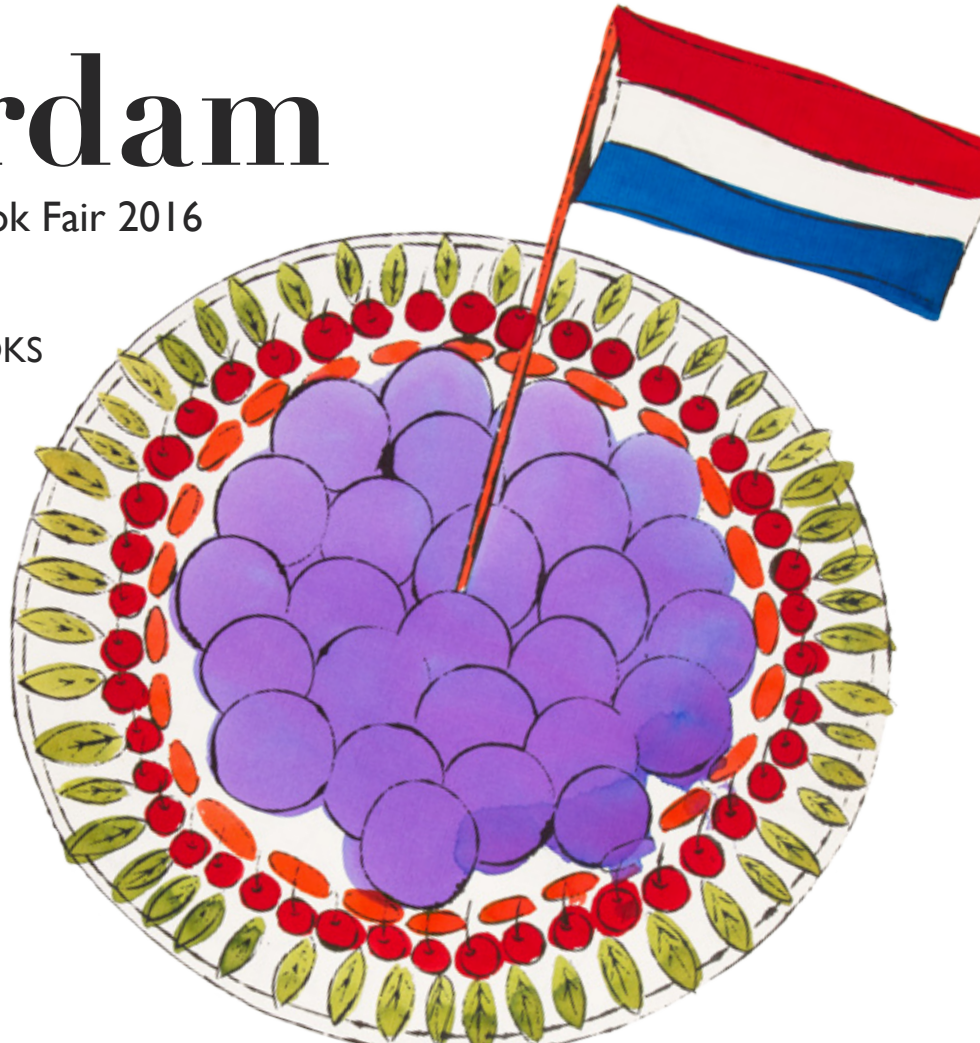


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DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS

[EMPEROR ZHU YUANZHANG (MING TAIZU), 1328-1398]

1. A 14th century Ming Dynasty 1 *kuan* note :
an example of the oldest extant paper currency

[China : c. 1375]. Printed during the reign (1368-1398) of the first Ming emperor, Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), a paper note with the original cash value of a string of 1,000 copper coins, or 1 *kuan*.

Woodblock printed in black ink on a sheet of grey mulberry paper; 340 × 220 mm; *recto* with the Chinese characters *Da Ming tong xing bao chao* ("Great Ming Circulating Treasure Certificate") at head; beneath this is a wide decorative border with dragon motif; at the centre, the denomination is written in two characters, *yi guan* ("one string"), with pictorial representations of ten piles of 100 copper coins and further registers of text including instructions for use and the phrase "To circulate forever", along with warnings of the severe punishments for counterfeiters and an offer of reward for those who inform against them; two authorising seals in vermilion ink, the first of which reads "Seal of the Treasure Note of the Great Ming Dynasty", and the second "Seal of the Office of the Superintendent of the Treasury"; *verso* with repeated pictorial woodblock print and one of the vermilion seals; original horizontal fold; some insignificant loss at left margin and a tiny perforation in the lower section, else a fine, strongly printed example; protected in an archival portfolio and housed in a custom clam shell box with calf title label lettered in gilt.

The Chinese invention of paper money was revolutionary, and may be considered as the origin of our modern paper- and credit-based financial system. Although paper money is known to have been printed in China at various intervals from the ninth century onwards, it was not until the first reign of the Ming Dynasty - the last quarter of the fourteenth century - that an attempt was made to institute an entirely paper-based currency system. The symbolic significance of the first 1 *kuan* banknote that was issued around 1375 is emphasised by the fact that it featured as one the world-changing inventions in the recent British Museum project, *A History of the World in 100 objects*, selected by the Museum's Director, Neil MacGregor (the series was broadcast by BBC 4, London, 2010).

It is possible that virtually no examples of the first 1 *kuan* note would be extant, were it not for two serendipitous finds. The first, made during the Boxer Rebellion, was the discovery of a cache of notes in the base of an overthrown statue; the second, and much more substantial find, was made in Peking in 1936, when a "bale" of the notes was uncovered during the demolition of one of the city walls; all of these notes were sold to curious passers-by.

大明通行寶鈔

壹貫



大明通行寶鈔

大明通行寶鈔與銅錢通行
俱用偽造者斷禁
者賞銀貳佰伍拾兩
仍餘犯人財產

洪武元年

AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO, Saint

2. [CAMBRIDGE BINDING]
Liber epistolarum beati Augustini episcopi Hipponensis ecclesiae

Paris : Badius Ascensius, 1515.

