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4 500 €

The work by Georg Andreas Agricola (1672-1738), eminent botanist and scientist from Regensburg, contains his extensive research on grafts as well as on vegetative reproduction. His work remained the standard source for gardeners as well as scientists and was immediately translated into other European languages including English, French and Dutch. Not in the standard bibliographies (Nissen, Pritzel).

Sehet an den Feigen
wenn sie sich
Blüht. Laet Baum
und alle Bäume
ausgeblüht
X X 29



A magnificent copy bound in red morocco for the Count d'Hoym

2. ALDROVANDI, Ulisse. [Collected works] *Bononiae, 1599-1668*. 13 vol. 2°; contemporary red morocco, large gilt dentelle border with fleur de lys and floral scrolls, inner gilt dentelle, spine richly gilt, arms on sides, gilt edges. 250 000 €

Nissen ZBI, no. 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 78; Nissen BBI, 14; Nissen, IVB, 18.

A very rare complete set of Aldrovandi's works.

«Ulisse Aldrovandi was a Renaissance naturalist and physician noted for his systematic and accurate observations of animals, plants, and minerals.

After studying mathematics, Latin, law, and philosophy, Aldrovandi went to Padua in about 1545 to continue his studies. There he began to study medicine, the field in which he eventually earned a degree in 1553. On his return to Bologna in 1549 he was arrested, charged with heresy, and sent to Rome, where he was able to exonerate himself, probably in part because of his noble parentage. Returning to the University of Bologna, he was made a full professor in 1561 as a result of the great interest in his lectures, in which he presented natural history as a systematic study. He founded a botanical garden at Bologna and was named curator. His appointment as inspector of drugs and pharmacies met opposition, but Pope Gregory XIII confirmed the appointment.

Pope Gregory XIII gave Aldrovandi financial assistance in publishing his numerous works on natural history, which included detailed observations of the day-to-day changes occurring in the incubation of the chicken embryo. Only four volumes, with detailed copperplate engravings, appeared during his lifetime; the remainder was prepared by his students from only a portion of his manuscripts. His museum of biological specimens, classified according to his own system and left to the city of Bologna at his death, contributed to the later development of animal taxonomy.» Encyclopedia Britanica.

«Although Aldrovandi is not identified with any revolutionary discoveries, his work as a teacher and as the author of volumes that constitute an irreplaceable cultural patrimony earns him a place among the fathers of modern science. Perhaps most importantly, he was among the first to attempt to free the natural sciences from the stifling influence of the authority of textbooks, for which he substituted, as far as possible, direct study and observation of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds» DSB.

The collection includes :

1. De animalibus insectis libri septem cum singulorum iconibus and vivum expressis. Bononiae, 1602.
2. De reliquis animalibus exanguibus libri quatuor. Bononiae, 1606.
3. De piscis libri V et de cetis lib. unus. Bononiae, 1613.
4. De quadrupedis solidi pedibus. Bononiae, 1616.
5. Monstruorum historia. Bononiae, 1642.
6. Musaeum metallicum, in libros IIII distributum. Bononiae, 1648.
7. Quadrupedum omnium bisulcorum historia. Bononiae, 1621.
8. De quadrupedibus digitatis viviparis libri tres. Bononiae, 1637.
9. Serpentum et draconum historia libri duo. Bononiae, 1640.
10. Dendrologiae naturalis squilicet arborum historia. Bologne, 1668.
11. Ornithologia hoc est de avibus historiae. Bologne, 1599-1603. 3 volumes.

A magnificent set bound in contemporary red morocco for the famous bibliophile Count Charles Henry d'Hoym, ambassador to France from Saxony (his sale 1738, no. 1158).

3. ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond d'. *Réflexions sur la cause générale des vents. Paris, David l'aîné, 1747. 4° (215 x 160 mm) 4 nn.ll., XXVIII, 194, 138 pp., 2 engraved folding plates ; contemporary sheep backed boards, spine gilt with raised bands.* 3 500 €

Norman, 34 ; Sotheran, I, 71; see Robert & Trent, p. 8 (first Berlin edition the same year).

First Paris edition, the original, also in French, had previously been published the same year in Berlin where it won a prize at the Royal Academy of Sciences. Divided into two sections, the first section is in French while the second and last is in Latin.

«D'Alembert's prize winning response to the question proposed by the Berlin Academy as to the chief cause of winds... D'Alembert's response is that the effect of the sun's gravity on great bodies of water elicits a corresponding movement in the bodies of air which lie above» (Roberts & Trent)

«Alembert's treatise on winds contained the first general use of partial differential equations in mathematical physics, a technique later perfected by Euler. The text is both French and Latin» (Norman).

The two engraved plates show 28 diagrams.

Fine copy, slightly restored.

4. ANSON, George. Voyage autour du monde, fait dans les années MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV... dans la mer du sud... publié par Richard Walter.

[**Together with**]:

Voyage à la Mer du Sud, fait par quelques officiers commandants le vaisseau Le Wager: Pour servir de suite au Voyage de George Anson.

Amsterdam, Arkstee & Merkus, 1751. 2 works, 4° (250 x 192 mm) 4 nn.ll., XIV, 330 pp., 34 engraved plates and maps for Anson; 2 nn.ll., XVI, 185, XIV pp.; the two volumes uniformly bound in contemporary polished calf, spines gilt with raised bands. 6 500 €

Cf. Sabin, 1637; Borba de Moraes, I, 38-39; Duviols, 458; Pardo de Tavera, 85.

«In 1739, on the outbreak of war with Spain, Anson was given command of a Pacific squadron fitted out to raid Spanish possessions along the South American coast. Anson was provided with seven ships. Around Cape Horn the fleet hit bad weather which separated and damaged the vessels. Eventually the Chilean coast was sighted near the Isla de Chiloe from which point the remnants of the fleet made for the Juan Fernandez Islands. Anson and his remaining crew eventually reached Anatacon, the Tinian, before reaching Macao. Anson eventually left Macao for the homewards voyage, he watered at Prince's Island, crossed the Indian Ocean, and anchored at Table Bay. Sailing again in early April he returned through the Atlantic and returned to Spithead in Portsmouth. Although Anson lost most of his crew (an estimated 1 000 lost to scurvy, 300 to typhus and dysentery, four in action and the remainder to shipwreck), and all but one of his ships, he did return with a vast bounty, at the time valued 400 000 £!» (Howgego).

The first work is illustrated with 34 plates and maps including the important plan of Manila and a map of the Philippine Islands. The supplement is based on the notes left by four officers having participated in the expedition: Bulkeley, Cummino, Campbell and Morris.

Fine copies, from the library of Abbey Jean Mignot, Voltaire's nephew.

«Beccaria's best work» (DSB)

5. BECCARIA, Giambattista. Dell'Elettricismo, lettere... dirette al chiarissimo sig. Giacomo Bartolomeo Beccari... coll'appendice di un nuovo fosforo descritto. *Bologna, all'insegna dell'iride, 1758. 2° (308 x 215 mm) 6 nn.ll., 378 pp., 1 nn.l. ; contemporary vellum backed boards.* 2 500 €

Wheeler Gift Cat. 392 bis; Gartrell, 31; Wheatland coll. p.20.

First edition of the author's second work.

«F.A. Eandi, Beccaria's biographer, and Priestley thought the Lettere al Beccari to be Beccaria's best work» (D.S.B.).

Good copy, small stain in white margin of approx. 20 leaves.



6. [BAILLET, Adrien]. *La Vie de Monsieur Descartes. Paris, Daniel Horthemels, 1691.* 2 volumes, 4° (251 x184 mm) engraved portrait, 4 nn.ll., LXII, 396 pp., 8 nn.ll. for volume I; 1 nn.l., 602 pp., pp. 397 to 417, et 1 engraved plate for volume II; modern stiff vellum, bound to style. 2 500 €

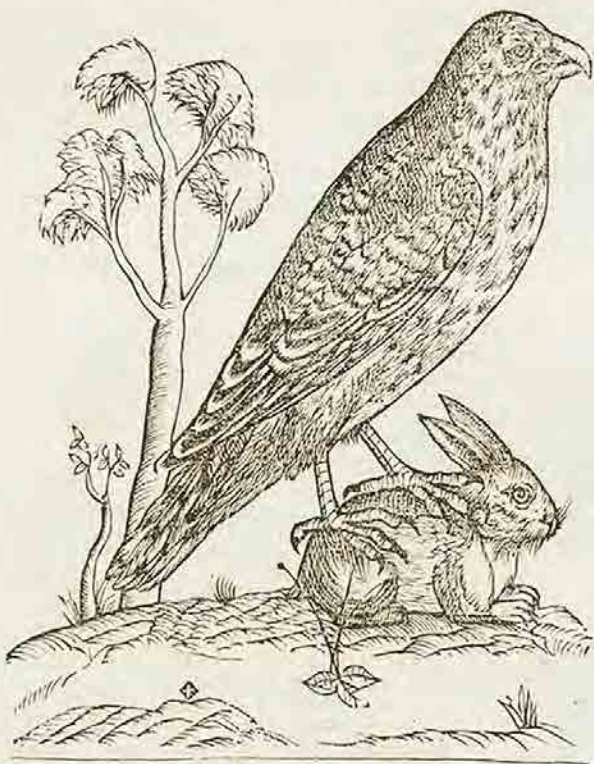
First edition of the first, and best, biography of Descartes, written by the theologist and writer Adrien Baillet (1649-1706), librarian to the celebrated bibliophile François de Lamoignon.

Good copy with the table of contents of volume I bound in at the end of volume II.

Provenance : de La Roche (old signature) - Jean Cassinet (book plate).

Autour plus hault eniâbé que nul autre:& pource qu'il n'y auoit fauconier qui luy imposast nom propre, nous la soupçonnâmes *Pernopterus*, ou *Oripelargus*. Toutesfois pource que *Pernopterus* est nostre Buse, ou Bufard, il est demeuré enuers nous sans aucun nom ancien, ne moderne.

Cypactos, Pernopterus, ou Oripelargus en Grec, Buse, ou Bufard en Francoy.



ὅτι δι' ἑταίρου ἡμῶν παλαιότερος, λευκὸν κεφαλῇ, μέγιστος δὲ μέγεθος. Περὶ δὲ βραχυτάτα καὶ ὑψηλότερα πτερυγία, ὡς πρὸς ὁμοίους ἀετοπαραγὰς χαλεπὴν καὶ ὑψηλὴν. ἔχει δὲ τὰ ὅλα, ἀλίστατον καὶ διώκατον ἰσχυρὰ καὶ πρὸς ἄλλων, βαρὺν δὲ καὶ χαλκίον καὶ τὰ πτερυγία φέρει. περὶ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ βραχὺ καὶ μυελί. *Arist. lib. 9. Cap. 32.*

Du Goiran, ou Boudree.

CHAP. X.

L N'Y à petit berger en la limagne d'Auuergne qui ne sçache cognoistre le Goiran, & le prendre par engins avec des grenouilles, telles fois avec de la gluz, mais le plus souuēt au lasset. Puis que chaque oyseau est de nature differente l'un à l'autre, cestuicy pour oyseau de grande corpulence qu'il est, se tient quoy sur quelque arbre en espiant sa pasture, & ainsi volant d'arbre en arbre, ou de pré en pré, se repaist de vermine. Il ne vole pas en l'air, comme font les Milans, & n'estoit cela, il seroit fort semblable à un Milan noir tant

*Naturel
du Goiran,
ou Boudree.*

7. BELON, Pierre. L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naïfs portraicts retirez du naturel : escrite en sept livres... *Paris, Gilles Corrozet, 1555. 2°* (326 x 212 mm) 14 nn.ll., 381 pp. ; 18th century marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

25 000 €

Nissen, IVB, 86 ; Ronsil, 189 ; Delaunay, La Zoologie au XVI^e siècle, pp. 267-268 (note) ; Thiébaud, 65-66 ; Souhart, 45 ; Renouard (Cavellat), 81 ; Brun, p. 119 ; Aug. Bernard, Geoffroy Tory, p. 320 ; see DSB, pp. 595-596, & Daumas, Histoire de la science, p. 1172.

First edition.

The first scientific French work on ornithology.

This important work is divided into seven books, each headed by an individual title. The books treat the anatomy and physiology of birds, then in more detail birds of prey, aquatic birds (sea and river), chickens, crows and related specimens, and finally singing birds.

CHAPTER TWO CONTAINS AN IMPORTANT TREATISE ON FALCONRY.

«Belon can be considered the originator of comparative anatomy. By the same token, he depicted a porpoise embryo and set forth the first notions of embryology. Belon enriched the biological sciences by new observations and contributed greatly to the progress of the natural sciences in the sixteenth century. His learning was not derived solely from books. He was one of the first explorer-naturalists ; and between 1546 and 1550 he undertook long voyages through Greece, Asia, Judaea, Egypt, Arabia, and other foreign countries. Belon discarded the bases of the comparative method and was not all afraid of drawing parallels between human and bird skeletons. He was the first to bring order into the world of feathered animals distinguishing between raptorial birds, field birds, etc.» (DSB).

The fine 160 woodcuts are executed after the Parisian artist Pierre Goudet or Gourdelle, and other draughtsmen that have remained unnamed.

Auguste Bernard attributes the portrait of Belon as well as seven engravings depicting birds to Geoffroy Tory (see : *Geoffroy Tory Peintre et graveur, premier imprimeur royal*, Paris, 1865).

Fine, broad margined copy (binding slightly restored ; some occasional slight foxing).

His doctoral thesis, inscribed to professor Payen

8. BERNARD, Claude. Du suc gastrique et de son rôle dans la nutrition. *Paris, Rignoux, 1843.* 4° (252 x 198 mm) 34 pp.; later vellum-backed boards, with the original wrappers preserved.

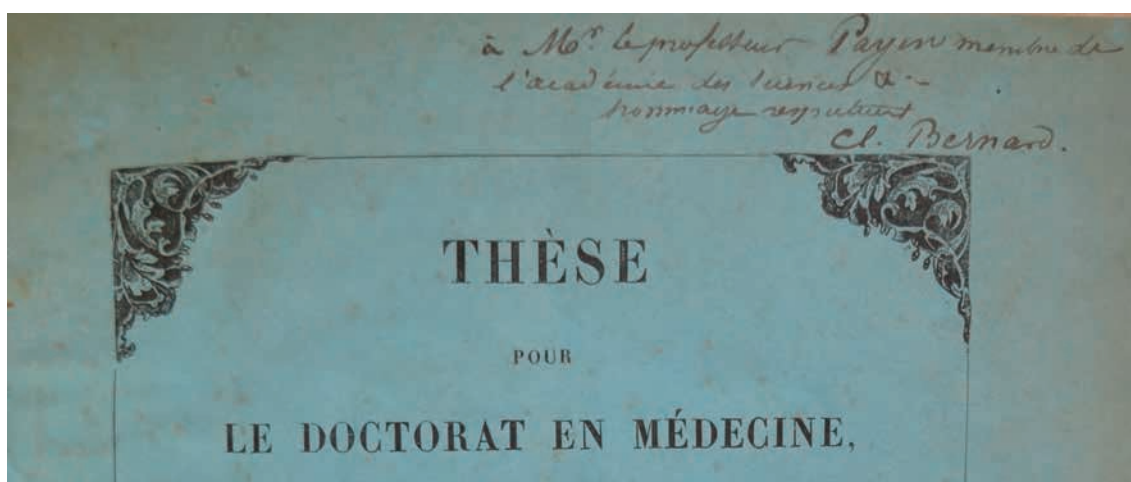
7 500 €

Garrison-Morton, 992.3; Waller, 950; Norman 197; Wellcome II, p. 151..

