

S.

(iii) On the most Western of the wide roads running North and South are situated various military headquarters and barracks. It will be seen from the attached map that two of these are situated at corners. On the Bund, at the Southern end of this street, is the headquarters of the Labour Union, a photograph of which is attached.



(iv) On the Bund towards the Eastern end of the City there is a row of military and government offices, as marked. These should be easily distinguishable, as the old Wireless Station is situated immediately behind them.

(d) On HONAM Island.

(i) The Cement Works. These works furnish the "funk hole" of the Governor of CANTON. It is understood that practically the whole Government is carried out from this place. It is easily distinguishable by its tall chimneys, which are higher than any others in CANTON.

(ii) At the Western end of the Island are General LI FUK LAM's headquarters. These would be particularly difficult to distinguish, as the accompanying small panorama shows.



(e) Western Suburbs.

(i) WONG SHA Railway Station.

(ii) SHEK WAI TONG Railway Station.

(f) Conclusion.

Any aerial bombardment of objectives in CANTON City is, owing to the density of the houses,



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

1. 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 preface.

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 / £ 12 800

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](#)



German edition of the earliest detailed account of Ethiopia, with woodcut illustrations

2. ÁLVAREZ, Francisco. General Chronica, das ist: Warhafftige eigentliche und kurtze Beschreibung, vieler namhaffter, und zum theil biß daher unbekannter Landtschafften, ...

Including:

— **OROSIUS, Paulus.** Chronica, das ist: Warhafftige ... Beschreibung, deß Umbkreisß und Gelegenheit der gantzen Welt ...

— **[ORTELIUS, Abraham].** Cosmographia, das ist: Warhafftige ... Beschreibung, deß gantzen Erdbodems ...

Frankfurt am Main, (colophon, vols. 2 & 3; printed by Johann Schmidt for Sigmund Feyerabend), 1581. 3 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 3 title-pages, 18 woodcut illustrations (plus 15 repeats) in vol. 1, mostly half-page. Contemporary blind-tooled leather over wooden boards, red edges, and a pair of brass fastenings (1 clasp and anchor plate lacking), the catchplate on a leather strap and the catchplates and clasp with engraved decoration. € 25 000 / £ 22 000

Second German edition in the present form, extensively illustrated, of “the first detailed description of Ethiopia” [Abyssinia] (Howgego), based largely on his voyages in the years 1515–1527, which included a six-year stay in Ethiopia. Álvarez (ca. 1485?–1536/41), a Portuguese Franciscan missionary, travelled to Ethiopia as chaplain on the voyage of Rui de Lima. He gives us the earliest detailed account of Ethiopia to be based in part on first-hand knowledge and therefore provides our most important primary source for the history, culture and topography of Ethiopia before it was invaded by Islamic troops under Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi of Somalia in 1529. Ethiopia at this time had large Christian and Islamic communities and the woodcut illustrations show court scenes of Ottoman and Christian rulers, siege and battle scenes and ships.

The second work is a German translation of *Historiae adversus Paganos*, a history of the world written by Paulus Orosius (ca. 375–418/23) of Galaecia. Orosius had travelled along the entire Mediterranean coast of Africa, visiting Alexandria in Egypt, so his accounts of those regions carry special authority.

The third work is largely a translation of the text of Abraham Ortelius's world atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, first published in Latin in 1570 and expanded over the years. The three works were clearly intended for publication together, but each has its own title-page. With an early owner's name cut out of the title-page, another struck through and replaced by a 1703 gift inscription, and a woodcut armorial bookplate on the pastedown. With an excision in the title-page to remove an owner's name the margins of the title-page somewhat tattered, an occasional browned sheet and some small worm holes and marginal waterstains, but further in good condition. An essential source for 16th-century Ethiopia.



[3], [1 blank], 143, [1 blank]; 94, [2]; 45, [2], [1 blank] ll. USTC 659146 (7 copies); VD16, A2067 (8 copies); cf. Gay 2603; Howgego A76. [More on our website](#)

The most illustrious of all celestial atlases

3. **BAYER, Johannes.** *Uranometria, omnium asterismorum continens schemata, nova methodo delineata, aereis laminis expressa.*

Ulm, Johannes Görlin, 1639. 2° (31.5 × 41 cm). With engraved architectural title-page and 51 full-page engraved star charts (with constellations) by Alexander Mair. Contemporary vellum. € 28 000 / £ 24 750



Famous first accurate celestial atlas by Johann Bayer (Rain 1572–Augsburg 1625), originally published at Augsburg in 1603, just before the invention of the first practical telescopes. It was the first of its kind and the first atlas to cover the entire celestial sphere. It represented a tremendous leap forward both aesthetically and for its astronomical content, opening a new age in the history of astronomy, and became the standard for all later celestial atlases. The beautiful engravings, together charting more than 2000 stars, were made by Alexander Mair (ca. 1562–ca. 1617).

With bookplate of M.A. Colson and manuscript owner's entry facing title-page. With some slight staining on binding; plates bear traces of former center folds. Fine copy of an astronomical milestone.

Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 19–25; DSB I, pp. 530–531; Warner, The sky explored, pp. 18–19, no. 1a; Zinner, Astron. Instrumente, p. 172.
[➤ More on our website](#)

Jamestown on the island Saint Helena, seen in 1805, painted in oils on brass

4. **[BELLASIS, George Hutchins, after].** [Jamestown, Saint Helena, seen from the sea in 1805].

[Place of production unknown, ca. 1815? after an 1806 print]. Oil painting on a thin brass plate (11.5 × 15.5 cm) showing the town of Jamestown on the island Saint Helena in the South Atlantic Ocean, with 2 ships and a smaller sailboat in the bay before the town, the fortress on the promontory to the left, the houses, governor's residence and church in the centre with the valley and mountains behind. In an ebonized wooden frame and gilt inner frame (24 × 27.5 cm).

€ 7500 / £ 6600

An oil painting on brass, showing Jamestown on the island Saint Helena, with its houses, fortress, governor's residence and Church of St James, and with two ships and a boat in the bay before the city. Although the painting is unsigned and undated, it clearly matches the 4 June 1806 print published by Edward Orme in London, which was engraved by John Heaveside Clarke & J.R. Hamble after George Hutchins Bellasis (1788–1822). The interest in Saint Helena rose enormously when Napoleon was imprisoned there in 1815, so that is the most likely time for someone to have copied the 1806 print.

Bellasis took a commission in the British army at Bombay, where his father was commander of the forces. Illness forced him to leave Bombay for home in 1804, but his condition worsened underway and he had to disembark at Saint Helena on 4 November 1804 and remain there eight months to recover before returning home. Bellasis was an amateur artist and when he recovered sufficiently, presumably in the new year, he made a series of views of the spectacular island almost 2000 kilometres from the nearest land. The print made from Bellasis's view of Jamestown, published on 4 June 1806, only months after he returned to England, is so close to the present painting that one must have copied the other. It seems most likely that the painting is a direct copy of the print.

In very good condition, with only a few minor surface scratches in the varnish. A lovely painting of Saint Helena on brass, following a view made there in 1805.

[➤ More on our website](#)



First Hawaiian language Bible published in a single volume

5. [BIBLE—HAWAIIAN]. Ka Palapala Hemolele a Iehova ko kakou Akua. O Ke Kauoha Kahiko A Me Ke Kauoha Hou i unuhiia mailoko mai o na olelo kahiko ...

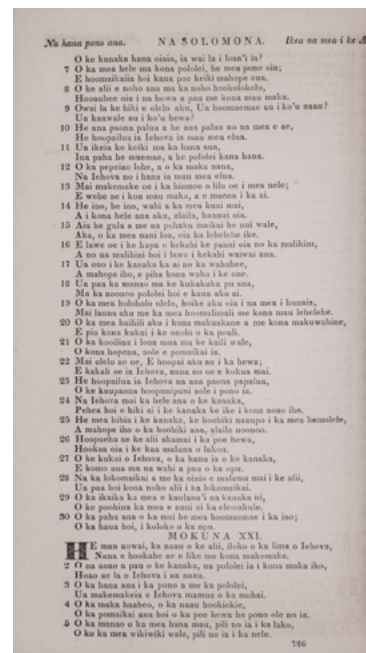
Including: Ke kauoha hou a ko kakou haku e ola'i a Iesu Kristo oia ka olelo hemolele no ke ola, a na lunaolelo i kakau ai. Oahu and Honolulu, American Bible Society, 1843. Large 8° (24 × 14 cm). Later half calf. € 6950 / £ 6150

Second edition of the entire Bible in the Hawaiian language, but the first edition (in octavo) to be published in a single volume. The translation, a joint effort of American missionaries and Hawaiian advisers, was a monumental work of language and scholarship. “Neither of the two very different groups of people who produced the Baibala—the missionary scholars working with ancient texts and the Hawaiian chiefs and advisors, guardians of a millennium of traditional Kanaka learning—could have produced even a pedestrian Bible translation on their own. Together, through over a decade of incessant and mostly fruitful labor and cooperation, they created a work for the ages, among the best Bible translations of their century, and an enduring literary monument today” (Lyon).

The first gospels in the Hawaiian language were printed in 1827–1828, ultimately leading to a complete translation of the New Testament in 1835, which was revised in 1837. The first translation of the Old Testament was published in 1838 and, together with the 1837 New Testament incorporated in a complete edition of the Bible in three volumes. In 1843 these texts were reprinted, with several mistakes corrected, in a more compact version and then bound together to form this edition of the Bible. Apparently sales of the 10 000 copies printed were slow, with records showing that “between 400 and 600 Bibles were bound and presumably distributed each year” (Forbes). This slow distribution could explain why no new edition of the complete Bible in Hawaiian appeared until 1868.

With an 1853 owner's inscription on the title-page. Slightly foxed and with several sections slightly browned; a very good copy.

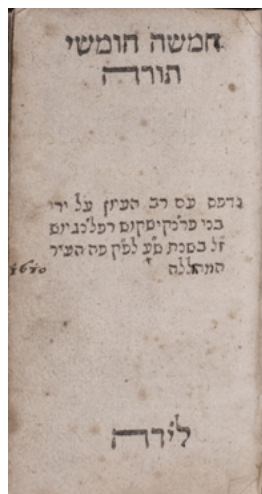
1451, [1 blank] pp. *Forbes 1416; Judd 165; Lyon, “No ka Baibala Hemolele: The making of the Hawaiian Bible”, in: Palapala I (2017), pp. 113–151.* [More on our website](#)



Pocket-sized Hebrew bible printed by Raphelengius in Leiden

6. [BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT—HEBREW]. [Hamisah humse Torah ... Nevi'im rishonim ... Nevi'im aharonium ... Sefer Ketuvim] ספר כתובים ... נביאים ראשונים... נביאים אחרונים ... חמשה חומשי תורה.

Leiden, Franciscus II Raphelengius, [5]370 [= 1610]. 4 volumes bound as 1. 24° in 8s (11 × 6 cm). Set in sephardic meruba Hebrew types (unpointed), with the imprints in semi-cursive (rabbinical) but the place of publication in meruba. Gold-tooled mottled calf (ca. 1720?). € 8500 / £ 7500



A pocket-sized edition of the Hebrew Old Testament in four volumes, volume 1 containing the Pentateuch or Torah, volume 2 the early prophets (Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings), volume 3 the later major (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel) and minor prophets, and volume 4 the Psalms, Job, Song of songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra and Chronicles. It was produced by Franciscus II Raphelengius, grandson of Christoffel Plantin and son of one of Europe's first great Hebrew scholars, Plantin's son-in-law Franciscus I Raphelengius (1539–1597), who helped prepare Plantin's magnificent 1572 Polyglot Bible, succeeded to the Leiden branch of Plantin's printing office and became professor of Hebrew at Leiden University. Plantin himself had produced the Dutch Republic's first Hebrew book there in 1585 and Raphelengius produced many more beginning in 1588.

With occasional very minor foxing or faint discolouration but otherwise in very good condition. The spine and joints are worn, with superficial cracks, a repair at the head and a small tear at the foot, and the sewing is slightly loose. A charming little Hebrew Bible from the first Dutch printing office to produce Hebrew books.

264; 227, [1 blank]; 238, [2 blank]; 287, [1 blank] pp., vols. 1–2 with arabic numerals, 3–4 with Hebrew. aleph.nli.org.il/001366023 (4 copies); *Darlow & Moule 5114; Fuks 25* (2 copies); *Steinschneider 386; WorldCat* (8 or 9 copies). [More on our website](#)

Coloured copy of Blaeu's atlas of China, in richly gold-tooled contemporary vellum

7. [BLAEU, Joan]. MARTINI, Martino. Novus atlas Sinensis a Martino Martinio ... [Nieuwe atlas van het groote rijck Sina, ...].

Including: GOLIUS, Jacob. Byvoeghsel van 't Koninckryck Catay.

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1655]. Super royal 2° (51 × 34 cm). With engraved title-page (lacking the letterpress title-label) and 17 double-page engraved maps, all coloured by a contemporary hand. The maps include 16 maps of China and 1 general map of Japan, with richly decorated cartouches often showing several Chinese in traditional garb. The preliminaries bound at the end. Contemporary richly gold-tooled, slightly overlapping vellum, remains of ties, gilt edges.

€ 48 000 / £ 42 500

Separately published edition, with the text in Dutch, of Blaeu's atlas of China, the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe. "The seventeen maps are noteworthy not only for their accuracy, remarkable for the time, but also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional Chinese dress, activities, and animals. ... In addition, it is one of the first true Sino-European publications, based on Chinese land surveys but presenting geographic data in a highly visual European cartographic format" (Reed & Demattè). The first map is a general map of China (including Japan and parts of Korea), followed by 15 maps of the provinces of China and a general map of Japan.

The maps are based on Chinese cartographic sources collected by the Jesuit missionary Martinus Martini's (1614–1661). Martini also added a lengthy preface on the compilation process, geographical descriptions of the provinces of China and Japan, a list of towns with their geographical co-ordinates and a history of the Manchurian war. Golius, as a result of his fruitful contact with Martini, wrote his *Byvoeghsel van 't Koninckryck Catay*, on the Chinese reign, which is published here for the first time as a supplement to the atlas. Lacking the letterpress title-label on the engraved title-page, tears in the outer margin of two pages and small corner off one page torn off; a very good copy. Binding also in very good condition, with only the spine slightly soiled and the tooling on spine slightly faded at a few points.



210, [20], xviii, [40], [4] pp. V.d. Krogt, Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici II*, 2:521A; Reed & Demattè 25. [More on our website](#)

Only known copy of a Calcutta lithograph of English boats fighting pirates near Singapore drawn by the English ship's surgeon, probably an eye-witness

8. BLAND, William. Boats of H.M.'s S. Wolf, commanded by Lieutt. J.A. Macdonald attacking Malay pirates, at Point Romania, 24th March 1836.

Calcutta, Asiatic Lithographic Press (Thomas Black), 1837. Large oblong 2° (33.5 × 47 cm). Lithographed maritime view on wove paper (dimensions to the thin-line border 27.5 × 45.5 cm), showing HMS *Wolf's* pinnace and cutter, and British East India Company's ship *Zephyr's* gunboat fighting 18 Malayan perahus, while the rescued Asian ship *Mas Judal Babar* and the *Wolf* and *Zephyr* look on from the horizon. € 7950 / £ 7000

An early and very large Calcutta lithograph, apparently unrecorded, showing an important 1836 confrontation between English boats and Malayan pirates near Point Romania (Tanjung Penyusup), about 50 km



east of Singapore. We have found no other depiction of this event, though it was widely reported by the local and foreign press and signalled a turning point in the English suppression of Malayan pirates. The artist, who signed the lithograph only with his initials "W.B.", can be identified as Dr. William Bland (active 1831–1843), surgeon on HMS *Wolf* and so likely an eye-witness to the battle and certainly in close touch with those who fought the pirates. He rendered the boats in the foreground in meticulous detail, giving a good picture of their canons, oars and rigging, all printed on good-quality paper.

Malayan and Sulu pirates operating around the islands of the straits and the Sulu Sea had been plaguing local, Spanish and Chinese merchant ships, with or without the acquiescence of local rulers, long before the British established their trading post at Singapore in 1819, but the strife intensified in the 1820s and 1830s. On the morning of 22 March 1836, the *Zephyr* and *Wolf* were cruising for pirates off the east coast of Johor (the southern part of the Malay peninsula), when three perahus attacked a native merchant barque. The *Wolf's* pinnace and cutter, set off with the *Zephyr's* gunboat to rescue the barque, which they did, but the perahus outran them and escaped around Point Romania. The three boats remained overnight rather than returning to their ships, and early the next morning a much larger fleet of pirates emerged. The three boats facing the pirates were only about 20 and 30 feet long, carrying 50 men in total against 500 pirates. They were able to inflict considerable damage on the pirates' advance guard and fought the rest for several hours. Most of the pirates fled, though many were killed and a few captured, and the brutal suppression did little to deter further attacks, which resumed within days.

With minor tears along the central fold and edges repaired and the upper right corner restored (not affecting the image), but still in very good condition.

[More on our website](#)

Splendid description of orchids from Dutch East Indies and Japan, with 70 plates

9. BLUME, Carl Ludwig. Collection des orchidées les plus remarquables de l'Archipel Indien et du Japon.

Amsterdam, C.G. Sulpke, 1858[–1859]. Large 2° (44.5 × 29 cm). With hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece and 70 lithographed plates, 56 hand-coloured. Contemporary brown half sheepskin. € 17 500 / £ 15 000

Elaborately illustrated work on the orchids of the Dutch East Indies and Japan, with a double-page plate showing the exuberant *Iridorchis gigantea*. The plates were produced by such eminent artist as Severeijns and Lauters after drawings by Bik, Blume, Latour, Van Raalten and Wendel. The work, also published in Latin as *Flora Javae et insularum adjacentium nova series*, was the fruit of Blume's meticulous research conducted in the Dutch East Indies where he was director of the Botanical Garden of Bogor, Java. "This amateur draughtsman and author has been of great significance for his publications ..." (Haks & Maris). Issued in 12 separate parts, 1858–1859. Spine slightly chafed. Otherwise a fine coloured copy of an impressive and beautifully illustrated botanical work.

[8], vi, 190 pp. *Bastin & Brommer* 212; *Cordier, Japonica*, col. 538; *NCC* (3 copies); *Nissen*, BBI 175; *Pritzel* 847; *Stafleu & Cowan* 569; cf. *GFB*, p. 50 (Latin edition); *Haks & Maris*, p. 37. [More on our website](#)



Important travelogue on Persia, with 15 plates and 2 maps

10. BODE, Clement Augustus de. Travels in Luristan and Arabistan.

Including: **BODE, Clement Augustus de.** Observations on the march of Timur ... and on the probable course pursued by Alexander the Great, on his expedition from Susa to Persepolis.

London, J. Madden and Co., 1845. 2 volumes. 8°. With a wood-engraved illustration on the title-page to each volume, 15 plates, 2 folding engraved maps and 3 wood-engraved illustrations in text. The 15 plates (4 tinted lithographs and 11 wood engravings) consists of 2 frontispieces, a folding plate, a double-page plate and 11 single-page plates. Modern half calf, marbled (Period Binders, Bath, England). € 8500 / £ 7500

First edition of an important travelogue on Persia, giving detailed accounts of its history, antiquities and archaeological sites. It was written by Clement August de Bode, member of the Russian legislation at Tehran. "The author travelled in 1841 from Tehran to Esfahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Kazeroun, Shushtar, Dezful, Susa, Khorramabad, Boroujerd and back to Tehran. It [this work] is mostly a travel book, however, the author gives a good picture of tribal life and especially the political situation in Fars; principally the hostility between the Qashqai tribe which controlled the countryside and the Qavam ol Molk family which controlled Shiraz. There are also descriptions

of historical sites and monuments along the way” (Ghani). “It is with the view of rescuing from a second oblivion this once classical ground that the author has endeavoured to draw aside a corner of the veil which still covers this mysterious region” (preface).

With views showing the interior of an Arab tent near the tomb of Cyrus, a mosque at Natens, the ruins of a bridge over the Táb near Arreján, the pavilion of Finn near Kashan, bas-reliefs, a Sasaian toll-gate in the Bakhtiyari mountains, Iliyats milking their sheep and churning butter, the tomb of the prophet Daniel at Súsá, Cufic inscriptions at Khorremabád and much more. The maps illustrate de Bode’s routes from Kazeroun to Shushtar and from Shushtar to Búrújird.