Folio, ff [viii], CCLXII, [31] (lacking last blank); title-page within a large historiated woodcut border enclosing the printer's device, many criblé initials throughout; a few minute pinhead wormholes scattered through the second part, a slightly larger one in quire f (not impairing legibility); in a contemporary Cambridge binding by Garret Godfrey of calf over wooden boards, the covers paneled in blind with a roll featuring a griffin, wyvern and lion, signed with the initials GG (Oldham, English blind-stamped bindings, no. 503), the centre occupied by two vertical rolls of quatrefoils in lozenges (ibid, no. 593) flanking a single vertical roll heraldic ornament: a gateway, fleur-de-lis, pomegranate and rose (ibid, no. 746); several impressions of an octagonal lion stamp in the margins outside the panels (not in Oldham); manuscript fore-edge title; wanting the two sets of clasps and catches, some chips at extremities and one or two small dents in the paneling, portions of the lower side sprinkled with pinhead wormholes; rebaked, preserving the original spine, portion at head renewed; new end-papers; contemporary signature 'ffran: victor' at foot of title, and shelf-mark 'No. 35' in the upper margin; early 17th century initials GB, with price 'pret 3s. 4d.'; manuscript numbering to the initial printed content register; four leaves bound in at end, containing an extensive manuscript index of subjects and loci, dated 12 March 1602/3.

Saint Augustine (354-430 C.E.) was a highly influential early Christian theologian from Hippo (now Annaba, Algeria), part of the Roman provinces in North Africa. His writings (in Latin) on the concepts of original sin, just war, and the Church as the City of God would influence Christianity through the mediaeval period and continue to have resonance in canonical teachings today. Augustine's teaching style was didactic, and radically different to that of his peers. He is also considered an important influence in the history of pedagogy.

After the advent of printing, Augustine's texts went through numerous editions, and still remain in print. This early post-incunabule edition of his works is rare, held in only a handful of libraries worldwide.

The binding is a significant example of the craftsmanship of Garret Godfrey, active as a bookbinder at Cambridge University from 1502 until his death in 1539. Born in Limburg in the Netherlands, he is thought to have gone by the name Garrett van Graten. In Cambridge he lived at the parish of St Mary's, later serving as Churchwarden along with his contemporary colleague Nicholas Spierinck. Godfrey's distinctive tooled rolls show the emblems of a wyvern, griffin and lion, along with the initials GG indicating the book came from his workshop. Godfrey was later to give some of his tools to Spierinck, who replaced these with his own initials NS.

At least fourteen Godfrey bindings have been internationally recorded with the GG initials (see: *Six Centuries of Master Bookbinding*, Bridwell Library, 9 February - 29 April 2006, cat. 5). Along with Spierinck and another binder, Segar Nicholson, Godfrey was appointed one of the first official University Printers and Stationers at Cambridge in 1534.



POLO, Marco (1254-1324); SANTAELLA, Rodrigo Fernández de (1444-1509)

3. **Libro del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales: conviene saber en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia, y Tartaria. E del poderio del gran Can y otros reyes. Con otro tratado de micer Poggio Florentino y trata delas mesmas tierras y islas.**

Logroño, Miguel de Eguía, 3rd June 1529.

Folio, ff [4]; 32, woodcut initials, the title leaf expertly remargined along the lower and fore-edges, with a very small area of pen work to the edge of the decoration, brown staining to about half the folios, a couple of other very small marginal repairs, contemporary marginalia, contemporary paneled calf over wooden boards, blind tooled with heraldic emblems, bookplate from the famed library of Juan M. Sanchez to front pastedown.

The third Spanish edition of Marco Polo's *Travels*, translated from the Italian by Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella and first published in Seville in 1503. This edition, like the first and second, includes Santaella's *Cosmographia*, which serves as an explanatory introduction. It is a survey of the known parts of the world that contains many early references to the Americas. Crucially, Santaella was confident in positing the distinction between the West and East Indies by enumerating differences in the natural resources and environments of both regions. He concludes that 'Asia and Tarshish and Ophir and Cethim are in the East, and Antilla and Hispaniola are in the West, in very different localities and conditions', and also suggests that the name 'Antilla' is a popular corruption of 'Antindia', having the meaning of 'opposite to India' on the terrestrial globe. Santaella's hypothesis was at the very least contemporary with, and possibly even anticipated, that propounded by Vespucci.

The account of Marco Polo is followed by that of Nicolo Conti, who traveled to the East from 1419-1444. Conti's route took him through Damascus, Persia, and India to his final destination, the East Indies. On his return to Europe, Conti dictated his narrative to Giovanni Poggio Bracciolini, then a papal secretary. It is Poggio's redaction that has been translated for this work by Santaella.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella was one of the most renowned Spanish ecclesiastical scholars of his day. He founded a college at the University of Seville after his return from Rome, where he served at the papal court for much of his life. At the time of his death he was bishop-elect of Saragossa.

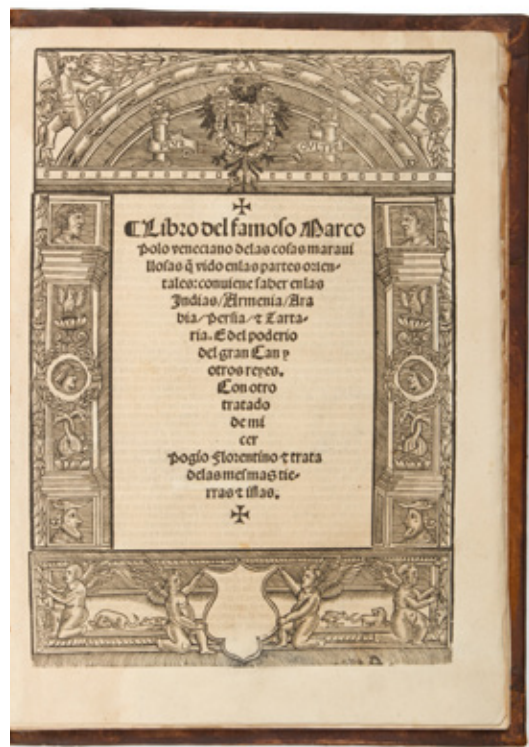
Santaella's translation is the first into Spanish of Marco Polo's account of his famous voyage. It was published first in 1503 and again in 1518, but these editions are virtually unprocurable today.

Alden-Landis 529/14; HARRISSE, *Additions*, 89; Medina, *BHA*, 79; Palau 151208; Cordier 1976; Vindel 1608

Provenance: Juan Manuel Sanchez, important 19th century Spanish bibliographer and bibliophile; H.P. Kraus (New York), *Americana Vetustissima*, Catalogue 185, 1990, number 34; private collection.

€ 150 000

14347



ALVARES, Francisco (1465-c.1541);
CORSALI, Andrea (1487-?)

