commerce between Britain and the coastal societies east of Africa, edited and in some parts also expanded by Thomas Thornton from Milburn's 1813 two-volume edition. It includes a substantial section on the coasts of



Arabia and the Gulf: “Ras el Khima” (“the capital of the Pirate Coast, ... stands on a sandy peninsula ... There are several castles, one of which is the residence of their chief”); “Bahreen Islands” (“Manama ... is large and populous, the buildings are well constructed, and the appearance of it more decent than any in the Gulph ... The Saikh of Bahreen refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of Persia, and suffers none of the coin in the islands to bear the titles of the Persian Sovereign”), “El Katif” (“is said to be a good harbour, and a place of trade, but is seldom visited by Europeans”), etc. Kuwait was named “Grane” then, and Milburn, a sea captain serving the East India Company, writes a lengthy section on articles procurable in the Gulf, ranging from arsenic and lapis lazuli to pearls (“the oyster banks have from 15 to 30 feet water on them ... The pearls produced here are not so much esteemed in Europe as those of Ceylon, having a yellowish hue; but the natives of India prefer them. They say they always retain their original colour: whereas the white will in a few years become darker, from the heat of the weather, and that of the person wearing them”).

Binding rubbed; extremities with some wear. Scattered brown spotting; contemporary owner’s inscription cut from head margin of title-page. Rare: the last copy on the market appeared at an auction in 2008.

[6], 586 pp. *WorldCat* 6878156; cf. *Carter, Sea of pearls*, p. 341 (1st ed.). ➤ More on our website

Rare first editions of an Aleppo dialogue on medicinal barley infusions (1584/91) and a surgical handbook (1612)

176. MINADOI, Giovanni Tommaso. *Philodicus, sive Dialogus de ptisana*, ...

Venice, “ad signum Leonis” [= heirs of Curzio Troiano Navò], 1591 [all but the prelims printed by Francesco Osanna, Mantua, 1584]. With title-page in an illustrated woodcut border (showing equipment for distilling, forging and other trades plus in a cartouche at the foot Navò’s rampant lion device).

With: (2) **PARMA, Ippolito.** *Introductionis ad chirurgiam libri duo*. ...

Padova, Pietro Paolo Tozzi (printed by Lorenzo Pasquato), 1612. With Tozzi’s(?) woodcut Minerva device on the title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. Half calf (French, ca. 1750), gold-tooled spine. € 12 500

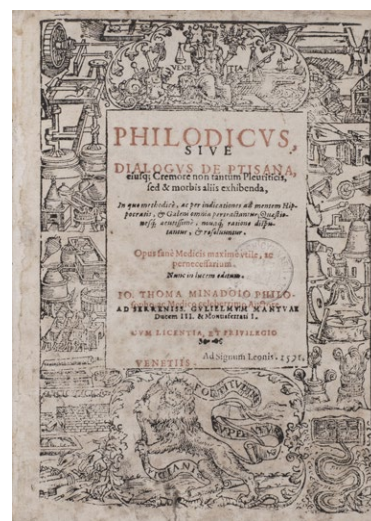
First edition, second issue, of a dialogue set in Aleppo on the use of barley infusions (often together with other medicines) for the treatment of various illnesses and ailments, written by the personal physician of the Venetian consul to Syria and later professor of practical medicine at the University of Padova and published during his brief return to Italy between two long stays in Aleppo. The dialogue is set at the bedside of a Venetian merchant in Aleppo who is suffering from pleurisy. Philodicus and Philiatratus debate the proper treatment, particularly whether to administer a barley infusion before or after purging. Minadoi proposes that they continue the discussion at his house, where they can consult his extensive library. Philodicus follows the humanist Giovanni Manardo while the more conservative Philiatratus and Minadoi follow Galen. They support their arguments by citing numerous Greek, Latin and Arabic sources, including Hippocrates and Ibn Zuhr (1094–1162), known in Europe as Avenzoar.

Minadoi (1549?–1615), born and raised in Ferrara and Rovigo, took his degree in medicine at Padova in 1576 and went to Aleppo in 1578 as personal physician to the Venetian consul to Syria. He spent much of the next eight years there, also visiting Constantinople and Jerusalem. His experience practicing medicine in the Middle East and his contacts with the Islamic world there certainly contributed to his skill as a physician.

It is bound with the first and only edition of the last and most important publication by the Padova surgeon Ippolite Parma, a practical course on surgery with a general introduction followed by treatises on tumors, surgery, broken bones, dislocations and a more general treatise on the subjects. Although Parma had published *Praxis chirurgica* in 1608, the present book is an entirely new work. With the engraved bookplates of the Paris surgeon Sauveur François Morand (1697–1773) and that of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron (1707–1787), professor of medicine at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris from 1750–1753 and in charge of the army medical corp., library stamps of the Archepiscopal Gymnasium in Lille; and a donation inscription, dated 1881, from Alfred Dujardin to François Guermontprez (1849–1932), both medical doctors in Lille.

With the last printed leaf (with the errata and 1584 colophon) cancelled. With some minor browning, and occasional minor foxing or spotting. In the first quire of the Minadoi, the title-page has been re-attached and there are some small stains and restorations. There is a hole in the first page of the Parma’s dedication. In spite of these minor defects, most leaves of both works are in good condition. The binding is shabby, but most of the tooling on the spine is still clear.

[8], 124, [2 blank]; [8], 196 pp. *Ad 1: Durling* 3171; *Antoine Pietrobelli*, “Polémiques sur la ptisane d’Hippocrate à Minadoi”, in: *Medicina nei secoli XXIX* (2017), pp. 1077–1118, at pp. 1104–1106; *USTC* 842793; *ad 2: BMC STC Italian* (17th cen.), p. 659; *USTC* 4023497. ➤ More on our website



Rare post-incunable to overthink the four extremes (death, the last judgement, hell and heaven) and live free of sins, popular along the Modern Devotion

177. [MODERN DEVOTION]. [VLIEDERHOVEN, Gerardus de]. Quattuor novissima cum multis exemplis pulcherrimis & de terroribus mortis cum eterne beatitudinis gloria.

Deventer, Jacobus de Breda, 1502. 4°. With a woodcut illustration (9.5 × 8.5 cm) on title-page with the symbols of the four Evangelists. 19th-century blind-tooled calf, title in gold on spine, preserving some contemporary endpapers but also with later ones. € 4500

Rare Deventer post-incunable of a devotional book on the four extremes (“quattuor novissima”): death, the last judgement, hell and heaven. This work is ascribed to Gerardus de Vliedervehoen, who wrote the Latin work *De Vier Utersten* (“The four extremes”) at the beginning of the 15th century, but also Dionysius Carthusianus wrote on this topic. This work is even, however unfounded, ascribed to Geert Grote. It is most likely to ascribe the text of this postincunable, or at least the very original of the text on which this copy is based on, to Gerard van Vliedervehoen.

Despite all these ascriptions to different authors, this work played a crucial role in the Dutch reform movement the Modern Devotion, in which piety and moderation are great virtues with regards to Judgement Day.

With some manuscript notes in different hands on the endpapers and in the margins, the one on the last contemporary endpaper dated 1598–1600. Also with some 17th – or 18th-century ownership’s entries on the title: “Conventus Frideslariensis Fratrum minorum S. Francisci in conventualium”, which is an indication that this book was in possession of the monastery of the fratres minores at Fritzlar. There is also an ownership’s entry on the verso of the title in the vernacular: “Johannes Teuffel tem ist tas buch ...” and in Latin “Johannes Diabolus ergo sum ...”. Also another annotations and a small drawing on the last contemporary endleaf, perhaps in another hand and not very easy to read, recording purchases and sales, and on Johannes Ludovicus owning him several amounts of money. Binding slightly rubbed, corners bumped, front hinge cracked. Only some small stains and occasional browning in the margins, not affecting the text. Tear in title-page. With all its fault, still a rare post-incunable in good condition.



[47], [1 blank] ll. *Adams C2620; Van Huisstede & Brandhorst 1380; Nijhoff-Kronenberg 1605; Vooy's, Middelnederlandse legenden en exempelen, p. 57, 253–254; USTC 420029.* ➤ More on our website

Influential treatise on medicine from the Americas, the chief source of information on tobacco

178. MONARDES, Nicolaus. De simplicibus medicamentis ex occidentali India delatis, quorum in medicina usus est.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1574. 8°. With Plantin’s woodcut compasses device on title-page and 10 woodcut illustrations in text. Modern decorated boards. € 3500

First edition of an abridged Latin translation of Monardes’s influential treatise on plants, animals and minerals from the “West Indies” (i.e. the Americas) and their use in medicine, translated and edited by Carolus Clusius. “Monardes was greatly influential in promoting awareness of the drug plants and animals of the Spanish colonies” (Landis). The treatise was originally published in Spanish in two parts (1565–1571) and includes important descriptions of tobacco, the long pepper, balsam of Peru, mechoacan and the saffras tree. While Liebault had already published on *Nicotiane* in 1570, Monardes’s account rapidly superseded that of Liebault in popularity and became the chief source of information on the subject in Europe.

With Hebrew inscription and traces of a removed library stamp on title-page. Small tear at the head of the title-page, the fore-edge margins trimmed short (occasionally shaving one or two letters from the side notes), several leaves browned and a small stain on the first three leaves, otherwise in good condition.



88, [8] pp. *Arents 18 cf. 15; Durling 3216; USTC 401630 (1 copy); Palau 175489; Voet 1710; Wellcome I, 4394; cf. D.C. Landis, Drugs from the colonies: the new American medicine chest (online).* ➤ More on our website

*Account of a scientific expedition
through Central America*

179. MORELET, Arthur. Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale, l'île de Cuba et le Yucatan.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1857. 2 volumes. 8°. With 2 pages of letterpress music, a folding lithographed map of Yucatan, Guatemala and Cuba, and 22 wood-engraved illustrations, after drawings by the author, heading each chapter. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers, preserved in modern chemises and slipcase. € 4500



First edition of an important account of a voyage to Central America and Cuba by the French naturalist, malacologist and traveller Pierre Marie Arthur Morelet (1809–1892). “In 1846 Morelet visited isolated regions of Guatemala and Yucatán which had not been described for many years” (Howgego). He was the first to explore the vast territory of Guatemala, which was inhabited by the Itzas and the Locadons, describing his observations and experiences extensively. He starts describing his voyage from France to Central America and his first expeditions into the tropics, other chapters are devoted to Cuba, Havana and Isla de la Juventud (Isle of Pines), Guatemala, the indigenous populations, ancient ruins, forests, mountains and lagoons, and more geographical, ethnological and archaeological observations. In his report to the Paris Académie des Sciences of February 1850, Morelet indicated that he had deposited at the Museum 90 plants, 150 species of molluscs which were described for the first time, 32 unknown fish species, 104 reptiles, 70 birds and 57 mammals.

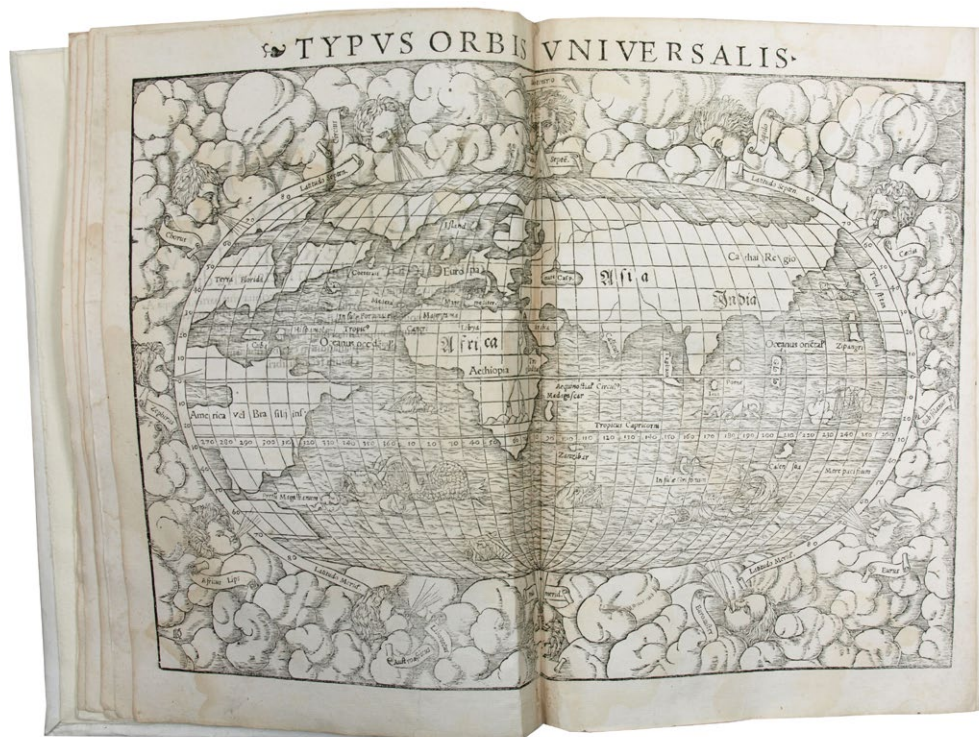
Some foxing, otherwise in good condition, wholly untrimmed.

[4], 337, [3]; [4], 323, [3] pp. *BMC NH*, p. 1349; *Chadenat* 2706 (*Ouvrage recherché et devenu rare*); *Howgego*, 1800–1850, M56; *Numa Broc*, *Amérique*, pp. 231–3; *Sabin* 50591. ➔ More on our website

*One of the earliest editions of the Cosmographia,
including the first map of North and South America*

180. MÜNSTER, Sebastian. *Cosmographiae universalis* lib. VI.

[Basel, Heinrich Petri, September 1554]. 2°. With woodcut printer's device on the final leaf by Urs Graf, 14 double-page maps, 37 double-page views and approximately 900 woodcuts in the text. Modern vellum. € 50 000




A very early edition of Münster's monumental atlas and encyclopedia, first published in 1550. The *Cosmographia* by Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), a German cartographer and cosmographer, was one of the most successful and popular books of the 16th century and can be regarded as the earliest German atlas of the world. Although the *Cosmographia* is a detailed geographic work, its text and woodcuts (and the figures in the maps) also provide much information on other subjects. They discuss and illustrate people from all over the world and their cultural habits, natural history, including elephants and rhinos, and other matters. This encyclopaedic work was a major project, which Münster couldn't carry out alone: he elicited information from others about the towns and other places he described, and several artists, including Hans Holbein, Urs Graf, Hans Rudolph Manuel Deutsch and David Kandel, assisted him with the drawings. Münster himself drew the 14 double-page maps, including two world maps.

Münster describes not only Germany, Central Europe, Africa, Asia and the Holy Land, but also America, referring to the voyages and discoveries of early explorers, including Columbus. The *Cosmographia*'s novelty rests not only on the fact that Münster was the first to depict each of the continents in its own map, but also because of the revolutionary map called *Tabula novarum insularum*: the first map to show North and South America. This certainly insured the fame of Münster's book, both in his own day and ours. It showed that these two conjoined continents have no connection with any other continent.

The *Cosmographia* passed through 24 editions in 100 years in six languages, each incorporating additions and revisions to the maps and the text, and was therefore most important in reviving geography in 16th-century Europe, being the most valued of all cosmographies.

In very good condition, with some very slight overall discoloration; map of the Americas shows unobtrusive rust mark.

[12], 1162, [2] pp. *Adams M1910*; *BM STC German*, p. 633; *BNHCat M834*; *Borba de Moraes II*, p. 90; *Burmeister 89*; *Hantzsch 77.32*; *Sabin 51381*; *VD 16, M6717*.  More on our website

*Tea and its cultivation in Asam and Ceylon investigated:
presentation copy, with 22 original albumen prints*


181. NETSCHER, H.J.Th., and Alexander Albert HOLLE. *Verslag eener reis naar de thee-districten van Britsch-Indie en Ceylon ondernomen door de heeren H.J.Th. Netscher en A.A. Holle in opdracht van de Cultuur Maatschappij Parakan-Salak.*

Including: Harold Hart MANN. Het ferment in het theeblad en zijne verhouding tot de hoedanigheid der thee. Batavia, G. Kolff & Co., 1903. 2 works in 1 volume. 2°. With 1 engraved double-page plate, 4 lithographed colour-plates and 22 albumen photographs with guard leaves containing text. Contemporary brown cloth, title in gold, decorated endpapers. € 4850

Rare first and only edition of a report on the investigation of tea cultivation and production in Assam (India) and Ceylon. The Dutch cultural association "Cultuur Maatschappij" in Palakan-Salak asked H.J.Th. Netscher and Alexander Albert Holle to investigate the Assam and Ceylon tea cultivation and production with regard to the economic position of Java tea in the world market. Netscher and Holle had their investigations on tea cultivation and culture in British India and Ceylon printed but never put them on the market, merely giving some copies to parties concerned with the tea industry. They gave the present copy to Norbert Pieter van den Berg, head agent of the Dutch East Indian commercial bank at Batavia and president of the Javanese bank. The report discusses various aspects of tea and its cultivation, including the geographic dissemination, different kinds of tea seeds, the conservation of tea seeds, the process of drying tea leaves and the arrangement of tea factories.

The 22 albumen photographs in the present copy, inserted through the whole book, show mainly the tea gardens of Assam and Ceylon, but also elephants and landscapes Netscher and Holle saw on their journey. A sign for that at least some of these photographs are contemporary is that they refer to their own train on one of the pictures. These pictures give this extensive and important report on tea cultivation enriching insights into the tea cultivation in British-India and Ceylon ca. 1900.

Presentation copy from the Cultuur Maatschappij Parakan-Salak to Norbert Pieter van den Berg, with some bolts at the end of the book unopened. Head and foot of spine slightly rubbed, corners bumped, some stains on the boards. Slightly browned, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

[2], 93, [1] pp. *WorldCat* (9 copies, not noting the albumen prints); for *Netscher & Holle: All about tea*, p. 128; *Performing otherness: Java and Bali on international stages, 1905–1952*, p. 15; for *Norbert Pieter van den Berg: Biographisch woordenboek der Noord – en Zuidnederlandsche letterkunde*, pp. 55–56.  More on our website



Imaginary Dutch discoveries in western Australia; between Pelsaert and Vlamingh

182. [NEVILLE, Henry]. Oprecht verhaal van 't Eiland van Pines, en deszelfs bevolking; of laatste ontdekking van een vierde eiland in Terra Australis, Incognita.

Rotterdam, Joannes Naeranus, 1668. Small 4°. Old half calf, marbled boards.

€ 9500

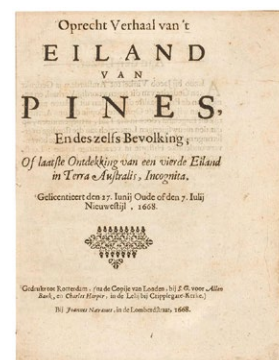
First complete Dutch edition, very rare, of a remarkable imaginary voyage, to a utopia that became dystopian, published in the same year as the first edition in the original English, *The Isle of Pines*. A ship of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) discovers a civilisation on western Australian island: the five survivors of an English shipwreck a century earlier (1 man and 4 women) have procreated so successfully that the accidental colony now has 11,000 residents. The present Rotterdam edition includes both parts, while the other two Dutch editions in 1668, the year of the English first edition, include only part 1.

Its racy tale of George Pine, shipwrecked with four women on the eponymous island during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, created a publishing sensation in the seventeenth century and became a model for many later fantasies of paradise in the South Seas. It has long been recognised as a significant precursor of the Robinsonnade genre, and specifically of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* itself. The Dutch edition is certainly the most interesting translation/adaptation, since the text purports to describe the discoveries made by a Dutch ship on the Australian coast, and the narrator is supposed to be the Dutch sea captain Van Sloetten. Neville's work was inspired by the tales of VOC wrecks on the coast of western Australia.

The present important first complete Dutch edition has always been rare, as in fact are all 1668 editions of Neville's work. Only the State Library of New South Wales has a serious holding, including the only copy in Australia of the present edition. The Australian National Library holds a later Dutch edition (Petherick's copy of a 1669 Leiden version) along with two English editions. The State Library of Western Australia appears to have no early edition, while the State Library of Victoria has one of the English editions of 1668 (exhibited in their "Mirror of the World" show), as does the State Library of South Australia.

A good uncut copy with generous margins; joints cracked but still structurally sound.

20 pp. Ford, *Isle of Pines*, 14; JCB III:174; Knuttel 9614; Landwehr, *VOC*, 461; Sabin 82189; STCN (4 copies); cf. J. Schechter, *The Isle of Pines*, 1668: Henry Neville's uncertain utopia, 2013; S. Bruce, ed., *Thomas More: Utopia*; Francis Bacon: *New Atlantis*; Henry Neville: *The Isle of Pines* (1999). ➤ More on our website



Two Hellenistic hexametric poems on antidotes to poisons

183. NICANDER of Colophon. Θηριακά ... Theriaca.

Including:

– **NICANDER of Colophon.** Ἀλεξιφάρμακα ... Alexipharmaca.

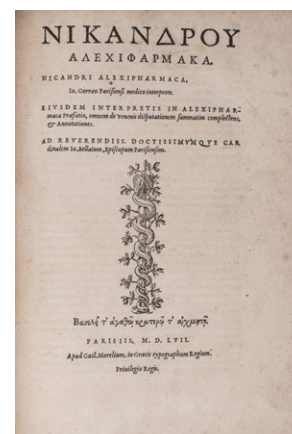
– Σχόλια ἀνωνόμου ... συγγραφέως, ... εἰς ... Θηριακά. Σχόλια διαφόρων συγγραφέων εἰς Ἀλεξιφάρμακα ... Theriaca scholia auctoris incerti, et vetusta et utilia. In eiusdem Alexipharmaca diversorum auctorum scholia.

Paris, Morelius, 1557. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Each part with its own title-page, with a woodcut caduceus device on all three. Set in roman and Greek types. 17th-century(?) richly gold-tooled red morocco, gilt edges; subtly rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down.

€ 5000

Bilingual edition (Greek & Latin) of two medical hexametric poems by the Hellenistic poet and physician Nicander of Colophon (fl. second century BC), followed by a part with ancient scholia in Greek. The two poems are followed by comments by its translator, the Parisian pharmacist Jean de Gorris (1505–1577). They were first published separately in 1549 and 1556 and here for the first time published together. Nicander wrote at least 20 works, but "only his *Theriaca* (958 hexameters on poisonous creatures and on antidotes for their bites and stings) and *Alexipharmaca* (630 hexameters on antidotes to poisons) are extant".

"Nicander's influence on later Greek and Latin literature was considerable. Not only did Virgil, Ovid, and Antoninus Liberalis draw on his works, but Lucan, Pliny the Elder, Erotian, Aelian, and Athenaeus of Naucratis also benefited from direct or indirect familiarity with Nicander. In the 1st century BC the enormously learned scholar Didymus ("Chalcenterus") appears to have made extensive use of Nicander's lexicographic contributions. Although Dioscorides only twice cites Nicander's views in his *Materia Medica*, Galen in his pharmacological works quotes a number



of verse passages from Nicander. Papyrus fragments from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD further confirm Nicander's popularity in the Roman empire" (Von Staden).

With the bookplate of the British politician John Thynne, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, dated 1841. Washed, with some faint early manuscript notes. Durling notes that, like in our copy, a general title-page is lacking in their copy, but this appears to be as usual. Internally in very good condition. Rebacked, front board detached, but with most of the tooling still clear.

[8], "225" [=215], [1 blank]; "80" [=72] pp. *Durling 3341; USTC 160585; Wellcome I, 4530; cf. H. Von Staden, "Nicander" in N. Wilson, Encyclopedia of ancient Greece (2006).* ➤ More on our website

Reveals the secrets of anamorphosis and trompe l'oeil

184. NICERON, Jean François. *La perspective curieuse, divisée en quatre livres. Avec l'optique et la catoptrique du R.P. Mersenne, mise en lumière après la mort de l'auteur. Oeuvre tres-utile aux peintres, architectes, sculpteurs, graveurs, & à tous autres qui se meslent du dessein.*

Paris, the widow of F. Langlois, dit Chartres, 1651–1652. With engraved allegorical title-page by Daret, full-page engraved portrait of Niceron by Michel Lasne, several woodcut diagrams in text and, bound at the end of the book, 49 full-page plates and 1 double-page engraved plate with numerous illustrations of drawing in perspective, in optical illusions and in trompe l'oeil.

With: (2) **Marin MERSENNE.** *L'optique et la catoptrique.*

Paris, the widow of F. Langlois, dit Chartres, 1651. With numerous woodcut illustrations and figures in the text.

2°. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine, gilt double fillet borders on both sides and on the spine. € 11 500



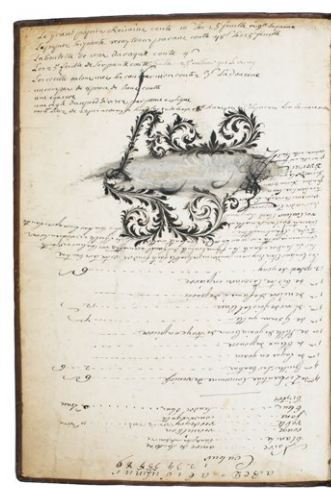
Richly illustrated manual on perspective in which for the first time the secrets of anamorphosis and trompe l'oeil are fully revealed by Jean François Nicéron (1613–1646), member of the Order of the Franciscan friars, professor in mathematics, and specialist in geometrical optics. The work also contained the first published reference to Descartes's derivation of the law of refraction and it deals with the perspective rendering of geometric objects of unusual shape, with anamorphoses and with the camera obscura. First published in 1638 with 25 plates only, Nicéron's work is here heavily enlarged by Roberval, in text, more detail in the already published plates and in 25 extra plates. It is published together with the posthumously published first edition of a scholarly work on optics and catoptrics by Marin Mersenne (1588–1648), who was also a member of the Minims and who is particularly known for his Mersenne primes.