First edition, very rare, of Claude Bernard's doctoral thesis.

«Bernard showed that if sucrose is injected directly into the blood it is eliminated by the kidneys while glucose is retained, and that gastric juice transforms sucrose into assimilable sugar» (Garrison-Morton).

«As much through concrete discoveries as through the creation of new concepts, the work of Claude Bernard constitutes the founding of modern experimental physiology. His scientific career started with two series of precise and well delimited researches : on the one hand, the chemical and physiological study of gastric digestion, and on the other, experimental sections of nerves» (DSB).



«Bernard's doctoral thesis on the gastric juice published the first results of his experiments on the artificial ingestion of food substances. It linked two important discoveries: first, that when sucrose (a complex sugar) is injected into the bloodstream, it is eliminated in the urine, while injected glucose (a simple sugar) is retained in the organism; and second, that gastric juice transforms sucrose into physiologically usable sugar; i.e. one that, when injected, is not eliminated» (Norman)

AUTHOR'S DEDICATION COPY, INSCRIBED AND SIGNED TO «PROFESSEUR PAYEN EN HOMMAGE RESPECTUEUX».

Some occasional foxing.

9. BIANCHI, Giovanni Paolo. De Conchis minus notis liber. *Rome, in aedibus Palladis, 1760.* Large 4° (289 x 210 mm) 136 pp., 24 engraved folding plates; slightly later marbled boards.

3 000 €

Nissen ZBI, 356.

Second, enlarged edition.

G.P. Bianchi (1693-1775), who wrote under the pseudonym Janus Plancus, is in fact one of the founding members of the celebrated *Accademia dei Lincei*.

Bound in at end:

1) IDEM. Breve storia ragionata de' mali, che afflissero l'eminentissimo Sig. Cardinale Enea Silvio Piccolomini... E che furono cagione della quasi sua repentina morte colta Sezione del suo Cadavero. *Rimini, Casa Albertini, 1768.* 4°, VIII pp..

2) IDEM. De monstis ac monstrosis... Epistola. *Venetis, Typ. Pasqualis, 1749.* 4°, 18 nn.ll., 3 plates.

Nissen, ZBI, 357.

First edition of his most important work, which also includes some intriguing cases of deformation and monstrosities. Good copy, uncut, spine reinforced.

Early colour printing

10. BLEULAND, Jan. Vasculorum in intestinorum tenuium tunicis, subtilioris anatomes opera detegendorum, descriptio. *Utrecht, Wild & Altheer, 1797.* 4° (206 x 202 mm) 33 pp., 2 colour printed handcoloured copper plates by B. Kobell depicting 5 specimen of which one full page, the other 4 mounted on one plate (3 after the drawings by J. Van der Jagt); later boards.

4 500 €

Anat. de la Couleur, 124; Wellcome, II, 180; NLM, 50; Hirsch, I, 485; not in Waller.

First edition.

The two plates printed in colours, depict the preparations for the microscope of the vascular system of the intestine: «*la technique de Johann B. Kobell [auteur des gravures en couleurs] mêle, comme celle des Briceau, morsure à l'aquatinte, travaux à la pointe et habiles reprises à la roulette et au grat-toir*» (*Anatomie de la couleur*).

Bleuland taught anatomy and surgery in, Harderwyck and in The Hague. His extensive collection of more than 2000 preparations was bought by the anatomical museum of Utrecht in 1825.



Towards the discovery of diabetes

11. BRUNNER, Johann Conrad. Experimenta nova circa pancreas. Accedit diatribe de lymphæ & genuino pancreatis usu. *Amsterdam, Wetsten, 1683.* 12° (159 x 92 mm) 8 nn.ll. including engraved title-frontispiece, 168 pp., 4 nn.ll., 4 copper plates including 2 folding; contemporary sheep, spine gilt with raised bands.

3 000 €

Garrison-Morton, 3927 ; Wellcome, II, 258 ; NLM, 1886.

First edition of the important endocrinological study on the function of the pancreas by the Swiss anatomist Johann Conrad Brunner (1653-1727).

«Brunner came nearly to discovering pancreatic diabetes. His experiments on the dog represent pioneer work on internal secretion. Following excision of the pancreas, he recorded extreme thirst and polyuria» (Garrison-Morton).

Fine copy, complete, binding slightly restored.



500 varieties of shells

12. BUONANNI, Filippo. Ricreatione dell'occhio e della mente nell'osservatione delle chioccioline. *Rome, Felice Cesaretti, 1681.* 2 volumes, 4° (237 x 172 mm) engraved frontispiece, 8 nn.ll., 384 pp., 8 nn.ll., 4 engraved plates for the text volume; engraved title, engraved frontispiece, 3 engraved sectional titles, 106 engraved plates for the plate volume ; contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

6 000 €

Nissen, ZBI, 754; Cobres, 418, 6; Eales, 991 ; De Backer Sommervogel II, 377.

First edition, dedicated to the great sponsor and benefactor Giovanni Battista Pamphilij.

One of Athanasius Kircher's pupils and his successor at the *Collegio Romano*, Buonanni (1638-1725) was one of the most eminent scientists amongst the Jesuits at the time.

«In his *Ricreazione dell'occhio...* a work valuable for its many illustrations of shells, he explicitly affirmed his belief in the spontaneous generation of molluscs and rekindled the controversy over generation that had flared in 1671 between Kircher and Francesco Redi. Buonanni's position was anachronistic, since the Aristotelian theory of spontaneous generation had been disproved by Redi in his *Esperienze intorno alla generazione degli insetti* (1668) and by Marcello Malpighi, who had demonstrated the pathogenesis of oak galls from the development of fertilized insect eggs in his *Anatome plantarum*» (D.S.B.).

The beautiful plates depict 500 varieties of shells.

Fine copy.

13. CAMERARIUS, Joachim. *Symbolorum et Emblematum centuriae quatuor. Moguntiae, Ludovici Bourgeat, 1677.* 4 parts in one volume, 12° (135 x 85 mm) 5 nn.ll., 201, 204, 204, 201 pp. ; contemporary vellum, yapp edges, manuscript title on spine.

2 200 €

Landwehr, German, 175 ; Chatelain, 28.

New edition of the four centuries of emblems by Joachim Camerarius, physician in Nuremberg, united and completed (only the last part) by his son Ludwig Camerarius.

The circular emblems are finely engraved by Hans Sibmacher.

«*Les centuries de Camerarius partagent avec les bestiaires et lapidaires du moyen-âge l'ambition de lire la nature par l'analyse des «propriétés des choses»* (Chatelain).

The first century is devoted to plants, the second illustrates quadrupeds, the third depicts birds and the last one shows fishes and snakes.

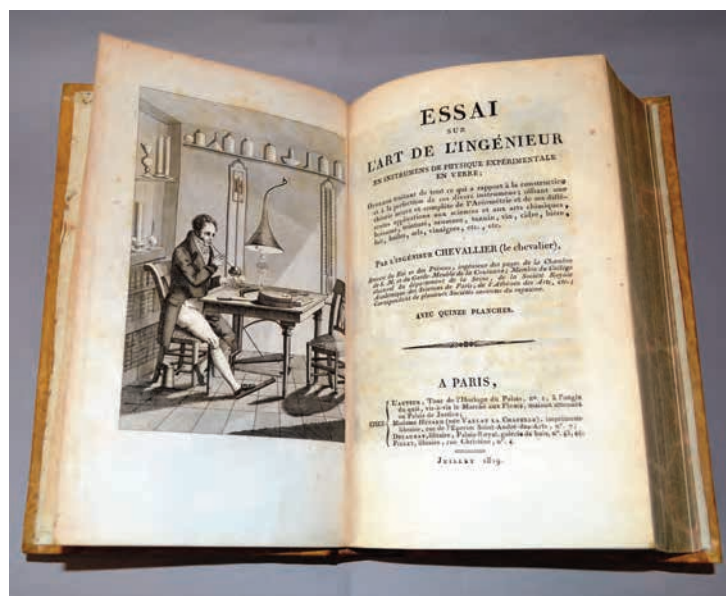


Small water stain to the first part, one leaf torn touching the text.

14. CHEVALLIER, Jean Gabriel Augustin, dit l'Ingénieur. Essai sur l'art de l'ingénieur en instrumens de physique expérimentale en verre... *Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Mme Huzard, Delaunay, Pillet, juillet 1819.* 8° (201 x 165 mm) 1 engraved frontispiece, XVI, 618 pp., 15 engraved plates; contemporary half-sheep, flat spine gilt with special tools depicting scientific instruments.

1 200 €

Poggendorff, I, 431.



First edition of the rare work describing a large variety of instruments : barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, as well curious instruments such as an œnometer and a caféomètre, and their application to chemistry for drinks, dying, wine, cider, beer, etc. Chevallier, born in 1778, produced scientific instruments and was appointed by the King.

The frontispiece with a portrait of the author, the 15 plates show a variety of instruments together with a different issue of the frontispiece.

Very good copy, spine expertly restored.

A lovely emblem book in a wonderful contemporary coloring heightened with gold

15. [COORNHERT, Dirck Volkert]. Recht Ghebruyk ende Misbruyk Van tydlicke Have. *Amsterdam, Dirck Pietersz, 1620.* 4°; contemporary Dutch blind stamped vellum, gilt edges.

25 000 €

Landwehr, Dutch emblem books, 48; Bibliotheca Belgica, I, 711-712.

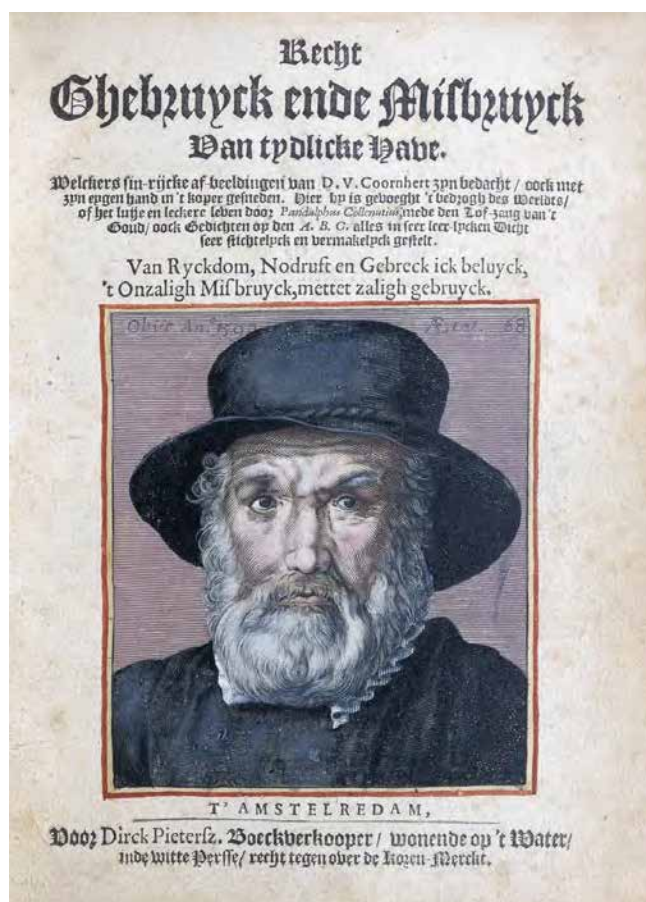
This book contains the translation by Coornhert of 25 allegorical Latin poems by Furmerius about the use and abuse of wealth, an Odae by Horatius and a humoristic poem by Coornhert about the charms and advantages of being imprisoned, written during his stay in jail in The Hague in 1568.

Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert (1522-1590) was a Dutch writer, philosopher, translator, politician and theologian. He first settled in Haarlem, as engraver on copper, and produced works which retain high values. Learning Latin, he published Dutch translations from Cicero, Seneca and Boethius. Coornhert is often considered the Father of Dutch Renaissance scholarship.

This lovely illustrated book contains 25 emblematic copper plates by Johan Wierix and a portrait of the author on the title page. The three Wierix brothers were among the most prolific of the numerous engravers active in Antwerp in the second half of the sixteenth and in the early seventeenth centuries. Johannes (c. 1549-c. 1618), Antonius II (c. 1555/59-1604) and their youngest brother Hieronymus (1553-1619) were real talents in engraving. Hieronymus and his brother Johannes started with unbelievable accurate copperplates engravings after Dürer.

ALL THESE LOVELY PLATES ARE IN A BRIGHT CONTEMPORARY COLOURING HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.

A most desirable copy. From the John Landwehr library with his book plate.



16. DAPPER, Olfert. Description exacte des isles de l'Archipel et de quelques autres adjacentes dont les principales sont Rhodes, Candie, Samos, Chio. *Amsterdam, Georges Gallet, 1703.* 2° (345 x 224 mm) engraved frontispiece, 3 nn.ll., 556 pp., 2 nn.ll., 34 engraved folding maps and plates; contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

8 500 €

Blackmer, 453.

First edition in French, lavishly illustrated with engraved plates inspired by the works of Boschini and Coronelli.

«Dapper himself was not a traveler; his books on the Morea and Archipelago are compiled from other sources and are of especial interest for their plates. It is possible that Dapper produced these two works in the light of the Venetian successes against the Turks» (Blackmer).

Fine copy.