4. **Warhafftiger Bericht von den Landen, auch
geistlichem vnd weltlichem Regiment, des
Mechtigen Könige in Ethiopien : den wir
Priester Johan nennen**

Gedruckt zü Eisslebē : Durch M. Joachim Heller; 1566. Folio, bound in ornately tooled modern calf with brass clasps; all edges stained red; pp [x], 444 [ie. 436]; title with a couple of closed tears and repairs at edges; pale damp stain at upper outer corner of approximately first and last 40 leaves; illustrated with the woodcut diagram of the Southern Cross constellation and plans of Ethiopian churches, and with a map of Africa from the Mediterranean to the Tropic of Capricorn; decorative initials and tail-pieces.

The first edition in German of Alvares' account of Ethiopia, which remained the most detailed and reliable source of information on that region of Africa for over a century. Like the first French edition of 1558, the German edition contains the letters from Helena, Queen of Abyssinia and Negus David II to the Portuguese monarchs, as well as the two letters from Andrea Corsali to Giuliano de Medici, the first illustrated with the important woodcut of the Southern Cross. Corsali was the first European to identify the island of New Guinea, and the first letter also contains references to this discovery. Corsali also postulates the existence of a continent to the south of New Guinea, a highly significant early allusion to Terra Australis. The second of Corsali's two letters, dated September 18, 1517, was sent to the Medicis from the Red Sea.

Along with the 1558 French edition of Alvares, the German edition of 1566 remains the most realistically obtainable of the earliest editions to include Corsali's *Lettera* and diagram of the Southern Cross.

Schreiben Andree Corsali.

nen und die Länge der Flache durch einen Kreisbogen / da befinden
 sich Kaufschiffe / das Weizen in jenen der große / kumpen einen
 kleinen Stern mitten bedeckten / die gangen in einen recht geringen
 herum und der Polus / also das sie für und für ein noch auf nicht
 denn ein weil inder abgehen / dageschicht bey auß Zeichen weit von
 bemittelt Pol / Ob den kumpen ein mander dreytes Creutz von fünf
 Sternen / darinnen stehen ein ander große Stern / wie bey uns
 beide der gros und klein Weizen sein in jeder / die alle um den Polus
 des in sie dreifly / Zwei weit herum gezogen / und doch nach dem
 Lauf in vier und zwanzig Stunden / mit des alle ein jüdisches Scheit /
 fünf Scheit / das ist fünf ander Beiten am Himmel weit / das
 dörren dem kumpen sehen nach / zu vergleichen
 ihn nach / wie ein noch so genider
 fünf abziehen.



Der Polus Westwärts. Des Creutz.

Von der Insel Dongjambiquen.

Das 2. Capitel.

Von der Insel Dongjambiquen / und wer das
 Land sehen will / kumpen der gangen kumpen vom Polus Hier an /
 bis an den Port Capo de bona Speranza / dardann man ein andere
 Kaufschiffahrt findet dem Polus / weils man noch ver-
 gessen hat den Celatus zu verkaufen / da man
 auch Ambo weils an mander dreyten /
 mi oder fünf nach ist / was hier weit
 kumpen findet.

Son dannen wenden wir uns wider
 nach Aiternache zu / dann vor der den Port
 Capo de bona Speranza kumpen kumpen /
 also das wir es auf der kumpen kumpen und kumpen zu
 kumpen kumpen an / weils ein kleine kumpen kumpen / und
 kumpen kumpen an das kumpen kumpen / die kumpen des polus Antantia /
 in halbs bey fünf sehen kumpen / was weit von den kumpen
 also kumpen. ob wir der kumpen in Portagal zu kumpen ist / die kumpen
 kumpen ob kumpen kumpen kumpen / dann alle das sie einen kumpen kumpen
 kumpen Port über kumpen hat / der zu der kumpen in kumpen kumpen
 kumpen und kumpen ist. Aber das kumpen kumpen / dardann die
 kumpen kumpen / was der eine des Polus kumpen an / bis an Capo de
 bona Speranza / was von einem kumpen kumpen kumpen / die kumpen
 die ein kumpen kumpen. Aber von Capo de bona Speranza bis
 an Capo de bona Speranza / hat es ein andere kumpen kumpen zu kumpen kumpen
 kumpen der gangen kumpen vom Capo de bona Speranza an / bis zum
 kumpen kumpen / findet man kumpen ander kumpen kumpen kumpen /
 was kumpen man noch kumpen kumpen den Celatus zu verkaufen /
 weils hat dem kumpen in Portagal kumpen / was nicht weit von
 der kumpen kumpen kumpen ist / da findet man auch ein kumpen
 kumpen und kumpen kumpen.

Das 3. Capitel.

Von der Insel S. Laurentij / weils die Reich von
 die und allen kumpen / da findet man kumpen / Ambo / kumpen
 und kumpen / von kumpen kumpen / dann die in kumpen
 und kumpen kumpen / von kumpen kumpen kumpen kumpen
 und von der Insel Celatana.

N

Wie wir

HAKLUYT, Richard (1552?-1616)

5. The principal navigations, voiajes, traffiqes and discoveries of the English nation, made by sea or ouer-land... And lastly, the memorable defeate of the Spanish huge Armada, anno 1588, and the famous victorie atchieued at the citie of Cadiz, 1596, are described.

Imprinted at London : by George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker; 1598-1600. Three volumes bound in two (the standard arrangement), folio, period full speckled calf with gilt rule, expertly rebaked, spines in compartments with ornamental gilt tooling and contrasting leather title labels lettered in gilt, [24], 619; [16], 312, 204; [16], 868 pp; woodcut initials and ornaments throughout; second volume with title *The second volme of the principal navigations ... to the south and south-east parts of the world, at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yeres ...*; third volume with title *The third and last volme of the voyages ... of the English nation, and in some few places, where they haue not been, of strangers, performed within and before the time of these hundred yeeres, to all parts of ... America ... Together with the two ... voyages of Sir Francis Drake and M. Thomas Candish round about the circumference of the whole earth, and diuers other voyages intended and set forth for that course ...*; a fine set of the second and most desirable edition of Hakluyt's collection of voyages, the first volume having the rare first state title page which includes mention of the *victorie atchieued at the citie of Cadiz, 1596*, and the account (pp 607-619) *A briefe and true report of the honourable voyage vnto Cadiz, 1596* (the so-called "Cadiz leaves"), both suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of Essex (the subsequent second state title page had slight alterations and the date 1599, and the account of the voyage to Cadiz was excised from most copies); lacking the world map, which is only known in a few copies. Printing and the Mind of Man, 105; Sabin, 29595, 29597, 29598; Hill, 743; Church, 322.