In this work, also his major work, Nicéron concentrates in four books primarily on the practical applications of perspective, catoptrics, and dioptrics, following the latest theoretical developments, and on the illusory effects of optics, then traditionally associated with natural magic.



The added work by Mersenne contains the author's final contributions to optics, including experimental studies of visual acuity and binocular vision, but also a critical discussion of current hypotheses on the nature of light.

With some manuscript notes and mathematical diagrams in black ink on the endpapers and the back paste-down, but also throughout the text, and a (later?) drawing of a pig and a gnome (?) with red-brown pencil on one of the endpapers. Also some notes in black ink and with the redbrown pencil in three (?) different hands on plate 32, 44, 45 and 48. Spine slightly rubbed. Some occasional browning, some small stains and one tear on B3 in the second work, all not affecting the plates or text. Otherwise in good condition.



[16], 191, [1]; [12], 134 pp. *Berlin Kat. 4713 (1638 ed. with 25 plates); Cioranescu 47238 (listed under Mersenne); Poggendorff II, 279; not in Fowler; for Nicéron and Mersenne: DSB X, pp. 103 & 316.* ➤ More on our website

Turkish costumes after the famous series by Nicolas Nicolay

185. [NICOLAY, Nicolas]. Plusieurs descriptions des accoustremens, tant des magistrats et officiers de la Porte de l'Empereur des Turcs, que des peuples assujectis à son Empire. Avec les figures des representant le tout au naturel, tirees des medailles antiques & descriptions de ceux qui ont frequenté parmy ces nations, ou des bons autheurs qui en ont escrit.

Including: THOMAS, Artus. Tableaux prophetiques des empereur severe et leon, avec leurs epigrammes predisans la ruine de la monarchie des Turcs.

[Paris, widow of Abel L'Angelier, 1620]. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With 79 engraved plates, including 62 costume plates (ca. 27.5 × 17.5 cm) after Nicolas Nicolay. With an additional loosely inserted engraving of a "Marchant Juif". All the plates have explanatory texts on the versos of the preceding plates. 19th-century green half morocco. € 13 500

Nicolay's series of engravings of Turkish magistrates and officers (including descriptions) followed by Thomas' collection of emblems, prophesying the fall of the Ottoman empire, as published in the 1620 edition of Laonikos Chalcocondyle's *L'Histoire de la décadence de l'Empire Grec*. It doesn't have any date or publisher's information itself, but has the same pagination errors described in the copy of Chalcocondyle in the Staatsbibliothek Berlin ("Bl. 32 als 23 gez. und Bl. 64 doppelt gez."). This history concentrates on the later period of the Byzantine empire and was first published in Latin in 1556. The enlarged French translation with additions by Artus Thomas first appeared 1612 and was possibly reissued in 1616 and 1620. The original costume plates by Nicolas Nicolay were first published in Nicolay's work *Les navigations peregrinations et voyages, faits en la Turquie* (Lyon, 1567). It was translated into various languages and left a deep mark on later publications on the same topic. Its success was largely due to the 60 (later expanded to 62) illustrations of the different costumes worn in the area Nicolay visited. Subsequent works on the Turcs also included Nicolay's illustrations, in woodcuts or engraved after the originals as in the Chalcocondyle's edition of 1612.

Binding very slightly rubbed and on leaf somewhat loose. Very good copy.

"64" [=65] ll., 65–114, [3], [1 blank] pp. Cf. *Atabey* 214 (Chalcocondyle 1662), 871 and 872 (Nicolay 1576, 1586); *Goldsmith, BMC STC French C-594* (Chalcocondyle 1620); *Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world* 9 (Nicolay 1576) and 23 (Chalcocondyle 1662); *Hiler, pp. 656–657* (several Nicolay editions). ↗
More on our website



Heralds of a new age: three first editions, including the first Renaissance narrative poetical works in Dutch (with 17 Coornhert illustrations)

186. NOOT, Jan van der. Cort begryp der XII. boeken Olympiados. ... Abregé des douze livres Olympiades. Antwerp, Gillis van den Rade, 1579. With 1 engraved plate (portrait of the author), 17 full-page engravings (ca. 16 × 11.5 cm.) by Dirk Volkertsz. Coornhert after designs of the monogrammist cvsK and a full-page woodcut of an obelisk at the end, signed with the monogram "HE".

With:

(2) **NOOT, Jan van der.** Lofsang van Braband. ... Hymne de Braband.

Antwerp, Gillis van den Rade, 1580. With 4 full-page woodcuts (portrait of the author, allegorical illustration, arms of Brabant and the other 16 provinces, and an obelisk).

(3) **NOOT, Jan van der.** Verscheyden poetische werken. ... Divers oeuvres poetiques.

Antwerp, Gillis van den Rade, 1581. With full-page woodcut portrait of the author, and a full-page woodcut obelisk at the end. 3 works in 1 volume. 2°. All 3 works with text in Dutch and French. Early 18th-century gold-tooled mottled calf. € 45 000



Ad 1: Rare first edition in the original Dutch (a German translation appeared in the same year at Cologne) of one of the most important poetical works by the Dutch Renaissance poet Jan (Baptist) van der Noot (ca.1539–ca.1595) illustrated by the famous engraver and theologian, Dirck Volkertsz. Coornhert (1522–1590).

The 17 finely engraved illustrations show episodes from the 12 books of the poem. Two bear the signature of the engraver Dirck Volkertsz. Coornhert, the latter, depicting Van der Noot's conversation with Theude, dated 1571. This shows that Van der Noot was already working on his Olympia epics by that time and that Coornhert, Hendrick Goltzius's master, engraved the plates while living in exile in the German Rhineland. The work was probably largely finished at that time. The



woodcut with the allegorical obelisk with "hieroglyphs" (pictorial images in a wholly Western style) is one of the earliest examples of mystical interest in ancient Egypt.

Ad 2: First and only edition of a poem glorifying the Duchy of Brabant.

Ad 3: First edition of a collection of laudatory poems in honour of Van der Noot's patrons, originally meant to serve as some kind of prologue to the *Cort Begryp* and *Lofsang* (ad 1 & 2). There are no page numbers or quire signatures, and Waterschoot notes, "For each new buyer Van der Noot arranged the leaves differently" (*E Codicibus Impressisque*, p. 436).

Some occasional minor thumbing, a few spots and a couple small waterstains in the upper margin, otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, spine professionally restored, and otherwise good.

[14], 87, [1]; [8], 33, [4]; [40] pp. plus 1 plate. *Belg. Typ.* 4625 (ad 1), 4626 (ad 2); 4632 (ad 3); *Hollstein (Dutch and Flemish) IV*, p. 231, 260–76 (ad 1); *Vermeylen, Leven en werken van Jonker Jan van der Noot*, pp. 63–72, 87 ff. & bibliography: p. 147, III, A. 1 (ad 1); IV (ad 2); V, B. 22 (ad 3); *Werner Waterschoot, "Rond een convoluut van Jonker Jan van der Noot"*, in: *E Codicibus Impressisque. Opstellen voor Elly Cockx-Indestege* (2004), vol. II, pp. 425–36. ➤ More on our website

Heated dispute between a Spanish pharmacist and the College of apothecaries

187. NOVELLA, Cosme. Al rey nuestro señor. Memorial ... Contiene el hecho; en la causa de la preparacion de la colocynthida.

[Zaragoza, 1613]. Small 4° (20 × 15 cm). With the woodcut arms of Philip III of Spain on title-page. Loosely inserted in contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 6500



Very rare first and only edition of a "memorial" addressed to the king, Philip III of Spain. Cosme Novella was initially denied permission to practice the profession of pharmacist in the apothecary of his father-in-law who had recently passed away. During the inspections by the "Colegio de Boticarios" (College of apothecaries) they had found deficiencies in the operation of the apothecary, but Novella was finally admitted after intervention of a municipal jury. In 1601 he was appointed as inspector to the pharmacy of the Hospital Real y General, where he found serious deficiencies in their preparations of medicines. This angered the management of the hospital, who held a high position in the College of apothecaries. The College restarted their inspections of Novella's business and closed his store. The dispute then grew to a bigger scale, involving the royal chapter of pharmacists and physicians. In the present "memorial" Novella presents his case to the King. The royal sentence would in the end be in favour of Novella and his apothecary would eventually be reopened again.

With manuscript note on title-page. Some faint waterstains, two tiny tears in the fore-edge margins and the paste-downs detached from the boards, separating the bookblock from its binding. A good copy.

[25] ll. *Bibliographia medica Hispanica* 537; *Iberian books* 41802; *Palau* 194700; *Vicente Martínez Tejero, "Cosme Novella" in: Diccionario biográfico español (online); WorldCat* (3 copies); not in *Krivatsy; Osler; Wellcome*. ➤ More on our website

*Extensive description of the Dutch colony of Curaçao,
by the first writer to permanently settle on the island*

188. [PADDENBURGH, Gerrit Gijsbert]. Beschrijving van het eiland Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden. Uit onderscheidene stukken, bijdragen en opmerkingen opgemaakt, door een bewoner van dat eiland. Haarlem, heirs François Bohn, 1819. 8°. With folding letterpress table. Contemporary half calf. € 1250

First and only edition of a description of the Dutch colony of Curaçao, by the first Dutch writer who permanently settled on the island. Although the book was written for an audience in The Netherlands, much of the information is of practical use and seems to aim at new visitors or settlers. After a description of the geography and climate of the island, the author describes the various settlements forming Willemstad. The houses of Willemstad are described as being in Dutch style and plastered white, although the government has started painting the houses yellow and dark grey. What follows is a description of the so-called easy life of the slaves who, the author believes, have far less needs than a person of European descent. He finds his proof in the increasing number of slaves on the island which, after the slave trade had been abolished in 1814, is entirely due to the high birth rate among slaves, which he considers equal to a good life.

T A F E L
VAN ZONS OP EN ONDERGANG TE CURAÇAO,
SERIEEL OF DE VOLGHOEDTE VAN 14° 30' NOORDER BREEDTE.

Maand	1ste	15de	1ste	15de	1ste	15de	1ste	15de	1ste	15de	1ste	15de
Januar	5:55	6:05	5:55	6:05	5:55	6:05	5:55	6:05	5:55	6:05	5:55	6:05
Februari	5:50	6:00	5:50	6:00	5:50	6:00	5:50	6:00	5:50	6:00	5:50	6:00
Mart	5:45	5:55	5:45	5:55	5:45	5:55	5:45	5:55	5:45	5:55	5:45	5:55
April	5:40	5:50	5:40	5:50	5:40	5:50	5:40	5:50	5:40	5:50	5:40	5:50
Mai	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:45
Juni	5:30	5:40	5:30	5:40	5:30	5:40	5:30	5:40	5:30	5:40	5:30	5:40
Juli	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:35
August	5:20	5:30	5:20	5:30	5:20	5:30	5:20	5:30	5:20	5:30	5:20	5:30
Sept	5:15	5:25	5:15	5:25	5:15	5:25	5:15	5:25	5:15	5:25	5:15	5:25
Oktober	5:10	5:20	5:10	5:20	5:10	5:20	5:10	5:20	5:10	5:20	5:10	5:20
Nov	5:05	5:15	5:05	5:15	5:05	5:15	5:05	5:15	5:05	5:15	5:05	5:15
Dec	5:00	5:10	5:00	5:10	5:00	5:10	5:00	5:10	5:00	5:10	5:00	5:10

With a shelfmark of the “Bibliotheek van Doctrina & Amicitia” on the paste-down. Binding worn at the sides with light restoration at the edges and a few wormfoles at the bottom of the front. One leaf has a tear in the foot margin (not reaching the text), otherwise a very good copy.

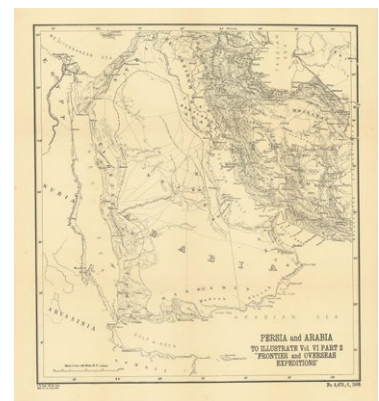
[4], 90, [2 blank] pp. Cundall, *Bibliography of the West Indies 1481*; Kuijk, “*Uitgespuugd maar toch gebleven*”, in *Leijne & Van Kempen (eds.), Tussenfiguren*, pp. 95–108; Sabin 58127. ➤ More on our website

“For Official Use Only.”

189. PAGET, William Henry, MASON, A. H. & others (editors). Frontier and overseas expeditions from India. Compiled in the intelligence branch of the divisions of the chief of the staff army head quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–1911. 8 volumes (6 plus 2 supplements). 8°. With 43 maps and 8 plans. Uniform contemporary half calf, green cloth sides, gold-stamped spine labels. € 125 000

An excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer’s simultaneously published Gazetteer of the Gulf: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget’s and Mason’s “Frontier and Overseas Expeditions” remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as “A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes”, with the intention of providing a “valuable guide” to such British commanders and policymakers as “might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours”. It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work known as “Paget & Mason” was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries, and agencies.



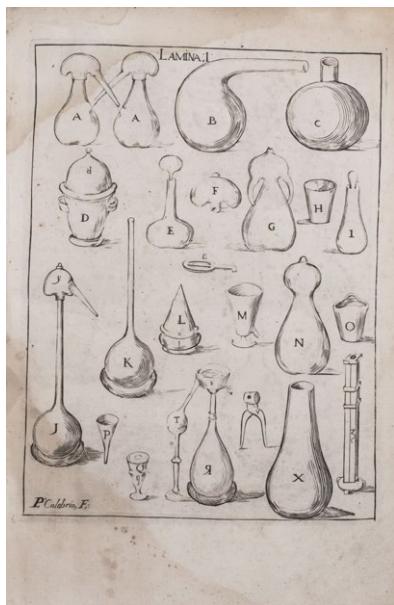
Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes (but stamp of W. B. Salmon to the supplement to vol. 2).

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.

WorldCat 821799. ➤ More on our website

First work on pharmaceutical chemistry written in Spanish, with 5 engraved plates

190. PALACIOS, Felix. *Palestra pharmaceutica, chymico-galenica, en la qual se trata de la eleccion de los simples, sus preparaciones chymicas, y galenicas, y de las mas selectas composiciones antiguas, y modernas, usuales, tanto en Madrid, como en toda Europa, descritas por los antiguos, y modernos, con las anotaciones necesarias, y mas nuevas, que hasta lo presente se han escrito, tocantes à su perfecta elaboracion, virtudes, y mejor aplicacion en los enfermos. Obra muy util, y necesaria para todos los profesores de la medicina, medicos, cirujanos, y en particular boticarios; muy anadida en esta tercera impressiion.*



Madrid, heirs of Juan Garcia Infanzon, 1737. 2°. With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons, and 5 engraved plates. Contemporary sheepskin parchment; recased, with later endpapers. € 4500

Rare fifth(?) edition, published in the year of the author's death, of a work on pharmaceutical chemistry written by the Spanish apothecary Félix Palacios (1677–1737). When the *Palestra pharmaceutica* appeared in 1706, it was the first work on the subject written in the Spanish language. Even though it became widely accepted and used in Spain, Palacios met strong resistance from his colleagues because he rejected the galenic, or plant based, medicines in favour of chemical medicines. With this he rejected the ideas of Galen, Mesue and Dioscorides, which were still the standard in most parts of Europe and the Middle East. The work starts with a preliminary text, followed by a chapter on the general principles of pharmacology and chemistry in the form of questions and answers. The other four chapters deal with the ingredients and making of the medicines. It discusses distillation and calcination methods with the engraved plates showing various tools and instruments: pots, furnaces, alambics etc. First few leaves slightly damaged along the edges, water stains throughout and binding soiled, worn and recased; a fair copy.

[12], 708, [28] pp. *Blake*, p. 336; *Palau* 209403; *Wellcome IV*, p. 286 (incomplete); *WorldCat* (6 copies).
➤ More on our website

One of the first accounts of a Spanish Muslim's journey to Mecca

191. PAÑO Y RUATA, Mariano de. *Las coplas del peregrino de Puey Moncón viaje á la Meca en el siglo XVI.* Zaragoza, Comas Hermanos, 1897. 8°. With a facsimile of one page of the Arabic manuscript, a photographic view of the Kaaba, a double-page map of the journey and at the end a list of the books available in the Bibliotheca arabico-Hispana. Contemporary black half sheepskin. € 8500

First edition of a transcript of one of the first accounts of a Spanish Muslim's journey to Mecca and Medina in the 16th century, edited by the prolific and widely-interested scholar Mariano de Paño y Ruata (1847–1948) and with an introduction by the Arabist Eduardo Saavedra (1829–1912). The manuscript was originally written in Aljamiado, a technique for using Arabic script for transcribing European languages and only discovered by the end of the 19th century, when it was found amongst the papers of an old house about to be demolished in Almonacid de la Sierra.

It is the narrative of authentic Muslim throughout the Mediterranean in pilgrimage to Mecca, in either the second half of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th. The narrative often is elevated to poetry, which is combined with a faithful and detailed account of the voyage.

He visited Hammamet, Hergla, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Sfax, Mahres and Djerba; from the later he continued through the Gulf of Sirte or Sidra, facing a storm, then proceeded to the Kingdom of Montebarca. From there on to Cairo and Bercat-Alhach, Sinai and Yedda, before reaching Mecca and Medina.

The first and last leaf slightly foxed and the spine label a bit worn, but otherwise in very good condition.

xLVI, [2], 303, [1 blank]; [8] pp. *CCPB000169905-9*; *Palau* 211513. ➤ More on our website



Paris in splendid tinted and hand-coloured lithographic views

192. [PARIS]. Paris moderne[.] Grand album représentant les vues et les monuments les plus curieux de Paris et les sites les plus remarquables des environs.

Paris, Maison Martinet, [ca. 1865]. Oblong 2° (28.5 × 40 cm). With a lithographed title-page including a tinted lithographed view of the Champs Elysées, 58 tinted (sometimes rainbow tinted) and hand-coloured lithographed plates, each with a tissue-guard leaf. Contemporary blind-blocked brown cloth, title in gold on front board, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. € 7500

Rare and striking colour plate book showing lively street views with squares, fountains and a wide variety of public, government and other buildings, as well as monuments, along with interior views of ball rooms, the opera house, the circus, government assemblies, the city hall, galleries, churches and more, the whole evoking the beauty of 19th-century Paris. Nearly all bear Martinet's name as publisher of the individual prints, and his name also appears on the title-page, so he clearly published the series as well, even though the first plate was originally published by Hautecoeur frères.

Occasional minor foxing and 2 small marginal tears, but still in good condition, many plates very good. Spine professionally restored. Lovely coloured views of Paris.

Lithographed title plus [58] plates. *WorldCat* (4 sets similar to ours and a 5th with only 25 plates). [➤ More on our website](#)



4 editions (1528–1531) containing 6 works on pharmacology, herbal medicine and magical gems, in blind-tooled pigskin (near Freiburg ca. 1570?)

193. PAULUS OF AEGINA (ed. by Otto BRUNFELS and Wilhelm KOPP). Pharmaca simplicia, Orthone Brunfelsio interprete.

Including: De ratione victus Gukielmo Copo Basiliensi interprete.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, Georg Ulricher, September 1531). With a finely executed woodcut on the title-page repeated on the verso of the otherwise blank last leaf.

With:

(2) **VALLA, Giorgio.** De simplicium natura liber unus.

Strasbourg, Heinrich Sybold, (colophon: August 1528). With the title in a woodcut architectural frame.

(3) **ODO OF MEUNG (misattributed to Aemilius MACER).** De herbarum virtutibus, cum Joannis Atrociani co[m]mentariis, ...

Including: **STRABO, Walafrid.** Hortulus vernantissimus.

Freiburg im Breisgau, (colophon: Johann Faber, 1530).

(4) **MARBOD OF ANJOU (with notes and additions by Georg PICTORIUS).** De lapidibus pretiosis encheridion, cum scholiis Pictorii Villingensis. Eiusdem Pictorii De lapide molari carmen.

[Freiburg im Breisgau], [Johan Faber], 1531. With a woodcut initial with pictorial decoration. Set in an Aldine-style italic.

4 editions containing 6 works, in 1 volume. 8° (16.5 × 11 cm). Blind – tooled pigskin (Freiburg or vicinity? ca. 1570?) over tapered wooden boards, each board with fields edged by multiple fillets, the outer field containing a frame made from a large roll with allegorical female figures representing the four theological virtues. The front board with owner's initials "A W", and with 2 engraved brass fastenings. € 45 000



Four editions printed and published in Freiburg and nearby Strasbourg from 1528 to 1531, containing six works of medical and pharmacological interest, all in the original Latin: the first edition of two Byzantine pharmacological works; the first edition of a Renaissance pharmacological work; an 11th-century verse description of nearly a hundred herbal medicines, here in the second edition to include the additions and commentaries of 1527; and the third and best edition of the first lapidary, written around 1100, discussing precious stones, especially the magical and therapeutic properties of gems.

Ad 1. First edition of two pharmacological works by the Byzantine physician Paulus of Aegina (ca. 625–ca. 690). The first, *Pharmaca simplicia*, prepared for publication by the great German pioneer of scientific botany Otto Brunfels (1488?–1534), provides brief accounts of the properties and uses of about 750 pharmacological simples, the basic ingredients for preparing medicines, listed mostly in alphabetical order. The second, *De ratione victus*, prepared by Wilhelm Kopp (ca. 1461–1532) from Basel, who moved to Paris in 1512 and became personal physician to King Louis XII, describes about 100 medicines, including mushrooms.

Ad 2. First edition of a posthumous pharmacological encyclopaedia by the humanist professor Giorgio Valla (1447–1500) at Venice. It contains brief instructions on the use of hundreds of herbal and other medicines, arranged alphabetically.

Ad 3. A didactic poem in Latin hexameters explaining the therapeutic value of (originally) 77 kinds of herbs, now usually attributed to the French medieval physician, Odo of Meung in the last quarter of the 11th century, but formerly to Aemilius Macer (70–16 BC) and therefore sometimes called the Macer *Floridus*. It was a major influence on the Salerno *Regimen sanitatis* and through it on the Nicolai *Antidotarium*, making it a central work in the evolution of European medicine. Including the shorter and more botanical and horticultural poem by Walafrid Strabo (ca. 808–849), both with important new commentaries and additions by Johannes Atrocianus (ca. 1495?–ca. 1543?), giving nearly a hundred kinds of medicinal herbs.

Ad 4. Third and best edition of the first lapidary, written in verse around 1100 by Marbod of Anjou, Bishop of Rennes. It gives a detailed account of a wide variety of precious stones, especially the magical powers and therapeutic properties of gems. It is carefully edited and annotated by Georg Pictorius, who also added a few verses of his own. “There is a new spirit in his [Marbode’s] work, not seen in earlier lapidaries, which emphasizes that the knowledge of stones is useful and a means of power for men. Marbode’s lapidary then becomes the model for numerous subsequent treatises” (Schuh).

With owner’s(?) names and several contemporary and later manuscript notes. With the first title-page slightly dirty, a faint water stain in the second, and minor marginal defects in 3 leaves of ad 3 (not affecting the text), but otherwise in very good condition. The impression of the tooling on the spine is no longer clear and there are a couple small holes and minor wear, but the binding remains in good condition, with most of the tooling on the boards sharp, so that the roll and stamps are very clear.

[12], 86, [1 blank], [1]; [104]; [4], 108; 55, [1] ll. Ad 1: Adams P496; USTC 683278; VD16, ZV12239; ad 2: USTC 659360; VD16, V195; not in Adams; ad 3: Adams O62; Durling 2892; L. Elaut, “Para-historisch commentaar op ... de Macer Floridus, in: Scientiarum historia I (1959), pp. 149–159, at p. 153; USTC 609421; VD16, O270; ad 4: Sinkankas 4170 & 4172; USTC 674861; VD16, M931 & P2691; Ward & Corozzi 1495; cf. Adams M519 (1539 Köln ed.); Wellcome 4039 (1531 Wechel ed.). ➤ More on our website

*Magnificent engraving of the 17th-century warship the “Sovereign of the Seas”,
surpassing all her contemporaries in size and gun power*

194. PAYNE, John. The true portraicture of His Ma[jes]ties. royall ship the Sovereaigne of the Seas built in the yeare 1637.

[London, Peter Pett, 1637/38]. Large engraving (66.5 × 91 cm), printed from two plates on two sheets, assembled to make a single print. With title in English across the head, a slightly different Latin title across the foot (both outside the image area), Payne’s name and privilege to the right of the Latin title, and two decorated cartouches with laudatory verses in the upper corners. In passepartout (not mounted) and easily detachable framed (90 × 114 cm). € 48 500



Rare and magnificent engraving of the extraordinary 17th-century English warship the *Sovereign of the Seas*, shown in full sail, flying 5 flags and more than a dozen pennons. With her more than 1500 tons and more than 100 guns, she surpassed all her contemporaries in size and gun power and cost about ten times as much as an average naval gunship. Besides being “one of the best known naval prints belonging to the seventeenth century ... extraordinarily rich of detail and of the greatest possible interest” (Chatterton), it is also by far the largest English engraved view to survive from the first half of the century. For the engraving, Payne had, most likely, access to the builder’s draughts and plans and must have collaborated with Peter Pett for the engraving to be as representative of the ship as possible.

Trimmed to the printed image at the two sides, not always completely straight, a few small tears (mostly repaired) at the head and foot, a few tiny spots and a tiny blemish, but still generally good, very attractive and printed in a crisp impression.

