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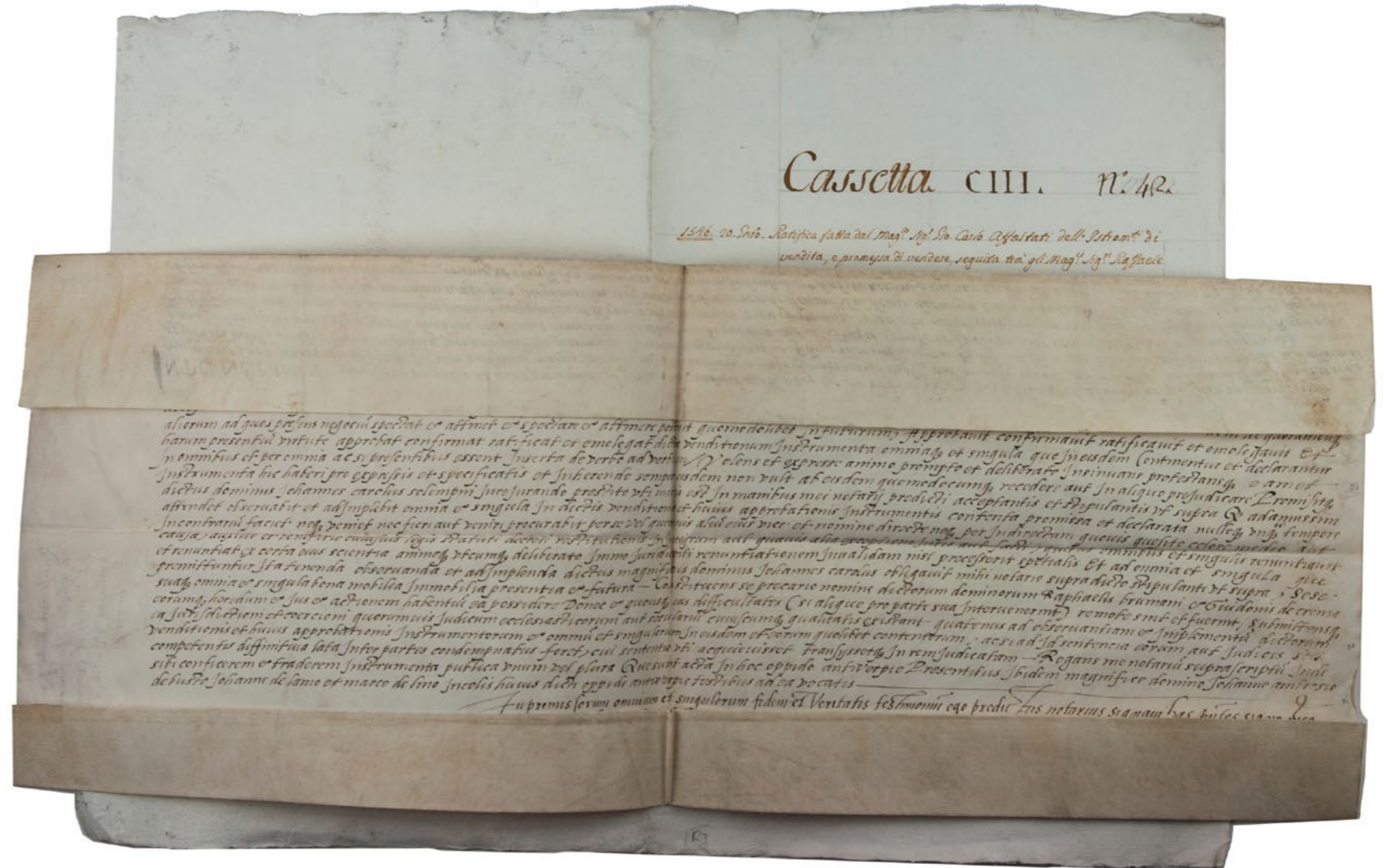
One of the earliest Antwerp records of Charles V's Italian financier

I. AFFAITATI, Giovan Carlo. Ratificatio facta p[er] m[agnifi]cu[m] d[ominum] Jo[hannes] Carolu[s] de Affaytalis, in favorem m[agnifi]ci et r[everen]di d[omino]. Guidi d[e] Crema et Rafaelis Krumani p[er] Castro S[anc]ti Laurentii et terris.

Antwerp, 20 January 1546. Manuscript notarial document in Latin, written in a Latin hand on one side of a single piece of sheepskin parchment (31 × 54.5 cm), opening with a large capital and closing with the notary's decorative signature, with the title and "M. Johan Carlo" on the back. Folded and loosely inserted in a paper folder (ca. 1690s?). € 1250

An Antwerp notarial declaration made voluntarily by Giovan Carlo Affaitati, also known as Johannes Carolus de Affaytadi (Cremona 1500 or 1510-Lier 1555 or Ghistelle 1587) soon after he moved to Antwerp, on behalf of Guido de Crema, citizen of Mantua, and Raphael Brumani, citizen of Cremona. It was drawn up before the Antwerp notary Anthony Amala and three named witnesses and appears to concern De Crema and Brumani's inheritance. Affaitati testified to the content of a document drawn up on 31 December 1545 before the Mantua notary Hieronimus de Zizolis. Affaitati came from a merchant banking family in Cremona. He set up in Lisbon but moved to Antwerp in 1545, when the Holy Roman Emperor Charles v made him Baron of Ghistelle. He was active in the spice trade and is said to have been the most important financier of the wars of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles v and King Philip II of Spain.

Formerly folded to a smaller size, leaving traces of the old folds, but still in very good condition. A primary document recording Charles v's financier in Antwerp, only months after he moved there.



[1] leaf. For Affaitati: Kellenbenz, "Die Konkurrenten der Fugger als bankers der Spanischen Krone", in: Zeitsch. Unternehmensgeschichte XXIV (1979), pp. 81–98. [More on our website](#)

Three letters written in 1539 on the Ottoman threat in the Mediterranean

2. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, Pedro and Maria OSORIO Y PIMENTEL.

[Three letters to Ferrante Gonzaga, Viceroy of Sicily, two from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo and one from his wife Maria Osorio y Pimentel].

Andria (in the Kingdom of Naples), 13 August to 10 September 1539. Folio (21.5 × 30 cm).

(1) Letter in Italian, signed, from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo in Andria to Ferrante Gonzaga, 13 August 1539, with a 23 mm seal bearing Alvarez de Toledo's coat of arms (with a chain of flags) stamped on a slip of paper attached with red wax.

(2) Letter in Spanish, signed, from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo in Andria to Ferrante Gonzaga, 3 September 1539, with the 45 mm imperial armorial seal stamped on a slip of paper attached with red wax.

(3) Letter in Italian, signed, from Maria Osorio y Pimentel [in Andria] to Ferrante Gonzaga, 10 September 1539, with the remains of what appears to be her husband's 23 mm red wax seal.

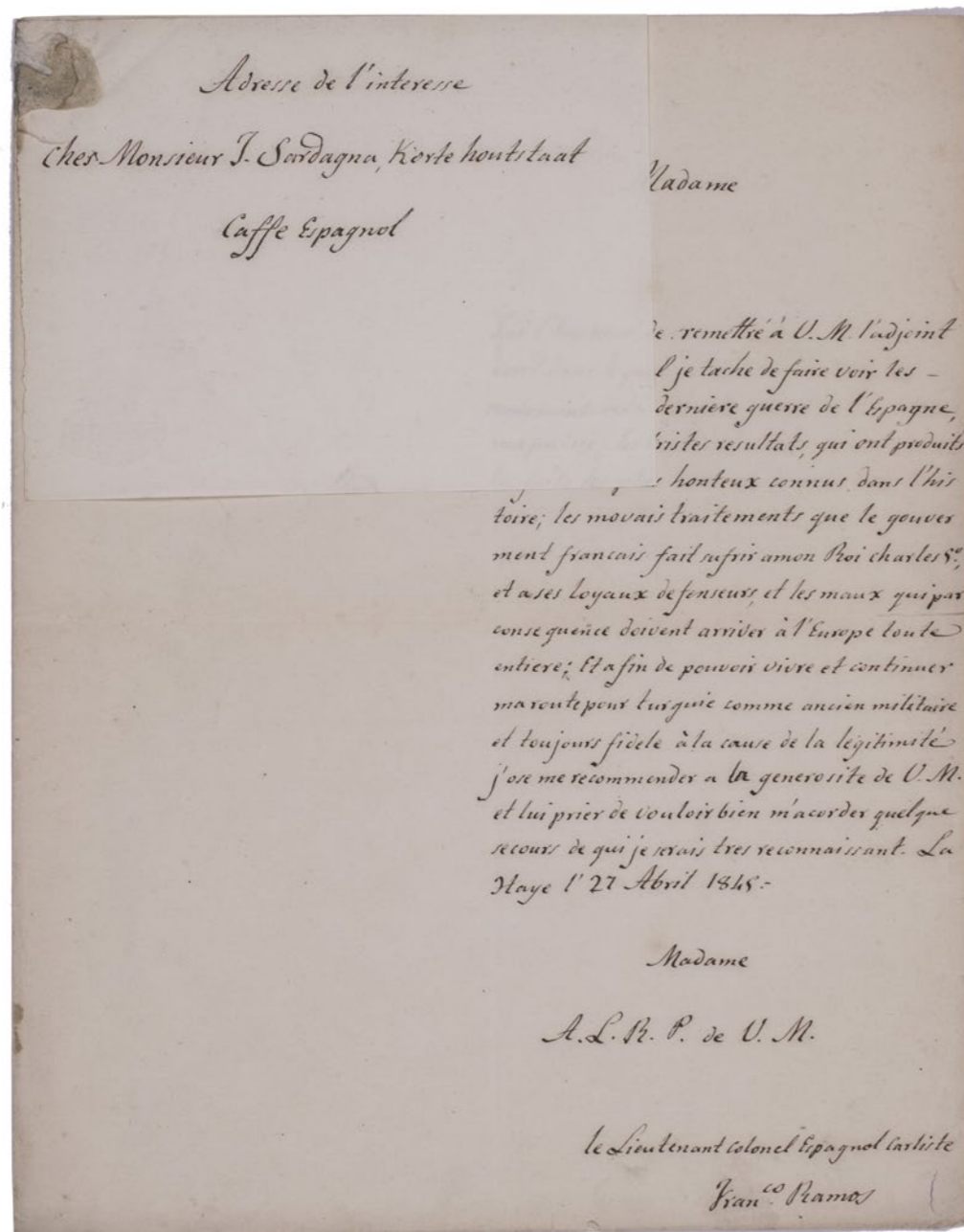
Each letter, in brown ink, occupies one page, with the last page containing the address and the sender's seal. The two inside pages of the second and third letter are blank. Each formerly folded for posting, so that the address would have appeared on one side and the seal on the other. € 15 000

Three letters from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo (1484–1553), Duke of Alba and councillor to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, and his wife Maria Osorio y Pimentel (1498–1539) to Ferrante Gonzaga (1507–1557), Viceroy of Sicily, who commanded the imperial cavalry fighting the Ottomans in North Africa. They concern the Ottoman fleet marauding in the Mediterranean in 1539, thirteen years after the Ottoman victory at the Battle of Mohács gave them control of much of Hungary and roused Christian fears of their strong presence in Europe, and ten years after Barbarossa established his base in Algiers. The first letter, signed by Alvarez de Toledo, advises that, due to the recent loss of Castelnuovo to the Turks, he has given orders for vigilance and defensive preparations on the island of Lipari. He asks Gonzaga to supply any assistance the islanders require. The second letter, also from Alvarez de Toledo, advises Gonzaga that he has received a letter from Andrea Doria (1466–1560), urging a campaign against Barbary to be carried out forthwith, in order to avoid further damage from the Turks. This followed the defeat of Doria's fleet at the battle of Preveza in September 1538 by the fleet commanded by the Ottoman admiral Haydeddin Barbarossa (ca. 1478–1546), long feared in Europe as the infamous privateer Red Beard. The third letter is addressed to Gonzaga by Osorio y Pimentel, informing him that her husband has sent news that the Turkish fleet has been sighted off the Capo d'Otranto, some 150 sails having been observed. She also notes that she has informed Francisco de Tovar, governor of the port La Goleta at Tunis. Given that Barbarossa may direct his attention there, she requests that Gonzaga send a frigate to Tunis to warn de Tovar to remain vigilant.

The seal on Osorio y Pimentel's letter is damaged and can no longer be made out, but the faint visible traces appear to match the arms and flags of her husband's seal, and a small part of the imperial seal on his second letter is damaged, but all three letters are still in very good condition. Three letters of 1539 all important primary sources for hostilities between the Ottoman Empire and Christian Europe.

[4]; [4]; [2] pp. including blanks.  More on our website





Requesting Queen Anna Paulowna for help in the Spanish war

3. [ANNA PAULOWNA, Queen of the Netherlands (recipient)]. [Letter by Lieutenant Colonel Spanish Carlisle Francisco Ramos].