Hakluyt had published the first edition of *The principal navigations* in 1589, but it is the monumental second edition of this work, greatly revised and expanded and published in three volumes between 1598 and 1600, which is the definitive version. Estimated to contain more than 1.7 million words, Hakluyt's work is a vast and comprehensive history of English maritime ventures and colonial enterprise, an epic account whose eloquence places it at the forefront of Elizabethan letters. A patentee and director of the Virginia Company, Hakluyt was a promoter of English colonization in the New World, and the third volume treats almost exclusively English exploration, colonization and commercial activity in the Americas. *The principal navigations, voiajes, traffiqes and discoveries of the English nation* is among the earliest works printed in English that deals with American subject matter in significant depth. The third volume also contains accounts of the first English voyagers to round Cape Horn and enter the Pacific, including Drake and Cavendish (1586, as well as the failed voyage of 1591).

"An invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt's name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure." (Church)



HAKLUYT'S
VOYAGES

VOLS I-II

HAKLUYT'S
VOYAGES

VOL III

COLLADO, Diego (d. 1638 or 1641)

6. Dictionarium sive thesauri linguae Iaponicae compendium ...

Romae typis & impensis Sacr. Congr. de Prop. Fide, MDCXXXII [1632]; [bound with] Ars Grammaticae Iaponicae linguae ... Romae typis & impensis Sacr. Congr. de Prop. Fide, MDCXXXII [1632]; [and bound with] Niffon no Cotōbani yō confesion, ... [= modus confitendi et examinandi poenitentem Japonensem, formula suamet lingua Japonica ...] Romae typis & impensis Sacr. Congr. de Prop. Fide, MDCXXXII [1632].

Quarto, contemporary vellum over boards; pp 1-158, [159-160 blank], 161-354 (Additiones ad Dictionarium Iaponicum); 75, 66; title page of each work with woodcut printer's device; title of first work with early ownership inscription at lower margin; printed in double columns; text in Latin, Spanish and Japanese; all fine copies, fresh and clean throughout; housed in a custom clamshell box, red morocco, richly gilt.

Three important works by Diego Collado, all printed in Rome at the press of the Propaganda Fide (Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith). Soon after the Propaganda was founded in 1622, it established its own press. Known colloquially as the *Polyglotta*, from 1626 this press was responsible for a large number of publications in a total of 23 different languages, including Arabic, Coptic, Syriac, Chaldean, Japanese and Ethiopic, creating fonts for many non-Latin scripts. It produced translations of religious material, such as the Scriptures and the Catholic liturgy, as well as dictionaries and grammars of the indigenous languages spoken in the many different locations where Catholic missionaries were active. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Propaganda Fide press was a powerful rival to the various Protestant missionary presses.

The Spanish-born Dominican missionary Diego Collado arrived in Japan in 1619. He denounced the now famous work *Spiritual Shugyō* - one of the most significant works printed by the Jesuit Mission Press at Nagasaki - by reporting it to the Roman Index Commission in 1630. His linguistic works on the Japanese language, along with his confessional in Japanese, were the earliest works in Japanese to be printed in Europe. They were, however - in spite of Collado's antagonism towards the Jesuits - based on another of the Jesuit Mission Press' printings, the *Arte da lingua de Iapam*, completed in 1608 by the Jesuit missionary scholar João Rodriguez.

Palau 57567, 57563; Cordier, *Bibl. Japonica*, 325

We can trace no copy of *Niffon no Cotōbani yō confesion* offered for sale at auction in the last 100 years.

€ 75 000

13415

NIFFON NO COTŌBANI
YŌ CONFESION,

Vo mófu yōdai to mātā Confefor yori gōxensā cu me-
farūru tāmē nō canyōnāru giō giō nocōto dinguixl
no monpa no Fr. Diego Collado to yu xueqe Roma
ni voite cōre voxitāte mōno nāri. 1632.

MODVS CONFITENDI
ET EXAMINANDI

Pœnitentem Iaponensem, formula suamet lingua Ia-
ponica. Auctore Fr. Didaco Collado Ord. Præd.
Romæ à die 20. Iunij, anni 1632.



ROMÆ,
Typis & impensis Sacr. Congreg. de Propag. Fide.
MDCXXXII.
SUPERIORVM PERMISSV.

LEONARDO, da Vinci (1452-1519);
Trichet du Frésne, Raphaël (1611-1661)

7. **Trattato della pittura di Leonardo da Vinci (large paper edition): nuovamente dato in luce, colla vita dell' istesso autore, scritta da Raffaele du Fresne. Si sono giunti tre libri della Pittura, ed il trattato della Statua di Leon Battista Alberti, colla Vita del medesimo. E di nuovo ristampato, corretto ed a maggior perfezione condotto.**

[Naples] : In Parigi, appresso Giacomo Langlois, stampatore ordinario del Re cristianissimo, al Monte S. Genovesa MDCLI [1651]. Ed in Napoli, nella stamperia di Francesco Ricciardo a spese di Niccola, e Vincenzo Rispoli, MDCCXXXIII [1733].

Folio, 41 cm, contemporary vellum over boards, spine with title in gilt; edges speckled red; title page in red and black, with copperplate engraved episcopal coat of arms of the dedicatee, Ercole d' Aragona, bishop of Perga, Vescovo and Mileto, initialled *FS*. (Francesco Sesonì), discrete early collection wet stamp with monogram *VAG* surmounted by crown to lower margin (some mild staining at bottom corner), pp [16, including title page], engraved portrait of Leonardo by Francesco Sesonì, 115, [8, including title page], engraved portrait of Leon Battista Alberti by Sesonì, 55; with 75 copperplate engravings by Sesonì in the text, many half page; on large paper with wide margins; occasional browning; a fine, fully contemporary copy of the rare large paper issue.

Leonardo da Vinci's notebook writings on the science of painting were gathered together by Francesco Melzi some time before 1542. The first printed editions, edited by Raphaël du Frésne under the title *Trattato della pittura di Leonardo da Vinci*, were printed in Italian and French by Jacques Langlois in Paris in 1651. Subsequent editions were published in French, in 1716 (Paris, Pierre-Francois Giffart); in English, in 1721 (London, Senex

and Taylor); in Italian, in 1723 (Naples, Francesco Ricciardo); in German, in 1724 (Nuremberg, Christoph Weigel); and again in Italian, in 1733 (Naples, Francesco Ricciardo).