In a supplement, he published his observations on the routes of Timur and Alexander the Great, who crossed southwestern Persia during their conquering marches.

xx, 404; xi, 398, [1], [1 blank] pp. Ghani, *Iran and the West I*, p. 93; Houtsma, E.J. *Brill’s first encyclopedia of Islam, 1913–1936, volume V*, p. 52; not in Diba; on the author: Howgego, 1800–1850, G2. [More on our website](#)



*Eyewitness account of a 1570 diplomatic mission to the Ottoman court,
with 28 fine original colour drawings and samples of Turkish decorated paper*

II. BRAECKLE, Jacques de. *Memoires du voiage de Constantinople de Jacques de Bracle seigneur de Bassecourt.* [Various places, [1570 or very soon after]. 4° (main text & decorated paper) & 8° (transcription & drawings) (21.5 × 14.5 cm). Manuscript in French, written in brown ink on paper in a Flemish bastarda gothic hand, with about 26 lines per page. With 8 contemporary half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper (folded to make 16 leaves in 2 quires), a series of 28 drawings in brown ink and coloured gouaches, highlighted in gold (mostly costume figures, some showing the Sultan and other leading figures, others showing anonymous types from various ethnic and religious groups), plus a ca. 1800, transcript of the complete text and biography of the author (with his arms in colour). Modern sheepskin parchment. € 250 000 / £ 221 500

A unique, fascinating and unpublished manuscript containing the account of a diplomatic mission to Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire in the year 1570. De Braeckle (1540–1571), a Flemish physician, assisted Charles Rijm (Karl Rym), Baron de Bellem (ca. 1533–1584), Maximilian II’s ambassador to Constantinople, probably as his secretary. He wrote an account of his journey, which contains fascinating details about the places he visited, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, incidents, etc. Leaving Prague on 13 March 1570, the delegation passed through Vienna, Hungary and Czechoslovakia before entering Ottoman territory, where they visited the mosques and caravanserais (inns) of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (ca. 1505–1579), Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim II (1524–1574) who ruled the Turks at the time of Rijm and Braeckle’s journey. From 31 May to 12 August 1570 they stayed in Constantinople, where De Braeckle describes several monuments and works of art. He returned via Bulgaria, Serbia (the party was held in Belgrade for nearly a month) and Hungary, arriving on 23 October 1570. He died shortly afterwards, in 1571.

The set of 28 beautiful original drawings in pen, coloured gouaches and gold begins with a view of the caravanserai for the ambassadors to Constantinople, then shows mostly costume figures. Although similar illustrations were sometimes made for sale to travellers in Constantinople or passed on to western merchants, the inclusion of the delegation’s caravanserai suggests this set was produced to illustrate Charles Rijm’s diplomatic mission, described in the accompanying text.

Each of the 8 half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper has four vertical rectangles in reddish brown in the centre (perhaps intended for two columns of written text on each page) and yellow-green plant silhouettes around the margins. Haemmerle shows a similar example in a book of Turkish costume drawings from ca. 1580, also with the silhouette paper folded to make two leaves.

Only three manuscript copies of the present travelogue are recorded, probably intended for members of De Braeckle’s family. In very good condition.

[2 blank], [34]; [5 blank], [62 incl. a few blank], [1 blank] pp. plus 8 double leaves of decorated paper and [36], [4 blank]; [2], [2 blank] pp. of 18th-century additions. S. Yerasimos, *Les voyageurs dans l’Empire Ottoman (XIVe–XVIIe siècles)*, (1991), pp. 286–187. [More on our website](#)



*The Ship of Fools in the most famous edition of the best English translation,
together with the Latin translation and the woodcut illustrations cut for the 1509 edition*

12. **BRANT, Sebastian.** Stultifera navis. | The ship of fools.

Including:

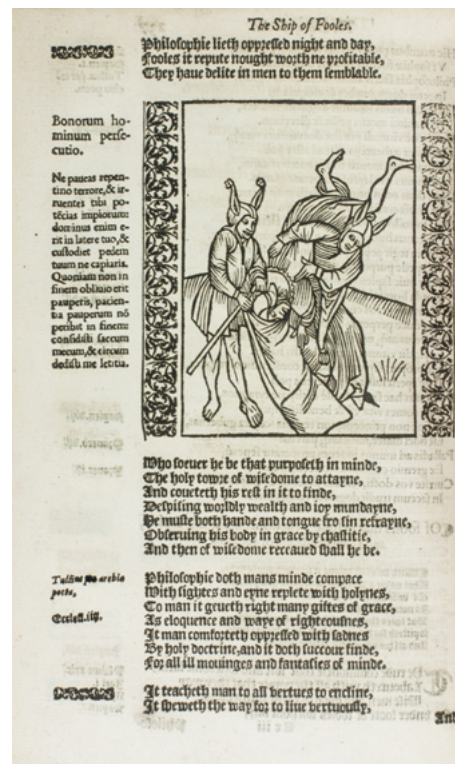
— **MANCINI, Domenico.** The mirrour of good maners.

— **PIUS II, Pope (Eneas SILVIO).** Certayne egloges ... whereof the first three conteyne the miseryes of courtiers and courtes of all princes in general, ...

(Colophon: London, John Cawood), 1570. Small 2^o (27 × 19.5 cm). With a large woodcut on the title-page showing four ships filled with fools (15.5 × 10 cm), and 116 woodcuts in the text (mostly ca. 11 × 8 cm) including 11(?) repeats. Gold-tooled brown calf (ca. 1855?), each board with a large built-up centrepiece and a built-up frame, gold-tooled turn-ins. Rebacked preserving the original backstrip. € 45 000 / £ 40 000

The famous second (1570) Latin and English edition of Sebastian Brant's great *Ship of fools*, containing Jakob Locher's Latin verse translation, Alexander Barclay's English verse translation and Barclay's printed annotations in the fore-edge margins. Brant first published his *Ship of fools* in German as *Narrenschiff* in 1494. The present edition is illustrated with the woodcuts made for Pynson's very rare 1509 edition, and they are better printed here than in 1509 (Pforzheimer notes that all but "two or three" are "very well preserved"). The woodcuts are based on those of the first (German) edition of 1494 where some are ascribed to the Master of Haintz-Narr and others formerly to Albrecht Dürer (but now to the Master of the Johann Bergman printing office). Sebastian Brandt (1457–1521) is famous largely for this verse satire, where more than a hundred fools set sail without a pilot in search of a fool's paradise. Each episode harshly satirizes one particular vice or folly, sparing neither clergy nor scholars, and each fool meets his death in an appropriate manner. Brant satirizes men and women in all walks of life and engaged in various activities, so the woodcuts add not only immediacy, beauty and humour, but also a view of historical clothing, implements and customs. Although intended as a dire warning of the perils of foolish behaviour, immorality and short-sighted actions, the book proved enormously popular largely because of its black humour, and it saw many translations, adaptations and spin-offs. It probably also influenced Shakespeare and many other literary works.

With bookplates of the London investment banker and Mexican mining entrepreneur Joseph Tasker (1797–1861) of Middleton Hall; the bibliophile Charles William Dyson Perrins (1864–1958); and the bibliophile and bookseller William Foyle (1885–1963). With an occasional running head, folio number or marginal note slightly shaved, one leaf with browned patches, the title-page slightly dirty and a few marginal chips or tears repaired, but still in good condition. The binding has been rebacked, probably with new headbands, but the binding is also good. The very influential second edition of the best English translation of a universal classic.



[12], 259, [3]; [42]; [24] ll. *ESTC* S107135; *Pforzheimer* 41; for the woodcuts: *Hodnett* 1824–1881, 1883–1899, 1901–1931. [More on our website](#)

*1498 edition of a ca. 1338 forged letter,
supposedly written in 1000 by a rabbi promoting Christianity*

13. **[BUENHOMBRE, Alfonso]. SAMUEL OF FEZ, Rabbi (false attribution).** Epistola Rabbi Samuelis Israelite missa ad Rabbi Ysaac magistrum[m] synagoge in Subiulmeta. civitate regis Morochorum. ...

(Colophon: [Nürnberg], Caspar Hochfelder of Nürnberg, 19 March 1498). 4^o in 6s (22 × 15.5 cm). With the main text set in 2 columns of 35 lines each and the preliminaries in 1 column, with more than thirty spaces (most with printed guide letters) left for 3- to 5-line manuscript initials (not filled in). Set in an 88 mm/20 line Schwabacher gothic type, with the title-page in a 112 mm/20 line rotunda gothic. Parchment (20th century with ca. 1700/50 endpapers?). € 9500 / £ 8400

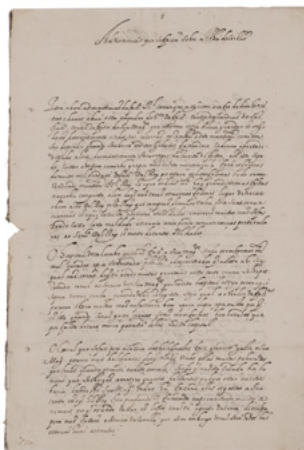
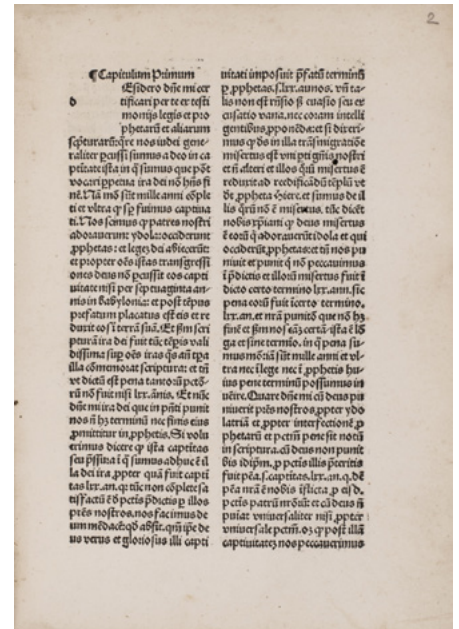
A 1498 Nürnberg edition, in the original Latin, of a letter claiming to be a translation made ca. 1338 of a letter written in Arabic in the year 1000 from Rabbi Samuel in Fez (in northern Morocco), to Rabbi Isaac in Sijilmasa (in southern Morocco), claiming that the Jews hope in vain for the coming of the Messiah and that God is punishing them for breaking their Covenant. He argues for Jesus's

ascension, presents numerous errors and sins of the Jews and says that they continue to commit them, so that God has now abandoned them and that Christians have replaced them as God's chosen people. He cites numerous passages from the Old Testament to support his arguments. All this explains why he plans to convert to Christianity. In fact, the real Samuel of Fez converted and had himself baptized at Toledo in 1085 or 1087, but dating the letter to the year 1000 associates it with the millennial notion that the Messiah should have come in that year and is therefore not coming. The letter is believed to have been written as Christian propaganda by the purported translator ca. 1338, with parts adapted from a tract written by a Jewish convert to Islam.

It claims to be a translation by Alfonso Buenhombre (d. ca. 1353), also known as Alphonsis Bonihominis, a Spanish (Galician?) Dominican monk who became Bishop of Marrakesh, but it is generally believed that he wrote the letter himself in Latin as a piece of Christian propaganda. It closes with a short letter in Latin concerning Jesus (about 300 words), probably also fake, from Pontius Pilate to the Roman Emperor Tiberius, who reigned from 14 to 37 AD.

With 2 small worm holes running through the whole book and a few more toward the end, reaching 7 in the last leaf, and some restored in the upper gutter margin of the first leaf, but otherwise in very good condition and with unusually large margins. A fascinating piece of Christian propaganda for the conversion of Jews, throwing light on Jewish-Christian relations in the 14th century.

[43], [1 blank] pp. *BMC II*, 478; *Bod-Inc S052*; *Freiburg 3145*; *ISTC 00113000*; *Steinschneider*, col. 2447; for the letter and its author: B. Blumenkranz, "Alfonsus Bonihominis", in: *Encyclopaedia Judaica* I, p. 643; C. Sossens, "The epistle of Rabbi Samuel de Fez, ...", in: *Jews and Christians in Medieval Europe* (2016). [More on our website](#)



Manuscript report on Ceylon

14. [CEYLON]. [recto:] Advirtencias que sefaze sobre a ilha de Ceillaõ [verso:] Sobre Jafanaptaõ e ilha de Manar.

[Lisbon?, ca 1695?]. 2°. Manuscript document in Portuguese. Disbound. € 1500 / £ 1350

The first page contains a report about Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and the second page a separate report about Jaffna and the island of Manar at its northern tip, warning of the dangers should the Portuguese lose control of them. The second leaf contains only a brief note clearly referring to the two reports and appears to have been a cover leaf for the report.

A tiny hole at the foot and in the inner margin, otherwise in very good condition.

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

Secret reports from the South China Command to the British War Office, written as Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek rose to power and veered toward civil war

15. [CHINA—SECRET BRITISH MILITARY REPORT]. Reports on Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces. Hong Kong, British War Office, 1926–1928. 2° (22.5 × 35 cm). Five secret military reconnaissance reports totalling 138 numbered leaves in typescript (some in carbon copies or duplicated) with insertions and manuscript additions, with 47 original photographs (3.5 × 6 to 8 × 13 cm) mounted on the leaves (3 of the 47 are longer panoramas, each built up from 2 to 3 photos) and a folding blueprint plan (26 × 48.5 cm). Contemporary brown half cloth. € 36 000 / £ 32 000

Five secret British military reconnaissance reports made by the South China Command in Hong Kong for the Under Secretary of State at the War Office in London, giving a very detailed account of sites of military importance in Guangdong and Fujian provinces on the southeast coast of mainland China at a critical moment in Chinese history. It includes a description of the famous Whampoa (Huangpu) Military Academy, established by Sun Yat-sen in 1924 with help from the Soviet Union and commanded by the young Chiang Kai-shek in his first major post, the Guangzhou radio transmitting station, the aerodrome near the academy, arsenals, railways, fortifications, other prospective military targets, the topography of the region and possible landing sites for an invasion. The folding plan shows "The Asiatic Petroleum Co's wharf Amoy", with extensive soundings, reproducing a drawing dated 14 September 1919. The British were secretly preparing for military intervention in China during a period of tension between China and the western powers. Although the text gives some background information and a few

anecdotes about events in China (some Chinese feared the compiler might be a Russian spy), it mostly leaves political opinions to the politicians and concentrates on the factual information the military would need if England decided to invade China.

The Hong Kong cover letters indicate that these reports were distributed in only three to five copies, all but one going to Asian offices, and we have located no surviving copies besides the present ones. Some worm holes, especially in the first few and last few leaves (slightly affecting 2 photographs), and with occasional minor chips and tears, the folding plan has separated at the folds, a folding photographic panorama assembled from 3 photographs has one part torn through and another photo has a faded patch, but most text leaves and photographs are in good condition. A



detailed secret report of British military reconnaissance in southern China as the civil war between Communists and Nationalist broke out.

[11], 11; [11], 12–35; [1], 36–60; [1], 61–101; [1], 103–138 ll. For the British military's view of the circumstances: J. Parkinson, *The Royal Navy, China Station (2018)*, pp. 359–372. [More on our website](#)

Clusius's important descriptions of exotic plants and animals

16. CLUSIUS, Carolus (Charles de l'ÉCLUSE). *Exoticorum libri decem: quibus animalium, plantarum, aromatum.*

[Leiden], Franciscus Raphelengius II (Plantin printing office), 1605. 3 parts containing 6 works in 1 edition. With a letterpress general title-page in an engraved architectural scrollwork border and more than 200 botanical and zoological woodcut illustrations in the text (including 1 full-page).

With: (2) **CLUSIUS, Carolus.** *Curae posteriores.*

[Leiden], Franciscus Raphelengius II (Plantin printing office), 1611. 2 parts in 1 edition. With a letterpress general title-page in an engraved architectural scrollwork border and 34 mostly botanical woodcut illustrations in the text. 2 editions in 1 volume. 2^o. Portuguese black morocco (ca. 1850?), richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled boards, board edges and turn-ins (signed at the foot of the turn-in “M. Gomes”), gilt edges. € 15 000 / £ 13 250

Ad 1: First edition of the sequel to Clusius's *Rariorum plantarum historia* (1601), the first part of his collected works, containing further works not included in the former and mostly devoted to exotic plants and animals. The first six “libri” of the *Exoticorum* (libri I–VI) form a new unpublished botanical work written by Clusius: “an important work in exotic flora [that] includes everything [he] published on the subject” (DSB). In the first three books he describes exotic trees, fruits and seeds, the fourth covers various botanical topics, the fifth various animals (including the first scientific description of the dodo, giving it its first Latin name) and the sixth sea plants and fish. These six libri contain specimens from the New World, Southeast Asia, Africa, etc. Balis describes Clusius as the “founder of exotic zoology”. These libri followed by several shorter works written, translated, edited or annotated by Clusius, including works by Da Orta, Acosta, Monardes and Belon.

Clusius's work “remains of high value even to-day, on account of his genius for detecting the essential specific features of plants ... again and again, in attempting to ascertain the correct application of names given by Linnaeus, the inquirer is led back to [Clusius's] work, which can be described as the starting point of our modern knowledge for many genera. ... Moreover, his enthusiastic cultivation of foreign plants, particularly those from Turkey and the Levant, prepared the way for the splendid gardens of seventeenth century France, Germany, Austria, Flanders and Holland” (Blunt).

Ad 2: First edition of Clusius's posthumous papers, together with the funeral oration by Everard Vorst (Vorstius), and laudatory verses and other contributions by various authors. It starts off with addenda and corrigenda to his *Rariorum plantarum historia* and *Exoticorum*, and to his translations of Monardes and Belon. It further includes an excerpt from a journal of Steven van der Hagen (the first admiral of the Dutch East India Company), found among Clusius's papers. A very good copy.

[16], 378, [9], [1 blank], 52, [12], 242, [1], [1 blank]; [6], 71, [1 blank]; 24 pp. Ad 1: Balis, *Van diverse pluimage*, pp. 28–29; Hunt 182; Johnston 151; Nissen BBI 369; J.C. Parish, *The dodo and the solitaire: a natural history* (2013), p. 107; ad 2: Johnston 156; Nissen, BBI 368 (folio ed. erroneously described as 4^o); cf. Hunt 191 (4^o ed.); for Clusius: Blunt, *Botanical illustration*, p. 64; DSB VIII, pp. 120–121. [More on our website](#)



*Only Portuguese edition of Crasset's history of the Jesuits in Japan,
the only edition with a map of Japan*

17. CRASSET, Jean and Maria Antonia de Saõ Boaventura MENEZES (translator). *Historia da Igreja do Japaõ*, . . .

Lisbon, Manoel da Sylva (vols. 1–2), Manoel Soares (vol. 3), 1749–1751. 3 volumes. 4°. With 5 folding engraved plates, 1 folding engraved map of Japan (28×42 cm) and 1 engraved illustration in the text. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spines. € 12 000 / £ 10 500

First and only Portuguese edition of Jean Crasset's *Histoire de l'église du Japon* (1679), the only edition in any language to include a map of Japan. Jean Crasset, a French Jesuit, based his work on François Solier's *Histoire ecclesiastique des isles et royaumes du Japon* (1627) and continued the account from 1624 to 1658. It gives an elaborate history of the Jesuit mission in Japan, beginning with Francis Xaver. The plates, by Miguel (Michel) le Bouteux, show Japanese costumes, the emperor's palace and an execution of Jesuit missionaries.

Bouteux copied the map from a 1646 map of Japan titled "Japponiae nova" in Antonio Francisco Cardim's *Fasciculus e Japponicis floribus*, an illustrated history of Jesuit martyrdom in Japan. Manoel da Sylva published a Portuguese translation of Cardim's history in 1650, which most likely served as Bouteux's direct model. It includes a key locating 36 Jesuit colleges, residences, seminaries and churches.

With bookplate and owner's entry. In very good condition, with only a tiny marginal worm hole in a couple leaves and a few leaves slightly browned. The bindings contain several small wormholes and the spines and corners are slightly damaged, but they are otherwise in good condition.

Alt Japan Katalog 381; Cordier, Japonica, col. 401; for the map: Hubbard, Japoniae insulae 96. ➤ More on our website



*An Italian farmer
turned into a Turkish satirist
for a Croatian audience*

18. CROCE, Giulio Cesare and Nikola PALIKUCA (translator). *Himbenost pritankogh Veleznanstva Nasradinova*.

Ancona, Pietro Paolo Ferri, 1771. 12°. With a woodcut of the main character on the title-page. Contemporary plain wrappers. € 5800 / £ 5200

Very rare first edition of a Croatian translation of the popular comic novel *Le sottilissime astuzie di Bertoldo* by Giulio Cesare Croce, first published in 1606. Based on oral traditions, this highly popular novel told the story of the farmer Bertoldo, who is sometimes cunning and at other times stupid. In this Croatian version the translator "localized" the name of the main character to Nasreddin, thereby establishing a link with the famous 13th-century Turkish satirist Nasreddin Hodja, whose stories were well known in the Balkan region.

The translator, Nikola Palikuca from Prokljan (near Šibenik) was probably the pseudonym of a friar or nun. A second edition of the book was published in 1799 in Venice.

With owner's inscriptions on the final blank and interior of the wrapper and some pencil marks on the back of the title-page. Browned and with water stains throughout, nevertheless a structurally good copy of a very rare book.