*The first book printed in Colombo (Sri Lanka)
Bound in a contemporary VOC morocco binding*

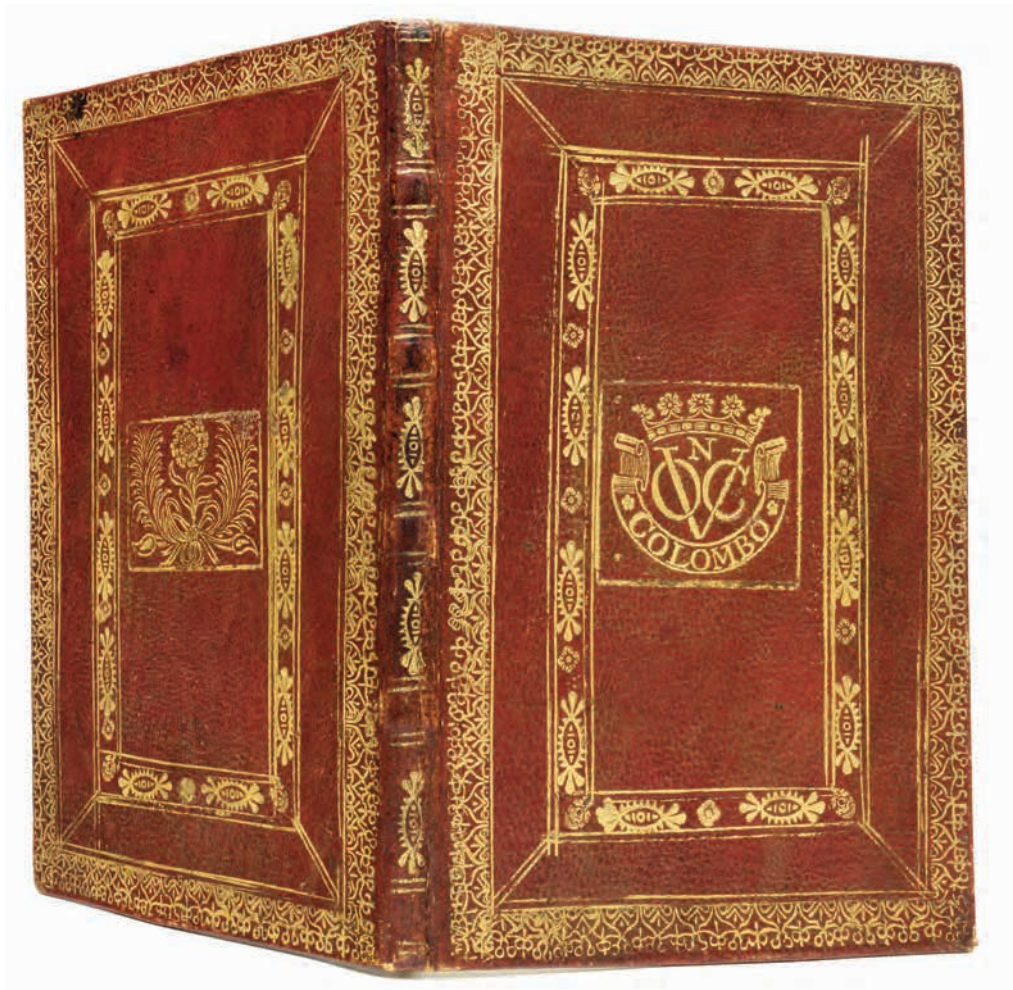
17. [DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Singaleesch Gebeede-Boek. *Colombo (Sri Lanka), Dutch East India Company, 1737.* 8° (188 x 127 mm), 20 nn.ll. Woodcut device of the Dutch East India Company on first text leaf. Contemporary red morocco gilt, covers with gilt panels and ornament of the Dutch East India Company at center, flat spine gilt.

135 000 €

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN CEYLON AND THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN THE SINHALA LANGUAGE.

The Dutch took possession of the maritime provinces of Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka) in 1640. Gabriel Schade conducted the first printing experiments there and the first document published through the Dutch press in Sri Lanka was a notification named *plakkaat*, on 5th April 1737. The Dutch published this, the first book printed on the island, on 6th September 1737 in the Sinhala Language. During the Dutch period, all administrative orders were printed in this press. At the British occupation in 1796, the Dutch press fell into the hands of the British. The British dismantled the Dutch press in the southern town of Galle and re-established it in Colombo.

«It was in 1737 that the first printing is known to have been done in the island of Ceylon—then under Dutch rule. The Governor, Gustavus Wilhelmus, Baron Imhof, thought it would be advantageous to provide Christian literature for the Buddhist and Mohammedan population, so in 1736 he imported a press. The first book printed on this press is a Singhalese Prayer book in octavo format, in 1737» (Douglas McMurtrie, Memorandum on the First Printing in Ceylon, Chicago, 1931).



A MAGNIFICENT COPY BOUND WITH AN ELABORATE GOLD-TOOLED DECOR THE GILT VOC LETTERS ON BOTH COVERS. THIS COPY WAS PROBABLY INTENDED TO BE A GIFT TO THE FAMILY OR COLLEAGUE OF A VOC DIRECTOR.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE: McMurtrie's statements were based on information received from the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. No copies have appeared in American Book Prices Current in at least 30 years and no copies are located in RLG.

Of important provenance, the book having belonged to the French oriental scholar Langlès who had formed a magnificent collection which had sold at auction in 1826 for 117 000 Frs (see *Grand Larousse du XIX^e*).

Langlès has given a lengthy description of the book on the front fly-leaf: «*Livre de prière en langue cingalaise contenant : l'oraison dominicale, la prière du matin et du soir, la prière qu'on dit avant et après le repas, les 12 articles de foi, les 10 commandements de Dieu. Imprimé à Colombo, capitale des établissements hollandais dans l'Isle de Ceylan, et relié dans la même ville sans indication d'année*».

PROVENANCE: French oriental scholar Langlès with his extensive notes - purchased from Emil Offenbacher, 1948. The History of the Book: The Cornelius J. Hauck Collection, 2006, lot 388.

The most important illustrated early source on the West Indies

18. DU TERTRE, R.P. Jean Baptiste. *Histoire générale des Antilles.* Paris, Thomas Iolty, 1667-71. 4 parts in 3 volumes, 4° (239 x 180 mm); engraved coat of arms of Jerome Bignon family (see OHR 868), engraved frontispiece, 10 nn.ll., engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee Achile de Harlay, 593 pp., 1 nn.l. (errata), 1 engraved folding map for volume I; engraved coat of arms (Bignon), engraved frontispiece, 8 nn.ll., 539 pp., 14 engraved plates for volume II; 7 nn.ll., engraved frontispiece, 317 pp., 4 nn.ll., 2 engraved plates for volume III; 1 f.n.ch., engraved frontispiece, 362 pp., 7 nn.ll. (table of contents and privilege), 6 engraved maps; contemporary calf, spines gilt (expertly rebacked).

18 000 €

Sabin, 21458; Leclerc, 1314; Nissen, ZBI, 1217; Arent, II, 299.

Second substantially enlarged and better-illustrated edition of one of the most authoritative personal accounts of the early settlement of the West Indies.

The author, a French Dominican, passes from a description of the exploration of these islands to a discussion of their natural history, and of competing claims for their sovereignty, up until the Peace of Breda. There are significant passages on the buccaneers and pirates of the West Indies and on the introduction and cultivation of cocoa. He also discusses in detail the tobacco plant, its four different kinds, planting cultivation, harvest, processing and manufacture.

«Unlike Hakluyt, Purchas and other previous chroniclers, Du Tertre applied to his documentary evidence a strong critical sense; his *Histoire générale* ranks as the most important single work of this new stage of historical writings». E.V. Goveia, *A study on the historiography of the British West Indies*, 1956, p.19-20.

This important work is illustrated with 2 frontispices, 3 plates of coat-of-arms, and 23 plates and maps of St Christophe, Guadeloupe, Martinique etc... The plates show natural history specimens, native Indians, the processing of sugar, cassava and indigo. Most of these plates were engraved by Sebastien Leclerc.

A fine set, some occasional light water stain or spotting, expertly rebacked with the original spine laid down.

Maritime law in the 18th century

19. EMERIGON, Balthazard-Marie. *Traité des assurances et des contrats à la grosse.* Marseille, Jean Mossy, 1783. 2 volumes, 4° (257 x 190 mm) 4 nn.ll., XVI, 686 pp. for volume I ; 2 nn.ll., 680 pp., 2 nn.ll., for volume II; contemporary sheep, spine gilt with raised bands (spines renewed).

2 500 €

Polak, 3150 ; INED, 1728 ; Goldsmiths, 12420 ; Kress, B-573 ; not in Einaudi.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL WORK ON THE HISTORY OF MARITIME LAW.

It contains «*instructions précises sur la nature et les effets des contrats commerciaux, mais essentiellement maritimes. Emerigon explique avec beaucoup d'érudition les règles qui les régissent, en se basant sur les lois et les arrêts, dont il rapporte exactement les motifs et les circonstances*» (INED).

Dedicated to Jean-François André Le Blanc de Castillon some copies contain the dedicatees portrait (not present here).

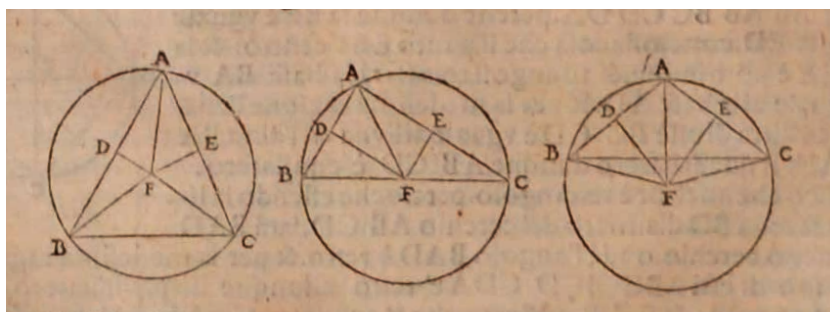
Some occasional foxing, browning or staining. Broad margined copy.

20. EUCLID. De gli Elementi d'Euclide Libri quindici. Con gli scholii antichi. Volgarizzari già d'ordine del famosissimo... Federigo Commandino da Urbino. *Pesaro, Flaminio Concordia, 1619.* 2° (303 x 207 mm) 8 nn.ll., 278 pp.; 19th century half-vellum, flat spine.

2 500 €

Riccardi I, 364 ; cf. PMM, 25 (for the 1482 Venice edition).

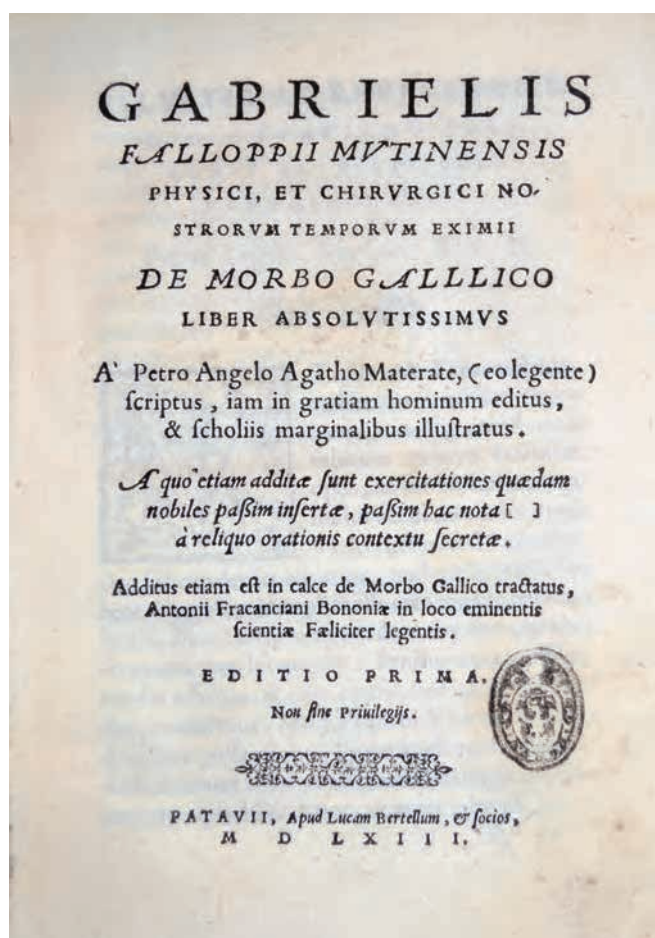
New edition of the translation by Commandino, regarded by Riccardi as «*una delle più pregiate*». It is richly illustrated with many diagrams in the text.



Commandino (1506-1575), humanist and mathematician, studied in Padua and Ferrara where he received his doctorate in medicine. He is best known for his translations of works of the ancient mathematicians such as Archimedes, Hero of Alexandria and Euclid. Commandino maintained a correspondence with the astronomer Francesco Maurolico. The position known as *Commandino's theorem* was first published in his work on centers of gravity (*Liber de centro gravitatis. Bologna 1565*).

Good copy, some occasional light browning, last leaves slightly stained; small tear without loss.

Provenance: Francisci Riccardi of Vernaccia (fine engraved book plate).



21. FALLOPPIO, Gabriele. De Morbo Gallico liber absolutissimus, A' Petro Angelo Agatho Materate, (eo legente) scriptus... *Padua, Luca Bertelli, 1563 [in-fine : 1564].* 2 parts in one volume, 4° (203 x 145 mm) 4 nn.ll., 64 pp. for part I; 16 nn.ll., 2 nn.ll. for part II ; contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties.

6 500 €

Garrison-Morton, 2370 ; Wellcome, 2152 ; Heirs of Hippocrates, 334; NLM, 1433.

First edition of one of the first serious works on syphilis and its treatment.

«Fallopius was one of the first prominent opponents of the use of mercury in syphilis. He distinguished syphilitic and non-syphilitic condylomata» (Garrison-Morton).

The second part contains the work *De Morbo Gallico fragmenta quaedam elegantissima ex lectionibus anni 1563*, by Antonio Francanzano († 1567), Fallopius' teacher and colleague at the university of Padua.

Fine, broad margined copy, with the signature «Dominici Factorini» and his (?) stamp on the title, as well as the crossed out signature on of «Josephi Best Medici Rubensis» on the fly-leaf.

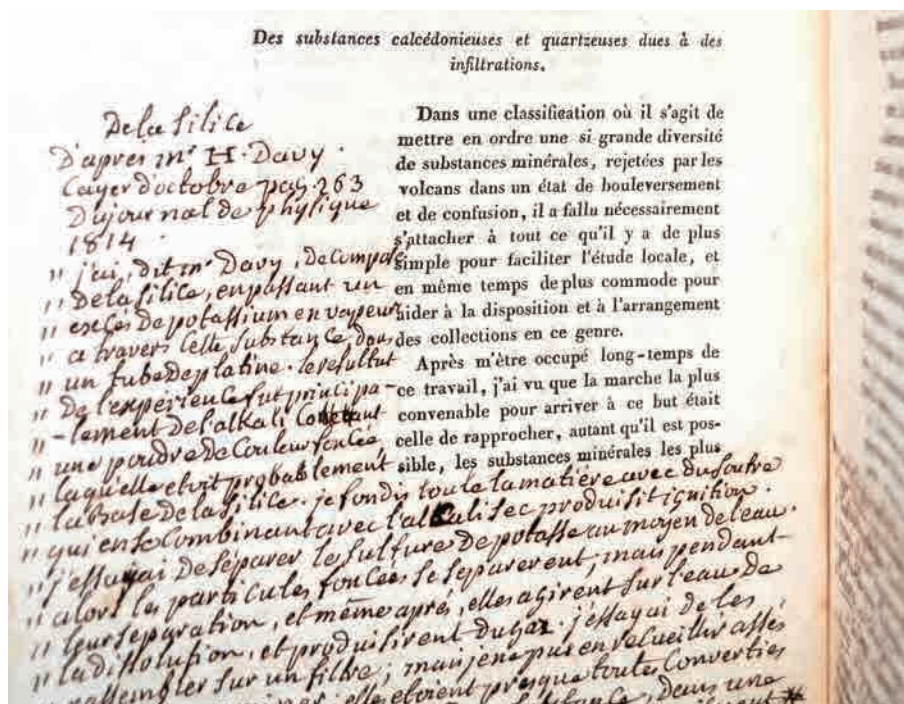
The author's copy with his annotations

22. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthélémy. Système minéralogique des volcans, ou nouvelle classification de leurs produits. *Paris, Imp. de Levrault, 1809.* 8° (229 x 146 mm) 4 nn.ll., 266 pp. and 8 engraved plates; contemporary red boards.