We offer here a superb and rare example of the large paper issue of Ricciardo's 1733 edition, the third and most complete edition in Italian. (Ricciardo's 1733 edition contains 20 more engravings than the 1651 edition, while his 1723 edition was unillustrated and did not include Alberti's treatise). Referring in 1821 to the example in his own collection, the art historian and bibliophile Count Leopoldo Cicognara (1767-1834) noted that his was 'uno de' pochissimi esemplari in carta grande' ('one of very few examples on large paper'). (Cicognara, *Catalogo ragionato dei libri d'arte e d'antichità posseduti da lui*, v. 1, 1821, no. 233). The large paper issue also differs from the ordinary paper issue in having a variant title page with an engraving by Francesco Sesonì of the coat of arms of the dedicatee, Ercole d' Ayerbe d' Aragona (1682-1735), bishop of Perga, Vescovo and Mileto; the title page engraving in the ordinary paper issue is the publisher's device of Niccolò Rispolo - a coat of arms with lion rampant, three stars and the motto *Sub se omnia*. In other respects, the title pages of the large and ordinary paper issues are identical. Examples of the large paper issue are held in the Newberry Library and Getty Research Institute; an accurate census of holdings worldwide would be difficult to obtain, but, based on Cicognara's estimation, the number would be very low.

The first part of the work also includes a short biography of Leonardo by du Frésne, while the second part contains the treatise of Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472), the earliest Renaissance commentary on the aesthetic and scientific principles of architecture, painting and sculpture, and a work to which Leonardo's own philosophy and writings were indebted. The final two pages comprise *Osservazione di Niccolò Pussino, sopra la pittura*, remarks on painting by the Baroque artist Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665).

Cicognara, 233; *PMM*, 28; Guerrini, *Bibliotheca Leonardiana* 1493-1989, v. 1, 1990, p. 124-125.

For a comprehensive comparative overview, see University of Virginia, *Leonardo da Vinci and his treatise on painting*.

TRATTATO
DELLA PITTURA
DI LIONARDO
DA VINCI

NUOVAMENTE DATO IN LUCE, COLLA VITA
DELL'ISTESSO AUTORE,

SCRITTA

DA RAFAELLE DU FRESNE.

Si sono giunti i tre libri della Pittura, ed il trattato della
Statua di Leon Battista Alberti, colla Vita
del medesimo.

E di nuovo rillampato, corretto, ed a maggior
perfezione condotto.



IN PARIGI. Appresso Giacomo Lanchols, Stampatore ordinario
del Re Cristianissimo, al Museo S. Genesio M. DC. LI.
Ed IN NAPOLI. Nella Stamperia di Francesco Riccio de M. DCC. XXXIII.
A spese di Niccola, e Vincenzo Ripoli.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.



NEWTON, Isaac, Sir (1642-1727)

8. *Opticks: or, a treatise of the reflexions, refractions, inflexions and colours of light. Also two treatises of the species and magnitude of curvilinear figures.*

London : Sam Smith and Benj. Walford, 1704. First edition.

Quarto, contemporary paneled calf (rebacked, corners restored, some marks), title printed in red and black, pp [iv]; 211; [1]; 19 engraved plates of mathematical diagrams, pale water stain to top right corner, largely confined to the margins, very occasional foxing but overall clean and crisp.

Newton's treatise on optics constituted a significant divergence from then contemporary ideas on the nature of light. In it, Newton posits that light is comprised of different spectral colours. Through use of light's refractive and diffractive properties, Newton provided the experimental basis for colour being defined as a physical property of light, not of objects or matter. Perceived as a radical departure from the orthodox view of the 'purity' of sunlight, *Opticks* was initially widely criticised. It became, however, the cornerstone for the particle theory of light for the next century. The appended *Tractatus de Quadratura Curvarum*, written in Latin, represents one of Newton's first mathematical works and the earliest publication of Newtonian calculus.

Printing and the Mind of Man, 172.

€ 43 500

14039

OPTICKS:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF THE

REFLEXIONS, REFRACTIONS,
INFLEXIONS and COLOURS

OF

LIGHT.

ALSO

Two TREATISES

OF THE

SPECIES and MAGNITUDE

OF

Curvilinear Figures.

LONDON,

Printed for SAM. SMITH, and BENJ. WALFORD,
Printers to the Royal Society, at the *Prince's Arms* in
St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCLV.

ZIMMERMANN, Henri [Heinrich]

9. **Dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook autour du monde où se trouvent les circonstances de sa mort, publié en allemand par Henri Zimmermann témoin oculaire, & traduit avec un abrégé de la vie de ce navigateur célèbre, & des notes.**

Berne : Nouvelle Société Typographique, 1782. Octavo, twentieth century half-calf over marbled boards with contrasting morocco title label, lettered in gilt, later endpapers, pp. xvi, 200, a very good, clean copy.

The first French edition of one of the rarest accounts of Cook's voyages, written from a first-hand perspective by Zimmermann, who sailed on the third voyage.

Heinrich Zimmermann was born near Speyer on the Rhine in 1741 and travelled through Europe looking for work from an early age, living in Geneva, Lyon and Paris before arriving in London in 1776. He worked in various trades during the journey, mainly relating to brass-making (he poured molten metals to craft bells in Paris), but in London worked in a sugar-refining factory, where the raw ingredient was arriving from distant colonies overseas. He learned of plans to search for a northwest passage from Asia to Europe being commanded by the already famous circumnavigator Cook, and signed on as coxswain. Against explicit British Admiralty orders, he kept a small notebook in which he recorded his observations during the voyage, written partly in German shorthand in case it was discovered.

The expedition sailed to the South Seas, returning Omai to his home in Tahiti. (Omai had spent two years in England after joining Cook's second voyage). They visited the islands of Hawaii in 1788, becoming the first Europeans to do so, and then sailed up to the Bering Strait in Alaska in an effort to explore the possibility of a passage to Europe. The voyage returned to Hawaii where Cook met with his untimely death, and under the command of Clerke they sailed back to England. The results of the expedition were a military secret, closely guarded by the English naval officers, and Zimmermann knew that if he published his report it would cause an uproar. In the introduction he explains that while some of the secrets of the expedition do belong rightfully to Great Britain, he was not privy to these, and the details which he affords the reader in his account are simply truthful descriptions of the exotic lands he has visited. It is his duty to fellow seamen that he inform them of what lies on the far side of the world. Zimmermann presents, from a seaman's perspective, his appreciation of the personal qualities of Cook as a commander and as a man, providing a valuable comparison with the official account.