71 pp. Deželjin, "Bertoldi di Giulio Cesare Croce e il riflesso di quest'opera nell'altra sponda dell'Adriatico" in: Capasso, *L'Italia altrove, atti del III convegno internazionale di studi dell'AIBA*, pp. 135–144; not in *WorldCat*; *ICCU*. ➤ More on our website



*”The first European book devoted exclusively to China”
and “an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz”*

19. CRUZ, Gaspar da. Tractado em que se co[n]tam muito por este[n]so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno d[']Ormuz.

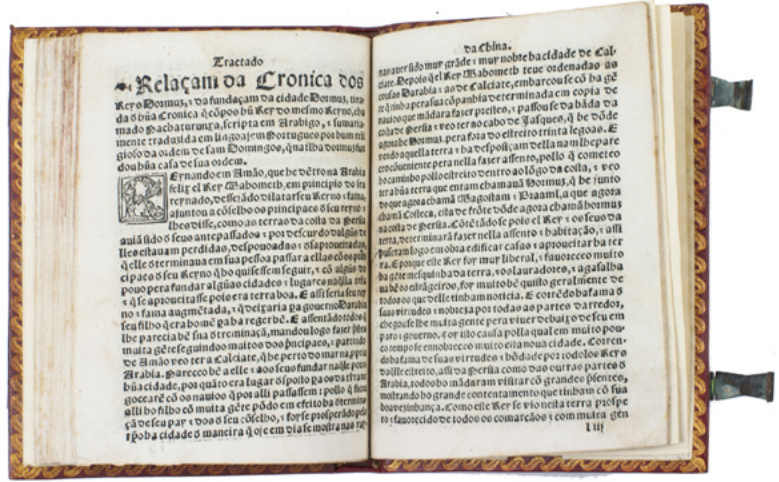
Evora, André de Burgos, 1569 (colophon: 1570). Small 4° in 8s (18.0 × 14 cm). Title-page with woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms and a 4-piece woodcut border, and further with some woodcut initials. Modern richly gold-tooled red morocco, boards gold-tooled in a panel design, with earlier brass clasps and catchplates. € 265 000 / £ 235 000

Very rare first edition of “the first European book devoted exclusively to China” (Lach). A highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, serving as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers — most of whom never set foot in the East — for many decades following its publication. Including an account of a chronicle of the kings of Hormuz, based on a Persian or Arabic manuscript now lost, and thus “an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz” (Loureiro), and a chapter on the Chinese Islamic communities in China.

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, along with ten fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz visited Goa, Chaul, Kochi, and Portuguese Ceylon. In 1554 Cruz was in Malacca and then left for Cambodia in a (failed) attempt to found a mission there. In 1556 he was in Canton bay on the island of Lampacao and later went to Canton itself to preach. Cruz left China in 1560, sailed to Hormuz and stayed there for three years. In 1565 he sailed back to Goa and returned home to Lisbon in the next year. His *Tractado* provides a highly unusual and remarkable eyewitness account of Ming China, including many details never before published in the West. Comparing the work to the more renowned account of Marco Polo’s travels to Asia, Boxer remarks: “there can be no doubt that the Portuguese friar [Cruz] gives us a better and clearer account of China as he saw it than did the more famous Italian traveler” (Boxer)

With a couple manuscript annotations and underscoring (one shaved). Some restorations (to title-page, leaves a2, d3, e4, e5 and f8, quires a, b and k, and a few tiny corners), faint water stains in the head margins and washed. Still a good copy.

[88] Il. *Cordier, Sinica, col. 2063; Lach, Asia and the making of Europe I, p. 330 & 748; Porbase (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); R. Loureiro, “in: Christian-Muslim relations: a bibliographical history VI, pp. 369–375; USTC 346100 (5 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Boxer, South China in the sixteenth century. ➤ More on our website*



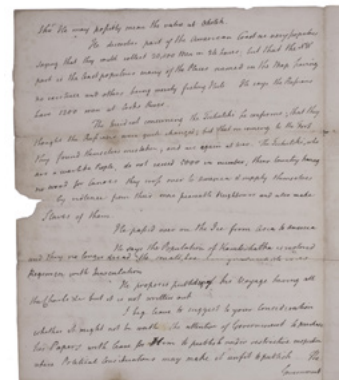
Letter concerning the Russian fur trade in the northwest Pacific

20. DALRYMPLE, Alexander. [Autograph letter, signed, to Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, discussing the northwest Pacific after his meeting with Martin Sauer at the house of Sir Joseph Banks].

London, 12 January 1801. 4° (27 × 22 cm). Autograph letter in English, in a legible hand in dark brown ink on wove paper, with 2½ pages of text, Dalrymple’s signature on the third page and a note for archival purposes on the otherwise blank fourth page. € 9500 / £ 8400

Interesting letter by the eccentric Scottish geographer and hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), Captain Cook’s leading rival, to his good acquaintance, the Scottish politician Henry Dundas (1741–1811), First Viscount Melville, Secretary of State for War. “Last night at Sir Joseph Banks’s house, I saw a gentleman, Mr. Sauer, who is arrived within these 10 or 12 days from Russia ...”

The letter concerns a meeting Dalrymple had with Martin Sauer, who sailed as an officer on the expedition that left St. Petersburg in 1785 under the command of Joseph Billings. The two got back together for a second voyage in the northern Pacific in 1790. That expedition returned on 10 March 1794 to St Petersburg where Sauer hid a journal, some notes and also possibly other secret materials from the expedition. Billings cautioned members of the Admiralty that Sauer might publish them to the world before the Empress Catherine the Great would like. As a result Billings received permission to search Sauer’s room, but the only things he found were a few draft notes. Sauer claimed he had burned the material. In fact, however, Sauer published his important account of the Billings voyages not long after his meeting with Dalrymple, in 1802.



In the letter, Dalrymple relates Sauer's valuable account of the Russian fur trade, noting that it has "undergone a great change, by the present Emperor having established an American Company". He comments that they are said to employ seven vessels of about 150 tons each, and includes military and hydrographic details of the base at Okhotsk, giving this description of the American coast: "very populous ... they could collect 20,000 men in 24 hours; but that the NW part is the least populous many of the places named in the map having no existence and others being merely fishing huts ... the Russians have 1200 men at Cook's River".

The letter makes clear that Sauer was already planning his publication and, reflecting Dalrymple's sense of the importance of the information, he urges Dundas to buy Sauer's papers. It seems that this transaction was never approved.

A couple minor spots and a few small tears in the fore-edge margins (not touching the text), but otherwise still good.

[3], [1] pp. Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana V*, pp. 601–602 (this letter); cf. R.T. Jones, *Empire of extinction: Russians and the North Pacific's strange beasts of the sea* (2014), p. 138. [More on our website](#)

With 91 hand-coloured plates of Turkish costumes

21. [DALVIMART, Octavien (illustrator)]. The costume of Turkey, illustrated by a series of engravings; with descriptions in English and French.

London, for William Miller by T. Bensley, 1802 [=after 1817]. With hand-coloured stipple-engraved illustration on title-page and 60 hand-coloured stipple-engraved costume plates (the first as frontispiece).

With: (2) **[WAGEMAN, Thomas Charles (illustrator)].** The military costume of Turkey. Illustrated by a series of engravings, from drawings made on the spot.

London, for Thomas McLean by B.R. Howelett, 1818. With hand-coloured engraving of the dedicatee "His excellency Antonaki Ramadani, minister of the Ottoman Porte to his Britannic Majesty", and 30 hand-coloured aquatint costume plates (the first as illustration on the engraved title-page). 2 works in 1 volume. 2° (37,5 × 28 cm). Contemporary half morocco, with gold-tooled spine and gilt edges. € 6000 / £ 5300



Two works with beautiful hand-coloured plates of Turkish costumes illustrated by Octavien Dalvimart and Thomas Charles Wageman. The first work is a later reprint of the edition from 1802, on paper watermarked 1811 or 1817 and probably published by Thomas McLean to accompany *The military costume of Turkey*, here bound together. Dalvimart travelled in Turkey around 1798 where he made drawings on the spot and the text of the first part was probably written by William Alexander. Including plates of the officers of the Grand Signor, the women of the island of Andros, a military chief of Upper Egypt and the mameluke of Constantinople. With the bookplate of L.F. Butler. The plates with offsetting on the following page and the spine slightly rubbed near the edges. Otherwise very good copies with beautiful hand-coloured plates of Turkish costumes.

Abbey, Travel 370 & 373; Atabey 313 (vol. 1 only); Colas 782 & 2059; Lipperheide Lb 37 & Qp 3. [More on our website](#)

Fossils from the Triassic and Cretaceous period in Sussex



22. DIXON, Frederick. The geology and fossils of the tertiary and cretaceous formations of Sussex.

London, Richard and John Edward Taylor, 1850. Large 4° (32 × 24,5 cm). With a hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece and 44 lithographed and engraved plates (including 2 coloured by hand and 2 double-page). Contemporary green cloth, new endpapers. € 700 / £ 625

First edition of a richly illustrated geological and palaeontological description of Sussex, England, during the Triassic and Cretaceous period, by Frederick Dixon. The work was published posthumously and edited by the British biologist and palaeontologist Richard Owen (1804–1892). The text is divided into three parts, the last part being a catalogue of numerous animal and vegetable fossils excavated in different areas. The first part describes the formations in Selsey, Bracklesham Bay, Bognor, Worthing and the Sussex coast. The second part compares the chalk formations in Sussex to those in Europe. Each plate depicts between 4 and 30 fossils.

Some foxing. Spine restored. Overall in very good condition.

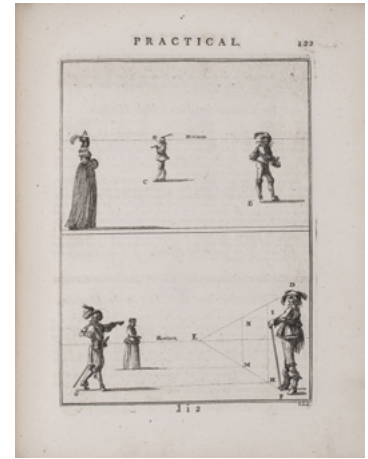
xvi, 1–xvi, 422, [2] pp. *BMC NH*, p. 466; not in *Zittel*. [More on our website](#)

*Best English translation of a 1642 French handbook of perspective,
used by artisans in many fields with 152 engraved illustrations*

23. [DUBREUIL, Jean]. The practice of perspective: or, an easy method of representing natural objects according to the rules of art. ... The third edition.

London, Thomas and John Bowles, 1749. 4°. With 2 folding engraved plates and 150 numbered full-page engravings on integral leaves.. Half calf (ca. 1985), gold-tooled spine. € 3950 / £ 3500

“Third” [*recté* fourth] edition of the second English translation (by the encyclopaedist Ephraim Chambers) of one of the most influential handbooks of perspective ever published: *Le perspective pratique* (Paris, 1642) by the Jesuit mathematician Jean Dubreuil (1602–1670). “Probably the most influential [work on perspective] ever published expressly for the use of a lay audience” (Millard), it is clearly and thoroughly illustrated with 150 full-page engravings printed from the original plates of the 1672 English edition, which were copied in mirror image from the original 1642 edition, plus 2 folding plates illustrating Hodgson’s essay. It was especially important in England, where Robert Pricke published a translation already in 1672 and Chambers published the present improved translation in 1726. The title-page describes it as “highly necessary for painters, engravers, architects, embroiderers, statuaries, jewellers, tapestry-workers, and others concerned in designing.” The 1739 edition introduced the present 16-page essay on the theory of perspective by James Hodgson, a fellow of the Royal Society and one of England’s leading mathematicians, as well as the two folding plates that accompany it. With 19th-century owners’ inscriptions at the head of the title-page: “J.G. Poole Southampton 1841” (struck through) and “... Bartlett Worthing” (initial unclear). Very slightly browned, with a transparent stain in the upper right corner of the title-page, an occasional very small marginal stain, and a black spot in the text of 1 page, but still in good condition. The sewing of the first quire is somewhat loose, but the binding is otherwise very good.



xiii, [5], 16, [1] pp., 18, [1], 19–41, [1], 42–121, [1], 122–128, [1], 129–150 double-page spreads, [1 blank] p. BAL 925; ESTC T117737; Fowler, p. 92 note; cf. Berlin Kat. 4714 (1642 French ed.); Millard French 63–64 (1651 & 1679 French eds.). [More on our website](#)

*Europe fortified: the fortifications of Marolois, Stevin and Vauban,
beautifully mapped, together with an atlas of the coasts of France, also with fortifications*

24. FER, Nicolas de. Les forces de l’ Europe, ou description des principales villes; avec leurs fortifications. . . .

Paris, “chez l’auteur” [=Nicolas de Fer, a false imprint], 1695–1696 [printed in Amsterdam, for Pieter Mortier, 1695–ca. 1702]. 10 parts in 1 volume. With 234 beautifully engraved plates (a few folding) with 366 maps and views of fortified cities.

With: (2) **FER, Nicolas de.** Costes de France, sur l’ ocean & sur la Mer Mediterranée &c. avec leurs fortifications. . . .

Paris, “Nicolas de Fer” [a false imprint], 1695. [printed in Amsterdam, for Pieter Mortier]. With engraved title-page and 40 engraved plates (including 2 folding). 2 works in 12 parts or volumes, bound as 1 volume. Oblong 1° (30×37 cm). Contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 17 500 / £ 15 000



Splendid atlas of fortifications of the cities of Europe (plus Malta and some other Mediterranean sites), combined with a maritime atlas of the French coasts, published by Pieter Mortier (1661–1711). Both are based on the similar publications of Nicolas de Fer (1646–1720) and falsely indicate that they were published by him.

Ad 1: The atlas of fortified cities of Europe. Many of the plans show the work of the greatest 17th-century masters of the art and science of fortification, including Samuel Marolois, Simon Stevin and Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban. The last two parts contain primarily smaller maps, printed 4 to the page.

Ad 2: The maritime atlas of the coasts of France. It also shows the fortifications along the coasts, so it complements the fortifications atlas and was clearly designed to match it in format and style.

With the caption of one plate cut off and 2 plates and 1 letterpress title-page somewhat browned. Further in good condition. A couple plates are bound in the wrong volume. A splendid fortifications atlas.

Ad 1: Muller, *Historieplaten 3034a*; cf. Pastoureau, *Atlas français, IX A & H* (pp. 203–209, 213); ad 2: Muller, *Historieplaten 3034a*; Pastoureau, *Les atlas français XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles, Fer VIII B?* (p. 203, cf. pp. 201–203). [More on our website](#)

Collected miscellaneous writings on Cook, New Holland, Tahiti, the breadfruit tree, etc.

25. FORSTER, Georg. Kleine Schriften. Ein Beytrag zur Völker- und Länderkunde, Naturgeschichte und Philosophie des Lebens.

Leipzig, Paul Gotthelf Kummer [volume 1]; Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung [volumes 2–6], 1789–1797. 6 volumes. 8°. With 2 folding engraved maps and 20 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary half calf. € 5000 / £ 4450

First edition of the collected miscellaneous writings by Georg Forster (1754–1794), partially published elsewhere, partially published here for the first time. Forster's fame was instantly established when he published an impressive account of James Cook's second voyage around the world in 1778–1780 and the first volume of the present set opens with a long essay entitled "Cook, der Entdecker" (Cook, the discoverer).

The work was begun by Forster and continued after his death in 1794 by L.F. Huber. They deal with a variety of subjects, for instance Cook, New Holland, Tahiti, the breadfruit tree (with two folding illustrations), fur trade at the northwest coast of America, a description of North America, natural history (among other things Forster's oration in Vilnius and the preface to his dissertation), pygmies, Madagascar, Mindanao, etc. On the folding map in volume 2 of North America, Forster suggested a possible route for a northwest passage. The folding map in volume 3 is drawn by D.F. Sotzman after a map of North America by Arrowsmith. Volume 6 contains Forster's political and historical works.

With the half-title to volume 1 bound after the preliminaries, some spots and a small stain to the title-page of volume 1 and the spines subtly restored, otherwise a very good set.

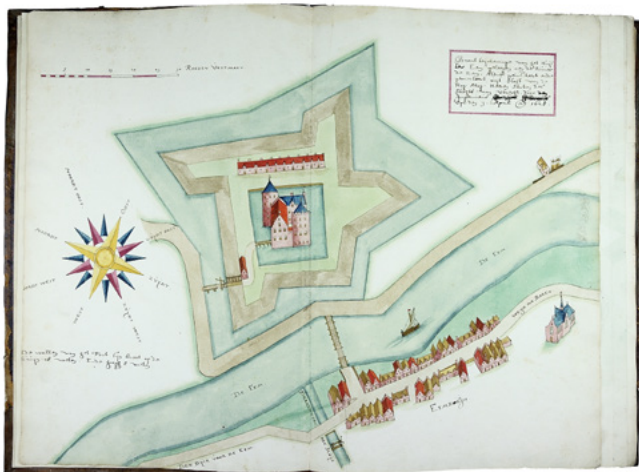
[12], 464; [8], 380; [6], "362" [=378]; [8], 407; [8], 435; [3]; [8], 418 pp. *Du Rietz 447; Forbes 165; O'Reilly-Reitman 399, 461, 513, 2466.* [More on our website](#)



Magnificent atlas with 80 mostly coloured manuscript maps and fortification plans

26. [FORTIFICATION ATLAS]. [Collection of 80 manuscript maps and plans of fortifications, fortified towns and fortified estates].

[The Netherlands, ca. 1624–1628]. Large 2° (42.5 × 29.5 cm). With 80 manuscript maps and plans, 75 double-page (2 with a flap folded in), 4 larger folding (including 3 assembled from 1 1/2 sheets), and 1 also double-page in size but assembled from 2 smaller sheets. Most include a scale and 71 are coloured, mostly in opaque gouaches. They show plans of fortifications and towns in the Netherlands (51), Germany (16), Italy (3), France (4), Poland (2), Belgium (2), Malta (1) and Brazil (1). Early 18th-century(?) sprinkled tanned sheepskin, rebacked and restored. € 165 000 / £ 145 000



Magnificent atlas containing 80 mostly coloured manuscript maps and plans showing fortifications, fortified cities, fortresses and castles, often representing the situations during sieges in the first decade of the Thirty Years' War (the later part of the Dutch Eighty Years' War). Most of the maps were drawn soon after the end of the Twelve Years' Truce (1609–1621), when the Eighty Years' War with Spain was resumed.

About 50 of the 80 maps show closely related paper stocks. The fact that so many plans show closely related watermarks suggests that most of the drawings were made together, rather than at the sites during the sieges, but they were probably based on sketches and measurements made at the sites.

Four name the draftsmen, whether of the final plan or of the preliminary one on which it was based. That of Bahia in Brazil is by Goos Coeck, master military engineer; that of Bergen op Zoom by the engineer Tretaran; the 1612 map of Mülheim by

Jordan von der Waghe; and that of the 14th-century fortified estate "Huis ter Eem" for the Bishopric of Utrecht by a certain J... .. whose name was deliberately obscured by an early owner who scribbled over it in ink.

From the Blenheim Library, assembled by Charles Spencer (1675–1722), third Earl of Sunderland. With most maps in very good condition, a few with small tears on the edges or along the folds. The binding has been re-backed and shows other restorations. A unique and important primary source for the study of the Dutch fight for independence from Spain, the cities of the period (especially in the Netherlands) and their fortifications at a time when the newly proclaimed Dutch Republic was revolutionizing military engineering.

Puttick & Simpson, London, 19 July 1882 (Earl of Sunderland/Blenheim Library auction), lot 6252. [More on our website](#)

The most important work on hawking from the Middle Ages

27. FREDERICK II, Holy Roman Emperor. Reliqua librorum Friderici II. Imperatoris, de arte venandi cum avibus, cum Manfredi Regis additionibus. Ex membranis vetustis nunc primum edita.

Including: **ALBERTUS MAGNUS.** De falconibus, asturibus & accipitribus.

Augsburg, Johannes Praetorius (Hans Schultes), 1596. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on title page (repeated on the last otherwise blank leaf) and a double-page woodcut illustration showing the emperor Frederick II seated on a throne with two attendants on their knees with hawks. 17th century mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. € 25 000 / £ 22 000



First edition of the most important work on hawking from the Middle ages, the first to appear in the West, and an important ornithological and zoological work in general, written by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (1194–1250). “By far the greatest contribution to zoology was due, mirabile dictu, to the emperor Frederick II. His treatise on falconry, *De arte venandi cum avibus*, was completed by 1248. ... It is an astounding work, taking into account the Greek and Arabic literature on the subject, but essentially based upon the author's own observations and experiments, and upon the information elicited by himself from his Muslim advisers. It set forth a number of new anatomical facts ... and discussed bird migrations and the mechanical conditions of flight. Frederick even instituted experiments to determine how vultures were attracted to their prey. ... I said that Frederick's knowledge was partly derived from Muslim writings. Indeed an Arabic treatise was translated for him by his astrologer and secretary, Theodore of Antioch, and another in Persian was also known to him” (Sarton). The work is followed by another celebrated 13th-century treatise on falconry: Albertus Magnus's *De falconibus, asturibus & accipitribus*. It was originally part of his *De animalibus*, where it comprised more than half of the text.