The Hague, 27 April 1845. 4°. Manuscript letter in French on one page of wove paper, with the address of the sender on a separate piece of paper (Café Espagnol, Korte Houtstraat, the Hague). € 500

Original letter addressed to the Queen of the Netherlands Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), the daughter of Tsar Alexander Romanov. She married the Dutch crown prince, the later William II in 1816 and was queen of the Netherlands from 1840 till the death of William II in 1849. The letter is written by the Carlist, Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Ramos who is sending his account of the terrible Carlist Wars happening in Spain and asks the Queen for help.

Tiny tear along the fold, but otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [3 blank] pp. [More on our website](#)

Letter of protection to the Marchioness of Queensberry written by Napoleon III

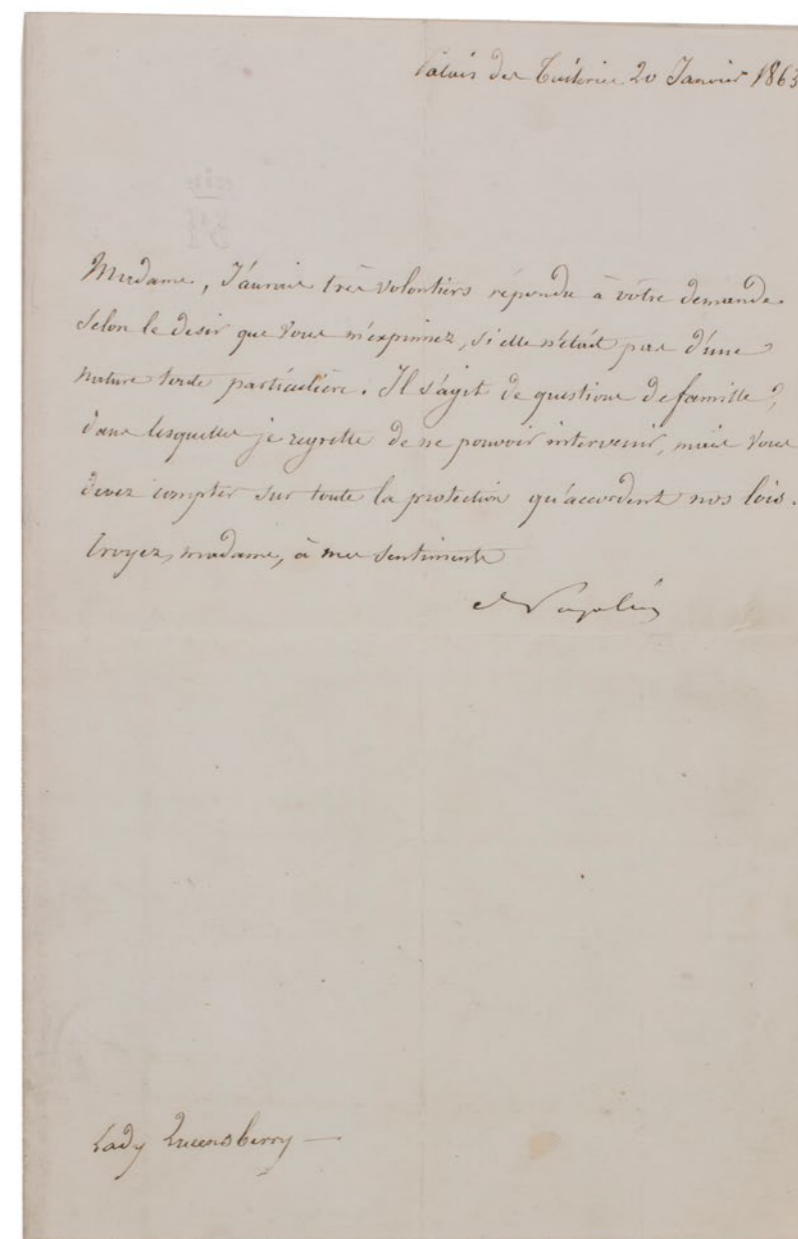
4. NAPOLEON III [= Louis Napoléon Bonaparte]. [Signed letter to Lady Queensberry at Nantes].

Palais de[?], 20th January 1863. 20,6 × 13,5 cm. French manuscript letter in brown ink on blind-stamped paper (a crowned N), signed with 'Napoleon' and dated 20th January 1863. With the original envelop with a red seal. € 450

Autograph letter by Napoleon III (Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, 1808–1873), president of the French Second Republic, ruler of the Second French Empire and nephew of Napoleon I, offering and securing his protection to Lady Queensberry, also known as the Marchioness of Queensberry, and her family at Nantes. It is his answer to the Lady's letter to the Emperor dated 25th November 1862, in which she was claiming his protection, because her father was kind to him when he lived in exile in England. Whether in consequence of this letter, or from another causes, Lady Queensberry was allowed to keep her children in peace.

Envelop damaged and soiled, otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [3 blank] pp. For Lady Queensberry: *The Bulwark of Reformation Journal XII (1862–1863)*, p.97; Stone, Eleanor Leslie: *a memoir*, pp. 263–264. [👉](#) More on our website



Reca.

Leiden den Hove van Holland

Lydise Requiste gestelt
 in handen van ~~Dirck~~
 Advocaat Fiscaal en
 Procureur Generaal ^{M^r}
 Wolphert Nobelingh,
 omme deselve te
 examinieren in den
 Hove dienaangaende.

Vertoonet eerbiediglyk M^r Joann Vanden
 Bergh, Oud Burgermeester en Raed des
 Stad Leiden, mitsgaders Daljuw den Dyck,
 graaf van Rijnland, dat de vertoonde
 Advys en sal het in de Maend July vanden Jaere 1725, bij
 Ed. gr. Mg. sijnder geëligheert, en
 hijs gedaan ops haer Ed. gr. Mg. sijnder geëligheert, en
 het verfooch nader aengestelt, tot Daljuw van den Landen van
 Rijnland, ten tijde van sijnd aenstellinge
 geordoniert te worden naa behoren litijspendent heeft gevonden, diverse pro
 cedurae in den Rade cessen, die door den Heere Van Noordwijk,
 den 23 September des vertoonder Oudecessens in officio,
 1726. oftewel door Joanduit des sels Stede,
 My Present houdet, als daer toe gedinneende de
 indispotie vanden Heere Van Noordwijk,
 by disen Hove geauthoriseert, waer in
 geentameent en aengewangen, dat den
 Vertoonder sich al aenstont in den
 Hofgehoort de beginnend heeft ge declareert ghad, mit
 Consideration en Advysgegeven te sijn, soodanige sadken ops sig
 van den Advocaat te indint, maet alle de sullen
 Fiscaal M^r Wolphert Nobelingh ordonnert
 dat hijs ~~verfooch~~ genamdy, van den gemelten Heere van
 Noordwijk; doch mit te min, onder
 staandi Requiste gemelt te vervolgen woodden in den
 Actum in den Rade den 20 September 1726

Dynde

My Present
 Joann. Thuerij.
 1726

Original documents of an 18th-century lawsuit against the murderer of a blacksmith in Zoeterwoude

5. BERGH, Johan van den. Eenige stukken concerneerende criminele procedures in cas d'appel voor het hof geventileerd tusschen den bailluw van Rhijnland contra Pieter Oostenryk in materie van manslag met de ms. schriftuuren.

[Leiden], 1726–1729. Folio. Manuscript, in Dutch, on laid paper, with 2 embossed seals. Later blue paper wrappers. € 1750

The original, heavily revised, juridical documents of a case handled by the bailiff of Rhineland, Johan van den Bergh, at the supreme court of Holland, against Pieter Oostenrijk “Broodbakker tot Soeterwoude”, who killed the town’s blacksmith Cornelis Jansz. Schrier using a knife. Pieter Oostenrijk was banned from Holland and West-Friesland for the next 50 years. In the *Leydse courant* of 2 May 1725, we can find an advertisement of the sale of the blacksmith’s workshop, so the actual murder must have happened before that date.

Johan van den Bergh (1664–1755), from 1725 to 1755 bailiff of Rhineland and several years burgomaster of Leiden, was the man who in 1741 bestowed the Leiden University library with the famous Psautier de Saint Louis.

In very good condition, spine of the wrappers tattered.

28 pp. (and 8 pp. blank). For Van den Bergh: *NNBW IV*, cols. 116–117. More on our website

Manuscript report advising the Portuguese government on the dangers of Dutch incursions in Portuguese colonies, especially in Brazil

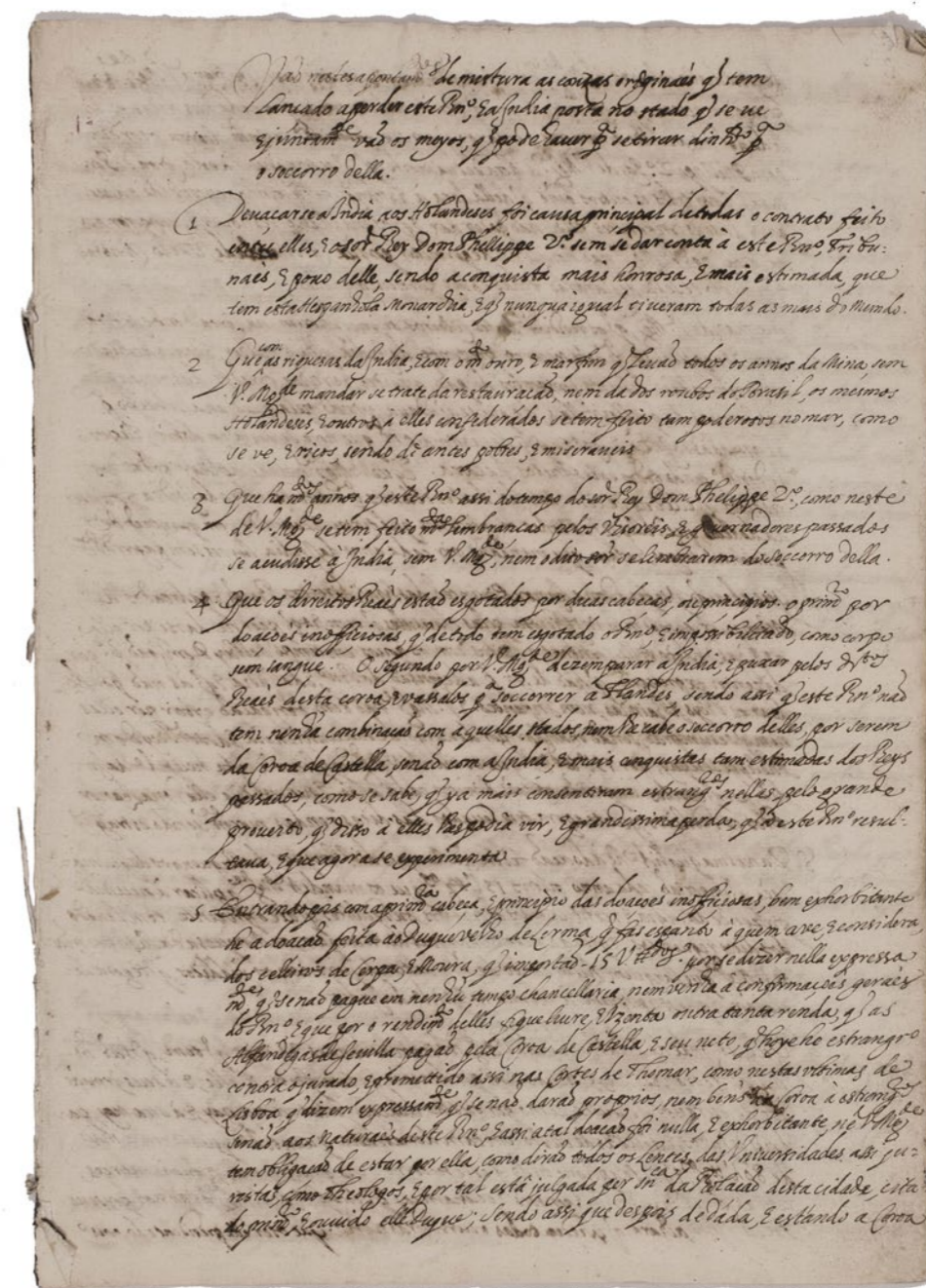
6. [BRAZIL – DUTCH INCURSIONS]. Vas nestes a pontamende de mistura as cauzas originaes que tem lancado a perder este Reino, e a India posta no stado que se ve e juntamende vão os meynos, que pode haver para se tirar dinheiro para o socorro d[']ella.