BM online cat. 1854,0614.252; H. Busmann, *Sovereign of the Seas* (2002), pp. 39–46 (locates 7 copies); Chatterton, *Chats on naval prints*, pp. 56–57. ➤ More on our website

Enlarged Plantin issue of a pioneering classic of botany, with about 307 excellent woodcuts

195. PENA, Pierre and Matthias de LOBEL. *Nova stirpium adversaria.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1576. Small 2°, index large 4° (29 × 20 cm). Title-page with an elaborately decorated woodcut architectural frame and about 307 (of about 317) woodcut botanical illustrations. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 12 500

Enlarged Plantin issue of the first edition of an important Latin herbal with more than 300 excellent woodcut illustrations showing the plants in remarkable detail, usually including the roots. Its classification system, based on characteristics of the leaves, was better than any used previously. Thomas Purfoot first issued this edition at London in 1571 (title-page 1570), but Plantin bought a large part of the press run and reissued the book with extensive and important additions. He replaced the preliminaries, but also added a 15-page appendix (pp. 456–471) with 35 new woodcuts, the 15-page “Formulae aliquot” and 36 pages of indices. Two additional leaves ([3], [1 blank] pp.) printed with the indices (5*3–4) formed an additional appendix with 10 additional woodcuts, but have been removed from the present copy.

The main text is divided into two parts. The title on the title-page applies to the first part, while the second part devoted to trees has its own drop-title: “Fruticum, subfruticum, cremiorum & arborum adversaria, concisaeque”.

Plantin also acquired the original woodblocks and used them for his own botanical publications. They include the first illustration of the tobacco plant, *Nicotina tabacum*, including the head of a person smoking tobacco in a horn-shaped pipe.

Lacking the 2-leaf appendix, title-page nearly detached and with a tear slightly affecting the woodcut frame, a tear running 1 cm into the text on I6, a corner torn off 2P3, not approaching the text, some tears in the gutter margin of the index (1 bifolium separated at the fold) and an occasional sheet slightly browned or foxed, but otherwise in good condition. The parchment of the binding is somewhat soiled, with a hole in the spine and a few tears, and has nearly come loose from the bookblock. Plantin’s expanded issue of a seminal botanical work, which set a high standard with both its scholarly text and its more than 300 excellent woodcuts.

[4], 471, [1 blank], 15, [1 blank], 24, [12 (of 16)] pp. *Arents 13 note; Arnold Arboretum*, p. 437; *Henry 289 (1571 London issue, but noting the Plantin issue on pp. 28–31); Hunt 127; Nissen, BBI 1218; Voet, Plantin press 1578 II (version B), III & IV.* ➤ More on our website



1769 Hebrew Torah in contemporary, richly gold-tooled mottled calf in memory of a Rotterdam(?) rabbi, probably bound in Amsterdam

196. [PENTATEUCH]. [Each engraved title-page (in Hebrew): Zeh sefer ... Hamisah humse Torah tiqun sofrim ...] תקון סופרים , ספר עזרת הסופר חמשה חומשי תורה , [vols. 2–5 also with letterpress title-pages, each (in Hebrew): Sefer ... Hamisah humse Torah ...] ... חמשה חומשי תורה ... | [and in Latin:] *Quinque libri Mosis. Magno labore, & industria, accuratissimé correcti prae omnibus qui hucusque thypis fuere mandati*

Including: PIZA, Jeudah Ribí Haim. *Calendario facil & curiozo em Hebraico & Portuguez, ...*

Amsterdam, Gerhard Johan Janson for Israel Mondovy, 5527–5529 [= 1766–1769]. 5 volumes. 8°. Each volume with the same elaborately decorated engraved title-page by Aaron Santerooos and with the editor's woodcut authenticating device at the end of volume 5. Set in sephardic meruba types with incidental rabbinical (semi-cursive). Contemporary, richly gold-tooled mottled calf, gold-tooled board edges, gilt edges, each volume with hundreds of impressions of about 20 tools, plus the lettering. Each board has at the head a pair of winged putti holding a crown above (in Hebrew) “k[eter] * t[orah]” and the front boards with a Hebrew inscription below: Yako[v] [son of Rabbi] Itzak Leverdin Segal of blessed memory. € 6950

A Hebrew Torah (the Pentateuch, or first five books of the Old Testament) with Haftarat (selections from Prophets). It is a revised version of the 5486 [1726] Amsterdam edition, but now edited by Jeudah Ribbi Haim Piza (1703–1785) who also contributes an introduction and compiled the calendar at the end of volume 5. It was intended primarily for the Portuguese-speaking sephardic community in The Netherlands and especially to supply the model texts for the scribe who wrote out the Torah scrolls. This edition is much rarer than the 1726 edition.

The present copy is in a remarkable decorative binding, executed with great skill in remembrance of a deceased rabbi: “Yakov, son of Rabbi Itzak Leverdin Segal of blessed memory”. So it appears that Yakov had the book bound in memory of his father, who probably died before 1769. Little is known about them, but we suppose the son must be the Yakov ben Itzak Leverdin recorded in Rotterdam as the author of a manuscript almanac in 1769. He apparently died shortly before 25 April 1797, when the library of Yakov Leverdin was sold at his house in Rotterdam.



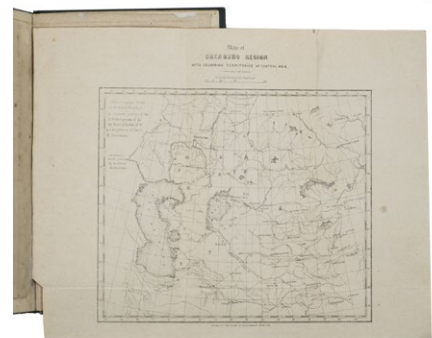
Although many of the individual stamps on the binding are very distinctive, we have not found them in Jan Storm van Leeuwen, *Dutch decorated bookbinding*, and we are grateful to him for confirming that he also does not find them. He believes the binding was “almost certainly” made in Amsterdam. The use of such a large and distinctive group of tools not recorded in the known binderies suggests that the book comes from a bindery (or at least a finisher's workshop) that has not previously been recognised. Since the workshop used an excellent set of stamps for the Hebrew alphabet the bindery may have catered especially to a Jewish market. Most of the tools, moreover, are well cut and the finisher has stamped them sharply and positioned them accurately in an attractive design. With marginal tears in 4 leaves and occasional foxing. Two double-page openings are set to a wider measure, and the fore-edges of these 4 leaves and 1 other leaf were folded in to avoid shaving the text, but 3 were later folded out again so that marginal notes on 2 leaves are shaved. Otherwise in very good condition. The bindings are worn at the extremities, including damage to the heads and feet of the spines (with the loss of 2 headbands), all hinges worn and some showing cracks, and the ribbon markers detached. This affects some of the tooling on the spines and board edges, but nearly all tooling on the boards remains clear and in very good condition.

[10], 65, 26; [1], 67–121, [2], 28; [2], 123–163, [2], 24; [2], “165” [= 166]–221, [2], 16; [2], 224–290, [8] ll. *Biblia Sacra* 1769.OTpart.hebr.GJJ.b (same copy as STCN); *Bibliography of the Hebrew Book* 000304717; *Israel Union List* 005192194 (1 copy); *STCN* (1 copy); *Storm van Leeuwen, Dutch decorated bookbinding*, cat. no. 577 (same ed. in a very different luxury binding); *WorldCat* (8 copies incl. some incomplete); cf. *Darlow & Moule* 5158; *Steinschneider* 865. ➤ More on our website

A crucial moment in the history of the Russian expansion in Central Asia

197. [PEROVSKY, Vasily Aleksyeevic] [J. Michell, transl.]. A narrative of the Russian military expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski in 1839. Translated from the Russian for the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Calcutta, Office of Superintendent Government Printing, 1867. 8°. With 1 folding plate (plan of the camp, with the positions of the troops) and 1 folding map of the region Orenburg, Kazachstan. Original publisher's green, blind-stamped cloth, title in gold on front board; re-backed with original backstrip laid down. Ink stamp and shelf mark of Calcutta Mint Library at head of title, the stamp repeated on a few other pages, book label of Peter Hopkirk. € 4750



Rare first (and only early) edition of the English translation, probably made by J. Michell, of a Russian account of the 1839 Khivan campaign in Uzbekistan under the command of the military governor of Orenburg, Vasily Aleksyeevich Perovsky (1794–1857).

The attack took place in the framework of the Russian expansion in Central Asia. The Russians attacked Khiva, south of the Aral Sea, in the delta of the Oxus River, and east of the Caspian Sea, four times. Around 1602, some free Cossacks made three raids on

Khiva. In 1717, Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky attacked Khiva and was soundly defeated, only a few men escaping to tell the tale. More than thirty years after the Russian defeat in 1839–1840, subject of the present book, Russia finally conquered Khiva during the Khivan campaign of 1873.

The Russo-Khivan War of 1839–1840 was a failed Russian attempt to conquer the capital of the Khanate of Khiva, now Uzbekistan. Perovsky had been unable to convince Petersburg of the necessity of moving against Khiva until news arrived that the British were launching what came to be called the First Afghan War in 1839. A British move against Kabul required a Russian counter-move toward Central Asia, and Khiva was the obvious target. Its purpose was to overthrow the existing khan and replace him with another more receptive to Russian pressures. Vasily Perovsky set out from Orenburg, the capital of Kazakhstan – on the border of Europe and Asia – on 26 November with a force of 5000 men and 10,000 camels in an attempt to conquer the Khanate of Khiva, a 1250-kilometer long march across an inhospitable steppe. Meeting unusually cold weather, Perovsky's force was compelled to turn back on 3 February 1840, having lost 1000 men and almost all the camels. The survivors did not make it back to Orenburg until June. Perovskii left for Petersburg, where he was nevertheless promoted to full general in 1843.

An English observer estimated that the expedition cost 70,000 pounds, while London assigned fifteen million pounds to the Afghan war, which ended in 1842 in an even worse disaster. The dry steppe still formed a nearly impassable barrier, and Khiva could not be attacked from Astrakhan or from Orenburg; neither was a proper base of operation. A new approach was needed for Russia's expansion into Central Asia to succeed.

Slightly browned, a few small marginal wormholes (some neatly repaired), small repairs to plate and endpapers, but otherwise in very good condition.

[2], ii, 182 pp. *Baumann, Russian-Soviet unconventional wars in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Afghanistan*, p. 80; *Creswicke Rawlinson, England and Russia in the East*, p. 139; *Worldcat* (i copy). ➤ More on our website

An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures

198. [PERSIAN MINIATURES]. A series of miniatures showing Persian scribes.

Persia, mid-Qajar period, [soon after 1852]. 2° (32 × 21 cm). 50 watercolour miniatures on paper, ca. 9 × 14 cm, pasted on coloured paperboard within multiple-rule frames in gold and black ink, bound as a fan-fold book with cloth hinges. Near-contemporary black leather, stored in a blind-stamped black slipcase with a flap at the head. € 75 000

An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures, compiled and painted by an anonymous artist. 41 of the delicate watercolours represent famous calligraphers, 5 (1 in grisaille) presumably represent sufis, and one more (not coloured) shows a seated prince, while 3 miniatures (2 in grisaille) depict flowers.

The main series of calligraphers begins with Yaqut al-Musta'simi, who lived in Baghdad under the Abbasid dynasty in the 13th century, and continues so far as to include artists from the first half of the 19th century (the most recent date of death being that of Aqa Fath-'Ali Sirazi, 1852/53). Their names are captioned under the image, all in the same hand in nasta'liq script (with a single exception in sikasta). Most calligraphers are shown kneeling, with one knee raised on which they rest their paper – the typical posture of a scribe. One is shown writing at a desk, another seated on a low stool; yet another is busy sharpening his pen. The poet Wisal Sirazi is seen writing on his knee, but has a small table with an inkwell and paper in front of him.

All the miniatures bear numbers from 1 to 50 on the back of the mounting boards, though they are not bound in order.

Provenance: apparently from the collection of Paul Manteau, a French (or Belgian?) official in Iran, with a press-copied salary receipt loosely inserted: "Je reconnais avoir reçu de Son Altesse Impériale Djellal-e-Daulet la somme de Soixante Tomans représentant le montant de mes appointements du mois de Châval année 1310. Téhéran le 11 avril 1893. Paul Manteau".

Manteau does not appear in Annette Destrée's standard account of *Les fonctionnaires Belges au service de la Perse, 1898–1915* (Téhéran/Liège 1976): he clearly arrived before the great Belgian influx and may have left the country before 1898.

Some of the cloth concertina hinges professionally repaired, but finely preserved overall.

➤ More on our website





میرزا اسحاق خان استغیا



میرزا اسحاق خان استغیا



میرزا اسحاق خان استغیا



میرزا اسحاق خان استغیا

199. PERSIUS FLACCUS. Satirarum opus.

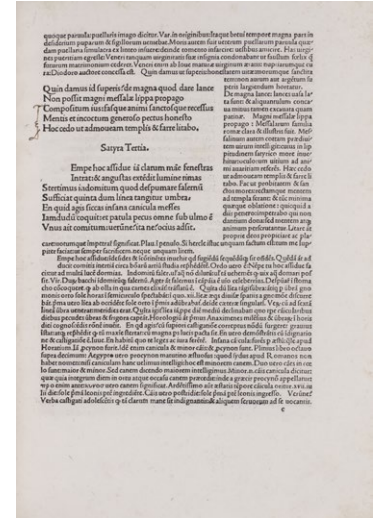
(Colophon: Venice, Dionysius de Bertochus & Pelegrinus de Paschalibus Bononienses, 10 September 1484). Small 2° (29.5 x 21 cm). With the verse text surrounded on three sides by Fonzio's prose commentary, Bertochus and Pelegrinus's woodcut device next to the colophon on the last printed page, with spaces left for manuscript initials without guide letters (not filled in). Set in 2 sizes of Venetian-style roman type (110 and 83 mm/20 lines) with an occasional Greek letter. 19th-century(?) sheepskin parchment. € 14 500

A 1484 edition of the (mostly hexametric) verse satires by Persius Flaccus (AD 34–62), the sixth known edition with the extensive prose commentary by Bartolomeo Fonzio. Persius satirized Stoic ethics, literary style, their asking the gods for material gain, and their views of life goals and liberty, all in the light of the decadence and corruption of Nero's court at Rome. Though influenced by the satires of Lucilius and Horace, Persius's calm and seriously educational critique gives his work a subtle depth often lacking in his predecessors. He left his satires unfinished at his premature death and they were put into order by his friends Cornutus and Bassus. Ulrich Han in Rome printed the first edition in 1470 and many followed quickly, but the most important were those with Fonzio's commentaries.

Bartolomeo Fonzio (1446/49–1513), born in Etruria, was a Florentine humanist and professor of poetry and rhetoric at the university there. He greatly admired Persius's work but found that its obscurities limited its reception, so he set out to clarify it for the reader.

With a couple contemporary pen decorations and a pointing hand in brown ink beside the main text. With some marginal stains, mostly in the last quire, which also shows restorations in the gutter margin, but otherwise in good condition and with wide margins (2–5.5 cm).

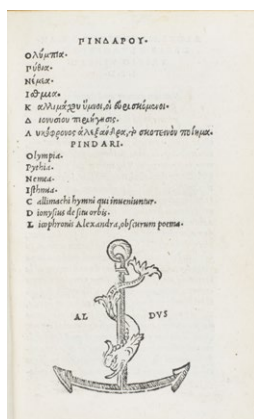
[1 blank], [54], [1 blank] pp. BMC VII, p. 1139; Bod-Inc P140; Goff P346; GW M31375; ISTC ip00346000. More on our website



Editio princeps

200. PINDAR. Ολύμπια Πύθια Νέμεα Ἴσθμια. Καλλιμάχου ὕμνοι, οἱ εὕρισκόμενοι · Διονυσίου περιήγησις · Λυκόφρονος Ἀλεξάνδρα, τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποιήμα. Olympia. Pythia. Nemesa. Isthmia. Callimachi hymni qui inveniuntur. Dionysius de situ arbis. Licophronis Alexandra, obscurum poema.

Venice, Aldus Manutius, Andrea Torresano and company, January 1513. Small 8°. With Aldus's woodcut dolphin and anchor device on title, flanked by "AL ... DVS". Full-grained red morocco (ca. 1870s?), title in gold on spine, richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges, signed "CHAMBOLLE-DURU". € 18 000



Editio princeps (Brunet: "très recherchée") of Pindarus' poetry together with the "Hymns" of Callimachus, Dionysius's "De Situ Orbis", and the poem "Alexandra" by Lycophron. The preface by Aldus to Andrea Navagero is of great interest. After giving a survey of the war that ravaged Italy and had caused Aldus to suspend his printing activities, Aldus discusses the work he has already done for literature and reflects on his future plans. We also learn from it that he is already active as a printer for twenty years, so he must have started around 1493.

The edition princeps of Pindarus is one of the most beautiful and important works produced by Aldus Manuzio the Elder. The book is printed in a fine Greek type, slightly larger than Aldus usually choose for his small pocket editions, with 26 lines to a page, and with the headings printed in capitals, as are the titles inbetween. The pages are numbered on rectos only, skipping a number so counting pages, not leaves.

The collation is – unusual as well – given in numbers. Small guide-letters are printed in the in initial spaces. It was also a very good text-edition. The present and the edition of 1515 with the scholia was used for almost all subsequent Pindarus-editions. Our copy is furthermore most elegantly bound in gilt red morocco. Fine copy.

[16], 373, [1], [2 blank] pp. Adams P1218; Ahmanson-Murphy Coll. 108; BMC STC Italian, p. 520; Harry Ransom Humanities Research Centre 105; Renouard 64, 9. More on our website

Very rare French herbal, with ca. 300 woodcut illustrations

201. PLATEARIUS, Matthaeus, and others. Le grant herbier en Francoys contenant les qualitez vertus et proprietez des herbes arbres gommés semences huylles et pierres precieuses extraict de plusieurs traictez de medecine. Comme de Avicenne Rasis, Constantin, Isaac, Plataire, et Ypocras selon le commun usage. Imprime nouvellement a Paris. 47. xliiii.

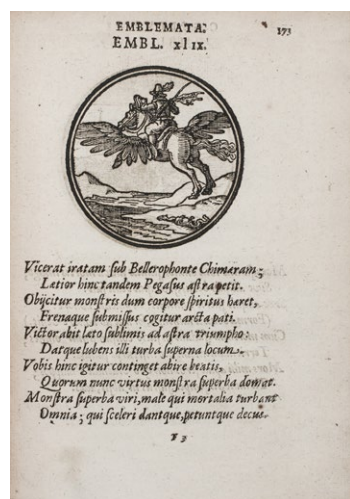
Paris, (colophon: printed by Estienne Groulleau), [ca. 1550?]. Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). With about 300 woodcut illustrations in the text (nearly all botanical, with a few animals, including an elephant) including a few repeats (2 on the title-page, 4 facing the first page of text and at least 1 in the text). Later sheepskin parchment. € 28 000

Extremely rare edition of one of the most important early French herbals, first published at Besançon (and Lyon?) ca. 1486/88 under the title *Arbolayre* and in Paris beginning in 1498 under the present title. More than half the text is a French adaptation of the Latin “antidotium” *Dispensarium* or *Circa instans*, attributed to Matthaeus Platearius or Matteo Plateario (d. 1161?) at Salerno and first printed at Venice in 1471. Other parts are based on the writings of Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi, Hippocrates and other ancient medical authorities. “There is probably no book in all of herbal literature which has caused greater bibliographical confusion than *Le grant herbier*. ... Complete and undamaged copies are almost unheard of.” (Anderson). The new editions from the age of François I, who brought the French Renaissance into bloom (here almost literally), helped to bring ancient Arabic and Greek medical knowledge to a wider and less scholarly public, including many practicing pharmacologists, apothecaries and doctors. The plants are listed in alphabetical order and with an account of their medicinal uses. This edition illustrates both a male and a female mandrake. There are also a few animals, including an early illustration of an elephant. A flurry of editions by several printing offices began to appear at Paris ca. 1520, nearly all undated. The present edition belongs to a line begun by Jean Janot in or around 1521 and the woodblocks for its illustrations were apparently cut at that time. Estienne Groulleau was an employee of Denis Janot (son of Jean Janot), who died in 1544. Janot’s widow published an edition in 1548 and (presumably soon after) married Groulleau. Restorations to the head and foot of the first 15 leaves (never affecting the text) and some minor thumbing, but otherwise in good condition. A very rare French herbal, richly illustrated with about 300 woodcuts.



[22], “CLXXVI” [= CLXVI] ll. USTC 89605 (1 copy); cf. Anderson, *Illustrated hist. of herbals*, pp. 98–10; Arber, *Herbals*, p. 274; Choulant, *Graph. Inkunabelen IV*; Durling 2146–2147; Fairfax Murray (French) 226; Hunger, *Early herbals* 37; Hunt 35; Klebs, *Early herbals* 54–58; Nissen BBI 2335; Wellcome 3111–3113. ➔ More on our website

Very rare first editions of the neo-latin poetry and emblems of Cornelis Plemp, the friend of Vondel and Hooft



202. PLEMP, Cornelis Gijsbertsz. Amsterdamum monogrammon. Including:

- Quisquiliae seu elegiarum liber unus.
- Emblemata quinquaginta.

Amsterdam, Joannes Walschart, 1616. With woodcut coat of arms on title-page, woodcut on individual title-pages and 51 woodcut emblems with a diameter of ca 73 mm.

With: (2) PLEMP, Cornelis Gijsbertsz. Musius, sive rhythmici cum poematiis. Amsterdam, Joannes Walschart, 1618. With woodcut device on title-page, a woodcut illustration in text (same in ad 1), and some woodcut initials, head – and tailpieces. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. 19th-century boards. € 4250

Ad 1: Very rare first edition of the poetry and emblems of the Dutch lawyer, poet and musician Cornelis Gijsbertsz. Plemp (1574–1638). The work is divided into three parts with individual title-pages, starting with the poem *Amsterdamum monogrammon* on the rise and history of the city of Amsterdam. The second part contains 20 elegies followed by some other poems, which include poems for the weddings of P.C. Hooft, Johannes Fontanus, and Henricus Bontius. The third part contains his emblems, which are the most famous of his works. The 51 woodcuts, which are sometimes ascribed to Christoffel van Sichem, are accompanied by poems of varying length.

Ad 2: First edition of Plemp's poem *Musius* on the life of the Dutch Catholic priest and poet Cornelis Musius (1500–1572). He dedicated the work to Nicolaus Zoesius, bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch.

With bookplate, library stamp and some owner's inscriptions. Slightly browned, minor foxing, some occasional spots, and pages 5–6 of ad 2 damaged but repaired, with some lost of text. Binding rubbed along the extremities and spine heavily damaged. Otherwise a good copy.

113, [2], 119–191, [1 blank]; 47, [1] pp. *Ad 1: Landwehr; Emblem books Low Countries 501; Praz, pp. 124, 458–459; ad 2: STCN (6 copies)*. ➤ More on our website

*First edition of the pharmacopoeia for the Kingdom of Bohemia,
together with the official pricelist of 1737*

203. [PRAGUE—PHARMACOPOEIA]. *Dispensatorium medico-pharmaceuticum Pragense, juxta quod per totum regnum bohemiae praepranda et dispensanda venint. Auctoritate et mandato ...*

Prague (Staré Město: the old city centre), [Joannes Julius Gerzabek], 1739. With an allegorical frontispiece.

With: (2) Taxa seu valor omnium medicamentorum, tam simplicium, quam compositorum, chymicorum, atque galenicorum in Officinis Pragensibus prostantium ... Der Werth oder Preiss aller Artzneyen, so wohl einfachen als zusammen gesetzten ...

Prague (Staré Město: the old city centre), [Joannes Julius Gerzabek], 1737. 2 works in 1 volume. 2°. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 3500

Rare first edition of the first pharmacopoeia for the Kingdom of Bohemia, together with the official 1737 pricelist of medicaments. From 1729 on, all apothecaries in Vienna had to comply with a new pharmacopoeia, the: *Dispensatorium pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense: in quo hodierna die usualiora medicamenta secundum artis regulas componenda visuntur*. Eight years later, the second edition (1737) was granted legal status throughout all Austrian territories (including the Austrian Netherlands). Several editions were published in Vienna to 1774, but it had no legal status in Prague, the capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia, because Bohemia had its own legal status within the Habsburg Empire. In 1739, the Medical Faculty of the Charles University in Prague therefore prepared its own pharmacopoeia offered here. With a small stain on the front cover, corners bumped, slightly browned at some places (not affecting text), otherwise in good condition.

[24], 394, [2]; [8], 74 pp. *Schelenz, p. 567; not in Blake; Wellcome*. ➤ More on our website



Artist's manual with an exceptional collection of old master prints

204. [PRINT ALBUM]. *Spiegel der natuur en school ter teekenkunde, bevattende LXXVI. Afbeeldingen van Landschappen, Landsdouwen, Watergezichten, enz. enz. Allen zoo veele Studiën van Silvestre, Perelle, Quinault, Du Moulin, Della Bella, Zaftleven, Almeloveen, Van Schyndel, Nolpe, Vermeulen, Visscher en Schenk, ten dienste van Teekenaaren, Plaatsnijders, Goud – en Zilversmeden en drijvers: bijzonder nuttig voor hun, die zichzelf het teekenen willen leeren zonder hulp van meester. Vooräfgegaan de eerste beginselen der Teekenkunst.*

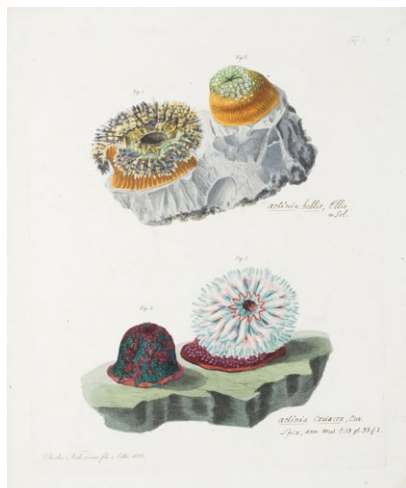
Amsterdam, Jan Steven van Esveld-Holtrop, [ca. 1808–1833]. Oblong 8°. With 76 full-page engraved plates in various styles and sizes. The last 6 folding. Contemporary half calf with gold-tooled spine, blue title-label and marbled sides. € 7500

Very rare drawing manual with exceptionally fine plates by mainly 17th-century old masters. The confirmed artists of the prints are: Jan van Almeloveen, Cornelis Danckerts (1), Pieter de Molijn, Nicolas Perelle, Gillis van Scheyndel (1), Claes Jansz. Visscher (1). Furthermore the title-page names Silvestre, Quinault, Della Bella, Nolpe, Schenk and Vermeulen, which we could not confirm. Possibly several prints in this album are unknown works by these masters. The signatures and marks were erased from the plates, making these prints all new states.