With the bookplate of Hans Dedi (1918–2016), German businessman and bibliophile. The title-page slightly soiled, but otherwise in very good condition.

[16], 414, [2] pp. Ceresoli, p. 243; Harting 308; Lindner 11.643.01; Sarton, *Introduction to the history of science II*, p. 516; Schwerdt I, p. 187; USTC 690572. [More on our website](#)

The spectacularly illustrated fire engine book

28. HEYDEN, Jan van der. Beschryving der nieuwlyks uitgevonden en geotrojeerde slang-brand-sputten, en haare wyze van brand-blussen, tegenwoordig binnen Amsterdam in gebruik zijnde. ... Tweede druk.

Amsterdam, heirs of Jan van der Heyden, 1735. 2° (42 × 27.5 cm). With an engraved vignette on the title-page and 19 numbered followed by 6 unnumbered engraved plates (7 of the numbered plates double-page). Vellum (ca. 1900) made from older materials. € 6500 / £ 5750

Second edition of the spectacularly illustrated, so-called “fire engine book” by the fascinating Jan van der Heyden (1637–1712), “one of the greatest pioneers of Dutch cityscape painting ... probably more famous in his own day for his extra-artistic careers as an inventor, engineer, and municipal administrator” (Sutton). It was first published in 1690 and enlarged for the present edition with 6 new plates, originally prepared for a stillborn publication on his newly invented suction pump. Much more than a mere advertisement for the newly invented fire hose and pump, it gives extensive descriptions of fires and fire-fighting in 17th-century Amsterdam and the extraordinary prints give charming glimpses into everyday life in Amsterdam.

Jan van der Heyden initially worked together with his brother Nicolaas, both heads of the Amsterdam fire department, promoting their newly invented fire hose and pump, as they were still using buckets before. Their new inventions were much admired all over Europe, and introduced into England under the reign of William and Mary and into Russia by Peter the Great, who even had the fire engine book translated into Russian.

With a presentation inscription to the firefighter Kaijser in Essen by an Amsterdam colleague, dated 1877, and an inscription noting the purchase of the book at a 1932 auction in Berlin. Some minor thumbing, restored tears in the gutter of the title-page, the fore-edge of plate 14 (only slightly affecting the plate) and small restorations to plates 3 and 12 and to the fore-edge of the final leaf, otherwise in very good condition.



[8], 50, [4] pp. Bierens de Haan 2055 note; Muller, *Historieplaten* 2301; P. Sutton, *Jan van der Heyden (1637–1712)*, pp. 73–80; cf. S.D. Kuretsky, “Jan van der Heyden and the origins of modern firefighting” in: *Flammable cities* (2012), pp. 23–43. [More on our website](#)

Beautiful watercolour of an Inuit hunting seals.

29. [INUIT]. [Watercolour of an Inuit hunting seals in a kayak].

[ca. 1839?]. Watercolour on laid paper (18.5 × 19.3 cm), in a passe-partout (44 × 43.5 cm).

€ 5000 / £ 4450

Beautiful watercolour of an Inuit seal hunter in a kayak. The drawing shows a hunter carrying a paddle and preparing to strike a seal with a harpoon connected to an inflated bladder. Once attached to the seal, the bladder tires the seal and obliges it to reappear at the surface after a relatively short amount of time. On perceiving the bladder, the hunter rows up to it to kill the seal.

Although the artist of the watercolour is unknown, the laid paper on which it is drawn is probably English, with a watermark: M & WE|1839[?]. The last two digits are not entirely clear, but look more like 39 than 20, 29 or 30. The composition is related to an aquatint by M. Dubourg after John Heavyside Clark (1770–1863), published in Edward Orm e's collection *Foreign field sports* (1813–1814) titled "Greenlanders seal catching". The watercolour and the aquatint could have been based on the same original, but is more probable that the watercolour is a somewhat more artistic drawing based on the aquatint. The artist apparently had a particular fascination for the water; applying numerous parallel strokes to suggest the waves and foam of the sea. Similar to the aquatint, the dress of the hunter does not seem particularly suited to the climate of the arctic. In the watercolour his hat has turned into some sort of turban, which together with the stripes of his coat, brings to mind the orientalist designs fashionable in the eighteenth century.

With a few small tears at the foot of the drawing; in very good condition.

[More on our website](#)



A teenage sailor's adventures in Arabia, Mumbai and elsewhere

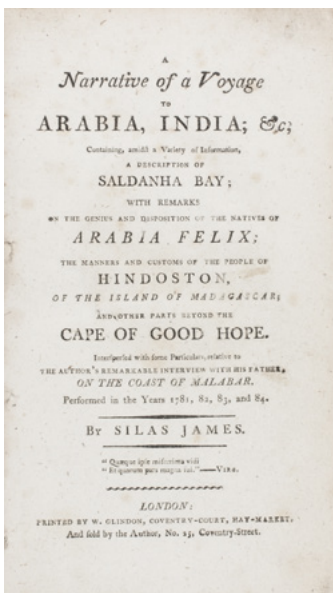
30. **JAMES, Silas.** A narrative of a voyage to Arabia, India; &c; ...; with remarks on the genius and disposition of the natives of Arabia Felix; ...

London, printed by William Glindon, sold by the author, [1797]. 8°. With a frontispiece portrait of the author engraved by William Newman. Modern dark brown calf, gold-tooled spine. € 8500 / £ 7500

First edition, second issue (with a cancel title-page and an added list of about 160 subscribers) of a young man's detailed account of his adventures as a teenage member of the crew of a British transport ship in the years 1780 to 1784. He gives accounts of people, customs, food, animals and events in the places he visits, first the Cape, then up the African coast to the Arabian peninsula and on to Bombay (Mumbai) where he found his father, deserted his ship and lived royally for more than a year before he was captured and returned to his ship. On the return voyage he gives an account of Madagascar. He also gives a lively view of the rough and tumble day to day life on board the ship and of the cruelties of some captains.

With an 1801 owner's inscription on a flyleaf. A couple sheets were under-inked on one side, but remain easily legible. With a small puncture hole through the first few leaves and occasional minor browning or foxing, but still in very good condition and only slightly trimmed. A very intimate view of a teenager's life and adventures sailing to Arabia and India.

ESTC T139719 (8 copies); Mendelssohn I, 765; not in Blackmer; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie*. [More on our website](#)



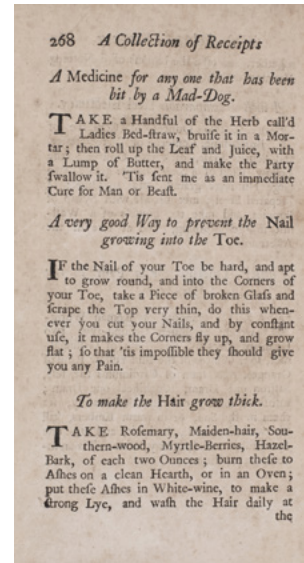
Popular and practical early 18th-century cookbook

31. [KETTILBY, Mary (compiler)]. A collection of above three hundred receipts in cookery, physick, and surgery; for the use of all good wives, tender mothers, and careful nurses. By several hands ... to which is added a second part, containing a great number of excellent receipts, for preserving and conserving of sweet-meats, &c.

London, Mary Kettilby and Richard Wilkin, 1728. 8°. Contemporary blind-tooled calf in a panel design. € 1500 / £ 1350

Fourth edition of a highly popular and very practical book of recipes for cooking and pharmacy. Originally published as an anonymous work by a collective of authors (“several hands”) the book was attributed to a certain Mary Kettilby in later editions. On the title-page the book addresses itself specifically to “good wives, tender mothers, and careful nurses” and states later in the preface that the source of the recipes were “a Number of very Curious and Delicate House-wives”. By focusing on simpler recipes for a more middle-class reader, the book forms part of the larger movement of cookbooks for households that could not afford the French court-influenced cookery. “But so it is, that a Poor Woman must be laugh’d at, for only Sugaring a Mess of Beans; whilst a Great Name must be had in Admiration, for Contriving Relishes a thousand times more Distastful to the Palate, provided they are but at the same time more Expensive to the Purse”, Kettilby states in the preface. Most of the recipes seem tasteful according to modern sensibilities and include pancakes, pea-soup, oatmeal pudding, spinach-tart, an “excellent Plumb-Puding” and an “extraordinary Plumb-Cake”. The “Catchup that will keep good Twenty Years” seems doubtful. Unfortunately, the medical and pharmaceutical recipes originated “from the most Eminent Hands in that Profession”. This led to the listing of “Snail-Water” for consumption, “Mouth-Water, to be us’d Daily in the Scurvy”, the “Famous French Method for the Bite of a Mad-Dog” and the “Infallible Powder for Shortness of Breath, especially in Young Ladies”. Whereas the usefulness of the remedies seems doubtful, the ingredients used are quite simple, all falling within the author’s intention of providing frugal and simple recipes.

With an 1818 owner’s inscription on the paste-down and annotations and marking on pp. 209 and 227. Binding worn at the extremities; rebound and with the spine repaired. Browened and with a few spots but otherwise a good copy.



272, [4] pp. *Bitting, Gastronomic bibliography, p. 258; Simon, Bibliotheca gastronomica, p. 88; Oxford, English cookery books, p. 54.* [More on our website](#)

With 190 hand-coloured engraved plates depicting around 1000 shells



32. KNORR, Georg Wolfgang. *Verlustiging der oogen en van den geest, of verzameling van allerley bekende hoorens en schulpen, die in haar eigen kleuren afgebeeld zyn.*

Amsterdam, heirs of Frans Houttuyn, 1770–1775. 6 parts in 2 volumes. Large 4° (28 × 20 cm). With 190 engraved plates, coloured by a contemporary hand. Modern half calf. € 12 500 / £ 11 000

First edition of the Dutch translation of a richly illustrated work on shells, by the German naturalist Georg Wolfgang Knorr (1705–1761). The 190 engraved plates are all coloured by hand and show almost 1000 different shells, each accompanied by a brief description on the text leaves. Most of the shells depicted came from some large collections and cabinets of curiosities in the Netherlands and Germany, including those of the Dutch physician Martinus Houttuyn and the merchant Van der Meulen, which included many exotic shells from the East and West Indies. The cabinets of curiosities located at Amsterdam had some of the most elaborate and exotic collections, because many of these objects reached the city via the Dutch East and West Indian Company. Knorr isn’t very specific in the naming the origin of the shells, often just mentioning “the East Indies” or “Africa”. The last 10 plates, published after Knorr’s death, depict white shells placed on a brown/black background for contrast.

From the outstanding and wide-ranging collection of the Dutch entrepreneur Dr. Anton C.R. Dreesmann (1923–2000). Title-page of part 1 slightly stained, some occasional minor spotting along the margins, but overall in very good condition and virtually untrimmed, leaving broad margins.

[10], 118; 117, [25] pp. *Landwehr, Coloured plates 96; Nissen, ZBI 2236; STCN 182796442.* [More on our website](#)

Manuscript table of the provisions on board the French frigate “Amphitrite”

33. LAPLACE, Cyrille Pière Théodore. La frégate de Roi L'Amphitrite. États des consommations faites pendant le mois de Décembre 1824 et que restent abord le 1^e Janvier 1825.

[On board, December 1824–1 January 1825]. Manuscript table in brown ink on a whole sheet of laid paper (40 × 52 cm), with the title at the head and signed at the foot right by Laplace. Folded twice. € 3500 / £ 3100

Manuscript table recording and tallying the supplies and consumptions on board of the French frigate *L'Amphitrite* during December 1824, signed by its lieutenant C. Laplace, that is the French navigator Cyrille Pierre Théodore Laplace (1793–1832), famous for two of the most important 19th-century circumnavigations of the globe. On the *Amphitrite* Laplace made several trips to the Antilles. The table gives great insight into the expenditure on board a ship in the first half of the 19th century.

A wormhole at the head, just shaving one letter of the title, but otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. *Howgego, 1800 to 1850, L12–L13; Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt XXII (1876), p. 69.* [More on our website](#)



*Extremely rare account of the enslavement of British sailors,
probably compiled from earlier sources*

34. LEBAU, Peter and Thomas TROUGHTON. The English slaves; or, a succinct and authentic narrative of the captivity and sufferings of eighty-seven unfortunate Englishmen, who were shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary. London, printed by T. Maiden for Ann Lemoine and J. Roe, [ca. 1807]. 12°. With wood-engraved frontispiece. Contemporary tree calf; rebacked. € 3500 / £ 3100

Extremely rare account of the shipwrecking and enslavement of the sailors of the British privateer *Inspector* in Morocco in 1746–1749. After the ship was wrecked in Tangier Bay in January 1746, the 87 survivors were captured, but 7 managed to escape. The rest were sent to the royal court in Fez and set to work demolishing the old Kasbah at Dar Debibagh, which the sultan was rebuilding. The account contains extensive descriptions of the harsh treatment of the sailors by their captors and the whims and cruelties of the sultan, but also of the work on the Kasbah for, as the author states, the public must not think “that we had spent our time in idleness” (p. 30). A society was set up in England to ransom the captives: 50 ultimately returned to England while 21 who had converted to Islam stayed in Morocco. One of the sailors, Thomas Troughton, wrote an extensive account of the events that went through several editions, the first in 1751. The present account mentions Troughton, who died in 1797, and “Peter Lebau” described as a former proprietor of the Turkey Slave tavern in Bricklane, who “died about twenty years ago” (that is ca. 1787), as its authors. Writing in the first person plural, they clearly state that they belonged to the first group of sailors released in 1748–1749, but no Peter Lebau is mentioned in the lists of sailors and Troughton and Timothy Le Beau belonged to the second group of sailors, released in 1750. Timothy Le Beau reissued Troughton’s account in 1787 and is mentioned in 1797 as former proprietor of the Turkey Slave tavern, still alive. “Peter Lebau” appears in a false eulogy for Thomas Troughton in 1806, almost a decade after Troughton’s death. The current book, containing identical biographical information to that eulogy, could have been written to cash in on reignited interest in the shipwreck and enslavement episode.

Binding worn at the extremities and rebacked; browned throughout. A good copy of an extremely rare book.

35, [1] pp. *WorldCat* (1 copy); for the crewmembers: Troughton, *Barbarian cruelty* (1787 ed.), pp. 10–13; For Timothy Le Beau: *The gentleman’s magazine* LXVII, part 2 (1797), pp. 1074–1075; For “Peter Lebau”: *The monthly magazine* XXII, part 2 (1806), p. 501. [More on our website](#)



*Famous description of Islamic Africa and Arabia,
with hand-coloured maps and illustrations*

35. LEO AFRICANUS, Johannes. Historiale description de l'Afrique, ... Tome premier. Tome second de l'Afrique, ... iusques aux Indes, tant Orientales, que Occidentales, parties de Perse, Arabie Heureuse, Pierreuse, & Deserte.

Lyon, Jean Temporal, 1556. 2 volumes. Small 2^o (33 × 22 cm). With all illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand, including 2 title-pages in the same woodcut border, a woodcut map of Africa (repeated in volume 2), including Arabia, a nearly full-page map of Middle and East Africa, also including Arabia and 36 woodcut illustrations text. 19th-century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 55 000 / £ 48 500

Well-produced and illustrated first edition of the French translation of a justly celebrated work from the first half of the 16th century, describing the geography of Islamic Africa and Arabia, with the illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand. It was originally written in Arabic around 1526 by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485–1552). His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular. He is thought to have written his description of Africa directly in Italian, although he certainly relied also on Arabic notes, some of which he might have composed while travelling in Northern Africa.

Some occasional minor foxing and browning and the last leaf of the second volume reinforced and with a large tear restored. Very good copy.

Adams L482; Gay 258; USTC 1136; Sabin 40044. [More on our website](#)



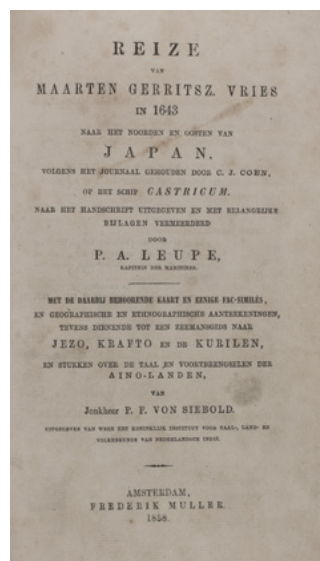
*Maarten Gerritsz. de Vries' journey to the north of Japan (1643)
With accompanying information by Von Siebold*

36. LEUPE, Pieter Arend. Reize van Maarten Gerritsz. Vries in 1643 naar het noorden en oosten van Japan.

Including: **SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz Balthasar von.** Aardrijks- en volkenkundige toelichtingen tot de ontdekkingen van Maarten Gerritsz. Vries, met het fluitschip *Castricum* a[nn]o. 1643.

Amsterdam, Frederik Muller; [The Hague], Koninklijk instituut voor taal-, land en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, 1858. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8^o. With lithographed folding plate with reproductions of six signatures and a folded lithographed reproduction of Maarten Gerritsz. de Vries's original map, coloured in outline. Contemporary half cloth.

€ 1800 / £ 1600



First edition of a transcription of the original 17th-century manuscript ship's log of the ship *Castricum* under the command of Maarten Gerritsz. de Vries, on its journey to the north of Japan to discover the coast of Tartary. Included is a geographical and anthropological commentary written especially for this publication but also separately published in the same year, by the well-known Philipp Franz Balthasar von Siebold (1796–1866), a German physician and botanist, sent to Dejima (Japan) in service of the Dutch and the first European allowed to teach Western medicine to the Japanese.

The editor Pieter Arend Leupe also added transcriptions of several 17th-century documents related to the voyage.

With bookplate. Some spots throughout, especially in the preliminaries, title-page browned and slightly soiled, the map somewhat thumbled and with a minor tear along a fold, still a good copy. Corners of the binding a bit bumped and the spine slightly damaged.

[4], 440 pp. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 180; *Cordier, Japonica*, col. 356; *Tiele, Bibl.* 1183. [More on our website](#)

*First and only editions of a Jesuit's response to the threat of the new astronomy,
financed by the Catholic former Queen Christina of Sweden*



37. LEVERA, Francesco. *Prodromus universae astronomiae restitutae de anni solaris, & siderei, ac dierum magnitudine in omni aevo, & de reliquis periodis, motibus, & circulationibus solaribus admirandus, ...*

Rome, Angelo Bernabò, 1663. Without the frontispiece engraved for this edition, not present in all copies, but with an engraved frontispiece originally intended for a different publication.

With:

(2) PALAZZI, Pietro. *Novae ephemerides motuum solis ab anno 1664. usque ad annum 1670. completum ...*

(3) LEVERA, Francesco. *De inerrantium stellarum viribus, & excellentia secundum quatuor positus earum insignes, ...*

(4) "MUTO, Savino" [= Francesco LEVERA]. *Dialogus contra duas hic transcriptas epistolas nuper editas in Prodromum Francisci Leverae ...*

Rome, Angelo Bernabò, 1664. 4 works in 1 volume. 2° (33 × 23 cm). Contemporary, richly blind-tooled (Salzburg?) pigskin over tapered wooden boards, each board in a panel design with the Jesuit device (on the front board and on the back board a madonna and child).
€ 7500 / £ 6600

First and only editions of extensive and detailed works on astronomy, astrology and calendrical calculation by the Roman Jesuit Francesco Levera (1622–1687), the astronomer favoured and extensively supported by the Catholic former Queen Christina of Sweden. The new discoveries and theories of Galileo and others in the 17th century, which appeared to contradict biblical accounts of the Universe, naturally disturbed Jesuits and other Catholics. Levera attempted to develop an astronomy in accord with the teachings of the church, hence the “restitution” of the title. He presents a strictly geocentric universe with not only stars but also planets generating their own light. He also accepts astrological theories of the association of heavenly bodies, zodiacal houses, etc. with natural properties (including weather) and human virtues and vices. These aspects are more fully explored in ad 3. He made his calendrical calculations, less than a century after the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, with considerable skill and rightly questioned the accuracy of some observations made by Cassini and his Bologna school of astronomers, who sometimes drew conclusions beyond the limits of their still somewhat primitive telescopes. Pietro Palazzi compiled the ephemerides (ad 2), with extensive tables of astronomical data, but it matches the other works in format and style and all four were printed by Bernabò. They are often bound together.

With early manuscript corrections in the text, some based on the book's own addenda. One woodcut tailpiece has been considerably extended in dark brown ink.

The inserted frontispiece and the first title-page have come loose at the foot. The book shows occasional foxing and a few leaves are slightly browned. A few small worm holes affect only the margins and the gutter edge of the frontispiece. Still generally in good condition. The binding lacks 1 clasp, it shows very minor damage at the lower outside corners and some of the raised bands at the front hinge, and has a few scattered small stains, but is otherwise in very good condition, with the tooling crisp and clear.

