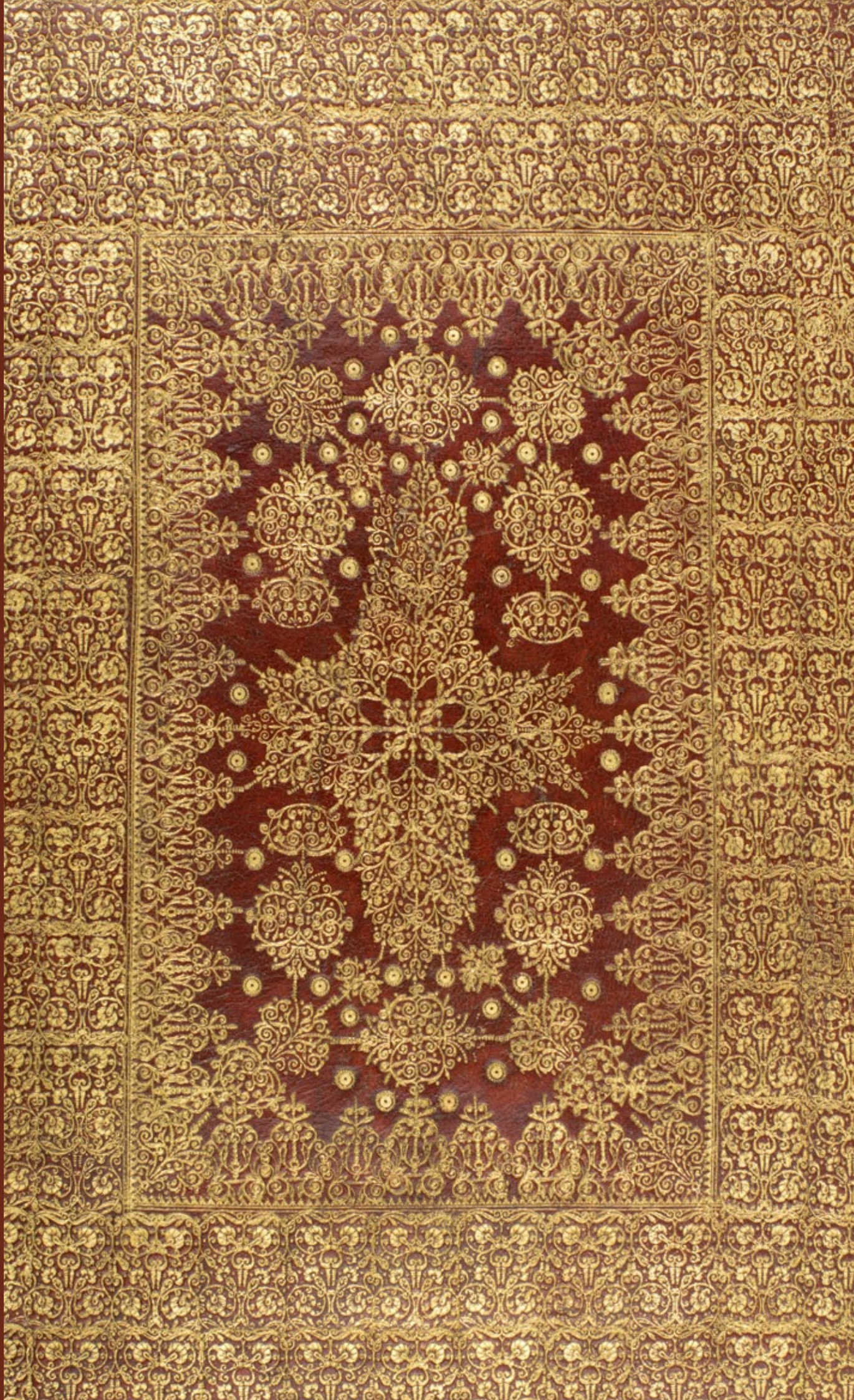




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Pope Clement XI's copies of three important works concerning the Armenian language

1. AGOP, Joannes (Yovhannès KONSTANDNOWPOLSECÍ). Puritas Haygica seu grammatica Armenica ... Rome, Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1675.

With:

(2) AGOP, Joannes. Grammatica Latina Armenice' explicata: ...

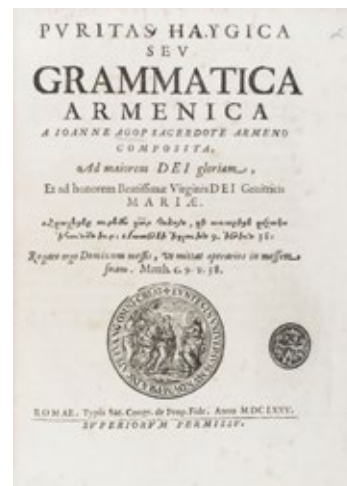
Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1675.

(3) AGOP, Joannes. Puritas linguae Armenicae ...

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1674. 3 works in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary sheepskin parchment.

\$ 25 000

The first and only editions of three complementary manuals concerning the Armenian language and grammar, in matching format and layout, all three by the Armenian priest Johannes Agop (1635–1691) in Venice, born in Istanbul. They were printed and published by the Propaganda Fide in Rome, established in 1623 to promote the Catholic religion, primarily outside Europe. The Propaganda Fide established its own printing office in 1626 and stocked it with a wide variety of non-Latin printing types, many newly cut for them. Like many of their publications, the present ones were intended in part for missionaries working in the Ottoman Empire, the Caucasus and Iran, but also in part for Christians who lived in these regions. For that reason Agop wrote not only an Armenian grammar with the instructive text in Latin (ad 1), but also a Latin grammar with the instructive text in Armenian (ad 2) and a work entirely in Armenian on the “purity” of the Armenian language (ad 3). These linguistic publications by Agop still are important for the history of the Armenian language, being among the few on the subject published in the 17th century. With the armorial stamp of Cardinal Albani (1649–1721), from 1700 Pope Clement XI, on the title-page. A few quires toward the end of the *Puritas linguae Armenicae* are browned, but otherwise a very good copy, with only an occasional small marginal tear or very minor foxing. Three important and complementary sources for the Armenian language, formerly owned by Pope Clement XI.



[6], 246, [4]; 215, [1 blank]; 215, [1] pp. *Salmasian 89*. ➔ More on our website

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

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

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

\$ 19 500



Rouille issue of the first Spanish edition of the first emblem book, by the legal scholar Andrea Alciato (1492–1550) in Milan, first published in Latin at Augsburg in 1531 with only 104 emblems (97 with woodcuts), but greatly expanded up to the author's death. The present edition has more emblems and more woodcuts than any earlier edition, also more than the French and Italian editions by the same publishers in the same year and more than the competing editions by De Tournes. It brings the work nearly to its definitive form. Alciato not only produced a work that was to continue through hundreds of editions over the centuries, he invented a whole new genre, the emblem book, which combines allegorical images with a brief motto that aims to give the core of the idea and explanatory text (here in verse), the combination of text and image intended to give more meaning to both and to encourage contemplation by the reader.

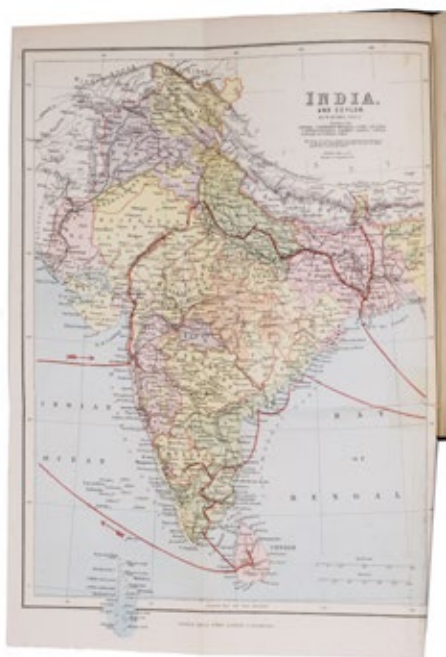
In most respects, the present Spanish edition follows the 1548 Latin edition but Bernardino Daza who translated it into Spanish claimed to have followed a printed copy with corrections in Alciato's hand, making the present Spanish text an essential source for the author's intentions, rather than just a translation.

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

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

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

Presentation copy of a very rare account of a parson's travels through India, with a folding engraved map



3. ALLEN, William Osborn Bird. A parson's holiday; being an account of a tour in India, Burma, and Ceylon, in the winter of 1882–83.

Tenby, F.B. Mason, 1885. 8°. With chromolithographed folding map. Original publisher's cloth, with author and title in gold on spine and title on front board. \$ 1350

Presentation copy of Allen's very rare account of this travels through India: "and though I did not leave the ordinary beaten tracks, yet I think my experiences may interest others" (p. 1). Allen felt that as a parson he had much to add to the knowledge of India among the English people and he wanted to show the "densely ignorant" English citizens, "the wonders of the East". With a keen eye he describes Indian culture, customs and religion.

Allen was Vicar of Shirburn and later one of the secretaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was well acquainted with the treasures of the Earl of Macclesfield's library in Shirburn Castle.

With the author's presentation inscription on an endleaf ("With the author's affectionate regards"). A restored tear in the map and some very minor wear along the extremities of the binding, otherwise in very good condition.

VIII, 228 pp. *WorldCat* (8 copies). ➤ More on our website

Eye-witness account of the defeat of a notorious Chinese pirate on the coasts of Guangdong

4. ANDRADE, José Ignacio de. Memoria sobre a destruição dos piratas da China, de que era chefe o celebre Cam-Pau-Sai: eo desembarque dos inglezes na cidade de Macao, e sua retirada.

Lisbon, Impressão Regia, 1824. Small 8° (16 × 11 cm). With the small woodcut arms of King João VI and a decorated swelled rule. Sewn at 2 stations, in a later glazed brown paper wrapper. \$ 4000

Rare first edition, in the original Portuguese, of an eye-witness account of piracy in China and especially of the defeat of the notorious Chinese pirate Cheung Po Tsai (Zhang Baozai) here called Cam-Pau-Sai (1783–1822). It also gives an account of the Portuguese expulsion of the English from Macau. Andrade was apparently in China by 1807, when Cheung was at the height of his power. The son of a fisherman living near Macau, Cheung was abducted by the pirate Cheng 1 at age fifteen and forced to work for him. He proved well suited to his unexpected profession, made contacts with European arms dealers, met great success as a pirate along the coasts of southern China (Guangdong) and his master adopted him when



he was about twenty. When Cheng died in 1807 Cheung continued to work with his stepmother, now also his lover, and is said to have commanded a fleet of 600 ships. Andrade says he commanded 40,000 men. Both the Qing Dynasty authorities and the Portuguese saw him as a threat and Andrade says he even hoped to crown himself Emperor of China. The Portuguese played a leading role in his defeat in the years 1809 to 1810, but he surrendered to the Qing authorities. Recognizing his talents they let him and his stepmother keep the goods they had looted and made him a captain of the Qing navy in Guangdong. He and his stepmother married soon after and he had a successful career fighting against pirates.

José Ignacio Andrade (1780–1863), born on the island of Santa Maria in the Azores, engaged in maritime commerce from an early age and commanded several ships making voyages to India and China. He doesn't note when he first visited China, but on p. 22 he writes as though he was on a ship under command of Pereira Barreto when it struck the first major blow against Cheung in May 1807. He notes that an English gazette urged him in 1816 to give an account of the Chinese pirates and their defeat in the years 1805 to 1810. He also had extensive contacts in Macau, giving him access to written and oral accounts no longer available. This makes his present account an essential source even for events that he did not witness himself. He published a second edition of the present book in 1835 and in that year sailed for the last time to China, returning to Portugal in 1837. Elected to Lisbon's Câmara Municipal shortly after his return, he served as its president (making him mayor of Lisbon) in 1838 and 1839. He published another work on India and China in 1843.

With a large tear crudely repaired in A2 and the title-page (A1) worn and stained, but with no loss of text and further in very good condition, with only an occasional minor stain and almost wholly untrimmed, preserving all deckles and point holes, and with only a few leaves very slightly trimmed at the head.

Cat. Nat. Mar. Mus. 4 (piracy and privateering) 23; Cordier, Sinica, col. 1900; Luis Gomes, Bibliografia Macaense 51 (not seen); Innocência IV, p. 370, no. 3572; KVK & OCLC (10 copies incl. those in Porbase); Porbase (4 copies); not in Lust, Western books on China. ➤ More on our website

Letter from the president of the Royal Society inviting a German inventor to discuss a scientific “novelty”

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

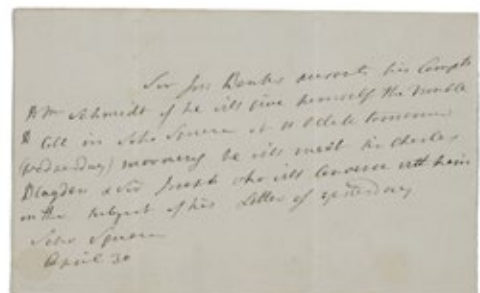
London, 30 April [ca. 1800]. 8° (19 × 11 cm). Autograph letter in ink on laid paper, written on the first page of a bifolium, with the address on the last page. Folded twice more for posting with the address on the outside. \$ 3500

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

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

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

➤ More on our website



*Dutch voyage through the Pacific
looking for commercial opportunities, with 19 plates (7 coloured)*


6. BOELEN, Jacobus. Reize naar de oost- en westkust van Zuid-Amerika, en, van daar, naar de Sandwichs- en Philippijnsche eilanden, China enz. gedaan, in de jaren 1826, 1827, 1828 en 1829. Met het koopvaardijfchip Wilhelmina en Maria.

Amsterdam, Ten Brink & De Vries, 1835–1836. 3 volumes. 8°. With a different view on each of the 3 engraved title-pages, by Dirk Sluyter, 5 folding lithographed maps by Daniel Veelwaard (1 hand coloured in outline), 8 lithographed views (3 folding) by Desgerrois & Co., and 6 hand-coloured engraved plates by Dirk Sluyter, mostly of costumes. Modern black half sheepskin. \$ 4250



Rare complete set, with all illustrations, of the first and only edition in the original Dutch, of an account of the circumnavigation of the globe by Jacobus Boelen (1791–1876). He travelled through the Pacific, mainly along the East and West coasts of South America, the Sandwich Islands and China. Although the voyage was undertaken for commercial reasons, the detailed and close observations are of great importance, perhaps more so as special attention is given to economical-political points of view, for instance where and to what extent political and naval support is wanted for commerce. The author also describes all the red tape and paperwork to be done before business can start. The third volume deals mainly with the Sandwich Islands, Canton, Macao and the Philippines. Of special interest is the information on Hawaii (pp. 1–178), including some data on whaling, the way of living, the language etc. With maps of Colombia, Peru, South America (coloured in outline), Hawaii, the river Choo-Keang, Macau, Ou-Moon peninsula, the strait of Ty-Pa. With views of Kealakekua Bay and the quay of Whampoa. The coloured plates show costumes and the packing and weighing of tea. Title-pages foxed, some spots throughout and several restored tears in the plates and maps, a fair copy.



[4], x, 379, [1]; VIII, 445, [3]; VIII, 396, [4] pp. *Sabin* 6116; *Tiele, Bibl.* 151; *Hill*, p. 357; *Landwehr*, coloured plates 244 (2 plates lacking); *Judd* 23.  More on our website





Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte.



Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte.



Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte.

100 original photographic portraits of Berber men, women and children in Algeria

7. BONAPARTE, Roland. [Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte: Afrique du Nord].

[Paris (photographs taken in Algeria), ca. 1889]. 2 volumes. Two albums (41 × 34 cm), each containing 50 photographic portraits (21 × 15,5 cm), each photograph mounted over a brown-gold tint block on a thick paperboard leaf, with “Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte” printed in script lettering in the foot margin below. Contemporary and uniform black half sheepskin. \$ 19 500

A pair of albums containing 100 original photographic studio portraits of at least mostly Algerian Berbers, some variously described elsewhere as “Arabes et Touaregs” or “Algériens et Kabyles”. They were made by and/or under the direction of Prince Roland Bonaparte, most or all in one studio that he set up, probably in Kabylië, a mountainous region in northern Algeria, east of Algiers, though the sitters could be ethnic Tuaregs, whose traditional lands in the Sahara included southern Algeria. Bonaparte presented many of these photographs at the Exposition Universelle held at Paris in 1889. Kabylië had remained largely independent when most of Algiers was governed by vassals of the Ottoman Empire and was one of the last regions conquered by the French in 1830.

Prince Roland Bonaparte (1858–1924), grandson of Napoleon’s brother, was a geographer, ethnologist, member (from 1910 to his death president) of the Société de Géographie, and photographer, though many photographs that appeared under his name were taken by photographers whom he hired and directed, including Felice Beato (1832–1909). In what Bonaparte and his crew intended as scientific studies, they photographed and measured indigenous peoples in or from many regions around the world. For the 1889 Exposition Universelle at Paris Bonaparte published several small collections of his photographs under the title *Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte* with subtitles indicating the cultural group shown, but except for a larger collection of Hottentot (Khoikhoi) portraits they contained only 22–31 photographs each. One of these published collections shows “22 phot. anthropologiques d’habitants de l’Afrique du Nord”.

Three photographs in the first album are somewhat spotted, and the sitters in one of them and one other portrait are slightly blurred, apparently because they moved during the exposure, but the prints are otherwise in very good condition, with only some slight fading. One of the mounts is foxed and another shows a fold, neither affecting the photographic prints. The bindings show a few scuffs but are still in good condition.



Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte.

[50], [50] ll., each with a mounted photographic print. For *Bonaparte: Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography*, vol. 1, pp. 172–173. [↗](#) More on our website

*1511 Paris book of hours printed on vellum,
with 17 large & 27 small illustrations & more in the borders
2nd known copy of this edition, possibly from the great Harleian Library*



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

(colophon: Paris, Thomas Kees), [ca. 1511, with an almanac for the years 1511–1530]. 8° (18 × 12 cm). Printed on vellum in red and black throughout, with illustrations printed from (mostly metal?) relief blocks: 17 nearly full-page (mostly 12.5 × 8 cm) plus 1 repeat, 27 small (about 3.5 × 2 cm) plus 2 repeats in the text, many additional small in the decorated border pieces that surround nearly every page, many in all three groups with criblée backgrounds, and further un-illustrated decorative border pieces. Set in a roman type (77 mm/20 lines) with incidental textura (118 mm/20 lines). With manuscript initials in gold on red, blue or red and blue divided diagonally (three 3-line, hundreds of 2-line and thousands of 1-line) and about 60 manuscript line-fillers in gold on red or blue. Dark brown gold- and blind-tooled goatskin morocco (ca. 1870?), signed “HARDY-MENNIL” in the foot of the front turn-in. \$ 58 000

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

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

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

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

[216] pp. Bohatta 932; French vernacular books 67388 (BN Paris copy only); KVK & WorldCat (BN Paris copy only); Moreau II, 115 (p. 83) (BN Paris copy only); Robins, *Bibliotheca Harleiana: a catalogue of ... the Harleian Library 18352* (vol. IV (1817), p. 781)? (not seen, possibly the present copy); USTC 183113 (BN Paris copy only); cf. Mortimer, *Harvard French 295*; not in Alston & Hill, *Books printed on vellum in ... the British Library*; Van Praet, *Cat. livres imprimés sur vélin ... Bibl. Du Roi*. ↗ More on our website

*Bottle made to look like a book, ca. 1830,
with images of Benjamin Franklin and the distillery*

9. [BOTTLE IN BOOK FORM]. *Esprit de Francklin ... Le B[on].homme Richard.*

Chalonnnes sur Loire, Fremy frères, Bottrel et Cie., [ca. 1830]. Blown glass bottle made in the form of a book (15 × 10 × 3 cm plus 1.5 cm neck and lip). The “spine” is covered with gold-tooled red morocco, with 7 horizontal rolls dividing it into 5 fields plus a smaller 6th at the foot, the title and the French form of Franklin’s pen-name in fields 3 and 4 and a decoration in fields 1, 3 and 5, the “boards” covered with paper, each with an lithographed rectangular decorative border enclosing an oval laurel wreath around an oval paper overlay with a lithographed view, that on the front board showing Benjamin Franklin and that on the back board showing a man in the distillery, each with accompanying texts above and below the wreath. The paper sides (but not their overlays) have a slight reddish cast. \$ 19 500



A lovely early example of a “blook” (an non-book object made to look like a book) or faux book, in this case a bottle for spirits that could be kept on a bookshelf where it would appear to be a book. The spine title, *Esprit de Francklin* was used (with k rather than ck) for an 1828 French collection of Franklin’s Poor Richard writings (announced in *Bibliographie de la France* on 15 December 1827), but here it is a joke: “esprit” like the English “spirits” can refer to distilled alcoholic drinks. The lithographed image on the front of the bottle shows a three-quarter view, full-length portrait of Benjamin Franklin (apparently fairly young, since he is not fat and only slightly balding). The lithographed image on the back shows a man wearing an apron whom Gruel supposed was peeling potatoes, but there is distilling equipment on the floor behind him and on closer examination the supposed potatoes appear to be lemons, presumably for making spirits. On 8 November 1822 the distillery Frémy frères & Bottrel received a 5-year brevet d’invention “pour des bouteilles en verre de diverses dimensions, ayant la forme d’un livre, et destinées à renfermer des liqueurs” (*Bulletin des sciences technologiques I* (1824), p. 384. They apparently continued to manufacture them for about 25 years. While the Franklin book bottle that Gruel describes and illustrates looks almost exactly like ours and its sides appear to be printed from the same plates, its engraving and spine consistently spell “Franklin” with a k and ours with a ck, and the engraved texts differ in content, arrangement and style. Gruel’s lacks the 4-line verse on ours. The sides have a rubbed spot at Franklin’s feet and the feet of the man in the distillery, where the bottle has a slight bulge, and there are a few very small chips around the edges of the border, but the whole is still in good condition. A novelty faux book, a liquor bottle disguised as a book and an unusual French Benjamin Franklin item.

L. Gruel, “Recherches sur les reliures-bouteille”, in: *Bulletin du bibliophile* (1902), pp. 323–326 (a variant with the brevet on the front rather than the poem, front and spine illustrated); for blooks in general: M. Dubansky, *Blooks: the art of books that aren't* (2016). ➤ 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*



10. **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. \$ 270 000

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. Yeramos, Les voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe-XVIIe siècles), (1991), pp. 286–187.* [More on our website](#)

Café discussions about the Dutch-Portuguese war

II. [WIC–BRAZIL]. Amsterdams vuur-praetje, van 't een ende 'ander datter nu om gaet.

Amsterdam, Claes Pietersz, 1649. 4°. Modern half faux snakeskin with paper sides, title in ink on spine and front cover. \$ 900



Rare first and only edition of a pamphlet in the form of a conversation between Amsterdam citizens in a café, who discuss current affairs. The title translates as "Amsterdam fire-side-chat, about one thing and another that's now talked about".