Polyps, with 3 coloured plates

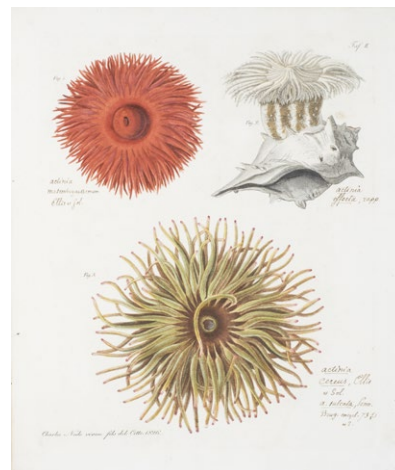
206. RAPP, Wilhelm Ludwig. Ueber die Polypen im Allgemeinen und die Actinien insbesondere. Naturhistorischer Versuch.

Weimar, Verlag der Grossherzoggl. Sachs, privileg. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1829. 4°. With 3 beautifully coloured engraved plates of Actiniae (Actinia) by Charles Node-Véran, dated Sète, 1826. Half green sheepskin, marbled paper sides, manuscript title on spine. € 1500



First and only edition of a work on polyps by the German naturalist Wilhelm Ludwig Rapp (1794–1868), physician and lecturer, from 1828 professor of anatomy and physiology at the University of Tübingen. On the basis of his observations made during his many study tours to Naples, Scandinavia, northern France and Switzerland he wrote various monographs on zoological and botanical subjects.

The beautiful plates are by the painter and engraver Charles Node-Véran (1811–1886), who collaborated with the illustrious Pierre Joseph Rédoute.



On the plates the various Actineae are identified in a 19th-century hand, these are now classified under several genera, including Actinia, Actinothoe and Urticina.

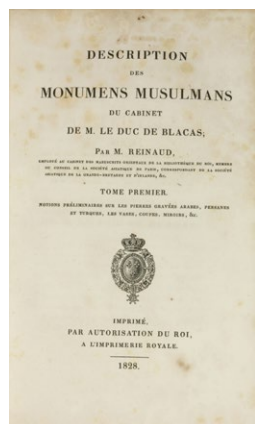
With an extra title-page and a stock list of the “Grossh. Sächs. Priv. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs zu Weimar” (2 pp.) bound at the beginning, and another listing the “Neue Oeconmisch-techno., sowie auch den Gartenbau betreff. Werke” (2 pp.) at the end. Binding slightly rubbed, but still in good condition.

iv, 62 pp. *Hirsch IV*, p. 669. More on our website

Author's inscribed presentation copy

207. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Description des monumens Musulmans du cabinet de M. le Duc de Blacas.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 10 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary half mottled calf, gold-tooled spines, marbled endpapers and edges. € 9500



First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to “Monumens arabes, persans et turcs”. This copy is inscribed by Reinaud to the Duc de Luynes, another famous French antiquarian. The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the “Musée Egyptien” within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals). Some browning and staining throughout. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château of Dampierre with bookplate to pastedowns.

[4], xv, [1], 400; [4], 488 pp. *Ibrahim-Hilmy II*, 159. *Gay 3592 bis (variant title)*. *Brunet IV*, 1198. *Graesse VI*, 72. *Quénard VII*, 513. *OCLC 39974885*. *Not in Arntzen/Rainwater*. More on our website

A monumental description of the archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria

208. RENAN, Joseph Ernest. *Mission de Phénicie.*

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale/Nationale, 1864–1874. 14 volumes bound as 13 (7 of text and 7 of plates, the latter bound as 6). 2° (27,5 × 36,5 and 37 × 55,5 cm). With 70 engraved and lithographed numbered plates (including 1 folding), 1 folding map, and 8 plans (including 3 folding), a few in contemporary hand colouring, and several illustrations in the text. Contemporary wrappers. Plates stored in two half cloth portfolios. € 25 000

Very rare complete set of the first edition of a monumental and extensively illustrated description of the 1860/61 archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria, commissioned by Napoleon III and led by the renowned scholar of Semitic languages, Joseph Ernest Renan. The text volumes give a vivid account of the expedition, its route and findings, and include several illustrations in the text, while the plates provide additional documentation of the archaeological sites visited. Engraved by Jules Penel (1833–post 1910?), Georges Erhard Schièble (1821–80), and others, they include a map of the expedition area, Phoenician monuments at Amrit, Arwad, Byblos, Sidon and other places, as well as a folding plate showing the Kabr Hiram mosaic and 3 folding plans depicting Sidon and the Sidon necropolis.

This important work documents the state of the excavations at that time and triggered further research on the Phoenicians. A facsimile edition appeared in 1998.

Text volumes untrimmed, with all deckles preserved. Some wrappers faded, extremities bumped. Paper somewhat browned as common; plates fresh and clean.

[4], 884, [4] pp. *Harris, Lebanon*, p. 175. ➤ More on our website



A French voyage to the Far East, presentation copy

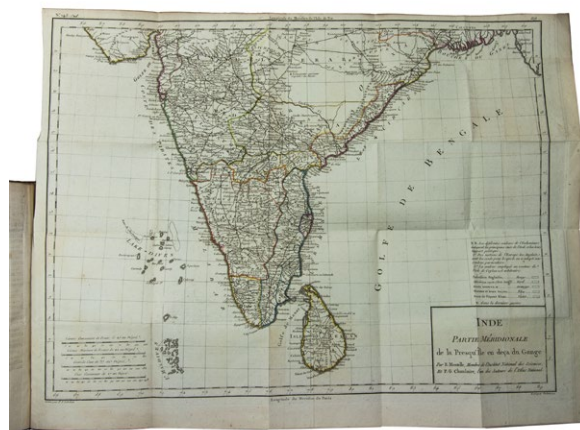
209. RENOARD DE SAINTE-CROIX, Felix. *Voyage commercial et politique aux Indes Orientales, aux Iles Philippines, à la Chine, avec des notions sur la Cochinchine et le Tonquin, pendant les années 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 et 1807.*

Paris, Clament frères (printed by Crapelet), 1810. 3 volumes. 8°. With 2 folding engraved maps (India and Southeast Asia, coloured in outline), and 4 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary gold-tooled tree calf. € 7500

First (and only French) edition of an account of a voyage to India, Indonesia, China and the Philippines. Felix Renouard de Sainte-Croix, a French cavalry officer, arrived in Pondicherry (India) in 1802 and was almost immediately imprisoned by the English. After his liberation, he stayed for 2 more years in India, travelling to the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, Bengal, Madras, Tharangambadi, Chalambon and elsewhere in India. He then proceeded to the Philippines where he visited Manila, the gold mines of Mabilao, and the provinces of Tondo, Cavite, Valangas, Bulacan, Batangas, Tayabas, Pampanga, Zambales, Pangasinan, Ylocos and Cagayan. He then continued to the Babuyab Islands, Camarines, the archipelago of Bissayes, the island of Mindanao, the Moluccas, and Macau in China. His travels in China are recorded in the third volume, which includes details about local trade, customs, laws, geography, etc.

With a presentation inscription by the author on first flyleaf to “Monsieur Forestier, chef de Bureau at the Ministère de la Marine”. In very good condition. Bindings slightly worn near the hinges.

x, 301, [1]; [4], 390; [4], 291, [1] pp. *Cordier, Sinica*, cols. 2106–2107; *Lust* 384; *Vindel* 2372. ➤ More on our website



Rare complete landscape gardening journal with coloured plates

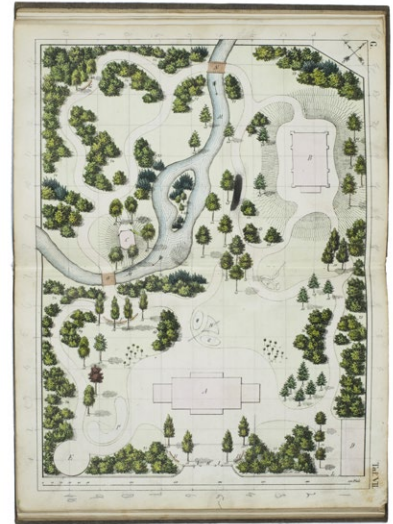
210. ROHLAND, Gustav Adolph. Album für Gärtner und Gartenfreunde. Ein praktischer Führer zur Anlegung und Pflege von Nutz-, Zier – und Lustgärten. Erster[-Zweiter] Jahrgang.

Leipzig, Arnoldische Buchhandlung, 1856–1858. 2 volumes. 8°. With 24 + 20 hand-coloured wood engraved plates (4 double-page) and one wood engraving in the text. Vol. 1 in contemporary half calf, vol. 2 in contemporary cloth. € 1950

Rare complete set of the first edition of Album für Gärtner und Gartenfreunde. Volumes 1 and 2 are all that appeared in this annual gardener's guidebook. Both volumes are richly illustrated with 24 + 20 hand-coloured wood-engraved plates depicting a variety of garden architecture and garden plans. The accompanying text provides instructions for creating agricultural, ornamental and pleasure gardens, and for building garden and pleasure houses, bridges, water features, aviaries etc. Both volumes include an alphabetical list of all trees and shrubs related to parks and gardens. They also mention the cultivation and maintenance of trees and bushes by pruning and training them on trellises and decorative panels.

Plate VII in vol. 2 with grid lines drawn in pencil. Lacking a second title-page in vol. 2. Bindings worn and front hinges with a crack. Otherwise in very good condition.

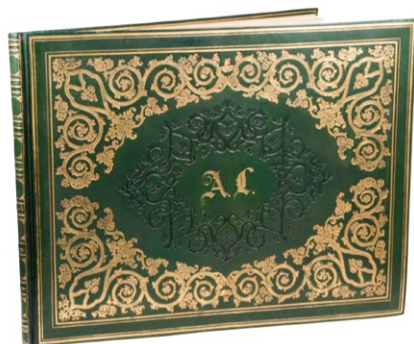
IV, 124; VI, 122 (lacking pp. 1–2) pp. *Dochnahl 133; not in Nissen.* ➤ More on our website



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

211. 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, sewn on 3 recessed cords (not aligned with the six flat raised bands on the spine), each board with a blind-tooled inner oval frame of interlaced abstracted leaves and vines, surrounded by a gold-tooled frame of similar decoration (oval inside and rectangular outside), surrounded by 2 frames of thick-thin fillets, the front board with the owner's initials in textura capitals in the centre: "A.L.", signed at the foot of the spine, "A. GIROUX & C:" (last recorded in 1856), white watered silk endleaves (the paste-down in the form of a doublure). € 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 Caledonie", 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.

No drawing in the album bears a date, but the album shows no signs of other items having been removed, so the drawings probably date from before or soon after the album was manufactured. The album leaves are made of wove paper with no watermark, but A. Giroux & Cie is not recorded after 1856 and the binding style suggests the album is not much older. Most of the drawings are

made on thick wove paper with no visible watermarks and with a rough surface texture much like many of today's watercolour papers. Drawing 4 is on thinner and smoother wove paper with no watermark visible and drawings 9 and 11 are on laid paper watermarked (in the centre of a half-sheet): grapes on a crowned shield (20 grapes plus stem, rendered naturalistically, with grapes arranged in an irregular pattern rather than a honeycomb and sometimes overlapping), about 118 × 70 mm (chainlines 26 mm apart). Unfortunately, the watermark literature does not cover this period well, but the crown is in the general style of those used much earlier for a fleur-de-lis on a crowned shield, such as Heawood 1822. Drawings 20 and 21 may be on the same stock as 9 and 11 but show no watermark, though 20 was made in Peru and the others in New Caledonia. Drawings 9, 20, 21 and probably 3 and 19 are executed on oblong 4to leaves; at least most of the others are on oblong folio leaves. Drawing 13 may be backed with smoother wove paper.



Although the binding is signed by Giroux, the firm operated primarily as suppliers of artists' materials and Ramsden plausibly suggests that they "commissioned bindings by the best executants of the day". Alphonse Giroux established the firm by 1799, but his son Alphonse Gustave Giroux (1809–1886) managed it from at least 1838 and the father died in 1848.

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 rebacked, 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* (www.marquesdecollections.fr) 3703; http://ecole.nav.traditions.free.fr/officiers_romieux_prosper.htm; for *Giroux: Fléty*, p. 82; *Ramsden*, p. 94; www.npg.org.uk/research/programmes/directory-of-suppliers/g. ➤ More on our website

Sailing routes in the Indian Ocean and a general information about its weather, currents, etc. forecast, with 2 maps showing the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

212. ROSSER, William Henry. Short notes on the winds, weather, & currents, together with general sailing directions and remarks on making passages; to accompany a chart of the Indian Ocean.

London, James Imray & son, 1878. 8°. With 2 folding maps. Original publisher's blue wrappers. € 1800

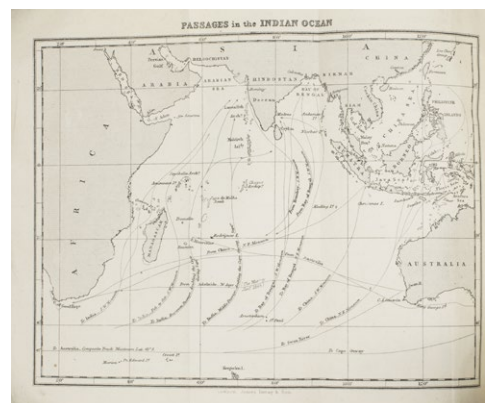
Extremely rare edition, probably the fourth, of a handbook for sailing in the Indian Ocean. As the title indicates, it not only contains sailing directions and descriptions of different routes to Singapore and the Arabian Sea, but also gives important notes for sailors concerning the winds, weather and the most important currents when crossing the Indian Ocean.

Rosser apparently meant this work as a kind of epitome with the most important information on the winds, weather and currents in the Indian Ocean, because in his preface, he refers to his earlier, more extensive work, *The Indian Ocean directory* (1867). While the present work has two maps, his more extensive work contains many more charts and plans.

The two charts indicate sailing routes and currents in the Indian Ocean, with the coasts of Africa, Arabia, South and Southeast Asia and Australia. They show, for example, the Persian/Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Aden, Ceylon, the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam.

With James Imray & son's printed catalogue on the back board, listing nautical charts and related books. Slightly frayed, some stains on the paper boards, but still in good condition.

[4], 71 pp. *WorldCat* (1 copy); cf. *Forbes* 2812 (1868 ed., also noting 1866, 1871, 1874 & 1880 eds.); *Sabin* 73416 (1868 ed.). ➤ More on our website



Unique copy in a sumptuous Viennese binding

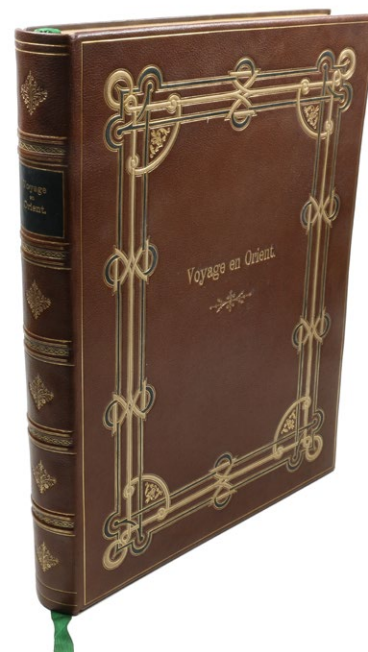
213. RUDOLF, Archduke of Austria and Hungary. *Voyage en Orient*. Traduit de l'Allemand. Illustrations d'après les dessins originaux de Franz von Pausinger.

Vienna, Imprimerie Imperiale et Royale de la Cour et de l'État, 1885. 2°. With 37 etched plates. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled front board, spine label, gilt edges. € 9500

First (and only) edition in French. Archduke Rudolf set out on his tour of the Middle East in 1881, travelling first from Vienna to Miramar, Corfu, Alexandria and Cairo. From there the group sailed up the Nile to Aswan and Memphis, then journeyed on to Port Said, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Holy Land, returning to Vienna from Haifa via Cattaro (Kotor), Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and Trieste. This outstanding and unique copy in a sumptuous Viennese binding, in immaculate condition, was created for Anton Ritter von Beck (1812–95), then director of the government's Imperial printing office in Vienna.

With a long inscription by the translator, the Baron de Montandin, to "Monsieur le Hof Rath Anton Chevalier Von Beck" on the flyleaf, dated Vienna, 28 February 1885. Some slight stains in the guards of the etchings, otherwise a very clean copy.

[8], 168, [2] pp. *Hamann, Habsburger-Lexikon*, pp. 415 ff.; *ÖBL IX*, pp. 315 ff.; *Wurzbach VII*, pp. 145 ff. ➤ More on our website



60 splendid plates of East Indian shellfish, crustaceans and other marine specimens

214. RUMPHIUS, Georg Everhard. *d'Amboinsche rariteitkamer, behelzende eene beschryvinge van allerhande zoo weeke als harde schaalvischen, te weeten raare krabben, kreeften, en diergelyke zeedieren, als mede allerhande hoorntjes en schulpen, die men in d'Amboinsche Zee vindt; daar beneven zommige mineraalen, gesteenten, en soorten van aarde, die in d'Amoinsche, en zommige omleggende eilanden gevonden worden.*

Amsterdam, François Halma, 1705. 2°. With engraved title-page, letterpress title-page printed in red and black, with Halma's engraved device, engraved author's portrait, 60 engraved plates, a floral woodcut tailpiece (plus a repeat), three engraved headpieces and two engraved tailpieces. With an additional 19th-century engraving added after plate XLIX. Contemporary calf, rebacked. € 5000

First edition, in the original Dutch, of a monumental and splendidly illustrated account of Ambonese and other East Indian marine specimens excluding vertebrate fish, apparently drawn in the year of the death of the owner, Rumphius. The 60 large engraved plates show crustaceans, sea urchins, sand-dollars, starfish, shellfish, barnacles and coral, along with crystals, minerals, amber, fossils and even some man-made artefacts. Some plates show one large figure, others more than twenty small ones. Its precise descriptions and information on habitat anticipate modern marine biology.

Rumphius (1627/28–1702) a German physician and naturalist, worked for the Dutch East India Company (VOC) from 1652 to his death, mostly on Ambon in the Moluccas.

Traditionally the illustrations were attributed to Maria Sibylla Merian (1647–1717), but this has recently proven erroneous.

With plate xxxix supplied from another copy and plate xlii bound after xliii. Several leaves with a water stain at the foot, some plates slightly soiled and rebacked; a fair copy.

[32], 340, [43], [1 blank] pp. *Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 591*; *Nissen, ZBI 3518*; *Wood, p. 545*; cf. *Beekman, The Ambonese curiosity cabinet (1999)*; *E. Reitsma, Maria Sibylla Merian, pp. 207–210*. ➤ More on our website



Journal of De Ruyter's expedition to West-Africa, the Caribbean and Newfoundland

215. RUYTER, Michiel de. Journael, gehouden op 's landts-schip de Spiegel, van 't gene gepasseert en verricht is op de vloot van haer ho. mo. de heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden, soo in de Middellantsche Zee, als op de kusten van Africa en America. Onder 't beleydt van den ed. manhaften heer Michiel de Ruyter, als admiraal, en de heer Jan Cornelis van Meppelen, als vice-admiraal, in den jare 1664 en 1665.

Amsterdam, Jacob Vinckel, 1665. 4°. With an engraved title page by Pieter van de Voorde. Modern half vellum. € 3750

First edition of the journal of the Dutch warship *Spiegel*, which served as the flagship of Michiel de Ruyter (1607–1676) during an expedition to the coast of Africa, the Caribbean and Newfoundland. At the head of a squadron of twelve ships, the *Spiegel* had officially been sent to the Mediterranean as a martial exercise against the Barbary pirates. However, its real destination was the coast of West Africa, where the Dutch West India Company (WIC) and the English Company of Royal Adventures were fighting to control the trade in gold and ivory. In an expedition that was secretly planned by anti-English members of the States General, De Ruyter was to recapture the lost African possessions. After a diversion along the Spanish coast, the Dutch set sail to Africa where, aided by local soldiers in service of the WIC, De Ruyter retook all lost possessions. For the next mission, he was ordered to recapture Nieuw-Nederland (the New Netherlands: parts of modern New York, New Jersey and Delaware), which had recently been captured by the English. The squadron sailed to the Caribbean, where they captured sixteen English merchant ships. They abandoned plans to conquer the New Netherlands, perhaps for fear that it might be defended by a powerful English fleet, so after damaging the English fishery near Newfoundland, De Ruyter triumphantly returned home to the Netherlands.



With a description from a French-language bookseller's catalogue mounted on the inside of the cover. A good copy.

"82" [=74], [2] pp. *Knuttel, Pamfletten 9100; Tiele, Pamfletten 5262; cf. Koelmans, De reis van Michiel Adriaanszoon de Ruyter in 1664–1665.* ➤ More on our website

5 original glass lantern slides with the earliest photographs of Mecca and Medina

216. SADIQ BEY, Muhammad, Christiaan SNOUCK HURGRONJE and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-GHAFFÂR. [5 photographic lantern slides of Mecca and Medina (silver gelatin glass positives), taken in the years 1880 to 1889].

Stuttgart, Lichtbilderverlag Theodor Benzinger, [ca. 1910]. 5 glass positive lantern slides (8.5 × 10 cm), each with a black paper mask, paper tape around the edges, a letterpress slip at the foot giving the publisher's name and city, and a slip at the head with the manuscript title. Kept in a contemporary purpose-made wooden box with brass fittings, with the word "Mekka" on the top of the hinged lid. € 35 000



Five of the earliest and best photographs of Mecca and Medina, beautifully preserved as silver gelatin glass plates, including the first photograph of the Ka'ba in Mecca's Masjid al-Haram (Great Mosque). Two of the photographs were taken by the first person to photograph Mecca and Medina, the Egyptian Colonel Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832–1902), who made them in 1880 for the Ottoman Sultan Abdülhamid II. The others were taken by the first European to photograph Mecca, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffâr, who worked closely with him. Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936), one of the greatest pioneering Dutch Arabists, converted to Islam and lived in Mecca from January to about July 1885. The photographs by these three men are best known and most often reproduced from the published collotype facsimiles, and the rare surviving early albumin prints are usually faded and often otherwise in bad condition. The present five plates, sold as lantern slides for magic lantern presentations, are therefore of the greatest importance as well-preserved high quality images of these famous photographs, providing the best early images of the mosques of Mecca and Medina.

All five slides are in very good condition, with only a bit of dust and an occasional smudge on the glass.

Cf. D. v.d. Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (2011); J. J. Witkam, new introduction to the 2007 reprint of the 1931 English translation of Hurgronje, Mekka. ➤ More on our website

First translation into English of stories from Sa'di's famous Gulistan

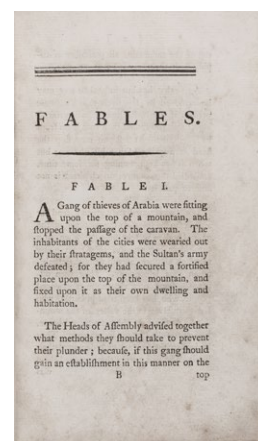
217. SA'DI SHIRAZI and Stephen SULIVAN (translator). Select fables from *Gulistan*, or the bed of roses. Translated from the original Persian of Sadi.

London, J. Ridley, 1774. 8°. Modern half calf (period style), gold-tooled spine. € 3950

First edition of the first English translation of the *Gulistan* (or *Golestan*), written by the Persian poet Sa'di (1210–1291/1292), “probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition” (Encyclopædia Iranica). It opens with a brief preface, followed by a selection of 62 fables, varying in length. Completed in 1258, Sa'di's *Gulistan*, “the rose garden”, is a collection of stories and poems dealing with the major issues in human existence. Together with his *Bustan* (“the orchard”) it's Sa'di's most popular work. Both were standard texts at Persian schools for many years. The *Gulistan* is originally divided into eight chapters, each consisting of several stories and poems addressing a specific theme. The present translation, however, does not maintain this structure, since it only includes a selection of the stories.

Lacking the half-title. With a minor restoration to the upper outer corner of the title-page, an ink stain on the title-page, an owner's inscription on the back of the title-page, some ink in the margins of page 67 and 77, and some faint water stains. Otherwise in good condition.

v, [1 blank], 139, [1 blank] pp. *The bibliographer's manual of English literature IV*, p. 2168; *ESTC T147765*; *Katouzian, Sa'di, the poet of life, love and compassion*, p. 152. ➤ More on our website



Treatise on a special medicament against various kinds of poisons, by the personal physician of Count Johann Ludwig von Nassau

218. SALA, Angelo. Ternarius Bezoarticorum ou trois souverains medicaments Bezoardiques, contre tous venins et empoisonnements tant externes que internes: corruption de sang, & autres humeurs.

Leiden, Govert Basson, 1616. 4°. With engraved allegorical title-page in architectural setting with Andromachus and King Mithridates flanking the title. Modern vellum. € 4500

Second(?) edition of a rare treatise on the use of bezoar stones (hardened accumulations of matter – often partly hair – taken from the gut of a goat or other animal) as a universal antidote to poisons, by Angelo Sala (1576–1637), an Italian chemist and Paracelsist doctor, who seems to have belonged to the circle of Michael Maier in The Hague. The word “bezoar” derives from the Persian for “antidote” and Islamic medical treatises had discussed them since the 12th century.

Around 1610 Sala became personal physician to a cousin of William of Orange, Count Johann Ludwig von Nassau, whom he followed in the Protestant camp in the Upper Palatinate. In 1612 he settled in The Hague, where he worked as a doctor and taught German, French, English and chemistry. Sala's experiments with silver salts, moreover, laid the foundations for the development of the photographic process.