Writing on Zimmermann, Holmes comments: 'Both French editions are of great rarity and interest'; Davidson states: 'It is hard to predict the realization price for a copy if one were to come into the open market, as competition between collectors would be very keen'.

Beddie 1629; Forbes 47; Holmes 44; Kroepelien 1363

Provenance:

Justin Godart (1871-1956), French politician, Lyon; his bookplate to front pastedown ; John Howell, bookseller, San Francisco, his printed description c.1980 loosely enclosed.

€ 14 000

13286

DERNIER
VOYAGE
DU
CAPITAINE COOK
AUTOUR DU MONDE,

où se trouvent les circonstances de sa mort,

PUBLIÉ EN ALLEMAND

PAR HENRI ZIMMERMANN

TÉMOIN OCULAIRE,

*Et traduit avec un abrégé de la vie de ce navigateur
célèbre, Et des notes.*



BERNE,

Chez la NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ TYPOGRAPHIQUE.

1 7 8 2.

BOLTON, James (1735-1799)

10. *Filices Britannicæ; an history of the British proper ferns. With plain and accurate descriptions, and new figures of all the species and varieties, taken from an immediate and careful inspection of the plants in their natural state, and engraved on thirty-one copper-plates; with the particular places noted where each species was lately gathered, and are at this time growing in the north of England, or on the mountains of Wales.*

[Leeds] : John Binns, [1785] and Huddersfield : printed for the author by J. Brook, 1790.

Two volumes, quarto, full contemporary calf (rebacked, preserving labels to spine; edges rubbed), pastedowns with the bookplate of the Earl of Aylesford, Packington, Warwickshire. Part I: pp xvi, 59, [4], [1 errata pasted in]; Part II: pp xvii-xxii, 60-81, [1], 46 hand coloured copperplate engravings in total (plate 44 is inset on plate 45); the contents of Part I, which contains 31 plates, are in fine condition; Part II with light offsetting from the 14 plates onto facing pages, else fine.

The first edition of both volumes of this important and exquisitely illustrated work, the first British book on ferns, issued in two parts in 1785 and 1790, respectively.

The naturalist and botanical illustrator James Bolton, a native of Yorkshire, drew and etched all of the plates, and the text is based largely on his own field study. One of the pre-eminent mycologists of the eighteenth century, he is perhaps best known for his *An History of Fungusses growing about Halifax* (1788-91), the first treatise on fungi in the English language.

Henrey 464; Nissen, *BBI*, 194.

€ 8 000

13639



VIANA, Francisco Javier de (1764-1820)

II. Diario del viaje explorador de las corbetas españolas “Descubierta” y “Atrevida”, en los años de 1789 á 1794

Cerrito de la Victoria [Uruguay] : Imprenta del ejército, 1849. Octavo, Uruguayan quarter-calf over pebbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, with the two variant title pages as issued, second title 'Diario del teniente de navio D. Francisco Xavier de Viana, trabajado en el viage de las corbetas de S.M.C. “Descubierta” y “Atrevida” en los años de 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 y 1793', pp 360, all text printed within a decorative border; pale foxing to first title, pale ownership inscription of José Pedro Varela, a very good copy of a rare book, the first published account of Malaspina's expedition of 1789-93.

Francisco Javier de Viana was an ensign on Alessandro Malaspina's scientific expedition to the Pacific, undertaken for the Spanish crown during the years 1789-93. This was to be the first Spanish expedition to visit New Holland and New Zealand, and it sought to emulate the grand voyages of earlier explorers, in particular those of Cook and Bougainville. Malaspina, an Italian nobleman who served most of his career as an officer in the Spanish navy, named his two ships in honour of Cook's Discovery and Resolution, and in its first three years his expedition carried out important research on the eastern Pacific rim, accurately mapping the western coasts of South and North America. In 1792, Malaspina's hydrographer, Galiano, under orders to search for a northwest passage, encountered the English expedition of George Vancouver, near present-day Vancouver. Setting out from Mexico, Malaspina next sailed across the Pacific to Guam and the Philippines, then down to the South Island of New Zealand, before arriving at Port Jackson in March, 1793. Viana's narrative includes an important early account of Port Jackson, where Malaspina's scientists collected natural history specimens and his artists sketched some of the earliest known scenes and views of Sydney, during March and April 1793. The Spanish government had specifically requested Malaspina to visit and report on Port Jackson, as it was apprehensive of British activities in New Holland, where bases might be established which could pose a potential threat to her own maritime empire and trade. Viana provides us with an outsider's impressions of the fledgling settlement.

Until the publication of his diary, which was printed at a military press in Uruguay by his sons half a century later (Viana had settled in Montevideo after leaving the expedition in 1794), information about the expedition's findings had remained suppressed by the Spanish authorities, recorded only in Malaspina's confidential report written on his return to Cadiz. In 1796 Malaspina was imprisoned for treason, and in 1802 was permanently exiled, after being implicated in a plot to overthrow the Prime Minister; his seven-volume account of the 1789-94 expedition remained unpublished until 1885.

Ferguson 5100; 5228. Lada-Mocarski 134; Palau 36188

DIARIO

DEL

VIAGE EXPLORADOR

DE LAS

CORBETAS ESPAÑOLAS

"DESCUBIERTA" Y "ATREVIDA,"

EN LOS AÑOS DE 1789 Á 1794,

LLEVADO POR EL TENIENTE DE NAVIO D. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE VIANA,
Y OFRECIDO PARA SU PUBLICACION, EN SU ORIGINAL INÉDITO, POR
EL Sr. D. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE VIANA, Y DEMAS HIJOS DEL AUTOR.

CERRITO DE LA VICTORIA,
IMPRESA DEL EJERCITO,
MADRID
1849.

NELSON, Horatio, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronté (1758-1805)

12. **Lord Horatio Nelson : autograph letter, signed. To Sir William Hamilton. Naples, 12 December 1798**

Manuscript in brown ink on a single folio sheet of wove paper; 370 x 230 mm, watermarked *C. & I. Honig*, folded to form 4 sides, small quarto; Nelson's letter written on the first side only, headed *Naples Decr. 12th 1798* and addressed to *His Excellency Rt. Honble. Sir Wm. Hamilton K.B.*; endorsed on the verso in a secretarial hand "Ld. Nelson Dec. 12th 1798 demand whether the K of Naples is at war with what is called the Ligurian Republic. To Sir William Hamilton"; the letter is in fine condition; housed in a custom made portfolio, half black morocco over blue cloth lettered in gilt, silk ties, the bookplate of the Australian collector Sir Edward Ford to the inner front board; accompanied by Ford's cuttings from the sales catalogues of James Lawson, Sydney (1945) and James Tyrrell, Sydney (1957), both describing this letter; Morrison, *Hamilton and Nelson papers Volume II* (1894), 362.