The main topics of discussion are the Dutch-Portuguese War, the West-Indian Company, Portuguese piracy and the disputed occupation of Angola, Sao Toméa and Brazil. The author is in favour of a peace-treaty with the Portuguese, and discusses at length the 19 articles delivered by the States General to the Ambassador of Portugal at The Hague. The discussion also turns to the case against Bulstraten and Hamel, magistrates of Brazil, that was in court at the moment. They were accused of stealing over 40 tons of gold from the West-India Company and of failing to respond properly to the rising "revolt" of the Portuguese in Brazil.

Pages numbered in ink. Bookplate on front paste-down: W.L.Braekman. In very good condition.

18 ll. *Asher* 261; *Borba de Moraes* 34; *Knuttel* 6473; *Rodrigues* 161; *Sabin*, 1353; *STCN* (7 copies). [More on our website](#)

*First and only use of the Guillotine in Amsterdam,
possibly the author's copy, with a unique printed revision of one leaf loosely inserted*


12. BROES, Willem. Berigt omtrent het leven, het karakter en de laatste godsdienst-aandoeningen der beruchte vergiftigster Hester Rebekka Nepping.

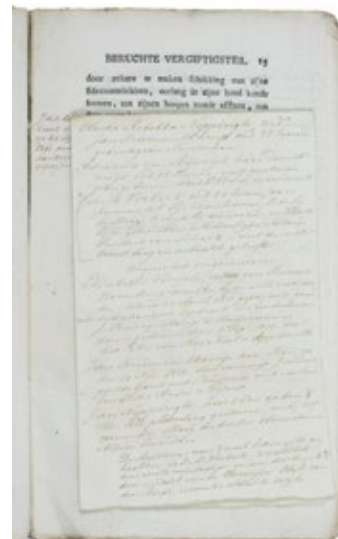
[Amsterdam], J. Ruys for Johannes Allart, The Hague, 1812. 8°. Contemporary grey-blue wrappers. \$ 1000

Willem Broes (1766–1853), a minister of the church who had been appointed by the court to give spiritual counsel to the condemned woman, visited her in prison multiple times. In his book, he describes the crime, but gives even more attention to the Hester's character, almost providing a psychological profile seen through the lens of his Christianity. In Amsterdam, four months after her arrest, Hester was executed by the guillotine along with her maid and lover. The guillotine had been introduced in the northern part of the Netherlands after the old Kingdom of Holland had been integrated in the French Empire in 1810. Although this execution is often considered the first execution by guillotine in the Netherlands, the guillotine was used in Maastricht, then an integral part of France, as early as 1798.

This copy of the Berigt contains several neat contemporary annotations, striking through several lines and giving improvements in the margin. It is quite possible that this copy was owned by Broers and contains his improvements for a possible second edition. A printed leaf of pp. 7–8, incorporating several the changes to these pages, is loosely inserted. No copy with this alternative text has been located. Also loosely inserted is a leaf containing manuscript notes on both sides: one side contains information about all the murderers and victims, possibly taken from the verdict pronounced at the trial. The other side contains miscellaneous annotations about the Miracle of Amsterdam, oil paint and the locations where sermons will be held.

With contemporary owner's annotations and remnants of a bookplate. Binding worn at the sides. Second half of the book with a large water stain. A good, unique copy.

Buijsters, Levens van beruchte personen, p. 43; *Meddens-van Borselen, 'Het leven van de gifmengster Hester Rebecca Nepping (1774–1812)'*, *Oud-Utrecht*. LXXI (1998), pp. 124–129.  More on our website



60 attractive coloured plates to promote the cultivation of fruit trees in Great Britain


13. BROOKSHAW, George. Pomona Britannica or a collection of the most esteemed fruits at present cultivated in Great Britain.

London, printed by Bensley and son for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, and John Lepard, [1816–]1817. 2 volumes bound as 1. Large 4° (37 × 29 cm). With 60 stipple engravings, printed in colour a la poupée and finished in colour by hand, with each plate accompanied by 1 or 2 leaves with letterpress descriptions. Contemporary brown half sheepskin; recased. \$ 15 000



Quarto edition of a collection of 60 attractive coloured plates illustrating different varieties of fruits, by the former cabinet-maker George Brookshaw (1751–1823), “one of the most eminent English artists of the early nineteenth century” (Dunthorne). It is meant to promote the cultivation of fruit trees in Great Britain (so they wouldn't have to import so much from France) and to inform the public about quality, varieties, and “above all ... to excite gentlemen ... so that .. they may ... be able to direct and superintend their own gardeners ... , instead of being, as they too generally are, the sport of their ignorant pretension” (preface). The plates shows the fruits, twigs, leaves and an occasional flower, of 164 varieties of apples, apricots, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, currants, figs, gooseberries, grapes, melons, nectarines, nuts and peaches. Also of interest is the table at the end, specifying the gardens from which the most curious and rare specimens were obtained.

Some occasional minor spots and thumbing and faint browning (in particular to the title-page of volume one), nonetheless still in very good condition and wholly untrimmed. Binding rubbed along the extremities and sides, but still good.

xii, 4; [4], [4] pp. + plates with accompanying text leaves *Bradley III*, p. 78; *Dunthorne 51 and p. 55*; *GFB*, p. 81; *Nissen, BBI 244*; *Oak Spring Pomona 40b*.  More on our website

Two accounts of Dutch voyages to Chile and Japan

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

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

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1646. 4°. With 2 folding engraved maps and a folding engraved plate. Modern wrappers, in cloth clamshell box. \$ 30 000

First edition of the account of the charting voyage by Maerten Gerritsz. Vries (1589–1646) to the north of Japan, together with the popular account of a Dutch West India Company voyage to Chile under Hendrik Brouwer (1581–1643). Brouwer, one of the directors of the Dutch West India Company, acted as the commander of a fleet of six ships, specially sent to the western coast of South America to activate the trade between the Dutch and the natives. During this voyage, which resulted in the first place in a better knowledge of that coast, Brouwer died at Chiloe and was buried at Valdivia in August 1643. Appended to that journal is the very important account of a charting voyage to Japan. That same year (1643) Maerten Gerritsz. Vries, got “instructions from Governor Van Diemen ... to examine the countries to the north of Japan and to assess their economic and trading potential, particularly with regard to mineral wealth” (Howgego). He visited Hokkaido (Yezo) and Sakhalin, discovered the islands Iturup and Urup and gave his name to the strait between those islands. La Pérouse considered him one of the most eminent seafarers of his time.



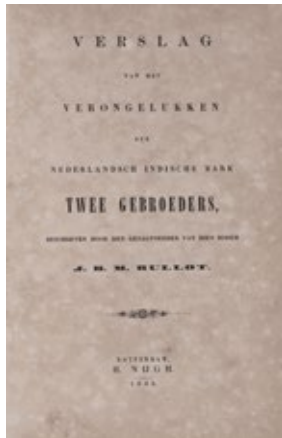
A couple of leaves slightly browned and a few occasional spots and smudges, otherwise a very good copy.

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

Surprisingly rare account of a shipwreck in the Dutch East Indies

15. BULLOT, J.B.M. Verslag van het verongelukken der Nederlandsch Indische bark Twee Gebroeders, beschreven door den gezagvoerder van dien bodem.

Rotterdam, H. Nijgh (back of title-page: printed by D.J. Mensing), 1846. 8°. Silk covered boards. \$ 1350



Third copy located of an account of the wreck of the Dutch East Indian bark *Twee Gebroeders*, owned by the brothers Van Deun, Batavia. The ship wrecked on way from Surabaya to Ambon, with on board fl. 100,000 worth of copper coins, 28 soldiers, 6 women, 3 children and some regular cargo. Its captain, J.B.M. Bullot, writes precisely about the wreck and how they manage to reach a nearby island. The island's inhabitant then steal the ship's money, which the crew tries to get back by threatening them with guns. Eventually they manage to reach another island, where after a month they get picked up by a steamer headed to Surabaya.

The work opens with a short preface by the publisher, followed by the list of subscribers (good for 357 copies, including 56 for the Royal Family). The publisher notes that the profits will go to a good cause: De Maatschappij tot Nut der Zeevaart (Society for the benefit of the marine trade).

Recased, with new endpapers, and the silk worn. Internally in good condition, browned.

32 pp. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 191; *NCC* (1 copy); *WorldCat* (1 copy, the same as *NCC*); not in *Huntress*; *Tiele, Bibl.* [More on our website](#)

Stage design for the Real Teatro di San Carlo at Naples: 18 hand-coloured lithographs

16. CANNA, Pasquale. Raccolta di disegni alla Sacra Real Maestà D.A M.ria Cristina Borbone Regina di Spagna ed delle Indie.

[Naples, 1828–1831?]. Oblong 1° (39 × 50 cm). One letterpress leaf dated 22 August 1830, mounted on flyleaf, and 18 hand-coloured lithographs, dated from 1828 to 1831, drawn on stone by Angelo Belloni, Federico Gatt, Gaetano Dura and Settimio Severo Lopresti, and printed by the “Reale Litografia Militare”. Contemporary green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, front board with letterpress title-label. \$ 75 000

Extremely rare series of 18 beautiful hand-coloured lithographs showing stage designs for the Real Teatro San Carlo, one of Italy’s most famous opera houses. The striking plates include scenery for *Zelmira* (1822), the acclaimed opera by Rossini, who was the artistic director of the San Carlo from 1815 to 1822. Each lithograph has a hand-written caption and is dedicated to Maria Cristina Ferdinanda di Borbone, principessa delle Due Sicilie (1806–1878). Pasquale Cannà was a distinguished, prolific, neo-classical stage designer who made a career as a painter and scenographer in Parma, Venice, Milan and Naples, working for such famous theatres as La Scala (Milan), the San Carlo and the Teatro del Fondo (Naples). The present brightly coloured plates are an impressive visual record of the eventful history of the San Carlo, published during the great age of Neapolitan opera.



Some spotting, some insignificant waterstains, front inner hinge cracked, binding slightly chafed, otherwise in very good condition.

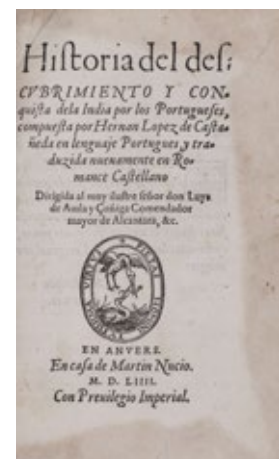
Enciclopedia dello Spettacolo records copies in *Biblioteca Corsini* and *Biblioteca Bucardo*; not in *KVK*; *WorldCat*. ➤ More on our website

First Spanish edition of an essential primary source for Portuguese India

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

Antwerp, Martinus Nutius I, 1554. 8° (16 × 11 cm). With Nutius’s storks device. Set in roman and italic types. Contemporary (Antwerp?) calf, blind-tooled boards, showing a frame made from a vine, leaf and flower roll edged with triple fillets. \$ 27 000

First edition in Spanish of an essential source for any study of Portuguese India, first published in Portuguese at Coimbra in 1551, here including the author’s prologue and the publisher’s dedication to the Spanish historian Luis de Ávila y Zuniga (ca. 1490–ca. 1560) in Rome. It is the first of eight “books”, often published as separate volumes, on the history of Portuguese voyages of discovery and military conquests in India. It was written by Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500–1559), born in Santarém, north of Lisbon. As a young man he accompanied his father, a judge at Goa, to India and probably the Moluccas, living there from 1528 to 1538. During that decade he collected information about Portugal’s exploration and conquests in India, from both documentary and oral sources and from events and circumstances he witnessed himself. In that way he amassed an extraordinary knowledge on the subject, much of it not available in any other source. On his return to Portugal he took a minor administrative post at the University of Coimbra and began writing his monumental history. The present first book covers the history to 1505. Its first edition, in Portuguese, is extremely rare, supposedly because it caused great offense to King João III and other prominent figures in Portugal. As a result, Castanheda had to rewrite it and most sets of the eight books in Portuguese include his revised 1554 edition of book 1. The present first Spanish edition follows the 1551 edition, so that it gives us the author’s uncensored views that were suppressed in most editions. With the margins of the first 3 leaves somewhat browned by the turn-ins, a small tear in the gutter fold at the head of the title-page, a small marginal tear repaired in 1 leaf and occasional very minor foxing, but still in very good condition and including the final blank leaf. The binding has some worm damage at the head and foot of the spine, partly restored, a few smaller superficial defects on the boards, and slightly worn hinges, but most of the tooling remains clear.



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

Rare pilot guide for the Chinese coast



18. [CHINA]. [MORRISON, John Robert]. A commercial guide. Sailing directions for the coast of China.

[Canton, Office of the Chinese Repository, 1844]. 4°. With two folding manuscript tables (in Danish) bound in at the end. Later half cloth, marbled sides, gold-tooled title on front board. \$ 2500

Excerpt from the second edition of *A Chinese commercial guide* (Canton 1844), namely chapter 1. It includes sailing directions that were noted during a survey of the Chinese outer islands between Xiamen and Xiangshan in January-April 1843, by captains Kellet and Coolinson of the HMS Starling and Plover. This area is infamous for its many dangerous small islands and rocks and therefore a pilot guide was essential for British sailors to navigate these waters. The topographic names are given in English and in Chinese characters.

With library mark on the front pastedown and three stamps of the Marinens Bibliotek on the title-page. With several annotations in pencil. The last printed page is damaged by the additional folding manuscript page that is bound in at the end. Otherwise in good condition

Cf. *Cordier, Sinica*, cols. 137–138. ➤ More on our website

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

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

Paris, Depeuille, [1795]. Oblong 1° (full-sheet leaves) (41 × 49.5 cm). Hand coloured etched and aquatint print series, each print with a caption in script lettering and text in 2 columns. \$ 4250

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



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

Cybèle T. Gontar, A fashion for abolition: Frédéric Etienne Joseph Feldtrappé's Traite des nègres (ca. 1825) pp. 10–11; or the artist: Nagler Künstlerlexicon II, p. 41; Saur XX, p. 248. ➤ More on our website

8 magnificent and very rare series of 18th-century costume plates, uniformly coloured

20. [COLOUR-PLATE BOOK–COSTUMES]. [Eight prints series with a total of 180 engraved coloured costume plates].

Augsburg, Jean André Pfeffel (1), Jeremias Wolff (2–6); Paris, F. Chereau (7), Le Rouge (8), [ca. 1720–1750]. 8 suites. 2°. With two engraved title-pages, one engraved dedication leaf, and 180 costume plates, all uniformly coloured by hand and most of them highlighted with gold (ca. 1750), many with a yellow frame painted around the image. Contemporary half calf. \$ 195 000

Fine collection of eight very rare print series with in total 180 costume plates, beautifully depicting the costumes of various countries and cities in Europe, the Ottoman Empire, the entire world (including plates of American Indians, Africans, and people from India), and military costumes from France and Hungary. All plates and title-pages beautiful coloured by a contemporary hand, many highlighted with gold.

Apart from the last series of 20 uncut plates, which are somewhat smaller, the plates are printed on large paper (38.8 × 24.5 cm) with broad margins. In the upper margin of the plates the two original pricked holes, used to hang it for drying, are still present. A few plates with a small marginal tear, but otherwise in fine condition. Binding slightly rubbed.

Ad 1: Colas 2339 ("Chaque planch est gravée à la manière des Bonnards ... il existe des exemplaires coloriés"); Lipperheide 920 & ill. on p. 401; ad 2: Colas 1131; Lipperheide 782; ad 7: Colas 1780 (not noting the dedication leaf); Cohen 602; cf. Lipperheide 2293; Vinet 2237; ad 8: cf. Colas 2218, 2504. ➤ More on our website



"The most important Dutch collection of travel literature" with 232 engraved plates

21. [COMMELIN, Isaac]. *Begin ende voortganch, van de Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie. Vervatende de voornaemste reysen, by de inwoonderen der selver provincien derwaerts gedaen.*

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius], 1646. 2 volumes. Oblong 4° (18.5 × 23.5 cm). With 2 engraved frontispieces and 230 engraved plates, including a folding world map, folding map of the East Indies, maps, views, plans and other illustrations. 18th-century mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spines. Professional restorations to the hinges, ends of the spine and to the extremities of the boards; although they are done in sheepskin, they remain subtle. \$ 62 000



First edition of "the most important Dutch collection of travel literature published during the seventeenth century ... Commelin's introduction to the collection provides a historical sketch of Dutch commerce in the Indies from its beginning until about 1631. It also produces the first Dutch East India Company (VOC) charter of 1602 and the renewed charter of 1622. The book itself contains twenty-one separate voyages ... some of the voyages had been published before, but many ... appeared here for the first time" (Lach & Van Kley). The latter include the voyages to the East Indies by Pieter Both, Jacob van Neck, Steven vander Hagen, Wolphert Hermansz, Van Warwijck & De Weert, Cornelis Matelief, Paulus van Caerden, Wybrant Schram, Hendrik Hagenauer and the voyages to the East Indies, China and the Philippines by Pieter Willemz. Verhoeff. The previously published journals are "Gerrit de Veer's account of three Dutch voyages in search of a northeast passage (1594–96), De Houtman's voyage to Java, Van Neck and Van Warwijck's voyage, that of Mahu and De Cordes through the Straits of Magellan, Van

Noort's circumnavigation, Van Spilbergen's voyage to Ceylon, Van den Broecke's journal, Van Spilbergen's circumnavigation, Schouten and Le Maire's circumnavigation, L'Hermite's circumnavigation, and Van Rechteren's journal ... Commelin inserted additional descriptions or reports into most of these journals" (Lach & Van Kley).

With some slight browning, occasional minor thumbing and spots in the margins and a small waterstain in the lower outer corner of volume one, otherwise a very good copy. The binding restored as noted.

Alt-Japan-Katalog 370; Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 461–473; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 250; Tiele, Bibl. 82; cf. Sabin 14959. ➤ More on our website

50 coloured maritime prints of exceptional quality, by a Dutch naval officer/artist

22. COMTE, Pieter le II. Afbeeldingen van schepen en vaartuigen, in verschillende bewegingen.

Amsterdam, F. Kaal (printed by J. J. Nesser Jr.), 1831. Oblong 4° (23.5 × 31 cm). With 50 nicely hand coloured lithographic plates in crayon technique, depicting boats and ships, including 1 steam boat and 7 plates showing details of rigging and equipment. Contemporary boards covered with the original letterpress printed paper wrapper. Signed by the author/artist as authentication, and with his embossed stamp in the foot margin of each plate. \$ 8000

First and only edition of a lovely and technically accurate series of lithographic prints showing a wide variety of ships and boats, mostly Dutch but including some foreign examples. Most are shown in full sail, sometimes with coasts in the background. The steam boat is especially interesting: the first Dutch steam boat operated only for a few weeks in 1817, and it was in the course of the 1820s that successful steam boat lines came into operation, so that the present is a very early example. The illustrations were drawn and lithographed by Le Comte (1802–1849) who also wrote the sixty-page explanatory text. He was an active naval officer as well as a painter, draftsman and lithographic artist, so that he understood the technical details of ships and rigging, giving the present prints a much greater value as historical documents than prints by a lay artist. This technical knowledge is also clearly reflected in the detailed plates giving very precise images of rigging and some equipment.



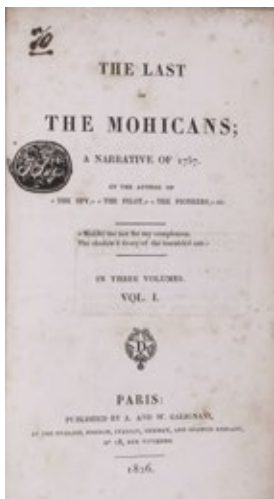
Very good copy, from the library of Johannes Enschedé "Jr." (1785–1866), with his name on the flyleaf. With a few plates foxed. The wrappers, pasted on the boards, are browned.

[8], 60, [3] pp. *Cat. NHSM, p. 756; Irene de Groot & Robert Vorstman, Zeilschepen, 219–227; for the author/artist: Scheen, p. 97.* ➤ More on our website

*Paris edition of the first great American novel,
only months after the first (Philadelphia) edition*

23. [COOPER, James Fenimore]. The last of the Mohicans; a narrative of 1757.

Paris, A. & W. Galignani (back of half-titles: printed by Jules Didot), 1826. 3 volumes bound as 1. 12°. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. \$ 1650



Paris edition (in English), following the first edition (Philadelphia, Carey & Lea) and first British edition (London, Miller) printed in the same year, of the highly successful first great American novel *The last of the Mohicans*, a story set in America in 1757 and the most popular work of the novelist James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851). It is the second novel in the series known as *The leatherstocking tales*. This Paris edition appeared in two issues, differing only in the imprint: A. & W. Galignani and L. Baudry. It did not parallel the enormous popularity of the U.S. and British editions, Baudry and Galignani writing to Cooper in October of 1826, "Il nous faudrait du temps pour en trouver le placement en France. Nous pensions cependant arriver peu à peu à être couvert de nos frais ...". With owner's stamp on the title-page ("J. Sug.") and a generic bookplate on the back of the title-page, with the name filled in in manuscript ("T.(?) vd. Staal"). Foxed throughout and the binding rubbed along the extremities, otherwise in good condition.

[4], xi, [1 blank], 276; [4], 267, [1 blank]; [4], 292 pp. *Max Yela, "James Fenimore Cooper" in: The classic text: traditions and interpretations (online); cf. Kent, Bibl. notes on one hundred book famous in English literature 76 (1826 Philadelphia ed.).* ➤ More on our website

textile artefacts with traceable provenance: remnants of daily life from a lost world

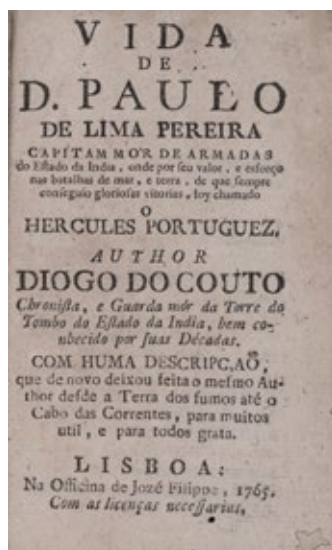
24. [COPTIC TEXTILES]. [Collection of 28 examples of Coptic textiles].

[Egypt, ca. 300–ca. 650 AD]. 28 examples of Coptic textiles (16 × 6 cm to 36 × 60 cm), mostly linen (many of the colour tapestries incorporating woollen yarn), some with abstract and some with pictorial decoration, some in two colours (usually dark brown and ecru—the unbleached and uncoloured linen) and some in polychrome. All are woven, some including tapestry and perhaps also felted elements. Most items are sealed in clear plastic and some mounted on plain cloth, each in a passe-partout, in 2 clam-shell boxes. \$ 63 000

Twenty-eight examples of Coptic textiles, mostly burial clothes and other textile goods taken from Egyptian graves excavated in the late 19th- and early 20th-centuries. The pictorial decoration includes human faces, full-length human figures, animals (including birds) and trees. One shows what appear to be two angels, another a figure on horseback (St Joseph? a hunter?), another possibly some sort of mythical monster. All are woven, but some include elements made with tapestry techniques and some appear to incorporate felting. The polychrome textiles show red, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink and black, in addition to the brown and ecru of most of the two-colour textiles. Some include clavi (decorative bands). The Coptic language evolved in Egypt before the spread of Christianity, but as a cultural description the word generally refers to the Christian Egyptian communities that developed in the first centuries of the Christian era. They became well established as the Eastern Roman Empire began to separate from the West around 300 AD but declined after the Islamic conquest of Byzantine Egypt in 641. While Egypt's ancient Coptic sites were studied at various times over the centuries, Albert Gayet's vast Coptic excavations (ca. 1895–1910) and his promotion of them (comparing his site to Pompei) gave new life both to scholarly studies of ancient Coptic civilization and to Coptic influence on the arts, fashion and culture of Western civilization around 1900. Like the excavations at Pompei ca. 1750 and Napoleon's Egyptian campaign ca. 1800, Gayet's excavations spoke to the imagination of the Western public and infiltrated their popular culture. Unfortunately they also removed thousands of Coptic artefacts from their historical context and dispersed them, some going to public collections but many disappearing from view for decades or (after two World Wars) for ever. One must now attempt to reconstruct their history by collecting, analysing and comparing what survives.