8 500 €

First edition, not commercialized, and limited to 60 copies.

Faujas de Saint-Fond explains in the preface that the text is taken from his *Essais de Géologie* which he had printed on fine paper and produced as to being offered to the persons who did not share his, or the ideas of his fellow scientists Fortis, de Saussure, Dolomieu and Spallanzani: «*sur papier vélin, à grandes marges, afin que ceux à qui il est destiné aient la facilité d'y écrire les notes explicatives... ce livre est destiné à être offert particulièrement à ceux qui ont manifesté, sur les laves des volcans éteints, des opinions contraires à celles de Fortis, de Saussure, de Dolomieu, de Spallanzani et aux miennes.*»



EXCEPTIONAL COPY, ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR ON 30 PAGES AND WITH HIS READING NOTES ON THE ENDPAPERS.

He also indicates the personalities having received the book including names such as Bancks (sic), Jefferson, Klaproth, de La Metherie, Bory de Saint-Vincent, Champollion, etc. Manuscript ex-libris Guy Chapet.

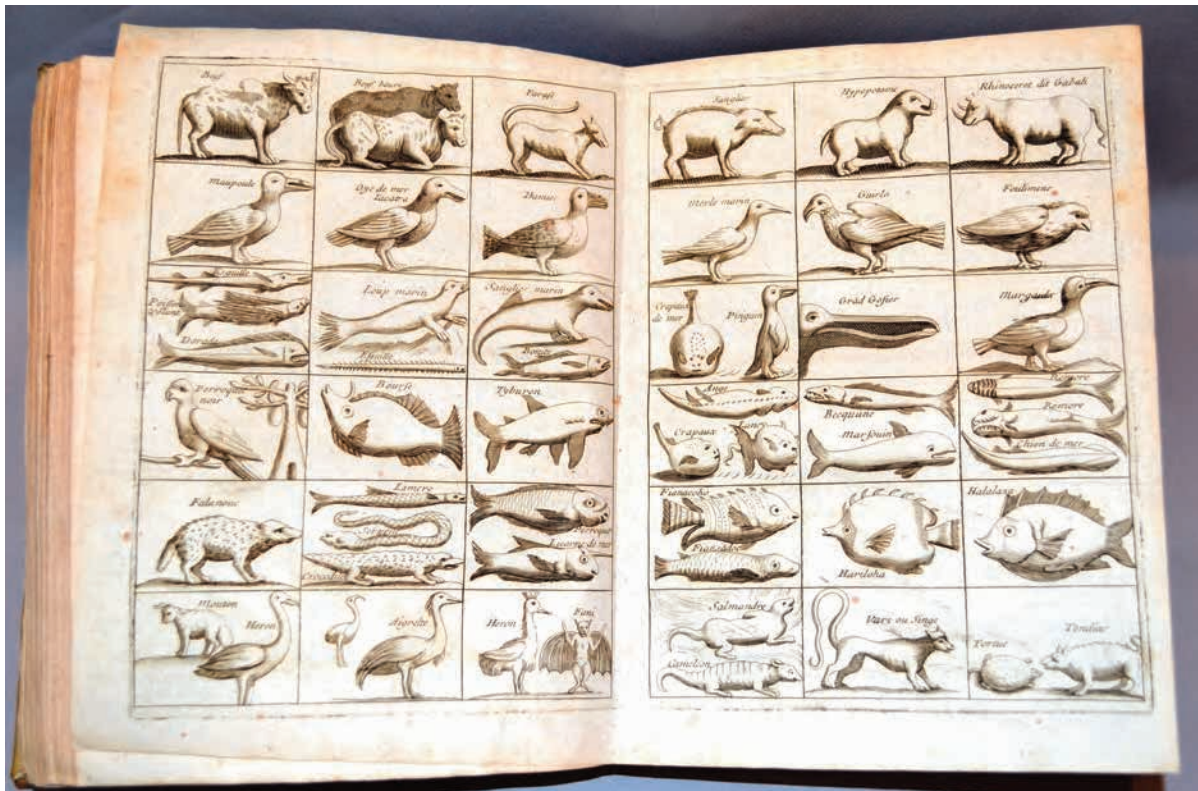
Some expert restoration to spine and corners.

*The first monograph on Madagascar
Bound in contemporary flexible vellum*

23. FLACOURT, Etienne Bozet, sieur de. Histoire de la grande isle Madagascar. Paris, Pierre L'Amy, 1658. 4° (222 x 169 mm) 12 nn.ll., 192 pp., 9 nn.ll., pp. 193 - 384, 42 pp., 15 engraved plates including planches 6 maps and plans, 4 double page engravings and 2 tables ; contemporary flexible vellum.

6 500 €

Chadenat no. 306 ; Pritzel no. 2929 ; Grandidier no. 177.



FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MONOGRAPH EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO MADAGASCAR.

Etienne Bozet, sieur de Flacourt (vers 1607 - 1660) was named governor of Madagascar by the French East India Company in 1648. Flacourt restored order among the French soldiers, who had mutinied, but was less successful in his dealings with the natives, and their intrigues and attacks kept him in continual harassment during his entire term of office. Flacourt was one of the few, if not the only, Western person to have recorded knowledge of the elephant birds of Madagascar when they were possibly still extant.

«C'est en effet en 1658 que paraît la première étude scientifique sur la faune de Madagascar. Rédigée en français elle est due à Etienne de Flacourt, qui n'est pas un naturaliste, mais tout bonnement le gouverneur des établissements français de Fort Dauphin où il a vécu de 1648 à 1655. Sous le titre Histoire de la grande Ile de Madagascar

*elle nous apporte, avec un lexique du malgache et une description de l'histoire et de mœurs des populations du Sud-Est la première présentation d'ensemble de la faune et de la flore malgaches. C'est le premier travail à faire ainsi connaître au monde savant l'existence des animaux subfossiles de Madagascar; Aepyornis, Lémuriens géants, Hippopotame nain, dont les naturalistes du XIX^e siècle décriront les ossements mais qui, jusque là, ne faisaient qu'agrémenter les récits fabuleux des conteurs arabes. L'œuvre de Flacourt est exemplaire et met pleinement en valeur les talents d'un gouverneur qui ne put, par ailleurs, mener à bien une tâche administrative impossible : elle est, comme son auteur l'avait souhaité, la meilleure justification de son séjour malgache... Après lui, des naturalistes voyageurs, de Commerson à Sonnerat ou à Goudot, ont repris le flambeau du travail sur le terrain» (Renaud Paulian, *Réflexions sur la zoogéographie de Madagascar*, in *Biogéographie de Madagascar*, 1996, pp. 219 sq.).*

The fine plates depict the local population, and the Flora and Fauna of Madagascar.

A beautiful copy in its first binding.

*Illustrated with 13 plates of which 12 are printed in colours
after Gautier d'Agoty's printing process*

24. [GAUTIER D'AGOTY, Jacques Fabien]. Journal dédié à Monsieur, frère du Roi. Table générale des journaux anciens et modernes, contenant les Jugemens des Journalistes sur les principaux Ouvrages en tout genre ; suivie d'Observations impartiales, & de Planches en taille-douce ou en couleurs. Par une Société de gens de Lettres. *Paris, Demonville, September 1776- August 1777.* 3 parts in 12 volumes, 12° (185 x 110 mm), each in two volumes with individual pagination ('ouvrages anciens' and 'ouvrages modernes'): 144 pp., 1 engraved folding map printed in colours, 120pp. for volume I ; pp. 145-276, 1 engraved folding map printed in colours, pp. 121-252 for volume II ; pp. 277-396, 1 engraved plate printed in colours, pp. 253-396 for volume III ; pp. 397-516, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, pp. 397-516 for volume IV ; 120 pp., 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, 130 pp., 1 nn.l. for volume V ; pp. 121-240, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, 1 engraved folding plate printed in red in outline, pp. 133-252 for volume VI ; pp. 241-360, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, pp. 253-372 for volume VII ; pp. 361-480, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, pp. 373-493 for volume VIII ; 120 pp., 1 engraved folding plate in black and white, 120 pp. for volume IX ; pp. 121-240, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, pp. 121-240 for volume X; pp. 241-360, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours, pp. 241-360 for volume XI ; pp. 361-480, pp. 361-480, 1 engraved folding plate printed in colours for volume XII ; contemporary boards, modern boxes.

25 000 €

Hatin, 51 ; Sgard, Dictionnaire des journaux, II, no. 674 ; see Anatomie de la couleur, BnF, 1996, p. 100 sq.

FIRST SERIES, COMPLETE WITH ALL ITS ENGRAVINGS. VERY RARE.

A remarkable scientific 18th century journal, illustrated with engravings printed in colours.

Founded and directed by the painter and engraver Jacques Fabien Gautier d'Agoty (1716-1785), the colour printing process is largely based on the colour printing as invented by Jacob Christoph Le Blon. Other than extracts of 'old' journals or magazines, this publication also contains modern contributions of scientific and literary works published more or less the same year.



COMPLETE WITH ITS 13 PLATES OF WHICH 12 ARE PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Most of the plates are of interest to natural history or anatomy; they depict cats, chameleon, crocodile, tarantula, humming-bird, a cut through the brain, and others. Two plates are of American interest: maps of New England and of Louisiana. The plate printed in outline in red are dancing instructions, while the plate printed black depicts coins.

*«Gautier Dagoty acquiert en 1776 le privilège d'un Journal dédié à Monsieur, et lance le premier numéro en septembre 1776, avec une dédicace signée par la Société, G**, d'A**, D**, S**, M**^a (Gautier d'Agoty, Dessinateur de Sa Majesté ?). Il s'agissait apparemment de la société familiale fondée par Dagoty en 1746 pour exploiter le procédé de reproduction gravée en couleur qu'il avait mis au point (...) et qui avait déjà été à la base du privilège des Observations sur l'histoire naturelle. Comme le dit le titre développé, le Journal de Monsieur donnera lui aussi une place importante aux planches en couleurs. Toutefois, Dagoty semble avoir été plus soucieux d'exploiter son privilège que de faire vivre son journal ; au bout d'un*

an, il cherche à le revendre. Les Mémoires secrets déclarent, le 12 septembre 1778 : On avait commencé un Journal de Monsieur. Il a été interrompu un an et reparaitra au 1.10 sous les auspices de Madame la Présidente d'Ormy. Toutefois, Mme Chaumet, présidente d'Ormy et romancière en faveur, ne réussit guère à étendre le public du journal ; en 1781, elle dut le vendre à Royou, pour la somme de 4000 £ si l'on en croit les Mémoires secrets (2 nov. 1782)». Cf. Abderrahman Moalla, in Sgard, op. cit., p. 611.

Fine copy, uncut.

One of the rarest 18th century French mineralogical works

26. GIRAUD-SOULAVIE, Jean-Louis. Histoire naturelle de la France méridionale, Ou Recherches sur la Minéralogie du Vivarais, du Viennois, du Valentinois, du Forez, de l'Auvergne, du Velay... Sur la Physique de la Mer Méditerranée, sur les Météores, les Arbres, les Animaux, l'Homme & la Femme de ces Contrées. *Paris, Quillau, Mérigot, Belin, 1780-83.* 8 volumes, 8° (188 x 120 mm) 4 nn.ll., engraved frontispiece, 492 pp. for volume I ; 478 pp., 1 nn.l., 5 engraved plates for volume II ; 402 pp. (misnumbered 392) and 5 engraved plates for volume III ; 410 pp. and 7 engraved plates for volume IV ; 252 pp., 2 leaves of index numbered 172-174, and 3 engraved plates for volume V ; 416 pp. and 3 engraved plates for volume VI ; 1 nn.l., 175 and 185 pp., 1 nn.l. and 5 engraved plates for volume VII ; 399 pp. (half-title, title, pp. [17]-399) and 2 engraved plates (including one folding in two sheets) for volume VIII ; contemporary marbled calf, flat spine gilt, gilt lettering pieces and numbering alternatively in green and red morocco, marbled edges.

25 000 €

DSB, XII, 549 ; not in the Hoover Collection nor in Sinkankas.

First edition, very rare.

The work is divided in two parts: the seven volumes are entirely devoted to geology and mineralogy of the Vivarais and Velay area, the eighth and final volume (the work remained unfinished) is devoted to plants.

«Soulavie used superposition not only to determine the relative ages of the strata, but he also attempted to correlate age with fossil remains. He argued that the oldest strata also contain the largest proportion of extinct species, while the youngest show a predominance of forms with living analogues» (DSB).

The work was much discussed - Buffon was one of its strongest opponents. The numerous illustrations are all by the author himself.

Bound at the end of volume V is another work by Giraud-Soulavie:

-Des Moeurs et de leur influence sur la prospérité ou la décadence des empires. *Paris, Quillau, Merigot, Belin, 1784.* 8°, 64 and 43 pp.

Small marginal water stain in the margins of volume IV, the mispagination in volume VIII corresponds to the index. Fine copy, well preserved in its original binding



IRIS

susiana.

Magnificent plates coloured by hand depicting 600 plants

25. GEEL, Pierre Corneille van. Flore des serres et des jardins de Paris ou Collection de plantes, remarquables pour leur utilité, leur élégance, leur éclat ou leur nouveauté; consistant en six cents planches soigneusement lithographiées et coloriées, accompagnées d'un texte particulier pour chaque plante, ses caractères générique et spécifique ainsi que sa synonymie, son histoire, l'époque de sa découverte, celle de son introduction dans nos contrées et dans nos jardins, ses usages, soit dans les arts, soit l'économie domestique et la médecine; enfin les différents modes de culture qui réussissent le mieux dans nos climats pour lui faire parcourir complètement toutes les périodes de la vie végétale...

Paris, au dépôt général de la librairie, (1830)-1834. 6 volumes, 2° (363 x 270 mm)

599 (respectively 106 + 118 + 90 + 95 + 103 + 87) lithographed plates, all (except one) in fine contemporary handcolouring with the respective explanatory text leaves; contemporary red half-calf, flat spines elegantly decorated, inlaid and gilt.

48 000 €

Pritzel, 10739 ; Nissen, BBI, 225 ; Great flower books, éd. 1956, 84.