[Lisbon?, 1628?]. Folio. Manuscript document in Portuguese. Disbound. € 3950

A detailed report, apparently advising the Portuguese government on the dangers of Dutch incursions in Portuguese colonies, especially in Brazil. The report contains 30 numbered articles. Articles 1, 2 and 26 explicitly name Brazil, but many others name “India”, which can refer to the Indies (Brazil was regarded as part of the West Indies). During the 12 Years’ Truce (1609–1621), the Dutch agreed not to attack Portuguese ships or territories, but in 1621 the Dutch set up the West India Company to attempt to capture a great deal of the lucrative trade in the New World. The capture of Bahia in 1624 proved short-lived, the Portuguese retaking it in 1625, but in 1630 the Dutch captured Pernambuco and much of the surrounding territory, forming a Dutch colony in Brazil that they were to keep until 1654. The present document is undated, but its references to the Dutch “robberies” in Brazil and to the restoration show it dates after the capture and recapture of Bahia in 1624 and 1625, and apparently before the capture of Pernambuco in 1630. Another (shorter) version of the same report (some articles match nearly word for word), published by Da Silva Tullio, is apparently dated 1628, which seems to suit the present version as well.

The ink or quill used damaged some of the paper resulting in the loss of several letters and words, mostly affecting the second and third leaf.

[9], [3 blank] pp. [More on our website](#)



M. e. C. v.

Como V. Mage. foi servida em carregarme do Com. das Tropas da capital do Rio de Janeiro, e V. Ex. igualm. se dignou já annunciar-me da q. ann. por. Lomicaõ varios regulos e symetria Tropas, e constituição nope actual das Tropas Regim. de Infantaria, seu por isso obrigado de por rapresentar de V. Ex. as reflexões de duzidas nesta Vllamoria, asim de q. por humana decisão sobre os ditos regulos de q. ann. e tratat. e por. sua direção me Com. e avento q. conuolam a millhaõ biden do ser visto da V. Mage. e se exceda com q. de dezo Comprim. e symetria de q. sobre huma tal importante obgeto.

Entre os Regim. de Infantaria de Lisboa achase lavado aope de 1600, por q. Constituições andois de 1600, e de 1736, sem entrada de 1736, em daltalla de organizaçõ q. se estava no q. se avia estabelecido q. o Regim. de Infantaria de Lippe, por. Decreto do rei de Agosto dom. 11 de Maio, cujo daltalla se fez de 1200 Homens incluzo o Estado Major da qui se tomam de q. de 1200 Homens incluzo o Estado Major de q. m. m. o Com. e a estrutura do Batalhaõ: Constante q. por. a q. parte não tem entrada mais deis Porta-Bandeyras, por q. m. m. q. quatro Cabo de Esquadra em cada Com. e a estrutura de q. m. m. de q. Regim. de q. Costa Secunda ja tem este No. e igual m. m. nelle se tem ja duas Band. em cada Batalhaõ.

Cum naõ seja illari com indifferença nesta por. a V. Mage. do q. q. hum ponto tal principal da Patria q. mereça assim seria reflexão de q. q. Regim. na dilla de Guerra, cujo sabio estabelacim. ainda hoje se adominã pella regra de proporçãõ, pella faculidade de Combinacõõ e pella haberecia esperada. e a q. daltalla de q. Com. e do. Cada q. motivo por q. as, entre tanto q. naõ chega ao meu conhecimento huma vez q. medetermine a moccerencia dos principios m. m. m. m. m. m. a presentat allamoria seguinte, q. creio estar dirigida de q. q. q. q. q. q.

Manuscript report on the organization of troops in Rio de Janeiro

7. [BRAZIL – MILITARIA]. Como Sua Magestade. foi servida em carregarme do comando. das tropas da capital do Rio de Janeiro, ... [Rio de Janeiro?, ca. 1815?]. Folio. Sewn, but never bound. € 1000

A report on the organization of troops in Rio de Janeiro, apparently intended as advice for Joào VI, but based on historical data not only from Rio de Janeiro but also going back to Portugal ca. 1600, including the make-up of infantry regiments. Some spots, but otherwise in very good condition. [2 blank], [24], [2 blank] pp. More on our website

Manuscript report on Ceylon

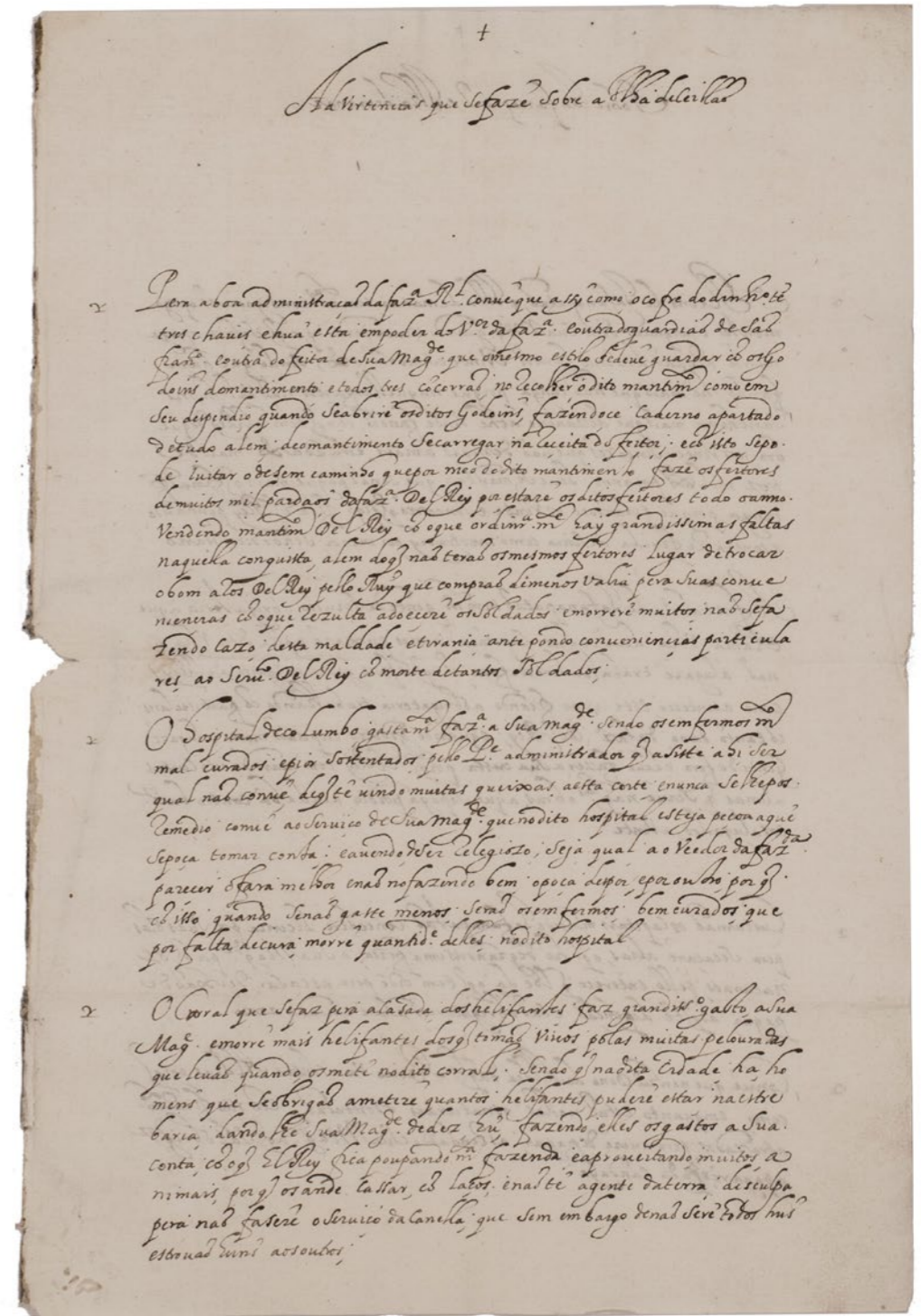
8. [CEYLON]. [recto:] Advirtencias que sefaze sobre a ilha de Ceillaõ [verso:] Sobre Jafanaptaõ e ilha de Manar.

[Lisbon?, ca 1695?]. Folio. Manuscript document in Portuguese. Disbound. € 1500

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.

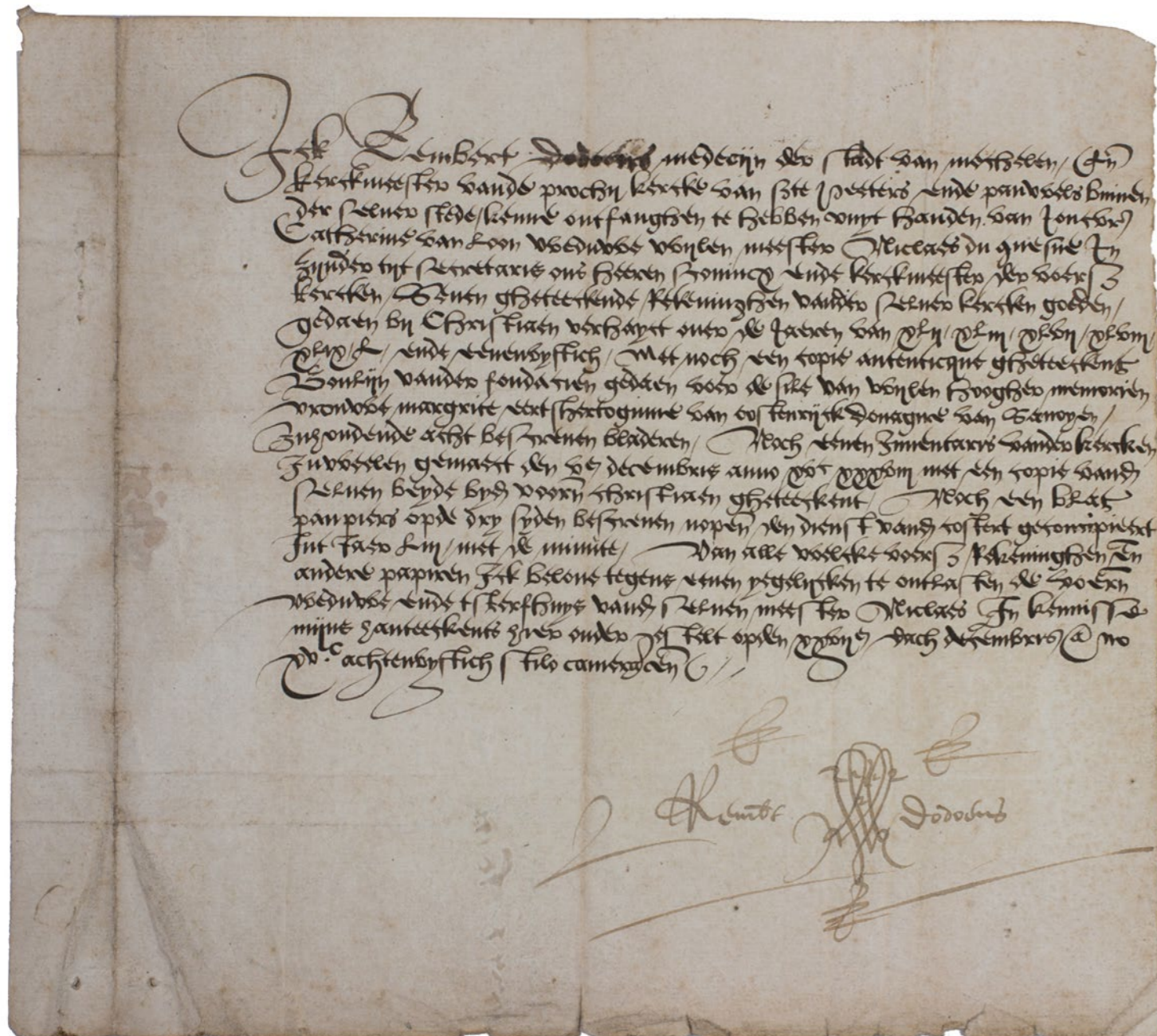
[2], [2 blank] pp.  More on our website



1558 declaration signed by the great botanist Dodoens in his capacity as Mechelen churchwarden

9. DODOENS (DODONAEUS), Rembert. [Declaration of financial and other documents received as incoming churchwarden of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Mechelen].