The present edition is the first book by Sala that Govert Basson in Leiden published. Bögels states (in error?) that it is “a reprint of two earlier Geneva editions”, but we find no Geneva edition of this title, which can also appear with the spelling “bezoarticorum”. WorldCat does record a single copy of a 1613 Erfurt edition, and in the same year Sala published a different book at Geneva. Otherwise the present edition seems to be the earliest.

In very good condition.

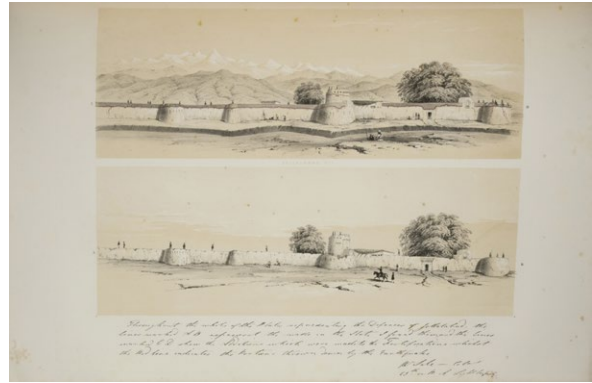
[28], 91, [1] pp. *Bibl. med. Neerl.* 384; *Bögels, Govert Basson, printer, bookseller, publisher, Leiden 1612–1630 (1992)*, 59.12.12 (pp. 154–155); *Ferguson II*, pp. 315–316; *STCN* (4 copies); *Thorndike VII*, pp. 167–169; *Wellcome* 5711; not in *Duveen*; *Krivatsy*; *Morton*. ➤ More on our website



*With a double-page plan and 34 tinted lithographed views
of the fortified city of Jalalabad, Afghanistan*

219. SALE, Sir Robert H. (and others). The defence of Jellalabad, ... drawn on stone by W.L. Walton. London, Joseph Hogarth, Henry Graves & Co., and sold by Hullmandel & Walton, [1845/46]. 1° (full-sheet leaves) (54 × 37 cm). With a lithographed portrait of Sale, a lithographed illustrated title-page, a lithographed dedication to Queen Victoria, a double-page “Plan of Jellalabad” (51.5 × 60 cm, lithographed by S. Leith in Edinburgh) and 34 tinted lithographic views of the city and its fortifications (in landscape format) on 22 leaves. Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco, richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gold-tooled board edges, yellow endpapers, gilt edges. € 15 000

The first and only edition of a grand and spectacular visual presentation (there are only five pages of text) of the city of Jalalabad and its fortifications in eastern Afghanistan and related sites as far away as Kabul. The illustrated title-page shows the tower known as Alexander’s column. The first 11 leaves of views offer meticulously detailed views of sites in and related to Jalalabad, including four in and around Kabul. These show the architecture (including minarets, fortifications and the building where the British were held prisoner) as well as British and Afghan people engaged in military activities and trade. The 11 numbered plates that follow show two panoramas each (nos. 1 and 10 reproducing a hand-written caption) showing Jalalabad’s fortifications before (below) and after (above) the repairs and improvements undertaken by Sale. A red line in the upper views indicates the parts that had been destroyed by an earthquake.



With an armorial bookplate of the Earls of Derby. With minor foxing, slightly more in the frontispiece and much more in one full-page plate (Baba’s garden, whose paper is not as thick as the others), but otherwise in very good condition. The frontispiece (together with the 2 preceding free endleaves) has separated from the bookblock, the hinges have been restored and the binding shows a few scuff marks, but the binding remains in good condition. Magnificent and detailed tinted lithographs of buildings, fortifications, terrain and life in and around Jalalabad (and Kabul) in Afghanistan ca. 1845.

Lithographed frontispiece, title-page & dedication plus 5, [1 blank] pp. plus plates. Thomson, *The exotic and the beautiful* (Bobins coll.) 268; WorldCat (3 copies?); not in *Abbey, Travel*. ➔ More on our website

“Wonderful reproductions of the best known carpets”

220. SARRE, Friedrich and Hermann TRENKWALD. Alt-orientalische Teppiche.

Vienna & Leipzig, Anton Schroll & Co. and Karl W. Hiersemann for the Österreichischen Museum für Kunst und Industrie, 1926–1928. 2 volumes bound as 4. Imperial 2° (60.5 × 44 cm). With 120 collotype plates (67 colour and 53 black & white, 7 of the latter double-page) by Max Jaffé (1845–1939), and 14 wood-engraved full-page illustrations on the integral leaves. Later half calf with cloth sides. € 7500

First and only edition of “the most important recent publication with wonderful reproductions of the best known carpets” (Ettinghausen 1936), here in very good condition, rebound in 4 high quality half calf volumes. The project was initiated by the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry, that previously published two other works on carpets: *Orientalische Teppiche* (1892) and *Altorientalische Teppiche* (1908). The present work by Sarre & Trenkwald has far more and better illustrations than the earlier works, with 120 fine collotype



plates. The authors were highly regarded authorities in the field of Islamic art, especially Friedrich Sarre (1865–1945), “without doubt, one of the most influential figures regarding the scholarly formation of Islamic art” (Kadoi & Szanto). He was the director of the Museum für Islamische Kunst in Berlin and responsible for the formation of the “most comprehensive collection of Islamic art outside the Islamic world”.

The work is characterized by an emphasis on the technique of production. The plates that depict carpets in colour and black & white are preceded by a descriptive page that is sometimes illustrated with a schematic explanation of the knotting technique used for making the carpet. The first part, by Hermann Trenkwald, with 60 plates, is entirely devoted to carpets in the world-renowned collection of the Austrian Museum. The second part, by Friedrich Sarre, also with 60 plates covers the greatest carpets in other collections throughout the world, including private collections such as that of Baron Maurice Rothschild.

In very good condition. Corners slightly bumped.

21, [3], [29]; [31]; 43, [28]; [32] pp. R. Ettinghausen, *Kali* (1936), p. 110; Kadoi & Szanto, *The shaping of Persian art* (2014), p. 227. ➤ More on our website

First and only Dutch edition of an eye-witness account of one of the most infamous shipwrecks

221. SAVIGNY, J.B.H. & Alexander CORRÉARD. Schipbreuk van het Fregat Medusa, op deszelfs togt naar de Senegal, in het jaar 1816. Of volledig berigt van de merkwaardige voorvallen op het vlot, in de woestijn Sahara, te Str. Louis, en in het leger bij Daccard, benevens eenige landhuishoudkundige berigten nopens de westelijk kust van Afrika, van Kaap Blank tot aan den mond van de Gambia. Met eene afbeelding van het vlot.

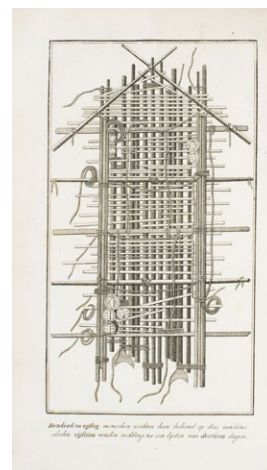
Haarlem, widow of A. Loosjes, 1818. 8°. With a plate showing the raft (18.5 × 9.5 cm). Gold-tooled red morocco, marbled endpapers. € 3500

First and only edition of the Dutch translation of an eye-witness account of the disaster that befell the frigate *Méduse* one of the most infamous shipwrecks of the age of sailing ships. It was also one of the worst examples of leadership in history, where panic drove out every vestige of common sense. Two survivors, J.B.H. Savigny, a surgeon, and Alexander Corréard, a naval officer, wrote a widely read book about the incident, and the episode was immortalized when Théodore Géricault painted *The raft of the Medusa*, which became an iconic artwork of French Romanticism.

News of the tragedy stirred considerable public emotion. *Méduse's* surviving surgeon, Henri Savigny, and the governor's secretary submitted their account of the tragedy to the authorities. It was leaked to an anti-Bourbon newspaper, the *Journal des débats*, and was published on 13 September 1816. The incident quickly became a scandal in French politics and Bourbon officials tried to cover it up. After the story of the shipwreck the account continues with the description of the circumstances in the Sahara desert, St. Louis and the army camp near Daccard, followed by a review of agricultural reports from the western part of the coast of Africa, from Cap-Blanc to the mouth of the Gambia.

Head of spine slightly rubbed, restorations in some pages, otherwise in good condition.

[8], 168 pp. *Huntress, Shipwrecks*, pp. 103–104, no. 187C. ➤ More on our website



The eternal city of Rome and the idyllic Dutch countryside: two very rare engraved print series engraved by Pieter Schenk

222. SCHENK, Pieter. Roma aeterna, sive ipsius aedificiorum Romanorum, integrorum collapsorumque, conspectus duplex.

[Amsterdam, Pieter Schenk, ca. 1705]. 2 works in 1 volume. Oblong 4°. With engraved title-page and 100 engraved views of the city of Rome.

With: (2) **Jan van CALL.** Admirandorum quadruplex spectaculum.

Amsterdam, Pieter Schenk, [ca. 1705]. 4 parts in 1 vol. With richly engraved allegorical title-page, engraved dedication to Frederik Duke of Saxony, mezzo-tint portrait of the Duke, 4 engraved part-titles and 4 series of engraved views. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine with brown morocco label, sprinkled edges. € 11 500

Ad 1: Extremely rare collection of 100 views of ancient and contemporary Rome, engraved and published by the famous Dutch artist and publisher Pieter Schenk. These engravings show the 'touristic hotspots' of nowadays, such as the Colosseum, the Pantheon, Forum Romanum, Castel Sant'Angelo and of course the St Peter's church, but also less-known, typical Roman buildings, ruins and the many triumphal arcs Rome is and was known for. Sometimes Schenk depicts first a reconstruction of a building, for example for the Baths of Caracalla, and then he depicts in several engravings the ruins that are left.

Ad 2: Rare series of views consisting of four parts of engravings with separate engraved half-titles by Jan van Call (1655–1716): The first part contains 19 views of the most charming places along the Rhine, such as a castle in Heidelberg, the judiciously Springenberg and many landscapes in the Rhine area. The second part shows the most important royal houses and palaces of King William III in the Netherlands, for example Paleis het Loo and also depictions of the Huis Honselaardijk of which only a few buildings are left nowadays. The third series show the most beautiful places of The Hague, such as the Binnenhof (the government complex of the Netherlands) and famous streets, but it also includes a view of Scheveningen. The fourth and last series contain 17 views of Amsterdam, showing many places of this city and its water, such as the IJ, the Keizersgracht, the Herengracht and the Amstel. However the plates are not numbered, at the end of this book an engraved index-leaf is added, with all the 71 plates listed.

With the bookplate of Charles Dashwood Bruce. Binding rubbed, especially at the corners, and some small tears in some plates, not affecting the plates. Still in good condition.

Ad 1: *Hollstein XXV, 1497–1597; Nagler XVII, p. 157. Ad 2: Hollstein XXV, 181 (erroneously calling for 18 instead of 10 views of The Hague), Springer, p. 44 (ad 2 only). For the mezzo-tint portrait of Frederik Duke of Saxony: Hollstein XXV, 599.*

➤ More on our website



Six lithographs depicting people from the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and Athens



223. SCHÜTZERCANTZ, Adolf Ulrik. Reseminnen från Orienten.

Stockholm, L.J. Hjerta, 1839. 2°. With 6 lithographed plates by Schützerantz. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers mounted on a larger sheet serving as a folder. € 8500

Very rare first edition of a series of 6 lithographed plates, illustrating a journey to the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and Greece, drawn and lithographed by the Swedish artist Adolf Ulrik Schützerantz (1802–1854). In 1838 he visited Greece, Istanbul and Cairo. The lithographs include a portrait of the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II (1785–1839) in full dress; Muhammad Ali (1769–1848), Pasha of Egypt, depicted on horseback; an Ottoman garrison at rest in Constantinople; a view of the Galata neighbourhood in Constantinople, with people in the streets; some Egyptian soldiers with pyramids in the background; and three Greek men in Athens. The plates are followed by 4 pages of descriptive text, all loosely inserted in a paper folder.

With a few small, marginal stains, otherwise in very good condition.

4 pp. *Atabey 1112; WorldCat (1 copy); not in Blackmer.* ➤ More on our website

Original photographic albumen prints and cyanotypes of Egypt & Switzerland ca. 1890

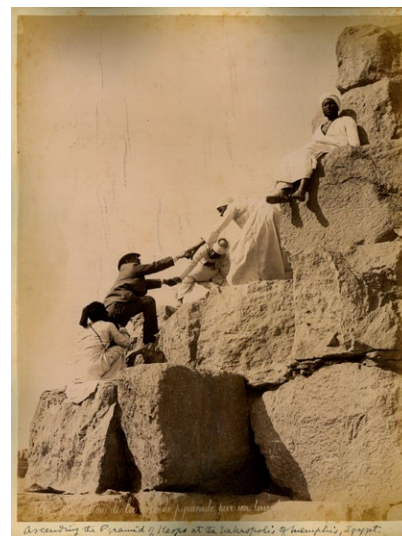
224. SÉBAH, Pascal, and others. [Photograph album with views of Egypt and Switzerland].

Egypt and Switzerland, [1880s–1890s]. 4° (29.5 × 23.5 cm). 50 photographs of Egypt (albumen prints and cyanotypes) and approximately 40 albumen prints of Switzerland. Contemporary black half morocco. € 6500

Impressively presented series of original photographs taken at various important sites and cities in Egypt, including Giza, Thebes, Karnak, Luxor, Abydos, Esna and others. They show archaeological sites like the temple of Seti I at Abydos, the precinct of Ahmen-Rah near Luxor, the Avenue of Sphinxes at Karnak, the Ramesseum and the Colossi at Thebes, the temple of Khnum at Esna, the Sphinx and pyramids of Giza and many more. Other photographs show the local population, engaged in a wide variety of activities, such as catching crocodiles on the Nile, a Luxor barber shaving the head of a sailor, or life in a Bedouin camp in the Libyan Desert. The Istanbul-based Sébah studio catered to the Western European interest in the exotic “orient” and the growing numbers of tourists visiting the Islamic world who wished to take home images of the city, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sébah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (Saretzky). When Pascal Sébah (1823–1886) died, his son Jean Sébah (1876–1947) took over the studio and signed his productions “J. P. Sébah” on the negative, putting his initial in front of his father’s.

Some spotting and fading, binding worn. Otherwise in good condition.

Cf. for Sébah: Saretzky, Photo history. ➤ More on our website



Rare 1st edition of collected poetry of the Netherlands' first great poet, a century before Cats & Vondel, with well over 100 poems, many published here for the first time

225. SECUNDUS, Janus. Opera. Nunc primum in lucem edita.

Utrecht, Herman van Borculo, 1541. With Van Borculo’s winged stag and book device on the title-page and another on the verso of the otherwise blank last leaf. Small 8° (16 × 10.5 cm). Contemporary vellum wrapper. € 12 500

Rare first edition, in the original Latin, of the collected poetic works of the humanist and neo-Latin poet Janus or Joannes Secundus (Jan Everaerts) (1511–1536), who “ranks among the foremost poets of the world” as “the only famous [16th-century] Dutch poet” (Guépin, p. 231): “one of the most significant and enduring poets of the Renaissance” and “the outstanding Latin love poet of the northern Renaissance” (Price, p. 1). Although not quite twenty-five when he died, he published numerous poetic works from 1532 to 1536 but left most of his work unpublished at his premature death. Much of his poetry appeared for the first time in the present posthumous edition. Janus is most famous for his “Basia” (kisses): 19 lyric love poems influenced by Catullus. Janus’s three books of elegies, especially the first book, comprising 11 love poems to his (possibly fictional) first love Julia, are also masterpieces of neo-Latin poetry. Although revered internationally in his own century and influential throughout the 17th and 18th centuries (among his avid readers were Ronsard, Fleming, Huygens, Milton and Goethe), Janus’s name has been eclipsed in the Netherlands by those of Cats and Vondel, in part because they wrote in Dutch. With 3 French verses in a near contemporary hand on the endleaves

Further with a near contemporary donation inscription on the title-page; a 19th-century bookplate on the inside front wrapper and blue ink stamp on the title-page. With the title-page somewhat worn and with stains in its margins plus a water stain in the first 10 leaves and a fainter marginal one some of the last few leaves, but otherwise in good condition. The sewing supports have broken at the front hinge and the vellum wrapper is somewhat soiled, with a small corner of the back wrapper lost. Rare first edition of a seminal work of neo-Latin poetry by the first great Dutch poet, Janus Secundus.

[324], [3 blank], [1] pp. *Adams S837* (1 copy); *BMC STC (Dutch)*, p. 185; *G. Joos, Uitgaven van Janus Secundus 10; Netherlandish books 27713* (10 copies); *USTC 421142* (same 10 copies); *Valkema Blouw, Typ. Batava 2673* (13 copies); not in *Oberlé, Poètes néo-Latins; for Secundus: J.P. Guépin, “Tres fratres Belgae: brothers, poets and civil servants in the sixteenth century”, in: The Low Countries, 8* (2000), pp. 231–238; *David Price, Janus Secundus* (1996). ➤ More on our website



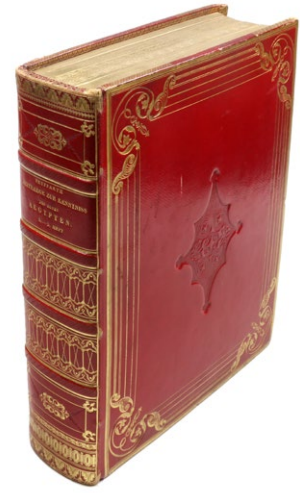
Early Egyptian astronomy in a deluxe binding

226. SEYFFARTH, Gustav. Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Literatur, Kunst, Mythologie und Geschichte des alten Aegypten. Erstes Heft: Bemerkungen ueber die Aegyptischen Papyrus auf der Koeniglichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

Leipzig, Joh. Ambros. Barth (colophon: printed by W. Haack), 1826. With 4 lithographed folding plates.

With: (2) Beitrage ... zweites, drittes, viertes, funftes Heft. = Systema astronomiae Aegyptiacae quadripartitum ...

Leipzig, Joh. Ambros. Barth, 1833. With a general title-page, a Latin title-page and 4 part-titles, a hand-coloured frontispiece and 10 large folding plates, lithographed throughout. 5 parts in 2 volumes. 4° (22.5 × 26.5 cm). Contemporary richly gold – and blind-tooled polished red morocco in the Romantic style (by the Leipzig master Anton Stumme with his ticket on the first free endleaf). € 18 000



A fine morocco volume comprising the first five of Seyffarth's monographic contributions to Egyptology (apparently all that had been published at the time of binding: two more were to follow by 1840). While the first part contains the earliest catalogue raisonnée of the substantial Berlin collection of papyri, parts 2–5 (published with continuous pagination) constitute a bold investigation of early Egyptian astronomy and its all-pervading cosmological cult.

This section includes a hand-coloured frontispiece of astronomical animal forms and ten large folding plates, all lithographed, showing important pieces of archaeological evidence: the Navicula astronomica (Paris), Zodiacus Tentyriticus (Paris), Zodiacus Taurinensis (Turin), Sarcophagus Sethi (London), Sarcophagus Ramsis (Paris), Monolithus Amosis (Paris), Mensa Isiaca (Rome) and a Papyrus funeralis formerly in the d'Hermand collection. The final part is an astronomical lexicon, a typographical masterpiece that fits more than 1300 lithographed hieroglyphs precisely into their letterpress explanations.

A luxury copy printed entirely on wove paper and bound in elaborate morocco with finely goffered edges (unusual for a secular binding of the time) by the Leipzig master Anton Wilhelm August Stumme (1804–67), who also worked for Robert Schumann.

Minor wear to binding, occasional foxing as often in early wove paper, coloured frontispiece browned evenly; largely insignificant gutter tears to four folding plates. A crisp, unused copy in a magnificent binding.

x, 42; xxx, 445, [10] pp. *Ibrahim-Hilmy II*, 229f. ➤ More on our website

First edition of the first English translation of the poems by the Persian Sufi poet Hafez

227. HAFEZ [Khwaaja Shams-ud-Din Muhammad Hafez-e Shirazi]. The Divān, written in the fourteenth century by Khwāja Shamsu-d-Dīn Muhammad-i-Hāfiz-i-Shīrāzī otherwise known as Lisānu-l-Ghaib and Tarjumānu-l-Asrār. Translated for the first time out of the Persian into English prose, with critical and explanatory remarks, with an introductory preface, with a note on Sūfīsm, and with a life of the author, by: Lieut.-Col. H. Wilberforce Clarke.

Calcutta, Government of India Central Printing Office, 1891. 2 volumes. Large 4°. Titles and mottos printed in red and black. Original publisher's vellum. € 6500



“Very rare” first edition of the first English translation of the poems by Khwāja Shams-ud-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥāfiz-e Shīrāzī known by his pen name Hafez, or Hafiz, “the memorizer; the (safe) keeper”; 1315–1390). This critical translation of The Divān of Hafez is printed at the expense of the translator and editor Henry Wilberforce Clarke (1840–1905) at the Central Press of the Government of India, Calcutta. Clark dedicated his translation to his uncle Henry M. Clarke of the Bengal civil service. In 1974 The Octagon Press published a facsimile edition of Clarke's translation.

Hafez's collected works are regarded as a pinnacle of Persian literature and are often found in the homes of people in the Persian-speaking world, who learn his poems by heart and still use them as proverbs and sayings. Hafez wrote primarily in the literary genre of lyric poetry, or ghazals, the ideal style for expressing the ecstasy of divine inspiration in the mystical form of love poems. He is considered one of the early

and prolific poets working in and shaping the Sufi philosophy (see the introduction by Gertrude Lowthian Bell to her annotated translation: *Poems from the Divan of Hafiz* (London 1897), esp. pp. 1–63).

Henry Wilberforce Clarke was an officer in the British India corps of Bengal engineers, and the grandson of William Stanley Clarke, director (1815–1842) and chairman (1835–1836) of the East India Company. Clarke also translated poems by other Persian mystic poets including Saadi, Nizami and Suhrawardi, as well as writing some works himself.

In good condition.

[2], XLIV, 494; [4], 495–1011 pp. *Peter Avery, The collected lyrics of Hafiz of Shiraz* (2006); *Parvin Lolo, Hafiz, master of Persian poetry: a critical bibliography* (2004). ➤ More on our website

Correspondence of the “lord of the naval and commercial conquest of Arabia, Persia and India”

228. SILVA, Luiz Augusto Rebello da (et al.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. 15 volumes (final volume in 2 parts). Small 2° (22.5 × 28.5 cm). Uniformly bound in half tan sheepskin, decorated paper sides, gold-tooled spines, decorated endpapers, sprinkled edges. Some original publisher’s printed wrappers bound in. € 18 500



First editions of all volumes published in this massive project. The *Corpo diplomatico* deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources edited and published here – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochin, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan scattered in vols. x–xiv). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “Cristãos novos” (both discussed in almost every volume), the Jesuits (vols. v–xv), the Council of Trent (vols. vi–x), Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675 (vol. xiv).

Marginal spotting in vol. xv, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear paste-down of each volume. Overall a very good set.

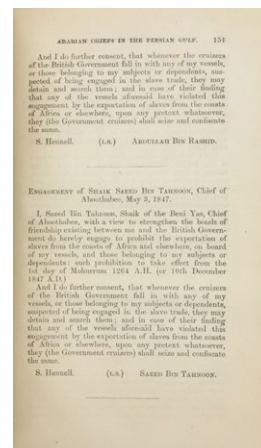
Innocência IX, 95; Worldcat 55783574. ➤ More on our website

British-Arabian treaties: the emergence of the modern Gulf states

229. [SLAVE TRADE]. Instructions for the Guidance of the Captains and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships of War Employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, Harrison and sons, 1892. 2 volumes. 8°. Contemporate black half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 35 000

First edition of this rare manual for British naval officers, reprinting in full the texts of all the treaties signed between the Gulf Sheikhdoms and the United Kingdom between 1820 and 1847. – The first agreement is the General Treaty with the Friendly Arabs, signed at Ra's al-Khayman in 1820 (pp. 144–146). Arab signatories include “Sheikh Shakbool”, that is Tahnun b. Shakhbut, Sheikh of the Bani Yas and ruler of Abu Dhabi from 1818 to 1833, “Sultin bin Sagger”, or Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi, ruler of Sjarjah, and the “Sheikh pf Dubey”, who in later agreements is named explicitly as Maktum b. Bati, who announced the independence of Dubai from Abu Dhabi in 1833 and founded the Maktoum dynasty. The treaty binds the Arab sheikhdoms to aid the British against piracy in the Gulf, illustrating that the British, despite their naval supremacy, found their interests genuinely threatened by the activities of Arab sailors in the region. A further set of agreements, signed in 1838, with the chief of Abu Dhabi, now known as “Kaleefa ben Shakbool”, gives the British the right to detain and search any ships entering their ports which are suspected of carrying slaves. The final set of treaties, agreed with the various Gulf sheikhs over the course of 1847, including the chief of Bahrein, Muhammad b. Khalifah b. Subman, gives licence to British cruizers to seize any ships suspected of involvement in the slave trade. These “Instructions” were published in light of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference of 1889–90; the year of publication was also that of the Exclusive Agreement. – Rare, and a highly important document of the formation of the modern Gulf States. One of 500 copies printed, a printed issue-slip tipped to the title-page of volume 1 appearing to indicate that a maximum of 250 copies were actually issued in the first instance, with just six copies now traced in libraries worldwide.



xiv, 259, [1]; [4], 205, [1] pp. OCLC 17932251. ➤ More on our website

Hebrew for beginners, including alphabets of meruba, rabbinical, Yiddish and script Hebrew types

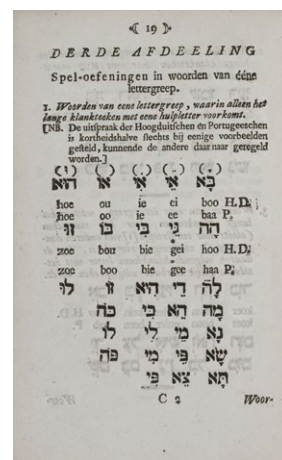
230. SOMMERHAUSSEN, Hartog. יסודות המקרא of Hebreuwsch spel – en lees-boekje voor eerstbeginnenden.