[8], 417, [15]; [12], 12, [64]; 105, [6], [1 blank]; [2], 63, [1] pp. plus engraved frontispiece. *J. L. Heilbron, The sun in the church (1999), pp. 114–123; Houzeau & Lancaster 8763; ICCU, VEA001614, CFI011800, CFI011801, RAVE011797; Cantamessa, Astrologia 2506 & 3287 (ads 1 & 2); Thorndike VIII, pp. 321–323 (ads 1 & 3).* [➤ More on our website](#)

*Magnificent world atlas with 119 very large maps,
in contemporary colouring with a rare extra-inserted map
of the naval Battle of Portobello in Panama*

38. L'ISLE (DELISLE), Guillaume. *Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde.*

With: SANSON, Guillaume. *Inleidinge tot de geographie.*

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens 1 & Cornelis Mortier, [1741 with additions to 1745]. 3 volumes. Imperial 2°. With an engraved frontispiece drawn and executed by Romeyn De Hooghe, 2 letterpress title-pages in red and black, each with an engraved vignette; 119 engraved maps (plus 1 duplicate), all double-page except for 7 larger folding. With the frontispiece and all but two maps coloured by a contemporary hand, the maps in outline. Contemporary, uniform, mottled and richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a large centrepiece. Some tools appear to match those used by the so-called Waaierbinderij in The Hague, active ca. 1732–ca. 1745.
€ 65 000 / £ 57 500

A rare, beautiful, accurate and influential world atlas with 119 very large maps (most 54 × 65 cm & plate size ca. 48 × 60 cm, but a few larger folding), all but 2 coloured in outline by a contemporary hand. Many of the maps include fine pictorial decorations, inset maps or city plans, coats of arms or decorative cartouches. Nearly all are by the great Paris cartographer Guillaume de l'Isle (1675–1726). The present copy includes Philippe Durell's rare 1740 map of the 1739 naval Battle of Portobello in Panama, where British forces defeated the Spanish and took the city of Portobello, giving them control of the strategically important bay. This map does not appear in any of the contents lists for the various editions of the present atlas and Koeman does not record it in any atlas at all, so the atlas's owner probably either acquired the separately published map and inserted it in the atlas or had Covens and Mortier add it to the normal contents. Henry Popple's six maps of British North America are also of special interest and among the latest maps in the album, not yet included in the list of contents for the 1742 edition but advertised on 6 February 1742 to appear in a few days. The set comprises an overview map, 4 maps that could be assembled to form one large wall map, and a double-page plate with 19 detail maps of ports and islands. In addition to the modern maps, the atlas includes 16 maps at the end that attempt to show the world during antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Romeyn de Hooghe "c[ommissarius] r[egius] et j[uris] u[triusque] d[octor]" originally drew and executed the lovely allegorical frontispiece for Pieter Mortier's atlases in 1694, with a dedication to the Louis, Duke of Burgundy (later known as Le Petit Dauphin). Michael Bischoff singles it out as "an absolutely over-the-top highpoint" of the art of the emblematic frontispiece in early modern atlases. Koeman locates only one copy of the atlas, but notes another in a 1963 auction that might be the present copy (we have not seen the catalogue).

With a tear along the fold at the foot of 1 folding map (running 1 cm into the map image), and a tear in the fore-edge margin of 2 text leaves (just entering the text block) but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, retaining many deckles on the fore-edge and only slightly trimmed at the head and foot. The chemicals used to mottle the calf binding have eaten into the surface of the leather, the hinges are cracked and there are chips (mostly in the spine and at the corners), but most of the tooling remains clear. A magnificent hand-coloured atlas of the world, with 119 very large maps, mostly by De l'Isle.

Engraved frontispiece plus [1], [1 blank], [4], 37, [1], [1 blank], [2], [1 blank] pp. plus engraved maps. *Marco van Egmond, Covens & Mortier*, pp. 139–142; *Koeman C & M 7* (1 copy located, but noting an unlocated variant that might be the present copy); *Van der Krogt, Advertenties* 848, 882 & 893; *Sijmons* 86; *STCN* (2 copies of the *Geographie*; but only other editions of the Atlas); for the frontispiece: *Michael Bischoff, "Zinnebeelden op titelpagina's van vroegmoderne atlassen"*, in: *Caert-thresoor*, 34 (2015), pp. 3–12, at p. 11 & fig. 19; not in *Landwehr, De Hooghe book illustrator*; *Landwehr, De Hooghe etcher*. [More on our website](#)



Important edition of the London pharmacopoeia, expanding the use of inorganic chemicals

39. [LONDON-PHARMACOPOEIA]. ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regalis Londini.

London, Thomas Newcomb for John Martyn, John Starkey, Thomas Basset, John Wright, Richard Chiswell, Rob Boulter, 1677. Small 2° (31.5 × 20 cm). With an engraved frontispiece drawn and engraved by David Logan, a folding engraved view of the Royal College of Medicine also by Logan, and the large woodcut coat of arms of Charles II on title-page. Contemporary or near contemporary calf, gold-tooled board edges. Rebacked (in the late 19th century?) preserving the original endpapers along with new ones. € 3000 / £ 2650

The third major revision (often called the third edition, but probably the eighth) of the London Pharmacopoeia, dedicated to King Charles II and with a dedicatory epistle to his son, the future King James II. After a list of simples, the recipes are arranged under numerous categories: waters, spirits, tinctures, vinegars, decoctions, syrups, conserves, powders, pills, lozenges, oils, ointments, plasters etc. The present edition greatly expands the presentation of medicinal inorganic chemicals, especially metals and metal compounds, and arranges them in various categories. It also includes a list of members of the College.

With two library stamps erased and a 1830 presentation inscription. With a tear along one fold of the folding view and the erasure of the stamps on the title-page has caused very slight damage to its border and the edge of the arms, but otherwise in good condition. The boards are rubbed and show superficial cracks, but the later spine and corners are in good condition.

Engraved frontispiece plus [16] ,208, [6], [2 blank] pp. *ESTC R6267; Marriott, Pharmaceutical compounding, pp. 9–10; Wellcome IV, p. 363; cf. Krivatsy 8930.*
[More on our website](#)



188 pen & watercolour costume figures from around the world

40. LOOSE, Pierre Charles de, after Jean Jacques BOISSARD. Habitus variarum orbis gentium | Habits de nations étrangères. Trachten mancherley Völcker des Erdskreysz | Recherches sur les costumes du xvi siecle tires des oeuvres de J: J: Boissard 1581.

[Ghent], Pierre Charles de Loose, 1793. Royal 2° (49.5 × 31 cm). A manuscript book of costume figures drawn in pen and watercolour on paper, with a colour-illustrated title-page, a colour portrait of Jean Jacques Boissard, Boissard's dedication with 2 medallion portraits and 188 costume figures. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin. € 65 000 / £ 57 500

Magnificent manuscript with 188 large male and female costume figures from around the world, drawn in ink and watercolour. It includes figures from the Ottoman Empire, the Arabian peninsula, Persia/Iran, Damascus, Aleppo, Beirut, Tripoli, Greece, Macedonia, Thessalonica, Armenia, Ethiopia and the Orient. It was drawn in 1793 by Pierre Charles de Loose (1760–1841), one of the directors of the Académie Royale de Dessin/Koninklijke Academie voor Schone Kunsten in Ghent. As he notes on the title-page, he copied it from the 1581 costume book of Jean Jacques Boissard (1528–1602). The 1581 publication follows Boissard's manuscript of the same date in showing 3 figures on each plate except for plate 1, which shows 2 figures. The present manuscript enlarges the figures and gives each a leaf of its own. Some object caused a tear in 5 consecutive pages, not reaching the drawings, but leaving a mark on one page that just touches the drawing. Otherwise in very good condition and untrimmed. The binding is slightly rubbed but otherwise very good. A manuscript costume book with 188 large watercolour drawings of 16th-century costumes from around the world.

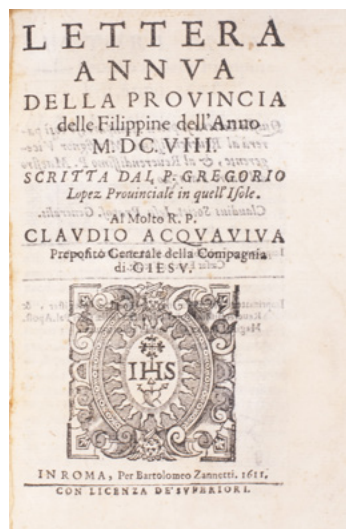
[193], [1 blank] ll. Including 2 internal blanks. Cf. *Colas 366; Hiler, p. 100; Lipperheide Aa23; USTC 57396; for Loose: Wauters, Notice biographique, Brussels, 1841.* [More on our website](#)



One of the earliest separately published Jesuit letters entirely devoted to the Philippines

41. LOPEZ, Gregorio. Lettera annua della Provincia delle Filippine dell' anno M.DC.VIII.

Rome, Bartolomeo Zanetti, 1611. Small 8° (16 × 11,5 cm). 18th-century limp sheepskin parchment. € 12 500 / £ 11 000



Rare first Italian edition of the annual report and letter on the events that had taken place in the Philippines during the year 1608, especially regarding the Jesuit mission there. It is one of the earliest works published in the West solely devoted to the Philippines. The letter (pp. 3–124) reflects on the dramatic strides made by the Jesuits in the first decade of the 17th century and the corresponding increase in European interest in the region. The letter treats the difficulties with the Muslims in the “Pintados” (the Bisayan islands) and in Mindanao, the Dutch invasion of the region, the crocodile plague in Taitai, Indians in Santiago, the island Bohol, the mission in Ottona and other matters.

Lach lists the present work among the earliest separately published Jesuit letters entirely devoted to the Philippines, characterizing them all as “exceedingly rare”. Gregorio Lopez the elder (1561–1614) arrived in Manila in 1601 and made Philippine history by serving as the region’s first Provincial, the highest-ranking administrative post, holding this office from 1605 until 1612. He was instrumental in suppressing the Chinese rebellion of 1603 and in dramatically increasing the educational activities of the Colleges of Manila and Cebù.

With the title-page detached and re-attached and occasional minor foxing but book and binding otherwise in very good condition.

124, [2 blank] pp. *De Backer & Sommervogel IV, col. 1948; ICCU, UMI E 004899 (8 copies); Lach & Van Kley, pp. 372–373; Palau 140000.* [➤ More on our website](#)

”the finest work on seventeenth-century Thailand”

42. LOUBÈRE, Simon de la. Du Royaume de Siam.

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1691. 2 volumes bound as 1. 12°. With the same woodcut printer’s device on both title-pages, 2 folding engraved maps, 17 double-page engraved plates with printed music, Siamese alphabets, inhabitants etc., 21 full-page engraved plates, engraved headpiece and several woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary vellum. € 8950 / £ 7900

Second edition, published in the same years as the first, of a comprehensive work on the history of the kingdom of Siam, “Universally regarded as the finest work on seventeenth-century Thailand” (Wyatt). The French diplomat Simon de La Loubère (1642–1729) was appointed as Louis XIV’s envoy extraordinary to the court of Siam, and while he stayed in Siam for only three months he diligently and systemically asked questions, “probably stimulated by the Jesuit scientists who accompanied the mission to take more than a passing interest in Siamese cosmology, astronomy, and mathematics” (Lach & Van Kley). Loubère compensated his short stay with a thorough study of earlier writers, referring to twenty-three European authors from Pinto to Gervaise in the first volume and collecting French translations of native works in the second. Besides presenting information on Siam itself, Loubère also incorporates information on India and China and their influence on Siam’s past.

With the armorial bookplate of Anton Ernst Burckhard van Birckenstein (active 1686–1744) on paste-down. Very good copy.

[8], 436, [2]; [4], 324, [1], [1 blank] pp. *STCN (6 copies); Walravens 92; cf. Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 1194–1196; Wyatt, “Introduction” in: A new historical relation of the Kingdom of Siam (1966).* [➤ More on our website](#)

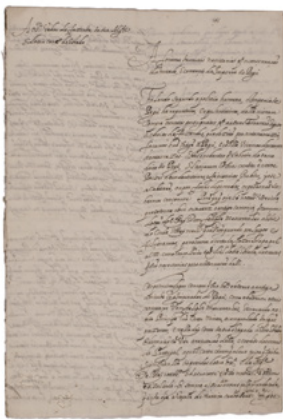


Manuscript report on the Portuguese territories in the “Pegu” (Bago) Empire

43. [LUIS DE MONTOIA, Frei]. Aforismos dascousas necessarias para. a concervacão da misade, e comercio do Imperio de Pegu. Aosor. vedor da fazenda, de sua Magestade. e de seu conselheiro. de estado.

[Lisbon?, ca. 1690?]. 2°. Manuscript document in Portuguese. Disbound.

€ 2250 / £ 2000



A report giving advice on preserving the King of Portugal's territories in the "Pegu" (Bago) Empire in southern Burma, now part of Myanmar, and Portugal's trade and commerce there. The Portuguese conquered these territories in 1599/1600, with the city of Pegu as its capital, and kept a strong presence there even after the capital moved to Ava in 1634. Two notes on the back of the last page indicate that the document was copied from the papers of "Fr Luis", meaning Frei Luis de Montoia. It includes information on the role of Felipe Mascarenhas, Governor of Ceylon 1630–1631 & 1640–1645, who was in Pegu in the 1630s and was to serve as Viceroy of Portuguese India 1645–1651. Two wormholes at the foot of the first leaf, not affecting any text, otherwise in very good condition.

[6], [2 blank] pp. [More on our website](#)

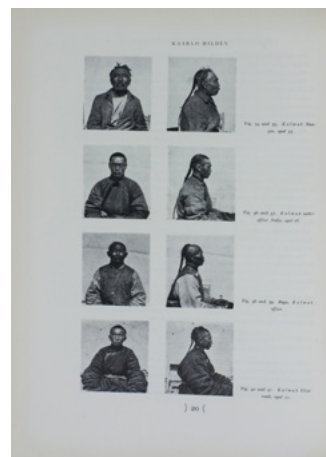
Secret military expedition to China

44. MANNERHEIM, Carl Gustav. Across Asia from West to East in 1906–1908. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1940. 2 volumes. (30,5 × 22 cm). With numerous illustrations in text, one small map after the preface, and 15 folding maps in the second volume. Half sheepskin, cloth sides. € 4250 / £ 3750

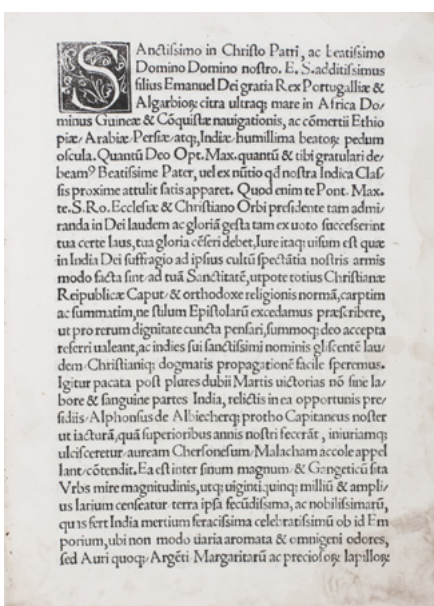
First edition of a travelogue through Asia, written by Carl Gustav Mannerheim (1867–1951), future president of Finland, 1944–1946. In 1906, Mannerheim, then a colonel, was sent on an expedition to Asia. "The object of this expedition was to study conditions in the interior of Northern China, collect statistical materials and perform various tasks of a military nature", says Mannerheim in the preface. Russia wanted to know the state of affairs in China due to the reforms and modernization undertaken by the Qing Dynasty. Besides that, Mannerheim wanted to collect items of scientific interest for the National Museum in Helsinki and to study the little-known peoples living in Northern China. This makes the work, with its numerous illustrations by photographs, an interesting anthropological account as well.

Number 33 out of limited edition of 100 and signed by the author. With owner's inscription of Ewald Henttu on flyleaf, dated 1940. Very good copy; binding slightly rubbed along the extremities.

IV, 743; IV, 54, 16, 48, 36, 36, 12, 6, 30, 12 pp. [More on our website](#)



Rare contemporary report of Albuquerque's conquests in India and the East Indies



45. MANUEL I, King of Portugal. Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae, & Algarbiorum. &c. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha. Ad. S. in Christo Patre[m] & dominu[m] nostru[m]. Do. Leonem. X. Pont. Maximum.

(Colophon: Vienna, Hieronymus Vietor & Johannes Singriener, 16 September [1513]). Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). 20th-century dark brown half calf. € 75 000 / £ 66 000

Rare second(?) edition (published about five weeks after the first) of an extremely important letter by King Manuel I of Portugal to Pope Leo X, proudly reporting the victories of Don Afonso de Albuquerque in India and the East Indies, especially his conquest of Malacca in 1511–1512. Albuquerque (1453–1515) advanced the three-fold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam, securing the Portuguese trade in spices and establishing a vast Portuguese empire in Asia. He was the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of southeastern Arabia.

With an owner's inscriptions. With some marginal stains and restorations, the stains slightly affecting a word or two in the lower outside corner of some pages, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding fine. Rare and important account of the Portuguese conquests in India and especially the East Indies.

[8] pp. *M. Denis, Wiens Buchdruckergeschicht (1782), no. 86 (p. 82); Porbase (1 copy); USTC 651577 (2 copies); VDI6, P4374 ; cf. Houwegeo A43.* [More on our website](#)

Unrecorded Antwerp almanac for 1572, by an unrecorded compiler in Goes (Zeeland)

46. MARTINUS, Johannes. Ephemerides meteorologicae anni bisextilis, 1572. horizonti Brabantico.

Antwerp, Wiillem van Parijs, Gillis van den Rade, [ca. November 1571]. Oblong small 16° (7,5 × 10 cm). Printed in red and black throughout, the title-page with a frame built up from arabesque typographic ornaments cut by Robert Granjon; 2 woodcut circular diagrams (one in the text 36 × 36 mm; the other alone on the last page 58 × 58 mm). Set in roman and italic types with 28 special symbols for the signs of the zodiac, the sun, moon and 5 planets, aspects, lunar nodes, etc. Vellum. € 6850 / £ 6100



An unrecorded Antwerp almanac in Latin for the calendar year (January to December) 1572 (a leap-year), compiled by the otherwise unknown physician and “student of mathematics” Johannes Martinus (Jan Martensz or Jean Martin?), living in Goes in Zeeland but apparently born in Ath (Aat) in Hainault, now in Belgium near the French border. It is a joint publication of Guillaem or Willem van Parijs and Gillis van den Rade, both in Antwerp, and still follows the Julian calendar (the Gregorian calendar was introduced only in October 1582). Almanacs were intended for use beginning on 1 January of the year covered, so they were usually published around November of the previous year. The *USTC* and other sources record only two 16th-century almanacs with the title *Ephemerides meteorologicae*, each known only from a single copy: one compiled by Cornelius Gemma, the son of Gemma Frisius, and published in Antwerp for the year 1561, and the other compiled by Gallus Emmen and published in Bautzen (near Dresden) in or for the year 1580. Van Ortroij (1920, not seen, but see Vanden Broecke) apparently knew later editions of Gemma’s almanac up to the year 1564: the only other we have located, a single surviving copy for 1563, has the title *Ephemerides meteorographicae*. The present almanac clearly follows Gemma’s (and both contain an approbation by Sebastian Baers), but Gemma’s are larger (apparently in oblong 8° format) and have 4 rather than the present 6 pages per month. Since the Gemma and the present Martinus almanacs were published in Latin, they were clearly aimed at a fairly well-educated audience, but they were intended as practical works for farmers, mariners and others whose livelihood depended on the weather.

Trimmed, shaving the heading (the name of the month) on 4 pages. There are a few minor stains and slightly browned patches, but the book is otherwise in very good condition, extraordinary: most copies were no doubt worn out with use and thrown away once out of date.

[80] pp. *Unrecorded*; cf. Steven Vanden Broecke, *The limits of influence*, pp. 186–191; *Netherlandish books 13097*; Fernand Van Ortroij, *Bio-bibliographie de Gemma Frisius* (1920: not seen), pp. 367–374; *VD16*, *ZV 16670*; *USTC 411099 & 650727*. [More on our website](#)

Lisbon news-book on the Portuguese Viceroy Luís de Menses in Goa

47. MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroio. Noticia da viagem, que fez segunda vez ao estado da India o ... senhor Marquez do Louriçal, e primeiros progressos do seu governo.