[Mechelen], 27 December 1558. Oblong 4° (19 × 21.5 cm). A document written in dark brown ink on paper, with the opening words filled in afterwards in light brown ink and the signature in light brown ink. € 12 500

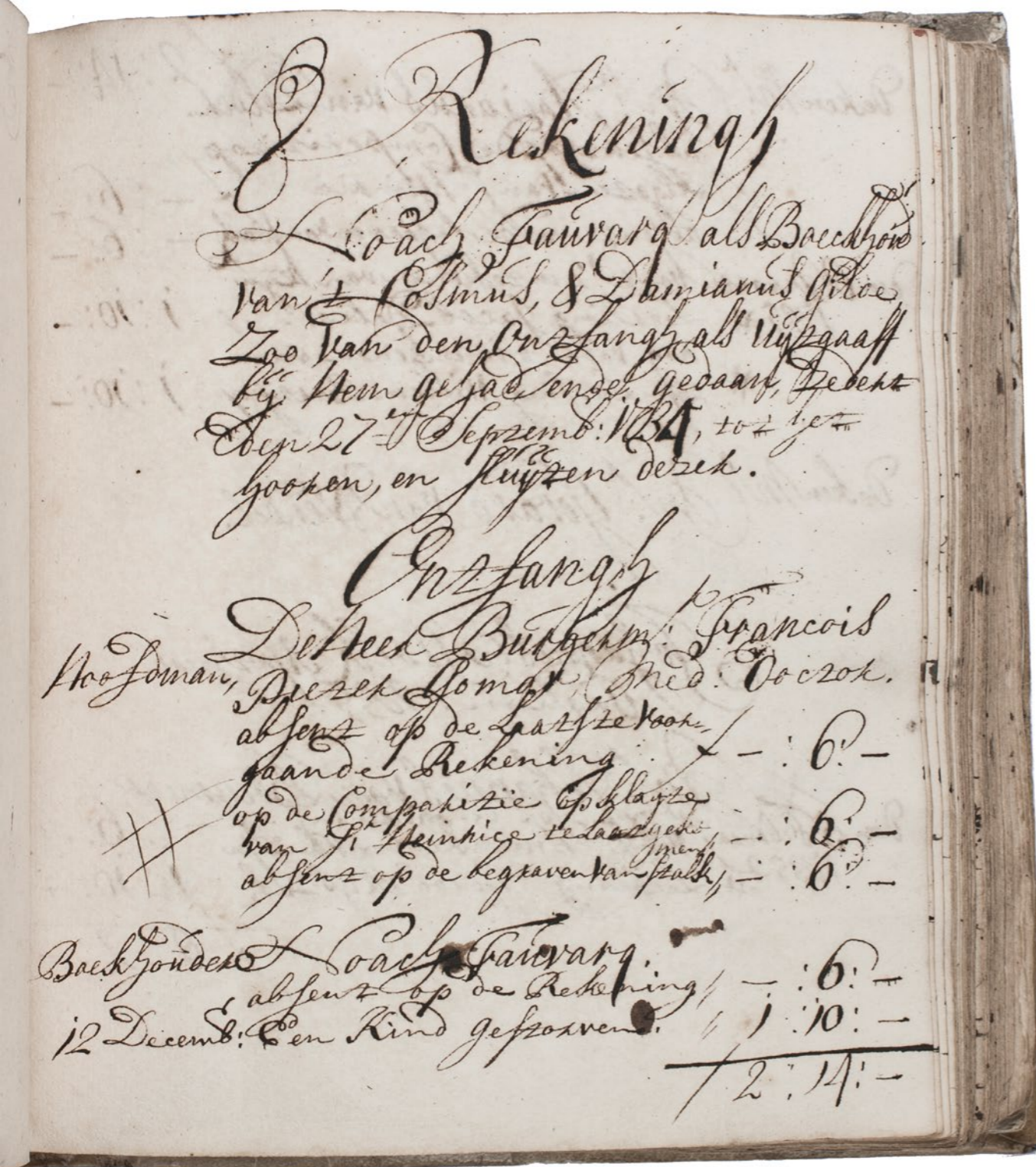


An official declaration signed by the great botanist and physician Rembert Dodoens (1517–1585), acknowledging financial and other documents received in his new capacity as churchwarden of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul (now known as the old Pieterskerk) in his native Mechelen (Malines) in what is now Belgium. This was a highly desirable post granted to him in 1558 addition to the post of city physician that he had held since 1548. He received seven receipts signed by Christiaen Verhayct for church property from the seven years 1542–1543 and 1547–1551. Also a signed, authenticated copy of a document of the foundation established in memory of Margaret of Austria (1480–1530), Archduchess of Austria and Savoy, who had been governor of the Habsburg Low Countries from 1507 to 1515 and from 1519 to her death in 1530. Further a 1538 inventory of the church's jewels, also made by Verhayct, and finally a document concerning the service drawn up by the sacristan in 1553. He received all of these documents from Catherine van Loon, widow of the deceased churchwarden Nicolaes du Guesne.

The document is written on one side of a quarter sheet of paper with no watermark in this quarter. With some old horizontal and vertical folds and with several small pin holes, but still in very good condition. A primary source for the life of the great botanist Rembert Dodoens.

[1] ll. For Dodoens: DSB III, pp. 138–139; Greene, Landmarks, 847–876; NBW (Belgium) I, p. 419. [More on our website](#)

Primary source for the surgeons, doctors and apothecaries in Brielle and their guild 1715–1783



10. FAUVARCQ, Noach, Christiaen Godfried HEINRICI and others. *Cosmus en Damian[us] gild-boeck. ... 1715[-1783].*

Brielle, 1715–1783. 4° (20 × 16.5 cm). Manuscript bookkeeping journal in Dutch, written in several Latin hands in dark brown ink on paper. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. Recased in the original boards with new endpapers. € 3850

Manuscript bookkeeping journal of the Cosmas and Damianus guild (the guild of surgeons, doctors and apothecaries) of the city of Brielle, near Rotterdam, begun in the year 1715 and continued to 1783. The guild's patron saints were the physicians Saints Cosmas and Damian, twin brothers martyred in Syria. Under each year the journal generally records the names of the guild officials, city burghermasters and masters in the guild, and records payments received from them, then payments received from quacks, medicine pedlars and others, then payments made for provisions, couriers, etc., then notes of various kinds, including transcripts of city resolutions related to the guild. It records payments for articles of apprenticeship, registration as a guild member, burials of family members, marriages, etc., as well as fines for absences from events or other transgressions. It also records some events that did not require payments, such as a member's death or departure for another city or for the East Indies. It therefore not only gives an extremely detailed picture of the guild's operations, but also an extensive record of the masters and apprentices, including genealogical and biographical information.

Two pages that were stuck together and separated are slightly damaged and discoloured, but the text remains readable, and there are glue stains in the gutter margin of 2 facing pages, apparently from the recasing, but the manuscript is otherwise in good condition. The title on the front cover is faded and the boards are slightly bowed, but the binding is otherwise good. An essential primary source for the socio-economic organisation of 18th-century Dutch medicine, with detailed information on the surgeons, doctors and apothecaries and their guild in the city of Brielle, and also records of the city's quacks and medicine pedlars.

[475], [1 blank] pp. *D.A. Wittop Koning, "Brielle en de pharmacie", in Pharmaceutisch weekblad LXXXVI (3 February 1951), pp. 75–81.* More on our website

Letters and related documents, 3 signed by Prince Frederik of Orange-Nassau, son of King Willem I

II. FREDERIK, Prince, of Orange-Nassau. [Letter in German, signed, to General-Major Von Elderhorst].

The Hague, 24 December 1841. 24.5 × 20 cm. In pen and ink on wove paper. [1], [3 blank] pp.

With:

(2) FREDERIK, Prince, of Orange-Nassau. [Letter in Dutch, signed, to the jurist Mr. Jacobus Wertheim Jzn., with envelope sealed with red wax and the royal arms].

The Hague, 19 July 1851 (postmarked 20 July). 26.5 × 21.5 cm. Pen and ink letter thanking Wertheim for a copy of his doctoral thesis (*De consulibus mercatorum Batavis*, University of Utrecht, 1851). The paper is unusual, perhaps machine-made, but with a pattern of chainlines and wavy laidlines. [1], [3 blank] pp.

(3) FREDERIK, Prince, of Orange-Nassau. [Printed form letter in Dutch, signed, filled in and addressed to the jurist Mr. Jacobus Wertheim Jzn].

The Hague, 10 March 1863. 32.5 × 21 cm. Printed form letter on laid paper informing him that he has been made a member of a commission for the erection of a monument commemorating (the 50th anniversary of) the return of the House of Orange to the Netherlands in November 1813 after the defeat of Napoleon. [5], [3 blank] pp.

(4). LOUISE OF PRUSSIA, Princess of Orange-Nassau. [Autograph signature, perhaps clipped from a letter to Mademoiselle de Viereck in Berlin, a lady in waiting of Louise's late mother, the Queen of Prussia].

The Hague? (stamped on envelope), [1826?]. 7.5 × 10 cm. Pen and ink signature on laid paper, mounted on wove paper. With envelope with black wax seal. The signature reads "Louise Prinzess in der Niederlande geborene Prinzess von Preußen". She and Frederik were married in 1825. The envelope is addressed "A Mademoiselle | Mademoiselle de Viereck Dame d'atour de feu S.M. la Reine de Prusse". [1] p.

(5). TIMM. [Autograph letter in German].

[No place], 18 January 1826. 24 × 19.5 cm. Pen and ink letter. [2] pp. A letter mentioning Prince Frederick and his recent bride Louise. € 650

Collection of documents including two letters signed by Prince (Willem) Frederik (Karel) of Orange-Nassau (Berlin, 28 February 1797 – Wassenaar, 8 September 1881), second son of King William I of the Netherlands and Queen Wilhelmine.

The first letter is signed "Friederich Pr[ins] der Niederlande", to "General Major und Brigade-Commandeur Herrn von Elderhorst", in which he thanks Von Elderhorst for the speedy delivery of a gun and a detonating cap. Von Elderhorst (active 1815–1864) was stationed for many years at the Ludwigslust garrison in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where he was Major 1815, Oberstlieutenant 1825 and General in or after 1837. He was a Chevalier of the French Légion d'Honneur. The outer bifolium of the printed form letter with a tear along the fold. Further documents in very good condition.





(nulle rose sans)
épine

Quand, ^{vous} voyez me
cher ami ce petit
dessin penser
à un autre
de vos amis
H. J. de Gyselaer

1805

Album amicorum of a young Dutch lady


12. GYSELAAR, Johanna Maria Nicoletta de. Album amicorum.

Gorkum, Leiden, Warmond, Delft, Amsterdam, The Hague, Laarwoude, Zuidlaren and Assen, 1800–1805. 8° (14.5 × 10 cm). Manuscript album amicorum on paper, with entries in Dutch, French and German. With 3 watercolours of flowers, a small watercolour of roses, and a fine washed pen drawing of a view on a lake with fishermen at work by the owner's niece, J.M. de Gyselaar. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine and turn-ins, yellow silk endpapers. € 1750

Album amicorum of a young Dutch noble girl: Jonkvrouwe Johanna Maria Nicoletta (Marie) de Gyselaer, with her autograph on back of the first leaf, dated 31-01-1800. According to the first poem, the album was a gift from the girl's mother, also dated January 31, 1800. The two following contributions are by the girl's parents (pp. 4–5): Nicolaas de Gyselaar (1753–1818) and M.J. (Martha Francina) de Gyselaar (1754–1800), born Collot d'Escury. Her mother was the daughter of Simeon Petrus Collot D'Escury (1719–1800), lord of Naaldwijk en Sliedrecht, and Charlotta Elisabeth van der Burch (1722–1755).

Johanna Maria Nicolette de Gyselaer was the eldest of two daughters. She was born in 1785 in Gorinchem and married in 1810 to Lambert Joost Gansneb Tengnagel (1786–1819), who died in Batavia. By then, she had long given up collecting contributions for her album amicorum. The last entry is dated October 24, 1805. The various contributions, with intervals, and at continuously different places, suggest that the young lady is “coming out”, staying with friends and relatives at different places possibly to meet suitable young men.

Binding slightly rubbed. Internally in very good condition.

192 pp.  More on our website

*Documenting the Indian caste system
and the Indian social norms and practices
from a Christian point of view*

13. [FRENCH INDIA]. Des Castes Indiennes.

Karaikal, 11 April [1743]. 4° (ca. 24 × 18,5 cm). Written in dark brown manuscript ink on beige laid paper. Blue mottled stiff paper wrappers. € 4750

French manuscript, written in Karaikal (French India since 1739), which gives a detailed explanation of the Indian caste system, on which – as the author explains in the beginning of the text – the French people are ill-informed. To illustrate the Indian caste system, the anonymous author gives lively anecdotes, comparisons with French social classes and parallels to biblical stories.

The author not only describes the details of the four castes (Brahmin, Raj, Vaisya and Sudra) including their hierarchy and advantages, the purpose of this social structure and the experience of those who lose their caste. He goes further and gives a moral speculation on the way different cultures criticizing each other. He argues that all nations criticize each other in some way, because the habits of cultures simply differ and they all have their own good reasons for that. He also wrote upon to what extent the customs of Indian people, for example the beliefs surrounding cows, are superstitious. He concludes that not all their customs are superstitious. This document shows us someone who looks with a certain gentleness to the Indian cultural practices.

It is assumable that this manuscript was written by an Frenchman, likely a French missionary who was tasked with reporting the challenges of facing Christianity in India. Likely this manuscript was written by a French missionary who was tasked with reporting the challenges facing Christianity in India. One of the challenges he thereby faced was the Indian caste system and to what extent it was necessary to abolish this system to spread Christianity. Therefore this document is a very interesting document, which on the one side gives a glimpse into the Indian caste system and the social practise of Indian people, and on the other hand shows the interaction between the Indian and Christian cultural beliefs.

Somewhat worn at the extremities and spine, slightly foxed on the front pastedown and a little dust soiled on the first page. Otherwise in good condition.