Amsterdam, Belinfante & Comp., J. van Embden & son, S.A. Proops, 5570 [=] 1810. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small 8° (15.5 x 9.5 cm). With the authenticating oval stamp at the foot of the last page of the main text in part 2. Set in roman and italic type with 3 sizes of (sephardic) meruba Hebrew plus alphabets of rabbinical (semi-cursive), Yiddisch and script Hebrew types, and printed on Dutch wove paper. Publisher's original yellow, printed paper wrappers over thin boards. € 3950

Rare first edition of an introduction to the Hebrew language for young school children, oriented toward the advancement of religious study, by Hartog Sommerhaussen (1781–1853). Although he and the publisher Moses Cohen Belinfante were members of the (sephardic) Portuguese Jewish community in Amsterdam, the book was also intended for the “German” (ashkenazic) community, sometimes noting differences in pronunciation between the two groups. Although the main text is in Dutch, the pages progress from right to left as in a Hebrew book.

Sommerhaussen chose to publish the book in two parts. The first part contains three numbered sections, introducing the alphabet, with the name, pronunciation and associated number of each letter; explains the vowel points; and provides spelling exercises with words of one syllable. The second part continues with two numbered sections providing spelling exercises for multisyllable words; and reading exercises. An appendix provides a list of the Hebrew words used in the book with their Dutch equivalents.

With the fore-edge margin of the first title-page slightly dirty and one or two very minor spots, but still internally in very good condition. The spine of the wrappers is almost entirely lost and the sewing somewhat loose, but the wrappers are further in good condition, with only slight wear and slightly dirty.



24, [1], [1 blank]; 28, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Hedendaagsche vaderlandsche bibliotheek, ... voor het jaar 1811 (1811)*, pp. 132–137; KVK & WorldCat (2 compl. copies & 2 copies of part 2 alone); *Saakes V (1810)*, p. 158. ➤ More on our website


Much enlarged edition of a classic of natural history and discoveries in the Far East

231. SONNERAT, Pierre. Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine, fait par ordre de Louis XVI, depuis 1774 jusqu'en 1781; dans lequel on traite des moeurs, de la religion, des sciences et des arts des Indiens, des Chinois, des Pégouins et des Madéagasses; suivi d'observations sur le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, les îles de France et de Bourbon, les Maldives, Ceylan, Malacca, les Philippines et les Moluques, et de recherches sur l'histoire naturelle de ces pays, etc, etc. ... Nouvelle édition.

Paris, Dentu, 1806. 4 text volumes (8°) and 1 atlas (4°). With 140 numbered engraved plates: a double-page plan of the city of Pondichéry, India, 19 double – and 120 single-page views and plates. Contemporary red half sheepskin (text) and modern red half cloth (atlas). € 4500

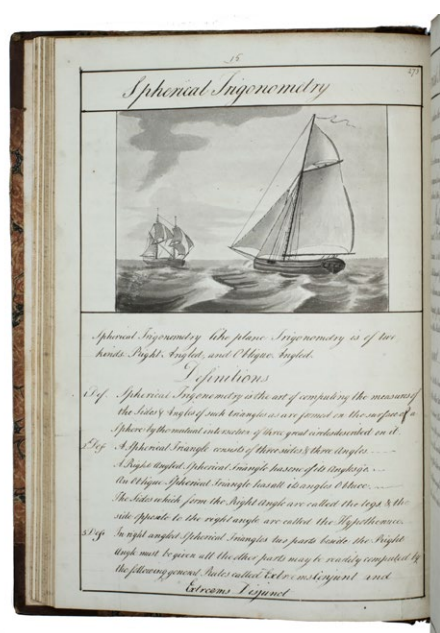
Much enlarged edition of a classic of natural history and discoveries in the Far East, including China, Ceylon, Malacca, the Philippines, Burma and the Maldives by Pierre Sonnerat (1748–1814), a well-known French naturalist and explorer. Sonnerat made several voyages to southeast Asia, visiting the Philippines and Moluccas between 1769 and 1772, and India and China from 1774 to 1781. Charles-Nicolas-Sigisbert Sonnini de Manoucourt (1751–1812) contributed much to this edition. "... in his two major publications it is evident that his insight into other civilisations gave a strong impetus in Europe to the spread of a fashionable interest in the religion, arts, and customs of India and the Indian Archipelago" (DSB).

A very good set, atlas volume untrimmed.

Text volumes: xxviii, 372; [4], 445; [4], 412, [2]; [4], 488, [1] pp. *Lust 354; Pritzel 8774; for Sonnerat: DSB XII, pp. 535–537.*  More on our website



Finely executed Royal Naval Academy exercises by the teenage future Admiral, Charles Sotheby 493 pages including nautical charts, fortification plans, astronomical diagrams, topographic views, etc.:



232. SOTHEBY, Charles. [engraved title-page:] A plan of mathematical learning taught in the Royal Academy Portsmouth performed by [in pencil: Charles Sotheby] a student there.

[Portsmouth], "177 " [recté 1795–1798]. 2 volumes. Imperial 4° (37.5 × 27 cm). Manuscript school exercises with a pre-printed engraved title-page with a blank space for the student to add his name, with 4 full-page and 1 larger folding nautical charts (some partly in colour), 7 full-page fortification plans (in black ink with 1 to 3 colours), 4 full-page astronomical diagrams (2 also with yellow), a full-page compass rose, 23 pen and ink wash views in the text (9 × 15 cm to 12.5 × 22 cm, 1 also with blue washes), and numerous other diagrams (including maps in the surveying section) and some illustrations in the text. Near contemporary (ca. 1803) blind – and gold-tooled half calf, blue sprinkled edges. € 25 000


Exercises in mathematics, navigation, fortification, surveying, mechanics, etc., at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth, finely executed by the future Admiral Charles Sotheby (1782–1814) when he studied there in the years 1795 to 1798 (probably ages 13 to 15). The large folding nautical chart of the North Atlantic shows

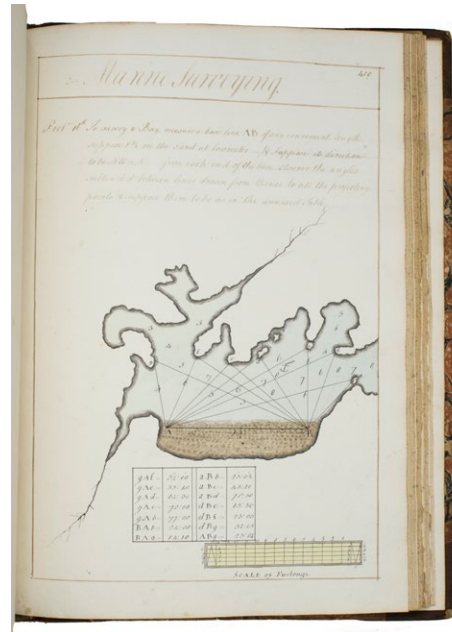
the North American coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod, the Caribbean and Atlantic islands and the coasts of West Africa and western Europe, while the full-page one includes the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, western Europe, West Africa, the Atlantic islands and a sand bank off Newfoundland. The other nautical charts show Christmas Island (off the coast of Java, though the form differs), Palmerston Island (in the South Pacific) and Table Bay (at Cape Town, South Africa) in great detail. The pages have been numbered as a whole, with a single series covering both volumes, and mostly also section by section with the following number of pages: arithmetic 56, geometry 48, plane trigonometry 18, the description and use of the terrestrial globe 5, geography 12, chronology 10, navigation 17 & 29, spherics 28, astronomy 34, latitude 13, longitude [33], days works [= journal keeping] [22], marine surveying [31], fortification [29], gunnery [22] and mechanics [19].

Charles Sotheby (1782–1854), entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth on 5 September 1795 and studied there until he began his service in the British navy on 31 March 1798, seeing duty at the Battle of the Nile in that year. He commanded a ship by 1809 and rose steadily through the ranks until he became Rear-Admiral in 1848. The academy was restricted to sons of noblemen and gentlemen and was intended to train officers for naval command.

The present exercise book not only shows Sotheby's high level of skill and knowledge at an early age, it also provides a very clear and detailed picture of the training of British naval officers in the 1790s, as Napoleon began making his earliest plans to invade England.

Each volume with the engraved bookplate of Charles Sotheby, with the rampant talbot crest from the Sotheby coat of arms, and also with the bookplate of the Dutch cartographic historian Cornelius Koeman (1918–2006). In very good condition, with only a small chip in one leaf and a tattered fore-edge in a few others. The bindings are rubbed and the spines worn, with a crack in the front hinge of vol. II, but the tooling remains clear. A detailed and fascinating picture of the teenage studies at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth.

engraved title-page + "229" [= 228]; 230–493, [2 blank] pp., with pp. 229 and 493 blank excepting the page numbers.  More on our website




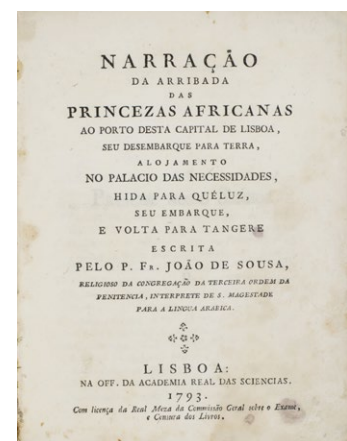
Moroccan princesses visiting Portugal: a rare eye-witness description

233. SOUSA, João da. *Narração da arribada das princezas Africanas ao porto desta capital de Lisboa, seu desembarque para terra, alojamento no palacio das necessidades, hida para Quéluz, seu embarque, e volta para tangere.* Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. 4°. Marbled paper boards. € 3750

First and only edition of a Portuguese eyewitness description of the visit of Moroccan princesses to Portugal in 1793. In April 1793, Molei Abdessalam, the son of Mahomet XVI, sent his wives, concubines and children on a ship to Salé in north-west Morocco. He gave them instructions that if they could not reach that city, they should go to Portugal. Because of illness and stormy weather, they had to go to Portugal, where they entered the bay of Cascais. The Portuguese sent João da Sousa, the author of this eyewitness description, to meet them. Da Sousa, born in Damascus and the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, spoke Arabic fluently, so he could welcome them. He gives an account of their stay from their arrival to their departure in August, describing the tours they were given, their introduction to the Portuguese king in Queluz and their entertainment in Portugal. A list at the end notes 221 people on the ship, naming the African princesses and reporting the number of crew members in different categories, such as slaves, a secretary, musicians and the male servants and their wives. Because Da Sousa was so close to these Moroccan princesses and could communicate with them, his book provides a rare and very intimate account of the visit of these Moroccan princesses to Portugal.

With some small stains on the title page and one stain in the lower right corner throughout, not affecting the text, but still in good condition.

[8], 36 pp. *Documentos y manuscritos árabes del occidente musulmán medieval*, p. 417; *WorldCat* (2 copies).  More on our website



*A chronicle of Spanish atrocities in the Low Countries ca. 1556–1609,
with 40 detailed engravings*

234. [SPANISH TYRANNY]. Warachtighe beschrijvinghe ende levendighe afbeeldinghe vande meer dan onmenshelijcke ende barbarische tyrannijs bedreven by de Spaengiaerden inde Nederlandes: onder de regierungen van den Keyser Carel V. Philips II. en Philips III. Coningen van Spaengien.

[Northern Netherlands (Amsterdam?)], [printed by Barent Otsz.?, 1621. Oblong 4° (18 × 22 cm). With an integral engraved frontispiece (15.5 × 20 cm, with 1 large and 3 small views of Spanish atrocities), 36 full-page engraved city views on integral leaves showing Spanish atrocities (plate size about 13.5 × 16.5 cm, irregularly numbered 3 to 236 and not quite in numerical order), and 3 engraved portraits on integral leaves (plate size 14 × 12.5 cm). Early 18th-century vellum. € 3950

Rare complete copy of the first and only edition of a passionate and thoroughly illustrated chronicle of the atrocities committed by Spain in the Low Countries. Although it includes an account under the date 1396 and reports various events from 1518 to 1555 (the title-page indicates that it begins with the reign of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, which would be 1519), it quickly moves forward to the accession of King Philip II of Spain in 1556 and his draconian oppression of Protestants and of those who opposed Spanish rule in the Low Countries. It continues up to 1609, when Spain and the Netherlands agreed to a twelve-years' truce in the Eighty Years' War. The occasion for the publication was the expiration of that truce in 1621 and the resumption of the war. As a political polemic, it aimed to remind people of Spain's offenses, stoke fear and incite anti-Spanish feelings to gain support for the war. The Spanish atrocities (bad enough from any point of view) are therefore depicted as brutally and offensively as possible, both in words and in images. It



includes many images of Spanish soldiers in armour torturing, mutilating (sometimes sexually) and slaughtering often naked men, women and children, and attacking and presumably raping women. It also depicts numerous sieges and battles from the first half of the Eighty Years' War and a few diplomatic events. The three portraits show the notorious governor of the Spanish Netherlands, Fernando, Grand Duke of Alba (1507–1582), his more moderate successor Luis de Requesens (1528–1576), and the murdered father of free Dutch Republic Willem de Zwijger (William the Silent), Prince of Orange (1533–1584). The book offers an unambiguous picture of what the people of the Low Countries can expect if they again fall under Spanish rule.

With remnants of two red-orange wax seals on the first free end-leaf (apparently showing part of a coat of arms, not identified) and two more on the paste-down at the end, where a manuscript note also refers to p. 210 for the Spanish nobility. The frontispiece (on the recto of the half-title) has been cut down to the border of the engraving and mounted on a blank leaf with a window around the letterpress half-title, and the preliminary leaves are somewhat worn and tattered (one just touching the text at the fore-edge). Further with an occasional small stain in the text, some mostly marginal water stains and small worm trails at the head of the gutter margin in four quires (not reaching the text or images), but most of the leaves remain in good condition.

[8], 278 pp. *Bib. Belg. B83* (I, pp. 233–234: 4 copies); *Dijstelberghe, Ursicula* (<https://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.273423>) 1621-W1; *STCN* (9 copies, at least 2 *incompl.*); *USTC* 1033727 (9 copies, at least 2 *incompl.*); www.paulabels.nl/oude-drukken/zeventiende-eeuw (*incompl.*); for the portraits: *Van Someran 45* (I, pp. 56–57); not in *Simoni*. ➤ More on our website

*Earliest and most important account of Piet Hein's conquest of the Spanish silver fleet (1628),
one of the most iconic events of the Dutch Golden Age*

235. [WIC]. SPRANCKHUYSEN, Dionysius. Triumphe van weghen de ghelukkighe ende over-rijcke victorie welcke de Heere onse God op den 8.en Septembris des jaers 1628. verleent heeft aen de vlote vande West-Indische Compagnie, onder het beleydt vanden Heer Generael Pieter Pietersz. Heyn, teghen de Silver-Vlote onser vyanden, komende van Nova Hispania, in en omtrent de haven van Matançe.

Delft, Jan Andriesz. Kloeting, 1629. Small 4°. With woodcut decorated initials and decorations built up from typographic ornaments. Modern plain paper wrappers. € 6500

Rare first edition of the very important account of Piet Hein's capture of the Spanish Silver Fleet (Zilvervloot) in 1628, one of the most iconic events of the Dutch Golden Age. The pamphlet was published only a few months after the return of Piet Hein in January 1629. The author, Dionysius Spranckhuysen (1587–1650), was a Protestant minister at Delft and friend of his pious co-religionist and fellow townsman Piet Hein who belonged to his religious community. He clearly heard the story of the capture first hand from Piet Hein himself.

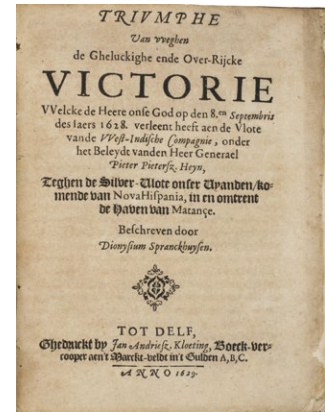
The account is virtually the only primary source for information on the event, so that it remains the basis for the accounts in today's literature on Piet Hein.

But his glory and honour didn't last long. Difficulties with the Director of the WIC arose about payment for himself and his crew. On his next expedition against the Dunkirk privateers he fell, hit by a heavy cannonball, on 17 June 1629. The same Spranckhuysen conducted the funeral service and published his oration immediately afterwards: *Tranen over den doot van den grooten Admirael ... Pieter Pietersz. Heyn. Midtsgaders syn testament aen de generale gheetroeyerde West-Indische Compagnie. Ofte onbedriegh'lijke leyd-sterre, tot geluckige voyagie van derselver scheeps-vloten* (Delft, Andries Jansz. Kloeting, 1629).

In our pamphlet the account of the capture of the Silver Fleet (pp. 55–79) is preceded by Spranckhuysen's sermon held on this occasion and an address to the directors of the West India Company in which he urged the directors to spend the profits on the spread of the Reformed (Calvinistic) religion in Brazil and the Caribbean (pp. 9–54).

Pp. 26–49 with each page in a frame of rules. First half, especially the title-page, browned and a bit brittle, front wrapper and title-page half loose.

[8], 80 pp. *Asher* 115; *Knuttel*, 3858; *G.H. Leurlijk*, in: *Figuren en thema's van de nadere Reformatie*, 1 (1987), pp. 32–33; *Tiele* 2254; *Sabin* 89747; *STCN* (5 copies). ➤ More on our website



Ornithological work with a fore-edge painting of a falconry hunting scene

236. STANLEY, Edward. A familiar history of birds.

London, Longmans, Green and Co. (at the end: printed by Spottiswoode and Co.), 1865. 8°. With engraved frontispiece, title-vignette, 2 engraved plates and 102 illustrations in the text. Contemporary gold-tooled calf, probably a school prize binding, with "King Edward's School Bruton" and its "Sealle of the Skolle of Brew" in a frame, the seal showing a Brewer's tonne (Brew-ton), richly gold-tooled spine with a red morocco label, edges gilt over a fore-edge painting showing a falconry hunting scene. € 2500

Fifth edition (1865) of a general account of bird life in its various aspects written by Edward Stanley (1779–1849), Bishop of Norwich, first published in 1835. The present copy, probably in a school prize binding, has a charming fore-edge painting of a scene showing a hunt with falcons. The edges have been gilded over the painting, so that the scene appears when the fore-edge is fanned. Stanley presents various facts and anecdotes about numerous species of birds and their instincts and habits. The preliminary advertisement notes that the book is intended for a class of readers who want to know more about birds, but to whom mere scientific details would be unacceptable. It contains 20 chapters. The first 5 describe the general classification, the external and internal structure of birds, their organs of sound, and their plumage, wings and flight. The last 15 describe different kinds of birds, including eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, birds of paradise, ostriches, water birds, toucans, ducks and penguins, but also the flamingo, albatross and peacock. The book also notes some remarkable facts, for example that hawks were sacred to Egyptians and were often found in mummy pits. The text is illustrated with many images of birds. Sometimes these images just show the appearance of the birds, but sometimes they also show their internal structure, for example the skeleton. Although the classification is obsolete and many statements, presented by Stanley as facts, are inaccurate, this work has some value as a juvenile ornithological work. The present copy is probably in a prize binding from the 16th-century free grammar school, King Edward [VI]'s School in Bruton, but has no certificate or recipient's name (Longman apparently supplied them: we have seen a notice of their 1861 edition of Macaulay in a prize binding for the same school).



Binding very slightly worn, but overall in very good condition. Juvenile ornithological work with a charming fore-edge painting of a falconry hunting scene.

xiii, [1 blank], 446 pp. *Mullens & Swan*, pp. 556–557; cf. *Strong*, p. 811 (1848 edition); *Zimmer*, p. 601 (1880 edition). ➤ More on our website

*Description of Jamaican plants by the pupil
of Linnaeus the younger's pupil,
with 13 hand-coloured plates*

237. SWARTZ, Olof Peter. Icones plantarum incognitarum quas in India Occidental.

Erlangen, Johann Jacob Palm, 1794–[1800]. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With XII finely hand-coloured numbered engraved plates. Near contemporary half cloth, marbled sides. € 12 500

Very rare first and only edition of an illustrated description of 13 Jamaican plants (13 illustrated with 1 plate each, but only the first 9 described) by the Swedish botanist Olof Peter Swartz (1760–1818), who had drawn some 200 plants during his travels through the West Indies. 71 of these drawings were destroyed in WWII. J.F. Volkart made 13 engravings after some of these drawings for the present publication (all showing Jamaican plants): in the present copy they are delicately hand-coloured with a subtle gradation of tones. It was intended as part of the first fascicule of a much larger publication that would have contained engravings after all of Swartz's drawings, but the rest still remains unpublished today.

Swartz first published findings from his voyage to the West Indies in his *Nova genera & species plantarum seu prodromus descriptionum* (1788), which is not illustrated. He enrolled as a medical student at the University of Uppsala in 1778 (the year the elder Linnaeus died), studied under Carl Linnaeus the younger and graduated with a doctoral thesis in 1781. From 1784 to 1786 he traveled via North America to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Haiti and Cuba and made a special study of the flora of parts of Jamaica that western botanists had not yet visited. On his return voyage, he stopped in London to study the collections of Banks and Linnaeus, comparing them with his own assembled material. After his return to Sweden he became a leading figure in Swedish botanical studies, in charge of the Hortus Botanicus Bergianus and professor of botany.

The title-page, dated 1794, says fascicule 1, and the table of contents, also explicitly described as fascicule 1, lists 25 numbered species, but the present copy contains all that was published: the descriptions for species 1-9 and one plate each for species 1-13.

Spine slightly discoloured, corners a bit bumped. Minor foxing on the text leaves. Otherwise in very good condition.

Hunt 735; Linnaeus and the Linnaeans, p. 155; Nissen BBI 1917; Stafleu & Cowan 13529. ➤ More on our website



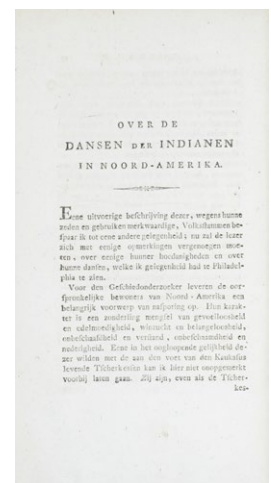
*Dutch translation of a Russian travel account of the US
that describes steamboats and native American dance rituals*

238. SVINYIN, Pavel Petrovic. Tafereelen uit eene reis naar Noord-Amerika.

Haarlem, A. Loosjes Pz., 1818. Large 8°. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides. € 1250

Very rare first and only edition of the only Dutch translation of a Russian description of the United States of America. The title-page notes that it is translated from the German translation (1816) and the preface notes that the first edition, in Russian, appeared in 1815. A second Russian edition appeared at St. Petersburg in 1818 and has sometimes been described as the first.

The great Russian author Pavel Petrovic Svinyin or Svin'in, here westernized to "Paul Swinin", is best known for his *Sketches of Russia*, published in the West under the name "Suinine". The identity of the Dutch translator of the present work is unknown. It gives an interesting "picturesque" travel account of the United States spanning the year 1813 and provides five main accounts covering different subjects: a statistical survey; a religious overview with descriptions of the several Christian communities (naming Methodists, Quakers, Shakers, Baptists and more); a description of the different types of steamboats used in North America; a biography of the French general Jean Victor Moreau, who



lived in exile in the United States from 1805 to 1812; and a description of the dancing rituals of indigenous American “Indians”, naming the Osage, Arkansas, Sioux and Saki tribes, which the Russian author interestingly compares with tribes in the Caucasus. With the bookplate of the society Doctrina & Amicitia on the front paste-down. Some browning on the first and last few pages. Covers very slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

[4], iv, 127 pp. NCC; Sabin 93997; WorldCat 10553560 & 656756512; not in Howgego. ➤ More on our website

Sumerian terra-cotta demon to ward of evil, made soon after 2000 BC

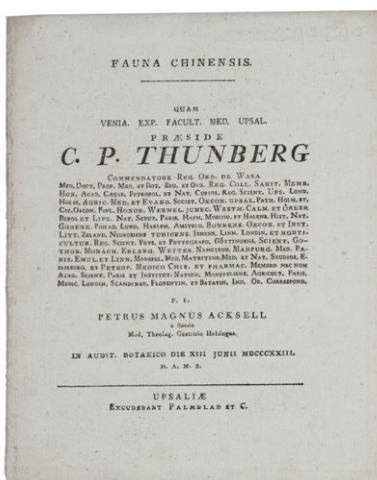
239. [TERRA-COTTA DEMON]. [Humbaba, demon guardian of the Forest of Cedars]. [Southern Mesopotamia, ca. 1950/1650 BC]. Terra-cotta plaque with a full figure in relief (10 × 5.5 × 1.5 cm). € 2950

A terra-cotta plaque with a full-length, frontal nude figure of the male demon or ogre Humbaba, also known as Huwawa, guardian of the Forest of Cedars in the realm of the Sumerian gods, which some versions of the epic situate in Elam. The figure itself is about 9 cm tall. Humbaba is best known from the Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh, an historical King of Uruk in Sumer (southern Mesopotamia, now in Iraq) sometime before 2500 BC. The legends of Gilgamesh’s adventures were established shortly before 2000 BC, and the present figure dates soon after that. Gilgamesh decided to gain fame by boldly entering the realm of the gods to kill Humbaba and cut down many of the sacred cedars. He took along his more reluctant companion Enkidu. When they meet Humbaba they are terrified, but after an epic battle and with the help of the sun-god Shamash they defeat him. At Enkidu’s urging, Gilgamesh cuts off Humbaba’s head, but as he dies Humbaba curses Enkidu. They fell and take home many of the cedars, including the largest and most magnificent one, but Enkidu dies as a result of Humbaba’s curse. In Sumer, where Gilgamesh was regarded as a hero, Humbaba is generally depicted as hideous and terrifying: a nude figure with a grotesque grimacing face and bandy legs, as in the present example. The best known such figure, at the British Museum, shows more detail in the face, but less in the body. Plaques with full-length figures of Humbaba are rarer than plaques with his head alone. Inevitably with some loss of detail in places, but still in good condition, with even the feet partly preserved.