Splendid publication, issued on fine wove vélin paper, and magnificently illustrated with 600 species on 599 lithographed plates, all handcoloured (except one). The uncoloured plate is *Nelumbium Speciosum* or Indian Lotus. This species has received a particular treatment and is present twice in the book: one showing the plant as such (uncoloured), the other one depicts the large blossom (coloured). The collation of our copy is identical to the one described in the Arpad Plesch collection : «The title calls for 600 plates, but less than the full number are often found... A note on p. 10 of the index explains that *Uvaria chamoe* and *Bombax buonopozensis* are separately listed, but found on the same plate [bound here in volume I]» (Plesch, 278).

The plates, previously published in Brussels under the title *Sertum Botanicum*, are based on the fine drawings by the botanical artist G. Severeijns - the lithographer is Bruggraff -, who actively contributed to other eminent publications such as the *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe*.

The present publication is the very rare Paris edition and is rarely found complete with all of its wonderful plates, describing and showing in detail the most beautiful flowers then cultivated in Paris. Written by a Society of Botanists the *Flore des Serres de Paris* constitutes one of the most impressive botanical French works of the first half of the 19th century.

Bound at the end of the last volume is the extensive index, making the use of the publication easy as all the plates are placed in alphabetical order.

A small water stain in volume I, some wear to hinges, else a fine copy.

27. GRANDI, Luigi Guido. Geometrica demonstratio Theorematum Hugenianorum circa logisticam, seu logarithmicam lineam... Addita epistola geometrica ad P. Thomam Cevam. Florence, P.A. Brigonci, 1701. 4° (253 x 175 mm) 8 nn.ll., 216 pp.; contemporary vellum.

1 500 €

Riccardi, I, 618 «questa rara e pregiata memoria».



First edition, illustrated with figures in the text

This is Grandi's (1671-1742) second work which established his reputation as mathematician : it is in this book that he develops his position on the logarithmical curve, presented for the first time by Huygens at the Academie of Sciences in Paris in 1669. Torricelli had already been working on the curve since 1647, while Huygens was able to show new features.

In 1701 Grandi published a study of the conical loxodrome, followed by a study in 1703 of the curve which he named *versiera*, from the Latin: *vertere* (to turn). This curve was later studied by one of the few women scientists to achieve a degree, Maria Gaetana Agnesi. Through a mistranslation by the translator of her work into English who mistook the term «witch» (Italian: *avversiera*) for Grandi's term, this curve became known in English as the

witch of Agnesi. It was through his studies on this curve that Grandi helped introduce Leibniz' ideas on calculus to Italy.

Good copy albeit some wear to the binding.

The earliest detailed plans of St Sophia

28. [GRELOT, Guillaume Joseph]. Relation nouvelle d'un voyage de Constantinople. Enrichie de Plans levez par l'Auteur sur les lieux. Paris, Damien Foucault, 1680. 4° (256 x 184 mm) 6 nn.ll., 306 pp., 1 nn.l., 13 engraved plates mostly folding ; contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

5 000 €

Blackmer, 750 ; Atabey, 527; Koç collection, 75.

First edition.

In the dedicatory preface to King Louis XIV the authors explain that he did not return from his journey with pearls or diamonds, but with several drawings. Grelot spent several years in Constantinople before heading to Persia with Chardin in 1671. Disguised in Turkish costumes he was able to produce detailed drawings of important buildings and monuments, such as St. Sophia.

His drawings were in fact *«the only reasonably accurate delineations of the buildings in existence for over 150 years - until the work of Texier and Fossati in the 1830's and 40's»* (Blackmer).

«This important work contains the earliest detailed plans of St. Sophia and other monuments in Constantinople. Grelot was resident in the city for some years before he set out for Persia with John Chardin. He knew Antoine Galland and John Coverl, both of whom are among the signatories to the attestation as to the veracity of his work» (Atabey).

«Grelot disguised himself as a Turk in order to gain entry to the mosques; an entertaining passage describes some of the difficulties he encountered» (Koç).

Two of the detailed drawings have been engraved by Leblond.

Somewhat rubbed. From the religious library at Montbrison, small library stamp on the title.

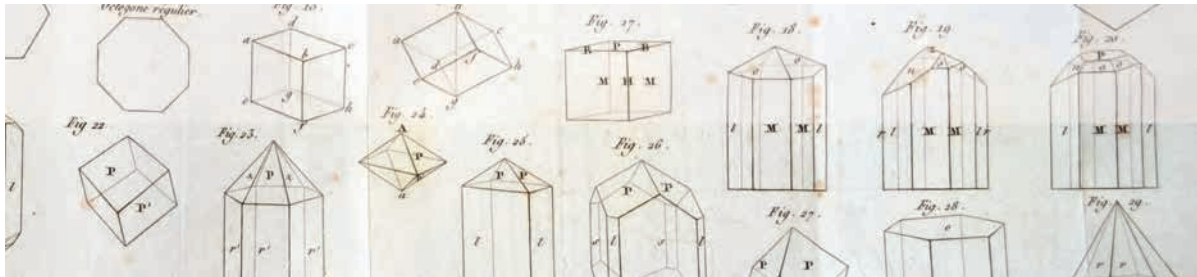


The first determinative gemology worthy of that name (Sinkankas)

29. HAUY, abbé René-Just. Traité des caractères physiques des pierres précieuses pour servir à leur détermination lorsqu'elles ont été taillées. *Paris, veuve Courcier, 1817.* 8° (195 x 123 mm) VIII, XXII, 253 pp., 3 engraved plates ; slightly later green half-calf, spine decorated with the monogram 'F.G.' at foot.

3 000 €

Wheatland III ; Sinkankas, I, 2811.



First edition.

«Typically precise and detailed in his statements, Haüy here provides the first determinative gemmology worthy of that name. The lengthy introduction discusses progress in mineralogy, especially in respect to the now outmoded idea that gemstones by virtue of their superior hardness and resistance to traditional methods of chemical decomposition, were mineralogically in a class distinct from other species. Recent work in chemistry and crystallography clearly demonstrated that gemstones are no more than purer specimens of common species, citing the work of Klaproth in recognizing zirconium in zircon and of Vauquelin who found glucinum (beryllium) in beryl... A work of fundamental importance in the science of gemmology and marking the transition from a purely descriptive method to accurate determination of properties and applying them to identification» (Sinkankas).

The three plates by Cloquet show stones and minerals as well as instruments, including Nicholson's hydrometer.

Very good copy despite some occasional foxing. With the bookseller's catalogue by Asselin bound between pages 250/251.

An early diplomatic mission to the court of Soleyman the Great

30. [KURIPECIC, Benedikt]. Itinerarium Wegraysz K.,. May. potschafft, gen Constantinopel zu dem Türckischen kayser Soleyman. Anno XXX. *No place [Augsburg ?], no name, 1531.* Small 4° (188 x 137 mm) 32 nn.ll. ; 19th century marbled calf.

35 000 €

Göllner, 416 ; R. Samardzik & M. Duskov, *Serbs in European civilization*, 1993, p. 152 ; not in Blackmer and Atabey ; not in the collection of the Getty Museum.

IMPORTANT ACCOUNT OF A DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

In 1530, the Slavonic diplomat, lawyer and writer Benedikt Kuripecic accompanied Ferdinand I (1503-1564), King of Hungary and Bohemia, on a mission to the court of Soleyman the Great.

The account published shortly after his return, contains details on the voyage to Constantinople, describes the official festivities, banquets and receptions given to honour the future Emperor (Ferdinand Ist was elected Emperor of the Holy German Empire in 1556), and gives details on ethnic minorities as well as on the Christian community which was then under Ottoman domination.

Radovan Samardzik and Milan Duskov underline the importance of accounts of diplomatic travels for the history of the Serb population in the Renaissance : *«Among the rich and diverse information about our lands and people, their records contain poems by our people, the epic and heroic, but those as well which were a lyric view of certain moments in the people's life. One of such travelers, Slovene Benedikt Kuripecic (...) was passing in 1530 through Bosnia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania : he recorded what he had seen and heard in his Itinerarium, which was published in German as early as 1531».*

ILLUSTRATED WITH FINE AND DETAILED WOODCUTS.

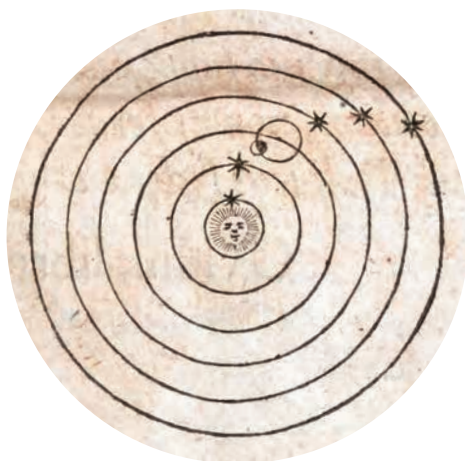


The suite, cut in strong and expressive manner, consists of an illustration on the title page (repeated at the end) depicting the future German Emperor and his interpreter kneeling before Soleyman, and 8 large text illustrations (including 5 full page) depicting views of cities, fortifications and other places visited during the journey, mostly animated with knights, horses, or people on foot.

Very rare account which is missing in the rich collection of the collection of festival books at the Getty Museum. We could only trace 6 institutional copies (three in Germany, two in Slovenia and one in Austria).

Fine copy, simple binding from the end of 19th century.

Title and leaf A3 slightly stained ; some occasional rare wormholes in the first third of the book of which two affect very slightly some letters.



31. LANSBERGE, Philippe van. Uranometriae libri tres. In quibus Lunae, Solis, & reliquorum Planetarum, & inerrantium Stellarum distantiae à Terra & magnitudines, hactenus ignoratae perspicue demonstrantur. *Middelburg, Apud Zachariam Romanum, 1631.* 4° (209 x 158 mm); 12 nn.ll., 134 pp. and 1 nn.l.; contemporary vellum.

12 000 €

Houzeau & Lancaster, 2981; D.S.B. VIII, 27-28.

First edition.

Philippe van Lansberge (1561-1632) was one of the most influential advocates of the Copernican doctrine in Protestant Europe. He deals in this work with the distances and dimensions of celestial bodies.

«His arrangement of definitions and propositions [in trigonometry] is less complicated and more systematic than that of Viète ad Clavius» (DSB).

Woodcut illustrations in the text.

Some usual browning but a fine copy.

Laplace's masterpiece

32. LAPLACE, Pierre Simon. Traité de Mécanique Céleste. *Paris, Duprat, Bachelier, An VII (1798)-1827.* 5 volumes, 4° (244 x 182 mm) XXXII, 368 pp. for volume I; 2 nn.ll., 382 pp. for volume II; XXIV, 303 & 24 pp. for volume III ; XL, 347 pp., 1 nn.l., 65 pp., 1 nn.l., 78 pp., 1 folding plate for volume IV ; VIII, 419, 1 nn.l., 35 pp. for volume V; attractively bound to style in modern green sheep backed boards.

20 000 €

Printing and the Mind of Man, 252; Norman, 1277; Horblit, 63; Dibner, 14; En français dans le texte, 201; Bibl.Mechanica, p.197.

FIRST EDITION OF LAPLACE'S MASTERPIECE, HIS FUNDAMENTAL WORK ON CELESTIAL MECHANICS.

Published over a period of 27 years, Laplace's *Traité* codified and developed the theories and achievements of Newton, Euler, d'Alembert and his contemporary Lagrange.

In the tradition of Newton's *Principia*, Laplace «*applied his analytical mathematical theories to celestial bodies and concluded that the apparent changes in the motion of planets and their satellites are changes of long periods, and that the solar system is in all probability very stable*» (Dibner).

«*Newton remained uncertain with respect to the continuity of our solar system. In this work Laplace also offered «a brilliant explanation of the secular inequalities of the mean motion of the moon about the earth - a problem which Euler and Lagrange had failed to solve. He proved that these irregularities are connected with certain solar actions and changes in the orbit of earth. He also investigated the theory of the tides and calculated from them the mass of the moon*» (PMM).

«*Termed the eighteenth-century *Almagest* and a sequel to Newton's *Principia*, this work deals with general laws of mechanics, gravitation and motions of celestial bodies*» (Horblit).

A fine copy, complete with the three very rare supplements.



Physiocracy and early statistics during the French Revolution

33. LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent de. Résultats extraits d'un ouvrage intitulé : De la Richesse territoriale du Royaume de France ; Ouvrage dont la rédaction n'est point encore achevée. *Paris, Imp. Royale, 1791.* 8° (212 x 140 mm) 1 nn.l., 48 pp.; stitched as issued, housed in a modern box.

12 000 €

Duveen & Klickstein, 264; INED, 2690; Einaudi, 3272; not in Kress, Goldsmith, or Gustave Gimon collection; cf. J.C. Perrot, Une histoire intellectuelle de l'économie politique, Paris, 1992, pp. 377-423.



First edition, very rare.

One of the founding works of national statistics with a strong influence of the Physiocratic ideas. The book includes substantial work by Lavoisier's close friend Dupont de Nemours.

«Dans le but de préparer l'établissement de l'impôt direct, [Dupont de Nemours] dressa du revenu agricole un tableau que son collègue et ami Lavoisier corrigea quelque temps après pour en tirer son ouvrage, malheureusement inachevé, de la Richesse territoriale de la France. Les données fournies par Du Pont étaient loin d'être exactes... sa tentative n'est que curieuse; mais elle prouve que les idées physiocratiques étaient toujours en faveur puisqu'elles pouvaient être exposées sans contestations dans un comité officiel composé de savants illustres» (Schelle, Du Pont de Nemours, p. 227).

In this book, the original manuscript is lost today, Lavoisier builds, based on the evaluation of national revenue and demographic sources, budgetary previsions, as well as previsions for production and consumption. It has been a model for any further statistics during the 19th century.

Fine copy.

18th century clock making

34. LEPAUTE, Jean-André. Traité d'horlogerie, contenant tout ce qui est nécessaire pour bien connoître et pour regler les Pendules et les Montres, la Description des Pieces d'Horlogerie les plus utiles, des répétitions, des équations, des Pendules à une roue, &c. celle du nouvel échapement, un Traité des engrenages, avec plusieurs Tables... Dédié à Monsieur le Marquis de Marigny. *Paris, Chardon, 1755.* 4° (285 x 210 mm) 2 nn.ll., XXVIII, 310 pp. (misnumbered 308), XXXV pp. (tables), 17 engraved folding plates ; contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt edges.

6 000 €

Tardy, p. 159 ; Poggendorff, I, 1429 ; Polak, 5797.