[23], [1 blank] pp.  More on our website

Des usages de la caste sont les plus étendus, les Brahmes sont plus propres
que les autres, mais les femmes scandaleuses ne sont point punies de mort parmi
eux, les Rajas sont inexorables sur cet article, et moins velleux sur le
premier, les marchands ont plus de genie des Brahmes, et les choutres plus
de genie des Rajas. mais des castes moins nobles dans un caston, le sont
davantage dans un autre, à proportion qu'on voit plus noblement
all'indienne, et qu'on y possède des emplois ou meme des souverainetés
plus considerables. Les castes ou les veuves se marient sont moins nobles que
les autres, excepté celle des parias, il y en a peu ou ces mariages se
permettent.

Distinction
des
castes
Ce qui distingue les castes des juifs, c'est surtout le nom, comme
parmi les enfans d'Israel. ces noms sont quelquefois significatifs, mais
la plupart sont si anciens qu'on n'en sait pas la signification, les privilèges
sont encore un distinctif de caste, le droit de faire sonner devant soy de la
trompette, de se servir d'un étendard de telle ou telle couleur dans un
mariage, de se servir de tel ou tel armement dans une pompe funebre,
d'aller en palanquin en certaines circonstances de- appartient si
essentielle à telle ou telle caste qu'il y a point d'indien qui ne donne
sa vie pour les conserver à la sienne ou pour en empêcher la communication
à d'autres, le cordon en baudouillère distingue encore les Brahmes et quelques
autres castes, aussi bien que les habits, et la maniere de les porter, la politesse,
l'education, la pureté du langage, certaines expressions propres, la réverence
des femmes et quelques autres marques semblables les distinguent encore, mais
moins essentiellement; c'est la meme chose pour les emplois: les Brahmes
sont surtout destinés aux fonctions de l'esprit, le partage des Rajas est
de faire la guerre, les veiches s'adonnent au commerce, et les autres
travaux, et surtout ceux de l'agriculture sont abandonnés aux choutres



18 high quality drawings of plants and trees

14. INGRUBER, Adam Johann. Zeichnungen. Adam Johann Ingruber der Heilkunde Doctor und praktischen Arzte zu Ofen.

Ofen (Buda), 1804. Small 2° (31.5 × 20 cm). With manuscript title-page followed by 18 leaves of coloured drawings of plants and trees. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers. € 9500

Collection of high quality drawings of plants and trees by the physician Adam Johann Ingruber, who graduated from the faculty of Medicine of the University of Pest in 1803. The 18 leaves of drawings mostly show two species of plants or trees (each with captions in French, Latin and German at the foot), the last two show silkworms, bees, a rattlesnake and a scorpion. Most species are from Asia, South America, Africa and the southern part of Europe.

Water stained, some occasional smudges, a few leaves cut short, tattered spine: in fair condition.

[19] ll. [More on our website](#)

*Beautifully decorated diplomatic letter
in Arabic:
peace between Christian England
and Islamic Morocco*

15. ISMAIL ibn SHARIF, Moulay, ruler of Morocco.

[Diplomatic letter to the English emissary [Charles Stewart] acknowledging the English desire for improved diplomatic relations, and offering a truce and a peace treaty].

[Meknes (Morocco), 3 Safar 1133 AH (= 23 December 1720)]. Whole sheet (57 × 43 cm). An elaborately decorated letter in ink on paper, with the stylized architectural and arabesque decorations (including Arabic inscriptions) drawn in black outline, coloured and supplemented in green with some blue, and highlighted with gold, and the 8-line Arabic text of the letter itself in brown. € 28 000



An important and beautifully decorated diplomatic letter in Arabic, from Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif, ruler of Morocco, to the English emissary Charles Stewart, who was in Morocco to negotiate improved relations between the countries. While relations between Britain and Morocco had long been tense, their mutual opposition to French domination of Spain led to cooperation during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1713/14) helping Britain gain control of Gibraltar in 1704. Its extremely important strategic position, guarding the mouth of the Mediterranean, meant that Britain was determined to retain control there, but that required cooperation with Morocco, especially since Gibraltar depended on neighbouring lands for food and supplies. The 22 July 1714 treaty of Tetuan settled matters temporarily, but England was eager to establish longer-term security. King George I therefore sent Commodore Charles Stewart (1681–1741) to Morocco with a small squadron to negotiate with Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif (1634?–1727). He set off on 24 September and arrived on 22 December. Ismail was a fierce opponent whom many Europeans called “bloodthirsty”. He had fought for and won Moroccan independence from the Ottoman Empire. If reports of the year of his birth are correct he was now past 85 but remained firmly in power. The present letter, written the day after Stewart’s arrival, presents his guarded response, acknowledging the English desire for an extended truce, close friendship and good communications. Some groundwork had apparently been laid before Stewart’s arrival, for the letter notes communications

made through the pasha Hamet ben Ali ben Abdallah and Ibn al Attar and indicates that they had already come to an agreement over the content. Ismail expresses the hope that the ambassador will find the terms satisfactory. He had secured his country’s independence from the Ottomans only 25 years before and perhaps for that reason takes pains to emphasize the continuity of its government, noting that his relative Ahmad al Mansour (1549–1603) had had friendly relations with Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603): in fact he had a representative at the English court in 1600, when Morocco and England were allied against the Spanish. Charles Stewart and Hamet ben Ali ben Abdallah signed the peace treaty at Ceuta in January 1721 and Stewart then had an audience with Ismail ibn Shaif in Meknes and was able to return home with nearly 300 British who had been enslaved in Morocco. The sheet is folded in two above the text of the letter and was formerly folded further, probably for delivery. These folds show some wear and minor tears, the edges are slightly tattered (occasionally affecting a small piece of the border) and the paper shows some unobtrusive spotting. The whole remains in good condition and only slightly trimmed at the sides and head, the foot retaining its deckle. A beautifully decorated diplomatic letter from the great Moroccan ruler Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif to the English emissary Commodore Charles Stewart, leading to improved relations between Islamic Morocco and Christian Britain.

For background information: N. Matar, [British captives from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, 1563–1760](#) (2014); N. Matar, [Europe through Arab eyes, 1578–1727](#) (2008). [👉 More on our website](#)

One of the earliest surviving examples of the Portuguese language and chancery hand

16. JOÃO I, King of Portugal. [Judgement in a legal suit, incipit:] Dom Johann ... Rey de Portugal ...

Coimbra, 3 April 1388. Document in Portuguese, written in brown ink on sheepskin parchment (23 × 44 cm) in an upright gothic cursive, with 16 full lines of text (plus one word on a 17th line and the signatures of the two judges). € 7500

An official judgement made in 1388 by King João I of Portugal (1357–1433), who reigned from 1385 to 1433, in a legal suit heard at the civil court of Coimbra, signed on his behalf by the judges Alfonso Domingues and Bartholomeu Martins. Rodrigo Eanes, Abbot of São Martinho de Cavanhão(?) claimed that Johann Esteven de Matos and his wife Johana Rodgrigue, living in Villa Verde in Sanfins (near Porto), had taken a parcel of land (called Rebulho) from him. He claimed that he could get no justice from the court in Sanfins because the defendants were powerful and held sway over the judges there, so the case was heard by King João at the court in Coimbra, who judged in the Abbot's favour.

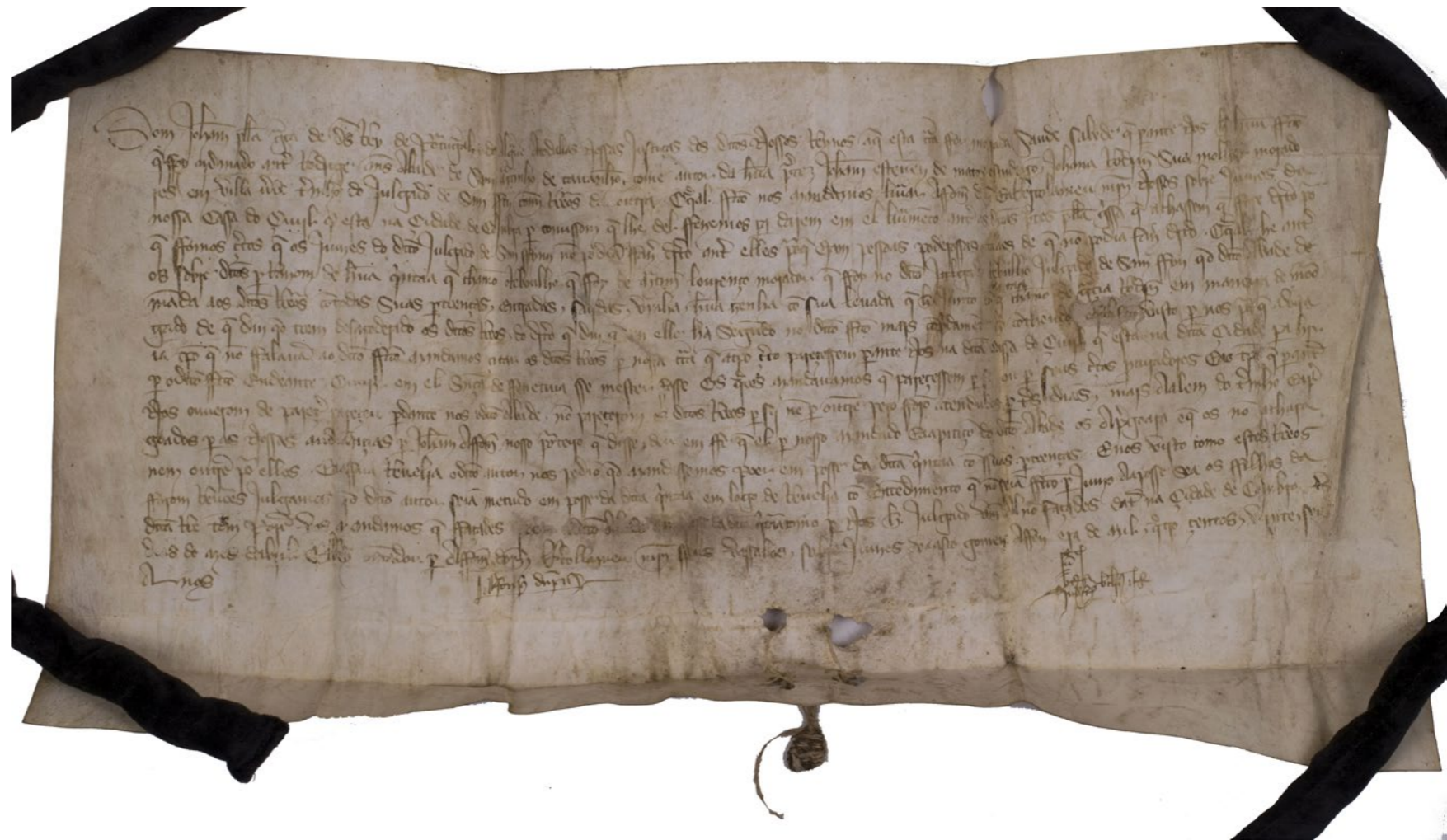
The precursors of the Portuguese language evolved in what is now Galicia (in northwest Spain) and northern Portugal, when the County of Portugal was part of the Kingdom of Galicia. Portugal separated from Galicia in 1128, first under the King of León and from 1139 as an independent Kingdom of Portugal. At that

time the Portuguese and Galician languages began to drift apart, gradually becoming separate languages, but it took time for Portuguese to gain sufficient status for use in official or literary documents, and many official documents were still written in Latin.

The present document, written about 250 years after the Portuguese independence, is therefore one of the earliest examples of formal Portuguese and one of the earliest examples of an extensive text in Portuguese.

The script is also innovative. The distinctive Portuguese style used in the present document was introduced in the royal chancery around the beginning of João I's reign in 1385. The present document, only three years into João's reign provides one of the earliest examples of this hand. It was written by the scribe Vasco Gomes and shows many abbreviations.

The seal is lost and the cord that once held it tattered, but the document itself is in good condition, with a 1 cm marginal hole, tiny pin holes in the four corners and a half-dozen words slightly chafed but generally readable. The sides are folded in and creases remain from a few former folds.