Sir,

I have to request that Your Excellency will demand from this Government whether the King of the Two Sicilies [Ferdinand IV, 1751-1825] is at War with a Country calling itself the Ligurian Republic, or whether the King intends to protect in his Ports the Flag of that Republic (known as the Republic of Genoa), with which the King our Master is at War, and which can only be considered as a Country conquered by the French.

I have the honor to be with the Greatest Respect Your Excellency's most Obedient Servant,
Nelson

This important letter was written by Lord Nelson with his left hand, a little over a year after losing his right arm at the Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife in mid August 1797. Following the defeat of the French fleet at the Battle of

the Nile, Nelson had repaired to Naples at the end of August 1798, where he was to remain for most of the last few months of 1798. For much of this time Nelson, now a national hero, was a house guest of Sir William Hamilton, the British Ambassador to the Kingdom of Naples, and his wife, Lady Emma Hamilton, who quickly became the object of Nelson's infatuation and who would famously later become his mistress.

Nelson's fleet supported the Neapolitan army's successful capture of Rome from the French in November 1798, but the military situation was to deteriorate suddenly and rapidly for the British and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The French army had regrouped and routed the Neapolitan forces, who now fled south back towards Naples. It is at this critical point in the campaign against the French that the present letter was written on board Nelson's flagship HMS *Vanguard*, at anchor in the Bay of Naples. Nelson suggests in his letter that the Ligurian Republic - a client state of the French centred around Genoa - should be treated as an enemy, and is clearly of the opinion that King Ferdinand should not offer protection to any of its vessels. He asks Sir William to obtain clarification from the King on this urgent matter. Some eleven days later, on 23 December, Nelson was compelled to hastily organise the evacuation from Naples to Palermo of the Neapolitan royal household and all British nationals, including the Hamiltons.

Provenance: From the renowned collection of manuscripts and art assembled by Alfred Morrison (1821-1897), published as no. 362 in: *The catalogue of autograph letters and historical documents formed by Alfred Morrison (Second series, 1882-1893). The Hamilton and Nelson papers. Volume II. 1798-1815* (Printed for private circulation, 1894). Originally purchased by Morrison from Finch Hatton, heir to Sir William Hamilton, in 1886, as part of a collection of Nelson and Hamilton correspondence. The letter was purchased at the Sotheby's Morrison sale in 1919 by the Australian collector A.B. Triggs, whose collection was subsequently sold by J.R. Lawson, Sydney, 1945. The letter was purchased at the Lawson sale by the Sydney bookseller James Tyrrell, from whom it was acquired by Sir Edward Ford (1902-1986), distinguished physician and philanthropist, Sydney, Australia.

€ 22 500

13946

Republic (known to us as the Republic
of Geneva) with which the King our
Master is at War and which can
only be considered as a Country
conquered by the French, I have the

honor to be with the Greatest
Respect your Excellency's
most obedient Servant

Wm. Robertson

Wm. Robertson
To His Excellency Sir Wm. Hamilton K. B.

Wm. Robertson

NEWTON FAMILY

13. [COOK] Newton's new terrestrial globe 1818

London : 1818.

Terrestrial pocket globe, 2 1/4 inches in diameter, engraved gores with original hand colour over papier-mâché and plaster sphere, the surface in fine order with a recent wax applied for protection, two metal pins resting the globe in the original publisher's shagreen case, with engraved diagrams showing the movement of the sun and the moon, the lips coloured red, original metal hinge and two hook and eye clasps. A fine example of a rare pocket globe, sitting perfectly within its case.

John Newton (1759-1844) was the founder of a firm of globe makers in London, established in the 1780s and continuing on, with the involvement of Newton's sons, throughout the nineteenth century. This small terrestrial globe shows the track of Cook's third voyage of 1776 - 80, with its return to England under the commands of Clerke and Gore. New Holland is shown separated from Van Diemen's Land, Port Jackson and Botany Bay are marked, and interestingly 'French Discoveries' are captioned along the South Australian coastline. The interior of the fishskin case shows refined diagrams of astronomical movement.

A rare and attractive miniature pocket globe showing Cook's third voyage.

Reference : Sumira, Sylvia. *The art and history of globes*. London : The British Library, 2014, p. 189.

€ 8 000

13976



MEYNIER, Johann Heinrich (1764-1825)

14. **Wissenschaftlicher Hausbedarf für die Jugend. Eine kleine Handbibliothek in 21 Bändchen enthaltend diejenigen Kenntnisse welche jeder gebildete Mensch wissen muss.**

Nürnberg : bei Friedrich Campe, 1821.

Twenty-one booklets, square duodecimo, in the original uniform green papered boards, each with the original printed label to the front listing the individual volume number and its subject; various paginations from 30 to 64 pages; with 5 hand coloured copperplate engravings illustrating mammals, birds, fish and amphibians, insects and botany, and 10 uncoloured plates (5 illustrating astronomy); contained in the original green card slipcase (lightly rubbed, a little worn at the corners) with the publisher's label printed in black on orange; mild scattered foxing throughout the volumes, but an exceptionally well preserved set; complete, as issued.

An apparently unrecorded complete edition of this beautiful children's reference library, compiled by Johann Heinrich Meynier. An advertisement for it appeared in the *Morgenblatt für gebildete Leser* (Stuttgart and Tübingen) on June 22, 1821. A later edition with the twenty-one parts bound in a single volume was published in 1830. Although individual volumes of the 1821 edition are recorded, we have not been able to locate another complete set in any collection worldwide. The titles of the individual volumes are as follows:

1. Erdkunde (Physical Geography); 2. Geographie I; 3. Geographie II; 4. Weltgeschichte (World History); 5. Anthropologie; 6. Säugetiere (Mammals); 7. Vögel (Birds); 8. Fische und Amphibien; 9. Insecten; 10. Botanik; 11. Naturlehre (Nature); 12. Astronomie; 13. Teutsche Sprachlehre (German Language); 14. Teutsche Rechtsbeschreibung (German Spelling); 15. Logie (Logic); 16. Mythologie; 17. Berühmte Männer (Famous Men); 18. Berühmte Teutsche (Famous Germans); 19. Teutsche Geschichte (German History); 20. Sitten-und-Klugheitslehre (Morals and Wisdom); 21. Räthsel und Charaden (Puzzles and Charades).