Cf. J. Black & A. Green, *Gods, demons and symbols of ancient Mesopotamia*, p. 106 (the British Museum example, dated to the period 2000–1600 BC); Sarah Graff, *Humbaba/Huwawa* (PhD thesis, Institute of Fine Arts, New York, 2012); for the legend: Andrew George, *The Babylonian Gilgamesh* (2003). ➤ More on our website

One of the theses defended under the professorship of Thunberg in Uppsala



240. THUNBERG, Carl Peter (praeses) and Petrus Magnus ACKSELL. *Fauna Chinensis*. Quam venis. exp. Facult. Med. Upsal. Praeside C.P. Thunberg ... P.P. Petrus Magnus Acksell a Sacris Med. Theolog. Gestrício Helsingus. In Audit. Botanico die XII Junii MDCCCXXIII. Uppsala, Palmblad et C, [1823]. 4°. Unbound. € 1850

Rare first and only edition of this thesis defended by Petrus Magnus Acksell on 13 June 1823 in the Auditorium Botanicum of the University of Uppsala, presided over by the famous Uppsala professor Carl Peter Thunberg (1743–1828), who undoubtedly deserves much of the credit for this short text on the fauna of China, including a catalogue of the principal mammals (including tigers), birds (including falcons), fish (including Asian carp), amphibians, insects and molluscs native to China.

Very good, spotless copy.

[4], 8 pp. L.C. Rookmaker & I. Swanberg, “Bibliography of Carl Peter Thunberg”, in: *Svenska Linnésällskapets årsskrift, 1992–1993/Yearbook Sw. Linnaeus Soc. (1994)*, pp. 7–72, at p. 65, no. 493. ➤ More on our website

Chinese botany and agriculture, North America, Linnaeus and Benjamin Franklin

241. TORÉN, Olof. Voyage de Mons. Olof Torée[,] Aumonier de la Compagnie Suedoise des Indes Orientales, fait à Surate, à la Chine &c.

Milan, Reycends brothers, 1771.

With:

(2) **ECKEBERG, Carl Gustaf.** Précis historique de l'économie rurale des Chinois.

Milan, Reycends brothers, 1771.

(3) **BLACKFORD, Dominique de.** Précis de l'état actuel des colonies Angloises dans l'Amérique Septentrionale.

Milan, Reycends brothers, 1771. 3 works in 1 volume. 12°. Contemporary French mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

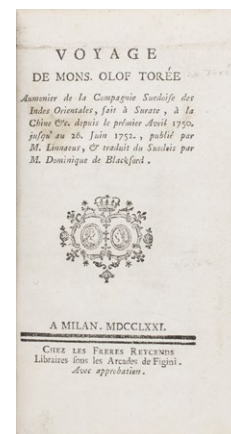
€ 3250

Ad 1–2: First French editions of two books about China, especially interesting for their botanical and agricultural information, bound with (ad 3): the first and only edition of their translator's book on the English colonies, including a 31-page French "translation of Benjamin's Franklin's evidence before the House of Commons Committee of 1766 on the Stamp Act" (Cat. Goldsmith). This last is particularly rare.

Torén (1718–1753), a botanist who served as chaplain to a Swedish East India Company voyage to China and India in the years 1750 and 1752, recounted his voyage in a series of letters in Swedish to his former professor Linnaeus in Uppsala. Ekeberg (1716–1784), a captain for the Swedish East India Company but trained as physician and chemist, was another friend of Linnaeus and brought him numerous natural history specimens collected during his voyages. Blackford's book contains an account of the countries he visited and is a classic in the North American travel literature.

Very good copies. Ad 1 with two small excisions in the head margin restored, not affecting the text. Backstrip slightly damaged, the hinges cracked, and the inside front hinge reinforced, but the binding is structurally sound and most of the tooling clear

92; [4], 47, [1 blank]; 99, [1] pp. *Cat. Goldsmith I*, 10721 (ad 1), 10732 (ad 2), 10762 (ad 3); *China Illustrata Nova I*, 559 and 556 (ad 1 and 2); *Cordier, Sinica*, col. 2098 (all 3 works); *Sabin* 5691 (ad 3). ➤ More on our website



First edition of an influential botanical handbook, with 451 plates, including many trees



242. TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton (Claude AUBRIET, illustrator). *Elémens de botanique, ou methode pour connoître les plantes.*

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1694. 8°. With 3 engraved title pages, engraved royal arms on the title page, 2 engraved headpieces, 2 engraved initials and 451 engraved botanical plates. Early 19th-century red morocco. € 7500

First edition of a popular handbook with a new system for the classification of plants by genus, based on the structure of their flowers and fruit. The author Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708) was one of the first taxonomists of the 18th century. Before publishing any works, he started collecting specimens for his herbarium, which achieved great fame and is kept in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. It provided the basis for his first major work, *Elémens de botanique*, which went through many editions. Pages 448–514 of the present first edition deal with trees and forestry. The text volume is followed by two volumes with many engraved plates. Provenance: William Musgrave (1735–1800), 6th Baronet; Matthew Baillie (1761–1823); the honourable Willem de Reede Ginkel, 9th Earl of Athlone (1780–1844); bookplate of Joseph Lanjouw (1902–1984).

[1], [1 blank], [18], 562, [20] pp. *Arnold Arboretum II*, p. 311; *DSB XIII*; *Hunt* 392; *Nissen*, *BBI* 1976; *Plesch* 438. ➤ More on our website

First biography of Charles V, with descriptions of the Spanish in Mexico and Peru

243. ULLOA, Alfonso de. Historie, ende het leven van den aldermachtichsten ende victorieusten keyser Caerle de Vijfde van dien name. Inden welcken niet alleen beschreven en zijn de hooge ende seer vrome daden vanden selven Prince, maer oock de merckelijckste saken die over alle de werelt/ insonderheyt inde Oost ende West-Indyen geschiet zijn. Eerstmael in Italiaensche tale beschreven.

Amsterdam, Jacob Pietersz. Paets [printed by Isaac Jansz. Canin in Dordrecht?], 1610. 2°. With the engraved architectural frame on the title-page signed with a BD monogram (Baptista van Doetecum?) and 16 full-page and 2 smaller engraved portraits of contemporary lords and rulers by Nicolaes de Clerck (1569/70–1623). Contemporary vellum. € 3500

Rare second Dutch edition of the first biography of the Emperor Charles v (1500–1558), originally published in Italian in Venice, 1560. The first Dutch edition was published at Antwerp in 1570. The present second Dutch edition of 1610 appeared in three issues: the present Amsterdam issue, another in Delft and a third in Dordrecht (this last by the printer Canin, supposedly differing slightly). Besides being an authoritative biography of an immensely important figure in European history that was first published shortly after his death, this publication includes a focus on the colonial endeavours in his time. Especially the Spanish conquests in South America are discussed in length, including Mexico and Peru. Alfonso de Ulloa (1529–1570) was a prolific translator of Spanish works into Italian who worked in Venice. His biography of Emperor Charles v can be placed in the context of Spanish Catholic propaganda against the rising Protestant and Muslim influences, which explains the extraordinary attention to the glorious Spanish exploration and colonial conquests.

The plates were first used in this second Dutch edition and include portraits of: Philip I of Castile, King Ferdinand v of Castile and León, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, Turkish Emperor Suleiman the Magnificent and many more. The plates were used again for a later publication by Nicolaes de Clerck: *Tooneel der keyseren*, Delft 1615. In very good condition.

[2], 221, [9] ll. *STCN* (4 copies); *Cat. NHSM I*, p. 565; *Sabin* 97678; for the author: *Bellomi, Paola*, "Alfonso de Ulloa", in: *David Thomas, ed., Christian-Muslim relations 1500 – 1900*. ➤ More on our website



In search of a northeast passage

244. VEER, Gerrit de. Tre navigazioni fatte dagli Olandesi, e Zelandesi al settentrione nella Norvegia, Moscovia, e Tartaria verso il Catai, e regno de' Sini, doue scopersero il Mare di Veygatz, la Nuova Zembla.

Venice, Giovanni Battista Ciotti, 1599. 4°. With an engraved plate on title-page, full-page engraving of a compass and 31 half-page engraved maps and plates in text. Later vellum. € 8500

Rare first edition of the Italian translation by Giovanni Giunio Parisio of this classic account of the three earliest Dutch exploration voyages (1594, 1595, 1596) in search of a Northeast Passage to China, by Willem Barentsz. Two of the voyages were in company with Jan Huygen van Linschoten. The third voyage, with the well-known wintering on Nova Zembla, is by far the most famous and ranks among the greatest in the annals of Polar exploration.

With a few brown spots, some slight marginal stains, and a few annotations also on some of the plates. Good copy.

[4] 79 ll. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 299; *Chavanne 1757*; *JCB I*, p. 377. ➤ More on our website



Rare early Paris edition of an influential humanistic educational treatise

245. VEGIO, Maffeo. De liberorum educatione aurei libri sex noviter recogniti Francisci Philelphi. poete. Oratoris. philosophique prestantissimi ...

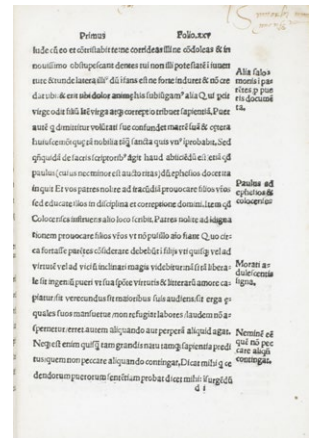
(Colophon: Paris, “apud Gourmontios” [= the brothers Robert, Gilles and Jean de Gourmont], 1508). Small 4° (19 × 13 cm). Blind-tooled calf (19th century? in a “Medieval” style). € 9500

Rare fourth edition, in the original Latin (the first dated edition published in France), of an important and influential pedagogical work by Maffeo Vegio (1406/07–1458), who is regarded by many as the finest Latin poet of the fifteenth-century, here edited by Nicolas Dupuy (under the pseudonym Bonaspes) and (as in the second and third editions) incorrectly attributed to Francesco Filelfo. It is Vegio’s most important and well-known treatise, discussing the education of children and their moral foundation, composed in six books, each with numerous numbered chapters. The first three books cover the duties of parents and teachers in education; the last three cover the duties of children to God, other people and themselves, as well as the several virtues, good manners, the use of time, etc. “The most Christian in spirit of all humanistic educational treatises” (*Catholic encyclopedia*), it approves the study of pagan literature only in conjunction with sacred learning, the study of the Scriptures and the Church Fathers, makes provision for the education of girls and considers the formation of a sound moral and Christian character to be the supreme end of education.

The book is set in one of the first and one of the best early “native” Parisian roman types, first used in Paris in 1499 (apparently also cut there), and associated with Wolfgang Hopyl. It was perhaps the first native-Parisian type sold on the open market.

With a Greek or pseudo-Greek inscription in capitals on the title-page, an occasional contemporary manuscript annotation and some underlining. Leaves 101–105 misbound between ll. 98 & 99. Very slightly browned and with a transparent brown stain in the upper outside corner of 4 leaves and smaller ones in a few leaves before and after, but otherwise in very good condition.

CXXVIII, [6] ll. *BMC STC French supp.*, p. 73; *A. Franzoni, L'opera pedagogica di Maffeo Vegio (1507)*, pp. 93–105, this ed. at pp. 96–97; *French vernacular books 90167* (cf. 90168); *Moreau I, 1508, no. 71; USTC 143350*. ➔ More on our website



Pioneering work on Indian languages and society by an “unjustly forgotten” Indologist

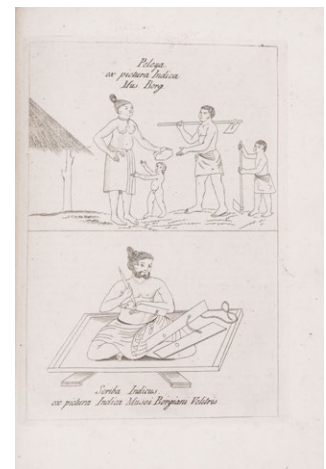
246. VESDIN, Filip. Viaggio alle Indie Orientali umiliato alla Santita di N. S. Papa Pio Sesto pontefice massimo ...

Rome, Antonio Fulgoni, 1796. 4°. With 12 engraved illustration plates (6 with 2 illustrations each to make 18 in total), engraved rondel portraits of Pope Pius VI (on the title-page) and the author (above the opening of the main text) and some small woodcut illustrations of “Indian hieroglyphs”. With occasional words in Greek, Arabic, East Syriac, Devanagari and more extensive texts in Malayalam, plus a Malabar song with a double staff made with built-up round-head music notes. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2500

First edition, in Italian, of a pioneering work of Indian linguistics and comparative philology by the Croatian Carmelite monk Filip Vesdin (1748–1806) who took the monastic name Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo, with his 6-page dedication to Pope Pius VI. Although nominally an account of Vesdin’s travels as a missionary in southern India, including Pondicherry, Verapoly (Varappuzha) and Kerala, from 1776 to 1789, the book concentrates on religious teachings and practices, society, languages and scripts, taking a comparative approach. He discusses the spread of Muslim influence in northern India and its influence on Sanskrit traditions. He is outspoken in his opinions and clashed with other scholars of his day. Vesdin learned Sanskrit and especially Malayalam, which holds a position of honour in the book. The Malayan type, used most extensively on pages 164–165 and 325, seems to be the first ever made for that script, cut for the press of the Propaganda Fide in Rome, which first showed it in 1772. The East Syriac, Devanagari (used for setting Sanskrit) and Coptic types and perhaps some others were also cut for the Propaganda Fide.

With a note that the book was donated by Lourenzo da Valebuona in 1835 and with a ca. 1870 library stamp on title-page. A tiny hole at the foot of three leaves, a few spots, but otherwise in very good condition. Some wormholes through the spine and the extremities rubbed, but still firm and good.

xx, 404 pp. *ICCU, RAVE 004982; Milka Jauk-Pinhak, “Some notes on the pioneer Indologist Filip Vesdin ...”, Scandinavian Conference-Seminar of Indological Studies, XII (1984)*, pp. 129–137; *A. G. Pattaparambil, A study of Viaggio alle Indie Orientali (Roma 1796) ... (2007)*. ➔ More on our website



Roemer Visscher's popular emblem book together with his early poetry

247. VISSCHER, Roemer. Zinne-poppen; alle verciert met rijmen, en sommige met proze: door zijn dochter Anne Roemers.

Amsterdam, Sander Wybrantz. and Andries Vink, 1678. With engraved title-page, an engraved emblem on the back of A5, and 193 engraved emblems by Claes Jansz. Visscher.

With: (2) **VISSCHER, Roemer.** Brabbelingh... By hem selven oversien, en meer als de helft vermeerdert.

Amsterdam, Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1669. 2 works in 1 volume. 12°. Contemporary vellum. € 7500



Ad 1: Fourth edition of a popular and witty Dutch emblem book written by Roemer Visscher (1547–1620). The work consists of 3 series of 60 emblems, each with a motto in Latin or Dutch, a two-line verse below, and a short explanation on the facing page. The emblems are representative for the Dutch engraver Claes Jansz. Visscher (1586–1652): instead of the usual mythological iconography of traditional emblems, Visscher takes simple objects or subjects from daily life and sets them in their natural environment, and with a perfectly chosen arrangement or action he directly comes to his point in a clear, yet entertaining way. The present edition is a later edition of the one edited by Visscher's daughter: Anna Roemer Visscher (1583–1651). Anna enlarged her father's work with 10 emblems called the *Minne-poppen*, or emblems of love, and also added a 2-line distich.

Ad 2: Second edition of a poetic work by Roemer Visscher, containing the poems he wrote in his youth. The title, *Brabbelingh* can be translated as “gibberish” or “baby-talk”. The work is divided into several parts, each dealing with a different kind of poetry, some are from his very early youth, others are laudatory poems, epigrams, riddles, lamentations etc. Included at the end are several poems by Visscher's friend Hendrick Laurensz. Spiegelhel (1549–1612). All the poems are rather unpolished and sometimes quite rude; however, they do mirror the daily life in Amsterdam during the last decades of the sixteenth century.

With the bookplate of Garmt Stuiveling on pastedown and bookplate of H. Boekenooogen on flyleaf. A small marginal restoration on page 52, some pencil notations, and a few small spots. Overall a very good copy.

[10], 196, [4] ll.; 212, [4 blank] pp. *Landwehr, Emblem and fable books 875; Praz, p. 530; De Vries, Emblemata 57.* ➤ More on our website

Unique manifest and price lists of colonial wares sold and brought in by the VOC

248. [VOC—COLONIAL TRADE]. [Drop-title:] Generale carga, ofte lading van twee – en-twintig Oost-Indische retour schepen; ... zynde de Bataviase schepen, op den eersten December 1720 vertrokken, en die van Ceylon op den 15 November 1720, en alle behouden in de havenen dezer landen gearriveert.

Amsterdam, Jacobus van Egmond, [1721.]. 1 leaf (21 × 8 cm). Text printed on both sides, each in a border built up from typographic ornaments.

With: (2) Prys-courant. Van de koopmanschappen, verkogt door de bewindhebbers van de generale Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie, ...

Amsterdam, Nicolaas Byl, 25 May 1781. 1 leaf (20.5 × 8 cm). Text printed on one side.

(3) Prys-courant der ruwe suikers.

Amsterdam, printed for A.E. de Wit & sons, 1853. 1 leaf (17.5 × 8 cm). Text printed on one side. € 3850

The image shows a page from a price list titled 'PRYS-COURANT VAN DE RUWE SUIKERS.' The page is organized into several sections: 'RUWE SUIKERS.', 'KISTEN', 'KAMASSIES, KAMASSIEN, KISTEN', 'MATTEN', 'ZAKKEN en MATTEN', and 'SUIKERS'. Each section contains a list of items with their respective prices. The text is printed in a formal, serif font. At the bottom, it says 'A. E. DE WIT & ZONNEN, Makelaar.' and 'den 19 September 1853.'

Ad. 1. Rare VOC ship's manifest for cargo shipped from the East Indies – Batavia and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) – on 22 East-Indiamen sailing on 1 December 1720 from Batavia and on 15 November from Ceylon. The list includes more than 100 different colonial wares and gives the weights in pounds or the lengths in feet: from pepper (more than 6.5 million pounds), cloves (694,000 pounds), cinnamon (604,000 pounds) and coffee (more than 1.77 million pounds), to 962 pounds of Javanese cardamom, some jewels and “rariora”, and many feet of silk and linen cloth. Small wormhole affecting two characters, otherwise in good condition.

Ad. 2. Rare list of the results of the auctions of colonial wares, organized in 1781 by the Chambers of the VOC (Amsterdam, 30 April 1781; Zeeland, 7 May; Delft, 15 May; Rotterdam, 17 May; Hoorn, 22 May; Enkhuizen, 23 May), including pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, etc. with the prices fetched. With a small tear not affecting the text. Still in good condition.

Ad. 3. Price list of the various varieties of raw sugar: brown sugar from Martinique, Surinam, etc.; sugar packed in chests from Brazil, Havana; in bales from Bengal, Manilla, etc.

Small hole not affecting the text.

Ad. 1: cf. Landwehr, VOC, 1123–1134 (other manifests). ➤ More on our website

History of the Mogul empire, printed in Batavia

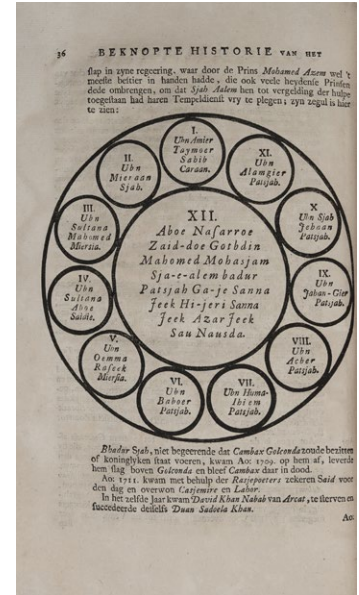
249. [VOC]. Beknopte historie, van het Mogolsche keyzerryk, en de zuydelyke aangrenzende ryken.

Batavia, C.C. Renhard, 1758. 2°. With a woodcut device on title-page (VOC ship on a shield, flanked by Poseidon and Amphitrite, topped by an armillary sphere), folding letterpress genealogical table, and 2 large woodcuts (plus 1 repeat) with letterpress text, representing the seals of 3 Mogul rulers (each with 2 concentric circles with 11 or 13 smaller circles in between, with the ruler's name in the centre and his predecessors numbered in the surrounding circles). Modern blue paper wrappers. € 2500

First edition of a history of the Mogul Empire and its southern possessions. The foreword notes that the anonymous author based his account of northern India partly on François Valentijn's history of the Dutch East Indies, *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën* (1724–1726), vol. IV, no. 2, but that he made many additions and corrections. For the southern regions, however, he turned to natives familiar with their antiquities ("ervarene inlanders in hare oudheden"). The addenda leaf, loosely inserted in this copy, is often lacking. The woodcut circles, on pp. 33, 36 & 39 represent seals of the Mogul rulers Eurangzeeb, Prince Mohamed Azem and finally Mahomed Sjah (1719–1748), with the names of their predecessors numbered. The book includes information on the Moguls' relations with the Persians, Afghans and others and comments on the silk trade. The Mogul Empire was an imperial power that ruled most of the Indian subcontinent from the early 16th to the mid-19th centuries. At the height of its power, around 1700, it controlled most of the subcontinent and parts of what is now Afghanistan. After 1725 the empire declined rapidly. This was Renhard's most ambitious work as printer to the VOC at Batavia. It is mostly well printed from freshly cast type and gives an excellent overview of the printing office's materials, primarily 17th-century Dutch roman and italic types. It shows the considerable expansion of the press's stock in the preceding years.

With the folding table slightly browned, a small hole in 1 leaf and a small marginal tear in the title-page, but generally in fine condition, with generous margins and including the errata leaf.

[4], 120 pp. plus loosely inserted errata leaf. *Bijdragen taal-, land – en volkenkunde Ned.-Indie, LXI* (1906), pp. 374–376; *Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 561*. More on our website



Against stock jobbing, stock manipulating and other abuses relating to the trade in shares

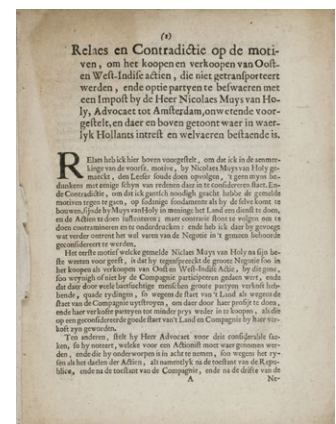
250. [VOC-WIC SHARES FRAUD]. Relaes en contradictie op de motiven, om het koopen en verkoopen van Oost – en West-Indische actien, die niet getransporteert werden, ende optie partyen te beswaeren met een impost ... onwetende voorgesteld, en daer en boven getoont waer in waerlyk Hollants intrest en welvaren bestaende is. [Amsterdam or Rotterdam?, 1687]. 4°. Later decorated paper wrappers. € 3500

An anonymous and undated pamphlet rebutting one published at Amsterdam in 1687 by the Amsterdam solicitor ("advocaat") Mr. Nicolaas Muys van Holy (1644–ca.1710), a descendant of a well-known family of Regents from Dordrecht. Muys van Holy's pamphlet, *Middelen en motiven om het kopen en verkopen van Oost – en West-Indische actien, ... te beswaren met een impost*, opposes the rampant abuses in the trade in shares ("actiënhandel") of the Dutch East and West India Companies, and he proposes an impost tax on these usually not very transparent and often fraudulent transactions by the "actionisten" (traders in shares) at the Amsterdam stock market, detrimental to the Republic in general and to the individual well-meaning shareholders. A host of pamphlets followed in the years 1687–1688.

The author of our pamphlet, probably a merchant from Rotterdam, also strongly opposes the abuses – he gives striking and shocking examples, mirroring the rise of early capitalism in the 17th century in general and the procedures, speculations and abuses at the stock exchange in particular. He is also, however, a fierce opponent of taxation, and says it would profit Amsterdam at the expense of nearly all other cities.

Edges and spine frayed, but otherwise in very good condition.

16 pp. *Knuttel, 12622a; STCN* (6 copies); *Tiele, 54863; Joseph de la Vega (transl. By G.J. Geerts), Confusion de confusions* (1939), pp. 23–25; *Mary Lindemans, The merchant republics* (2015), p. 242. More on our website

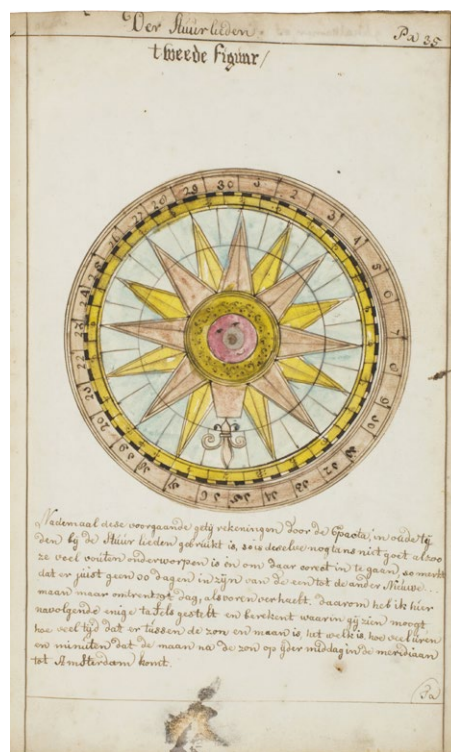


Manuscript course in the art of navigation, with figures in colour, including 2 volvelles

251. [VRIES, Klaas de, and others]. Schatkamer of konst der stuurlieden.