Journal of accounts of a Flemish cloth-dyeing factory 1734–1759

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">M</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Januarii</h3> <p>1737.</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">M</div> </div>			
4.	Ditro	Dehsmans huft mij goud 22-15 uot 2. stfroid blau	
12.	van	Loxen son kragt lako kastor 31. sl.	10-17.
12.	Jonges	Tuuxfs son kragt lako mantelblau 20. sl. 175.	9-2
13.	van	Leffeburs 2. kragt lako kastor 45. sl 1. stuk kragt	15-15
107	van	Brand 2. kragt lako kastor 52. sl	107-4
20.		Brusselarts son darygion blau 6. vout	1-10
20.		Braxans huft voutan	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">C</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Februarii</h3> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">C</div> </div>			
4		Daxms son middel darygion goul 5. pond	10-17 1/2
4	van	Tihmans 22. pond. botast	13-17
5	van	Waxysen 12 kinden darygion goul 20. pond	13-10
5	van	Tihmans 12 kinden darygion goul 25. pond. botast	3-15 1/2
5.		Brusselarts 12 darygion goul 3. goul 134. fl.	
5.		Wynants 3 klijn goud 4 kinden: goul	
7	van	Leffeburs son kragt lako kastor 20. sl	9-16
7	Lambert	Wilmis son lay lako mantelblau 7. sl	2-9
12		Dehsmans twee kragt lako kastor No. 20. 39, 57. sl	19-17
14.	Jonges	Tuuxfs twee kragt lako kastor No. 17. 10 50. sl.	17-10
17.		Wesprangsen huft voutan	19-17

17. JOFFROY, Joannes Baptista (Jean-Baptiste). Daegelyksche aenteekening van alle de goederen te verwen komende bij Joannes Baptista Joffroy begonst 1734. [Mechelen (Malines, Belgium), 1 April 1734–31 August 1759]. Folio (32.5 × 21 cm). Manuscript journal of accounts in dark brown ink on paper, written in Dutch in an upright gothic hand, with each page ruled in double and single lines to make 4 or 5 columns and up to 22 rows, decorated with hundreds of pen flourishes, three forming pictures of birds as tailpieces and with a decorative cross to begin 1750 (some other years with a simpler cross), a couple headings with additions in red. Contemporary vellum. € 3750

Journal of accounts of the cloth dyeing factory of Joannes Baptista Joffroy (1699/1708-post 1772?) in Mechelen (Malines) in the Southern Netherlands (now Belgium) under the Austrian Habsburgs, beginning on 1 April 1734 and ending with 21 August 1759. Most of the entries are for accounts receivable, but the journal also records deliveries of materials and goods to the firm and payments made for them, as well as other transactions or events, occasionally not monetary.

The entries record a wide variety of cloths, almost entirely wollens: most common are laken, serge and “kastor” but also flannel, “Fries”, “perpetuan”, ratiné, etc., and sometimes combinations. An unusually detailed note, apparently for incoming cloth includes “tricots”. The entry usually indicates the colour the cloth was dyed, most often green or blue, but also yellow, bay (reddish brown), red and others. Some are more specific. The records of goods received and their payments are especially interesting for the materials and their prices, recording indigo, sandalwood, vitriol and other dyestuffs. The entries identify hundreds of customers.

Joannes Baptista Joffroy was the only surviving child and successor of Jan Bartholomeus Joffroy (1669–1740), not only a cloth dyer, but dean of the dyers guild in Mechelen.

With a small brown stain running into the text of 1 leaf and occasional minor smudges, ink spots or minor marginal stains, but the journal remains generally in very good condition. The binding is dirty, with some chips and tears, especially in the backstrip, and with the spine concaved. An essential primary source for any study of the cloth-dyeing trade.

[268] pp. For Jean-Baptiste Joffroy and his family: “J.-B. Joffroy, de Malines”, *Bibliophile Belge III* (1846), pp. 379–382; *Installé, Patriciërs en ambachtslui in het stadsbestuur te Mechelen* (1982), pp. 87–92. [More on our website](#)

*Congratulations to Ferdinand II,
king of Two Sicilies,
on the birth of his eldest son*

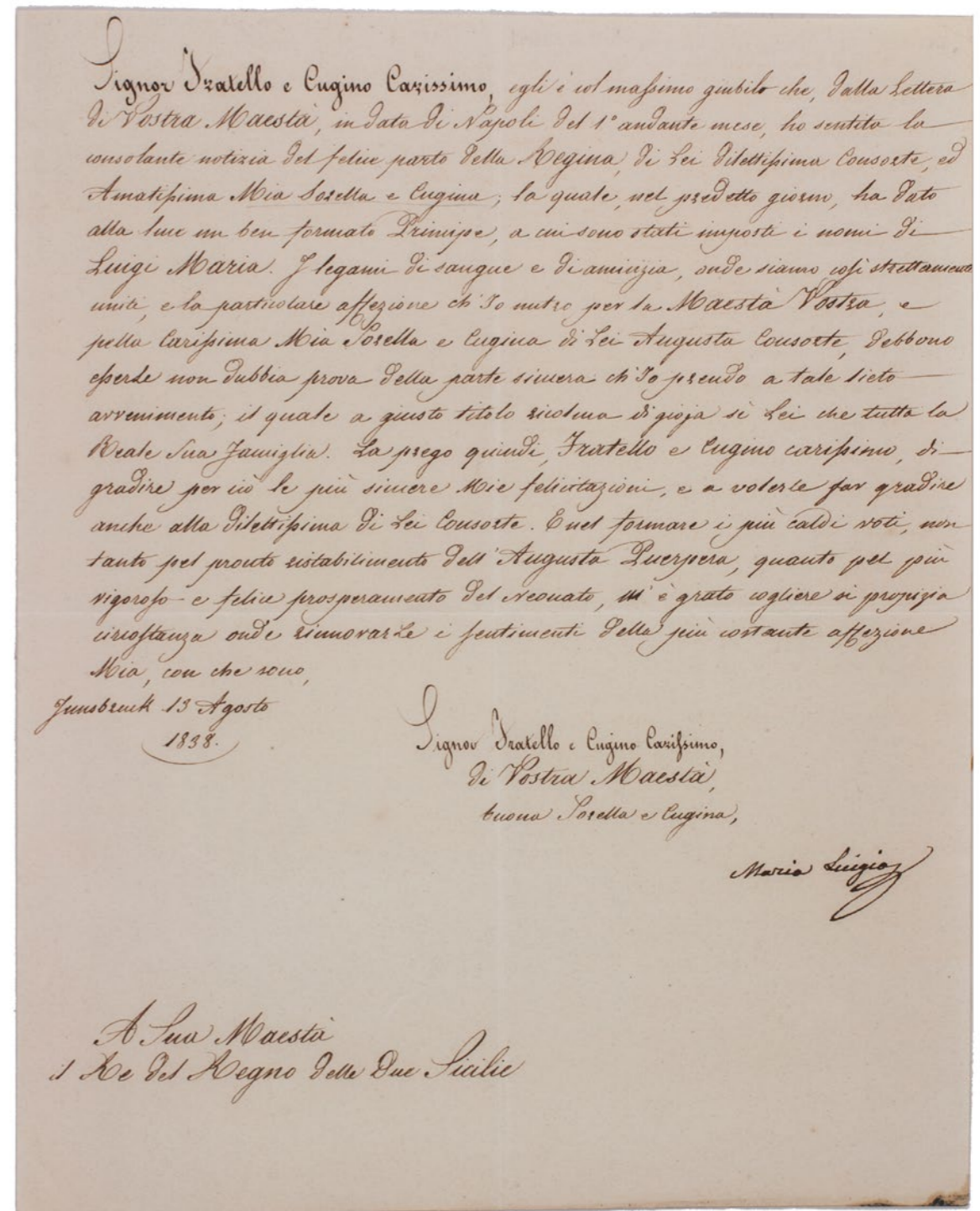
18. LUIGIOS, Maria [= MARIA KAROLINE LUISE CHRISTINE OF AUSTRIA?]. [Signed letter to Ferdinand II, king of Two Sicilies].

Innsbruck, 13th August 1838. 25 × 20 cm. Signed manuscript letter in brown ink on paper in Italian, with signature 'Maria Luigios'. € 500

Letter addressed to Ferdinand II, King of Two Sicilies (1810–1859) signed by Maria Luigios, with congratulations on the birth of his eldest son with Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria (1816–1867), Luigi Maria of Bourbon-Two Sicilies (1838–1886) who was born on the 1st of August. The letter is signed by Maria Luigios, who was in all likelihood Maria Karoline Luise Christine of Austria (1825–1915), a sister of Maria Theresa.

In very good condition.

[1], [3 blank] pp. [More on our website](#)



Autograph awarding a Berlin chemist a prize for his paper on potash from the ashes of plants

à Monsieur Fr. Fr. John • Professeur à Berlin

Monsieur!

J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer que la Société Hollandaise des Sciences à Harlem a couronné, dans la séance anniversaire tenue avant hier, votre réponse sur la question proposée par la Société, sur l'origine de la Potasse dans les plantes. Après peu de jours je vous enverrai le programme de la Société, traduit en français, et je vous indiquerai en même temps, quand la médaille d'or, qui vous est adjugée, sera achevée, et à quelle manière vous pouvez la recevoir.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec une considération très distinguée

Monsieur!

Votre très E. serviteur

M. Marum

Harlem ce 27 Mai 1816

President de la Société Hollandaise des Sciences
à Harlem.

19. MARUM, Martinus van. [Autograph letter, signed, to Johann Friedrich John].

Haarlem, 27 May 1816. 4° (22 × 18.5 cm). Letter in French, in brown ink on one side of a folded half sheet of wove paper, with the address on the back with a stamp (“Haarlem”). The letter was originally folded four times more, displaying only the address at the outside. € 1500

An autograph letter in French by the notable Dutch scientist and botanist Martinus van Marum, to the prolific Berlin chemist Johann Friedrich John, in which Van Marum declares John the winner of a competition of the Dutch Society of Sciences (Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen) for his answer to the following question: “What is the origin of potash obtained from the ashes of plants; is it a product of the growth of vegetation and, hence, already present in those plants before burning them, or is it produced during the burning process?” The competition was opened in 1812 and his thorough answer was published in 1917 in volume 8 of the *Natuurkundige verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te Haarlem*, pp. 39–160. The article would be published separately in German as *Ueber die Ernährung der Pflanzen* (1819).

Johann Friedrich John (1782–1847), a student of the outstanding chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth, was invited to Moscow as Professor of Technical Chemistry at a projected Imperial Economic Institute in 1804. However, the plans for the Economic Institute did not move forward, and John had to return to Germany in 1806. Back home he started working as a private teacher and in 1811 he became Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy at the University of Berlin.

Martinus van Marum (1750–1837) was secretary of the Dutch Society of Sciences and director of Teyler’s Cabinet of Physical and Natural Curiosities and Library. “Although Van Marum made no great scientific discoveries, he greatly influenced the dissemination of knowledge in those fields of science that made great progress during his lifetime” (DSB).

In very good condition, with a small hole affecting two letters, some minor smudges, and a triangular piece of paper torn off on the address side from opening the letter.

*Shah Jahan, Begum of Bhopal,
becomes the second female member
of the Order of the Star of India*

21. [SHAH JAHAN, Begum of BHOPAL], Thomas George BARING and others. [Official documents related to the investiture of Sultan Shah Jahan, the Begum of Bhopal, in the Order of the Star of India].


[Fort William (Kolkata) and other places, ca. 1873]. Folio (ca. 32.5 × 21 cm). Finely written letter in English signed “Northbrook” and addressed to Shah Jahan, ca. 11 official manuscripts in Urdu (7 verified as “true copy” or “true translation”, some on folding leaves) and three folding pages manuscript contents of the folder. Many of the documents are with manuscript annotations in Urdu in the margin and two documents contain large stamps (text in Urdu). In an original government folder with a paper label and a manuscript title in Urdu on the front board. € 7500