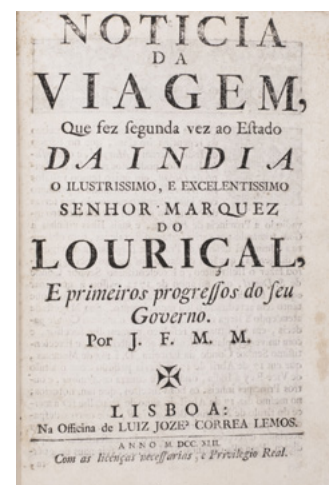
Lisbon, Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1742. Small 4° (20,5 × 15 cm). Modern half tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3500 / £ 3100

A news book in Portuguese, published at Lisbon, reporting on the second voyage to India by Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Menses (1689–1742), first Marquis of Louriçal. He had served as Portuguese Viceroy of India in the years 1717 to 1721, living in Gao, but King João v appointed him to a second term in 1740. The historian Joaquim Veríssimo Serrão calls him the “greatest” of the European governors in Asia during the first half of the 18th century (*História de Portugal*, vol. 5, p. 293). After providing background information about Menses and Portuguese India from 1717 to 1740, Mascarenhas gives an account of Menses’s second journey to India in 1740 and the beginnings of his new government in Goa. The last 11 pages give the complete text of the treaty he made with the Raja Sar Desai, Ramachandra Savant I Bhonsale (1712–1755), for peace between Portugal and the Sawantwadi state on 31 August 1741 (with the text of the ratification on 11 October 1741), which includes the complete text of the treaty made on 7 April 1712 by the Viceroy Rodrigo da Costa and the Raja Sar Desai, Phond Savant II Bhonsale.

José Freire de Monterroio Mascarenhas (1670–1760), identified on the title-page only by his initials, was proprietor of the *Gazeta de Lisboa*. In order to cover important stories in greater depth, he occasionally published small news books giving more details of recent events.

With some small holes and tears in the last leaf, 1 small hole affecting 1 letter of the text, and occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding is slightly worn at the extremities but otherwise also very good.

24 pp. *Howgego*, to 1800, A45 (without reference to Menses); Ana Martínez Pereira, “Primero informar, después relatar: noticias y relaciones en la *Gazeta de Lisboa*”, in: *Géneros editoriales y relaciones de sucesos en la edad moderna* (2013), pp. 275–287, at p. 286; *Porbase* (5 copies); *Silva*, *Dicc. bibl.* 3411 (IV, p. 350); not in *Palau*. [More on our website](#)



*Final edition of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas,
with 164 maps attractively coloured by a contemporary hand*

48. MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus HONDIUS. Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. 2^o (47 × 34 cm). With engraved title-page, engraved double-page portrait of Mercator and Hondius; 4 engraved divisional title-pages, 164 engraved maps (almost all double-page) and many woodcut initials and tailpieces, all fully coloured by a contemporary hand, with some occasional details highlighted with gum arabic, and with the title-pages with some text and details highlighted in gold. All maps with letterpress texts on the back. 18th-century gold- and blind-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 125 000 / £ 110 500

Contemporary coloured copy of the final Hondius edition of the Mercator atlas, the greatest atlas of all time, first published posthumously in 1595. The Mercator atlas was the first to bear the name *Atlas* and it set the standard for all to come. Surely no atlas has ever been so influential. Although Ortelius's 1570 atlas helped to establish many of the modern conventions for atlases, Mercator (1512–1594) took further steps. Moreover, Ortelius borrowed and adapted his maps from existing ones, while Mercator's were entirely new. In 1630, the year of the present edition, it was still the most significant geographical work of its time. However, this was also the year that Blaeu would introduce his grand atlas. The present edition includes nine new maps, not included in the previous edition of 1623.

From the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th-century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. Title-page restored at the foot and in the fore-edge margins, affecting the engraving and especially the imprint, with the gaps in the text and a small part of the illustration restored in manuscript, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, just touching the image; and some minor restorations throughout, mostly in the margins. One map (Tabula IIII Hollandiae) with a large piece torn off in the lower margin and reattached, but with some loss to the engraving, not affecting the letterpress text on the back. The restorations to the title-page show that the atlas must have been coloured well before the 18th-century endleaves and binding, which are in very good condition. All maps except the one already noted are in very good condition. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

[22], 391, [35], [1 blank] pp. Keuning, *The history of an atlas*, in: *Imago Mundi* IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman, *Me* 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt 1:107. [More on our website](#)



Map of the world, from the 1602 second edition of Gerard Mercator's great atlas

49. MERCATOR, Rumold. Orbis terrae compediola descriptio.

Duisberg, [heirs of Rumold Mercator], "1587" [= 1602 (engraved 1587)]. Engraved map of the world (36,5 × 53,5 cm) in 2 hemispheres in an equatorial stereographic projection at a scale of about 1:80,000,000 (plate size 28,5 × 52,5 cm), with the title in a panel across the head, a lattice of strapwork decoration in the corners around the hemispheres, an armillary sphere (above) and an elaborate compass rose (below) in the lattice between the hemispheres, and a ship and sea monsters in the sea. Further with an extensive letterpress text in Latin in the large foot margin, in 4 columns. Coloured by an early hand. Framed in a passe-partout under glass (67,5 × 80 cm). € 7000 / £ 6200

Beautiful large map of the world prepared by Rumold Mercator (1541–1599), who took the cartographic information from his father Gerard Mercator's great world map of 1569, but converted it from the Mercator projection, most popular for navigation, to the equatorial stereographic projection, which shows the world in two hemispheres. It first appeared in 1587, seven years before Gerard Mercator (1512–1594) died, so he probably advised his son and approved the result. The present example comes from the 1602 edition of Mercator's great atlas, published the year the VOC (Dutch East India Company) was established, and is coloured by an early hand. Mercator's 1569 map, in 21 sheets, saw a limited distribution and survives in only 3 copies, so the present map served as the standard world map and cartographers throughout Europe copied it or used its cartographic information. The still theoretical Antarctica includes a northern protrusion near the island of New Guinea, hinting at the still unknown Australia. The Arctic, depicted as four large islands, encouraged the futile search for a northwest passage (global warming may yet create it).

The present copy shows two cracks in the copperplate, but they are still in an early stage. With some wear along old folds, but otherwise in very good condition.

Karrow 5617.10; Koeman & Van der Krogt I, map 0001:1A & atlas 112, map 1; Shirley 157; Thomas Suárez, *Shedding the veil* 31. [More on our website](#)



The most important early Dutch book on hunting

50. MERULA, Paulus. Placaten ende ordonnancien op 't stuck vande wildernissen.

The Hague, Beuckel Cornelisz. Nieulandt, 1605. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 2° (31 × 20 cm). With attractive engraved title-page (showing Diana, goddess of the hunt, a hunter and a falconer surrounding an elaborate cartouche together with hounds, birds of prey, and prey) and 2 double-page woodcut plates showing the castles of Teylingen and Warmond. Contemporary vellum. € 9500 / £ 8400

First edition of the most important early Dutch book on hunting ("das wichtigste Buch der frühen niederländischen Jagdliteratur" Lindner). It is divided into three "books", the first on forestry (including regulations for hunting grounds and the preservation of wildlife), the second on hunting and the third on falconry. While the first is an exhaustive collection of laws and regulations, the others give a more general overview of hunting and falconry in the Low Countries.

With a corner cut off a flyleaf removing an old owner's inscription, minor water stains in the foot margin and some occasional faint browning, otherwise in very good condition.

[24], 264; 124; 59, [1 blank] pp. *Harling* 84; *Lindner* 11.2447.01; *Schwerdt* II, p. 24; *Souhart*, col. 329; for the author: *NNBW* II, cols. 902–904. [More on our website](#)



Finely illustrated Cistercian missal (1516), the first edition by Mathurin de Cangey

51. [MISSAL]. [MATHURIN DE CANGEY, ed.]. Missale ad usum Cistercien[sis]. ordinis per que[m]da[m] eiusdem ordinis monachu[m] studiosissime correctu[m]. ...

Paris, Jean Petit for Jean Kerbriand & Jean Adam, 1516. 8° (17.5 × 12.5 cm). With Jean Petit's large metal-cut armorial device on the title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts with decorative frames, about 450 small woodcuts in the text, including some repeats, numerous initials (at least 5 series), typographic 2-line initials printed in red, 2-impression printed music, printed in red and black throughout. Set in rotunda gothic types. With one of the full-page woodcuts and a few smaller woodcuts and initials coloured by an early hand. Auburn goatskin morocco (ca. 1890), gold-tooled spine, turn-ins and board edges. € 9500 / £ 8400



Rare, beautifully illustrated Latin missal from 1516, following the use of the Order of Cistercians, which split off from the Benedictine Order, emphasized manual labour and was to lead soon after 1600 to the Trappists. When Pope Pius v made the Roman rite obligatory for missals in 1570, he included an exemption for the venerable Cistercian rite. The title is followed by a 14-page calendar in red and black, including a 2-page table with the Golden Letters and other data between June and July. The fine full-page woodcuts show King David pleading for the people of Jerusalem before the avenging angel (2 Samuel 24), with his harp lying on the ground; and the Crucifixion, with a Maltese cross printed in red in the foot of the frame. The smaller woodcuts in the text appear to form at least three different series. Although the book nowhere names the editor, Moreau cites documentation that it was edited by Mathurin de Cangey. Hopyl and Marnef in Paris published a Cistercian missal in 1504 and editions followed there in 1512 and 1515, but the USTC records only 1 or 2 copies of these editions and neither it nor Moreau attributes them to De Cangey. The present missal therefore appears to be the first edition by De Cangey.

From the library of Franz Braun von Braunthal (active 1656–1670), with his inscription on the title-page. With about 2 mm shaved off the foot of the frame of the woodcut of King David and the head of the frame of the crucifixion, and some margins of a few pages unobtrusively restored, but still in good condition. With some minor cracks along the front hinge, but the binding is also still good.

[8], cxvii ll., clxii [= clx] pp. *BMC STC French*, p. 283; *Moreau, Inventaire II*, 1438 (6 copies); *USTC 144612* (4 copies incl. 2 of the 6 in Moreau). [More on our website](#)

Travel by carriage and its mishaps in the early Victorian English countryside

52. NEWHOUSE, Charles B. The roadsters album.

London, George Thomas Fores & Arthur Blücher Fores, 1845. Large 2° (38 × 28.5 cm). With an extensively illustrated aquatint title-page, unsigned, but drawn by Henry Thomas Alken (1785–1851), and 16 aquatint plates drawn by Newhouse. Title-page and plates coloured in great detail by a contemporary hand in opaque gouaches and watercolours, and highlighted with shellac. Gold-tooled, red morocco for Henry Arthur Johnstone (ca. 1900), leather endleaves with Johnstone's 1899 blind-stamped ex-libris, top edge gilt. € 18 000 / £ 16 000

First and only edition of a subtly humorous album on travel by horse-drawn carriage through the English countryside at the time of publication, beautifully illustrated with finely coloured aquatints after drawings by Charles B. Newhouse (ca. 1805–1877). Each of the 16 plates has a caption in English and most depict, often quite vividly, the mishaps that can occur underway, giving the book a touch of the ironic humour that Norman Thelwell was to capture in his horse cartoons more than a hundred years later. The plates have been coloured with great artistry and skill, with skies and clouds often executed wholly in watercolour, so that each plate almost becomes a painting in its own right. With a 19th-century armorial bookplate transferred from a previous binding, with the foot torn off, and the blind-stamped ex-libris of Henry Arthur Johnstone. With the illustrated title-page and all plates in very good or fine condition. With the extremities of the binding slightly worn, but still very good. A beautifully-coloured copy of a rare, beautiful and amusing book of views of travel by horse-drawn carriage.

Abbey, Life 407; Tooley, Coloured plates 346; WorldCat (7 copies). [More on our website](#)



*Unrecorded 1st issue of Van Nierop's revolutionary mariner's handbook,
with the 1st edition of his almanac and pilot guide*

53. NIEROP, Dirck Rembrantsz. van. Nier-per graed-boeck, inhoudende de tafelen vande declinatie der sonne, mitsgaders verscheyden ghebruyck der noort-sterren, ende eenige andere voornaemste vaste-sterren.

Including:

— [NIEROP, Dirck Rembrantsz. van]. Almanach, nae den nieuwen stijl van neghen achter-een-volghende jaren, van het jaer 1655. tot 1663. gestelt op de meridiaen deser stadt Amstelredam.

— [NIEROP, Dirck Rembrantsz. van]. Kort begriip van de nieuwe lichtende columnne, ofte zee-spiegel, inhoudende langs ende dwers-courssen, vande oostersche, noordsche, en westersche schip-vaert. Van nieuws vermeerderd, en verbeterd, door verscheyde ervaren zee-luyden.

Amsterdam, Gerrit van Goedesberg [printed by Johannes Janssonius?], 1655. 2 parts in 1 volume, part 2 containing 2 works. 8°. With 24 woodcut figures in the text of part 1. Near contemporary vellum. € 7850 / £ 6950



Unrecorded first issue (1655) of the extremely rare first edition of Van Nierop's enormously influential course of practical mathematics and astronomy intended primarily for mariners, with extensive tables of astronomical data, the present first edition previously known only from two copies of what we now know is the second issue (1656), not to be confused with the second edition, also dated 1656. The *Graed-boeck* provides tables of the sun's declination from 1654 to 1668 and tables of other data for the years 1655–1658 and sometimes later years: for calculating the times of high and low tides, the times of sunrise and sunset at various latitudes, the time of day, and other practical applications. It also provides aids to navigation using the stars. The *Almanach* contains tables for determining the dates and times of the phases of the moon from 1655 to 1663. The pilot guide (*Zee-spiegel*) contains sailing instructions for routes along the Dutch coasts and beyond to Scandinavia, the British Isles, Iceland and the arctic; to France, England and Ireland; and to Portugal, Spain, the Barbary Coast and the Canary Islands.

Dirck Rembrantsz van Nierop (1610–1682) became one of the Dutch Republic's most important practitioners of applied mathematics, corresponded with René Descartes, Christiaan Huygens and Johannes Hevelius and knew Descartes and Huygens personally. The publications by Tycho and Colom were beyond the reach of common mariners, so by bringing together much of their data in a cheap small octavo and explaining its use in simple Dutch, Van Nierop brought navigational science and related practical mathematics to the masses, a key to the flourishing trade, exploration and economy of the Dutch golden age. The *Graed-boeck* went through about fifteen editions during Van Nierop's life.

The *Graed-boeck* title-page (A1) is worn, and tattered on all four edges, but with no text lost. It has been reinforced with a piece of blank paper pasted over its blank verso (at an early date). The other leaves of quire A are nearly detached from the book block. The paper is lightly browned with faint water stains throughout and the edges of the leaves slightly tattered, especially in quire A, but the text remains easily readable. The vellum is stained and has split along the front hinge.

[111], [1 blank]; [63], [1 blank] pp. *Ad 1: cf. Bierens de Haan 3964; Cat. NHSM, p. 666; Crone Library 203; Hoogendoorn RemD09.01; ad 2: Bierens de Haan 4002; Hoogendoorn RemD04.1. [More on our website](#)*

Map of the world, from 1579 Latin edition of Ortelius's atlas

54. [ORTELIUS, Abraham]. Typus orbis terrarum.

[Antwerp, Abraham Oretelius, letterpress text printed by Christoffel Plantin, 1579 (engraved 1570 by Frans Hogenberg)]. Engraved map of the world (40.5 × 64.5 cm) in an oval projection at a scale of about 1:80,000,000 (plate size 33.5 × 49.5 cm), with the title in a strapwork cartouche at the head, a caption in a matching cartouche at the foot, and a ship and sea monsters in the sea. Coloured by an early hand. Framed under glass (70 × 83.5 cm). € 7500 / £ 6600

Beautiful large map of the world engraved for Abraham Ortelius's 1570 *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, the first true world atlas. "Of fundamental importance in the history of cartography" (Van den Broeck). Ortelius (1527–1598) combined cartographic information from several earlier maps,



most importantly Mercator's great wall map of 1569, used with Mercator's encouragement. Though Ortelius travelled extensively, he spent most of his life in his native Antwerp, where from 1578 he worked closely with the great printer Christoffel Plantin, who printed the letterpress text of the 1579 Latin edition of the atlas. Ortelius printed the engraved maps on the already printed sheets and published the atlas himself. The present example of his world map comes from this edition.

Like Mercator's map, the present world map shows the still theoretical Antarctica with a northern protrusion near the island of New Guinea, hinting at the still unknown Australia. The Arctic, depicted as four large islands, encouraged the futile search for a northwest passage (global warming may yet create it). Since Mercator's 1569 map (in 21 sheets) saw a limited distribution, Ortelius's map remained the principal source for Mercator's cartographic information until Mercator's posthumous atlas appeared in 1595, and many cartographers throughout Europe copied it. With Ortelius's atlas, "pre-eminence in map publishing was transferred from Italy to the Netherlands leading to over a hundred years of Dutch supremacy in all facets of cartographical production" (Shirley).

With a few very small chips and tears along the edges of the margin, some repaired, none approaching the plate edge, but still in very good condition. One of the most important and influential world maps, from a 1579 Plantin edition of the first true world atlas.

M. van den Broeck 1, state 4; Koeman & Van der Krogt 0001:31A & I:31:021, map 1; Shirley 122; for Plantin's 1579 ed(s?). of Ortelius's atlas: Voet 1817. [More on our website](#)

124 species of Russian Astragalus beautifully illustrated on 99 hand-coloured plates

55. PALLAS, Peter Simon. Species astragalorum descriptae et iconibus coloratis illustratae.

Leipzig, G. Martini, 1800[–1803]. Large 2° (51 × 32 cm). With engraved illustration on title-page and 99 engraved plates (numbered I–XCI plus XX.A, XX.B, XX.C, XX.D, XLIII.B, LVIII.B, LX.B and LXX.B) by Gottfried Geissler, all beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary boards, covered with brown/orange sprinkled paper. Preserved in a modern cloth clamshell box. € 28 000 / £ 24 750

Rare first and only edition of a description of 124 species of Russian *Astragalus*, beautifully illustrated on 99 hand-coloured engraved plates. *Astragalus* is a large genus of mostly flowering herbs and small shrubs, here depicted about life size. In 1767 Pallas was invited by Catherine II of Russia to become a professor at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. He travelled through Russia, studying the local flora and fauna, which resulted in several ambitious publications. The present work can be seen as complimentary to his *Flora Rossica* (1784–1788), in which he described and depicted 283 species of trees.

"A versatile scientist, Pallas was in many ways reminiscent of the scientific encyclopedists of antiquity. Among his contemporaries he was a peer of Linnaeus and Buffon; in zoology, ... a predecessor of Cuvier [and] as a geographer ... a predecessor of Humboldt. Pallas sought to advance from merely describing nature to finding the casual interrelationships and hidden regularities of natural phenomena. Using the comparative method, he laid the bases of a new natural history that excluded the metaphysical approach" (DSB).

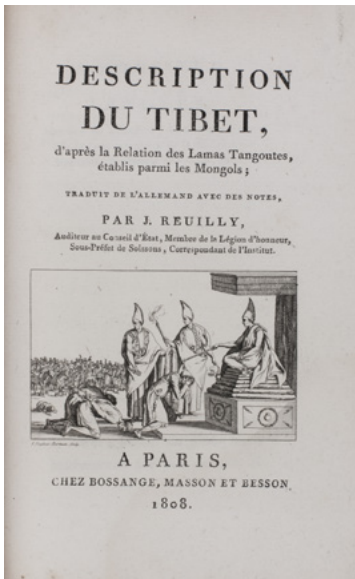
The bibliographies disagree as to the number of plates. The copies described in GFB and Nissen only have 98 plates, while Plesch and Stafleu & Cowan, both note 99 plates (like our copy). Dunthorne notes 100 plates, but probably includes the illustration on the title-page.

Plate 57 without the correction slip noted by Stafleu & Cowan. A small tear in the foot margin of plate 28, plate 63 slightly browned and some occasional spots, but otherwise in very good condition, with large margins and wholly untrimmed, leaving all deckles intact. Boards worn, but structurally sound.

VIII, 124 pp. *Bradley II*, p. 333; *Dunthorne 222* (100 plates); *GFB*, p. 124 (98 plates); *Nissen*, *BBI 1484* (98 plates); *Plesch*, p. 354 (99 plates); *Stafleu & Cowan 7229* (99 plates); *for Pallas: DSB X*, pp. 283–285. [More on our website](#)



A celebrated description of Tibet



56. PALLAS, Peter Simon. Description du Tibet, d'après la relation des Lamas Tangoutes, établis parmi les Mongols.

Paris, Bossange, Masson et Besson, 1808. 8°. With engraved illustration on title-page. Modern half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 5500 / £ 4850

Very rare first edition in French, of a description of Tibet, written by the German zoologist and botanist Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811). The text was translated from German by Baron Jean de Reuilly (1780–1810?), explorer of the Crimea and the Black Sea. “[Pallas] soon attracted the attention of Catharine II of Russia and was invited to St Petersburg, where he was appointed professor of natural history at the Imperial Academy of Sciences in 1767. At the request of Catherine, he was very quickly placed in charge of an academy expedition into Russia and Siberia” (Howgego). The first part of the work is devoted to the description of Tibet according to accounts of Tibetan Lamas established among the Mongols. The second part is dedicated to a report of the celebrations and ceremonies during the period from 22 June to 12 July 1729, in the small village Ourga, to celebrate the rebirth of Koutoukhtha, one of the most distinguished priests of Mongolia. With a faint waterstain throughout, otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed.