The present collection provides material for such a study: a window offering a view of a lost world. It came from Martin Bodmer (1899–1971) in Switzerland and passed, apparently via the New York bookdealer Hans Peter Kraus (1907–1988) to Martin Schoyer (b. 1940) in Norway. Inevitably these textile artefacts are fragments excavated from burial sites, but thanks to the Egyptian climate and burial conditions they survived remarkably well with the colours mostly still clear. Traces of daily life from the lost world of ancient Coptic civilization.

➤ More on our website



*Only edition of a biography of the leader
of the Portuguese campaign in India*

25. COUTO, Diogo do. Vida de D. Paulo de Lima Pereira capitam mo'r de armadas do estado da India ... o Hercules Portuguez.

Lisbon, Jozé Filippe, 1765. 8°. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. \$ 4850

Rare first edition of the only account of the life of Paulo de Lima Pereira (1538–1589), leader of the Portuguese military campaign in India. It was originally written in 1611 by the captain's friend, the historian Diogo do Couto (ca. 1542–1616), but not published until the present edition, more than 150 years later, with a foreword by the celebrated Portuguese bibliographer Diogo Barbosa Machado. The section on the shipwreck and death of Paulo de Lima was taken from the manuscript and published in Brito's *História trágico-marítima* (1729–1736). It includes the attack on the Malabar pirate Khunali and the destruction of Johor Lama, Singapore.

Couto (1542–1616) impressed the Lisbon court in general and King João's brother Luis of Portugal in particular at an early age. Under Luis's patronage he studied at the Jesuit college and elsewhere. Luis died in 1555, however, and Couto set off for Portuguese India as a soldier in 1556. Aside from

a visit to Portugal in 1569–1571, he was to remain in Asia for the rest of his life, staying mostly at Goa, but also serving the military in the Red Sea and the Gulf.

One quire heavily browned, some other leaves slightly browned, one leaf with a tear, wormholes throughout the foot margin, and the spine slightly rubbed and with a few wormholes, but mostly in good condition.

[16], 426, [5], [1 blank] pp. *Boxer, The tragic history of the sea 1589–1622; Innocência II*, p. 155; *G.P. Rouffae, "Encyclopaedie-artikelen" in: Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde LXXXVI*, pp. 196–201. ➤ More on our website

Extremely rare Dutch translation of Crèvecoeur's travels in the north eastern United States

26. [MICHAUD = CREVECOEUR, Michel Guillaume Jean de (John Hector ST. JOHN)]. Reis door Opper-Pensilvaniën, en den staat van Nieuw-York; door Michaud. Uit het Fransch. In drie deelen ... Eerste deel [all published].

Amsterdam, Johannes Allart, 1805. 8°. With a large folding engraved map (ca. 50 × 35 cm.) by Amsterdam cartographer Cornelis van Baarsel (1761–1826), after the map in the French edition, of the north eastern United States. And with 2 engraved portraits of Native Americans. Modern brown half calf with marbled sides, with title-label on spine. \$ 3750

Only copy located of the first and only edition of the Dutch translation of *Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie et dans l'état de New York, par un membre adoptif de la nation Onéida* (Paris 1801). The voyage, or rather history and description of North America by Crèvecoeur suggests that the work was a translation from the papers of an adopted member of the Onéida tribe. The author, a French agronomer and economist, spent about a quarter of a century in the United States and had closely followed and admired Washington's career.

The title erroneously attributes the journey to François-André Michaux, while in fact it was Michel Guillaume Jean Crèvecoeur (John Hector St. John). This Dutch edition was published with the same map and 2 of the 3 plates of the first and only French edition. The title states that there should be three volumes. However, only the first volume was ever published, the intended other two volumes were never realized. The map shows the north eastern part of the United States: from the Great Lakes to Maine to Pennsylvania. With New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, the Atlantic Ocean and the border of Canada at Montreal etc.

Slightly foxed, folding map a bit more on the folds.

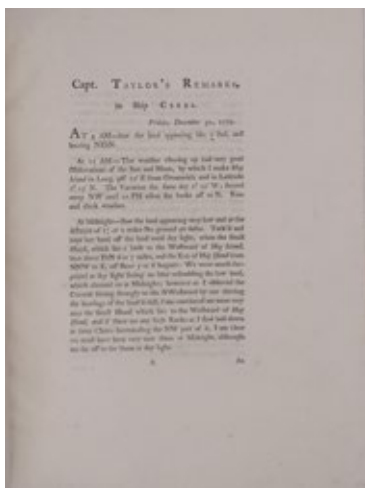
iv, 502 pp. *Not in NCC, Worldcat; Saakes IV*, p. 196; *cf. Sabin 17501; Cox II*, p. 155. ➤ More on our website



Rare journal of a voyage from Sumatra to Bengal published by Dalrymple

27. [DALRYMPLE, Alexander]. TAYLOR, Robert. [Drop-title:] Capt. Taylor's remarks, in ship Ceres.

[London, George Bigg, 1787]. Small 2° (31.5 × 24.5 cm). Contemporary half vellum, marbled sides. \$ 9000



Rare second edition, second issue, of a journal of a voyage from Sumatra to Bengal, kept by Captain Robert Taylor on the ship *Ceres*, followed by additional comments from “a manuscript, which may be depended upon”. Locations sighted include: Hog Island, the Cocos islands, Aceh, the Straits of Malacca, Barren Island and the Andaman Islands.

The journal was prepared for publication by the eccentric Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), Captain Cook's leading rival. For years Dalrymple, as hydrographer for the East India Company, produced a series of memoirs and detailed ships' logs that he obtained in that function. He compared historical sources gathered from extensive archival research with newly obtained data straight from the ships and his own careful observations. With these publications Dalrymple became the originator of official British hydrography and as such they give a unique impression of the scientific background that laid behind the trade of the British Empire in the East and its development over the years.

A very good copy.

12 pp. *A.S. Cook, Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808)*, (PhD diss., 1992), A120; *ESTC T75520* (6 copies); *for Dalrymple: A.S. Cook, "Dalrymple, Alexander (1737–1808)"*, in: *ODNB online* (2008); *Howegeo, to 1800, D4*. ➤ More on our website

Introduction to Dalrymple's views of the East Indies

28. DALRYMPLE, Alexander. A collection of views of land in the Indian navigation.

London, George Bigg, 1783. Small 2° (31.5 × 24.5 cm). Contemporary, vellum backed, stiff marbled wrappers. \$ 9000

First edition of one the introductions to the newly planned work of the eccentric Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), hydrographer for the East India Company and Captain Cook's leading rival. In 1783 he started to re-arrange his earlier plans, charts and views into a new format, without navigational information, for general sale as a geographical work. This introduction concerns the part of the views and contains notes on the views to be included in the complete collection.

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

One leaf with some minor thumbing, but otherwise in very good condition.

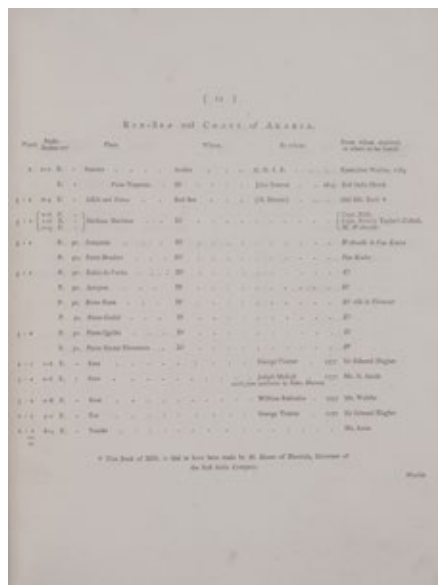
[2], 17, [1 blank] pp. *Adams & Waters* 594; *A.S. Cook, Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808)*, (PhD diss., 1992), A84; *ESTC T76176* (7 copies); *JCB MH 1316*; *JFB D12*; for Dalrymple: *A.S. Cook, "Dalrymple, Alexander (1737–1808)"*, in: *ODNB online* (2008); *Howgego, to 1800, D4*. ➤ More on our website



A detailed list of Dalrymple's plans and charts for navigation in the East Indies

29. DALRYMPLE, Alexander. List of classes into which are distributed the plans of ports, &c. published on or before April, 1786.

London, George Bigg, 1786. Small 2° (31.5 × 24.5 cm). Contemporary vellum, marbled wrappers. \$ 13 500



The first comprehensive list of the plans of ports and small-scale charts of parts of the East Indies published up to then by the eccentric Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), hydrographer for the East India Company and Captain Cook's leading rival.

The list is divided into 18 geographical areas: between England and Cape of Good Hope (16), Cape of Good Hope (8), Madagascar (29), east coast of Africa and the Comoro Islands (13), the islands between Madagascar and the Maldives (24), Red Sea and the coast of Arabia (17), the Gulf of Persia (8), Scindya to Mumbai (20), the Malabar coast (15), Ceylon, Coromandel and Bengal (22), Chittagong, Arrakan, Ava and Pegu to Taväy (23), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (14), Strait Malacca and Malaya (6), Cochin-China and China (18), the Marianas, Bashees and Philippines (14), Magindanao, Borneo, Palawan and Karang Bander (19), Eastern Islands and Papua (32) and Sumatra and Java (49). For each plan it lists the scale, country of origin, subject, geographical locations, draughtsman or surveyor, source and date.

A very good copy.

[4], 52 pp. *Adams & Waters* 614; *A.S. Cook, Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808)*, (PhD diss., 1992), A115; *ESTC T77001* (8 copies); for Dalrymple: *A.S. Cook, "Dalrymple, Alexander (1737–1808)"*, in: *ODNB online* (2008); *Howgego, to 1800, D4*. ➤ More on our website

Letter concerning the Russian fur trade in the northwest Pacific

30. 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. \$ 10 000

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 ...".

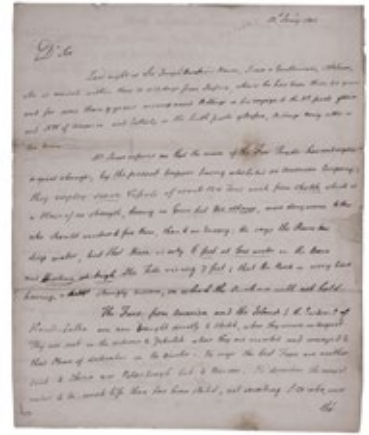
The letter concerns a meeting Dalrymple had with Martin Sauer, who sailed as an officer on the expedition that left St. Petersburg in 1785 under the command of Joseph Billings. The two got back together for a second voyage in the northern Pacific in 1790. That expedition returned on 10 March 1794 to 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: *An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia*.

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](#)



Detailed description of Trinidad & Tobago and the coast of Venezuela

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

Weimar, Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1816. 8°. with a large folding engraved map (23.5 × 41.5 cm). Modern black half sheepskin, marbled sides, with black labels on spine. \$ 800

First and only edition of the German translation of *Voyage aux îles de Trinidad, de Tabago, de la Marguerite ...* (Paris, 1813). It was translated with additions by C.A.W. von Zimmerman. This is the only translation made after the French original. It was published as part of the series *Neue Bibl. D. wichtigsten Reisebeschr.*, 5. The author, Jean-François Dauxion-Lavaysse (ca.1770–ca. 1830), describes at

length the islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Isla de Margarita and the coast of Venezuela. In a manner between empirical observation and anecdotal accounts he touches on several aspects, such as natural history, geography, geology, socio-political structures and history. He had lived as a planter on Trinidad and drew from his experiences there. Also included is a part concerning the "negro race". The large folding map at the end shows the area between Isla de Margarita and Tobago, with details of the mouth of the Orinoco river in Venezuela.

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

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




Rare Hebrew incunable: 2nd edition of the classic “Book of roots” of the Hebrew language

32. DAVID KIMHI. Sefer ha-shorashim.

(Colophon: Naples, [Azriel ben Joseph Ashkenazi Gunzenhauser], Elul [5]250 [= August/September 1490]. Small 2° (25,5 × 20 cm; most leaves 25 × 19 cm). Set in 2 sizes of sephardic meruba Hebrew (without points) and with shoulder notes in a semi-cursive (Rashi) Hebrew of a smaller face (but cast on the same body as the meruba of the main text). Lacking 11 leaves, but with the first two replaced in manuscript at an early date, including a manuscript title-page not in the printed edition (with an elaborately decorated architectural border) on the recto of the first manuscript leaf (which had been blank in the printed book), including an imprint incorporating information from the colophon. The other 9 leaves that are lacking supplied in lithographic facsimile. Loose leaves in a 20th-century paperboard wrapper and slipcase. \$ 21 600

Rare Hebrew incunable, the second (1490) edition of the classic treatise on the roots of Hebrew words, forming a grammar and a biblical dictionary of word roots, by David Kimhi (ca. 1160–ca. 1235) a rabbi and biblical commentator from Provence, whose biblical commentaries even influenced the King James English translation of the Bible. The present second edition is the first edited by Samuel ben Meir Latif. *The book of roots* is an important contribution to the literature about the Hebrew language both as a practical reference work for biblical scribes, well organised and clearly written, and as a study of etymology, drawing comparisons with other languages. It was first published at Rome ca. 1469/72, but the ISTC records only 11 copies of the first edition and nearly all are incomplete. The book heavily influenced both Jewish and Christian scholars, including Johannes Reuchlin in his *Rudimenta linguae Hebraicae* (1506), Santes Paginus, Sebastian Münster, Elias Levita (who wrote commentaries for the Giustiniani and Bomberg editions of 1546) and his protégé Giles of Viterbo who translated it into Latin before 1517 (though not for publication).

With a typed label mentioning Schocken on the inside of the wrapper, from the collection of Salman Schocken (Sotheby, 6 December 1993). Lacking alef 1–2 (11–2, supplied in manuscript at an early date), and bet 1 and the final quire yod het 1–8 (21 & 181–8, supplied in lithographic facsimile). Alef 3–4, though from the present edition, may have been sophisticated from a different copy: they are about 0.5 cm taller and wider than the other leaves and their upper outside corner has been restored (with the loss of small parts of the shoulder notes) and some tears in their main text unobtrusively repaired. Further with minor and mostly marginal worm holes restored throughout. A rare classic of Hebrew linguistics and biblical study, printed in 1490.

[266] of [1 blank], [287] pp. + [4] pp. in manuscript. *BMC XIII*, p. 62 (ill. on p. 205); *GW 08172*; *ISTC id00102730*; *Offenberg, Hebrew incunabula ... census 105*; *Steinschneider 4821 (43)*; cf. *Roest*, p. 298 (1491 Naples ed.).  More on our website



Greatly expanded second (and final) Dutch edition of Descartes's collected works



33. DESCARTES, René. Principia philosophiae: of beginselen der wysbegeerte [and other works].

With:

- (2) Meditationes de prima philosophia of Bedenkingen van d'eerste wysbegeerte [and other works].
- (3) Proeven der wys-begeerte; ofte Redenering. Om door bequame middelen de reden wel te leiden [and other works].
- (4) Brieven, aan veele hoog-geagte personen, van verscheyde ampten, geschreven.

Amsterdam, Jan Claesz ten Hoorn, 1690–1692. 4 volumes. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece and engraved portrait of the author in volume 1, and about 200 woodcut diagrams and other illustrations (including about 5 full-page) plus repeats. Contemporary and largely uniform blind-tooled vellum. \$ 24 000

Surprisingly rare complete set of the greatly expanded second Dutch edition of the collected works of René Descartes, translated from the Latin by Jan Hendrik Glazemaker, here adding well over 300 pages of additional works. Descartes (1596–1650), one of the most brilliant and original thinkers of all time, was born and educated as a Catholic in a Protestant region in France's Loire valley, but worked as a military engineer for the Dutch Protestant army in his early years and returned to the Dutch Republic in 1628 to study further at the universities there. He remained for twenty years, taking advantage of the Republic's intellectual freedom and Amsterdam's position as the most important centre of the world book trade. Descartes established our modern notions of empirical science and built the foundations for the work of Spinoza, Newton, Leibniz and many others. His work ranged widely over the fields of philosophy, mathematics, mechanics, light and optics (including practical aspects, such as lens grinding and telescopes), astronomy, ballistics, anatomy, sexual reproduction, music, "passions of the soul" and much more, all covered in the present collected works. In nearly every field he made major contributions to knowledge, often debunking widely held beliefs. Volume 4 contains his correspondence.

The principal works named in the four titles above are accompanied by numerous additional works

Some browning at the end of the main text in volume 1 and in the middle of volume 2. Still in very good condition with further only occasional minor browning or foxing and a small marginal tear in one title-page, and with large margins. The bindings slightly dirty but still very good. The definitive Dutch edition of Descartes's works: nearly 3000 pages in 4 volumes.

[28], 380, [16], [1], [1 blank], 118, 76, [8]; [16], 575, [5], [16], 99, [5]; [8], 54, 79–510, [10], [4], 116; [8], 664, 268 pp. *STCN 101908407, 850528100, 850527104, 850527074* (5 sets of all 4 volumes plus individual volumes); cf. *Guibert, Descartes bibliographie ... 17e siècle (recording Latin and French eds. only)*. [➤](#) More on our website

Very rare detailed court proceedings giving insight into European trade with India

34. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Papers respecting illicit trade. April, 1799.

[London, East India Company, 1799]. 4°. With 10 folding tables. Modern half calf, marbled sides, red and gold title shield, with new endpapers. \$ 5400



First issue of the first and only edition of a collection of transcripts of court proceedings relating to British trade with India. By order of the General Court in London all papers relating to illicit trade to and from India had to be published in 1799, which resulted in the publication of the present volume. All shipping carried out under other flags than the British was considered illicit. The 10 folding tables contain the cargo information of a Danish vessel that shipped goods for sale to India in 1797 (iron, glass, tools and textiles). The text provides detailed information about European (Dutch, Danish, Swedish and German) shippers and their cargo intended for India. Although the 10 folding tables are not numbered, they fill the 20-page gap in the pagination (pp. 113–132), and the single leaf between pages 394 and 457 is labelled "395–456" on the recto and is blank on the verso.

Small stain in the upper margin of the first few pages, slight foxing tot the last few pages. Last page slightly damaged.

WorldCat (4 compl. copies). [➤](#) More on our website

A set of 12 uniform erotic gouache drawings of couples in luxurious interiors ca. 1815



35. [EROTICA–DRAWINGS]. [Album of erotic drawings].

[France?, ca. 1815?]. 4° (26 × 21.5 cm). A matching set of 12 erotic drawings (image area about 20 × 16 cm) in coloured gouaches. Each is drawn on thick paperboard and mounted on the album leaves. 20th-century red goatskin morocco. \$ 37 500

A matching set of 12 skilfully executed erotic gouache drawings in numerous colours, each showing a naked or (more often) partly undressed young man and woman engaged in manual, vaginal or oral sex. Each is set in an interior (in at least most cases domestic), most of them richly furnished. Though the drawings depict several different men and women, some of them seem to appear in more than one drawing. One drawing appears to show a home library, another includes a case full of books and two others have an open book lying on the floor. Another has the woman sitting on the man's lap before a writing desk with a quill pen in her hand. These may be intended to suggest that the

man is the young lady's tutor and they got distracted from their lessons. The clothing suggests couples from fairly high social standing. The clothing, architectural decoration, furniture, clocks, lamps, vases, etc., much of it in Empire Style, suggest a date around 1815, perhaps in France.

The drawings are in good condition and the binding fine.

➤ More on our website

*Notorious forged binding, gold-tooled with Ottoman imagery
painted red, white and green on dark brown*



36. FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus. [Epitome rerum Romanarum].

Leiden, Adriaen Wijngaerden (colophon: printed by Philippe de Croy), 1648. 8° (18 × 12 × 3 cm). With an engraved allegorical title-page by Cornelius van Dalen. Contemporary or near-contemporary calf. The decoration on the binding is believed to have been executed in Bologna ca. 1880/1900 by a group of forgers: each board with the same scene, showing 2 women in Ottoman costume, with a crescent moon and 5-pointed star in each corner and the name "IBRAHIM" at upper left, the whole in a frame of double fillets. The figures' skin is painted white and the clothes and drapery red and green. The crescent moon and star repeat in spine compartments 1 and 3-5.

\$ 42 500

A second-century history, in the original Latin, celebrating the glory of the city, republic and empire of Rome and their people from the city's mythical foundation by Romulus to the early years of the reign of Augustus (Emperor 27 BC–AD 14). It appears here in the first edition edited by Nicolaes Blanckaert the younger (1624–1703).

The most remarkable feature of the present copy is its pseudo-Ottoman binding, formerly described as a contemporary binding made in Venice. In 1997 Anthony Hobson identified six remarkable bindings, including the present one, that he concluded were produced in the 1880's or 90's by a group of forgers in Bologne who had also forged other less spectacular bindings. They acquired books in genuine but plain 17th-century bindings and added decoration, in these six cases elaborate and artistic pictorial decoration. They passed off their additions as original and sold the books at high prices. The great American collector Robert Hoe acquired one before he published his 1895 catalogue of bindings, and the 1911 catalogue for the sale of his library proudly illustrated it in the frontispiece as one of the greatest highlights of the collection. It sold for \$2600 (the equivalent of about \$70 000 today), but soon after the sale L.A. Baer (and later also E.P. Goldschmidt) denounced Hoe's celebrated binding as a fake. Henri Harrisse had already noted in 1903 that a group of forgers in Bologne had been falsifying bookbindings and Hobson attributes the six pictorial forgeries to them.

Giuseppe Cavalieri (1834–1918) in Ferrara acquired the book in its pseudo-Ottoman binding apparently after 1908 (when he published a catalogue of his library) but before 1914 (when it was auctioned with other items from his collection). The 1914 catalogue described the binding as Venetian, ca. 1650 and illustrated its front board. Hobson, writing in 1997, was unable to identify its owners after 1914, so he had to study it via the 1914 catalogue.

With part of the head margin of the engraved title-page cut away and the lower outside corner of T2 torn off, neither affecting images or text, the fore-edge of the engraved title-page slightly tattered with a crease in the right edge of the image, a brown spot in one leaf and occasional minor browning, but otherwise in good condition. The binding has a small tear at the foot of the spine, another at the foot of the fore-edge of the back board, minor damage to the other corners, a crack in the spine, a few minor scuffs, and some of the painted colours have rubbed off, but the tooling remains clear and in good condition. There is no front paste-down. A notorious and artistic forged binding reflecting the late 19th-century interest in Islamic art.