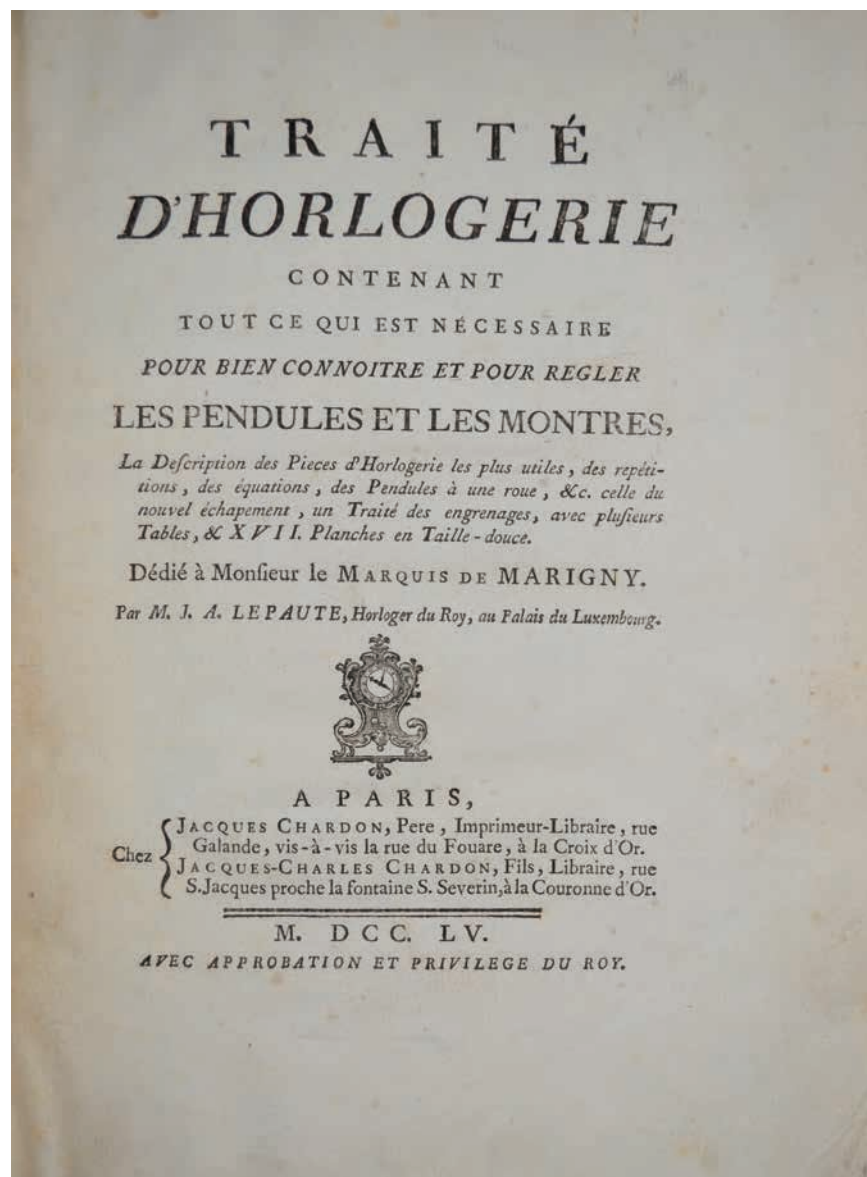
FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK BY THE WATCHMAKER JEAN-ANDRÉ LEPAUTE (1720-1787).

Active in Paris since 1740, Lepaute acquired rapidly a reputation and received orders for the construction of most of the large official clocks in the city. He was the inventor of a new type of pendulum and improved largely the mechanics of the clocks. His ability to produce high quality pieces resulted in many orders from European observatories.

The 17 engraved plates show the different mechanisms used in clock making.

Fine, broad margined copy, well bound at the time.

Binding slightly restored. From the library of G. Peyroutet (signature on the half-title).



35. MAGNI, Pietro Paolo. Discorsi... sopra il modo di sanguinare, attaccar le sanguisughe, & le ventose, far le fregagioni & vessicatorij a corpi humani. Di nuovo stampati, corretti & ampliati di utili avvertimenti dal proprio autore. *Rome, [Bartolomeo Bonfadino], 1586.* 4° (220 x 160 mm) 6 nn.ll., 117 pp., 1 blank ; contemporary flexible vellum, manuscript title on spine, remains of ties.

4 500 €

Wellcome, 3960 ; NLM, 2906 ; Waller, 6142 (for the 1584 edition).



Second, enlarged and corrected edition.

Pietro Paolo Magni (Piacenza 1525 - died after 1586), was a surgeon and military doctor. His important works on blood letting are sought after for the beauty of the copper engravings, attributed to a pupil of the school of Marcantonio Raimondi.

The illustration comprise the fine title within engraved architectural border and 11 full page copper engravings included in the pagination showing the different points of blood letting. Very animated they show the patient and practitioner performing the various incisions and showing the blood vessels on the forehead, under the tongue, on the limbs, under the feet, etc.

Bound after:

IDEM. Discorso... sopra il modo di fare i Cauterij o Rottorij à corpi humani... Cose utilissime non solo à Barbieri, ma à tutte le persone, che n'hanno bisogno. *Rome, Bartolomeo Bonfadino, 1588.* 4°, 6 nn.ll., 86 num. ll. (misnumbered 82), 1 nn.l.

Waller, 6143 ; Wellcome, I, 3963 ; NLM, 2907.

First edition of the rare work on cauterization, finely illustrated with a wood cut portrait of the author and 10 text wood cuts showing medicinal instruments.
Fine copy, from the library of the Siennese botanist and physician Pirro Bizzarrini.

The most important French monograph on the Philippines

36. MALLAT, Jean. Les Philippines. Histoire, géographie, mœurs, agriculture, industrie et commerce des colonies espagnoles dans l'Océanie. *Paris, imprimerie Bouchard-Huzard for Arthus Bertrand, 1846.* 2 text volumes, 8° (232 x 150 mm) 2 nn.ll., 399 pp. for volume I ; 2 nn.ll., 380 pp., 2 pp. (errata), 2 folding tables including one in lithograph in volume II ; and the atlas, 2° (492 x 328 mm) 2 nn.ll. (title and table), large folding map, and 18 plates including : 10 plates of costumes in colour, printed on 5 sheets, 7 engraved plans (on 6 sheets), and a large plate with musical scores ; contemporary black morocco backed boards, covers with the cipher of Chasseloup-Laubat, spines with raised bands.

18 500 €

Broc, Asie, p. 307 ; Leclerc, no. 2024 ; Pardo de Tavera, Biblioteca Filipina, no. 1591 («una obra muy importante... Las obras de Mallat han sido copiadas sin honorarlas») ; not in Vin-del, Biblioteca Filipina.

First edition.

The most complete monograph in French ever published on the Philippines.

«Jean Mallat (1806-1863) est certainement, avec Paul de la Gironière, le français qui a le mieux connu les Philippines dans la première moitié du XIX^e siècle. Originaire d'Angoulême, J. Mallat fait ses études médicales à Paris puis exerce à Barcelone et à Madrid. En 1838, il est nommé médecin en chef de l'hôpital Saint-Jean de Dieu à Manille. Il rejoint son poste après de longues escales à Canton et à Batavia. Il retourne en France en 1842 et, l'année suivante, l'amiral Mackau, ministre de la Marine, le nomme agent colonial dans les mers d'Indo-Chine. C'est à ce titre qu'il est attaché à la mission du capitaine de vaisseau Cécille, chargé par le gouvernement français d'occuper en Extrême-Orient une base navale susceptible de concurrencer Hong-Kong. A l'instigation du docteur Mallat, le sultan de Soulou cède à la France l'île de Basilan, au sud-ouest de Mindanao... Revenu définitivement en France en 1844, le docteur Mallat se consacre à la médecine et à la science. Il donne en 1846 'la monographie la plus extensive jamais publiée en France sur les Philippines' de tendance très pro-espagnole» (Broc).

The very detailed descriptions include a chapter on the Philippine language, completed by a lithographed table with the ancient characters of the Tagalog language. Other than the costume plates, the atlas contains a large map, a plan of the Samboanga fortress, the St. Bernadino delta, the harbors at Sorsogon and Palapa, the bays at Bongo and Manila, as well as a full page plan of Manila.

Provenance : from the library of Chasseloup-Laubat with his cipher on the covers and his book plate.

Very good copy, a trifle foxed.

37. MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de. La Figure de la Terre, déterminée par les Observations de Messieurs Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Le Monnier... & de M. l'Abbé Outhier... accompagnés de M. Celsius. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1738.* 8° (195 x 123 mm) XXIV pp., 2 nn.ll., 184 pp., 1 engraved folding map, 9 engraved folding plates; contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt edges.

2 500 €

Cat. Norman, 1458; Babson, 94; D.S.B., IX, p.186-189; Daumas, Histoire de la Science, pp. 747-749.



First edition.

«In 1736, as part of its attempt to settle the dispute between the Newtonians and Cartesians as to whether the earth was flattened or elongated at the poles, the Académie des Sciences sent a geodetic expedition to Lapland to measure a degree of meridian at the polar circle. Maupertuis, the leader of the expedition, was accompanied by Charles Camus, Alexis Claude Clairaut, Louis de Monnier and the Abbé Outhier; Maupertuis and Clairaut made up part of the Académie's small but youthful and pugnacious band of Newtonians, who believed in the shape of the earth to be that of an oblate ellipsoid. The expedition's results, which supported the Newtonian theory of gravitation, were met with hostility at first; however, the Académie was forced to accept them after the return of its Peruvian expedition, which corroborated the findings of the Lapland mission» (Norman).

A fine copy.

38. MESSANCE. Recherches sur la population des généralités d'Auvergne, de Lyon, de Rouen, et de quelques provinces et villes du royaume, avec des réflexions sur la valeur du bléd tant en France qu'en Angleterre, depuis 1674 jusqu'en 1764. *Paris, Durand, 1766.* 4° (257 x 197 mm), 4 nn.ll., 330 pp., 3 nn.ll. ; contemporary speckled calf, triple gilt fillet on covers, spine gilt with five raised bands decorated with a special tool, red speckled edges.

3 500 €

Einaudi 3852 ; Goldsmiths' 10185 ; Kress 6364 («also attributed to abbé Joseph Audra and to M. de La Michaudière») ; INED 3152.

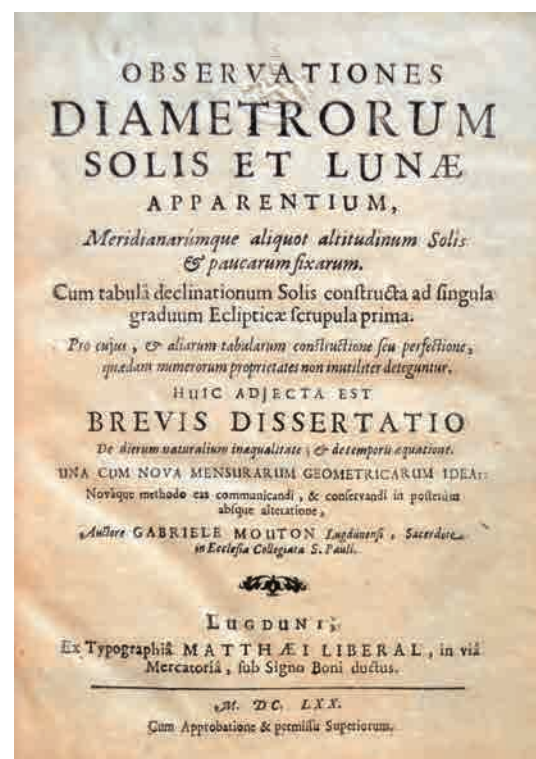
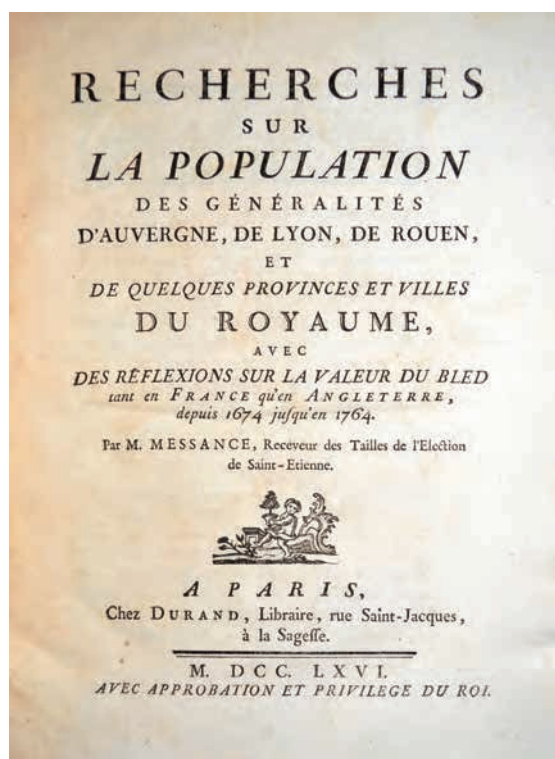
FIRST EDITION.

According to Kress this work should be, albeit the name indicated on the title page, attributed to either l'abbé Audra or La Michaudière. This highly important essay precedes Malthus' seminal work *On Population* (London 1798) by three decades.

Messance combines detailed information on many important French cities such as Lyon, Rouen, Paris, Toulon, Marseille, Aix, Clermont-Ferrand, Avignon, Le Havre ; the demographic situation of Geneva is also mentioned.

Fine copy, complete with the last leaf of the bookseller's catalogue. Attractive contemporary French binding, with the spine beautifully decorated with a special tool depicting a sheaf of wheat.

Provenance : Charles de Croze (autograph note on front flyleaf 'à Charles de Croze et à ses amis').



The fruit of his observations

39. MOUTON, Gabriel. Observationes diametrorum solis et lunae apparentium... huic adjecta est brevis dissertatio de dierum naturalium... Lyons, Matthieu Liberal, 1670. 4° (223 x 163 mm) 6 nn.ll., 448 pp.; modern calf, bound to style, spine richly gilt.

3 500 €

Smith, *History of Mathematics*, II, p.649; Norman, 1560 ; La Lande, p.273 ; D.S.B., p.554.

First edition, very rare with the portrait.

THIS WORK IS IMPORTANT FOR CONTAINING THE FIRST SUGGESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIT OF LENGTH BASED ON THE MERIDIAN.

«The book that made Mouton famous, Observationes diametrorum solis et lunae apparentium, was the fruit of his astronomical observations and certain computational procedures he had developed. Lalande later stated 'this volume contains interesting memoirs on interpolations and on the project of a universal standard of measurement based on the pendulum'... Mouton was a pioneer in research on natural and practicable units of measurement. He had been struck by the difficulties and disagreements resulting from the great number of units of length, for example which varied from province to province and from country to country. First he studied how the length of a pendulum with a frequency of one beat per second varies with latitude. Then he proposed to deduce from these variations the length of the terrestrial meridian, a fraction of which was to be taken as the universal unit of length... these ideas were espoused by Picard shortly after the book appeared and a little later, in 1673. They were also favourably received by members of the royal Society... Mouton's proposals were seriously considered in theoretical terms in his own time... It was not until 1790 that projects like Mouton's were taken up again» (DSB).

The work is of mathematical interest, for it contains the discovery of a method of the summation of series of numbers by their differences. This was also discovered by Leibniz, who did not know of Mouton's method.