[5], VIII–XII, 89 pp. *Lust* 207; cf. *Cordier, Sinica*, col. 2879; *Howgego, to 1800, Pro.* [More on our website](#)

Rare first edition of a popular textbook for mariners, written for Thomas Watts's academy

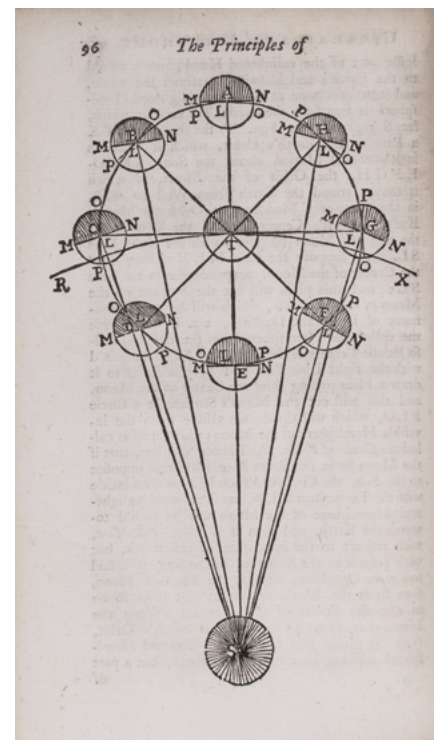
57. PATOUN, Archibald. A compleat treatise of practical navigation, demonstrated from its first principles; ... Written for the use of the Academy in Tower-Street.

London, Robert Willock (“at Sir Isaac Newton’s head” in Cornhill), 1730. 8°. With a folding engraved plate for a navigational exercise, a large engraved 16-point compass rose on an integral leaf and dozens of woodcut diagrams in text. Contemporary blind-tooled calf; rebacked. € 1950 / £ 1750

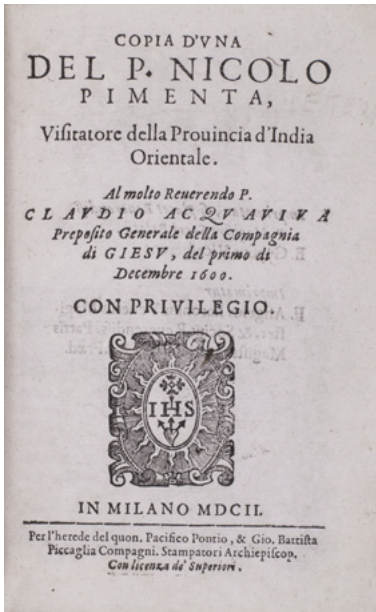
Rare first edition of a textbook on navigation illustrated with numerous diagrams, written for the mariners’ academy run by Thomas Watts, established in London in 1715, which trained boys for both the merchant marine and the navy. It proved very popular, going through ten editions to 1770. It opens with background education in geometry, logarithms, trigonometry, geography and astronomy, then turns to practical applications such as the determination of latitude, chronology (before the invention of the marine chronometer), the log-line and compass (including magnetic variation), various sailing techniques, nautical charts, keeping a journal or log-book, mensuration, surveying and gauging barrels. All include practical exercises. It also includes extensive tables of latitudes and longitudes of various places, logarithms, trigonometric functions, etc. Archibald Patoun (1706–1775) was a military engineer and Fellow of the Royal Society, best known for the present work. Besides establishing and running a maritime academy, Thomas Watts (1689–1742) ran an insurance company, became a freemason and in 1734 a Whig MP.

With a contemporary armorial bookplate of Augustus, Earl of Berkeley. With occasional minor browning, but still in very good condition. The binding is rebacked, as noted, and shows a few minor superficial defects, but is still in good condition.

VIII, “353” [= 357], [7], 57, [107] pp. *ESTC* N4935 & T151060 (5 copies, 1 apparently lacking 4 leaves and others possibly lacking the plate); cf. *Crone library* 518 (1751 ed.). [More on our website](#)



Second known copy of a Jesuit account of India printed by Cardinal Borromeo's press in Milan



58. PIMENTA, Nicolao. Copia d'una [lettera] del P. Nicolo Pimenta, visitatore della provincia d'India Orientale. al molto reverendo P. Claudio Acquaviva ... del primo di Decembre 1600.

Milan, Archiepiscopal press (heirs of Pacifico da Ponte, & Giovanni Battista Piccaglia), 1602. 8°. With a woodcut Jesuit device on the title-page. Sheepskin parchment (ca. 1700?). € 4950 / £ 4375

Second copy located of an edition by Cardinal Frederico Borromeo's Archiepiscopal press in Milan, in the original Italian, of a 1 December 1600 annual letter by the Portuguese Jesuit Nicolao Pimenta (1546–1614), visitor for the East Indies, writing from Goa on the Malabar Coast. It was printed in the same year as the first (Rome) edition. Pimenta gives a detailed report of the work and progress of the Jesuit missions at Goa and elsewhere in India, including a report of his observations during his travels in northern India and an account of the ancient Indian Syriac Christian community known as the Saint Thomas Christians. He also includes news of the Jesuit work in the Moluccas and China, and reports that the Jesuits in Cambodia have turned over their mission to the Dominicans and Franciscans. Nicolao Pimenta, born north of Lisbon, studied at the universities of Evora and Coimbra. Appointed visitor for the East Indies (which included India) in 1596, he arrived at Negapatam on the southeast Indian coast in 1597 and became one of the few Europeans to venture far into the interior.

In fine condition, with only an occasional minor and mostly marginal spot. The binding is somewhat wrinkled and dirty, but still very good.

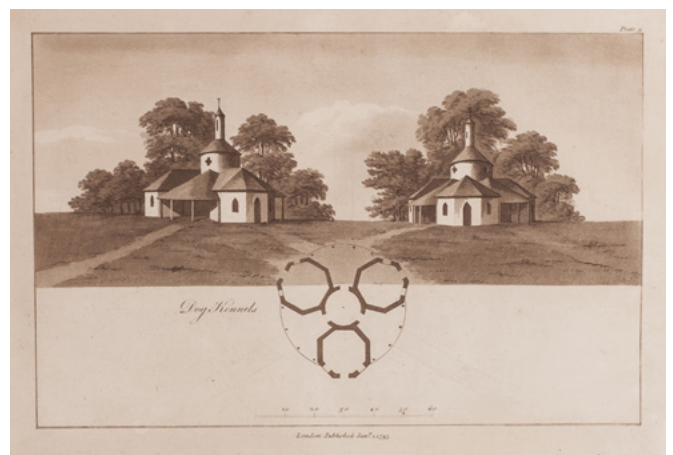
94, [1], [1 blank] pp. ICCU, LOIE 056070 (1 copy); cf. Cordier, *Indosinica*, cols. 294–295; De Backer & Sommervogel VI, col. 758, no. 2 & II, col. 422, no. 2; Lach & Van Kley III, p. 369; USTC 4031017 & 4030301 (1602 Rome & Venice eds.). [More on our website](#)

On rural architecture, with 38 sepia aquatint plates

59. PLAW, John. Ferme ornée or, rural improvements. A series of domestic and ornamental designs, suited to parks, plantations, rides, walks, rivers, farms, &c. ...

London, J. Taylor (printed by W. Stratford), 1800. 4°. With 38 aquatint plates printed in sepia. Modern olive half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 1500 / £ 1350

Second edition of a richly illustrated work on rural architecture by the British architect John Plaw (1745–1820). The book opens with a brief advertisement, followed by the explanations of the 38 aquatints and a list of 9 books offered for sale as the publisher's "architectural library". "The term 'ferme ornée' seems to have been applied during the first half of the eighteenth century to a particular style of landscape design, when the traditional interest in the lay-out of country estates developed into a fashion for picturesque rural design, broadly on the model of the Roman villa estate. ... It was Plaw, however, who was the first to apply the term to architecture, and to develop the notion into a series of specific designs for rustic buildings, which could be practical, cheap, and easy to construct, as well as beautiful" (BAL). The aquatint plates show fences, a "wood pile house" (designed to serve as a toilet in a park or other place distant from a residential house), a cow shed, a poultry house, a dog kennel, a fishing bridge, several farm houses, a hunting box, and more. In the advertisement Plaw describes a French method of building cottages with dry earth, not in use in England. Added at the end are 4 more pages of books for sale by the publisher Taylor.



Plates slightly browned, occasionally a few small spots. Spine somewhat discoloured. Overall in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 13, [1 blank], [2]; 4 pp. BAL 2578 (cf. 2577, first edition). [More on our website](#)



Fine impression of one of Rembrandt's most famous etchings

60. REMBRANDT van Rijn. [Abraham's sacrifice].

[Amsterdam], Rembrandt, 1655. 4^o leaf (16.5 × 14 cm). Etching and drypoint on European laid paper (plate size 15.7 × 13.2 cm). Mounted with 2 hinges on a piece of thick cardboard. € 75 000 / £ 66 000

A fine impression of one of Rembrandt's most famous prints, "Abraham's sacrifice", illustrating Genesis 22: 10–12, where Abraham, after god ordered him to sacrifice his only son Isaac, raises his knife to do so but is stayed by an angel who reveals that it was only a test of his obedience to god. In the Bible, the angel merely speaks to Abraham, but Rembrandt made the scene much more intimate, with the angel reaching around Abraham from behind almost in an embrace, holding his left arm (with the knife), just above the elbow and his right arm (holding Isaac's head) near the wrist. The Dutch States Bible of 1637 does place the angel behind Abraham, but still only speaking to him. Rembrandt made the etching in 1655 and no variant states are known. It differs greatly from his 1635 painting of the same subject, where the figures are not so closely united and neither Abraham nor the angel expresses such tenderness. The present example of the etching retains the finest lines very clearly (for example, in the background along the edge of the angel's left wing, between the highest point of the wing and the top of Abraham's head) and shows considerable burr, giving the scene a powerful richness and contrast. The etching has two collectors' stamps on the back: those of Count Johann Nepomuk Ernst Harrach (1756–1829) and Senator Johann Karl Brönnner (1738–1812). The etching came into the hands of the Dutch Dreesmann family (art collectors and founders in 1887 of the Vroom & Dreesmann department stores) who gave it to the Van Ravesteijn family before 1982 for services rendered. With minor foxing, but otherwise in fine condition. A fine example of one of Rembrandt's most famous etchings.

Hind 283; Laurentius, Rembrandt's etchings 19; New Hollstein, Rembrandt 287; Perlove & Silver, Rembrandt's faith, pp. 86–92; White & Boon, B35. [More on our website](#)

Fine calligraphic manuscript teaching traditional science to the son of the French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, finely bound in contemporary gold-tooled morocco

61. REMY, Claude. *Traité des elemens* présenté à M. Raoul de Choiseul-Gouffier.

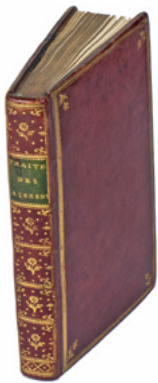
Paris, 1786. Small 8°. Calligraphic manuscript written in French in dark brown ink on paper, in a formal Latin script hand (a French-style “batard”), with an ornamental, calligraphic title-page in reddish brown, green, dark brown and black ink, each page in a thick-thin-thin border with circular decorations in each corner and centred at the head, running heads in the border, the heading of the “Avertissement” in a decorative script, and calligraphic chapter headings in circular or rectangular decorations and sub-headings in decorated horizontal bands. Contemporary red, gold-tooled morocco, the smooth spine divided into 6 panels (separated by lines flanked by dotted lines), the 2nd with a dark green title-label, each of the others with an 8-petalled flower, 10 dots, a decoration in each corner and another at each side, and a decorated band at the foot; each board with a border of thin-thick-thin fillets with a decoration stamped on each corner and a 6-petalled flower inside each corner; gold-tooled turn-ins, gold fillets on the board edges (altogether about 130 impressions of 13 tools), gilt edges. € 16 000 / £ 14 000



Beautiful calligraphic manuscript by Claude Remy, writing master and tutor of the children of the Paris *beau monde* for more than a decade before the French Revolution. The author-calligrapher notes in an epilogue that he had executed more than 60 similar instructive manuscripts, not only for his pupils but also for their parents, who greatly valued them, but few have survived. Remy executed it for and presented to Raoul de Choiseul-Gouffier, the young son of Gabriel Auguste, Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier (1752–1817), author of *Voyage pittoresque en Grèce*, who served as French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1784 to the French Revolution, then fled to Russia in 1793 where he served Catharine the Great and her successors as Imperial Librarian and director of the Imperial Academy of Arts at Saint Petersburg. He returned to France in 1802, when the Treaty of Amiens brought temporary peace. Raoul became head of the Russian branch of the Knights of Malta and appears to have succeeded his father as count in 1817.

Remy’s “avertissement” notes that he taught not only writing, but also reading, arithmetic, Latin, geography and several other subjects, but that he especially loved to teach the science of the four elements, the principal subject of the present manuscript. It clearly and methodically presents the traditional scientific ideas about air, fire, water and earth, including chapters on the properties of the elements, wind, hurricanes, the moon, the sun, heat, clouds, different climates, the tropics, the continents, the poles, oceans, bays, islands, rivers, floods, eclipses, the products of the earth, bodies, blood, senses, spirit, perspective and geography, even straying to topics such as the church, nobility, government, finances, commerce, artisans, wealth, poverty, education and the existence of God. The 6-page table of contents lists nearly a hundred topics covered. Two earlier Remy manuscripts of his *Traité des quatre élémens* are known, also executed for leading families in Paris.

With armorial bookplate. An occasional very minor spot and very slight browning, but otherwise in fine condition. Binding very slightly worn at the extremities but otherwise also fine. A fine calligraphic manuscript executed for the young son of a French count and ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.



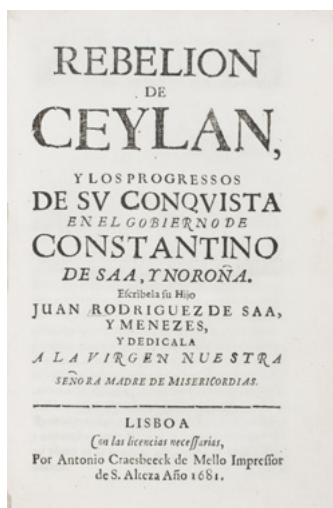
[2], 186, [4] pp. For Choiseul-Gouffier: S.H. Allen, *Finding the walls of Troy* (1999), pp. 41–44; A.F. Spada, *Ephémérides Russes ...*, vol. 2 (1816), pp. 221–222. [More on our website](#)

First-hand account of the Ceylonese rebellion against the Portuguese

62. RODRIGUEZ DE SAA Y MENEZES, Juan. *Rebellion de Ceylan*, y los progressos de su conquista en el gobierno de Constantino de Saa, y Noroña.

Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1681. Small 4° (19.5 × 14 cm). 18th-century limp sheep parchment. € 12 500 / £ 11 000

Very rare first and only edition of a first-hand account of the rebellion of the Sinhalese natives, supported by the Dutch, against the Portuguese government of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), concentrating on the years 1623 to 1630, when the author’s father was governor of the island. The main text in Spanish, comprising a prologue and sixteen chapters, begins with a general description of the island, its emperors before the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505, the customs of the natives, and the Portuguese government. These are followed by an account of the author’s father, Constantino de Saa y Noroña (1586–1630), his taking office as governor and captain general, his principles of government and his reforms, his victories and conquests, and his achievements generally. Finally comes the rebellion itself, led by the King of Kandy, and its immediate aftermath, including



the death of De Saa. Although the Dutch came to Ceylon in 1602 and encouraged disgruntled natives to fight against the Portuguese twenty years before De Saa took office, it was largely after his defeat and death in 1630 that the Dutch gained the upper hand in the struggle for control of Ceylon. It was only in 1658, however, that they succeeded in ousting the Portuguese and bringing the island under Dutch control.

With the front board partially detached from the bookblock, otherwise in very good condition. An essential primary source on the native rebellion in Ceylon.

[20], 243, [1 blank] pp. *Goldsmith, BMC STC Spanish & Portuguese R-163; Lach & Van Kley III, p. 951-952; Palau 274944.* [More on our website](#)

A colourful mounted Bedouin falconer by leading orientalist painter

63. ROUSSEAU, Henri-Émilien. [Bedouin falconer].

[Morocco, 1920s]. Oil on wooden panel (21 x 16 cm), signed at the lower left "Henri Rousseau". Contemporary gilded wooden frame (33 x 28 cm).
€ 28 000 / £ 24 750

Colourful panel painting by the leading orientalist painter Henri-Émilien Rousseau of a mounted Bedouin falconer, one of Rousseau's favourite subjects. While the sport of falconry was an important status symbol in the Middle East and Europe generally, for the Bedouins it was a means of survival.

Rousseau (1875–1933) was a Cairo-born French painter who divided his childhood between North Africa and France, where he studied at the École des Beaux-Arts under the great Orientalist painter, Jean-Léon Gérôme. He broke from the style of his master, however, and started to paint in a more impressionistic style. Between 1920 and 1930 he travelled extensively through the Rif and Atlas mountains of Morocco, where he befriended the chiefs of several nomad tribes. It was probably here that Rousseau fell under the spell of the Bedouin horsemen, which came to characterize his compositions. In 1927 more than 80 of his works from this period were displayed at the gallery of the influential Parisian art dealer Georges Petit. This was followed by an exhibition at the Exposition Universelle of 1931. The panel is cracked in the length, leading to a 4 cm crack in the paint to the right of the rider's head, a 1 cm crack below the horse's left hind hoof, and a 7 cm crack from the top left to the horse's head, but these cracks are only noticeable on close inspection and no paint has been lost. Some minor craquelure in the dark red patch connecting the rider and the saddle. Otherwise a well-executed and clean painting.



For the artist: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 113. [More on our website](#)



Complete set of articles from the first ten years of the Royal Asiatic Society

64. [ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY]. Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

London, 1824–1834. 3 volumes in 8 parts. 4°. With 80 lithographed plates, including several folding plates and 2 chromolithographed plates, and some smaller illustrations in text. Contemporary blue and grey paper wrappers, kept in two modern half morocco boxes.

€ 18 000 / £ 16 000

Complete set of all the articles published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in the years 1824–1834 under the name “Transactions”. In 1835 the journal would continue under the name *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. The society was founded in 1823 and received its Royal Charter in 1824 for “the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of science, literature and the arts in relation to Asia” (website Royal Asiatic Society). The set consists of three volumes, published in two or three parts, each containing several articles on a wide variety of subjects: archaeology, religion, philosophy, languages, scripts, coins, inscriptions, and occasionally natural history and medicine. The areas covered are China, India, Southeast Asia and Indonesia. The lithographed plates illustrate temples, statues of gods, inscriptions, scripts, coins, maps, etc.

Some half-titles slightly browned, but overall in very good condition, wholly untrimmed and mostly unopened. Paper wrappers slightly frayed along the extremities.

[➤ More on our website](#)

Account of King Sebastião's disastrous 1578 invasion of Morocco

65. SAN ROMÁN DE RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. Jornada y muerte del Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal, sacada de las obras del Franchi, ciudadano de Genoua, y de otros muchos papeles autenticos, ...

[false imprint:] “Valladolid” [= unidentified place in Iberia], heirs of Juan Íñiguez de Lequerica [= unknown printer & publisher], “1603” [= ca. 1670?]. Small 4^o (19 × 14 cm). With the woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Juan Fernández de Velasco, Duke of Frías, on the title-page. Mottled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1800?), gold-tooled spine. € 18 000 / £ 16 000



Rare second printing (rarely distinguished from the more common first edition of 1603) of an important Spanish account of King Sebastião I of Portugal's ill-fated 1578 invasion of Morocco and his death in battle, copying the 1603 edition's imprint, date, woodcut arms on the title-page and even the typesetting errors and list of errata. King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578) inherited the crown at age three after the death of his grandfather João III.

Educated by Jesuits, he combined religious fanaticism with an unbounded admiration for the military, presenting himself as a Christian knight who would fight the “misguided” Muslims in Africa and rescue them from their faith. He got his chance when the deposed Moroccan Sultan Abu Abdallah Mohammed II asked for his help. In 1578 Sebastião invaded Morocco with a large and expensive force, joined by Abu Abdallah's army of Moors and other Muslim opponents of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. Although Ahmad died during the invasion, Sebastião's inexperience and rash attack in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco led to his own death, that of 8000 Portuguese troops, including much of the Portuguese nobility, and the capture of 15,000 more. Sebastião's body was never found and many supporters refused to believe had died and awaited his return for decades. San Román indicates on the title-page that he made use of Girolami Franchi Conestaggio's 1585 history of the union of Spain and Portugal, but also many other authentic documents. Sebastião's death without issue set off a struggle for the succession to the Portuguese crown and after the brief reign of his great uncle as Henrique I,

King Phillip II of Spain managed to unite the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580. The present reprint dates after ca. 1660, probably from Pedro II's regency, when it would have served to bolster the legitimacy of the troubled monarchy.