[32], "595" [= 535], [69], [4 blank] pp. including the integral engraved title-page. *STCN* (5 copies); for the present copy in its pseudo-Ottoman binding: *Catalogue de la collection de M. le Comm. Gius. Cavalieri ... (Munich, Hugo Helbing, auctioned at Milan, 25–30 May 1914), lot 604, ill. in plate 21; A. Hobson, "A binding decorated c. 1880–90, probably in Bologna" in: The book collector XLVI (1997), pp. 93–96, item 5 ("ownership unknown").* ➤ More on our website

Magnificent atlas with 80 mostly coloured manuscript maps and fortification plans

37. [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. \$ 178 000

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



Medicine from head to foot, first Giunta edition

38. GALENUS, Claudius. De medicamentorum compositione secundum locos, libri decem, nunc primum in lucem editi.

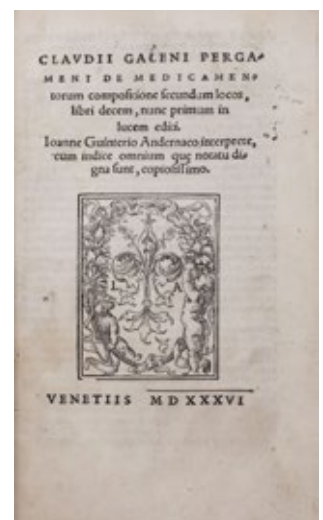
Venice, (colophon: Luca Antonio Giunta), 1536. 8°. With Giunta's woodcut device on title-page and repeated on the otherwise blank last leaf. Modern brown morocco. \$ 5500

Second edition, the first printed by Giunta, of Galen's "On the composition of medicine according to locality", edited and translated into Latin by Johann Winter von Andernach (1505–1574). Andernach's translation was first printed in the previous year in Paris by Simon Colines. "There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations" (Hagelin).

The recipes, mostly taken from earlier authorities such as Andromachus, Asclepiades, Pharmacion, Archigenes and others, are ordered from head to foot, starting with ailments of the hair, head, ears and nose, eyes, face and teeth, and mouth, and continuing down the body through the respiratory tract, stomach and liver, genitalia, kidney and bladder, and ending with sciatica and gout of the feet. "During the 1530s the eminent printer, Luca Antonio Giunta (1517–1537), decided to publish a comprehensive edition of Galen's works in Latin so that physicians would no longer have to rely on writings from Greek and Arabic sources. Montanus, who led the editorial effort, chose many noted authorities and scholars to aid in the massive undertaking" (Heirs of Hippocrates). Giunta's editions of Galen are considered the most important together with those of Aldus, and together with those Froben considered the most readable.

Some underscoring and early manuscript annotations. Some wormholes through the title-page and smaller through a few following leaves, dampstains throughout and one leaf with a tear; a fair copy.

[24], 207, [1] ll. *Durling, A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1536.9; Durling 1862; USTC 831429; Wellcome I, 2564; cf. DSB V, pp. 227–235; Garrison, History of medicine, pp. 116–117; Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp.12–15; Heirs of Hippocrates 37. ➤ More on our website*



*First French edition of 1788 English handbook of the art of caricature,
with 29 plates, all newly engraved and 9 showing 10 new heads plus 28 new scenes*

39. GROSE, Francis. Principes de caricature, suivis d'un essai sur la peinture comique.

Leipzig, Industrie Komptoir, Baumgärtner; Vienna, Mollo & Comp., [1800]. Small 4° (18 × 13 cm). With engraved frontispiece caricature portrait of an antiquarian mastiff and xxviii numbered engraved plates of caricatures (6 folding), many with several figures, all on grey-brown paper. Contemporary half mottled sheepskin. \$ 4850

Rare first French edition of a detailed and thoroughly illustrated practical handbook of the art of caricature by the English antiquarian, lexicographer and army captain Francis Grose (1731?–1791), first published in English. The plates make their first appearance in the present edition, including 9 showing caricatures not in the earlier editions. The first part has a drop-title “Principes de caricature” (pp. 1–14, with plates 1–vi bound before it as the direction to the binder at the foot of p. 42 indicates), while the second has a divisional title “Essai sur la peinture comique” (pp. 15–32). The text ends with the notes on the plates, including the frontispiece (pp. 33–42). Plates vii–xxviii follow, with the 6 folding plates (xxiii–xxviii) containing 27 scenes, some with more than one human figure. Plates 1–vi show details (caricature noses, profiles, heads, etc.) while the other illustrations show caricature portraits and scenes, often with grotesque figures.



Both the present French and the German edition, by the same three publishers, are undated, but appeared in 1800. They match in typographic style and use the same plates. Although the French is translated from the German, it appears to have been published a few months earlier, at the Leipzig bookfair for spring 1800, so it is the first edition to use the present plates.

With minor foxing, part of the foot border line of one plate very slightly shaved (just touching the toe of one figure), a couple small marginal chips or tears (not affecting the image or text) and a few creases in the folding plates, but otherwise in very good condition. The front hinge is cracked and there are a few small scuff marks, but the binding is otherwise good. A practical handbook of caricature, more extensively illustrated than any English edition.

[i], [1 blank], 42 pp. plus frontispiece and xxviii plates. *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung* LXXV (4 June 1800), col. 623; *Quéruard* (1829) III, p. 487; *WorldCat* (4 copies).
More on our website

Extremely rare travel account of India with photographs of Hindu architecture

40. HAAS, Frédéric. L'art hindou. Voyage aux Indes orientales ... Ouvrage illustré de vues, représentant les principaux monuments de l'Hindoustan.

Basel and Paris, Christian Krüsi, 1885. 2° (39 × 30.5 cm.) With 31 large albumin print photographs (each 18 × 22.5 cm.) mounted on blue paperboard. Contemporary decorated red cloth. \$ 10 500



Extremely rare first and only edition of a description of India by the French diplomat Frédéric Haas, who travelled throughout the country. The book is illustrated with remarkable photographs of high quality, showing mainly ancient Hindu Dravidian architecture but also ethnographic subjects. The photographs were taken at least in the years 1870 to 1880 by Samuel Bourne (known for photographing the Himalayas in 1863) and Robert Philips. The 31 photographs show: the statue of Dupleix in Pondicherry; a Buddhist ceremony; the temple of Mahavelipore (2 views); Sarnath temple; Mount Abu (2 views); Meenakshi temple in Madurai; Roja-Gopuram temple in Madurai with people; Trimoula-Naïker temple in Madurai; the Great Chariot of Madurai; the Golden Lotus pond in Madurai; Puthu-Muntapam temple in Madurai; Thayumanaswami Rockfort temple; the great Gopuram in Thanjavur; Brihadishwara temple in Thanjavur; Triwiar Gopuram in Thanjavur; Sri

Subramanya shrine in Thanjavur; Siva statue in Chidambaram; Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram; Thousand Pillar Mandapam in Chidambaram; Ranganatha Swamy temple in Srirangam (4 views); the town in front of the temple in Srirangam; a view of Pondicherry (slightly faded); the hospital of Pondicherry; a view of Madras; City Hall of Madras; and Qutab Minar in Delhi.

Frédéric Haas (1843–1915) was a French diplomat in India who held several juridical posts throughout the country, his top appointment being director of internal affairs in India. He had a great interest in Indian art and collected many artefacts, which he brought to Paris to be exhibited in the Guimet Museum.

Only 1 copy traced in libraries worldwide: University of Victoria Libraries (Canada), which has only 28 photographs instead of the 31 in the present copy. Spine slightly discoloured, corners slightly bumped. Text pages slightly foxed. Otherwise in very good condition.

KVK & WorldCat (1 copy); for the author: Daniel G.E. Hall, History of South East Asia (1981), pp. 678–679; for Samuel Borne: Newhall, History of photography, p. 103. ➤ More on our website



36 drawings of famous English thoroughbred race horses, mostly ca. 1850

41. HALL, Harry (by and/or after), and others. Segrare i Derby & Oaks [Winners at the Derby & Oaks].

[England and/or Sweden], ca. 1835?-ca. 1855. 4° (24.5 × 18 cm). 36 pencil drawings of English thoroughbred race horses (7.5 × 11.5 to 11 × 16 cm), 1 finished in ink washes and a few touched up with white or light brown. Each drawing mounted on (or occasionally drawn on) a card, loose in a Swedish blind-blocked, textured red cloth portfolio (ca. 1860?). \$ 8000

A collection of 36 pencil drawings of famous English thoroughbred race horses by at least three artists, including one signed “Harry Hall” and several others clearly based directly or indirectly on his paintings. Some horses appear in their stables or grounds, sometimes with a stable boy, groom or owner, others are shown carrying a jockey during a race at a track. The earliest horses shown include a beautiful pencil and ink-wash drawing of Camel (1822–1844), who raced from 1825 to 1827 and won the 1826 Port Stakes at Newmarket. He is better known as the sire of Touchstone (1831–1861), also shown, one of the most famous thoroughbreds of all time, who raced from 1833 to 1837.

In very good condition, with only some minor wrinkles in one drawing and faint stains in another. Portfolio good. A charming collection of horse drawings, mostly from the early 1850s.

[36] loose ll. ➤ More on our website

Well-illustrated gaming handbook from 1694: world board games from antiquity to modern times

42. HYDE, Thomas. De ludis Orientalibus libri duo, ... [volume 1, part 1 title:] Shahiludium traditum in tribus scriptis Hebraicis, ... [volume 1, part 2 title:] Mandragorias, seu historia Shahiludii, ... [volume 2 title:] Historia Nerdiludii, hos est dicere trunculorum; ...

Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre [= University Press], 1694. 2 volumes (vol. 1 in 2 parts), bound as 1. 8° in 4s. With 3 title-pages, 3 folding engraved plates (one 36 × 27 cm), 15 engravings on integral leaves and 16 woodcut figures in the text. With extensive texts in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic and an occasional word in Syriac type, woodcut Armenian, Georgian and Coptic, and engraved Devanagari and Chinese. Contemporary or near contemporary vellum, blue edges. \$ 7000

First edition, in the original Latin but with quotations in more than a dozen languages, of Thomas Hyde’s detailed, scholarly and well-illustrated study of board games from Iran, the Middle East, India, China and elsewhere, from antiquity to his own day. It covers chess extensively, including numerous variant



versions or similar games from India, China and elsewhere, but also checkers, backgammon, the ancient Chinese weiqi (now better known by its Japanese name, go), the ancient Indian pachisi (Mensch ärgere Dich nicht) with Sanskrit texts, a Chinese game with elements reminiscent of pachisi and the game of goose (the board shown in the large folding plate), the classical Roman game known in English as nine men's morris (plus the variant twelve men's morris), many less familiar board games and a few other games (it discusses and illustrates knucklebones).

Hyde had published the extensive sections on chess at his own expense in 1689 (also printed by the Oxford University Press) but published his accounts of the other games here for the first time. His many sources are quoted in the original languages (usually with a Latin translation added), which required extensive use of Oxford's remarkable collection of non-Latin types, many specially cut for them by Peter de Walpergen in the 1680s.

Thomas Hyde was professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford, and for many years interpreter and secretary in oriental languages to the governments of Charles II, James II, and William III. Besides his "stupendous learning" (Carter) in many Oriental languages, Hyde was a leading bibliographer and librarian of his time.

With an early owner's inscription, "F. Pedrossy" and the armorial bookplate of Samuel Barrett Miles (1838–1914), who served the British army in India, Arabia and elsewhere, including diplomatic posts in Oman and elsewhere. The parts are bound in reversed order: vol. 2, vol. 1 part 2 then vol. 1 part 1. Browned throughout, a few quires darker than the others, some water stains in the first 2 quires of vol. II, 2 small tears repaired in the large folding plate and an occasional small spot or small marginal tear, but otherwise in good condition. The binding is slightly soiled but still good. An well-illustrated account of board games, managing to be fascinating and erudite at the same time.

ESTC R1348; Carter, *Hist. of the Oxford University Press* (1975), 1694, no. 9 & pp. 228–229; *Term catalogues II* 559, item 2 (June 1695); *Wing H3875 & 3877*. ➤ More on our website

Japanese plants not previously depicted in the West

43. KAEMPFER, Engelbert (Sir Joseph BANKS, ed.). *Icones selectæ plantarum, quas in Japonia collegit et delineavit.*

London, [Library of the British Museum], 1791. 2° (42 × 26.5 cm). With 59 etched plates (8 double-page) by Daniel Mackenzie. Slightly later half calf, marbled sides, gold-tooled monogram AL on spine. \$ 41 000

First and only edition of one of the rarest books on Japanese flora. The author Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716) was a professor from Lemgo, Germany, who joined the Dutch East India Company (VOC) as a medical doctor in 1685. After periods in what are now India and Indonesia he travelled in 1690 to Japan to work as a doctor on Deshima, the Dutch trading post or factory in Nagasaki. During his three-year term of duty, Kaempfer was twice allowed to journey to Edo (now Tokyo) in the company of the head of the factory. Upon his return he went into medical practice in his native town, Lemgo. After his return to Europe he wrote a number of works which were left in manuscript at his death. The first to appear in translation was *The history of Japan* in 1727. This English translation established Kaempfer's reputation as the 18th-century authority on Japan and deeply influenced Japan's image in Europe.

Kaempfer's botanical drawings used for the present publication were among the more than 4000 groups of manuscripts from Sloane's collection that formed the core of the Library of the British Museum when it was established in 1753. The renowned botanist and companion of the 1768 Cook expedition Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) was responsible for the editing and publication of this work and dedicated it to the curators of the Library. In most cases no plates had previously been made from these drawings, so they had remained unpublished. In the last years of his life Kaempfer himself had published only a small number of his drawings in his *Amoenitatum exoticarum*, printed in Lemgo in 1712. Thus the present publication introduces many Japanese plants for the first time to a large audience in the West. Kaempfer's herbarium is now in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Royal Library duplicate stamp in the foot of title page. With some minor foxing, the last few plates stained in the lower margin, not affecting the images. Otherwise in very good condition.



[4], 3, [1 blank] pp. *Great flower books*, p. 62; *Henrey 886*; *Nissen, BBI 1019*; *Staffleu & Cowan 3484*. ➤ More on our website

*Shipwreck of a Dutch whaler near Greenland, with much detail on the Inuit,
together with a comic history of seafaring.*

44. KAT, Hidde Dirks. Dagboek eener reize ter walvisch- en robben-vangst gedaan in de jaren 1777 en 1778, ... met eene kaart van Groenland.

Haarlem, widow Loosjes, 1818. With an engraved portrait of the author on the title-page and a engraved folding map of Greenland.

With: (2) **FOKKE SIMONSZ, Arend.** Verhandeling over den oorsprong der zeevaart voorgelezen in, en opgedragen aan de maatschappij van verdiensten: ten spreuke voerende Felix Meritis ... met caricatuur platen.

The Hague, J.C. Leeuwestyn, [1802]. With 4 engraved cartoons drawn by Jacob Smies (1764–1833) and engraved by Daniël Veelwaard. 2 works in 1 volume.

8°. Modern half calf, with the original decorated paper wrappers bound in.

\$ 5400



Ad 1: First edition of a relatively unknown account of a shipwreck near Greenland, with much details about the life of the Inuit. As the captain of the whaler *Jufvrouw Klara*, Hidde Dirks Kat (1747–1824) set out for Greenland in March 1777. In August, the *Jufvrouw Klara* was trapped in the ice together with four other ships. Two of the ships were crushed in the ice and the leaking whale meat and oil attracted polar bears. After the other ships were destroyed the survivors set out in sloops and subsequently on foot. Their saviours were a group of Inuit hunters, who supplied the survivors with food and shelter and brought them to their village, from which the survivors set out for Julianehaab (modern Qaqortoq). Kat gives extensive descriptions of the Inuit village and their canoes, the latter illustrated in the plate.

Ad 2: The Hague issue of the first edition of a satirical history of seafaring (including technological advances in ship types and anchors), based on the Bible and Greek mythology. Originally read before an audience of the department of commerce and seafaring of Felix Meritis (the learned society of Amsterdam), the text contains additional notes and is illustrated with three cartoons. The Amsterdam issue of the same edition differs only in the title-page, which reads *Iets over den oorsprong der zeevaart*.

With an owner's label, mounted on the inside of the original front wrapper of ad 1, from the Zaandijk historian Gerrit Jan Honig (1864–1955), with an inscription probably written by him, and the bookplate of F.H.M. Post in ad 2, probably the The Hague banker and art collector Franciscus Hermanus Marinus Pino Post (1829–1894). With a water stain at the foot of the title pages of ad 1 and a tear in the foot margin of pp. 69–70 of ad 2; in good condition.

VIII, 76; VIII, 94 pp. Ad 1: *Saakes* 6 (1818), p. 404; *Sabin* 37111; *Tiele, Bibl.* 589; cf. *Mulvad, Katastrofen i Ishavet 1777*; ad 2: *Saakes* 3 (1802), p. 291. [↗](#) More on our website

*Two unique chapbooks printed in York and Newcastle (by fierce rivals!),
with woodcut illustrations*



45. [KING ARTHUR]. S., J. Great Britain's glory: being the history of King Arthur; with the adventures of the knights of the round table.

Newcastle upon Tyne, John White [junior], [ca.1711/20?]. With a woodcut illustration (7.5 × 8 cm) on the title-page.

With: (2) **[GREENE, Robert (adaptation)].** The history of Dorastus and Fawnia, setting forth their loves, misfortunes, and happy enjoyment of each other at last.

York, Thomas Gent, [ca. 1731/1741?]. With a woodcut illustration (7 × 8 cm) on title-page, a full-page illustration on the last page made from two woodcuts (a king on his throne next to an armillary sphere on a pedestal) and 10 woodcuts in the text (various sizes). Each work set in roman and italic types with incidental textura gothic. 2 works in 1 volume. Small 4° (20 × 15.5 cm). Side stitched. Kept in a recent blue clam-shell box.

\$ 8000

Two unrecorded chapbooks printed at Newcastle (King Arthur and the knights of the round table) and York (Dorastus and Fawnia) in the first decades of the 18th century with woodcut illustrations: extremely rare examples of early provincial English chapbooks. The ESTC records only about five Newcastle chapbooks published up to ca. 1720, all printed by White and each known only from a single copy. Chapbooks are small books of popular literature (often 10 to 30 pages) that were sold by chapmen: hawkers or pedlars who travelled to fairs, markets or from door to door. They give us a much better picture of the general public's view of the world than the great scholarly editions, but they are also much rarer.

Ad 1: White's Newcastle chapbook tells the story of King Arthur and the knights of the round table.

Ad 2: Gent's York chapbook tells the story of Dorastus and Fawnia, a shortened version of Robert Greene, *Pandosto*, 1588, which bore the title *Dorastus and Fawnia* beginning with the 1607 edition. It may be based on a story in Chaucer's *Canterbury tales* and Greene's version in turn inspired Shakespeare's *The winter's tale*.

Although Thomas Gent married the widow of John White junior's nephew, the two chapbooks were probably not issued together, though stitched together at an early date. John White senior took charge of a York printing office in 1680 and his son set up a separate Newcastle printing office by 1711. Gent worked for White senior for a year (1714–1715) and developed a relation with White's housemaid Alice Guy, but circumstances lead him to leave York in 1715. White senior died in 1716 and his widow continued the printing office to her death in 1721, when White senior's grandson (White junior's nephew) Charles Bourne, who had worked with Gent in the printing office, took it over. The housemaid Alice married Bourne a few months later but he died in 1724 and Gent immediately returned to York, married Alice and took over the printing office. He was a difficult but colourful figure, who wrote the texts of many of the ballads and stories that he printed and wrote a detailed autobiography. John White junior felt Gent and the former housemaid had taken the York printing office away from the family, while Gent claimed the family had bad relations with White junior and wanted them to continue the office. The animosity between White junior and Gent continued for decades.

With owners' inscriptions on the first title-page and the following two pages by Thomas Banks (some dated 1757) and John Banks (some dated 1759 and 176...). Browned and delicate, as with almost all chapbooks of this period, with a long tear in the last leaf and small ones in the margins unobtrusively repaired and reinforced with very fine transparent tissue; a small corner of the last leaf torn off removing a small part of the border and just touching one of the woodcuts; the foot of some leaves slightly trimmed; the first title-page dirty and thumbbed; and a stain in the lower outside corner of the second work.

20; 19, [1] pp. Ad 1: cf. ESTC 006126437 & 005127248 (3 & 5 copies of London eds.: ca. 1697? & 1700?); Wing S64 & S65 (same editions as ESTC); ad 2: cf. Davies, *Memoire of the York press*, p. 35 (some ed. in the catalogue of a 17th-century York bookseller); ESTC 006208249 (1 copy of a ca. 1760 ed. by White at Newcastle); for the printers: *British book trade index* (bbti.bodleian.ox.ac.uk); ESTC; John Feather, *Provincial book trade in eighteenth-century England*; Federer, *Yorkshire chap-books (1889)*; Thomas Gent, *The life of Mr. Thomas Gent, printer, of York (1832)*; Plomer, *Dictionary*, pp. 43, 125–126, 309–310. ➔ More on our website

Sumptuously bound for the author for presentation to the Superior General of the Jesuit Society, by an Amsterdam binder misidentified as Albert Magnus

46. KIRCHER, Athanasius. *Ars magna sciendi, in XII libros digesta, qua nova & universali methodo ...* [vol. 2 half-title:] *Artis magnae seu combinatoriae sciendi, ...* [titles on the frontispieces:] *Ars magna sciendi sive combinatoria* [vol. 1] *Artis magnae combinatoriae* [vol. 2].

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge and the widow of Elizaeus Weyerstraten, 1669. 2 volumes bound as 1. Royal 2° (46 × 30 × 5.5 cm). With 2 richly engraved allegorical frontispieces, an engraved plate with a full-page portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, an engraved plate showing all knowledge of the universe organised as a tree, 2 engraved volvelles (with 4 rotating dials), 20 further engravings on integral leaves and a couple dozen woodcut figures in the text. Contemporary richly gold-tooled red goatskin morocco decorated a petit fers, gold-tooled turn-ins, board edges and raised bands, giving a total of more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, edges gilt over red and blue squiggles. Janssonius van Waesberge, who published Kircher's books in Amsterdam from 1664/65 to 1682, arranged to have copies of several luxuriously bound for Kircher to present to leading figures and this is almost certainly one of them, presented to Giovanni Paolo Oliva, Superior General of the Jesuit Society.

\$ 81 000





First edition of a seventeenth-century attempt to organise all knowledge of the universe into a classified system with nine primary categories (represented by icons made for the present edition) and to discover an underlying universal language, the most ambitious work (and one of the most extensive) of the great eccentric Jesuit genius Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680): a bizarre mixture of philosophy, science, religion and fantasy.