The second volume of geography contains general descriptions of Australia and the Pacific (49-52), as well as chapters on Asia (including Japan, China and the East Indies), North and South America, and the known parts of Africa.

Johann Heinrich Meynier (1764-1825) was a lexicographer and academic at the University of Erlangen. In addition to compiling several dictionaries and grammars he wrote many pedagogical works which were published under both his own name as well as under numerous pseudonyms that included the surnames Jerrer, Sanguin and Renner. Meynier's *Wissenschaftlicher Hausbedarf für die Jugend* was published by Friedrich Campe, nephew of the children's writer, educator and publisher Joachim Heinrich Campe (1746-1818), who, like Meynier, was a major figure in the German Enlightenment. Although it was produced, strictly speaking, in the post-Enlightenment period, this encyclopaedic reference library for children is indeed imbued with the pedagogical spirit and ideals of the late eighteenth century. Contained within its twenty-one slim volumes is a compendium of the knowledge that was deemed essential for every child and household.

This unique set of *Wissenschaftlicher Hausbedarf für die Jugend*, in its tactile and unsophisticated original bindings and slipcase, is both a remarkable survivor and a splendid example of the continuing influence of Enlightenment philosophies in the early nineteenth century.

€ 5 000

13557



Maykäfer.



Läuse.



Floh.



Kohlweißling.



Baumwollspinne.



Seidenspinner.



Wolfsmilchschwärmer.



Totenkopf.

GROSZ, George (1893-1959)

15. **George Grosz Pictures Lmt. [sic]. Douglaston Office. X-Mas Gift Certificate. Holder of this certificate is entitled to select a watercolor or a drawing any time at our Douglaston office. With our best wishes for a Merry Christmas. The president.**

[Long Island, December 24 1942].

Tempera on card, 120 x 270 mm; with date in ink at upper right and full signature of the artist, George Grosz, in ink at lower right; mild creasing at lower right corner; else in fine condition.

The German Dada caricaturist and painter George Grosz spent much of his career in America, where he lived and worked between 1933 and 1958.

Provenance: Erich and Lene Cohn, Grosz's American dealers; thence by descent (Estate of Roberta K. Cohn & Richard A. Cohn, Ltd.)

€ 3 500

13654

No. 26584

Douglaston No 24 1947

George Cross Pictures Ltd.

Douglaston Office

X-MAS GIFT CERTIFICATE

Holder of this certificate is entitled to
select a watercolor or a drawing any time
at our Douglaston office
With our best wishes for a Merry Christmas

The president

George Cross
GJC

WARHOL, Andy (1928-1987); FRANKFURT, Suzie; WARHOLA, Júlia

16. Wild Raspberries (presentation copy)

New York : the artist, 1959. Folio (445 mm tall), original fuchsia papered boards (faded and paper lost at spine, as usual), title sheet, pp [42], consisting of 14 leaves with original watercolour; one double page with original watercolour; four illustrated leaves uncoloured and one sheet with text, interleaved with eight sheets of fuchsia tissue paper; as issued; the complete folio printed in offset lithography by Seymour Berlin, hand bound with one bifolium in duplicate probably in error; resulting in two leaves in duplicate (Calves Head Giant and Dorothy Killgallens Gateau of Marzipan), one set coloured and one set uncoloured; a presentation copy, inscribed 'To Bob / andy Warhol'.

One of Andy Warhol's early hand made artist's books, a satirical take on the French cookbooks popular at the time, written in jest with socialite friend Suzie Frankfurt, the recipes scripted by Andy's mother Júlia Warhola and illustrated by Andy Warhol, then hand coloured with Dr. Martin's dyes under the artist's supervision and bound in Manhattan.

After seeing an exhibition of the young Warhol's work at Serendipity ice cream parlor on the Upper East Side, the beautiful young Californian Suzie Frankfurt sought the artist out and a friendship quickly developed. Being recently married to an advertising executive, Suzie's mother had sent her a series of French cookbooks so in vogue in the fifties, which were filled with recipes and ingredients quite foreign to young Americans. "My mother, who was a hostess sine qua non, deemed the most important thing for a new bride was to be a good hostess. I wanted to emulate my mother; of course, and it was the year all these French cookbooks came out. I tried to make sense of them. 'Make a béchamel sauce,' they'd say. I didn't even know what that was." Inspired by the recipes that were a source of mirth and mystery to Suzie and Andy, the two decided to write their own cookbook of exotic, elaborate and improbable recipes.

A receipt in the Andy Warhol Museum Archives shows that 94 copies were bound by A - Z Bookbinding at the corner of Canal Street in the Lower East Side for a total amount of \$94. It is likely that the duplicate sheet found in this example was bound in accidentally at this point. The title "Wild Raspberries" is a spoof on the 1957 Ingmar Bergman film "Wild Strawberries" and the book includes many spelling mistakes made by Warhol's mother, who is described by Frankfurt as 'gifted and untutored', deliberately left in the book, a fact which adds to its naïveté. The hand colouring was applied by four schoolboys who lived in an apartment above Warhol's. In a step towards Warhol's 'Factory' of the 1960s, they created the finished artworks under his direction. According to Frankfurt, 34 copies were coloured in entirety, and the remainder assembled with 5 coloured sheets, enriched using Dr. Martin's aniline dye which would be recognised as one of Warhol's trademark mediums.

The copy we offer here was presented with a signed inscription to Robert Hungerford, and was inscribed by Warhol around the time that the book was made. It is one of the few copies to be signed by Warhol. Hungerford was the creative director of Campbell Eward, who commissioned Andy Warhol on behalf of Champion Paper Company to produce artworks for the advertising campaign "Face to Face" in the 1960s.

Primary references :

Feldman and Schellmann IV. 126 – 143

Reading Andy Warhol. Museum Brandhorst. Ostfildern (Germany) : Hatje Cantz Verlag, 2013

€ 37 000

12826



Piglet

Go to Trader Vic's and order a 40 pound suckling pig to come
to the Home Handy take the Caroy Cadillac to the side entrance
and receive the pig at exactly 6:45. Wash home immediately and
place on the open spit for 50 minutes. Remove and garnish with
fresh cranberries.



DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS