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Venetian incunable in a contemporary richly blind-tooled binding with Islamic influences: the 3rd edition (1498) of Thomas Aquinas on the epistles of Saint Paul

I. AQUINAS, Thomas. Sancti Thome de Aquino super epistolas Pauli. Super epistolas Sancti Pauli[.] Co[m]mentaria preclarissima. Cum tabula ordinatissima. [= In omnes epistolas Pauli].

[Colophon:] Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, 22 December 1498. Folio (32.5 × 22.5 cm). Printed in two columns. Contemporary Venetian(?) blind-tooled, blackened tanned calf over bevelled wooden boards. € 7500

Third (and last incunable) edition of a classic work by Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225–1274), in the original Latin, on the epistles of St. Paul, providing a profound explanation of the teachings of one of the most eminent theologians of the Catholic Church. The first edition, edited by Pietro Malduro or Petrus of Bergamo (ca. 1400–1482), appeared at Bologna in 1481 and apparently served as the model for the second at Basel in 1495. The Basel edition is by far the most common, and probably served as the model for the present edition (the prologue appears to be the same, though the “Petrus Bergomensis”, explicitly credited in the Basel edition, is not named in the present edition. Drawing from the texts of the New Testament, Aquinas addresses various issues that pertain to the moral conduct of a devout Christian, making this work a valuable resource. Aquinas wrote his commentary on Saint Paul’s Epistles near the end of

his life. He is believed to have written the explanations for the Epistle to the Romans and the beginning of the first Epistle to the Corinthians himself, while most of the other sections were *reportationes* (transcriptions by someone from the audience of an oral presentation) of Thomas’s work, written by Reginald (Raynald) of Piperno (ca. 1230–ca. 1290). Essentially, Reginald “reported” on practically all of Saint Paul, up to and including the Epistle to the Hebrews. It is also believed, however, that Aquinas revised all of the *reportationes* except for the Epistle to the Romans. Reginald documented several of Aquinas’s other works, and he was Aquinas’s confidant in all of his various activities. He also heard Aquinas’s last confession and kept all manuscripts in the authors own handwriting (“habuit omnia scripta sua”). After Aquinas’s death, Reginald filled his post as lecturer in the priory at Naples.

The book opens with an alphabetical index that occupies all but the title-page in the preliminaries (a-b) with instructions for its use. The main text begins on the first leaf following the preliminaries, also signed “a” (where the leaf numbering also begins).



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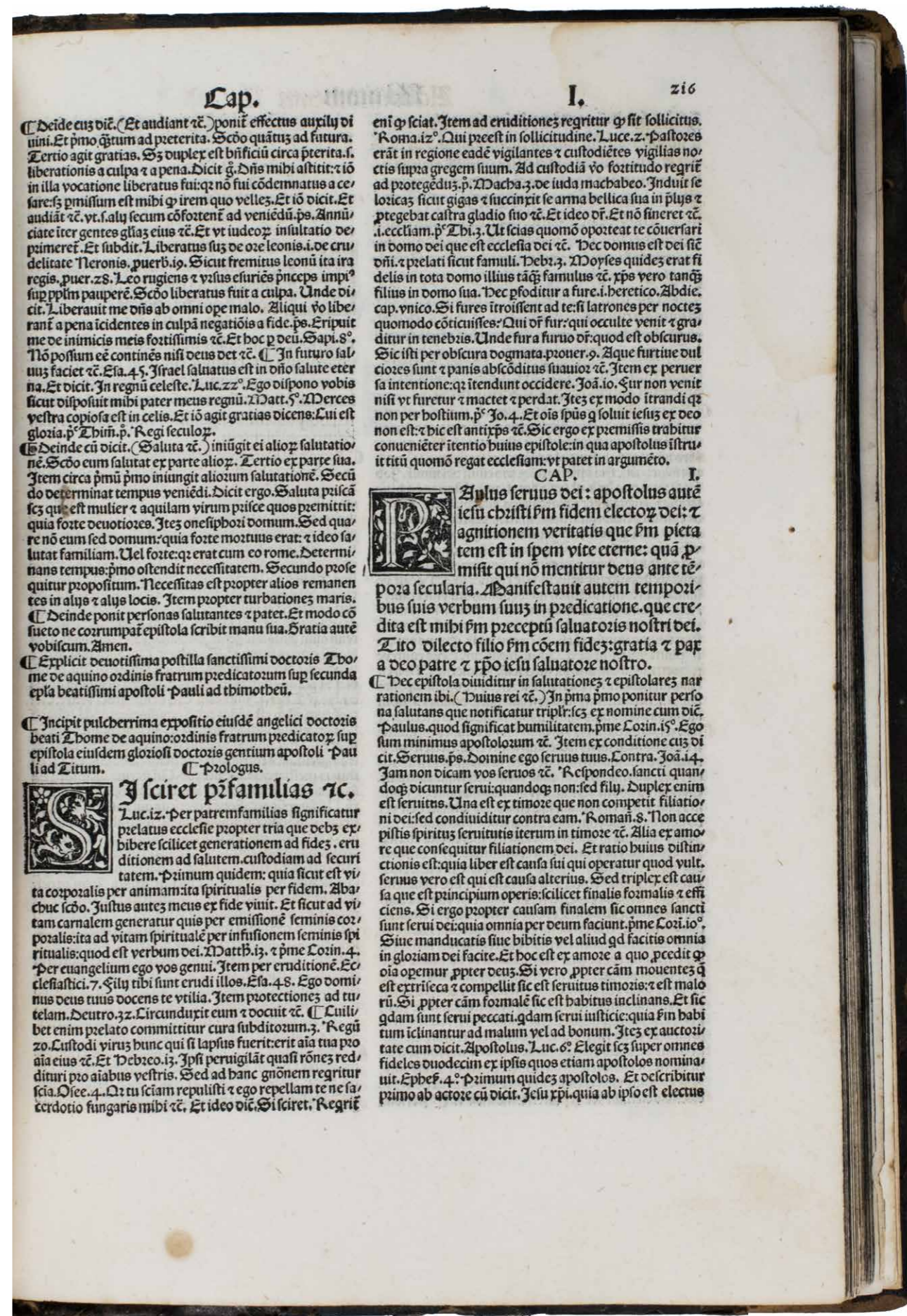
Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

The main text begins with a prologue, followed by Aquinas's commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, the first and second Epistles to the Corinthians and further to the Galatians, the Ephesians, the Philippians, the Colossians, the first and second Epistle to the Thessalonians, the first and second Epistle to Timothy, and the Epistles to Titus, Philemon and the Hebrews. This is followed by the colophon at the foot of GG5r (below "Finis"), which notes that the book was printed in Venice with the types of Bonetus Locatelli from Bergamo under the guidance of and at the expense of Octavianus Scotus ("characteribus Boneti Locatelli impressa: ductu vero & impensis ... Octaviana Scoti"), on 22 December 1498. The verso of that leaf (the last printed page of the book) lists the book's contents, quire by quire and shows Scotus's (4th) publisher's device (again following "Finis"). The final blank leaf has been cut out and what appears to be a contemporary blank leaf reattached, but it is not the original blank (which would have had a watermark and more widely spaced chainlines). The first preliminary quire has some restorations, with the title-page attached to the reinforcing and a small dark stain in its gutter margin, slightly affecting the text on the verso. One, two or three small wormholes appear in many leaves, mostly in the margins, but two appear within the text block in the last 20 leaves, with no significant loss. The second half of the book has a faint water stain in the upper outside corner, mostly in the margins but crossing the corner of the text block. The book has been rebacked, as noted, and only a small part of the original backstrip survives (with a cut across it). Internally still in very good condition; in spite of the small defects in the covering, the binding remains in good condition except for the spine and the missing parts of the fastenings.

[12], 260, [1] ll. *Bod-Inc T127; Goff T235; GW M46154; HC 1341; IDL 4357; ISTC it00235000; IBP 5259; Pellechet 943; Polain 3696; USTC 990458; not in BMC.*

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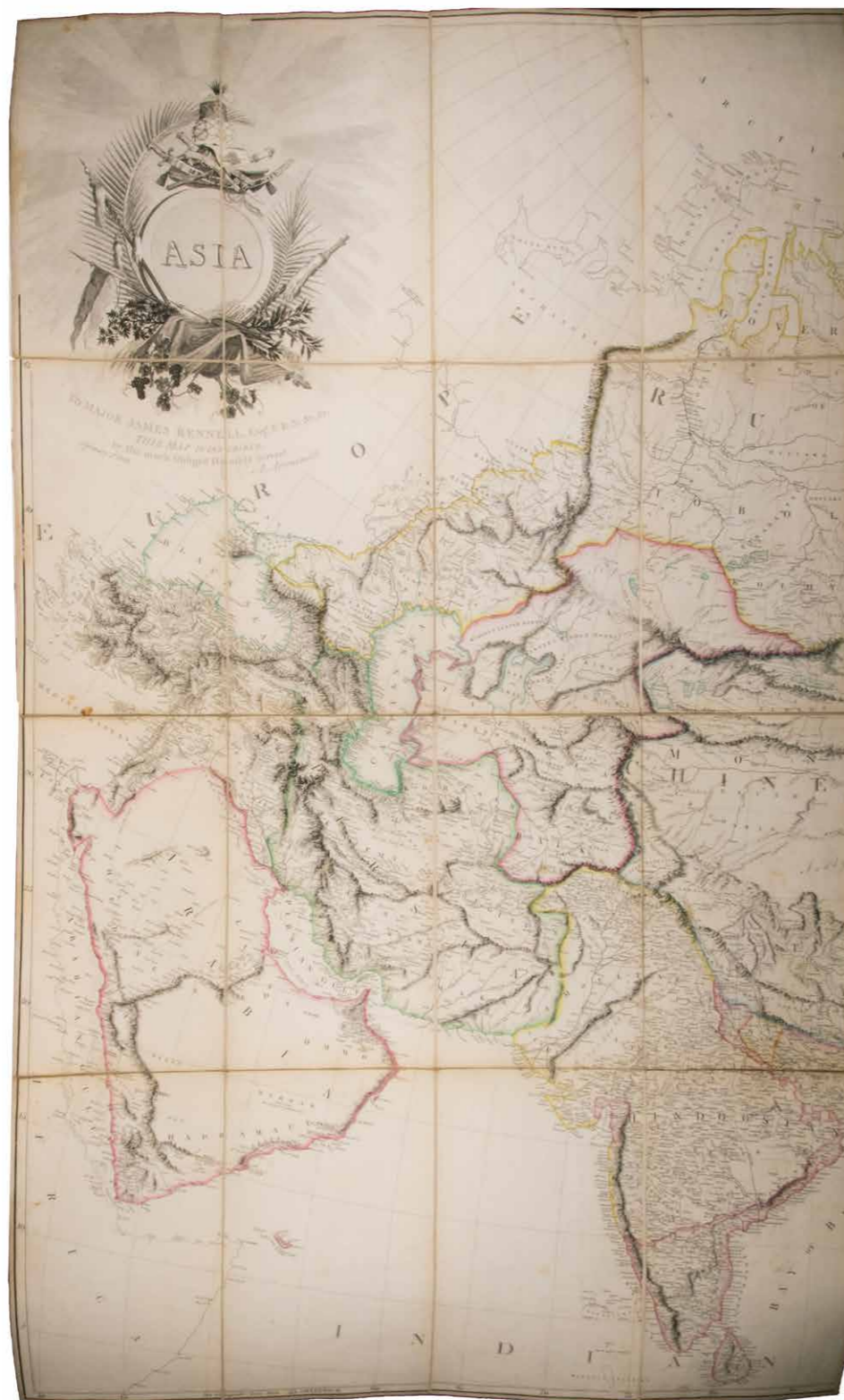
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*Highly detailed wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula,
from the collection of the Governor of Ceylon*



2. ARROWSMITH, Aaron. Asia.

London, Aaron Arrowsmith, 1 January 1801. Engraved wall map, hand coloured in outline, on 4 sheets joined as 2 (measuring 124 × 147 cm in total) on a scale of ca. 1:6,490,880, with an elaborately decorated cartouche at the head left, a dedication below (“To major James Rennell, Esqr. F.R.S. &c. &c.”) and the name of the engraver at the foot right (George Allen). Mounted on cloth and divided into 32 sections. Contemporary slipcase, covered with marbled paper and a manuscript title-label on front.

€ 7500

Large, highly detailed wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula, giving a view from the Ural Mountains and Black Sea, across to China, Japan and the Philippines, including India and Ceylon, but stopping just above Singapore and Indonesia. Arrowsmith was “easily the foremost cartographer of his time” (Tooley) and presents here a very accurate map of the continent, which shows significant improvement over previous ones. The map is dedicated to James Rennell, surveyor general of the East India Company and the father of Indian cartography.

With an owner’s inscription of the army officer and colonial governor General Robert Brownrigg on the title-label mounted on the slipcase. Brownrigg (1759–1833) was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1815 and brought the last part of Sri Lanka, the Kingdom of Kandy, under British rule. Only a few minor spots, but otherwise in very good condition.

David Rumsey 6907.001; not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi; for Arrowsmith: Tooley, p. 24; for Brownrigg: G.S. Powell, “Brownrigg, Sir Robert, first baronet (1759–1833)” in ODNB online.

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Collection of Greek, Arabic, Latin, Egyptian, and Asian medical and chemical theories, both ancient and contemporary, including Chinese acupuncture

3. BARCHUSEN, Johann Conrad. De medicinae origine et progressu dissertationes. In quibus medicinorum sectae, institutiones, decreta, hypotheses, praeceptiones, &c. Ab initio medicinae usque ad nostra tempora traduntur.

Utrecht, Gijsbert van Paddenburg and Willem Kroon, 1723. 4°. With the title-page printed in red and black with a small woodcut ornamental vignette, and two woodcut illustrations in the text. Further with some woodcut decorated initials, a large woodcut headpiece at the start of the work, and woodcut ornamental tailpieces throughout. Contemporary half calf, sprinkled paper sides, gold-tooled spine with the title lettered in gold (now faded), red edges. € 3500

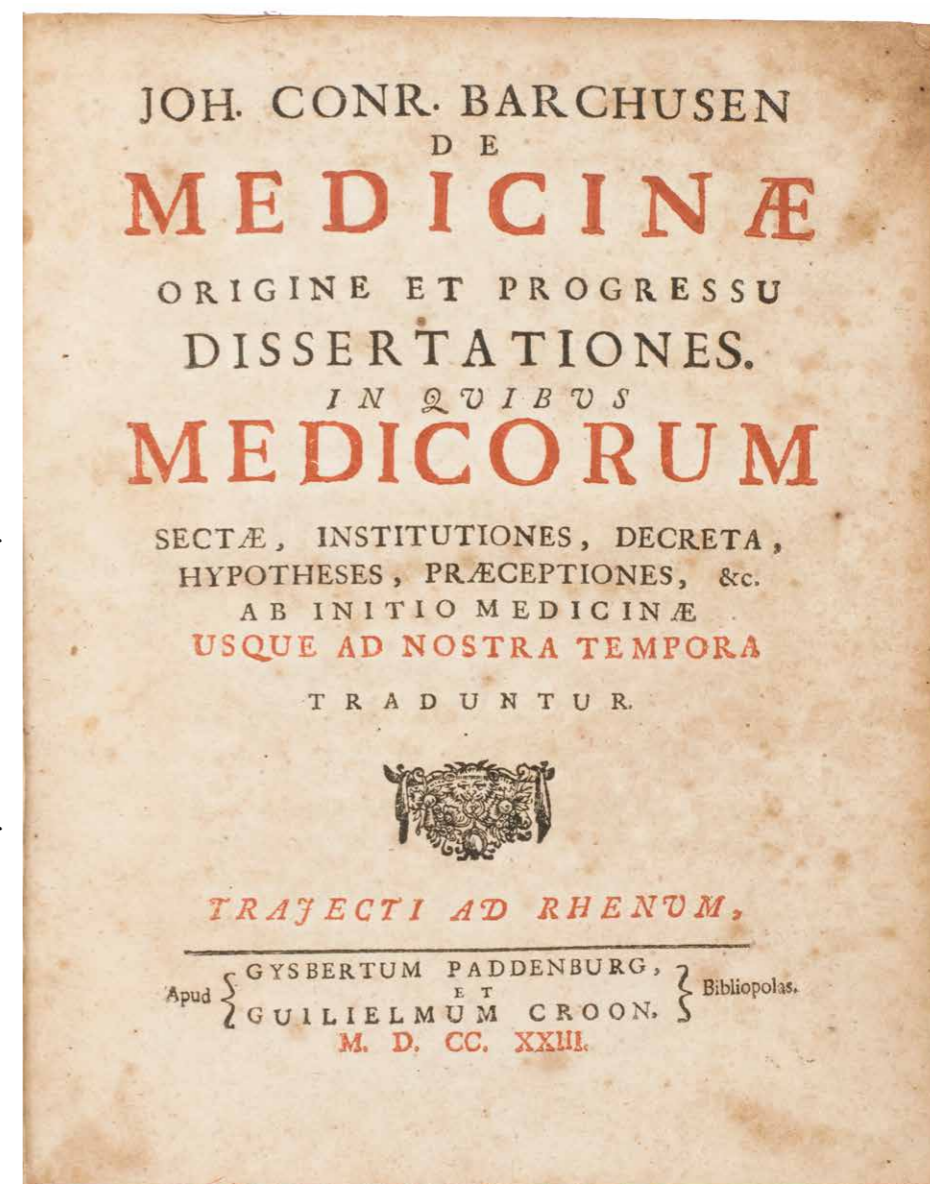
Completely revised edition of a collection of 26 texts on the history of medical and chemical theories by an expert on medicine and chemistry, Johann Conrad Barchusen (1666–1723). Among the examined authors are Paracelsus, Crolius, Van Helmont, Fludd, Campanella, and many more. The work includes sections dedicated to Greek, Arabic, Latin, Egyptian, and Asian medical theories and practices, including Chinese acupuncture, both ancient and contemporary.

Barchusen studied pharmacy at several universities, including the universities of Berlin, Mainz, and Vienna. He settled in Utrecht in 1694, and after being awarded an honorary M.D. by the city in 1698, he was appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry in 1703.

Barchusen's work shows his development from a practicing pharmacist to a professor of the new academic discipline of chemistry. His first book *Pharmacopoeus synopticus*, published in 1690, was a pharmaceutical work. After his arrival in Utrecht, he published three more works on chemistry. Although Barchusen was not a chemist of genius, his activities contributed much to the high level of Dutch academic chemistry from which his illustrious contemporary in Leiden, Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738), emerged as the most influential teacher in the first decades of the 18th century. The first edition of the present work was arranged in dialogue form, which was criticised heavily, together with the poor Latin style. Therefore, in 1723, the present revised edition was published as a respond to these criticisms.

With the spine showing signs of wear, the edges and corners of the boards are slightly rubbed, the gold-tooling on the spine has faded, somewhat browned and foxed throughout, some minor worm holes in the blank outer margin of the last half of the work, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 679, [1] pp. *Blake, p. 99; DSB I, p. 450–1; Ferguson, Bibliotheca Chemica I, p. 72* "an interesting collection of essays"; *Neu, Chemical, Medical, and Pharmaceutical Books Printed before 1800 in the collections of the University of Wisconsin Libraries, 230; STCN 203248589 (7 copies); not in Bibl. Med. Neerl.; Cole.* [More photos on our website](#)



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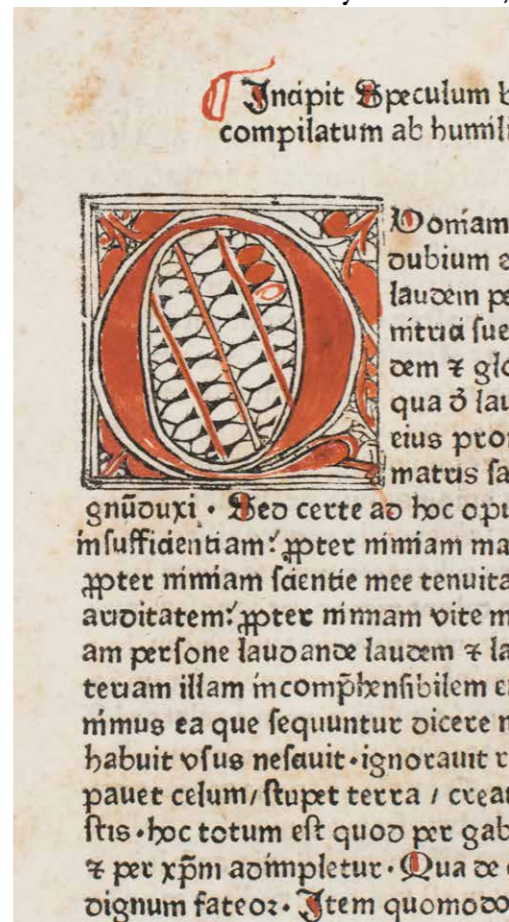
Science & Technology

*Early incunable from Augsburg with wonderful initials,
a famous exegetic work by Holzinger who influenced Dante's "Purgatorio"*

4. BONAVENTURA (pseudo) [= Conradus de SAXONIA]. Speculum beate Marie virginis: compilatum ab humili fratre Bonaventura.

Augsburg, Anton Sorg, 1476. Folio (26.5 × 21.2 cm). Set in a Gothic letter in 40 lines to the page, printed in 1 column. Rubricated throughout. With a large Maiblumen woodcut-initial and 16 smaller initials (of which 11 hand-coloured in red). Modern vellum, with a manuscript title on the spine. € 17 500

First edition of this *Speculum beate Marie virginis*, an early work from the presses of Augsburg printer Anton Sorg (active 1475–1493). The beautiful Sorgs type (type 103) used here was taken over from the Augsburg monastery printers St. Ulrich and Afra and used until 1477. The Mayflower initial “Q” from Sorg’s largest alphabet is particularly noteworthy and beautiful. GKW attributes the authorship of this commentary on the *Ave Maria* to Konrad Holzinger (Holtzicker) von Sachsen, a Franciscan preacher hailing from Braunschweig. In 1247, he began serving as a lecturer at Hildesheim’s oldest “Privatstudium” and was simultaneously appointed as the Saxon provincial of his Order. He continued in this role for 16 years until he resigned in 1263. However, he was re-elected as provincial in 1272 and held the position until his passing in 1279 while en route to the General Franciscan Assembly in Assisi, with Bologna serving as his place of demise. Konrad’s work was particularly widespread in German-speaking countries and had a major influence on Middle High German literature. Many others’ sermons are based on his work. After the Middle Ages, Konrad’s fame declined and his work has often been wrongly attributed to the Italian theologian Bonaventura. His *Sermones* form the bulk of Konrad’s work. Today, around 700 of his sermons are known. These were probably written between 1262 and 1272 and have survived



in many manuscripts. They are not fully written sermons, but drafts that other clergy could use as the basis for their own sermons. The *Speculum Beatae M. Virginis* was written in the same period as the *Sermones* (1262–1272). The content consists of an interpretation of the Hail Mary and a theological reflection on the belief in Mary. The text has long been regarded as an important work and there are approximately 250 manuscripts known.

One of the unique features of Sorg’s press was the use of outlined woodcut initials, following the model of medieval manuscripts. A large outlined initial was frequently included at the start of each chapter, with smaller woodcut initials marking divisions within each chapter. Both large and small initials were adorned with colour, as seen in our edition with red. Sorg’s utilization of printed outlines for illuminated letters was an unconventional technique.

With the bookplate of the Bibliotheca Philosophica Hermetica on the front paste-down. Several leaves with contemporary handwritten marginals and underlinings. Lacking first and last blank leaves. A few leaves strengthened in the gutter. Some occasional slight soiling and dampstaining. Otherwise in very good condition.

[48] ll. BMC II, 343; Goff B 959; GW 4817 (88 copies); HC 3566; ISTC ib00959000; Pellechet 2681; Proctor 1645; USTC 743574 (71 copies). For Sorg see: Albert Schramm – *Der Bilderschmuck der Frühdrucke. Vol. 4: Die Drucke von Anton Sorg in Augsburg* (Hiersemann, 1921). [More photos on our website](#)

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Thirty-two magnificent views of China

5. **BORGET, Auguste.** La Chine et let Chinois.

Paris, Goupil & Vibert, 1842. Royal 2° (56.3 × 40.2 cm). With lithographed title-page (text), tinted lithographed title-page (illustrated), 2 lithographed dedication leaves, lithographed list of plates, and 32 tinted lithographs on 25 plates by Eugène Ciceri, after drawings by Borget. Protective guardleaves. Contemporary half leather and cloth over boards, the title lettered in gold on the spine. € 35 000

First edition of this set of thirty-two magnificent views of China after drawings by the notable French artist Auguste Borget (1808–77), a close friend of Honoré de Balzac. Borget travelled through Asia from 1838 to 1840; his perceptive sketches include views in the area of Hong Kong (4), Macao (13), and Canton (12). “The feeling of superiority to the Chinese, so characteristic of accounts from the 1840s, is absent here. The artist observes with a fresh eye” (Lust). Explanations to all views are found in the letterpress text in the form of letters by Borget. A second edition in English was published in the same year under the title “Sketches of China and the Chinese”.

Some foxing, as common, especially to text leaves, due to paper stock. Waterstains to the margins of the final eight plates. A detailed list of plates is available on request.

26 pp. and [5] lithographed leaves and 32 lithographs on 25 plates. [More photos on our website](#)



Paifang de Canton, vu par le Sud-Est, par le Sud-Ouest

Paifang de Canton

Paifang de Canton, vu par le Sud-Est, par le Sud-Ouest

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Rare complete first edition of Visentini's print series with views of Venice after Canaletto, "crucial to forming the image of Venice in the mind of its visitors"

6. [CANALETTO]. VISENTINI, Antonio. Urbis Venetiarum prospectus celebriores, ex Antonii Canal tabulis xxxviii. Venice, Joannem Baptistam Pasquali, 1742. 3 parts in 1 volume. Oblong 2° (ca. 36.5 × 52.5 cm). With 3 letterpress title-pages printed in red and black with engraved vignettes by Visentini, the original engraved title-page for the first series (Prospectus Magni Canali), a double portrait of Canaletto and Visentini by Visentini after Giovanni Battista Piazzetta and XIV, XII and XII numbered engraved prints with familiar views based upon 38 paintings by Canaletto, engraved by Visentini, showing the Grand Canal, public buildings, renowned places in Venice and regatta scenes. Contemporary half morocco, brown paper sides, manuscript title (?) and two old shelfmarks on the spine. € 45 000

First complete edition of a series of engraved views of Venice by Visentini after Canaletto's paintings, which were in the collection of the book collector, patron of the arts and British Consul of Venice Joseph Smith (ca. 1673/4–1770). Canaletto, also known as Giovanni Antonio Canal (1697–1768) was an Italian painter renowned for his paintings depicting Venice and its canals. Visentini's plates are not only the best known among the many engravings made after Canaletto's famous views of Venice, but also the best and most influential: "crucial to forming the image of Venice in the mind of its visitors" (Millard). The British Consul Smith commissioned the painter, engraver and architect Antonio Visentini (1688–1782), connected to the Academia and to the artistic and publishing

circle around Smith, to engrave the plates after Canaletto's paintings.

The series of 38 plates is divided into three suites of respectively XIV, XII and XII numbered prints, each suite with its own letterpress title-page. The first set of plates is entirely focussed on the Grand Canal, as is promised by the original title-page, the *Prospectus Magni Canali*. The prints of the second suite particularly show the banks of the Grand Canal. The third suite shows views of *campi* and the Piazza San Marco. Besides Saint Mark's Basilica itself and the Piazza we see for example the *campo* of Santi Giovanni e Paolo, the Piazza San Polo and San Niccolo on the Lido. All prints are captioned in Italian.



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The present 1742 edition is the first to include all 38 prints of the complete three suites, but Visentini had completed and published the first suite of views already in 1735. The present complete series proved very successful, with further editions in 1751, 1754 and 1773. Even in the 19th century it ran through new editions: an 1833 edition with French and Italian captions was reprinted in 1838. The present first edition of the complete series is quite rare: we have traced only 6 copies worldwide in WorldCat and it rarely appears on the market.

Binding a little rubbed: spine a little damaged, paper sides frayed around the edges and chipped in the right lower corner of the front board, boards a little stained. Book block slightly loose in the binding. Some marginal tears professionally repaired. Prints only slightly browned along the edges of the margins, but otherwise in very good condition. The rare complete first edition of one of the most influential print series in shaping the image of Venice.

[8]; [1]; [1] ll. plus the part-title, double portrait and XIV, XII, XII prints. *Kat. Ornamentstichsammlung Berlin 2695; Millard, Italian 153; WorldCat (6 copies in 5 entries); for Canaletto: Thieme & Becker V, pp. 455-486; for Visentini: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 419.* [More photos on our website](#)



Areae majoris S. Marci Prospectus ad Templum ejusdem.

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First edition of the first European medical book to be translated into Chinese

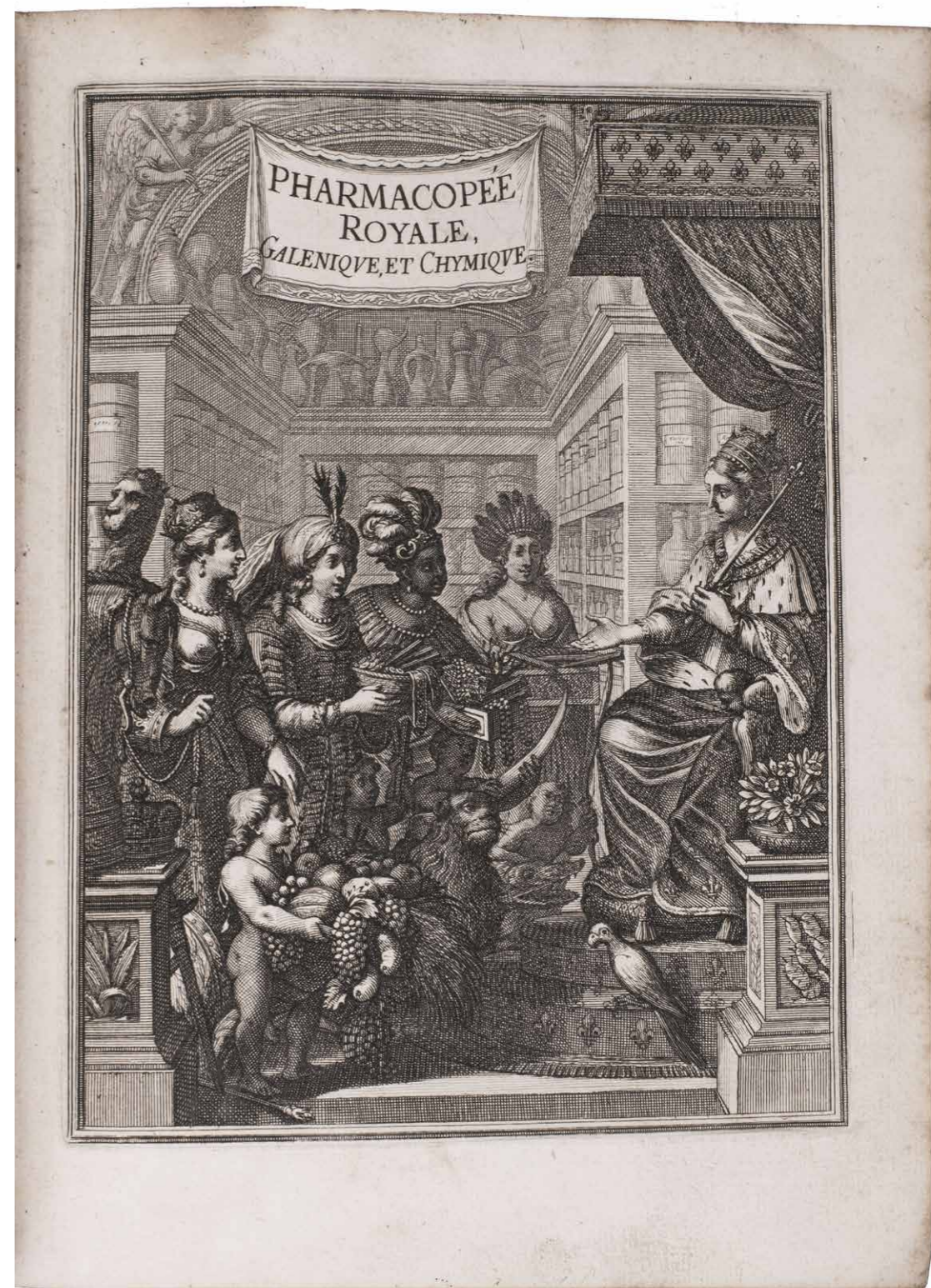
7. CHARAS, Moysse. Pharmacopée royale Galenique et chymique.

Paris, Moysse Charas (colophon: printed by R. Chevillion), 1676. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved dedication and 6 numbered engraved plates. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 6500

First edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moysse Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia begins with an extensive introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. Charas was among the protagonists in favour of the chemical pharmacy, however, he did not thoroughly reject the Galenic pharmacy. “The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols” (Debus). While Charas wrote several works, the present pharmacopoeia is his best-known and was soon translated into English (*The royal pharmacopeia ...*, 1678), German and even Chinese, and as such the first European medical book translated into Chinese.

With the engraved bookplate of the Espich family (“Insign Espichiorum famil”) and small label of the pharmacist Koenig. A few occasional spots, some stains to the title-page and page 9, a negligible waterstain at the head of some leaves, head of the spine chipped, but otherwise in good condition.

[12], 1060, [34], [2 blank] pp. *Krivatsy 2371; Osler 2280 note; Wellcome II, p. 327; cf. A.G. Debus, The French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130–131.* [➤](#) More photos on our website



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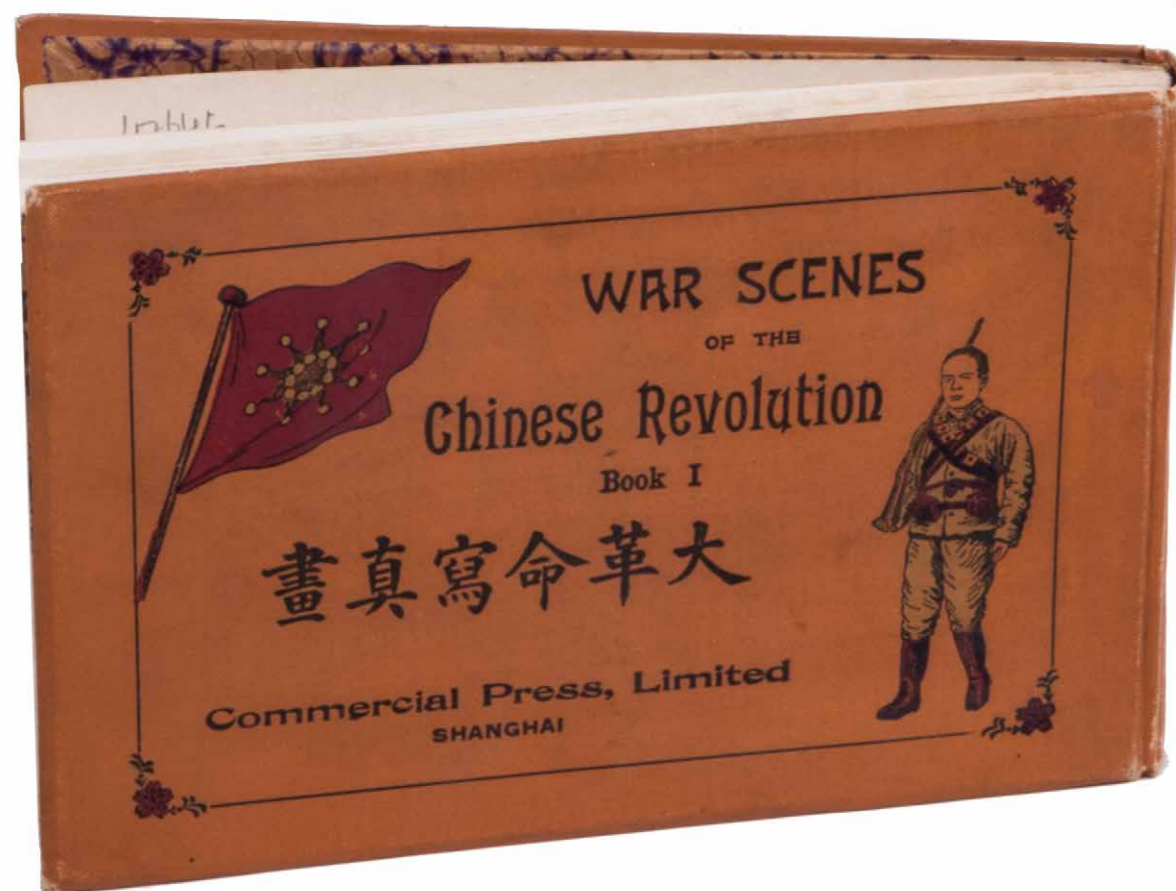
Science & Technology

Authentic pictorial record of the first revolts of the Chinese Revolution of 1911

8. [CHINA – PHOTOGRAPHY – CHINESE REVOLUTION]. War scenes of the Chinese Revolution book 1. Shanghai, Commercial Press, Limited, [1912?]. Oblong 8° (15 × 22.5 cm). 160 black-and-white photographs, all protected by tissue paper guards. Original publisher's orange-brown pictorial cloth, marbled endpapers. € 6500

First and only edition of a very rare work with photographic illustrations of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, with captions in Chinese and English. It was published specifically for circulation in the West and consists of 14 parts. The present work contains the first 4. However, any volume in this series is exceptionally rare, as we have not been able to find another copy in sales records of the past 100 years.


The Chinese Revolution of 1911 is an important event in Chinese history, as it resulted in the establishment of the Republic of China. The Revolution was preceded by decade of revolts, since Chinese citizens had already been dissatisfied with the rule of the Qing dynasty (1636–1912) for some time. The Revolution started in October 1911 with the Wuchang Uprising, after which similar revolts broke out across the country. The Qing court then initiated negotiations with the revolutionaries. Both parties came to the agreement that the emperor, who was just 6-years old, had to abdicate in February 1912. Revolutionary statesman Sun Yat-Sen (1866–1925) became the first provisional president.



The present work offers an authentic pictorial record of the first revolts. The work contains numerous portraits of important leaders of the Revolution and members of the Qing court, grim photographic illustrations of the battlefields in Wuchang (now the Wuchang District of Wuhan) and Hankow (or Hankou), and images of the attack on Nanking (now Nanjing), including the preparations and the aftermath.

The binding shows very slight signs of wear, the gutters of the front and back endpapers are weakened, causing the binding to be wobbly, but the boards are still attached. The tissue paper between the photographic illustrations has browned throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], 40; 40; 40; 40, [2 blank] pp. *WorldCat 891342401 (2 copies).*

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

9. [CHINA – SECRET BRITISH MILITARY REPORT]. Reports on Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces.

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

Five secret British military reconnaissance reports made by the South China Command in Hong Kong for the Under Secretary of State at the War Office in London, giving a very detailed account of sites of military importance in Guangdong and Fujian provinces on the southeast coast of mainland China at a critical moment in Chinese history. It includes a description of the famous Whampoa (Huangpu) Military Academy, established by Sun Yat-sen in 1924 with help from the Soviet Union and commanded by the young Chiang Kai-shek in his first major post, the Guangzhou radio transmitting station, the aerodrome near the academy, arsenals, railways, fortifications, other prospective military targets, the topography of the region and possible landing sites for an invasion. The folding plan shows “The Asiatic Petroleum Co’s wharf Amoy”, with extensive soundings, reproducing a drawing dated 14 September 1919. The British were secretly preparing for military intervention in China during a period of tension between China and the western powers. Although the text gives some background information and a few anecdotes about events in China (some Chinese feared the compiler might be a Russian spy), it mostly leaves political opinions to the politicians and concentrates on the factual information the military would need if England decided to invade China. The Hong Kong cover letters indicate that these reports were distributed in only three to five copies, all but one going to Asian offices, and we have located no surviving copies besides the present ones. Some worm holes, especially in the first few and last few leaves (slightly affecting 2 photographs), and with occasional minor chips and tears, the folding plan has separated at the folds, a folding photographic panorama assembled from 3 photographs has one part torn through and another photo has a faded patch, but most text leaves and photographs are in good condition. A detailed secret report of British military reconnaissance in southern China as the civil war between Communists and Nationalist broke out.

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



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



S.

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

(d) On HONAM Island.

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

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



(e) Western Suburbs.

(i) WONG SHA Railway Station.

(ii) SHEK WAI TONG Railway Station.

(f) Conclusion.

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

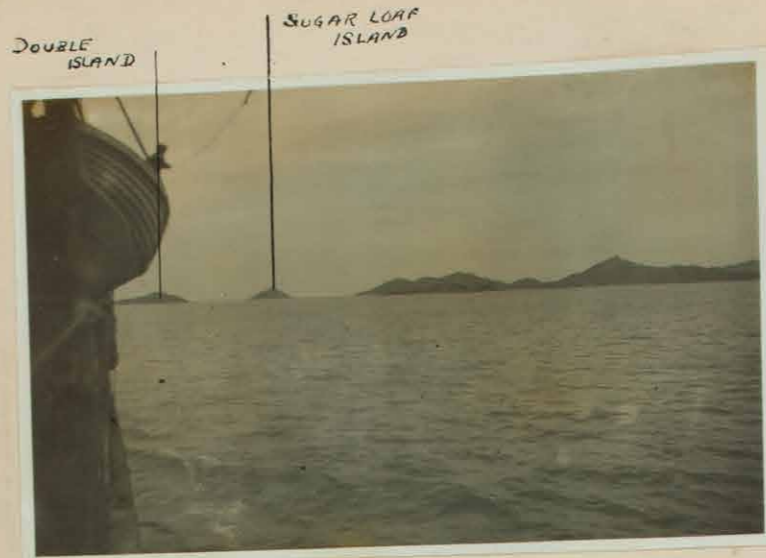


Photo N°

Entrance to Swatow Harbour from the West.

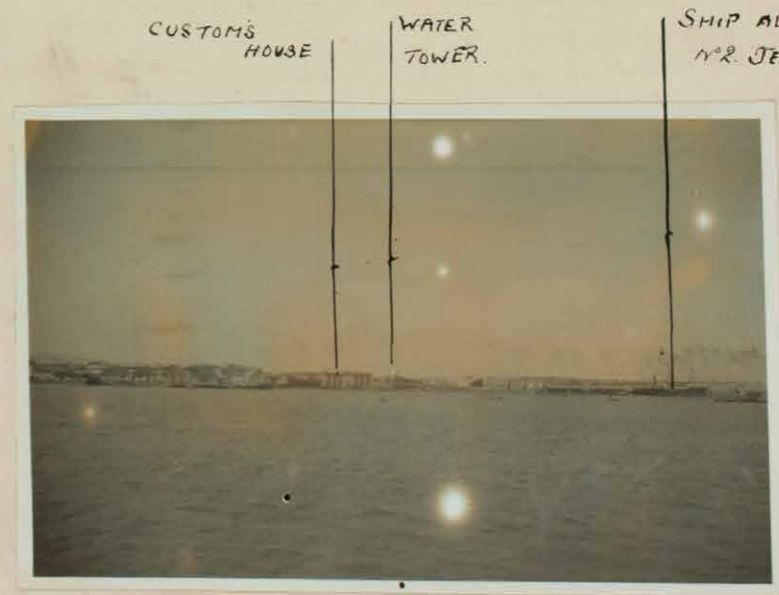


Photo N°

MAIN ANCHORAGE.

17 delicate Chinese drawings in bright colours: 5 botanical, 8 zoological and 5 portraits

10. [CHINA – WATERCOLOUR]. [17 Chinese watercolours made for the export market].

[China, first half of the 19th century]. Collection of 17 Chinese watercolours on Asian paper with chain lines, including 3 of birds seated on a branch, 3 of ensembles of fruit and flowers and 5 of fishes (all ca. 30 × 37 .5 cm); 2 further watercolours, each showing 2 branches of flowers and trees in a drawn oval border (ca. 39 × 30 cm); and 4 watercolours of Chinese people posing with objects (ca. 25 × 21 cm). In a modern gold-tooled dark green morocco clam shell box, in contemporary style. € 25 000

Thirteen detailed Chinese watercolours of birds, fruits, flowers, plants and fishes, together with four portraits of Chinese people posing with a pipe, lute, flower and a handheld fan. The drawings in this album show the mixture of the Chinese and European styles that was popular in the market for export paintings in the first half of the 19th century: a combination of the Chinese approach to rendering with European aesthetics concerning light, shadow and realism. As traditional in these paintings, large areas of flat colour have been subtly shaded with very thin lines to draw the veins of the leaves, fins of the fish and feathers of the birds. The production of

these export paintings began earnestly in the 1820s and reached its height in the 1830s and 1840s, especially after China's defeat in the First Opium War (1839–1842) opened the country to foreign trade. Photography was introduced in China in the 1840s and the market for export paintings declined after 1860.

By the end of the 18th century Chinese painters in Hong Kong and Canton started producing paintings and drawings for European buyers. Although they were made for artistic and decorative purposes, many European naturalists began collecting drawings to study Chinese plants and species. Most of the plants and animals would simply not survive the journey to Europe whereas dried specimens did not preserve the colour or shape of the flower. Most of the export paintings were ensembles of flowers and animals placed on a background. Imagination was more important than copying nature, and the realistically painted flowers could have different colours or even be a composition of elements from different species. For that reason serious naturalists commissioned Chinese artists to paint according to the standards of European scientific illustration. With a few tiny spots and minor smudges, but otherwise in very good condition.

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*Account on the confinement and death of
one of the leading men in the rites controversy in China*

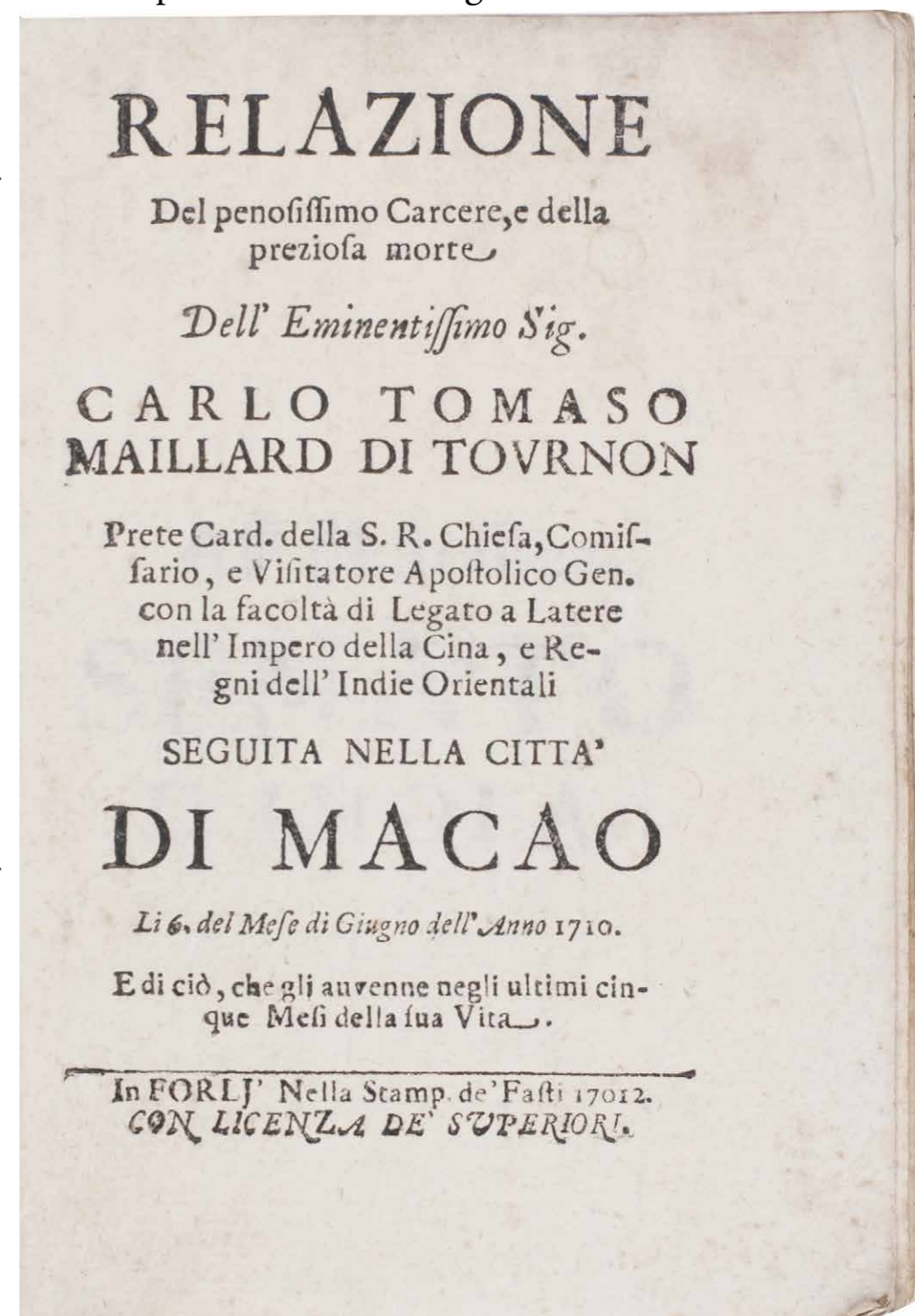
II. [DANDI, Giovanni Pellegrino]. Relazione del penosissimo carcere, e della preziosa morte dell' eminentissimo Sig. Carlo Tomaso Maillard di Tournon ... con la facoltà di Legato a Latere nell' impero della Cina, e regni dell' Indie Orientali seguita nella citta di Macao, li 6 del mese di Giugno dell' anno 1710. Forli, Fasti, "17012" [= 1712]. Small 8° (14.5 × 10 cm). Contemporary stiff wrappers covered with brocade paper. € 9500

First and only edition of a rare account on the confinement and death of cardinal Charles Thomas Maillard de Tournon (1668–1710), written by the Italian friar Giovanni Pellegrino Dandi (1664–1726).

In 1702 Tournon was appointed by the Roman Catholic church to promote the Catholic faith in China and the East Indies, to establish harmony among the missionaries there and to enforce the decision of the Holy Office against the further toleration of the so-called Chinese rites among the native Christians. He headed for India (Pondicherry) in 1703 and later went to the Coromandel Coast. On 11 July 1704 he set sail for China by way of the Philippine Islands, arriving at Macau on 2 April, and at Beijing on 4 December 1705. The Kangxi Emperor received him kindly at first, but upon hearing that he came to abolish the Chinese rites among the native Christians, he demanded from all missionaries on pain of immediate expulsion a promise to retain these rites. At Rome the Holy Office had meanwhile decided against the rites on 20 November 1704, and being acquainted with this decision, the legate issued a decree at Nanjing on 25 January 1707, obliging the missionaries under pain of excommunication to abolish these rites. Thereupon, the emperor ordered Tournon to be imprisoned at Macau and sent some Jesuit missionaries to Rome to protest against the decree. Tournon died in his prison, shortly after being informed that he had been created cardinal on 1 August 1707. The mission and legation of Tournon is described in detail by Killian Stumpf in his *Acta Pekinensia*.

Spine slightly damaged. Good copy.

[8], 56 pp. *Cordier, Sinica*, col. 912; *WorldCat* 1002782293, 43598879, 84315547 (3 copies); not in *Löwendahl; Lust*.  More photos on our website



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Classic description of Asia, Persia and Georgia

12. DAPPER, Olfert. Asia, of naukeurige beschryving van het Rijk des Grooten Mogols, En een groot gedeelte van Indiën ... Beneffens een volkome beschryving van geheel Persie, Georgie, Mengrelie en andere gebuur-gewesten.

Including: **DAPPER, Olfert.** Beschrijving des koningryks van Persie ...

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1672. 3 parts in 1 volume. Folio. With a richly engraved frontispiece, the first title-page printed in red and black, a double-page engraved map, 20 engraved plates and views, 4 double-page, and 22 engravings in text in the first part, and 3 double-page engraved maps, 8 double-page engraved views, and 11 engravings in text in the second part. Contemporary calf with richly gold-tooled spine. € 6850

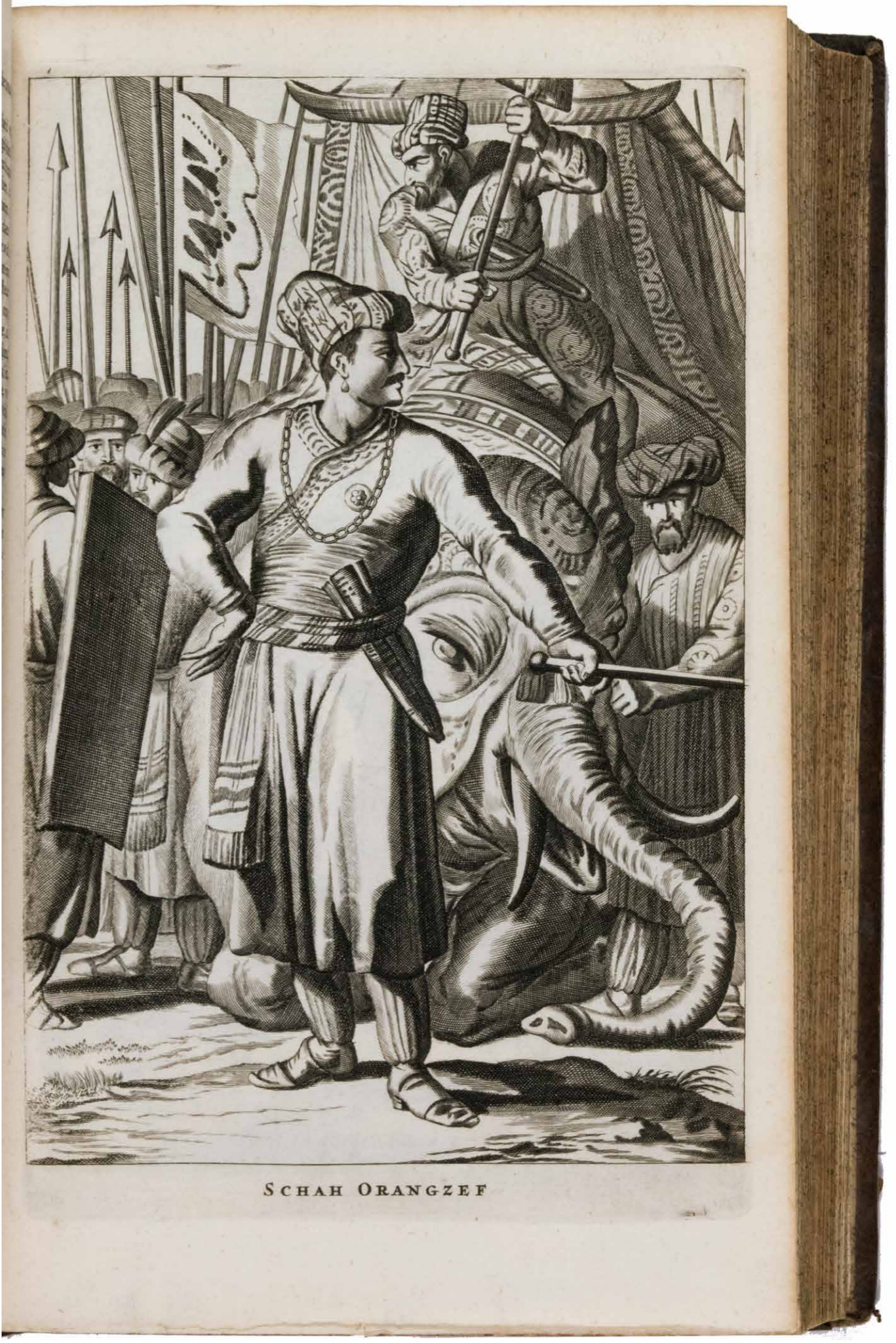
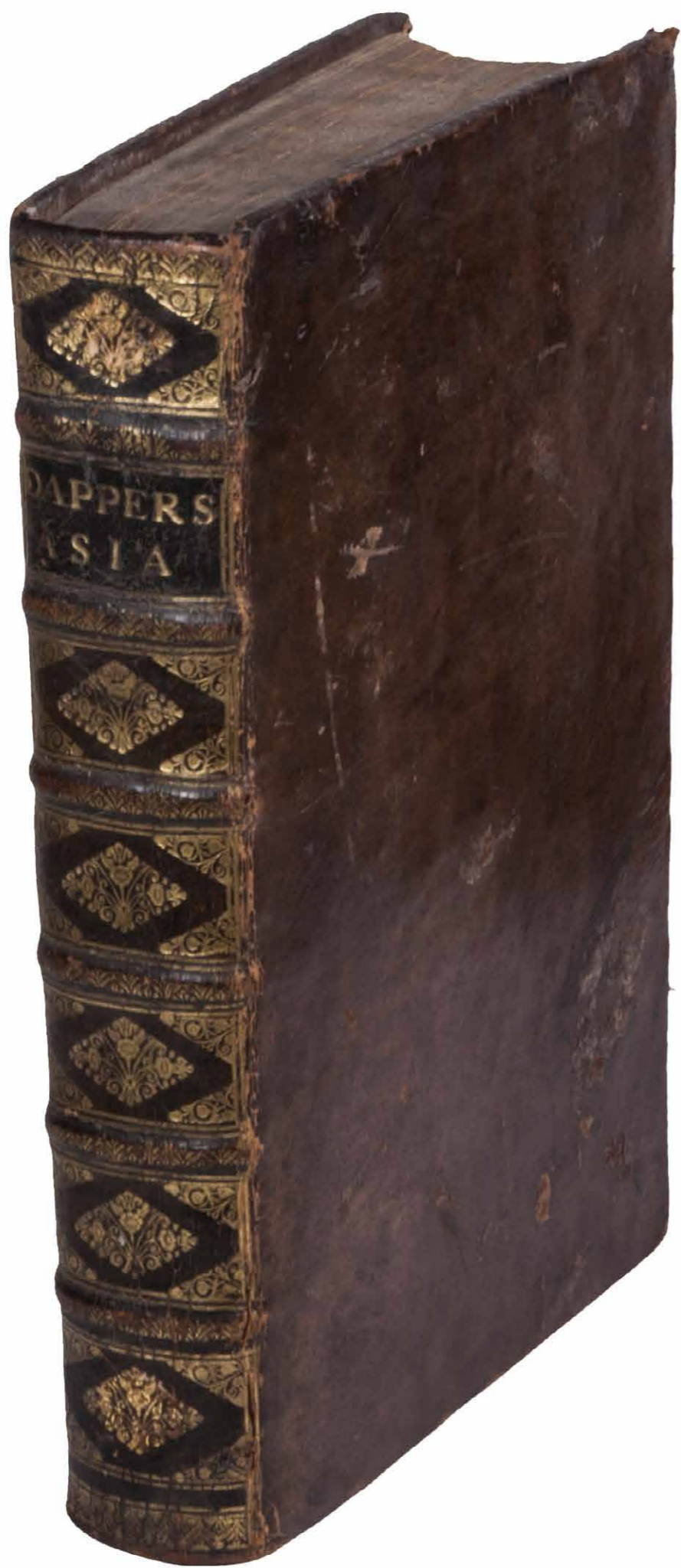
First edition of a splendidly illustrated 17th-century account of Asia, including Persia and Georgia, covering the mythology, religion, languages, potentates and topography of the regions. The first part covers the empire of the “Great Mogul” (Central Asia and northern India) and the second part (noted on the main title-page but with its own part-title) covers Persia and Georgia (the latter as appendix). The illustrations gave 17th-century Europeans a rare view of the Hindu gods and religious rites, portraits of the Asian potentates, Asian customs and clothing in general, a splendid double-page plate of the Mogul’s court, views of several cities, and numerous elephants. The double-page maps include a nautical chart of the Caspian Sea. Translations into English and German followed the original Dutch edition within less than a decade.



Olfert Dapper (1636–1689) published his first book, describing the city of Amsterdam, in 1663, followed by a translation of Herodotus’s descriptions of the entire world as it was known in classical times. His fascination with faraway lands then led to the works for which he is best known: a series of books describing the most exotic regions of the world. Although he himself never travelled, he gathered information from a wide variety of sources, producing the most comprehensive accounts of the regions in his day. His books were a great success, both in the Netherlands and abroad, and no doubt framed the contemporary European view of exotic civilizations.

With the green and white bookplate of the “Collectie Buijnsters-Smets” and a blue deaccession stamp (“Verwijderd uit de collectie (van de) R.L.”) on the front paste-down. The binding shows signs of wear, the spine is slightly cracked, without affecting the integrity of the binding. With some offsetting of the engraved illustrations in the text, the margins of part 1 are very slightly foxed and/or browned, but it is otherwise internally fine and clean. Part 2 is foxed and slightly browned throughout and with a small tear in the foot margin of pages 9–10 of the description of Georgia in part 2. Otherwise in very good condition.

”379” [= 401], [3]; [1], [1 blank], “184” [= 192]; 43, [5] pp. *Cat. NHSM, p. 219; Graesse II, p. 335; Lipperheide La 5; Tiele, Bibl. 299.* [More photos on our website](#)



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Incunable edition of an influential second century description of the antique world, including early mentions of China and Arabia

13. DIONYSIUS Periegetes. [Incipit :] ... de situ orbis habitabilis ...

[Colophon:] Venice, Franz Renner, 1478. Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With the first four lines printed in red and 9 white on black decorated woodcut initials (I series), plus 1 repeat. Set in roman type, 26 lines to a page, with two words in Greek. Modern blind-tooled calf. € 35 000

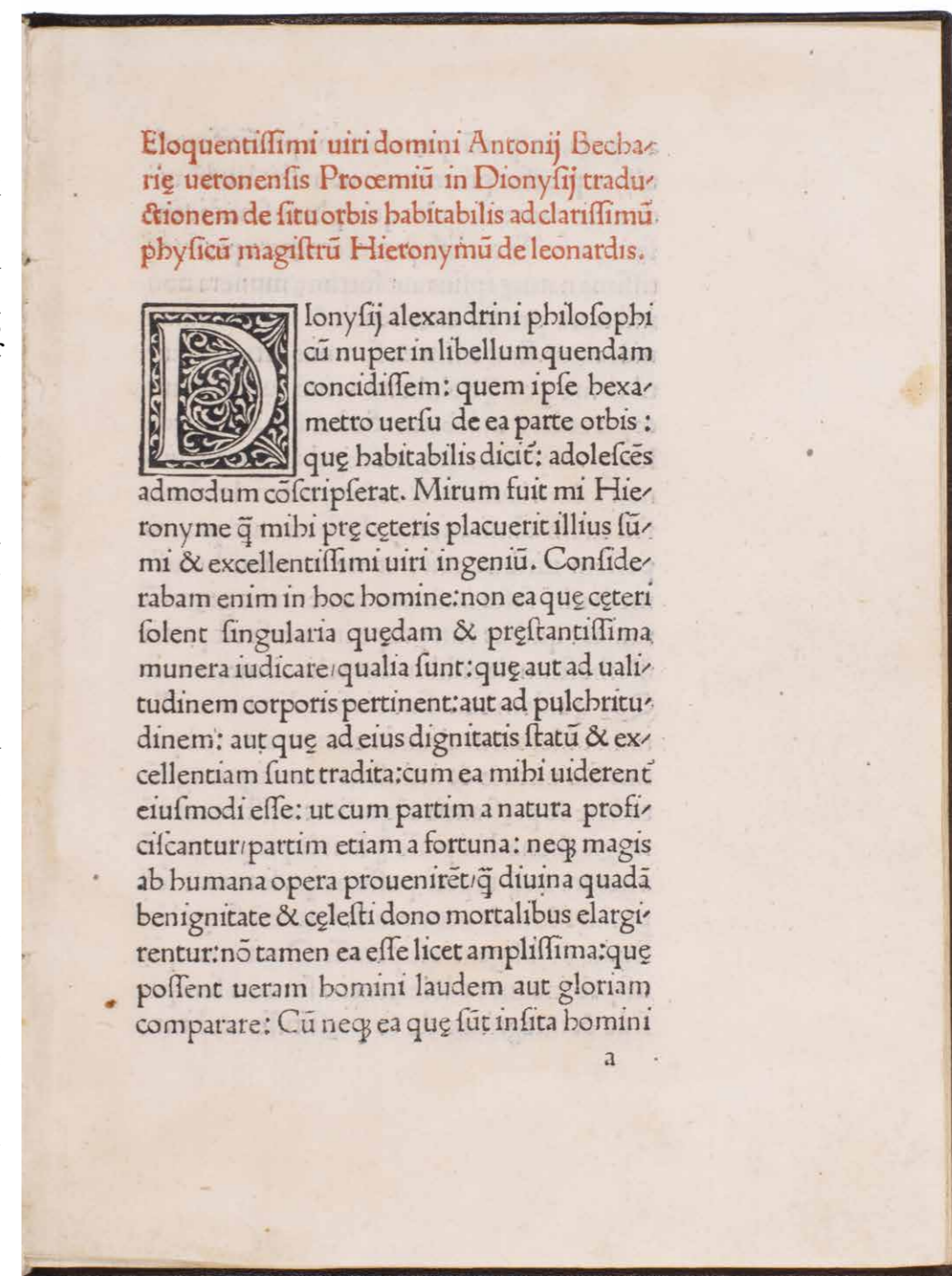
A famous description of the antique world, originally written in Greek verse around the beginning of the second century CE by Dionysios Periegetes, also known as Dionysius of Alexandria, including early mentions of China and Arabia. The poem exerted a great influence during the Middle ages and remained popular well into the Renaissance. One of its main appeals are the literary descriptions of faraway countries, which leave more space for imagination than the more scientific geographical descriptions like those of Mela and Solinus.

It was translated into Latin prose by the Veronese humanist Antonio da Beccaria and first published a year earlier by Erhard Ratdolt, the former partner of Franz Renner, two German printers active in Venice. The poem had first appeared in print in a free verse translation in Priscian's Opera in 1470.

“Until the thirteenth century, Asia beyond India was practically unknown in Europe; only vague references to the Serica or Sinica of the Graeco-Romans helped keep alive a sketchy knowledge of China's existence ...”. Mentions here in Dionysius's text referring to “Thina” hark back to the mentions in the Periplus of the 1st century CE, which were the earliest surviving accounts in European literature (Löwendahl). Some minor waterstains in the margins of the second half of the volume, the first and last leaves reattached and some occasional foxing, otherwise in very good condition, washed.

[36] ll. Goff D254; IDL 1556; ISTC id00254000; Proctor 4173; cf. Löwendahl I (1477 ed.); Sarton, Introduction I, p. 258; Tozer, A history of ancient geography (1897), pp. 281–287.

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Presentation copy to the first Earl of Salisbury of the rare first English edition of a famous illustrated military manual, magnificently coloured by a contemporary hand

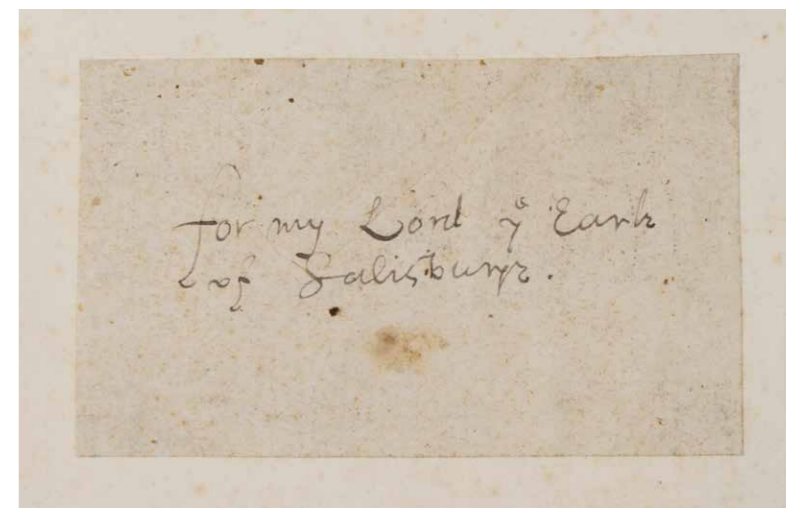
14. GHEYN, Jacob II de. The exercise of armes for calivres, muskettes, and pikes. After the ordre of his Excellence Maurits Prince of Orange Count of Nassau etc. Governour and captaine generall over Geldreland, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, etc. Sett forthe in figures by Jacob de Gheyn. With written instructions for the service of all captaines and comaundours. For to shewe hereout the better unto their jong or untrayned souldiers the playne and perfett maner to handle these armes.

The Hague, [1607 (added in manuscript on the title-page)]. 3 parts in 1 volume. Folio (ca. 37 × 27 cm). With engraved title-page with at the head of the page the coat of arms of the dedicatee, Prince Henry Frederick, eldest son of King James I of England within a wreath of lilies and roses, which – together with the title and the imprint were engraved on 3 separate slips of paper pasted over areas left blank for that purpose; and 117 (including one repeat) expertly engraved plates (ca. 26 × 19 cm): 42 numbered plates in part 1, 43 partly-numbered plates in part 2 and 32 numbered plates in part 3. All engravings including the engraved title-page are magnificently coloured and highlighted in gold and silver by a contemporary hand. The plates show exercises with the arquebus (part 1), musket (part 2), and pike (part 3). Mid-19th-century gold-tooled half (faded) red morocco and red cloth sides, gilt edges, marbled endpapers, bound in 1840–ca. 1860 by the celebrated British bookbinder Robert Riviere (1808–1882) with his stamp “Bound by Riviere” in the bottom outer corner of the verso of the first flyleaf. € 165 000

Splendid copy of this very rare English edition of De Gheyn’s illustrated major military manual, with the plates in their first state, before they were numbered and with some details added during the colouring stage instead of being engraved (several puffs of smoke in the illustrations). The present copy is one of the three “presentation copies” of the first English edition (*New Hollstein, The De Gheyn family*, II, p. 159, 1b). The history of the publication of the book is complex. It appears that Count Johann II of Nassau-Siegen (1561–1623) commissioned De Gheyn in about 1596 to publish the work, together with, or with the support of, his nephew, the great military commander and Stadtholder Prince Maurice who had re-organised the army of the Dutch Republic.

Many copies have the engraved date “1607” on the title-page changed to “1608”, suggesting that this may have been the true date of issue. The same “title-border” was used for the various early editions with the engraved texts on slips of paper to be pasted onto the places left blank on the engraved title-page. Different coats-of-arms were used for the different languages. The Dutch issues show for instance the coat-of-arms of Prince Maurice.

This work is of the highest interest for military history regarding the early 17th century. It constitutes a simple, transparent, and well-illustrated manual for the instruction of recruits in the rapid and skilful handling of “calivers” (an obsolete name for the arquebus), muskets, and pikes, which had proven to be essential for the successful and revolutionary way of warfare introduced by Prince Maurice through reforming the Dutch army by introducing exercises and strict discipline in the past years.



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Fully coloured copies like the present were produced largely for princes and other important persons and were probably coloured by De Gheyn himself who was certainly responsible for the high standard of the colouring. In our copy the title is in the first undated state. All the early editions use the same main plate for the title-page, so the text and arms for the editions in various languages and with various dedications were engraved on three separate slips of paper to be pasted over blank spaces: for the coat of arms (above), the engraved title (centre), and the imprint and privilege (below). The book met immediate success and makes a considerable contribution to our knowledge of military history. The large format editions like the present were followed in 1609 and 1619, by smaller quarto editions with woodcut copies of the original engravings. The present copy varies slightly from other similar copies, in that the compiler of this particular copy added plate 34 in part two twice (unfortunately omitting part 2 plate 2 in that process) and adding 2 plates with minor variants to this copy (part 2 plates 29 and 35). Arguably, this makes the present copy even rarer.