On 29 July 1661 Kircher contracted to have the Amsterdam bookseller Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge (1616/17–1681) publish his books including new editions of some previously published works as well as works he had not yet written. Kircher also had Van Waesberghe arrange for some copies of the books to be luxuriously bound for presentation to various luminaries.

No expense was spared to produce the present binding and it bears the owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva (1600–1681), Superior General of the Jesuit Society, who granted the privileges for both volumes. He is an obvious candidate for a presentation copy. Moreover, the binding is nearly identical, using the same tools in a nearly identical arrangement, as that of the Morgan Library's copy of the same edition. So a single binder made at least two virtually identical and extremely luxurious bindings for the same edition, strongly supporting the notion that they were made for Kircher's presentation copies.

In a 1948 Sotheby's catalogue, Anthony Hobson attributes the binding of the copy now at the Morgan Library to the most famous Dutch binder of all time, Albert(us)

Magnus (1642–1689), Miner merely notes his attribution and the Library still attributes it to Magnus, but Nixon, discussing other Kircher books bound by Magnus, writes "I am less certain that ... the *Ars magna sciendi* in the Landau-Finally sale ... does come from the same workshop", De la Fontaine Verwey calls the attribution to Magnus "doubtful" and Foot writes that the binding "is decorated ... with closely massed tools, which I have not found on any other Dutch binding of the period".

High quality Dutch bindings in richly gold-tooled morocco from the 1660s to the 1690s were once almost invariably attributed to Magnus, but Foot distinguishes about a dozen different Dutch workshops finishing bindings in this style and notes that some "show the same high level of craftsmanship and are decorated with tools very closely similar to those used by" Magnus. The fact that few of these groups of bindings have so far been linked to named bookbinders takes nothing away from the quality of the work. The present binding represents a workshop of the highest order that has so far been barely studied, and its large number of tools, with more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, gives a good overview of the workshop's equipment. The paper is of Royal format, probably indicating a large-paper copy, since many copies seem to be 37 to 40 cm tall.

With the contemporary owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva at the foot of the title-page and the armorial bookplate of the *Bibliotheca Philosophia Hermetica* in Amsterdam. Browned and foxed as usual, a few leaves severely, with the ink of both the letterpress text and the engravings sometimes leaving a browned offset or showing through on the reverse, but otherwise in good condition. The foot of the spine has a crack in the front hinge and a few worm holes and repaired tears in the backstrip (all in the lowest 4 cm); the head of the spine also has a few worm holes but only minor damage. The binding is otherwise in very good condition, with only minor scuff marks around the extremities and with nearly all of the tooling clear and well-preserved. The turn-ins have browned the outer edges of the marbled paste-downs, and the free endleaves are more severely browned than the leaves of the book itself.

*De Backer & Sommervogel IV, cols. 1066–1067 (Kircher 28); Breslauer cat. 107 [1984?], p. 188 (the present copy); Caillet 5771; Dünnhaupt, Bibliogr. Handbuch, Kircher 23; Ferguson I, p. 467; Findlen, Athanasius Kircher, pp. 7, 35, 83–85 & passim; Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher (2011), pp. 415–417, 495, 557–558 & 567 (no. 24); Honeyman 1827 (incompl.); Merrill, Athanasius Kircher 22 (2 copies, 1 lacking 1st frontispiece & 1 lacking portrait); Thorndike VII, p. 567; for the Morgan Library copy in a nearly identical binding: H. de la Fontaine Verwey, "The binder Albert Magnus ...", in *Quaerendo*, 1 (1971), pp. 158–178, at p. 163, note 3; Mirjam Foot, *Henry Davis gift I* (1978), p. 246; Dorothy Miner/Walters Art Gallery, *History of bookbinding* (1957) 434 (ill.); Howard Nixon, *Broxbourne Library* (1956), p. 154; *Sotheby's London*, 13 July 1948 (Baron Horace de Landau coll.), lot 69; *Sotheby's London*, 13 March 1956 (J.W. Hely-Hutchinson coll.), lot 391 (ill.); for Van Waesberge: *Van Eeghen, De Amsterdamse boekhandel IV*, pp. 257–163.*

*First edition of Le Maire's journal and first Dutch edition
of Herrera's description of the New World
with 19 newly engraved maps,
including the first two to show California as an island*

47. **LE MAIRE, Jacob.** *Spiegel der Australische navigatie, ...*

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1622. With an engraved world map on the title-page, engraved portrait of the author on the back of the title-page, 3 double-page engraved maps, 5 nearly full-page numbered engraved views on integral leaves.

With:

(2) **HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, Antonio de.** Nieuwe werelt, anders ghenaeemt West-Indien. [engraved title-page:] Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis.

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1622. With engraved Latin title-page and 14 numbered double-page engraved maps.

(3) **ORDONEZ DE CEBALLOS, Pedro.** Eyghentlijcke beschryvinghe van West-Indien: ...

Amsterdam, Michiel Colijn, 1621. With a woodcut view on the title-page. 3 volumes bound as 1. Small 2° (28.5 × 20 cm). 19th-century vellum. \$ 30 000

First edition, in the original Dutch, of Jacob Maire's journal of his famous 1615–1617 voyage to circumnavigate the globe, together with the first Dutch edition of Herrera's description of the New World, and the first Dutch edition of Ordóñez de Caballos's description of the what was then called the West Indies (in fact including material on South and Central America). Le Maire's discoveries showed for the first time that Tierra del Fuego was an island and advanced our topographic knowledge on many other matters. The three works together include 19 maps and give the most detailed and up-to-date information then available about the topography of the Americas and parts of New Guinea, the East Indies and the Pacific islands. It also contains the first two maps to show the Baja peninsula and southern California as an island, an error that was copied for more than a century. These two new maps also show the non-existent northwest passage. Maps A-C (Tierra del Fuego, the South Pacific and the coast of New Guinea) include the route of Le Maire's voyage. The map of the Americas (with parts of the coasts of China and West Africa) includes the meridians that divided the world between Spain and Portugal according to the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas.

With the bookplate of the great Dutch book collector Isaac Meulman (1807–1868) and several owners' inscriptions. With a few leaves trimmed close to the folio number but with no loss beyond one full point, and an occasional minor spot, smudge or small stain, but otherwise in very good condition. The boards are slightly bowed and show a few spots and smudges, with one corner bumped, but the binding is otherwise very good. A milestone in the history of exploration, especially for the America's, with 19 maps including the first two to show California as an island.

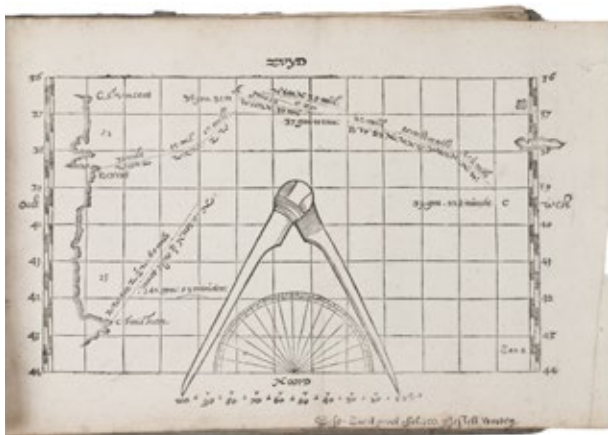
[16], 72 pp., 73–85 ll.; 8, 111, [1 blank]; 29, [1 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 622/77, 622/69, 621/93; Howgego L84; Palau 114296; Robert, *Bibl. of Australia* 433 & p. 109 between 529 & 530; Sabin 14348, 14352, 14353, 31542, 44059; Tiele, *Bibl.* 479. ➔ More on our website



*Battle of words over the best practical solution
to the determination of longitude before Harrison's chronometer*

48. **LEY, Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der.** Het gulden zeeghel des grooten zeevaerts, daerinne beschreven wordt de waerachtige grondt vande zeylstreken en platte pas-caerten ...

Leeuwarden, Abraham vanden Rade, 1615. Oblong 4° (16.5 × 22 cm). With an emblematic engraved device/navigational diagram on the title-page and 27 (of 28) woodcut figures: 18 printed on integral leaves and the others on 3 folding plates. 18th-century(?) half vellum, blue-green paper sides, with manuscript author and title on spine. \$ 58 000



Rare first edition of a seminal work on practical navigation, describing for the first time the method developed by Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der Ley (1565–1639) to estimate longitude at sea. He wrote it to defend his system against its critics, so it takes the form of a series of dialogues with his critics, who appear by name: Sybrant Hanssen, Willem Jansz. (Blauw) and Hessel Gerritsz.

In 1612 the Dutch States General had offered a large reward to anyone who could solve the navigational problem of accurately determining longitude at sea. Van der Ley developed a detailed system for estimating latitude and longitude based in part on estimates of the distance sailed. The estimated latitude could easily be checked by simple astronomical observations, which also helped to correct errors in the estimated longitude, which could not be checked directly. He drew his charted routes on what he called

“platte pascaerten” in Mercator projection. The method’s greatest disadvantage was that any errors in longitude made for the various parts of a voyage would be compounded in the estimate of the final location.

Van der Ley first presented his system in the present book but although the leading mathematicians Simon Stevin and Samuel Marolois suggested it deserved a detailed study, the jury, which included Blaeu, Hanssen, and Gerritsz. judged it unfavourably. A re-examination in 1620, this time including an expert in navigation among the examiners, finally judged it favourably. It remained almost the only method in regular practical use among mariners of the seventeenth century, especially on ships of the Dutch East India Company (voc). The Earl of Macclesfield’s copy, with his 1860 armorial bookplate on the paste-down and embossed armorial stamp on the first 2 leaves, with two early owners’ names on the title-page: David Goubaud (probably the first owner) and Tobias Dierckens (“No. 35”). Lacking folding plate no. 17. Some water stains in the gutter margin, and a few leaves nearly detached. A good copy of a rare work on the determination of the longitude at sea.

114, [2] pp. *Bierens de Haan* 2307; *Dauids, Zeewezen en wetenschap*, pp. 80–85; *V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici*, p. 235; *NCC* (4 copies); *STCN* (2 copies); *WorldCat* (9 copies); not in *Carter & Veruliet*; *Cat. NHSM*; *Crone Library*; for *Jarichs van der Ley*: *NNBW III*, cols. 766–767. ➤ More on our website

Description of French Algeria, in an elaborate morocco binding with the arms of Queen Isabella II of Spain

49. MALO DE MOLINA, Manuel. Viaje a la Argelia. Descripcion geográfica y estadística del África francesa, del desierto y de los árabes, con sus usos, costumbres, religion y literatura.

Valencia, José Ferrer de Orga, 1852. 8º. Contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, with the coat of arms of Queen Isabella II of Spain on the front, silk endpapers, gilt edges. \$ 4575

First and only edition of the account of a journey to Algeria, then a French colony, with much information on the history and geography of the country as well as the local Islamic practices. Divided in two parts, the first half of the book is mostly a geographical, political and statistical description of the original three departments that have composed Algeria since 1848: Oran, Alger and Constantine. The second part describes the author’s journey and is interwoven with numerous fragments from other authors: anecdotes, poetry, legends and superstitions and several examples of local Islamic practice.

Manuel Malo de Molina y Hurtado (1818–1864) was a Spanish Arabist known for his works on the history and culture of Islamic Spain. He was a friend of the liberal writer and statesman Ángel de Saavedra, the Duke of Rivas.

The binding bears the coat of arms of the Queen Isabella II of Spain (reigned 1833–1868), so this copy was probably presented to her. With the bookplate (ca. 1928) of the Argentinian statesman Ruben J. Dussaut on the back of the half-title. Binding lightly soiled; a fair copy.

Olms, Diccionario general de bibliografía española V, p. 121. ➤ More on our website



14th-century tales of travels in Turkey, the Middle East, Near East, India and the East Indies, illustrated with about 60 woodblocks

50. MANDEVILLE, John [= Jehan d’OUTREMEUSE]. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandevile, Knight, ... to the Holy Land, and to Hierusalem: as also to the lands of the Great Caan, and of Prestor John: to Inde, and divers other countries: ...

London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, 1696. 4º. With a woodcut ship on the title-page and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text (mostly about 5,5 × 8 cm) plus about 10 repeats. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), one of England’s best binders. \$ 24 000

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d’Outremeuse (1338–1400) of Liege. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins,

nine-meter giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.

With early owner's inscription and bookplates, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900). 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and dirty, but further in good condition, with a few minor fe defects. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

[4], "139" [= 135], [5] pp. *Arber, Term catalogues II, p. 593, item 8; ESTC R217088 (5 copies); Wing M417 (same 5 copies)*. ➤ More on our website



Dutch Beauty and the beast, extra-illustrated with Dutch and French plates beautifully coloured and highlighted in gold, signed by the author

51. MARMONTEL, Jean François and Pieter PIJPERS. *Zemire en Azor*, zangspel. Met konstwerken en balletten. Gevolgd naar het Fransche.

Amsterdam, Jan Helders, Abraham Mars, 1783. 8°. With an engraved title-page including a vignette by H.L. Meyling, a letterpress title-page with an emblematic engraved vignette by Reinier Vinkeles. Extra added in this copy are an additional letterpress title-page, also dated "1783", but with a portrait of Pieter Pijpers engraved by Theodorus Koning dated 1789, accompanied by the letterpress explanatory leaf with a poem "Op myne afbeelding door Theodorus Koning", dated 1789, signed by Pijpers in brown ink. Further with 3 extra added engraved plates, plus 1 repeated in an earlier state with no lettering, depicting scenes from the play by various Dutch artists (A. Fokke, H.L. Myling, W. Immink, A. Hulk Jacobsz), 1 dated 1784. And finally with 6 engraved plates by various French artists, made for the original French edition. The engraved title is richly coloured and highlighted with gold (incl. the lettering) by a contemporary hand. The six French plates are splendidly coloured and highlighted with gold and gum arabic by a contemporary hand. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. \$ 13 500

Splendid copy, luxuriously extra-illustrated 5 years after the original publication, of the first edition of Pijpers's Dutch adaptation of Marmontel's 1771 *Zémire et Azor*, a version of the fairytale, *Beauty and the beast*. It is signed in brown ink by the author, and on the last page by G. de Visscher as a warrant of authenticity.

STCN notes that some copies, like ours, have 2 additional folia: an illustrated typographical title-page (with Pijpers's roundel portrait on a monument) and a poem by Pieter Pijpers, entitled "Op Myne afbeelding", dated 1789. Apart from these extra leaves, our copy is embellished with 6 plates with scenes of the play from the original French edition of Marmontel's play, published in Paris, 1771, here all beautifully coloured, and with 3 extra plates by Dutch artists, probably made to illustrate a third edition; a second edition appeared in 1786.

Zémire and Azor was a comical opera in 4 acts composed by the Belgian composer André Grétry, with a French text by Jean François Marmontel (1723–1799), based on Jean Marie Prince de Beaumont's 1756 *La belle et la bête* and P.C. Nivelles de la Chaussée's 1742 *Amour pour Amour*. The opera was first performed on 9 November 1771, stayed in the French repertory until at least 1821 and enjoyed worldwide success. With the circular morocco bookplate of P. May, with his interlaced monogram in gold, and the blind stamp of a private Dutch collection on the endpapers. With generous margins and many deckles intact. In very good condition, with only occasional very minor spotting and a water stain in one of the blank guard leaves protecting the coloured plates. Corners bumped and back board rubbed. Desirable, extra-illustrated Dutch *Beauty and the beast*, incorporating lavishly coloured Dutch and French plates.

[16], 76, [2] pp. *Van Aken, Cat. Ned. Toneel II, p. 351 (mentioning only a title-vignette); Moderne Encyclopedie van de Wereldliteratuur, vol. 7, p. 239; STCN (8 copies, only 3 with engr. title)*. ➤ More on our website



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

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

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. 2° (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. \$ 135 000

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

*30 finely-coloured lithographs
of uniformed men in the Hessian army*



53. MÜLLER, Franz Hubert and Joseph VÖLLINGER. Grossherzoglich Hessisches Militair. Nach der Natur aufgenommen von . . . der Grossherzoglichen Gemaelde Gallerie in Darmstadt und auf Stein gezeichnet von J. Völlinger.

Karlsruhe, Johann Velten, [ca. 1830]. Royal 2° (45 × 32 cm.) With a lithographic title-page and dedication to the Archduke Ludwig von Hessen (both by Johann Evangel. Mettenleiter), contents list and 30 numbered lithographs of army officers and enlisted men, many on horseback, all beautifully coloured by hand with watercolour, gouache and glazed highlights. Modern red half morocco. \$ 16 000

Fine and rare work on military costumes by Franz Hubert Müller (1784–1835) depicting the uniforms of military of all ranks in the Hessian army. The large costume plates are finely coloured by a contemporary hand, with rich, brilliant colours for the uniforms and subtle shades for the clouds and other background elements. With engraved dedication to Ludwig “Großherzog Von Hessen und bei Rhein”. The plates show a Major General, a warrant officer of the Duke of Hessen, a general officer, engineers and figures from all divisions of the army: cavalry, artillery, infantry, military police, etc., standing or on horseback in a landscape, in the barracks or in a town.

Müller was an artist, engraver and author of books on fine arts. In 1817, having been appointed director of an art gallery in Darmstadt, he opened an academy of fine arts. The plates were lithographed by Joseph Völlinger (1790–1846) who worked in München and Karlsruhe. With the bookplate of F.C. Koch. With the contents leaf cut down and mounted on a modern leaf. Otherwise in fine condition, with only a small marginal tear, unobtrusively repaired, and an occasional minor spot.

[2], 30, [1] ll. *Cat. De Ridder 278; Colas 2155; Hiler, p. 634; Lipperheide 2211.* ➤ More on our website

The patron saint of Mexico City, martyred in Japan, with engraved title-page & 16 plates printed in Mexico City and preserved in a contemporary Mexican binding

54. [MUNIBE, José María]. Breve resumen de la vida y martyrio del inclyto Mexicano, y proto-martyr del Japon, el Beato Felipe de Jesus. Añadidas algunas obvias reflexiones en honor del mismo Heroë esclarecido, y de esta dichosisima civdad felize en ser su pátria. Por un eclesiástico de este arzobispado, afecto del santo, quien lo dedica á la exemplarísima, religiosísima provincia del santo evangelio de esta civdad de México.

Mexico City, “Oficina Madrileña” [literally “Madrid office”, a name used by the Jáuregui heirs], 1802. 4° (19.5 × 14 cm). With engraved title-page dated 1801, an engraved portrait of Felipe de Jesús (both engravings by Montes de Oca) and extra-illustrated with 15 (of 30) engraved plates also by Montes de Oca, from the closely related 1801 print series originally issued with the same engraved title-page. With the engraved title and all 16 plates coloured by a contemporary hand and many words, letters and punctuation marks on the two title-pages coloured red. Contemporary Mexican tanned sheepskin mottled in an irregular tree pattern, gold-tooled spine. \$ 10 800

Rare account of the life and Japanese martyrdom of the patron saint of Mexico (and first Mexican saint of any kind), Felipe de Jesús (1575 or ca. 1572–1597), with 15 additional plates from the extremely rare and closely related print series of De Jesús’s life, issued one year earlier. The engraved title-page, portrait, and the 15 additional plates from the 1801 print series were all produced by José María Montes de Oca (1668–1748), one of the most important book illustrators and engravers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and all are here coloured by a contemporary hand. De Jesús was a Franciscan missionary who grew up in Mexico and worked at Manilla in the Philippines from 1590 to 1596. On his way back to Mexico a storm forced his ship to land on the Japanese coast, where it was confiscated and he and the other passengers and crew imprisoned. The fact that there were soldiers and cannons on board lead the Japanese authorities to interpret the landing as an attack, so De Jesús and the others were arrested, imprisoned at Kyoto, their ears were cut off, and at Nagasaki on 5 February 1597 they were crucified and executed (pierced by two spears). The print series that supplied the extra illustrations, with the engraved title *Vida de San Felipe de Jesus protomartir de Japon y patron de su patria Mexico*, is Montes de Oca’s finest work, one of the earliest print series published in Mexico, and the 15 plates added to the present book include De Jesús’s arrival in the Philippines, his ship in the storm, his imprisonment in Kyoto and his execution at Nagasaki. The delicate engravings add visual power to Munibe’s account of De Jesús’s life. If Munibe gives the correct date of birth, De Jesús was only 21 when martyred in Japan. With a faint pencilled inscription on the back of the engraved title-page. With a worm hole through the front board and nearly half the leaves, occasional small marginal worm holes, and an occasional faint smudge or spot, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. The colouring sometimes bleeds through the paper, but since the plates are blank on the back this presents no problems. The binding shows several chips and scuffs, but the lowest 3 gold-tooled flowers on spine are well preserved and the whole remains structurally sound. Very rare extra-illustrated copy of an early Mexican work on Japan, in a contemporary Mexican binding.



71, [1 blank] pp. plus plates. *Medina, Imprenta en Mexico 9461; Palau 35446 & 184665 & 363045; Sabin 76029; WorldCat (10? copies of Resumen, including some incomplete, and 3 copies of Vida).* ➤ More on our website

The last writings of "the priest in the saddle"


55. NERINCKX, Charles and Joachim George le SAGE TEN BROEK. Nagelaten brief van den weleerw. heer Carolus Nerinckx, in leven missionaris in Kentucky, aan zijne bloedverwanten en vrienden in Nederland.

The Hague, Gebroeders Langenhuijsen, [1825]. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Modern cloth with title in gold on the spine and new endpapers. \$ 800

Rare first and only edition of a posthumous publication of letters from an influential Belgian Catholic missionary in Kentucky, in which he gives his final reports to his homeland about the state of the Catholic Faith in Kentucky and also Missouri. Charles Nerinckx (1761–1824) was instrumental in the development of early nineteenth century Catholic Faith in the United States. He had left Belgium (then the Southern Netherlands) in 1804 and was appointed by the bishop of Alabama to be only one of two Catholic missionaries in Kentucky. He had become well-known and was given the nickname "the priest in the saddle". He was responsible for the erection of at least 10 churches in the State and founded the Sisters of Loretto community in 1812, which is has become a large international charitable organization today. His last years were spend on missionary duty amongst the Missouri Native Americans. He was buried in a town that was named after him: Nerinx, Kentucky. The publication appeared as number 8 of the series *Godsdienstige en zedekundige mengelingen*. It includes an introduction by the prominent Dutch Catholic author Joachim George Le Sage ten Broek (1775–1847). He had also written the introduction for Nerinckx's first publication: *De zegepraal van het catholijk geloof* (1819). In 1880 a biography of Nerinckx appeared in English by Camillus Paul Maes (1846–1915), published in Cincinnati: *The life of Rev. Charles Nerinckx*. Maes was bishop of Covington in Kentucky.



With brief annotations in ink and pencil on title-page and a stamp on first page of the preliminaries. Lacking pp. 65–66, which contain a summary in French, and with the last page partly stuck to the new endpaper. Otherwise in good condition.