[Holland?], [ca. 1735/40?]. 2° (31.5 × 20.5 cm). A manuscript course in navigation written in brown ink on laid paper in a largely upright cursive hand, with 6 colour figures, including 2 volvelles, about 100 black and white diagrams, and numerous tables of data, highlighted with a yellow wash. Green paper wrappers (made from a discarded prospectus or the wrapper of an instalment of a book, [ca. 1865?]), later green cloth spine. € 18 000

A detailed manuscript course in the art of navigation in folio format, with figures in colour, including two volvelles, partly based on the very rare first edition (in 8vo format) of Klaas de Vries (1662–1730), *Schat-kamer ofte konst der stier-lieden*, (1702; Crone 374), probably in the first issue (not known to survive), before the insertion of an additional quire between B and C. But the manuscript doesn't merely copy the printed book: at least much of the text differs and also at least some of the tabular data, and some of the figures also have no direct equivalents in the printed book (also not in later editions, as far as we have seen). The colour illustrations include a compass rose (13.8 cm diameter) with a ship in the centre, directly copied from the folding engraved plate in De Vries and virtually the same size, but the ship in the centre is copied in mirror image and De Vries's abstract floral decorations in the corners outside the circle are replaced by colour drawings of four different flowers, one in each corner. The manuscript also directly copies De Vries's woodcut illustration of a human hand marked with the numbers "29", "9" and "19" on the thumb and the letters A, B and C next to them, presented as an aid to calculating the epact (the number of days past the new moon on 1 January), but the hand is rotated 180 degrees. Most of the examples of calculations use years in the period 1700–1711, though there are a few later ones (one example uses the year 1809!), which also largely agrees with the 1702 edition of De Vries, though the examples are not identical. The clearest indication that the present manuscript follows the 1702 edition rather than a later one is that the tables giving differences between the positions of the sun and moon cover the years 1701–1704, as in the first edition before the insertion of an extra quire extending the tables to 1710 (B8 was replaced at the same time, not noted by Crone). All later editions we have seen give these tables and the examples of calculations for later years. Yet even in these tables, the data in the present manuscript doesn't exactly agree with De Vries's. With a bookseller's ticket ca. 1901/1919?. Very slightly browned with occasional minor spots or ink stains, but still in good condition. The one leaf that appears to be lacking may have been deliberately cancelled by the compiler. The wrapper has a later cloth spine, as noted, and is somewhat worn. A fascinating manuscript course in navigation, with volvelles and other figures in colour, partly based on the very rare first (1702) edition of De Vries's handbook, but not merely copying it.



[2 blank], 16, 19–109, [9 blank] pp. For De Vries's 1702 handbook: Crone 374 (collation not entirely correct). ↗ More on our website

Armorial of the Low Countries, with 1189 hand-coloured coats of arms, with the prospectus, 2 circular letters about the publication and both title-pages and a large colour drawing of the Stratenus arms on vellum with extensive gold

252. WELEVELD, Louis Alexander van and P. O'KELLY jr. Algemeen wapenboek van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.

[The Hague], L.A. van Weleveld & P. O'Kelly jr., 1830–1836. Super Royal 4° (35 × 25.5 cm). With 2 engraved title-pages (dated 1830 and 1836) and 204 engraved plates showing 7 sorts of crowns and 1189 coats of arms with supporters, helmets, crests, mantling, flags, etc. The 1830 title-page and all 204 plates coloured for the publishers and highlighted with varnish. With the 1828 prospectus and circulars dated 1828 and 1830 bound in, an extra copy of plate 122, and a vellum leaf with a large (13.5 × 15.5 cm) colour drawing of Stratenus coat of arms, with extensive use of gold. Contemporary half calf; rebacked, preserving the original gold-tooled spine but with 20th-century corners. € 4500



Rare classic of Low Countries heraldry, here with the 204 plates and the 1830 title-page hand-coloured for the publishers, with extra added the rarer 1836 title-page, the 1828 prospectus and two circulars and an original colour drawing on vellum with extensive gold showing the Stratenus arms, all bound in. Plate [1] shows seven different kinds of crowns (knight to prince), plates [2] (arms of King Willem I) and 3–6 show five large coats of arms of the Dutch royal family (1 per plate) and plates 7–204 show 1184 coats of arms of noble (or other titled) families active in the Low Countries after 1814 and recognised by the King (mostly 12 per plate).



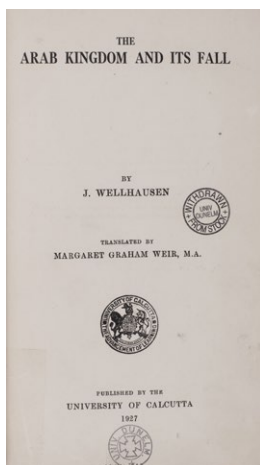
The circular of 6 December 1828 refers to the prospectus distributed on 25 April 1828, apparently the prospectus dated 1828 that is inserted in the circular. The circular notes that the publishers had not yet received enough subscriptions to begin production and notes that the production will cost 10,000 guilders. This new circular attempts to boost confidence in the armorial by noting that it is officially sanctioned by the Dutch Hoge Raad van Adel (high council of nobility) and noting that the King himself has subscribed to six copies. It also attempts to denigrate the leading competitor, J.H.T.J. de Neufforge, *Armorial du Royaume des Pays-Bas*, published at Brussels from 1824 to 1828.

With an 1838 pencilled owner's inscription of the statesman and diplomat Anthony Johan Lucas Stratenus (1807–1872) in The Hague. With several pencilled annotations, and the arms of the family de Murat corrected with a pencil drawing. With a few small tears, a small corner of the half-title cut away (removing an owner's name?) and a few leaves tattered at the edges, 2 of the tears (one repaired) slightly affecting 2 coats of arms, but still in good condition. The spine is worn and has been restored at the head, but the tooling remains clear. An essential reference work for heraldry of the Low Countries.

[3], cciv ll. plus the prospectus and 2 circulars. NCC (7 "1830" copies & 4 "1836" copies); WorldCat (2 "1830" French copies, 1 "1830" Dutch copy & 1 "1836" Dutch copy: additional listings with issue unspecified may include electronic facsimiles). [More on our website](#)

Important history of the Umayyad Caliphate, printed in Calcutta

253. WELLHAUSEN, Julius (Margaret Graham WEIR, translator). The Arab kingdom and its fall. Calcutta, University of Calcutta (printed by Bhupendra Lal Banerji), 1927. 8°. Modern cloth. € 1800



First edition of the English translation of a history of the Umayyad Caliphate. Originally published in 1902 as *Das Arabische Reich und sein Sturz*, the first chapter describes the earlier years of Islam under the rule of the Prophet Muhammad and the four Rashidun Caliphs. The main part of the book describes the wars and secular and religious politics under the Umayyad Caliphs, based on numerous ancient sources.

Julius Wellhausen (1844–1818) was a German orientalist who was famous for his studies on the composition of the Pentateuch and for his works on early Islamic history, of which *The Arab Kingdom and its fall* is the most important.

Margaret Graham Weir (1865–1928) translated several books on Islamic history. She was married to Thomas Hunter Weir, who was lecturer in Arabic at the University of Glasgow.

With University Library Durham bookplate on paste-down and library/deaccession stamps on title-page. Some undescoring in the introduction. Half-title and title-page with a restored tear, otherwise in very good condition.

xv, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 592, [1] pp. [More on our website](#)

*The Dutch West India Company tries to block Prussian aspirations
in the slave- (and gold-) trade*

254. [WIC—SLAVE TRADE]. Ample deductie, continerende de justificatie van het goet recht, de generale geocroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, deser Vereenigde Nederlanden competerende, tot den privativen handel op de goud-custe van Guinea. Op ende jegens de ongefondeerde praetensien en sustenuen van de churfurstelycke Brandenburgse Africaensche Compagnie.

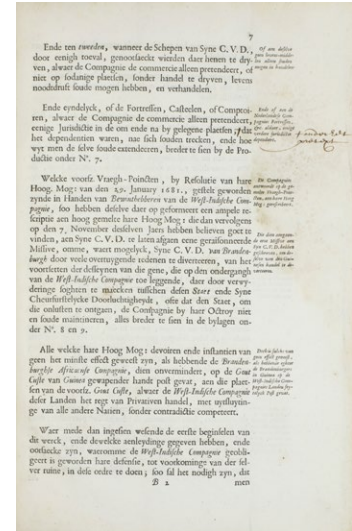
[The Netherlands, 1685]. 2°. Modern black cloth with gilt title on spine, marbled endpapers. € 6500

Very rare first and only edition of a collection of official documents, sent to Berlin by the Dutch West-India Company (WIC) arguing that their monopoly for trade in West-Africa was also valid for foreign ships and private trading in general.

Inspired by the economic success of the Dutch Republic, the Elector of Brandenburg founded the “Brandenburgisch-Afrikanische Compagnie” (BAC) in 1682 to partake in the profitable trade in gold, ivory and slaves from West-Africa. The Dutch WIC, a direct competitor, argued against the validity of the Brandenburg trade.

The core piece is a treatise by Johannes Althusius, the solicitor-general of the WIC (pp. 1–31). Defending the interest, legal structure and jurisdiction of the WIC, he refers to the founding premises of the WIC (and VOC), the history of international trade, and international and natural law, based partly on Hugo Grotius, *De mare liberum* (pp. 23–25), which makes his treatise also very important for the development of international law in the second half of the 17th century. With some contemporary corrections (the modern binder folded in some leaves to avoid shaving the annotations).

[6], 31, 45, [2] pp. *Van der Heyden, Rote Adler an Afrikas Küste; Brauner, Kompanien, Könige und Caboceers*, pp. 428–430; *Paesie, Lorrendrayers op Afrika*, pp. 43–48; *STCN* (1 copy); *not in Knuttel; Tiele*. ➔ More on our website



Shipping goods by the WIC to Jewish plantation owners on Curaçao

255. [WIC]. COLACE the elder, Aron. [Shipping contract, incipit:] Ik [ms.: Jan Smit] schipper, naast God, van myn schip, genaamt [ms.: Neptunus] als nu ter tydt gereed leggende [ms.: in Texel] om ... te zeylen na Curaçao, ... ontfangen hebbe ..., van u [ms. d’heer Aron Colace l’ainé twee cassen, no. 2 & 3 [in the margin his identification mark, a 3-leaf clover above a C] ...].

Amsterdam, Geocroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, 17[71]. Oblong 4° (16 × 20.5 cm). Letterpress form for a shipping contract, blanks filled in with manuscript additions in dark brown ink. With a stamped logo of the WIC in black ink. € 650

A letterpress printed form for a shipping contract with the Dutch West India Company (WIC), printed explicitly for shipments to Curaçao. It was filled in by a WIC ship’s captain Jan Smit in Amsterdam on 11 June 1771. Jan Smit, captain of the Neptunus, acknowledges receipt of and agrees to ship two chests from Aron Colace the elder (with his identification mark, drawn in the margin: a three-leafed clover above a letter C) for shipment to Imanuel da Costa Gomes & broeders [= brothers]. Smit intends to set sail with the Neptune (operating from the island Texel) on the first favourable winds to Curaçao. Imanuel da Costa Gomes & brothers are to pay 14 guilders shipping costs.

In this period the Dutch West-Indies Company (WIC) was in its second phase. In its first period, mainly in the seventeenth century, the focus of the Company was primarily on the disruption of Spanish trade ships that transported valuable goods from the Americas to Europe. After the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 piracy of Spanish ships was forbidden and the WIC ended up in decline. Decades later the company was revived and from then on called the “second” WIC, with a new focus on the slave trade from Africa to the Americas, amongst other activities. The present shipping deed is from the latest period of the company, just before it begun its final decline again and ultimately its nationalization in 1792.

In good condition. Two folds, two small chips of paper at the edges, some spots in the margins.



[1] leaf. *For background information: W. Chr. Pieterse, “Abraham Lopes Colaso en zijn zoon Aron, kooplieden te Amsterdam en Bayonne van ca. 1700 tot 1774”*, in: *Studia Rosenthaliana*, 7 (1973), pp. 1–7; *W.E. Renkema, Bloembhof: uit het archief van een Curaçaose plantage* (1975), p. 30. ➔ More on our website

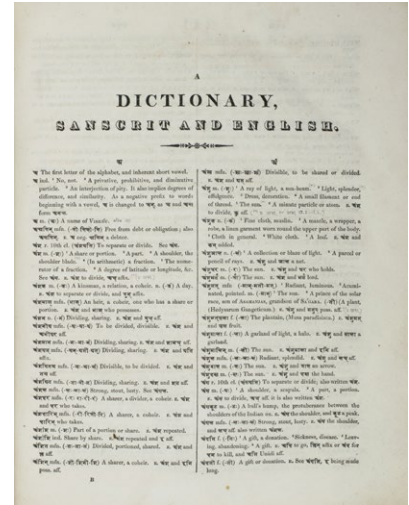
Second edition of the first etymological Sanskrit-English dictionary

256. WILSON, Horace Hayman. A dictionary in Sanscrit and English; translated, amended, and enlarged, from an original compilation, prepared by learned natives for the college of Fort William. Calcutta, printed at the Education Press, 1832. Large 4°. Contemporary half green morocco with marbled sides, gilt edges. € 2750

Second enlarged edition of the first etymological Sanskrit-English dictionary by the English orientalist Horace Hayman Wilson (1785–1860), originally published in 1819. The first edition was compiled from materials provided by native scholars, supplemented with Wilson’s own research.

Wilson’s dictionary proved an invaluable contribution to the study of Sanskrit and long remained the most extensive and most common Sanskrit-English dictionary in use. Immediately after its publication he left India to take up an appointment as the first Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. In 1836 he was also appointed librarian to the East India Company and he also taught at the East India Company College. With some owner’s inscriptions in the margins. Binding slightly worn, especially along the edges, corners bumped. With some small marginal stains, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

x, 982 pp. *Kaul, Early writings on India: a union catalogue of books on India in the English language published up to 1900 and available in Delhi Libraries (2017), 1219.* ➤ More on our website



Second edition of a very popular Dutch conjuring book

257. WITGEEST, Simon [= Willem GOEREE?]. Het natuurlyk tover-boek, of ‘t nieuw speel-toneel der konsten; verhandelende vijf hondert natuurlyke tover-konsten, so uyt de gogel-tas, als kaaertspelen, mathematische konsten ... Mitsgaders een tractaat van het blanket-werck ... wateren, poederen, en balsemen ... om het aensicht, hals en handen, wit en sagt te maken.

Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1684. 8°. With engraved frontispiece in 5 compartments showing magic tricks, and 40 small woodcuts illustrating the various magic tricks in the text. Contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine. € 5000



Rare second edition of a very popular Dutch conjuring book, first published (also by Jan ten Hoorn in Amsterdam) in 1679. It went through many further editions, sometimes augmented, far into the 18th century. The edition of 1698 mentions 1600 magic tricks (tover-konsten), instead of the 500 in the present edition. It was also translated into German.

“Simon Witgeest”, from Middelburg, is almost certainly a pseudonym. The family name does not appear in the www.wiewaswie.nl database until 1818. Witgeest literally means “white spirit” in Dutch, and it probably served to suggest that the recipes were innocent, “white” rather than black magic. Willem Goeree (1635–1711), a Dutch bookseller first in Middelburg and after 1677 in Amsterdam, noted above as one of the book’s sources, is often named as the possible author, but his known publications, books on art theory and practices, and (Jewish) religion and history are aimed at more of a high-brow public.

The author states in the preface that the book was meant to “shorten wintery nights” and gradually the sections on glass, drawing and etching were omitted in favor of more magic tricks, practical jokes, riddles, and entertainment with mathematical and astronomical brainteasers, as well as small chemical and physics experiments “for fun”.

Binding slightly worn, otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 512, [24] pp. *John Landwehr, “Simon Witgeest’s Natuurlyk tover-boek et alia”, in: Volkskunde, 68 (1967), pp. 67–82; Hoogendoorn, p. 992, STCN (2 copies); for more about the text: www.dbnl.org/nieuws/nieuws.php?l=2020_01_09.* ➤ More on our website



The best of the pamphlets defending the trade in tulip bulbs during the tulip mania in 1637

258. WOUDE, Cornelis van der. Tooneel van flora. Vertonende: grondelijcke redens-ondersoekinge, vanden handel der floristen. Ghespeeld, op de spreucke van Anthinius de Guevara: een voorsichtich eerlijck man; sal altijd meer ghedulden, dan straffen. T'samen gesteld; mits, datter dagelijx: uyt haat: spruyt smaad. Noch is hier by-gevoegt de lijste van eenige tulpen vercocht aen de meestbiedende tot Alcaer op den 15 Februarii 1637. Item 't lof-dicht van Calliope, over de goddinne Flora, &c.

Amsterdam, Joost Broersz, 1637. With 1 large engraving (8 × 12 cm) by P.v.B. (dated 1631) on the title-page, depicting Flora sitting in a formal garden with tulips in both hands and in her hair. Blue wrappers. € 4250

Unrecorded issue of one of the many pamphlets published during the financial crisis of tulip mania (1637), in this case defending the trade in tulip bulbs. The tulip mania, arguably the first stock speculation and the first recorded speculative bubble, was a boom in the tulip trade in Holland and Utrecht that rose around 1634 and came to an abrupt end at the beginning of February 1637, when the bubble burst. The mania is considered the first futures market in history, where contracts to buy bulbs at the end of the season were bought and sold between individuals, and not within the exchange. Because of this, the Dutch described tulip contract trading as “windhandel” (literally “wind trade”, meaning empty trade) because no bulbs were actually changing hands.

After the collapse a stream of pamphlets appeared, most mocking the tulip maniacs and others defending the tulip traders and growers, as in the present pamphlet.

The *Tooneel van Flora* was written by the Alkmaar schoolmaster Cornelis van der Woude (d. 1647), arguing, both in prose and in verse, that there was and is nothing wrong with trading and money making, adding examples and price lists of bulbs, one of 5 February 1637, a mere two days after the collapse, making our pamphlet a valuable source of information for the development of prices during the rest of 1637.

Slightly browned, upper right corner of title-page repaired, otherwise in good condition.

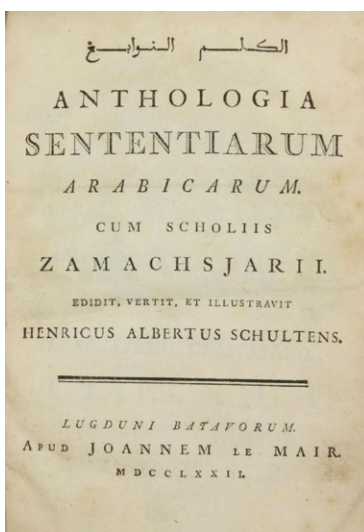
28 pp. *Knuttel 4539* (variant issue); *Goldsmiths' Kress Libr. 683.7*; *Kress Libr. P. 667*; *Krelage, Cat. 36a*. [More on our website](#)



First edition of al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs, in Arabic and Latin

259. ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar (Hendrik Albert SCHULTENS, editor). [Al-Kalim al-nawabigh] الكلم النوابغ Anthologia sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum scholiis Zamachsjarii.

Leiden, Jean Le Mair (colophon: printed by Daniel van Damme), 1772. 4°. With the large engraved arms of Willem v, Prince of Orange, above the dedication. Vellum, manuscript spine title. € 6500



First edition, in the original Arabic with a Latin translation on the facing pages, of a famous collection of Arabic proverbs by the Persian-born scholar Zamakhshari (1075–1144), edited and translated by Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–1793), professor of oriental languages at the University of Leiden. The book reads from right to left like an Arabic book, but the preliminaries are in Latin with quotations in Arabic. The extensive notes (often longer than the main text) are given in Arabic only below the main text (also below the Latin text) with the Latin notes (with quotations in Arabic) at the end of the book. Little is known of Zamakhshari's youth. He was apparently well-travelled and resided at least twice (once for an extended period of time) in the holy city of Mecca, where he earned his nickname, Jar Allah. As a philologist, he considered Arabic the queen of languages, in spite of the fact that his own native tongue was Persian (and though he wrote several minor works in that language).

Blind stamps of the library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, on title-page and dedication. Occasional light browning due to the paper, but still in good condition.

[20], 171, [1] pp. *Schnurrer 215*. *GAL I, 292, no. XIV* (p. 348). *Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam VIII, 1207*. *OCLC 4522262*. [More on our website](#)

Extremely rare 1788 Russian edition of Zimmermann's account of Cook's third voyage

260. ZIMMERMANN, Heinrich. [Poslednee puteshestvie okolo svieta Kapitana Kuka s obstoiatel'stvami o ego zhizni i smerti ...] Последнее путешествие около свѣта капитана Кука съ обстоятельствомами о его жизни и смерти ...

St Petersburg, P.B. [= Peter Bogdanovich], 1788. 8°. Contemporary sprinkled calf.

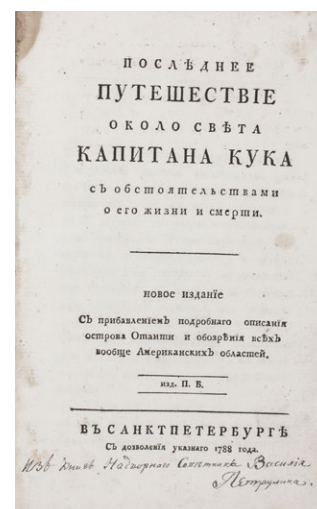
€ 28 500

Extremely rare second Russian edition, revised and augmented, of Heinrich Zimmermann's valuable account of Cook's third and final voyage, with a description of Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii. Zimmermann's account is followed by articles on Tahiti, a life of James Cook, and an essay on America in general, abridged from the *Akademicheskiiia izviestiia* for 1781 and not included in the first Russian edition of 1786. Though Cook famously discovered Hawaii during his third voyage, Russian interest centred on his explorations of the American Northwest coast, where Russian fur traders had tried to establish permanent posts since the 1770's. Indeed, the first permanent Russian settlement was established only four years prior to the present publication.

Zimmermann's account was first published in Germany in 1781; it was the earliest account of Cook's final voyage to appear on the continent. It has an "ingenuousness and charm which differentiates it from the other accounts. His appreciation of Cook's character deserves to rank with that of Samwell" (Holmes).

Foot of title-page with owner's entry (in Russian), back of title-page with stamp of the Russian book collector V.A. Krylov, last page and flyleaf with owner's stamps. Inner front hinge cracked, some smudges, binding chafed, spine damaged at head and foot, some wormholes. Overall a very good copy of an extremely rare Russian edition of Zimmermann's account.

[4], 211, [1 blank] pp. *Beddie 1570; Forbes 154; Howes 11435; Strathern, Navigations 631 (vii); cf. Holmes 40 (first German ed.)*. ➤ More on our website



*Previously published
and available on our websites*



Fortification & siegcraft V



Earth sciences



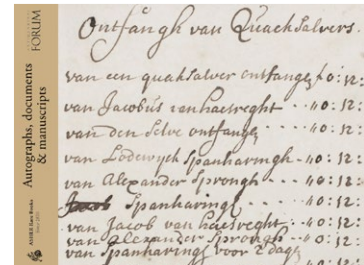
Alchemy, astrology & the occult



Botany



Fables & fablebooks



Autographs,
documents & manuscripts



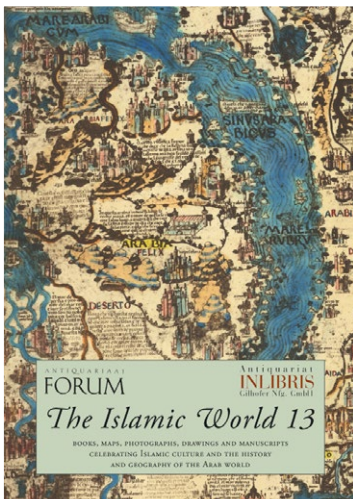
Art & architecture



Women & society



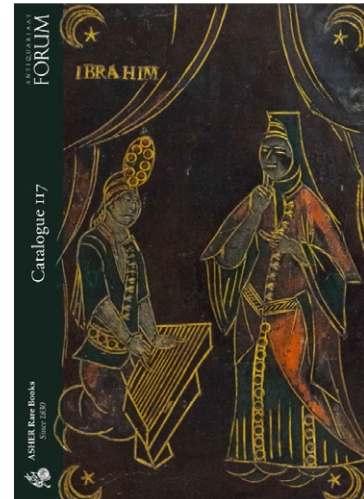
(Imaginary) voyages,
piracy & shipwrecks



The Islamic World 13



Falcons & other birds of prey



Catalogue 117





VTR ECHT.

De Blaecaël.

D bilt. Hooch bilt.

Outwijk. Vrouwe clooster. Oostbrouck.

Panhuys

He. Melis waert. Reijnouwen.

Kersbergen

Dijnsel

Den Ryn

Zeyst.

Blijckenborch.

Drijbergen.

De waelt.

Vechter dijk.

Bijmich.

Odycker stech.

Rynesteijn. Pletsenborch.

Wiltenbun.

Odyck.

Rijsenburger stech.

Wijnesteijn. Heemste.

Wulven.

Beverweert.

Rijsenburg.

Houter dijk.

Houten dijk. Sonaw.

Moersbergen.

Vreeswijk.

De Middel Watering.

Werkhoven.

Sterkenborch.

Iwael.

Salckwyck.

Dwerswijk.

Herdenbrouck.

Hage steijn.

Hontwijk.

Andehuel.

Den Rijn.

Euerdinge.

Golkdinge.

DVIERSTEDEN

AE ESCHAP

CVILENBORCH

Boesechem.

LEERDAM.

Sijder velt.

TGR AESSCHAP

TGR AESSCHAP Raveswa

ERDAM. Bens coop

VAN CVILNBORCH.

van Sermond. Bueren.