Mouton (1618-1694) was a cleric at Lyons who, in his leisure time, studied mathematics and astronomy and rapidly acquired a certain renown in the city.

A fine copy.

40. OPPIANUS. De piscatu libri V. De venatione libri IIII. [graece et latine]. Paris, Adrien Turnèbe, et Guillaume Morel, 1555. 2 works in one volume, 4° (221 x 155 mm) 2 nn.ll., 207 pp., 4 nn.ll. for part I (greek text); 3 nn.ll. (last blank removed by the binder), 202 pp. for the latin translation ; English 18th century calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt edges.

4 500 €

Adams O-204 & 206 ; Thiébaud, 696 : «très belle édition, texte grec et traduction latine, remarquablement imprimée» ; Souhart, 358.

FINELY PRINTED EDITIONS OF THESE GREEK POEMS ON HUNTING AND FISHING.

Oppian of Anazarbus *Cynegeticks* and the *Halieutics* by his homonym Oppia of Apameus are here published under the name of the first author, as both works were then catalogued under the general name of Oppian without distinction.

The *Cynegeticks* comprise 2042 verses in four chants, the last one has only been transmitted incomplete. The first chant concern horses and dogs, the second on hunting animals such as buffalo, oryx, etc., part three is on hunting great cats and exotic animals (lion, panther, giraffe, camel, ostrich, for example), and the last part describes different hunting techniques.

The *Halieutics* describe in 3506 verses, divided into five chants, different types of fishes (2 chants) and the art of fishing (3 chants). The described species comprise 16 mollusks, 7 crustaceans, 2 worms, 2 echinoderms, 1 porifera, 5 mammals, 1 reptile and 122 different fish.

Although published previously, the edition of the Greek as established by Turnebus is the most accurate one, purged from the errors and mistakes added over the centuries. This elegant Latin edition is given by the translator and poet by Lorenzo Lippi (1440-1485). After having studied in Florence where he was in the circle of Laurent of Medici, he taught humanities in Pisa.

«On remarquera que le texte grec a été imprimé par Adrien Turnèbe et la traduction latine par Guillaume Morel. La raison en est qu'au cours de l'année 1555, Adrien Turnèbe obtint la place de Professeur royal en grec et se démit de l'emploi d'Imprimeur du Roi, en faveur de Guillaume Morel. – Peut-être existe-t-il des ex. portant la même firme pour les deux parties ; nous n'en avons jamais rencontré» (Thiébaud).

Fine, broad margined copy.

Some occasional spotting, binding expertly restored.

From the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with their bookplate and blind stamp on the title page.



By the first press established in Brussels

41. PIERRE DE BLOIS. Epistolae.

Brussels, Brethren of the Common Life, between 1479 and 1481.

2° (281 x 200 mm) 208 nn.ll. (the first blank); 18th century calf, gilt border on covers, spine gilt with raised bands, blue speckled edges.

55 000 €

Goff, P-456; Hain-Copinger, 3240; Pellechet, 2418; Polain, 3088; Oates, 3860; Proctor, 9338; BMC, IX, 174; CIBN P-220.

First edition.

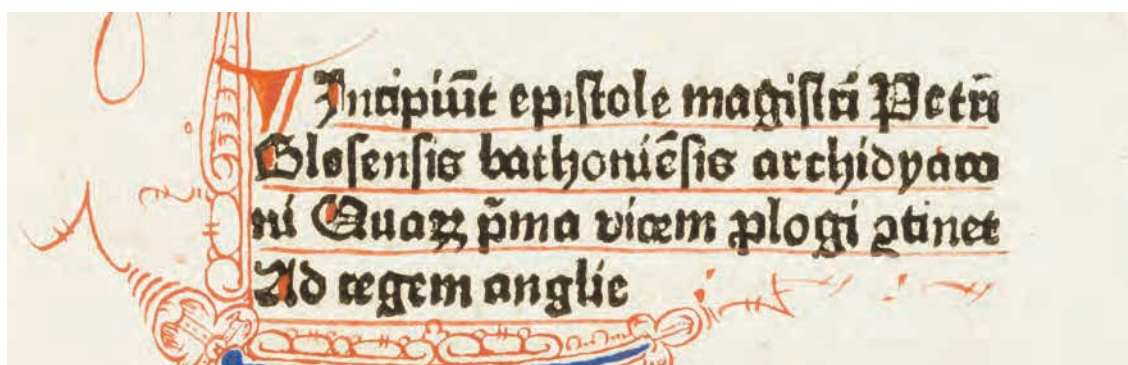
Important collection of 207 letters of high ranking personalities (kings, popes or other historic figures) concerning events of that period. They include many details on the reigns of Kings Henri II and Richard I and are an important source for cultural and literary history of England, Sicily and France.

French theologian of the twelfth century, Pierre de Blois, whose political and literary fame had spread throughout Europe, played a leading role in the service of Eleanor of Aquitaine and the English King Henry II, who entrusted him with several important negotiations with the King of France and the Holy See. His output in the epistolary genre was amazing : he claimed to be able, while dictating three letters to secretaries, to be writing a fourth.

This rare book was printed by the only established printing shop in Brussels of the 15th century. Run by the Brethren of the Common life, this shop was active since the early 1475, while continuing the production of manuscripts. The office produced 36 volumes, all of greatest rarity, including 20 undated, about ten indicating Brussels as the place of printing, and only one with a complete bibliographical address.

The ornaments of this copy include a large initial at the beginning of the text, and numerous smaller initials in red. The text is entirely rubricated.

A VERY WELL PRESERVED AND BROAD MARGINED COPY OF THIS IMPORTANT BELGIAN INCUNABLE.



Incipiunt epistole magistri Petri
Blesensis bathoniensis archidiaconi
Quarum prima vicem prologi continet
Ad regem anglie

Mentis dei gratia
Illustratio Anglorum regis. duci
normannie et aquitanie et comiti
andegauie. Tuus Petrus Blesensis
bathoniensis archidiaconus. Sa-
lute in eo per quem reges regnant. Ro-
gat a vobis. epistolas quas possim.
et variis direxi personis. et quasi diuer-
sas species in unum fasciculum portare
capio. ad incertos affectus. Nam inter
occupationes alias. et tempestuosos
curie fluctus. et michi durum est aliquid
scribere. et longe durum vestre maiestatis
impio contrarie. preces siquidem vestras
impium voto. Quia sicut satis
urbane scribit quidam magister meus. Est
orare ducem. species violata iubedi. Et
quasi nudato supplicat ense potes. Illud
per certo noueritis. quod si olim prescivisse
epistolas meas. tante dignitatis audi-
entiam habituras. quicquid in eis erat.
quod aures delicatas offendere possit
lima diligentior et exquisitor vigilanti
a correxisset. Nunc autem in ea cruditate
natura que prodite sunt vestris meticulo-
se tamen oculis se prebent. censura potius
expectantes. quam gratiam expectantes. et in
hoc summa premij sui constituitur. si non re-
iciatur. si non expuatur. si tantum quod
eis maximum est. indulgentiam mereatur.
Datis quia non se ingenij venae
erunt ad votum. et quandoque deum

laudabiliora. casualiter scribenti se of-
ferunt quam per studij vehementiam et indagi-
nem laboriose meditationis iueneri
non possunt. Illud etiam vestra sicut
reor eminentia diligenter attendit. quod
scire omnes epistole mee. de alieno
pendebant arbitrio. et nunc propter
ingruentium necessitatum urgentiam
in altus. nunc propter materie
tenuitatem. reasius. nunc propter
insufficienciam personatum. quibus scri-
bebatur aut que scribebant iurbani-
us. atque diffusius. et simplicius. me
scribere oportebat. Imperfectum itaque
meum videant et indulgeant oculi
vestri et in libro memorie conscriban-
tur si qua inuenerit edificancia ad
salutem. Nam et quandoque reuelat
dominus parulis. que a sapientibus
absconduntur. Reprosi nuntiauerunt
salute samarie. et subiugum balaam
dominum suum a via illiata reuocauit.
Quod si causa publice eruditionis ali-
qua de libris gentiliu fuerint inter-
serta vobis in fastidium non vertatur.
Nam et dauid de dyademate melchior
ydoli ammonitatum. sibi dyadema
composuit. et paulus apostolus. ad
improperium galatarum. quando-
que versus homericos eleganter ap-
tauit. Nec illud magnificencie ves-
tre queso sit oneri. si usque ad personam
vestram in aliqua epistolarum filius de
uote correctionis euaserit. Nam to-
tum illud dicat affectio. Emulorum
enim vos dei emulatione. zelans
et sitiens salutem vestram in christi
visceribus. et in caritate non fic-
ta. Nichil equidem vobis adula-
torie. scripsisse me recolo. nec sum



COMME MESSIEURS D'AMSTERDAM FIRENT REPRESENTER. A
L'HONNEUR DE LA REYNE VNE COMMEDIE SVR VN CANAL

The Prince d'Essling copy, bound in blue morocco by Joly

42. PUGET DE LA SERRE, Jean. Histoire de l'entrée de la Reyne mère du Roy très-chrestien, dans les Provinces Unis des Pays-Bas. Enrichie de Planches. Par le Sr de la Serre, Historiographe de France. *London, John Raworth for George Thomason & Octavian Pullen, 1639.* 2° (405 x 280 mm) engraved frontispiece, 61 nn.ll. (texte and plates), 1 blank and 6 plates including one folding ; 19th century blue morocco by Joly, spine with raised bands, compartments decorated with monograms, central coat of arms of Prince Essling, gilt edges.

25 000 €

Vinet, 490 ; Fairfax Murray, 687 ; Landwehr, Splendid Ceremonies, 106 ; STC, 20489 ; Pennington (Hollar), no. 463, 1687 & 2675 ; Hind (Hollar), pp. 3 & 11 ; Paul Henrard, Marie de Médicis dans les Pays-Bas, Bruxelles, 1876, pp. 597.

First edition, very rare.

This magnificent book of festivities was created in 1638 after the travels of Marie of Medicis in the Spanish Lower Countries, the last stop of the exiled queen-mother before her retreat to England and Germany where she died of gangrene on 3 July 1642.

The remarkable plates include illustrations created in London by Wenzel Hollar (Pragues 1607 - London 1677), one of the most influential draughtsmen and engravers of the 17th century. It was him who introduced the technique of etchings to England.

The suite of unsigned engravings include an allegorical frontispiece, a wonderful folding plate depicting the reception of the Queen by the Prince of Orange in front of the town of Bois-le-Duc, and 14 full page illustrations, occasionally included into the pagination.

The full page illustrations show : a meeting of the high ranking officers of the Low-Countries ; portraits of the Prince of Orange and Marie of Medicis ; the boarding of queen-mother in Gorcum, Dordrecht and Rotterdam ; her entry to Delft, Haarlem, Amsterdam and Leyden ; the reception of the high ranking officers before The Hague ; a play (comedy) on a canal in Amsterdam ; and the boat carrying queen-mother on a very agitated sea.

Whilst Landwehr and Hugh W. Davies (cat. Fairfax Murray) attribute all of the engravings to Wenzel Hollar, other bibliographers (Pennington, Parthey et Hind) attribute his work only to the frontispiece, the two portraits and the meeting of the high-ranking officers.

Fine copy, bound by Joly for Victor Masséna, duc de Rivoli and Prince d'Essling (1836-1910), famous collector, bibliographer and bibliophile.

Washed copy, some lighter staining in the white margins.

43. PARADIN, Claude. Devises Héroïques. *Lyon, Ian de Tournes et Guil. Gazeau, 1557.* 8° (157 x 103 mm) 261 pp.; contemporary flexible vellum. 5 000 €

Landwehr, Romanic, 564; Cartier, 379; Brun, 266.

First edition with the new text.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A TITLE WITHIN A DECORATIVE WOODCUT BORDER AND 182 EMBLEMS IN THE TEXT BY BERNARD SALMON, 64 OF THEM HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY CUT FOR THIS EDITION.

«The first Protestant collection of religious devices, a book which played a very important role in the European emblem tradition» (Landwehr).

The emblems show, amongst others, the famous salamander for King François I, the triple crescent for King Henri II, the flower and sun for Marguerite of Valois, and Diane de Poitiers's device.

«This second edition of 1557 offers a version of the text which is markedly different from that of the original edition published by De Tournes in 1551. There the work was much smaller, containing only 118 devices, whereas the 1557 edition contains 182. But more significantly the nature of the work is changed: the original version giving a set of basic devices comprising woodcut figure plus motto, is transformed in 1557 by the addition at the end of each device of a French commentary explaining its significance, and identifying the person who used it, or – in the case of the unattributed devices – the universally applicable lesson which could be derived from them. In this new form – which became the norm for subsequent editions – Paradin's work is thus far more informative and overtly moralistic than in its original text-free form» (Alison Saunders, «Claude Paradin's Devises heroïques», French Emblems at Glasgow website, Glasgow University Library).

Fine copy, except a small water stain and worming to the white margin of the last quire.

Bound in at the beginning is an incomplete copy of:

Ogier, François. Apologie de Monsieur de Balzac. *Paris, Claude Morlot, 1627.*

44. SALNOVE, Robert de. La Venerie Royale divisée en IV. parties, qui contiennent les Chasses du Cerf, du Lièvre, du Chevreuil, du Sanglier, du Loup, & du Renard. Avec le denombrement des forests & grands buissons de France, où se doivent placer les logemens, questes, & relais pour y chasser. *Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1665.* 4° (233 x 175 mm) 14 nn.ll. including engraved frontispiece, 437 pp. with 2 nn.ll. ff. bound between pages 168-169, 4 nn.ll., 38 pp. for the hunter's dictionary; contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

2 500 €

Thiébaud, 824; Schwerdt, 144.