Bibliographia Catolica Americana, p. 208; *Knuttel* 25523; *Saakes* 8 (1825), p. 174; *Sabin* 52238; for the author: *Camillus Paul Maes, The life of Rev. Charles Nerinckx (Cincinnati, 1880)*.  More on our website

*Watercolour coastal profiles in the East Indies and elsewhere,
by the maritime painter to King George III*

56. POCOCK, Nicholas. East India views islands headlands &c.

[London, ca. 1790?- ca. 1805]. Ten watercolour coastal profiles in grey and blue, of widely varying sizes (30 to 119 cm long), with contemporary captions and other notes in pencil or black ink. 20th-century brown cloth with the artist's original laid-paper wrappers bound at the end. \$ 30 000



A series of ten lovely coastal profiles drawn in watercolour by the English artist Nicholas Pocock (1740–1821), showing coasts and mountains in the East Indies, both coasts of the Indian Ocean, China and the South Atlantic. In the first drawing Mount Agung, an active volcano and the highest mountain on Bali, appears prominently, with its pointed peak sticking up above the clouds. Pocock, son of a Bristol merchant mariner, began a career in the merchant marine, but had been an amateur painter since childhood. As master mariner of the

ship *Lloyd*, owned by the Quaker merchant Richard Champion, he illustrated his logbooks with fine ink and wash coastal profiles and other drawings (some now in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich). When Champion went bankrupt in 1778 (as a result of the American Revolution), Pocock devoted himself to painting. His first efforts as a professional drew praise from Joshua Reynolds and he exhibited at the Royal Academy beginning in 1782. Pocock soon became a celebrated maritime artist and maritime painter to King George III, moving to London in 1789. He sometimes accompanied naval ships to make sketches and notes that he developed into paintings when back in London. With a small tear at the head of drawing 9, not approaching the image, drawing 7 spotted and slightly dirty, but further in very good condition.

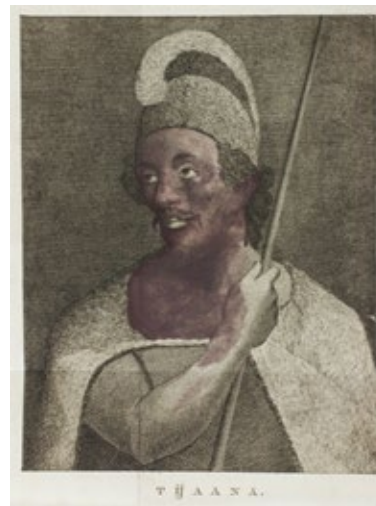
[10] drawings. *For Pocock: ODNB 22425*. [More on our website](#)

The first English voyage to Hawaii after Captain James Cook's

57. PORTLOCK, Nathaniel. Reis naar de noord-west kust van Amerika. Gedaan in de jaren 1785, 1786, 1787 en 1788.

Amsterdam, Matthijs Schalekamp, 1795. 4°. With folding engraved map (34.5 × 46 cm) showing the routes of the ships *King George* and *Queen Charlotte*, 1 plate with engraved music and 8 folding engraved plates (last plate partly hand-coloured). Modern red half leather. \$ 3000

First edition of the Dutch translation of Portlock's account of "the first commercial voyage to the northwest coast [of America] and the first English voyage to visit Hawaii after that of Captain James Cook" (Forbes). The object of the voyage was to trade furs between China and the northwest coast of America. The expedition was fitted out with two ships, the *King George* commanded by Portlock and the *Queen Charlotte* by George Dixon: both commanders had accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage. They rounded Cape Horn and sailed for the northwest coast of America by way of Hawaii. The expedition cruised Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Alaska and the *King George* called three times at Hawaii, visiting Kealakekua, Aohu, Niihau, Kawaihae, Waimea and Kauai. The plates include an illustration of Hawaiian artefacts and a portrait of Hawaiian chief Kiana (here spelled "Tijaana") in feather cape and helmet. Slightly browned, some marginal stains, occasional foxing and small spots. In good condition.



xii, [4], 265, [1] pp. *Forbes 253 (cf. 177); Houwegeo, before 1800, P141; Sabin 64395; Tiele, Bibl. 878*. [More on our website](#)

"The greatest Christian missionary that Asia has ever produced": the earliest major indigenous Indian saint and the earliest saint active in Ceylon

58. REGO, Sebastião do. Vida do veneravel padre Joseph Vaz.

Lisbon, José Antonio Silva, 1745. Narrow 4° (20.5 × 14.5 cm). With a woodcut decoration on the title-page. Dark blue morocco (ca. 1875/95), gilt edges. \$ 6250



Rare first edition, in the original Portuguese, of the first biography of the Catholic priest and missionary Joseph Vaz (Goa, India 1651–Kandy, Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, 1711), born to Catholic parents from small villages in the province of Goa: Brahmins said to have come from the Konkani ethnic and linguistic group. He learned Portuguese and Latin at an early age and attended the Jesuit College in the city of Goa and then the Dominican College of St Thomas Aquinas there. He was ordained around 1676, and when the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa first allowed indigenous Indian priests to establish a common life community in 1685, they elected him superior. He made contact with Bartholomeu de Quental (1622–1698), who had founded the Portuguese Oratorian Fathers as a follower Philip Neri, who had established the order in Rome in 1575. The VOC (Dutch East India Company) had expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon in the years 1639–1658. Dutch Calvinist missionaries began operating there and frequently persecuted and repressed Catholics, in spite of the Dutch reputation for tolerance in their own republic. In 1687, concluding the his new community could already stand on its own feet, Vaz emigrated to Ceylon to help Catholics there and attempt to spread the faith, walking barefoot through the whole island, often disguised as a beggar. He was briefly imprisoned, accused of being a Portuguese spy. When smallpox broke out in 1697, he both cared for the sick and introduced hygienic regulations. He learned to speak both Sinhalese and Tamil

and remains a symbol of tolerance among rival ethnic groups. He was also befriended by the Buddhist King Vimaladharmasuriya II of the East Ceylonese Kingdom of Kandy, which had negotiated with and fought against both the Portuguese and the Dutch. He died in that kingdom. The revival of Catholicism in Ceylon came largely thanks to his efforts. Although movements to grant him sainthood began already in 1713, Pope John Paul II was to beatify him only in 1995 and Pope Francis to canonize him in 2014/15. John Paul called him “the greatest Christian missionary that Asia has ever produced”.

Sebastião do Rego (1699–1785) is said to have been Vaz’s nephew. He joined the Oratorians in Goa in 1730. His present biography is our most important source of information about Joseph Vaz. It was translated into Italian in 1753 and English in 1848.

Lacking the final blank leaf. In very good condition. Binding with a couple tiny scuffs on the board edges and hinges but otherwise fine. Rare and important first edition of the life of a pioneering Indian missionary in Ceylon.

Daya De Silva, Portuguese in Asia (ca. 1987) 1895 (not seen); Innocência VII, 222; KVK & WorldCat (9 copies, incl. those in Porbase); Porbase (3 copies); for Vaz: Finn, Encyclopedia of Catholicism, pp. 625–626; for Rousselle: Fléty, p. 156. ➤ More on our website

The history of Hawaii: only edition in Hawaiian and French

59. REMY, Jules (translator). Ka Mooololo Hawaii[.] Histoire de l’archipel Havaiien (Iles Sandwich)[.] Texte et traduction précédés d’une introduction sur l’état physique, moral et politique du pays.

Including: REMY, Jules (translator). Moolelo Hawaii[.] Histoire Havaiienne.

Paris, A. Franck; Leipzig, Franck’sche Verlags-Buchhandlung (back of half-title: printed by Jules Claye), 1861–1862. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With original Hawaiian text on the left and the French translation on the right page. Modern brown half morocco, with the original printed wrappers bound in. \$ 8000

Only early edition of a history of Hawaii to include the original Hawaiian text together with a French translation, the translation by Jules Remy (1826–1893). The original Hawaiian was written and first published in 1838 by Hawaiian students of the High School of Lahainaluna, and corrected by a teacher. Remy added an extensive introduction on the physical, moral and political state of the country.

In very good condition.

[4], LXXV, [1 blank]; 254, [2 blank] pp. *Chadenat 6767; Forbes 137 (“very rare”); Hill 552; Hunnewell 63; Judd 391; Martin 46; Taylor 147. ➤ More on our website*



*Rare complete copy
of one of the finest works on quadrupeds,
with 127 large plates,
beautifully coloured and in fine condition*

60. RIDINGER, Johann Elias. [Drop titles volume 1:] Das in seiner großen Mannigfaltigkeit und in seinen schönen Farben nach Original-Zeichnungen geschilderte Thier-Reich. ... [Representations des animaux selon leur grande variété et leurs belles couleurs suivant des desseins originels ... [engraved frontispiece, volume 2:] Das nach original Zeichnungen geschilderte Thier-Reich. | Les animaux representes suivant des desseins originels.


[Augsburg, Martin Elias Ridinger & Johann Jacob Ridinger, 1768]. 2 volumes bound as 1. Large folio (43 × 28 cm). Each volume with an engraved frontispiece printed in red and 63 and 64 engraved illustration plates (plate size 31.5 × 21.5 cm). With the 127 plates coloured by an early hand. Gold-tooled half calf (ca. 1810?). \$ 81 000

Rare complete first edition, in the original German with a French translation, of a classic of zoological illustration, with 127 large plates showing wild and domestic quadrupeds (a few including two or more animals, sometimes from

different species), by the south German painter, engraver, draughtsman and publisher Johann Elias Ridinger (1698–1767), born in Ulm and educated and working in Augsburg. His beautiful and by turns charming, grotesque or amusing animal plates in the present series are finely engraved and intended for colouring. The plates show the animals in characteristic poses, sometimes in motion, in (mostly natural) landscapes. A few show animals in captivity or otherwise reveal interactions between humans and animals. Among all Ridinger's works the plates of the present series are the most sought-after and are considered his finest work. Thienemann (1856) called the book "vollständig wohl nirgends mehr zu finden" and was unable to see 3 plates and Schwerdt (1928) knew only two complete copies: his own and that of Baron Rudolf Ritter von Gutmann (1880–1966) described by Schwarz (1910), with the 18th-century bookplate of Henricus Le Couvreur. There appears to be a complete copy at the Austrian National Library in Vienna.

Ridinger set up his own art publishing house in 1723 and later brought his sons Martin Elias (1730–1780) and Johann Jakob (1736–1784) into the firm. Ridinger died in 1767 with the book still unfinished, but his sons continued the firm, completed the book, signed its texts and no doubt published it themselves.

From the renowned hunting collection of Marcel Jeanson (1885–1942), with his bookplate and the manuscript item number 1622. With occasional minor foxing in the frontispieces and text leaves, but still in very good condition, most of the plates fine. The spine shows minor wear and the paper sides are scuffed, but the binding is still in good condition.

Engraved frontispiece + 24, [2], 20 pp. + 63 plates; engraved frontispiece + 20, [2], 17, [1 blank] pp. + 64 plates. *Jeanson 1622 (the present copy); Nissen, ZBI 3408; Schwerdt III, pp. 145–146; Thiébaud, col. 785 (citing Brunet); Thienemann, Johann Elias Ridinger 974–1102 (pp. 197–232, perversely numbering the plates 1–62, 69–133); Schwarz, Katalog einer Ridinger-Sammlung, I, pp. 125–140 (Gutmann copy).*  More on our website



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

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

[New Caledonia & Peru], [1855/60?]. Album: full-sheet leaves (oblong 1^o) (39.5 × 52.5); drawings: oblong folio and oblong 4^o. An album with 21 watercolour drawings on paper with views of sea coasts from the shore (24 × 31 cm to 29.5 × 46.5 cm), one with a 22nd watercolour drawing on the back with a similar view, and one with about 15 human figure drawings in graphite pencil on the back. All bear the artist's stamp on the front (Lugt 3703) and 4 are signed or initialled by the artist. Richly gold- and blind-tooled green goatskin morocco, sewn on 3 recessed cords (not aligned with the six flat raised bands on the spine), each board with a blind-tooled inner oval frame of interlaced abstracted leaves and vines, surrounded by a gold-tooled frame of similar decoration (oval inside and rectangular outside), surrounded by 2 frames of thick-thin fillets, the front board with the owner's initials in textura capitals in the centre: "A.L.", signed at the foot of the spine, "A. GIROUX & C." (last recorded in 1856), white watered silk endleaves (the paste-down in the form of a doublure). \$ 19 500

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

No drawing in the album bears a date, but the album shows no signs of other items having been removed, so the drawings probably date from before or soon after the album was manufactured. The album leaves are made of wove paper with no watermark, but A. Giroux & Cie is not recorded after 1856 and the binding style suggests the album is not much older. Most of the drawings are made on thick wove



paper with no visible watermarks and with a rough surface texture much like many of today's watercolour papers. Drawing 4 is on thinner and smoother wove paper with no watermark visible and drawings 9 and 11 are on laid paper watermarked (in the centre of a half-sheet): grapes on a crowned shield (20 grapes plus stem, rendered naturalistically, with grapes arranged in an irregular pattern rather than a honeycomb and sometimes overlapping), about 118 × 70 mm (chainlines 26 mm apart). Unfortunately, the watermark literature does not cover this period well, but the crown is in the general style of those used much earlier for a fleur-de-lis on a crowned shield, such as Heawood 1822. Drawings 20 and 21 may be on the same stock as 9 and 11 but show no watermark, though 20 was made in Peru and the others in New Caledonia. Drawings 9, 20, 21 and probably 3 and 19 are executed on oblong 4° leaves; at least most of the others are on oblong folio leaves. Drawing 13 may be backed with smoother wove paper.

Although the binding is signed by Giroux, the firm operated primarily as suppliers of artists' materials and Ramsden plausibly suggests that they "commissioned bindings by the best executants of the day". Alphonse Giroux established the firm by 1799, but his son Alphonse Gustave Giroux (1809–1886) managed it from at least 1838 and the father died in 1848.

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

²¹ album ll. with 1 drawing mounted on each recto. For Romieux: *Lugt* (www.marquesdecollections.fr) 3703; http://ecole.nav.traditions.free.fr/officiers_romieux_prosper.htm; for Giroux: *Fléty*, p. 82; Ramsden, p. 94; www.npg.org.uk/research/programmes/directory-of-suppliers/g. ➔ More on our website

*The great Lisbon earthquake of 1755 and the city of Augsburg
a splendid publication with more than 100 engraved maps, plans and views,
in an Augsburg gold-brocade paper wrapper*

62. ROTH, Johann Michaël. Augsburgische Sammlung derer wegen des höchstbetrübteten Untergangs der Stadt Lissabon, ... anbey hat man die Stadt Augsburg in Grundriß mit 48. Prospecten der schönsten Gebäude denselben mit beygefüget ...

Augsburg, Johann Michael Roth, [ca. 1756]. 1^o (50 × 38.5 cm). With engraved title-page, an engraved report on the earthquake and resulting tsunami; and in the first part 60 engraved views, maps and plans on 13 leaves (4 large folding).

Including:

(2) [MAP]. **KRAUS, Johann Thomas.** Accurata recens delineate ichnographia ... metropolis Augustae Vindelicorum ... = Neu verfertigt accurater Grund Riß der ... Statt Augspurg, ...

Augsburg, Matthäus Seutter, [ca. 1750]. Large engraved map on a folding sheet (50 × 61 cm) at a scale of about 1:4000.

(3) **WEYERMANN, Jakob Christoph.** Prospectus praecipuorum aedificorum et locorum intra et extra urbem Augustam Vindelicorum ...

Augsburg, Matthäus Seutter, 1742. 4 large uncut folding sheets (each 40 × 70 cm) containing the engraved title-page and 47 engraved views of buildings in and around Augsburg (each 16 × 13.5 cm).

Gold on black gold brocade paper wrapper, probably from the publisher. The whole is kept in a finely produced modern tanned sheepskin box with the form of a book.



\$ 62 000

An extremely rare and stunning display of the vibrant graphic and topographic trade in mid-18th-century Augsburg, the main part devoted primarily to the earthquake and tsunami that desolated Lisbon and many other cities in Portugal, southwest Spain and northwest Africa on 1 November 1755. It brings together maps, plans, prospects, bird's-eye views and other views from most of the leading Augsburg print publishers of the day, bringing the destruction into sharp graphic focus, with many views, often including before and after pictures, of Lisbon, Meknes (Mequines) and Fez in Morocco. Several views show looters or others who tried to exploit the chaos hanging at the gallows. The collection goes beyond a mere record of the earthquake and tsunami, however, providing an excellent overview of Portuguese and Spanish topography in general, with many city views, plans and fortification plans.



The title-page notes that the publisher can supply copies already bound (“gebunden zu bekommen”). But it also seems likely that the present copy was supplied by the publisher in its wrapper made of so-called gold brocade paper. Augsburg raised the production of this kind of decorated paper to an art in the mid-18th-century, and the present example (two whole sheets, for the front and back wrapper, printed from the same block) is a fine specimen.

In very good condition, with only the spine of the wrapper somewhat tattered. A beautiful copy and the only complete copy located, of a splendid display of Augsburg prints relating to the great Lisbon earthquake and the city of Augsburg.

[20] engraved ll., some printed on both sides. *KVK & WorldCat* (2 copies, 1 lacking the Augsburg parts and the other more seriously incomplete). ➤ More on our website

*Navigational guide covering the coast and coastal waters of Brazil,
by the French Imprimerie royale*

63. ROUSSIN, Albin-Reine. Le pilote du Brésil, ou description des côtes de l’Amérique Méridionale comprises entre l’île Santa-Catharina et celle de Maranaõ, avec les instructions nécessaires pour atterrir et naviguer sur ces côtes; ... Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1827. 8°. Modern half calf, marbled sides. \$ 2100

First octavo edition (a second appeared at Paris in 1845). Shortly before the present first octavo edition a folio edition appeared with a second volume with plates, which is extremely rare. An edition in Portuguese was published in Rio de Janeiro 1834. Albin Roussin (1781–1854), a renowned French naval commander and navigator, undertook several marine surveys along the coasts of Africa and South America. He commanded the French hydrographic expedition to Brazil in 1819, and King Louis XVIII conferred the title of Baron on him for this work in 1820. When he published the present pilot guide for Brazil he had reached the rank of admiral. In 1821 the Imprimerie Royale had published his first work, also on the navigation of the Brazilian coast: *Navigations aux côtes du Brésil*. The present pilot guide built on that account. Roussin had not been active at sea for several years leading up to the present publication. Shortly after the publication he received an order to lead a French squadron to the Brazilian coast in 1828. No doubt the knowledge of the Brazilian waters that he displayed in his books led to his selection. He completed his mission successfully and King Charles X awarded him an honorary post when he returned to France.

In very good condition. With stamps of the Marinens Bibliotek on the first flyleaf and title-page; authors name on the title-page underlined in red, several underlinings in pencil throughout and an annotation written in Danish in ink on p. 131. Wholly untrimmed.

[3], [1 blank], 241, [1 blank] pp. *Borba de Moraes* 1983, p. 753; *Bosch* 376; *Rodrigues* 2144; *Sabin* 73499. ➤ More on our website

Latitude	Longitude	Observations
15° 30' S	48° 30' W	Pointe de Santa Catharina
15° 30' S	48° 00' W	Pointe de Maranaõ
15° 30' S	47° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	47° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	46° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	46° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	45° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	45° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	44° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	44° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	43° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	43° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	42° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	42° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	41° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	41° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	40° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	40° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	39° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	39° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	38° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	38° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	37° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	37° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	36° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	36° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	35° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	35° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	34° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	34° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	33° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	33° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	32° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	32° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	31° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	31° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	30° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	30° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	29° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	29° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	28° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	28° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	27° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	27° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	26° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	26° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	25° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	25° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	24° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	24° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	23° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	23° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	22° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	22° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	21° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	21° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	20° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	20° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	19° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	19° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	18° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	18° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	17° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	17° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	16° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	16° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	15° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	15° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	14° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	14° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	13° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	13° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	12° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	12° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	11° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	11° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	10° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	10° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	9° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	9° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	8° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	8° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	7° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	7° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	6° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	6° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	5° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	5° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	4° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	4° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	3° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	3° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	2° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	2° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	1° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	1° 00' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	0° 30' W	Pointe de ...
15° 30' S	0° 00' W	Pointe de ...



*Journal of De Ruyter's expedition to West Africa,
the Caribbean and Newfoundland*

64. RUYTER, Michiel de. Journal, gehouden op 's landts-schip de Spiegel, van 't gene gepasseert en verricht is op de vloot van haer ho. mo. de heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden, soo in de Middellantsche Zee, als op de kusten van Africa en America. Onder 't beleydt van den ed. manhaften heer Michiel de Ruyter, als admirael, en de heer Jan Cornelis van Meppelen, als vice-admirael, in den jare 1664 en 1665.

Amsterdam, Jacob Vinckel, 1665. 4°. With an engraved title page by Pieter van de Voorde. Modern half vellum. \$ 4000

First edition of the journal of the Dutch warship *Spiegel*, which served as the flagship of Michiel de Ruyter (1607–1676) during an expedition to the coast of Africa, the Caribbean and Newfoundland. At the head of a squadron of twelve ships, the *Spiegel* had officially been sent to the Mediterranean as a martial exercise against the Barbary pirates. However, its real destination was the coast of West Africa, where the Dutch West India Company (wIC) and the English Company of Royal Adventures were fighting to control the trade in gold and ivory. In an expedition that was secretly planned by anti-English members of the States General, De Ruyter was to recapture the lost African possessions. After a diversion along the Spanish coast, the Dutch set sail to Africa where, aided by local soldiers in service of the wIC, De Ruyter retook all lost possessions. For the next mission, he was ordered to recapture Nieuw-Nederland (the New Netherlands: parts of modern New York, New Jersey and Delaware), which had recently been captured by the English. The squadron sailed to the Caribbean, where they captured sixteen English merchant ships. They abandoned plans to conquer the New Netherlands, perhaps for fear that it might be defended by a powerful English fleet, so after damaging the English fishery near Newfoundland, De Ruyter triumphantly returned home to the Netherlands.

With a description from a French-language bookseller's catalogue mounted on the inside of the cover. A good copy.

Knuttel, Pamfletten 9100; Tiele, Pamfletten 5262; cf. Koelmans, De reis van Michiel Adriaanszoon de Ruyter in 1664–1665. ➤ More on our website

*Firs-thand account of the California Gold Rush,
with plates “superior to those in the English edition” (Kurutz)*

65. RYAN, William Redmond. Avonturen gedurende een tweejarig verblijf in Californië en zijne mijnen.

Haarlem, A.C. Kruseman, 1850. 2 volumes bound as 1. 8°. With two lithographed title pages and 20 lithographed illustrations on 10 plates, all drawn by Carel Christiaan Anthony Last after the author. Modern half cloth. \$ 2100

First and only edition in Dutch of the richly illustrated travelogue of William Redmond Ryan, with many details on the beginning of the California Gold Rush and life in the mines. “Although smaller, the plates are superior to those in the English edition” (Kurutz) and these plates are often reproduced in books on California and the Gold Rush.

Ryan, a New York newspaper man, enlisted in Stevenson's Regiment and describes the journey by ship from New York to Monterey, with a stop in Rio de Janeiro. Following the Skirmish of Todos Santos, the regiment was disbanded. With gold having recently been discovered, Ryan tried his hand at mining and “left unrecorded but little that he saw” (Cowan). The second half of the first volume depicts California during the early days of the Gold Rush and the first two chapters of the second volume describe Ryan's unsuccessful attempt at mining in the Stanislas River valley, where he profited more from dealing in guns. Afterwards Ryan moved to San Francisco, where he worked as a house and ship painter, which is described in most of the second volume.

With a few smudges throughout and the lower outside corner of pp. 250/251 in vol. 2 torn off and replaced with tape, otherwise in good condition.

[2], 308; VIII, 325 pp. *Bradford, Bibliographer's manual of american history*, 4767; *Cowan, Bibliography of the history of California*, p. 547; *Kurutz, The California Gold Rush*, 548e. ➤ More on our website



*Contemporary Dutch manuscript translation
of lost 1607 letter from King of Siam to Prince of Orange*

66. SANPHET III, King of Ayutthaya (Siam/Thailand). Translaet van eenen brief geschreven in gout ende bij den Coninck van Syam gesonden aen Sijn Excellentie Mauritio de Nassau.

[The Hague?], [ca. 1608]. 2° (34 × 21 cm). Dutch manuscript, written in brown ink on paper in a slightly sloped Dutch gothic cursive hand (35 lines with text area 21 × 17.5 cm, plus 2-line drop-title), very neatly written. \$ 30 000

A contemporary Dutch manuscript translation of a letter written late in 1607 by King Sanphet III of Ayutthaya (then generally called Siam in the West and more or less the present-day Thailand), sent with the first Siamese embassy to the Netherlands and addressed to the Dutch stadtholder Maurits of Nassau, Prince of Orange, who received it in September 1608. We have found no printed version of the present text, it supplies details that we have not found in any other source and the original Thai version appears not to survive, giving the present document the greatest importance for understanding the earliest diplomatic relations between Siam and the Dutch Republic and throwing light on activities of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) in its earliest years. Sanphet's letter proposes a friendship and alliance between the two nations, requests various goods and military aid against the Portuguese

The principal goal of the VOC, established in 1602, was to advance Dutch trade with Asia, especially the East Indies and China, where the Portuguese were then the greatest European power. In 1604, a VOC representative in Siam learned that the King of Siam sent an annual embassy to China and he hoped that a Dutch representative could accompany the next embassy and try to open trade between China and the Dutch Republic. This came to nothing, partly because of Siam's war with Burma and the death of the King of Siam in 1605. Prince Ekathotsarot (ca. 1556–1620) succeeded to the throne, ruling as King Sanphet III from 1605 to his death in 1620. He brought stability to Siam and was eager to expand trade with many foreign powers, including the Dutch Republic. The Dutch were disappointed in their hopes to use Siam as a stepping stone to trade with China, but the Siamese did allow the VOC to establish trading posts at Sangora in 1607 and Ayutthaya in 1608. In late 1607 Sanphet III sent an embassy of sixteen people to visit the Dutch Republic and they brought with them his letter to the Dutch stadtholder, whom the Dutch and Siamese called the “King of Holland” in their correspondence.

The manuscript was formerly folded, with contemporary or near contemporary notes, “Zeitung aus India” on the outside of the folded leaf and “Nova ex India” in the upper right segment of the back of the unfolded leaf. So it was clearly distributed as a manuscript newspaper. With a few tiny holes in the paper along the old folds, not affecting the text, and a small marginal tear and stain at the foot, but otherwise in very good condition.

[1] leaf. For the 1608 embassy: J. Anderson, *English intercourse with Siam in the seventeenth century* (1890), p. 38; J.J.L. Duyvendak, “The first Siamese embassy to Holland”, in: *T'oung Pao XXXII* (1936), pp. 285–292; Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 47, 394; H. Zoomers & H. Zuidervaart, *Embassies of the King of Siam sent to his excellency Prince Marrits, ...* (2008). ➔ More on our website



*German Reformed congregations in America,
with the baptism of a freed slave and report on the Iroquois*

67. SCHLATTER, Michael. Getrouw verhaal van den waren toestant der meest herderloze gemeentens in Pensylvanien en aangrensende provintien.

Amsterdam, Jacobus Loveringh, 1751. 4°. Finely bound in early 20th-century(?) gold-tooled, tan goatskin morocco, green morocco label covering the entire spine, gold-tooled turn-ins, gold fillets on board edges, with the original Dutch-marbled wrappers bound in. \$ 19 500

Very rare first edition of the report of a mission to aid and bring order to the German Reformed congregations in Pennsylvania and neighbouring areas, prepared by Michael Schlatter at the request of the Holland Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. King Charles II granted the Pennsylvania territory to the English Quaker William Penn in 1681 and German-speaking Quakers from the Palatine settled there already around 1685. Penn's strong advocacy of religious freedom encouraged numerous Germans of various faiths to follow, often collectively called “Pennsylvania Dutch” (a corruption of “Deutsch”): Mennonites and several related groups, Lutherans and especially German Reformed, not only in Pennsylvania but also in neighbouring parts of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. The Dutch Reformed Church still had a strong presence in America (New York had been the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam from 1624 to 1674) and developed close ties with the German Reformed groups (including the Moravian brethren) which therefore fell under the Amsterdam classis.

While many Quaker congregations had no designated preachers as a matter of principal, many Reformed congregations simply had no ordained preacher available, and the Dutch synod was particularly concerned about these “shepherdless congregations”. Schlatter's report, including excerpts from his diaries, gives a detailed account of the state of the German Reformed congregations in America a quarter century before the United States declared its independence, often reporting the numbers of houses and residents and giving his own eye-witness account of events. The emphasis on the “shepherdless”, moreover, means that it preserves a great deal of information about the smallest and most remote congregations, which are usually poorly documented compared to those in major cities. He also reports his 1747 baptism of a freed slave, 116 years before the emancipation proclamation, and devotes two pages to the Six Nations (of the Iroquois Confederacy), giving a more favourable picture than most Europeans of his day, though inevitably viewing them as pagans to be converted and later adding another two pages about helping these “blind heathen”.

With a signed artist's proof of Wim Zwiers's 1946 etched bookplate for Henri Johan (Hans) de Koster (1914–1992), Dutch entrepreneur and Dutch minister of Defense 1971–1973. With some small stains and a small scrap of printed waste paper in the gutter margin of the first quire and a single small worm hole running straight through the foot margin of the entire book and the



original wrappers, but otherwise in fine condition and with nearly all deckles preserved. The morocco turn-ins have given the facing endleaves a 1 cm browned border, the original marbled wrappers show minor wear and there is one small scrape on the front board, but the binding is otherwise fine. A beautiful copy of a remarkable piece of Americana.

xxii, 56 pp. J.F. Bell S137; JCB (18th cen.) 963; Sabin 77643; STCN (2 copies); WorldCat (3 or 5 copies, including the 2 in STCN); not in Church; Eberstadt; Streeter; for Schlatter: Henry Harbaugh, *The life of Rev. Michael Schlatter (1857)*. ➤ More on our website

*Rare 1st edition of collected poetry of the Netherlands' first great poet,
a century before Cats & Vondel, with well over 100 poems,
many published here for the first time*

68. SECUNDUS, Janus (Joannes EVERAERTS). Opera. Nunc primum in lucem edita.

Utrecht, Herman van Borculo, 1541. With Van Borculo's winged stag and book device on the title-page and another on the verso of the otherwise blank last leaf. Small 8° (16 × 10.5 cm). Contemporary vellum wrapper. \$ 13 500

Rare first edition, in the original Latin, of the collected poetic works of the humanist and neo-Latin poet Janus or Joannes Secundus (Jan Everaerts) (1511–1536), who “ranks among the foremost poets of the world” as “the only famous [16th-century] Dutch poet” (Guépin, p. 231): “one of the most significant and enduring poets of the Renaissance” and “the outstanding Latin love poet of the northern Renaissance” (Price, p. 1). Although not quite twenty-five when he died, he published numerous poetic works from 1532 to 1536 but left most of his work unpublished at his premature death. Much of his poetry appeared for the first time in the present posthumous edition. Janus is most famous for his “Basia” (kisses): 19 lyric love poems influenced by Catullus. Janus's three books of elegies, especially the first book, comprising 11 love poems to his (possibly fictional) first love Julia, are also masterpieces of neo-Latin poetry.

Although revered internationally in his own century and influential throughout the 17th and 18th centuries (among his avid readers were Ronsard, Fleming, Huygens, Milton and Goethe), Janus's name has been eclipsed in the Netherlands by those of Cats and Vondel, in part because they wrote in Dutch.

Janus Secundus was born in The Hague. His father was a lawyer at the leading courts of the Low Countries and the family moved to Maastricht when Janus was sixteen. He studied law there and later studied at Bourges and at the University in Louvain. Though a native Dutch speaker and fluent in French, Janus had learned Latin with his older brothers at an early age and corresponded with them in Latin.

With 3 French verses in a near contemporary hand on the endleaves. Further with a near contemporary donation inscription on the title-page; a 19th-century bookplate on the inside front wrapper and blue ink stamp on the title-page. With the title-page somewhat worn and with stains in its margins plus a water stain in the first 10 leaves and a fainter marginal one some of the last few leaves, but otherwise in good condition. The sewing supports have broken at the front hinge and the vellum wrapper is somewhat soiled, with a small corner of the back wrapper lost. Rare first edition of a seminal work of neo-Latin poetry by the first great Dutch poet, Janus Secundus.



Adams S837 (1 copy); BMC STC (Dutch), p. 185; G. Joos, *Uitgaven van Janus Secundus 10; Netherlandish books 27713 (10 copies); USTC 421142 (same 10 copies); Valkema Blouw, Typ. Batava 2673 (13 copies); not in Oberlé, Poètes néo-Latins; for Secundus: J.P. Guépin, “Tres fratres Belgae: brothers, poets and civil servants in the sixteenth century”, in: *The Low Countries*, 8 (2000), pp. 231–238; David Price, *Janus Secundus (1906)*. ➤ More on our website*

20 large photographic views of Singapore ca. 1870

69. [SINGAPORE–PHOTOGRAPHS]. [SACHTLER, August, and others]. [Views of Singapore and surroundings].

[Singapore, ca. 1870]. 20 large uniform albumen prints (21 × 27 cm), all but 1 in landscape format. Each print mounted on paperboard (24.5 × 32.5 cm) with a manuscript series number and a German caption. Kept in a modern black cloth clamshell box. \$ 19 500

A uniform set of large photographic albumen prints of Singapore, including exterior views of traditional, European and mixed-style buildings, landscapes, the botanical gardens, etc., many with European and/or Malay people in the scene and some with horse-drawn carriages, or boats. The two views from Fort Canning have been attributed to August Sachtler (ca. 1839–1873): one looking southwest toward Telok Blanagah village and its hill, with a Malay man in the foreground; the other looking southeast toward the roadstead, with many ships in the

background and a canon in the foreground, at least the former published in National Museum of Singapore, *The image of our landscape* (2009). Sachtler came to Singapore in 1863 and worked there as a commercial photographer to his death in April 1873. He may have made some of the other photographs as well. They show the Jamae Mosque (ca. 1835) and Sri Mariamman Hindu temple (ca. 1827); six views of the botanical gardens established by Whampoa (1816–1880); a jungle plantation in operation (with 4 boats); jungle houses built on wooden stilts with roofs and some walls of reed; the Hôtel de l'Europe; the mission chapel; the gothic revival St Andrew's Cathedral (ca. 1861); Raffles Square; the town hall (ca. 1862).

As usual with albumen prints, the sky in the background shows little or no detail of clouds, and two or three have lost a bit of detail in the background, but all further preserve very detailed images and are in very good condition, with only occasional minor spots. A remarkable set of large, detailed and well-preserved historical images of Singapore ca. 1870.

➤ More on our website



Original logs and journals of South American voyages of British naval ships 1857–1860, with 8 sea charts (with routes) and about 23 views (many in colour)

70. SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY, Thomas Alfred. Log of H.M.S. Cumberland [commanded by] Captain J.B. Dickson bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Provo W.P. Wallis, ... commencing 5th April 1857, ending 30th April 1858.

With:

(2) SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY, Thomas Alfred. Log of H.M.S. Siren, 16 guns, commanded from May 1st to May 8th 1858 by Captain J.H. Selwyn, from May 9th 1858 to [27th July 1858] by Com[andant] G.M. Balfour.

(3) SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY, Thomas Alfred. Journal of T.A. Sneyd Kynnersley acting mate H.M.S. Siren, 16 [guns], commencing July 28 1858, ending [11 April 1860].

[In the Atlantic, along the European, African and especially the South American coasts, 1857–1860]. Small 2° (32 × 20.5 cm). Three English manuscript ships' logs written in a single album in black ink on laid paper with a blue cast, with 3 hand-lettered title-pages, 2 sea charts showing the routes and 8 colour views (in watercolour, coloured pencil and sepia and black ink, mostly ships on the South American coast, but also camps) are drawn on 9 separate leaves, and 6 sea charts showing the routes and about 15 views drawn directly on the album leaves, mostly in black ink, but including a colour plan of one of the ships. Contemporary black half sheepskin. \$ 23 750

A manuscript log book and journal of voyages to, from and along the coast of South America in the British navy ships *Cumberland* and *Siren*, all kept in a single album by the midshipman Thomas Alfred Sneyd-Kynnersley (1839–1874) in the years 1857 to 1860. The first voyage sailed from Cornwall to Rio de Janeiro, while others sailed along the South American coast, including the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bahia, Pernambuco, Port and Cape Frio and Bahia de São Marcos. The album includes views from nearly all of these sites, probably all by Sneyd-Kynnersley and some signed by him, plus a full-page survey (with coastal profiles) of Atol das Rocas, a volcanic and coral atoll off the coast of Brazil, providing a detailed record of its state 160 years ago. The drawings are excellent, especially when one considers that Sneyd-Kynnersley set off on these voyages as a 17-year-old junior officer. Sneyd-Kynnersley was born in Uttoxeter in Staffordshire. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1860 but had to take leave soon after due to illness and settled in New Zealand, where he remained to his death.

The bluish paper has some white spots throughout and 1 leaf is tattered at the fore-edge, but the text and drawings are in very good condition. The bookblock has separated from the binding at the inside front hinge and shows minor damage at the head and foot of the spine and along the board edges, and a few small, minor scuffs on the boards, but has survived its voyages in surprisingly good condition. A detailed and well-illustrated set of ships' logs, mostly concerning South America.

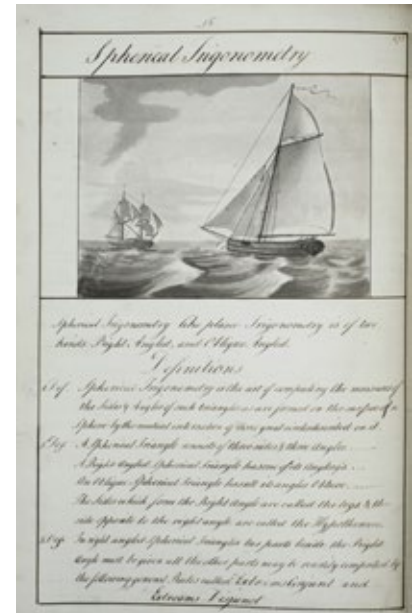
[215 (including 5 blank)], [117 blank] pp. *For the author:* A. Hutchison, "Kynnersley, Thomas Alfred Sneyd", in "Dictionary of New Zealand Biography (online); *for Admiral Wallis:* T.A. Heathcote, *The British admirals of the fleet 1734–1995* (2002), pp. 248–249. ➤ More on our website



*Finely executed Royal Naval Academy exercises
by the teenage future Admiral, Charles Sotheby:
a very clear and detailed picture
of the training of British naval officers in the 1790s*

71. SOTHEBY, Charles. [engraved title-page:] A plan of mathematical learning taught in the Royal Academy Portsmouth performed by [in pencil: Charles Sotheby] a student there.

[Portsmouth], “177 “ [recté 1795–1798]. 2 volumes. Imperial 4° (37.5 × 27 cm). Manuscript school exercises with a pre-printed engraved title-page with a blank space for the student to add his name, with 4 full-page and 1 larger folding nautical charts (some partly in colour), 7 full-page fortification plans (in black ink with 1 to 3 colours), 4 full-page astronomical diagrams (2 also with yellow), a full-page compass rose, 23 pen and ink wash views in the text (9 × 15 cm to 12.5 × 22 cm, 1 also with blue washes), and numerous other diagrams (including maps in the surveying section) and some illustrations in the text. Near contemporary (ca. 1803) blind- and gold-tooled half calf, blue sprinkled edges. \$ 27 000



Exercises in mathematics, navigation, fortification, surveying, mechanics, etc., at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth, finely executed by the future Admiral Charles Sotheby (1782–1814) when he studied there in the years 1795 to 1798 (probably ages 13 to 15). The large folding nautical chart of the North Atlantic shows the North American coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod, the Caribbean and Atlantic islands and the coasts of West Africa and western Europe, while the full-page one includes the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, western Europe, West Africa, the Atlantic islands and a sand bank off Newfoundland. The other nautical charts show Christmas Island (off the coast of Java, though the form differs), Palmerston Island (in the South Pacific) and Table Bay (at Cape Town, South Africa) in great detail. The pages have been numbered as a whole, with a single series covering both volumes, and mostly also section by section with the following number of pages: arithmetic 56, geometry 48, plane trigonometry 18, the description and use of the terrestrial globe 5, geography 12, chronology 10, navigation 17 & 29, spherics 28, astronomy 34, latitude 13, longitude [33], days works [= journal keeping] [22], marine surveying [31], fortification [29], gunnery [22] and mechanics [19].

Charles Sotheby (1782–1854), entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth on 5 September 1795 and studied there until he began his service in the British navy on 31 March 1798, seeing duty at the Battle of the Nile in that year. He commanded a ship by 1809 and rose steadily through the ranks until he became Rear-Admiral in 1848. The academy was restricted to sons of noblemen and gentlemen and was intended to train officers for naval command.

The present exercise book not only shows Sotheby's high level of skill and knowledge at an early age, it also provides a very clear and detailed picture of the training of British naval officers in the 1790s, as Napoleon began making his earliest plans to invade England. Each volume with the engraved bookplate of Charles Sotheby, with the rampant talbot crest from the Sotheby coat of arms, and also with the bookplate of the Dutch cartographic historian Cornelius Koeman (1918–2006). In very good condition, with only a small chip in one leaf and a tattered fore-edge in a few others. The bindings are rubbed and the spines worn, with a crack in the front hinge of vol. II, but the tooling remains clear. A detailed and fascinating picture of the teenage studies at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth.

➤ More on our website



*Rare edition of Staden's famous account of Brazil
and the Tupinambá Indians*

72. STADEN, Hans. Beschrijvinghe van America, wiens inwoonders, wildt, naeck, seer godloos, ende wreede menschen-eters zijn; hoe hy selve onder de Brasilianen lange gevangen geseten heeft, die hem dagelijks dreygden doot te slaen en t'eten: ...

Including: Avontuerlijcke, vreemde, ende waerachtighe beschryvinge van het landt America, alwaer Hans van Staden onder de Brasilianen, Tuppin Imbas ghenaeamt, lange gevangen geseten heeft, ...

Amsterdam, Jan Jacobsz. Bouman, 1660. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With 2 title-pages, the first printed in red and black, each with a different large (7 × 13 cm) woodcut illustration; and 17 smaller (5 × 6.5 cm) woodcut illustrations (plus 12 repeats) in the text, mostly of Brazilian Indians. 20th-century dark brown calf, with older stiff paper wrappers bound in. \$ 10 000

Extremely rare Dutch edition of an important and very popular eye-witness account of mid-16th-century Brazil, by Hans Staden (ca. 1520/25–ca. 1557 or ca. 1576), a Hessian artilleryman who served the Portuguese in Brazil in the years 1547–1548 and 1549–1555. During most of his second trip to Brazil he was held prisoner near Rio de Janeiro by the Tupinambá Indians. Already fluent in the Tupi language, he probably gained a more intimate knowledge of the Indians than any other writer of his day. The first part describes his voyages and his capture by the Indians, while the second part describes their culture and customs. Staden's sensational tales of the “savage, naked, very godless and cruel cannibals” of Brazil, published when Europeans knew almost nothing of the New World, immediately made the book a best-seller. While its biased view of the Brazilian “savages” was the progenitor of many widely accepted 16th-century European beliefs about the New World, it also contains a wealth of information from the direct observations of a participant observer familiar with the native language. It therefore forms one of the most important sources of both facts and misperceptions about indigenous Americans. We have located only three other copies of the present edition worldwide. With some water stains and an occasional minor brown spot, but still in good condition and only slightly trimmed.

[8], 72 pp. Alden & Landis 660/161 (1 copy); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Borba de Moraes, p. 836; Sabin 90050; this ed. not in STCN. ➤ More on our website

Instrumental in propagating Stevin's ideas outside the Netherlands

73. STEVIN, Simon. Les oeuvres mathematiques ... Ou sont inserées les memoires mathematiques, esquelles s'est exercé le tres-haut & tres-illustre prince Maurice de Nassau, ... Le tout reveu, corrigé, & augmenté par Albert Girard, ...

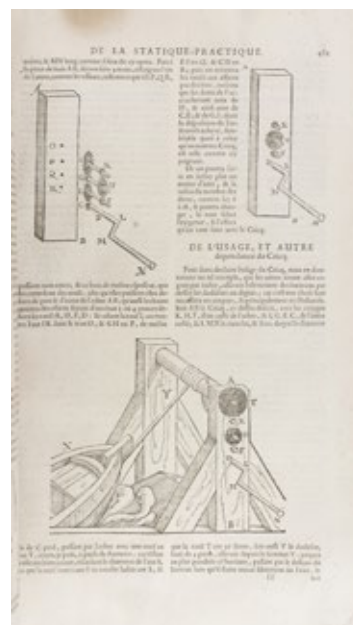
Leiden, Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevier, 1634. 6 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With hundreds of woodcut mathematical, astronomical, geometrical and cosmographical illustrations, figures, and tables in text. Contemporary vellum. \$ 9250

First edition of the collected mathematical works (in French) of the renowned Dutch mathematician and engineer Simon Stevin. It was Stevin's most widely distributed publication and instrumental in propagating his ideas outside the Netherlands. They are here corrected, partly translated, enlarged and commented upon by Albert Girard (1595–1632), who was a notable mathematician himself. “A very convenient edition of Stevin's works, and probably the one which is used by most scholars” (Sarton).

The work is divided into six parts, the first containing Stevin's educational work *l'Arithmétique*, the second three of his works on cosmography, geography and astronomy (translations of *Driehouchandel*, *Eertclootschrift* and *Hemelloop*), the third a translation of his *Meetdaet* on geometry, the fourth a translation of *Weeghconst* on weights, hydrostatics, etc., the fifth a translation of *Deursichtighe* on optics and perspective, and the sixth his treatises on fortification.

With owner's inscription on flyleaf. Some wormholes in the outer margins of the first few quires and a stain in the lower margins of the first part and in the top margins of the second half, otherwise still good. Most sewing supports broken, but the binding is still good.