With an old library shelf-mark on an endleaf. With tears into the text of the last 2 leaves, one crudely repaired with tape, somewhat browned throughout, water stains in the foot margin of several leaves, and an occasional small hole, spot or stain, but with generous margins and most leaves in good condition. The binding with minor damage to the head of the spine and some corners, but otherwise very good. A close copy of the first edition (much rarer than the original) of an important record of the disastrous Portuguese invasion of Morocco in 1578.

[16], 176 pp. Goldsmith, *BMC Spanish & Portuguese S225*; *USTC 501854* (mixed with 2? other eds.); cf. *Palau 293612*. [➤ More on our website](#)

One of the most popular English cookbooks of the 18th century

66. SMITH, Eliza. The compleat housewife: or, accomplish'd gentlewoman's companion. Being a collection of upwards of six hundred of the most approved receipts in cookery, pastry, confectionary, preserving, pickles, cakes, creams, jellies, made wines, cordials. With copper plates curiously engraven for the regular disposition of placing of the various dishes and courses. And also bills of fare for every month in the year. To which is added, a collection of above three hundred family receipts of medicines; ...

London, printed for R. Ware, S. Birt, etc., 1753. 8°. With engraved frontispiece and 6 folding engraved plates. Contemporary calf. € 950 / £ 850



Illustrated edition of one of the most popular English cookbooks of the 18th century, first published in 1727. The author emphasizes in the introduction that all recipes are “suitable to English Constitutions, and English Palates, wholesome, toothsome, all practicable and easy to be performed”. Even several French recipes, “not disagreeable to English Palates” are included, “since we have, to our Disgrace, so fondly admired ... French Messes”. A list at the beginning of the book orders the various recipes by month, with the folding tables at the end ordering several dishes by season and presenting a table layout *à la française* (several dishes at the same time). Among the recipes can be found many practical recipes with a large emphasis on meat. Even the recipe for asparagus soup contains “twelve pounds of lean beef” (p. 89). The second part of the book contains medical recipes, most of them belonging to the ancient pharmaceutical tradition of theriacs and mithridates which by 1753 had come under heavy criticism. The complicated recipes containing costly ingredients contrast strongly with the emphasis on simplicity and frugality in the preface. “The medical recipes are often very nasty, and the complaints sometimes are of such a nature that one would hardly expect the ‘publick-spirited Gentlewoman’ of the title-page to treat” (Oxford). Binding worn at the edges; spine damaged with the headbands missing; front hinge cracked. The folding plates lightly soiled and creased near the outside edge; but otherwise internally in very good condition.

[16], 396, x11 pp. *Bitting, Gastronomic bibliography*, p. 238; *ESTC T31011*; *Oxford, English cookery books*, pp. 60–61; cf. *Vicaire*, col. 794. [➤ More on our website](#)

Pamphlet on the situation leading up to the Battle of Beachy Head, 1690

67. [STEPHENS, Edward]. Naukeurig verhaal van de laatste batalije ter zee, tusschen de Engelse, Hollandse, en Franse vlooten, en 't gene daar ontrent gepasseert is van den 22 juny, tot den 5 july, oude stijl. ... Uyt het Engelsch vertaalt.

Amsterdam, Barent Bos, 1690. Small 4° (19.5 × 15.5 cm). Modern wrappers with a fleur-de-lis pattern. € 325 / £ 295

First edition of the Dutch translation of a pamphlet relating a sea-battle between the French fleet on one side and the British and Dutch fleet on the other, narrating the events between 22 June and 5 July 1690, the days leading up to the Battle of Beachy Head, which took place on 10 July 1690. The original English text was written by the British pamphleteer Edward Stephens (pen name Socrates Christianus, d. 1706). The text includes a letter written by the French Comte de Tourville, commander of the French fleet, directed to the French court. The letter is followed by a lengthy and quite religious “reflection”.

With “13” written in black ink on the title-page, last page slightly browned, but otherwise in good condition.

56 pp. *Knuttel 13403*; *STCN 833418424*. [➤ More on our website](#)



*A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz,
one of the earliest Western books mentioning Qatar*

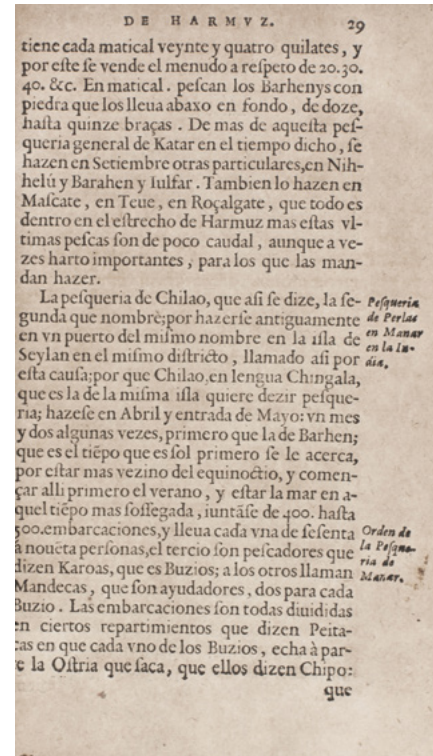
70. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir KHWAND and Turan SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tailpieces. 17th century marbled calf with gilt label to richly gilt spine, red edges. € 45 000 / £ 40 000

First edition of a “history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah” (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, with notes on the pearl fishing in the region that may be translated: “The pearl fishery at Bahrain begins some years in June, but generally in July, an lasts all that month and August ... They generally go a fishing to Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the southward of the Island Bahren. As soon an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight...” The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous voluminous *Rawzat as-safâ*... by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into a European language. The second part is a translation of the chronicle of the kings of Hormuz by the Ayyubid emir Turan Shah (d. 1180), a text that survives only in translations. Though Teixeira’s adventures started in 1586, he reached Hormuz in 1593, where he resided for several years to study its history. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the region. The third and last part contains an account of Teixeira’s later travels from India to Italy in the 1600–1601 and 1604–1605, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East. In his preface Teixeira states that he originally wrote the work in Portuguese, but that it was first published in Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715.

Binding slightly rubbed and with a small defect to upper spine. Slightly browned, otherwise immaculate copy in its first binding.

[8], 384, [8], 115[=215], [17] pp. *Howgego, to 1800, T19. Maggs Bros., Spanish books 1014a. Not in Blackmer.* [➤ More on our website](#)



Well-published world atlas with 109 engraved maps, all coloured by hand

71. TIRION, Isaak. Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas. Bestaande in eene verzameling van eenige der algemeenste en nodigste landkaarten; ... na de alderlaatste ontdekkingen van De L'Isle en anderen opgesteld.

Amsterdam, [widow of] Isaak Tirion, [1770]. 2° (42 × 26.5 cm). With 109 engraved maps (106 double-page and 3 larger folding; plate size mostly ca. 30 × 34 cm), all coloured as published. Contemporary half calf. € 28 000 / £ 24 750

Coloured copy of a lovely world atlas by Isaak Tirion: “his maps excel in style and exactness ... [with] a homogeneous character” (Koeman III, p. 126). As noted on the title-page, the maps are largely based on the work of Guillaume De l'Isle in Paris, the greatest cartographer of the early 18th-century. Included are 13 maps of Asia and the Middle East, 5 of Africa, and 15 of America.



Noteworthy maps include the general map of Asia and the Middle East, which also includes the most northern part of Australia ("Nieuw Holland"), the very detailed map of Arabia, that of mainland southeast Asia soon followed by separate maps of its most southern parts and the archipelago. The maps of America are unusually detailed, including separate double-page maps of "California" (the Baha peninsula, here securely attached to the mainland), the area around the future Panama Canal, Salvador and the Baia de Todos os Santos in Brazil, Cayenne and its fortress on the coast of modern French Guiana, the coast of Surinam, Martinique, New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi River, the Saint Lawrence River around Quebec, and many maps of larger areas.

With the owner's inscription of the Dutch lieutenant Ernestus Engelbertus Pröbsting (d. 1825). With restored tears in two of the folding maps, some small tears to the folds (mostly restored) and some occasional thumbing, but internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding worn. Tirion's *Hand-atlas*, coloured by hand and printed on heavy paper with broad margins.

Koeman, Tir 4; V.d. Krogt, Advertenties 1273; Phillips & LeGear 4282. [More on our website](#)



Description of life in Batavia around 1858

72. WEITZEL, August Wilhelm Philip. Batavia in 1858. Of schetsen en beelden uit de hoofdstad van Neêrlandsch Indië.

Gorinchem, J. Noorduijn & son, 1860. 8°. With a lithographed map as frontispiece and a lithographed title-page with a small harbour view. Contemporary half sheepskin. € 750 / £ 660

First and only edition of a contemporary description of Batavia (Jakarta), then the capital of the Dutch East Indies, by the Dutch general and minister of warfare August Wilhelm Philip Weitzel (1816–1896), who visited the city in 1858. It opens with a ground-plan of the city and its surroundings, a dedication and a table of contents. The text is divided into four parts, each subdivided into several chapters. The first part contains a general description of the city, its topography, transportation and customs, architecture, neighbourhoods, sights, etc. The second part contains a history of the way of life in Jakarta, often referring to other texts. It describes the first colonists, the conduct and misconduct of the VOC (Dutch East Indian Company) and the various peoples living in the city with their costumes, religion, occupation, etc. In the third part Weitzel describes contemporary life in the city and the fourth part deals with the scientific institutions in Batavia.

A few stains and smudges, but overall in very good condition. Binding rubbed along the extremities, corners worn, spine damaged at head and foot.

[10], 208 pp. *J.G. Taylor, The social world of Batavia*, p. 234; *Tiele, Bibl.* 1203. [More on our website](#)



With spectacularly hand-coloured engravings depicting 417 samples of marble

73. WIRSING, Adam Ludwig. Marmora et adfines aliquos lapides coloribus suis exprimi. ... Abbildungen der Marmor-Arten und einiger verwandten Steine nach der Natur auf das sorgfältigste mit Farben erleuchtet.

Nuremberg, (printed by Bieling) for the author, 1775. Royal 4° (31,5 × 22 cm) With 73 hand-coloured engraved plates with 417 figures of types of marble (plate mark 23 × 16 cm). 19th-century blind-tooled tree calf.

€ 22 500 / £ 19 750

First edition of an extremely rare work on marble with spectacularly coloured illustrations of 417 cross-sections of marble. The work was published in parts (see for instance the colophon at the bottom of p. 20 and the signature of the engraver on the first plate of the later sections), which explains the variation in the number of plates of the extant copies. The Sinkankas and Sotheran copies have 54 plates (up to and including the section on Tirol), *WorldCat* lists three copies with 68 plates, our copy has 73, and Brunet reports 98 plates in the most extensive copy of the first edition known to him. "Under each painting lies a complex, lightly-incised network of lines, almost like rouletting, over which the colours have been laid. Near the end of the volume appear the most complex designs, beautifully done, of slabs of dendritic limestomes" (Sinkankas). The stones depicted come from quarries in or near Bayreuth, Würtemberg, Neresheim, Durlach, Salzburg, Switzerland, Bade, Tirol, southern France, Braban and Saxony. A few leaves slightly browned and foxed, otherwise in very good condition with the plates vibrantly coloured. The binding rubbed along the extremities, but still good.

84 pp. Brunet V, col. 1465; IV, col. 1243 (98 plates); Cobres II, p. 461, no. 44 (42 plates); Sinkankas 7281 (54 plates). [➤ More on our website](#)



Antwerp prayerbook by an exiled English Catholic priest, with 30 beautiful engravings



74. [WORTHINGTON, Thomas]. Rosarium sive psalterium beatae virginis Mariae. Cum aliis piis exercitiis, ...

Antwerp, Jan I van Keerberghen, 1600. 12° (14,5 × 8 cm). With an engraved title-page, 5 half-page engraved religious devices (each surrounded by 5 roses, a wreath of thorns or a sun) and 25 full-page engraved New Testament scenes (plate size 10,5 × 6,5 cm) drawn by Maarten de Vos and engraved by Johannes Baptista Collaert, all engravings printed on integral leaves. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1825?), unsigned but possibly by Charles Lewis.

€ 4500 / £ 4000

Rare first issue of the first Latin edition of a beautifully and extensively illustrated Catholic prayer book by the exiled English priest Thomas Worthington (1549–1627), from 1599 to 1613 president of the Catholic seminary at Douai in French Flanders. The 30 splendid engravings were produced by the artist, Maarten de Vos (1532–1603) and engraver Johannes Baptista Collaert (1561?–1620), both in Antwerp. Worthington's 22-page introduction explains the origins, structure and use of his prayerbook. The text is divided into 5 parts, each introduced by one of the five half-page engravings, in the first four followed by a series of full-page engraved New Testament scenes associated with the prayers.

With the bookplate of one of the greatest book collectors of all time: Robert Hoe (1839–1909), New York printing press manufacturer and first president of the Grolier Club. With a tiny marginal worm trail unobtrusively restored in a few leaves of the preface, but still in very good condition. The binding is slightly worn at the hinges and corners, but also very good.

[24], 143, [1 blank] pp. Belg. Typ. 4192; Hollstein XLIV, Maarten de Vos 1575–1598 (describing the 24 signed plates); Netherlandish books 31835 (7 copies); USTC 452815 (1 copy, but 407144 may include additional copies); not in Adams; STCV. [➤ More on our website](#)

Harlequin with a black head: 34 prints in 2 series, coloured by a contemporary hand

75. **XAVERY, Gerard Joseph.** Het nieuw geopend Italiaans tóneel, vertonende de wonderlijke ziekte bezwangerheid en baring van Arlequin: benevens de opvoeding van des zelfs jongen zoon.

With: (2) **XAVERY, Gerard Joseph.** Het Italjaansch tooneel voortreffelijk in 16 verbeeldingen uytgevoert ..., verrijkt met Nederduytsche en Fransche vaarzen door Florentius H. J. van Halen.

Amsterdam, Petrus Schenk II, [1728?] & [1735?]. Royal 4° (30,5 × 26 cm). With 2 engraved title-prints, each followed by 16 numbered prints (pictorial images ca. 15 × 19 cm; plate size ca. 23,5 × 21 cm), with verses engraved in the feet of the plates. With all 34 engravings coloured by a contemporary hand and varnished, probably for the publisher. Contemporary vellum. € 25 000 / £ 22 000



Rare complete set of the first and only editions (excepting an abridged English edition of part 1, ca. 1760) of the only two Arlequin (Harlequin) print series by the Antwerp painter in The Hague, Gerard Joseph Xavery (1700–1747), one of the earliest original native Dutch examples the so-called Italian *Commedia dell'arte*, with texts in verse by Florentius H. J. van Halen (active ca. 1720–1739). We have located only 5 other copies with both parts and in 2 of those part 2 appears to be incomplete or defective.

Both parts probably take inspiration from French sources in the Italian style, such as Gherardi, *Le théâtre Italien* (Paris, 1694) and the various theatrical performances known as “Théâtre de la foire”, performed at annual fairs in France, but they are not simply translations and at least part 1 seems to form a complete original story. The most important character in both series is Harlequin, here depicted with his entire head black rather than just a mask around his eyes, which might have led an 18th-century reader to think of a Moor and a modern reader to think of a 19th-century black-face minstrel.

In the first series Harlequin vomits, the doctor checks his pulse, examines his urine, gives him an enema and discovers he is pregnant! Harlequin then lays 6 eggs, brooding them in a nest, and babies hatch out. He raises the one that survives, cleaning his bottom, breast-feeding him and teaching him to walk and read, but Harlequin is lazy and impatient, beats the child and ignores the admonitions of the doctor, Piro (Pierrot) and Kolombine (Columbina). Scharmouchi (Scaramouche) also makes a brief appearance. The second series centres on foolish love, with women succumbing to the amorous advances of men who eventually abuse them, spend their money, get drunk or visit whores. The characters once again include Harlequin, Pierrot and Columbina but show a wider variety than the first series. With the first title-page slightly dirty, stains in the foot of 3 leaves and a few small marginal defects, but still in good condition, with large margins and with the colours fresh and bright. The binding is somewhat wrinkled and spotted, with some tiny tears at the fore-edge, but also still good.

[1], 16; [1], 16 engraved ll. R.L. Erenstein, “De invloed van de *Commedia dell'arte* in Nederland tot 1800”, *Scenarium V* (1981), pp. 91–106, at p. 103; Hollstein XXV, Schenck 1949–1982; KVK & WorldCat (7 & 6 copies, incl. at least 1 incompl. copy of part 2); STCN (1 & 2 copies). [More on our website](#)

Rare Dutch shipbuilding manual, with 8 plates

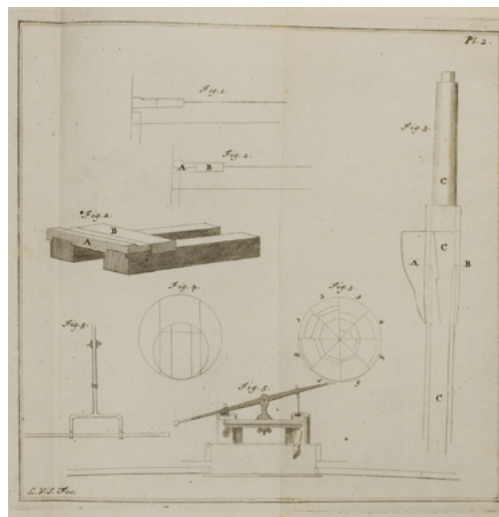
76. ZWIJNDREGT, Leendert van. *Verhandeling van den Hollandschen scheepsbouw, raakende de verschillende chartres der oorlogsschepen, tot 's lands dienst, en ter betrachtinge van alle bespiegelende en werkdadige liefhebberden der Hollandsche scheepsbouwkunde, ...* Waarby, tot een aanhangsel, gevoegd is eene verhandeling van't bouwen der koopvaardyschepen door C. de Ruiter.

The Hague, Pieter van Thol, 1759. 4°. With engraved frontispiece view of a shipyard, title-page printed in red and black with charming woodcut device, the dedication with an armorial headpiece giving the arms of the dedicatee (Unico Wilhelm van Wassenaer) and 8 engraved folding plates, including one very large (83 × 30 cm), showing the most important parts of a Dutch galleon with 50 cannons. 20th-century half vellum. € 4750 / £ 4200

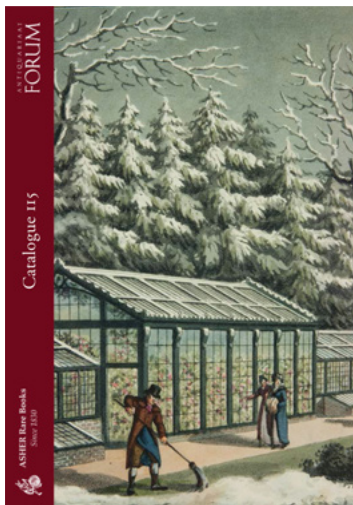
Second issue of the first edition of a rare manual on shipbuilding by Leendert van Zwijndregt, a member of a family of three generations of shipwrights working for the Rotterdam admiralty. It was written as a defence of the Dutch tradition of shipbuilding against the upcoming tendency to look to the French and English traditions. Added at the end is a short treatise on the construction of Dutch merchant ships by C. de Ruiter. Van Bruggen points out that Van Zwijndregt was one of the earliest to propose the new method of calculating a warship's length on the basis of the width of and space between the portholes (*Maritime geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, p. 45).

Extremities slightly browned and some spots to the first and last few leaves, but otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, leaving all deckles intact.

[8], viii, 126, [2 blank] pp. *Bruzelius*, p. 50; *STCN* (9 copies); cf. *Bierens de Haan* 5481 (first issue); *Cat. NHSM*, p. 748 (first issue); *Crone, Nederlandsche jachten*, p. 138; *Maritime geschiedenis der Nederlanden III*, pp. 45 & 398. [More on our website](#)



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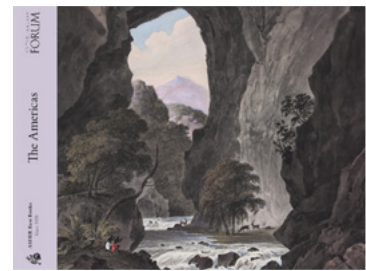
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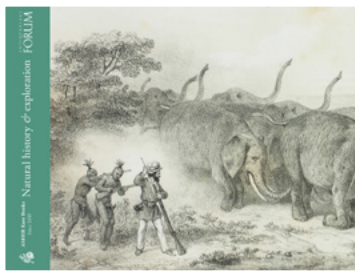
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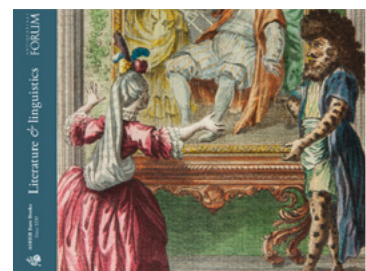
Australia, New Zealand
& the Pacific



Earth Sciences



Fortification & Siegecraft V



Literature & Linguistics