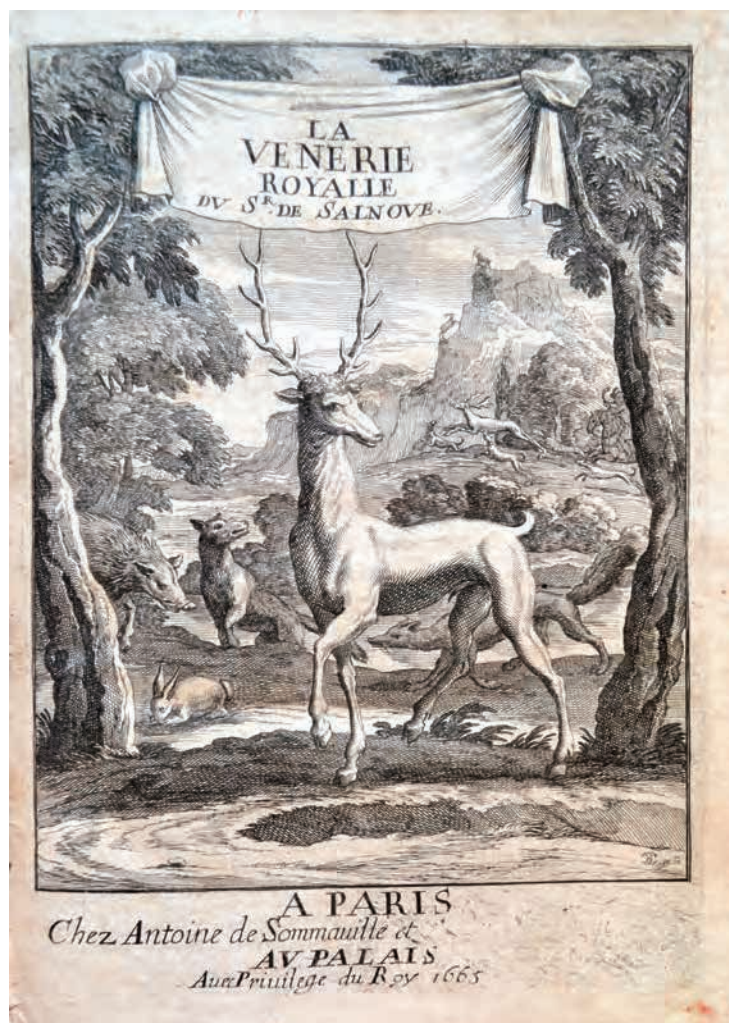
Second edition.

«Cette seconde édition est (...) la réimpression exacte de l'édition de 1655 ; elle est toutefois mieux imprimée que la première, sur meilleur papier et d'un format un peu plus grand» (Thiébaud).

The work was meant to replace Jacques du Fouilloux's *Vénérie*, which from that date onwards would not be reissued in France.

«This book is considered to be one of the French classics of the 17th century, and made a great reputation for Salnove. The author was a soldier, courtier and a distinguished sportsman. The first three chapters are devoted to Royal Chase of the stag, roebuck, wolf, bear and fox. Stag hunting takes up half of the book. The fourth part contains a review of the royal forests with indications of the best places for the distribution of 'relays of hounds', and notes on other local conditions conducive to success» (Schwerdt, for the 1655 edition).

Fine copy, some expert restorations to the binding.



45. SANTA TERESA, Jo, o José de. Istoria delle guerre del Regno del Brasile accadute tra la corona di Portogallo, e la repubblica di Olanda. *Rome, heirs of Corbelletti, 1698.* 2 parts in one volume, 2°(308 x 216 mm); separately titled and paginated, one-leaf index of the maps and plates with errata on verso at end of part II, woodcut floral and grotesque initials, head- and tail-pieces. Engraved allegorical title, engraved portrait in each volume of Pedro II and Joao IV, title and portraits by Benedictus Frajat after Antonio Horatio Andreas; 23 engraved maps and plates by Hubert Vincent and Giovanni Girolamo Frezza (one plate) after Andreas; contemporary calf, double gilt fillet around sides, gilt fleurons in corners, spine gilt with 5 raised bands, gilt arms on both covers (wormholes in the upper part of the first compartment of the spine).

50 000 €

Alden & Landis 698/112; Borba de Moraes, 770-771; JCB(4) 368; Sabin 76793, 55498 ; Palau 298413 ; Rodrigues, 2195 ; Shirley, British Library, G. SANT-1a.

RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF AN ITALIAN HISTORY OF THE WARS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE PORTUGUESE FOR THE CONTROL OF BRAZIL (1624-1654).





The author, a Portuguese Carmelite, spent most of his life in Italy. The *Guerre del Brasile* «is one of the most sumptuous works published in the seventeenth century on a Brazilian subject. It received a five thousand cruzados subsidy from Pedros II and the most famous engravers of the period executed the engravings The ‘Santa Teresa’, as it is known among bibliophiles, is difficult to find when complete and in good condition. Taunay considers it to be ‘one of the most costly of the Brazilian seicentista pieces when in perfect condition, and with all the magnificent maps and plates that adorn it» (Borba de Moraes).

The Portuguese colony in Angola is briefly described in the second volume. The maps, each printed on a whole folding sheet, include an overview map covering the territory of modern Brazil, Uruguay, French Guiana, Surinam and Guyana; nine detail maps covering the various provinces within Brazil; four city plans (that of Rio de Janeiro covering the surrounding area) plus an inset city plan in the map of the bay at Bahia, and another in one of the views; a map of the inlet, islands and fortifications just south of Rio de Janeiro; and four fortifications plans on one single folding sheet. Further with six city views and coastal profiles, including the two panoramic views printed from two copperplates each, showing Luanda (Angola), and Mauritsstad. Most of the maps also serve as navigation charts of the coasts and bays. The plans include a city plan of Luanda, the centre of the Brazilian slave trade.

A CRISP AND COMPLETE COPY – MANY LACK EITHER A PORTRAIT OR SOME OF THE IMPORTANT VIEWS – OF THIS RARE KEY WORK ON BRAZIL.

The 18th century standard work on clock and watch making

46. THIOUT, called the elder. *Traité de l'horlogerie mécanique et pratique*, approuvé par l'Académie royale des Sciences. *Paris, Moette, Prault, Clement, Debats, Dupuis, Jombert, 1741*. 2 volumes, 4° (247 x 190 mm) 13 nn.ll., 175 pp., 1 nn.l., 50 engraved plates for volume I; 1 nn.l., pp. 178 to 400, 41 engraved plates for volume II; contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

7 500 €

Poggendorff, II, 1095.

First edition.

One of the principal works on 18th century clock making, abundantly illustrated with 91 engraved folding plates including a verge escapement powered by a spring encased in a barrel, and a regulation based on a cone-shaped fuse.

The work by the Parisian master clock maker is dedicated to the Duke of Orleans.

The privilege is signed by Thiout himself. Some occasional foxing, some light restorations to the bindings.

47. TIENE, Gaetano. *Expositio in libro de celo & mundo. Cum questione Domini Egidii de materia celi nuperrime impressa & diligentissime Emendata. Venice, B. Locatellus for O. Scotus, 1502*. 2° (310 x 205 mm) 84 nn.ll.; modern reversed calf, bound to style.

3 800 €

Adams G-1033 (under Gratia Dei).

Fourth edition, the first was published in 1476 in Padua.

Gaetano da Thiene (1387-1465), natif of Vicenza, was a pupil of Paolo Nicoletti in Venice. He was one of the main promoters of Averroes doctrine in Italy et has abundantly annotated the works of Aristoteles.

«Books I and II of the De celo treat of astronomical theories; III and IV, of the elements. Drawing upon theories advanced by his predecessors, Aristotle's theories in general may be summarized as representing the earth as fixed at the center of a spherical universe, with the spheres of the moon, Mercury, Venus, the sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn in orbit around the earth, and beyond them the sphere of the fixed stars and the realm of the primum movens or force which, every twenty-four hours, caused the planetary spheres to complete their revolutions, while each planet with an individual motion moved at times slightly retrograde.» (Stillwell, The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing, pp. 11-12).

The end of the book contains *De materia coeli* by Egidio Colonna († 1316), also known under the name of Giles from Rome, «*especially noteworthy... [it] takes the position - against Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, and the majority of contemporary scholars - that celestial matter is identical to that of the sublunary world.*» (D.S.B., V, p. 403).

Illustrations comprise some figures in the text and some engraved initials. Good copy.

The Vesuvius in action

48. TORRE, Gio. Maria della. *Storia e fenomeni del Vesuvio.* Napoli, Guiseppe Raimondi, 1755. 4° (269 x 200 mm) 4 nn.ll., 120 pp., 8 engraved folding copper plates ; contemporary vellum.

4 000 €

Poggendorff, II, 1118; cf. Hoover, 792-93.

First edition.

Della Torre (1712-1782) was a professor of physics at the University of Naples and a corresponding member to the French Academy of Sciences. A member of other scientific academies Della Torre's research on microscopes improved its performance. In his book he describes several eruptions of Vesuvius occurring between 1751 and 1754. The fine plates are engraved by Giuseppe Aloja and show the Vesuvius from various angles and illustrate the lava flow.

Some occasional foxing, else a fine and broad margined copy.



The Botanical garden in Rome

49. TRIONFETTI, Giovanni Battista. Observationes de ortu, ac vegetatione plantarum cum novarum stirpium historia iconibus illustrata... Roma, Domenico Antonio Ercole, 1685. 4° (223 x 167 mm) 4 nn.ll., 106 pp., 17 engraved (without last blank) ; modern calf, bound to style. 2 000 €

Pritzel, 9522 ; Nissen, BBI, 2003 ; Hunt, 373 ; Wellcome describes another edition from 1699, possibly an reissue if the 1685 edition with a new title ; not in NLM.

First edition of the main work of the botanist Giovanni Battista Trionfetti (1658-1708) who redesigned the botanical garden in Rome. Trionfetti was teaching at the celebrated university *Sapienza*. Due to the work in the gardens of pope Clement XI it soon became the most celebrated botanical garden in Europe.

According to Hoefer, the botanical garden in Rome «*devint l'un des plus célèbres de l'Europe, par le nombre des plantes, tant indigènes qu'exotiques, qu'il parvint à y réunir.*»

The 13 large etched plates depict: ferns, moss, verbena, violet, lunaria, alpine fleabane, thistles, and others.

Very good copy, some occasional underlining in ink.



50. VIEUSSENS, Raymond. Novum vasorum corporis humani systema. Amsterdam, Paul Marret, 1705. 12° (154 x 90 mm) 24 nn.ll., including the engraved title and the title printed in red and black, 260 pp., 2 engraved copper plates (armories and image of kidney) ; contemporary sheep, spine gilt with raised bands.

3 000 €

Garrison-Morton, 2729 ; Waller, 9963 ; NLM, 474 ; Wellcome, V, 349.

Rare first edition.

«*Vieussens [1641-1715] was among the first to describe the morbid changes in mitral stenosis, the throbbing pulse in aortic insufficiency, and the first correctly to describe the structure of the left ventricle, the course of the coronary vessels and the valve in the large coronary vein. He was the first to diagnose classic description of the symptoms of aortic regurgitation in his book*» (Garrison-Morton).

Fine copy in its first binding.

By one of Galileo's pupils

51. VIVIANI, Vincenzo. De locis solidis, secunda divinatio geometrica... Opus conicum. Florence, Typis Regiae Celsitudinis, sans date [1701]. 2° (301 x 210 mm) 12 nn.ll., 164 & 128 pp., engraved portrait and 2 double page engraved plates; contemporary mottled sheep, spine gilt with raised bands.

3 500 €

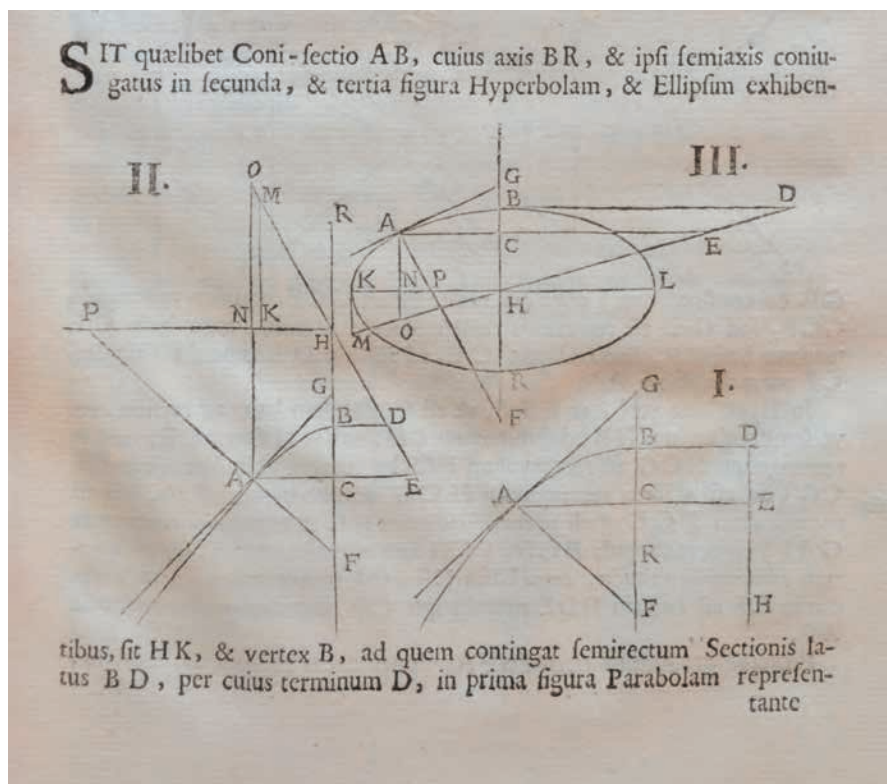
Riccardi, 629: «Bella et rara ediz.»; Cinti, 167.

First edition of the author's first work.

Viviani (1622 - 1703) was one of Galileo's pupils. The plates illustrate the house that Viviani built to his teacher's honour which was decorated with inscriptions glorifying the scientist.

«Although the Medici court gave him much work, Viviani studied the geometry of the ancients. His accomplishments brought him membership in the Accademia del Cimento, and in 1696 he became a member of the Royal Society of London. In 1699 he was elected one of the eight foreign members of the Académie des Sciences in Paris... Viviani's first project was an attempted restoration of a work by Aristaeus the Elder, De locis solidis divinatio geometrica, which Viviani undertook when he was twenty-four. Aristaeus' work is believed to have been the first methodical exposition of the curves discovered by Menaechmus; but since it has been entirely lost, it is difficult to estimate how close Viviani came to the original work» (DSB XIV, p.49).

Good copy, small marginal worming slightly touching the plates.



52. WALTER, Johann Gottlieb & WALTER, Friedrich August. Anatomisches Museum. Berlin, Belitz & Braun, 1796. 2 parts in one volume, 4° (264 x 222 mm) 2 nn.ll., IV, 176 pp. and 5 handcoloured copper plates for part I; 2 nn.ll., II, 192 pp. for part II; contemporary calf-backed boards, flat spine.

3 000 €

NLM, 480 ; Wellcome, V, 380.

First edition of this description of Johann Gottlieb Walter's anatomical museum, with a commentary by his son Friedrich August Walter. Both father and son were professors for anatomy in Berlin. The collection was acquired en block in 1803 by the King of Prussia for a considerable amount of money.

«Johann Gottlieb Walter, born on July 1, 1734, was a German physician and anatomist. He was born in Königsberg, studied medicine there, and received a medical degree at Frankfurt (Oder) in 1757. Walter continued his study in Berlin under Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder, who appointed Walter prosector in the anatomical theatre of the Medico-surgical College in 1760. After Meckel's death in 1774, Walter became the college's first professor of anatomy and obstetrics. He also held the chair of anatomy at Frankfurt University» (Tatyana Pakhladzhyan, New York Academy of Medicine).

The five finely coloured plates depict a large variety of kidney- and gallstones. Some foxing, binding somewhat bumped.
From the library of Dr Maurice Villaret (book plate).