[8], 222, [2], 678 pp. Bierens de Haan 4584; Sarton, “Simon Stevin of Bruges (1548–1620)” in: *Isis* XXI, No. 2 (1934), pp. 267–268; Devreese & Vanden Berghe, “Magic is no magic” the wonderful world of Simon Stevin, *passim*; Dijksterhuis, *Simon Stevin XIII*; for Stevin: DSB XIII, pp. 47–51. ➤ More on our website



“First” edition of Gulliver's travels

74. [SWIFT, Jonathan]. Travels into several remote nations of the world. In four parts. By Lemuel Gulliver.

London, Benjamin Motte, 1726. 4 parts in 2 volumes. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Gulliver, 5 engraved maps and one engraved plate. 19th-century gold-tooled calf, richly gold-tooled spines, gilt edges. \$ 8000

The so-called “B”-edition of Jonathan Swift's classic *Gulliver's travels*, published in the same year as the true first edition. The three 1726 editions are often grouped together as the first edition, as they precede the 1727-edition, which says “second edition” on the title-page. The best and most famous satire of modern Western politics, religion and culture in almost all its aspects (and a brief satire of Japan). It includes all four voyages (supposedly in the years 1699–1715).

With the bookplate of Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates (1842–1903). Some minor spots in the first volume, most notably in the first few leaves of the first volume, including two maps and the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition.

viii, [4], 148, [6], [149]–310; [6], 54, [8], [155]–353, [1 blank] pp. ESTC T139452; PMM 185; Teerink, *Bibl. Jonathan Swift* 291; for *Gulliver's travels* generally: Hougego, *Invented narratives*, S40. ➤ More on our website



Description of Jamaican plants, with 13 hand-coloured plates

75. SWARTZ, Olof Peter. Icones plantarum incognitarum quas in India Occidental.

Erlangen, Johann Jacob Palm, 1794-[1800]. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With 12 finely hand-coloured numbered engraved plates. Near contemporary half cloth, marbled sides. \$ 13 500

Very rare first and only edition of an illustrated description of 13 Jamaican plants (13 illustrated with 1 plate each, but only the first 9 described) by the Swedish botanist Olof Peter Swartz (1760–1818), who had drawn some 200 plants during his travels through the West Indies. 71 of these drawings were destroyed in WWII. J.F. Volkart made 13 engravings after some of these drawings for the present publication (all showing Jamaican plants): in the present copy they are delicately hand-coloured with a subtle gradation of tones. It was intended as part of the first fascicule of a much larger publication that would have contained engravings after all of Swartz's drawings, but the rest still remains unpublished today. Swartz studied under Carl Linnaeus the younger and graduated with a doctoral thesis in 1781. From 1784 to 1786 he traveled via North America to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Haiti and Cuba and made a special study of the flora of parts of Jamaica that western botanists had not yet visited.

Hunt 735; *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*, p. 155; *Nissen BBI* 1917; *Stafleu & Cowan* 13529. ➤ More on our website

Fine illustrations of daily life of English and Indian people in India

76. TAYLER, William. Sketches illustrating the manners and customs of the Indians and Anglo Indians.

London, Thomas McLean, 1842. Large 2° (54.5 × 37.5 cm.). With 6 hand coloured lithograph plates and a lithographed title. Contemporary half calf with cloth sides, gold tooled title on front cover. \$ 13 500

First and only edition of an ethnographic study of native Indian people by William Tayler (1808–1892), who was at that time Acting Salt Agent of the Central Division of Cuttack for the East India Company. He dedicated his work to “Lady William Bentinck” (born Lady Mary Acheson 1809–1850), who was the wife of the Governor-General of India. The illustrations were drawn by Tayler himself, who was an amateur artist and drew much of the Indian daily life that he encountered. He selected the present 6 drawings to be published and had them lithographed by J. Bouvier. The first 3 plates not only show the ways of Indian people, but even more so the luxurious life of the English in India. The first plate, *The Young Civilian's Toilet* shows a young man relaxing while being treated by several servants, who are named Anglo-Indians. The room is strewn with objects of leisure. The next 2 plates, *The Young Ladies Toilet* & *The Breakfast* show equal scenes. The other 3 plates are more ethnographic in nature, showing native Indians in their everyday life: *Women grinding at the mill*; *the Sunyasees (Sannyasis)* & *The village barber*. Tayler later became a controversial figure for his excessively harsh oppression of Indian people when he was the commissioner of Patna. Spine and covers slightly worn, pages a little frayed, some foxing on the text pages. Dedication page broened. Plate 2 detached and inserted loosely. Plates in good condition.

Abbey, *Travel* 465; *Bobins* 1 272; H.K. Kaul, *Early Writings on India* 454; *Prasannajit De Silva, Colonial Self-Fashioning in British India, c. 1785–1845* (2018), pp. 116–119. ➤ More on our website



*Collection of treatises concerning trilobites,
from the library of King Johann of Saxony*

77. TILESUS, Adolph von [=Wilhelm Gottlieb TILESUS von TILNAU]. Naturhistorische Abhandlungen und Erläuterungen besonders die Petrefactenkunde betreffend[.]

Kassel, Johann Christian Krieger & Co., 1826. Royal 4° (31 × 21 cm). With 8 numbered hand-coloured lithographed folding plates. Contemporary red grained gold-tooled sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spine. \$ 13 500

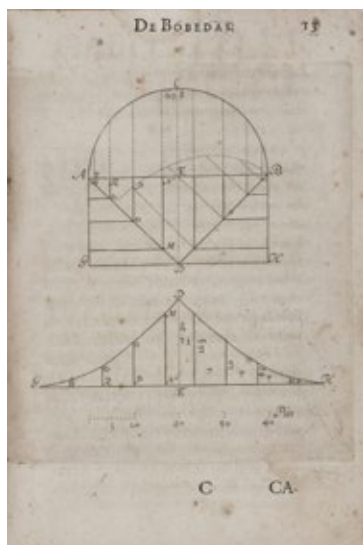
First and only edition of an early work on fossilized invertebrates by German naturalist and draftsman Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau (1769–1857). The main work consists of 9 treatises concerning trilobites, a well-known fossil group of extinct marine arthropods. The book discusses and illustrates other species as well. It includes 10 detailed and colourful plates, many with numerous figures, illustrating the specimens mentioned in the text, all lithographed after drawings made by Tilesius himself.

With the crowned J owner's stamp of King Johann of Saxony (1801–1873), reigned 1854–1873, on the title-page (Lugt 1405), and a deaccession stamp on the reverse with a hand-written identification number. In very good condition, with the leaves fresh and crisp, with only some minor foxing on the leaves to which the folding plates are attached. Some minor wear to the upper right corner of the front board and a small tear at the top of the spine, but binding otherwise in very good condition.

xiv, 154 pp. *Nissen, ZBI 4140*; *Ward 2174*; *William Patrick Watson, Catalogue 7, no. 104 (1996)*. ➤ More on our website



The construction of Spanish architectural vaults, with 27 engraved illustrations



78. TORIJA, Juan de. Breve tratado de todo genero de bobedas asi regulares como yrregulares execucion de obrarlas y medirlas con singularidad y modo moderno observando los preceptos canteriles de los maestros de arquitectura.

Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1661. Small 2° (28.5 × 19.5 cm). With an engraved architectural title-page and 27 mostly full-page engraved diagrams. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. \$ 20 000

First and only early edition of a beautiful work on architecture, entirely devoted to the construction of arches, vaults and cupolas, by Juan de Torija (1624–1666). The engraved illustrations show diagrams of the various symmetrical and asymmetrical forms and constructions, which are explained in the text. The text is divided in two treatises of ten chapters each, the first devoted to the “regular” (symmetrical) constructions and the second to the “irregular” (often asymmetrical) constructions. The author, official architect of the Spanish court of King Philip IV of Spain, writes about the geometrical basis as well as purely architectural aspects of arches and vaults. He quotes famous mathematicians and ancient and modern architects.

Somewhat browned and foxed, with an occasional faint water stain, and the edge of the engraved title-page very slightly shaved, but still in good condition.

[8], “75” [= 76], [2] ll. *Berlin Kat. 2764*; *Palau 334332*; *REBIUN (8 copies)*; *not in BAL*. ➤ More on our website

Very rare eye-witness account of the ceremonial burning of widows in India

79. [VOC-INDIA]. Waarachtig verhael, van 't schrikkelijck en vrywilligh verbranden van acht vrouwen, van seker velt-oversten, van den vorst Egosia Ragie, genaemt Werra Teuver, op de kust Inchia, geschiet op den 23. november, 1678. Nu met de laetste schepen, in de maent van july, 1680. Binnen gekomen, mede gebracht.

[The Netherlands, in or soon after 1680]. 4°. Unbound, unopened.

\$ 5500

Very rare Dutch pamphlet that discusses the “heathen” voluntary burning to death of the eight wives of general Werra Teuver, as witnessed by VOC employees on 23 November 1678. The general was in the service of Radjah (Raja) Egosia Ragie and had died in combat. To follow him in death, his wives decided to burn themselves alive. This type of Hindu ritual suicide is known as sati or suttee. The ceremony took place in the village of “Alieon”, 4 kilometres west of the VOC-trading post Negapatnam (Tamil Nadu, India). The VOC had just signed a peace treaty with Radjah Egosia Ragie. The VOC employees who witnessed the ceremony were stationed in Negapatnam and joined the ceremonial burning of the widows out of diplomatic courtesy. Landwehr mistakenly calls the women the wives of the Radjah: “New from Inchia where eight wives of Radjah Egosia Ragie were voluntarily burnt to death. This happened near Negapatnam (India) and was witnessed by some VOC employees.” (Landwehr, VOC, 568). The VOC witness who wrote this pamphlet describes in length the ceremony leading up to the burning, states his disapproval repeatedly, and ends with gratefulness for Christianity. Therefore this pamphlet may be seen as advocating for missionary work in eastern India. The title-page of the pamphlet states that the news came from the last ships that arrived in The Netherlands in July 1680.



Front cover slightly soiled, otherwise in very good condition.

8 pp. Landwehr, VOC, 568; Tiele III, 7762; STCN, Worldcat (1 copy: VU Amsterdam). ➤ More on our website

Mutiny on the Nyenburg

80. [VOC]. Crimineele procedures by, mitsgaders voor en ten overstaan van den hogen scheeps krygsraad in Texel gehouden, tegens zommige der muitelingen van het O.I. Comp. schip Nyenburg, in den voorleden jaare 1763. uit Texel na Batavia uitgevaren. [volume 2:] Vervolg der crimineele procedures, ...

Amsterdam, Petrus Schouten, 1764. 2 volumes bound as 1. 2°. Contemporary red half roan (sheepskin), marbled sides.

With: (2) **FOKKE, Simon.** De lighamen der muitelingen van 't Oost-Ind. Comp. schip Nyenburg ten toon gesteld, op de zeeduinen, bezuiden Kykduin.

[Amsterdam, Frans Houttuyn, 1764]. Oblong 4°. Engraving (16.5 × 23 cm), with caption below.

\$ 5400



First and only edition of the complete criminal proceedings against the mutineers of the Dutch East Indiaman *Nyenburg*, with an added engraving of the hanging of several of the mutineers upon their return to the Netherlands.

The *Nyenburg* left Texel in 1763 destined for Batavia, but after passing Cape Verde the sailors staged a mutiny, took control of the ship and set sail toward Brazil. The ship transported coins and gold and the mutiny was already planned before the ship set sail, by crew who felt mistreated. The ship ran aground before reaching the coast of Brazil. Some of the mutineers took the only rowing boat and went ashore, where their careless spending and lifestyle soon attracted the attention of the authorities. Meanwhile the ship was freed and the remaining mutineers sailed to Cayenne, where several were arrested. Meanwhile the Dutch East India Company (VOC) started the proceedings, intending to have the mutineers brought to Surinam or the

Netherlands for sentencing. Seven were executed in Paramaribo, seventeen upon their return to the Netherlands and the remaining twenty one were acquitted. The mutiny drew one of the heaviest sentences in Dutch history.

A few spots and minor water stains throughout, otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding worn, front hinge cracked. Engraving trimmed closely along the edges, shaving off the publisher's name below the caption, and strengthened at one side.

[1], [1 blank], 214; [1], [1 blank], 343, [1 blank] pp. *Ad 1:* Cat. NHSM, p. 190; Landwehr, VOC 455; STCN (5 & 4 copies); WorldCat (6 copies, 5 the same); *ad 2:* Atlas Van Stolk 4138; Muller, *Historieplaten* 4154a. ➤ More on our website

*Manuscript course in the art of navigation,
with figures in colour, including 2 volvelles*

81. [VRIES, Klaas de, and others]. Schatkamer of konst der stuurlieden.

[Holland?], [ca. 1735/40?]. 2° (31.5 × 20.5 cm). A manuscript course in navigation written in brown ink on laid paper in a largely upright cursive hand, with 6 colour figures, including 2 volvelles, about 100 black and white diagrams, and numerous tables of data, highlighted with a yellow wash. Green paper wrappers (made from a discarded prospectus or the wrapper of an instalment of a book, [ca. 1865?]), later green cloth spine. \$ 19 500

A detailed manuscript course in the art of navigation in folio format, with figures in colour, including two volvelles, partly based on the very rare first edition (in 8° format) of Klaas de Vries (1662–1730), *Schat-kamer ofte konst der stier-lieden*, (1702; Crone 374), probably in the first issue (not known to survive), before the insertion of an additional quire between B and C. But the manuscript doesn't merely copy the printed book: at least much of the text differs and also at least some of the tabular data, and some of the figures also have no direct equivalents in the printed book (also not in later editions, as far as we have seen). The colour illustrations include a compass rose (13.8 cm diameter) with a ship in the centre, directly copied from the folding engraved plate in De Vries and virtually the same size, but the ship in the centre is copied in mirror image and De Vries's abstract floral decorations in the corners outside the circle are replaced by colour drawings of four different flowers, one in each corner. The manuscript also directly copies De Vries's woodcut illustration of a human hand marked with the numbers "29", "9" and "19" on the thumb and the letters A, B and C next to them, presented as an aid to calculating the epact (the number of days past the new moon on 1 January), but the hand is rotated 180 degrees. Most of the examples of calculations use years in the period 1700–1711, though there are a few later ones (one example uses the year 1809!), which also largely agrees with the 1702 edition of De Vries, though the examples are not identical. The clearest indication that the present manuscript follows the 1702 edition rather than a later one is that the tables giving differences between the positions of the sun and moon cover the years 1701–1704, as in the first edition before the insertion of an extra quire extending the tables to 1710 (B8 was replaced at the same time, not noted by Crone). All later editions we have seen give these tables and the examples of calculations for later years. Yet even in these tables, the data in the present manuscript doesn't exactly agree with De Vries's.



With a bookseller's ticket ca. 1901/1919?. Very slightly browned with occasional minor spots or ink stains, but still in good condition. The one leaf that appears to be lacking may have been deliberately cancelled by the compiler. The wrapper has a later cloth spine, as noted, and is somewhat worn. A fascinating manuscript course in navigation, with volvelles and other figures in colour, partly based on the very rare first (1702) edition of De Vries's handbook, but not merely copying it.

For De Vries's 1702 handbook: Crone 374 (collation not entirely correct). ↗ More on our website

*"The most extensive single-volume study
of Indian dress and textiles", signed by the author*



82. WATSON, John Forbes. The textile manufactures and the costumes of the people of India.

London, Eyre & Spottiswoode for the India Office, 1866. 2°. With 9 hand-coloured albumen photographic prints and 3 lithographed plates (one chromolithographed). Contemporary half calf, cloth sides. \$ 8000

First edition of a production manual for Indian costume. The content is first ordered by genres, then type of garment (such as turbans), then type of fabric. Fabrics covered are mainly cotton and silk but a few chapters also cover the use of dacca muslin, wool, canvas, loom embroidery, camel's hair, lace, cashmere "sulung", yak hair and felt. The last chapter discusses fabrics from central Asia and Russia. The plates show different types of garments worn by the types of persons they are intended for. These costume illustrations are hand coloured photographic and lithographic plates. Also included is a photograph plate with details of ornamental braiding on a cashmere "choga" (a kind of jacket), and two plates that show carpets and rugs in colour. One plate is not coloured and shows the stages of traditional production of dacca muslins. The production of this book had an economic

motive. John Forbes Watson (1827–1892), was an employee of the India Office in London, where he reported on Indian products that might have economic value for British production. The production processes of these Indian products were therefore explained in detail along with information about the costs. Forbes was also the director of the India Museum, which published a 20 volume book with textile samples. The present publication however is up to now the most extensive study of Indian textile production in a single volume. For the first time Forbes includes section focusing on how the textiles were worn and by whom, which was essential from an economic perspective to make production a success in the Indian market. In 1867 the India Office ordered a second printing without significant revision, this time by W.H. Allen & Co., also in London.

With presentation inscriptions by the author on the first free endleaf and on the title-page. Covers and spine slightly worn and soiled, plates slightly foxed, otherwise in very good condition.

Cohn, Colonialism and its forms of knowledge, pp. 145–146; Buckland, p. 493. ➤ More on our website

The Dutch West India Company tries to block Prussian aspirations in the slave- (and gold-) trade

83. [WIC–SLAVE TRADE]. Ample deductie, continerende de justificatie van het goet recht, de generale geocroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, deser Vereenigde Nederlanden competerende, tot den privativen handel op de goud-custe van Guinea. Op ende jegens de ongefondeerde praetensien en sustenuen van de churfurstelycke Brandenburgse Africaensche Compagnie.

[The Netherlands, 1685]. 2^o. Modern black cloth with gilt title on spine, marbled endpapers. \$ 7000

Very rare first and only edition of a collection of official documents, sent to Berlin by the Dutch West-India Company (WIC) arguing that their monopoly for trade in West-Africa was also valid for foreign ships and private trading in general.

Inspired by the economic success of the Dutch Republic, the Elector of Brandenburg founded the “Brandenburgisch-Afrikanische Compagnie” (BAC) in 1682 to partake in the profitable trade in gold, ivory and slaves from West-Africa. The Dutch WIC, a direct competitor, argued against the validity of the Brandenburg trade.

The core piece is a treatise by Johannes Althusius, the solicitor-general of the WIC (pp. 1–31). Defending the interest, legal structure and jurisdiction of the WIC, he refers to the founding premises of the WIC (and VOC), the history of international trade, and international and natural law, based partly on Hugo Grotius, *De mare liberum* (pp. 23–25), which makes his treatise also very important for the development of international law in the second half of the 17th century. With some contemporary corrections (the modern binder folded in some leaves to avoid shaving the annotations).

Van der Heyden, Rote Adler an Afrikas Küste; Brauner, Kompanien, Könige und Caboceers, pp. 428–430; Paesie, Lorrendrayers op Afrika, pp. 43–48; STCN (1 copy); not in Knuttel; Tiele. ➤ More on our website



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

84. 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 Italiaansch 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^o (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. \$ 27 000

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



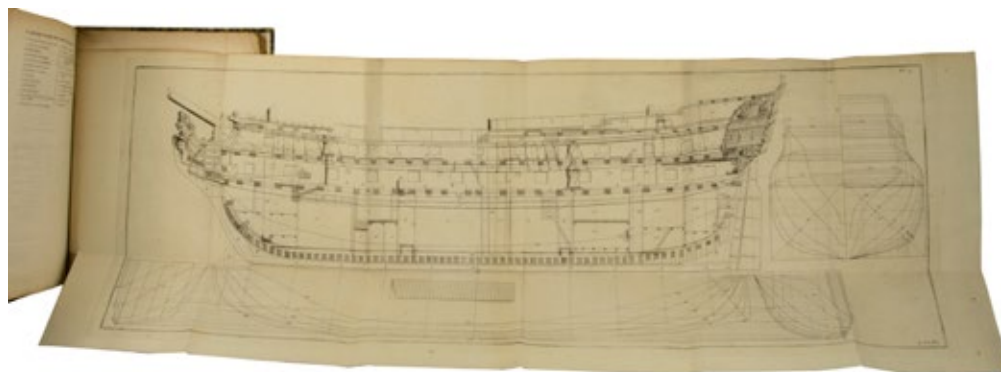
Rare Dutch shipbuilding manual, with 8 plates

85. 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. \$ 5000

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.

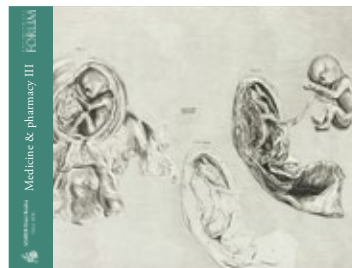


[8], VIII, 126, [2 blank] pp. *Bruzelius*, p. 50; *STCN* (9 copies); cf. *Bierens de Haan 5481* (first issue); *Cat. NHSM*, p. 748 (first issue); *Crone, Nederlandsche jachten*, p. 138; *Maritime geschiedenis der Nederlanden III*, pp. 45 & 398. ➤ More on our website

Previously published and available on our websites



Catalogue 117



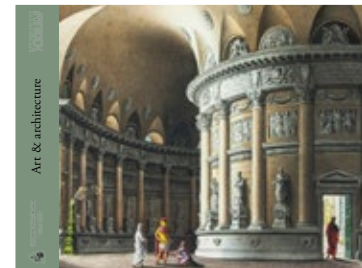
Medicine & pharmacy III



Classical antiquity



Mammals



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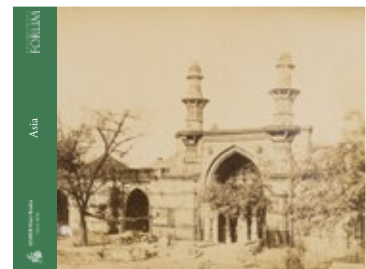
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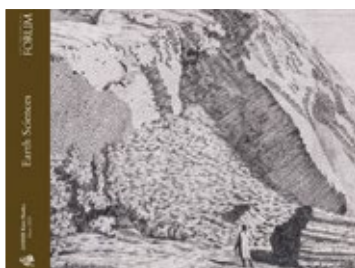
Mycology



Insects & Spiders II



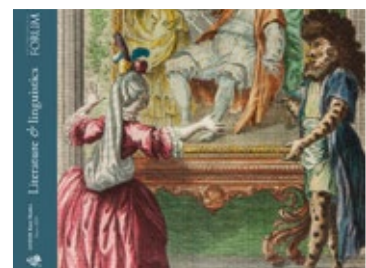
Northern Africa



Earth Sciences



Fortification & Siegecraft V



Literature & Linguistics



Spherical Trigonometry like plane Trigonometry is of
three kinds: Right Angled, and Oblique Angled.

Definitions

Spherical Trigonometry is the art of computing the measures
of the Sides & Angles of such triangles as are formed on the surface
of a Sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles described on it.

A Spherical Triangle consists of three sides & three Angles.

A Right Angled Spherical Triangle has one of its Angles 90° .

An Oblique Spherical Triangle has all its angles Oblique.

The Sides which form the Right Angle are called the legs
the side opposite to the right angle are called the Hypotenuse.

In right angled Spherical Triangles two parts beside the Right
Angle must be given to find the other three parts.