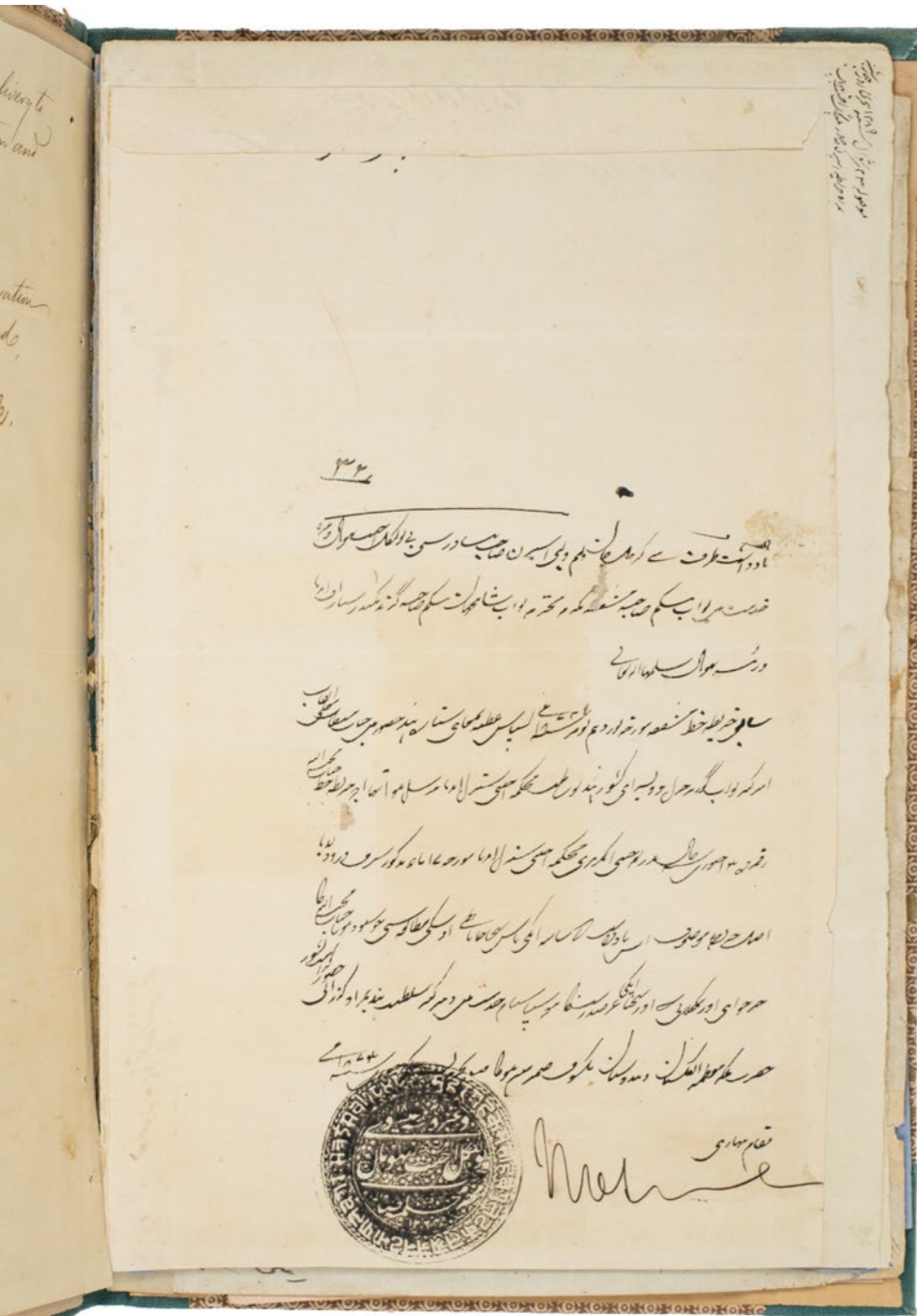
Unique collection of manuscripts and letters illustrating the relationship between British officials and the Princely State of Bhopal in the early 1870s. Unique among the princely states in India, Bhopal was ruled by a succession of widows (Begums) who governed with the consent of their people. For services rendered during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Sultan Shah Jahan (1838–1901), the Begum of Bhopal was created a Knight Grand Commander in the Order of the Star of India in 1872, the second women ever (of four overall) to be invested in the order.

One of the documents, the only one written in English, is a letter by Thomas George Baring (1826–1904), Baron Northbrook and Viceroy of India, addressed to the Begum. Northbrook thanks the Begum for the letter send to him, in which she expressed her “acknowledgements for the honorable ceremonials” that attended her investiture and he promises to “forward to the Secretary of State of India for delivery to Her Majesty your Highness’ petition and accompanying address”.

Among the documents written in Urdu are seven papers which were signed by British officials: Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison (1832–96; foreign secretary of the Government of India), Captain Dalrymple, “assistant political agent, Bhopal” and John Willoughby-Osborne (1833–1881; British political agent in Bhopal). Willoughby-Osborne had previously written the brief history of the Nawabs of Bhopal included in the account of Shah Jahan’s mother’s pilgrimage to Mecca, which was published in 1870.

Some of the paper slightly discoloured, one document split in two parts, but overall a very good and unique collection.

 [More on our website](#)



Notes by and letters to a pioneering Dutch genealogist concerning his own ancestry

22. VORSTERMAN VAN OYEN, Abraham Antonie. Geslacht Vorsterman. Hiertoe behooren Willem en Lucas Vorsterman.

Amsterdam, The Hague, Brussels, Vienna and other places, 1880s and 1890s. Numerous contemporary notes and letters, several with envelopes.

With:

(2) [HUNTING]. Extract uit de resolution van de heeren Staaten van Holland en Westvriesland, genomen in haar edele groot mog. Vergadering op dinsdag den 8 september 1778.

[The Hague,] 1778.

(3) [HUNTING]. Extract uit de resolution van de heeren Staaten van Holland en Westvriesland, genomen in haar edele groot mog. Vergadering op dinsdag den 18 april 1780.

[The Hague,] 1780.

Preserved in a contemporary portfolio, probably re-used multiple times by the compiler.

€ 750

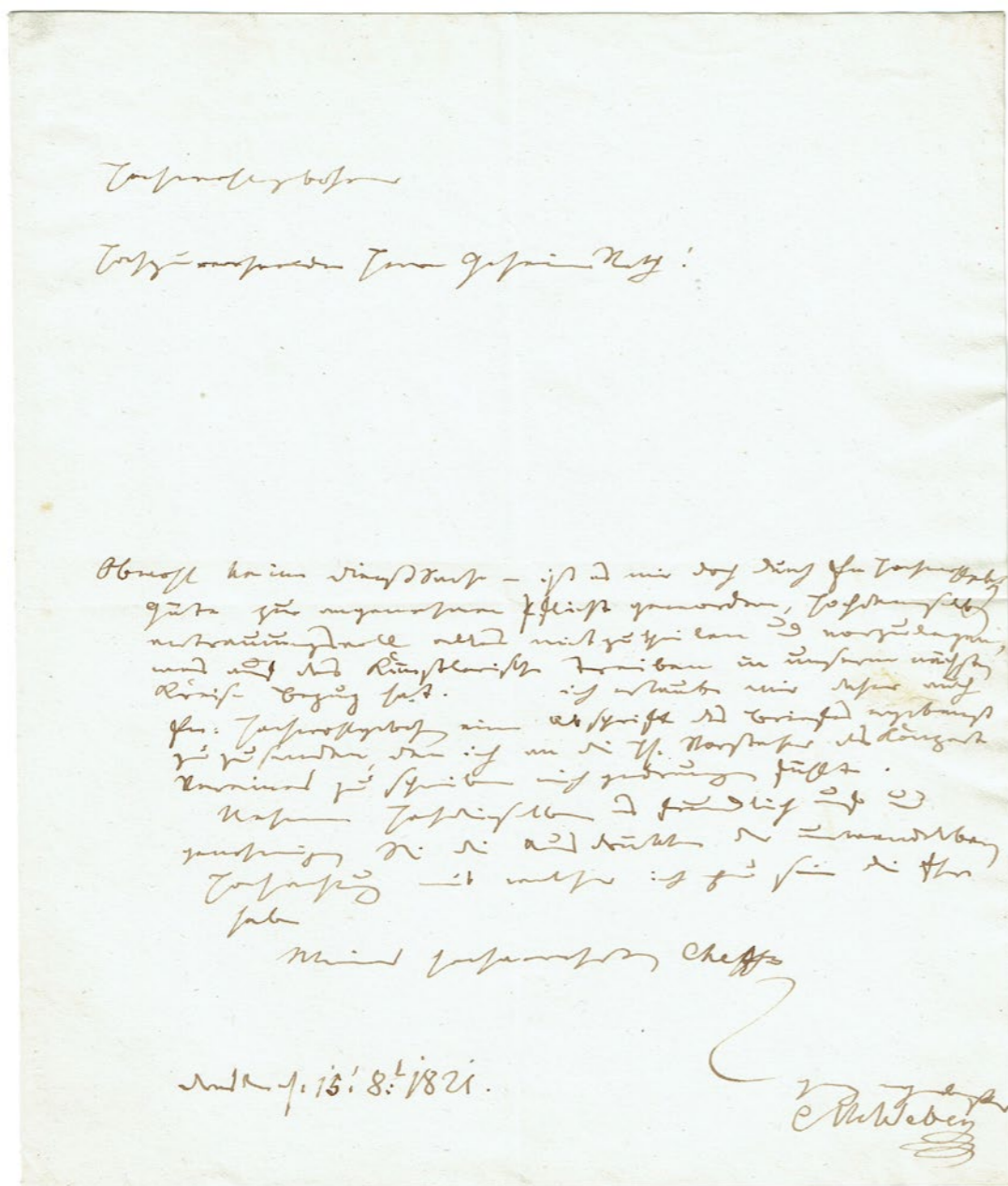
Portfolio containing numerous notes regarding the Vorsterman family, which included the Antwerp printer Willem Vorsterman (died 1543) and the Dutch/Flemish engraver Lucas Vorsterman (1595–1675). The notes were collected by Antonie Abraham Vorsterman van Oyen and most often appear in the form of letters by various archivists and librarians responding to inquiries by Vorsterman van Oyen, the bulk of which written by Nicolaas de Roever (1850–1893), municipal archivist in Amsterdam. The letters and notes give a clear impression of the community of librarians and archivists in Europe in the 1880s and 1890s and the work of Vorsterman van Oyen, who was apparently researching part of his own ancestry. Also included are two contemporary resolutions of the States of Holland permitting Abraham Vorsterman Jacobs to organize a hare hunt in the forestry of Brederode.

Antonie Abraham Vorsterman van Oyen (1845–1912) was one of the founding fathers of genealogical research in the Netherlands. As the most prominent genealogical researcher in the country he published numerous works on genealogy and heraldry in addition to his *Stam – en wapenboek van aanzienlijke Nederlandsche familiën* (1885–1890). Although often in conflict due to his difficult personality, Vorsterman van Oyen became the first director of what is now called the “CBG Centrum voor familiegeschiedenis”.

With the bookplate of Vorsterman van Oyen on the pastedown of the portfolio. The portfolio somewhat worn and with multiple labels; it was probably re-used multiple times. The letters and notes in good condition.

Cf. Van der Steur, “Vorsterman van Oijen, Antonie Abraham (1845–1912)”, in: Biografisch Woordenboek van Nederland (Huygens ING). [👉 More on our website](#)





Letter from the composer Carl Maria von Weber to a privy councillor, giving a glimpse into the artistic circle around Weber and their activities


23. WEBER, Carl Maria. [Letter to a privy councillor signed by Carl Maria von Weber].

Dresden, 15 August 1821. 4°.

€ 5000

Letter of the German composer Carl Maria von Weber (1786–1826) to a privy councillor in which he informs him on the artistic activity in Weber's next circle. "Although it's not my official employment duty – it is my very pleasant duty to inform you about all artistic matters in our circle. I am very grateful to send you a copy of the letter I felt compelled to write to the head of the Concert Association [...]."

In very good condition.

1 p.  More on our website

Commemorative manuscript for the 1873 wedding of Carl August of Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach, grandson of King William II of the Netherlands

24. [WEDDING BOOK]. Gedenk-Buch.

Including: [DEVRIENT, Otto]. Festspiel der Erholungsgesellschaft.

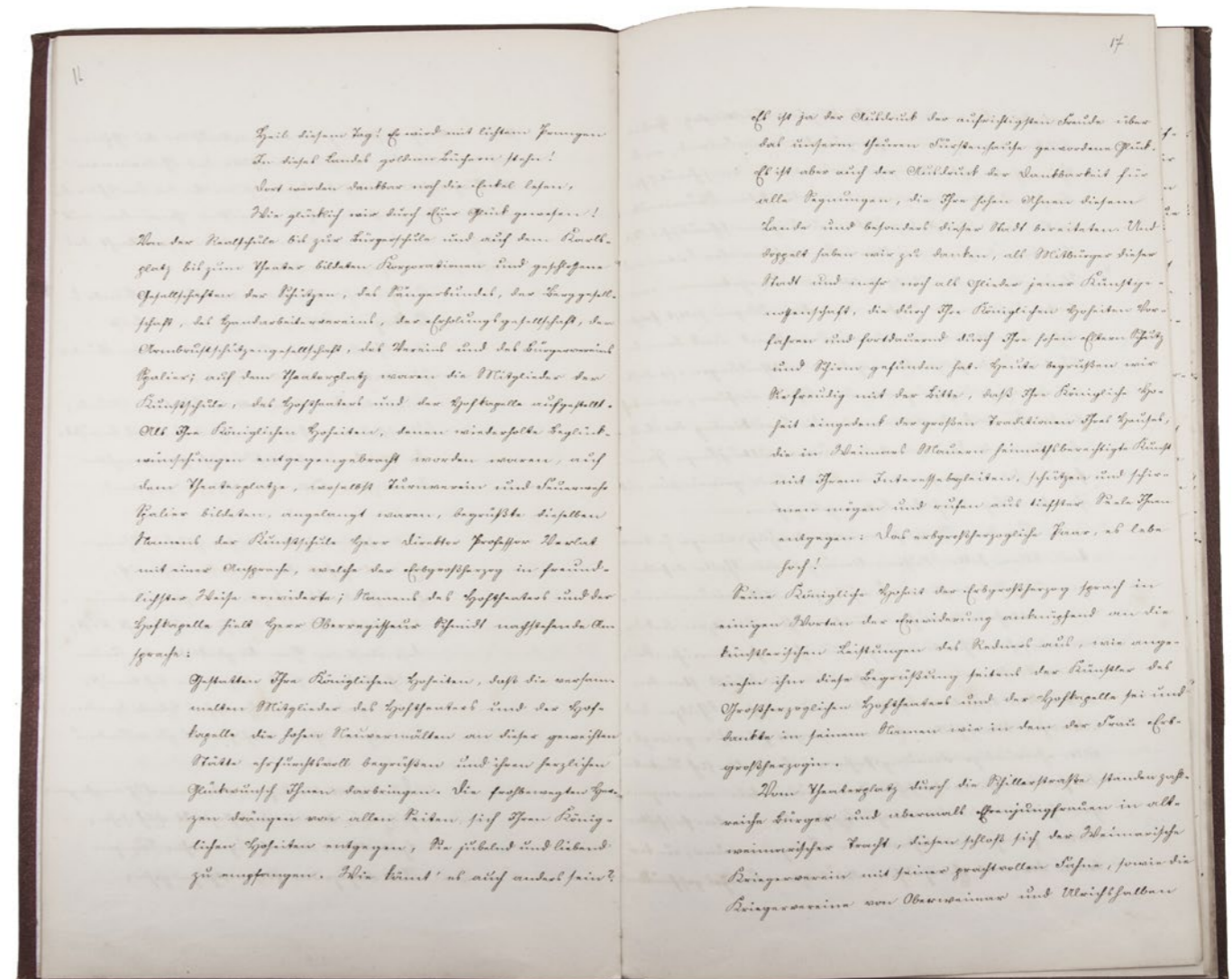
[Weimar or Friedrichshafen], 10 September 1873. Folio (33.5 × 21 cm). Written in brown ink in a neat and very legible German gothic hand, with the titles and the occasional word in the headings written in a Latin hand. Contemporary reddish-brown gold-blocked, textured cloth. € 1850

Detailed handwritten account of the festivities and splendid ceremonies organized by the Court of the Duchy of Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach on the occasion of the marriage of the heir to the Duchy, Carl August (1844–1894) and Pauline of Sachsen-Weimar (1852–1904), celebrated on 26 August 1873 in Friedrichshafen, Baden-Württemberg.

The Erbgroßherzog Carl August was the son of the ruling Großherzog Carl Alexander of Sachsen-Weimar (1818–1901) and his wife Sophie (1824–1897), the famous Princess of Orange-Nassau, daughter of King Willem II of the Netherlands (1792–1849) and Anna Pawlowna (1795–1865). Großherzog Carl Alexander and especially his wife Sophie were very interested in the arts and cultural life. They lived in Weimar in the winter and spent summers at Schloss Ettersberg. Already in the last quarter of the 18th century Schloss Ettersberg had been the centre of a literary and musical circle that included celebrities such as Goethe, Wieland and Herder. The Schloss was also used as a theatre where the Weimar “Erholungs-Gesellschaft” performed their plays, including on 10 September 1873 the “Festspiel” that forms an appendix to the present manuscript.

Although the book is clearly in its original binding as presented, the binder shaved the fore-edge margin fairly close to the text, occasionally touching a letter. In very good condition, with only occasional very minor foxing. The binding with a few small stains, a groove impressed in the back board, and much of the “gold” of the 4 cornerpieces now with a copper colour, but still generally very good.

[97], [3 blank] pp.  More on our website



More autographs, documents and manuscripts available at our websites:

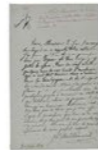
https://www.forumrarebooks.com/category/autographs_documents_manuscripts.html

The screenshot shows the Forum Rare Books website. The header is dark red with the logo 'ANTIQUARIAAT FORUM' and navigation links for 'Terms', 'Services', 'Contact', and 'About us'. Below the header is a large image of several handwritten documents fanned out. A dark red navigation bar contains 'Categories' and 'European Euro (€)'. Below this is a menu with 'Home', 'Inventory', 'Gallery', 'Fairs', 'Catalogues', and 'Search'. An 'Advanced search' section includes a search bar, a dropdown for 'Author', and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar are filters for 'Published Date' (1 - 2008), 'Price' (€ 15 - € 650.000), and 'Sort by' (Author (A to Z)).

Autographs, Documents & Manuscripts

- Autographs, Documents & Manuscripts
- Alba Amicorum
- Autographs & Letters
- Logbooks
- Manuscripts & Documents
- Africa
- Americas
- Art & Architecture

Letter by famous French sinologist



[AUTOGRAPH]. ABEL-RÉMUSAT, Jean Pierre.
[Autograph letter, signed, revealing his work for deaf mutes to a critic].
[Paris], 20th June 1825[?]. 1 leaf (20 x 12.6 cm). In French. [Full description](#)

€ 750

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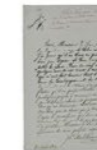
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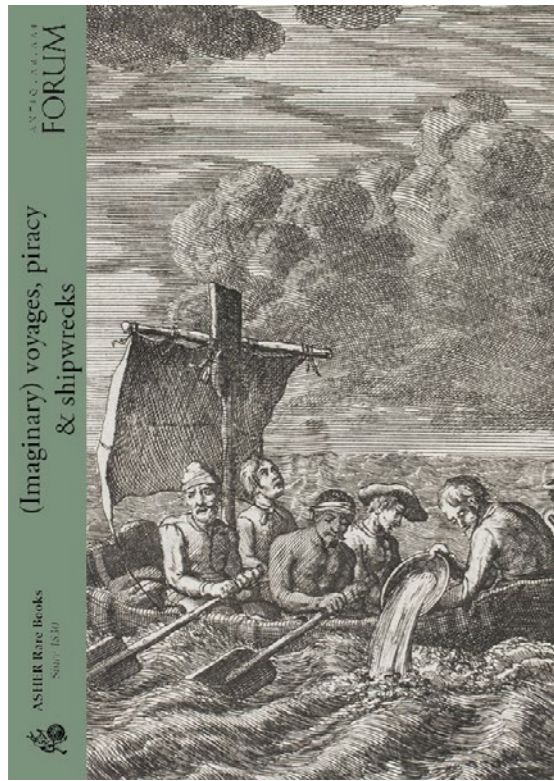
Letter by famous French sinologist



[AUTOGRAPH]. ABEL-RÉMUSAT, Jean Pierre.
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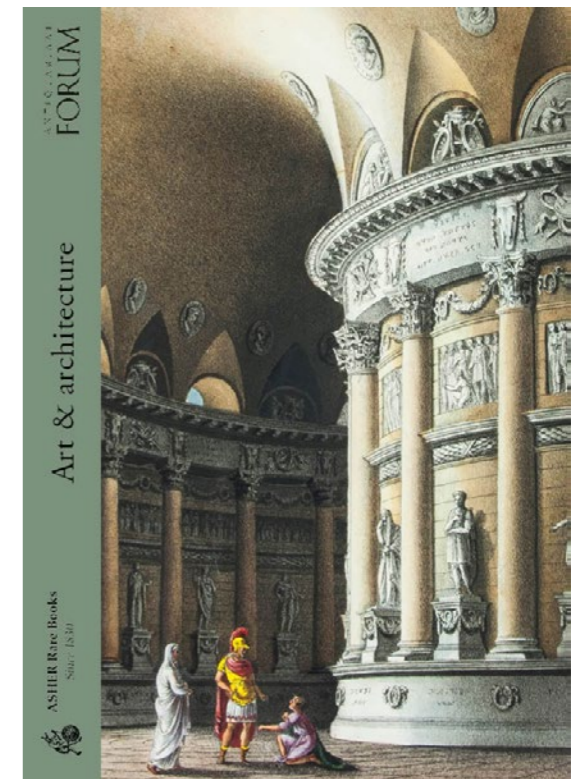


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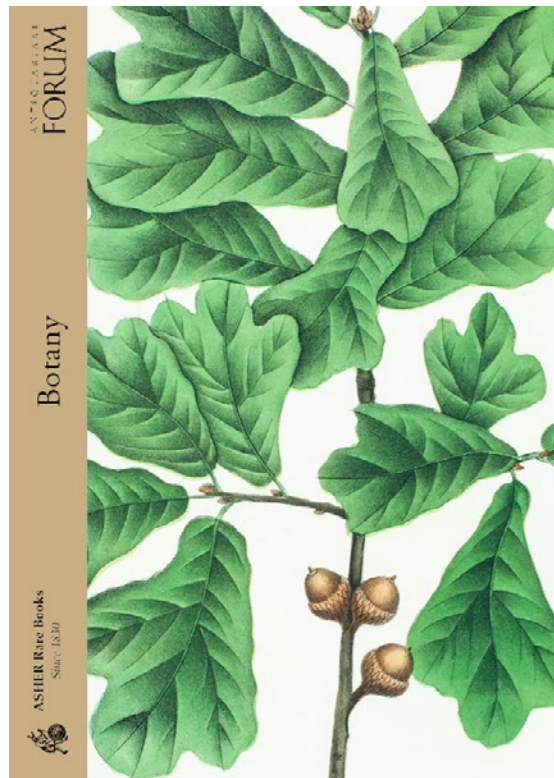
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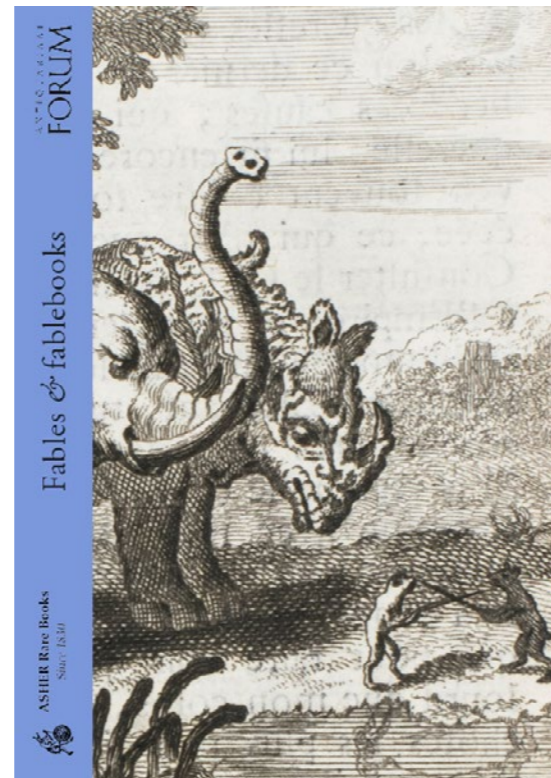
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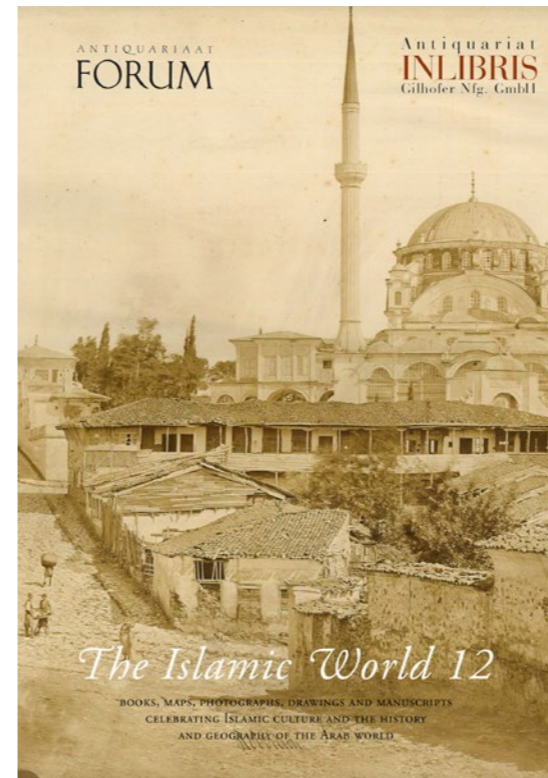
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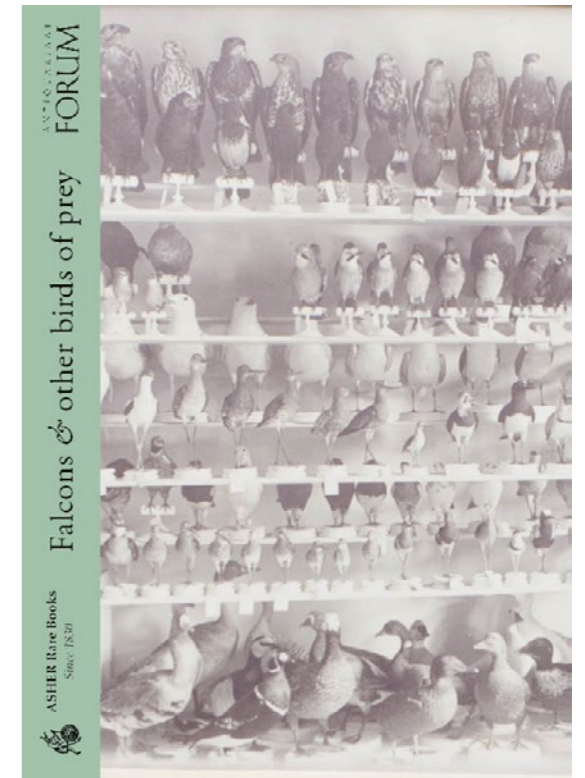
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