The provenance of the present copy is impressive to say the least. It was most likely the presentation copy from De Gheyn for Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (1563–1612), judging by the paper slip mounted on the recto of the second flyleaf which contains in early 17th-century manuscript the following text: “For my Lord ye(?) Earl(e) of Salisbury”. This note is accompanied by a later, more extensive annotation below the slip of paper reads: “This appears to have been a presentation copy to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. The above inscription was on the fragment of a flyleaf, and is probably the autograph of the author – De Gheyn. [signature]”. Robert Cecil was Secretary of State to Queen Elisabeth I of England and King James I of England. In 1608, around the time the present work was published, Cecil was appointed Lord Treasurer. Furthermore, the splendour of the expert and strictly contemporary colouring of all engravings including the title-page prove that the present copy was made for a very important person like a nobleman or high statesman. Other bookplates show that the present work was, at least, part of two other collections. The first of the two is Christopher Turnor (1809–1886) with his bookplate on the front pastedown, who was an English Conservative Party politician, MP for South Lincolnshire between 1841 and 1847, founder of Stoke Rochford Hall, and the son of English antiquarian, author, and politician Edmund Turnor (1755/56–1829). The second of the two is Hermann Marx (1881–1947), a famous German-born stockbroker and banker, and a noted book and print collector. His “very choice and valuable library” was auctioned by Sotheby’s in 1948.

With the book plate of Christopher Turnor on the front pastedown, the book plate of Hermann Marx on the recto of the first flyleaf, and the paper slip with the 17th-century dedication to the Earl of Salisbury (with the 19th-century(?) note below) on the recto of the second flyleaf. The numbers of the plates are added in a contemporary hand, since the plates here appear in their first (unnumbered) state. The first plate of each part also contains Gheyn’s signature (“J. De Gheyn. in.”) in manuscript instead of as part of the engraving. The binding shows some signs of wear (some rubbing along the edges, corners and the spine and fading of the leather and cloth on the front board and spine), plate 2 in plate in part 2 has been replaced by a duplicate of plate 34 from the same part, internally some minor marginal browning or staining, but the coloured and highlighted engravings remain fine and clean. Overall in very good condition.



[4]; [2]; [3] ll. *Cockle* 79; *Keynes*, ‘New observations on Jacques de Gheyn’s “The Exercise of Arms”’, in: *The Print Collector’s Newsletter*, 13 (1983), pp. 211–212; *Kist*, *Commentary to the facsimile of the Dutch edition* (1971); *Lipperheide*, nos. 2057–2060; *Meij*, *Jacques de Gheyn II als tekenaar*, p. 12, nos. 15–20 (pp. 45–47); *Muller*, *Historieplaten*, no. 1117 (& Suppl.); *New Hollstein*, *The De Gheyn family*, nos. 340–457 (descriptions and illustrations of all plates); *Regteren Altena*, *Jacques de Gheyn, Three generations*, vol. 2, pp. 64–78, nos. 342–464; *Simoni*, ‘A present for a Prince’, in: *Ten studies in Anglo-Dutch relations* (1975); *STCN 85107989X* (3 copies); cf. *Jähns*, pp. 1005–1007 (other eds.). 📖 More photos on our website



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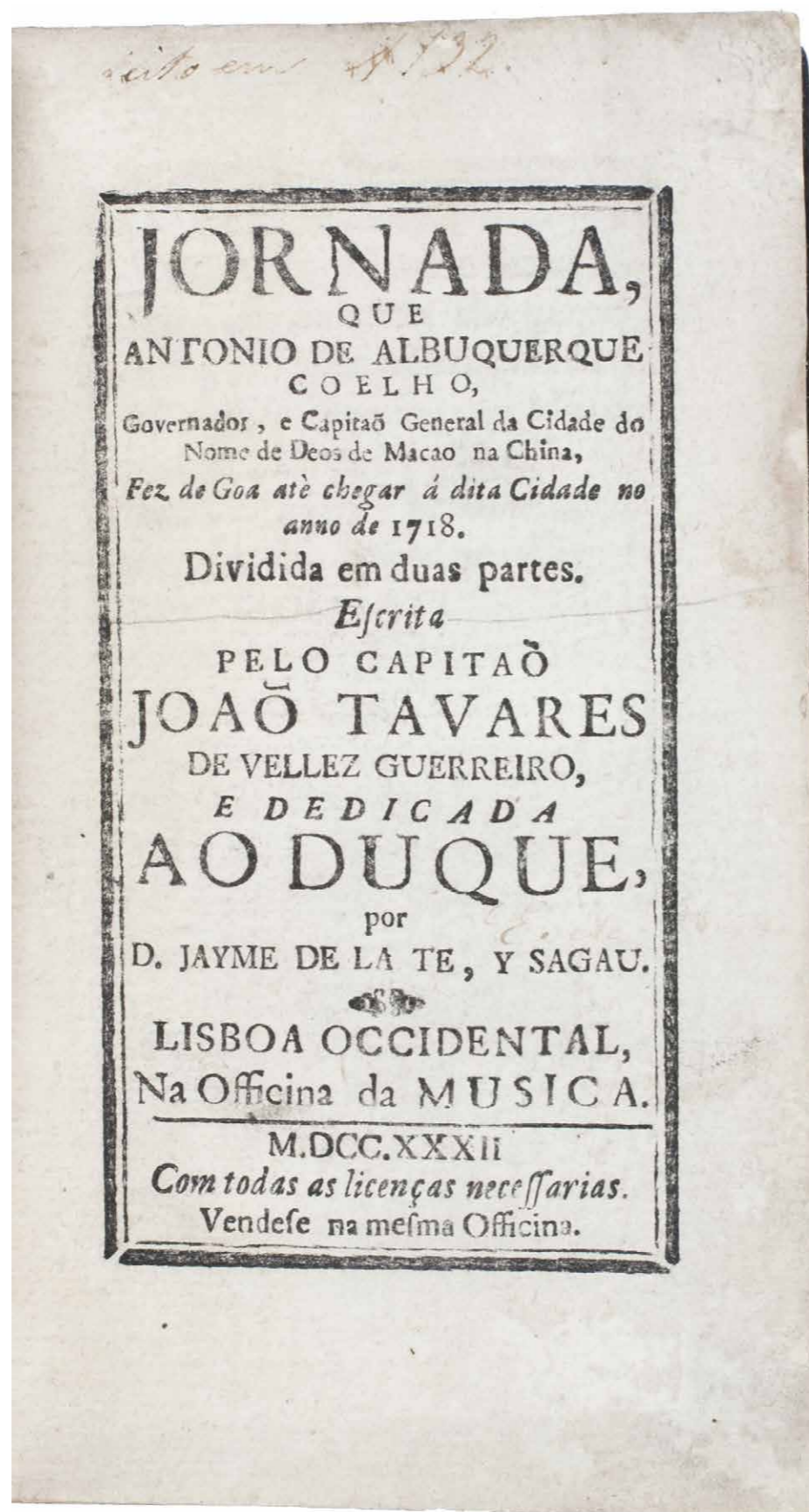
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*A 1718 voyage from Goa to Macao,
published in Lisbon*

15. GUERREIRO, João Tavares de Velez. Jornada, que Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho, governador, e capitão[!] general da cidade do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, fez de Goa até chegar á dita cidade no anno de 1718.

Lisbon, Officina da Musica (Jaime or Jayme de la Te y Sagau), 1732. 8°. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, rebacked. € 9500

Second edition of a journal of the voyage of António de Albuquerque Coelho (Brazil ca. 1682–Goa ca. 1745) from Goa in India to Macao on the coast of southern China. The journal was written by João Tavares de Velez Guerreiro, a captain in the Portuguese navy, serving in India, who accompanied the governor on the voyage as his chief of staff. Coelho had been appointed governor of the city of Macao in 1717 and they arrived there in May 1718. They travelled via Madras, through the Malay peninsula and along the coasts of Indochina and China. Part 1 gives an account of the voyage itself and part 2 an account of their stay in Johor at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula, where they played a role in a *coup d'état* by a Sumatran adventurer.

Printed on thick paper. With a 1732 inscription on the title-page. In very good condition. The first few leaves are slightly tattered at the fore-edge and have been professionally restored. The binding has been rebacked, and the boards show a few minor cuts and scrapes, but it remains in good condition. A valuable eye-witness account of India, Southeast Asia and China in 1718.

[16], 427, [1 blank] pp. *Cordier, Sinica 3219; Howgego A47; Löwendahl 377; Porbase (4 copies).*

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A spurned doctor's account of a voyage of exploration

16. GUILLOU, Éliele [and Jules DUMONT D'URVILLE]. *Voyage autour du monde de l'Astrolabe et de la Zélée.*

Paris, Brequet et Pétion, 1842. 2 volumes bound as 1. 8°. With 31 lithographed plates, including engraved frontispieces for both volumes and a reproduction of a letter. Contemporary gold-tooled deep purple morocowith the large gold-tooled coat of arms of the Emperor of Brazil, with the title etc. lettered in gold on the spine ("J. Arago – Voyage du Monde"), gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges, watered silk endpapers. € 18 000



First edition of this rare work on the last French expedition in the Age of Discovery, written as a challenge to the official narrative of the voyage by a ship's surgeon and illustrated with thirty lithograph plates. Interestingly, the two volumes are bound together in a custom binding featuring the personal crest of Peter II, Emperor of Brazil, making this copy a probable gift to the Emperor himself. Though Brazil was indeed a brief stop for the two ships of the expedition, the *Zélée* and the *Astrolabe*, they sailed much further afield in pursuit of circumnavigating the globe and locating the magnetic South Pole. All this was done under the leadership of the famous Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842), who hoped to emulate Captain Cook by making a third voyage of exploration. As chief surgeon of the expedition, the author, Élie Le Guillou, became increasingly concerned with the men's state of health under d'Urville's leadership. Early on, a scurvy outbreak killed one man, and later nearly twenty sailors died in a very short span from dysentery. According to Le Guillou, this was despite repeated warnings that the search for magnetic South Pole should not be attempted until the ill had recovered. D'Urville, however, blamed his surgeon for negligence, had him removed from the list of men who would receive honours upon their return to France, and cut him out of the publication of the official narrative, which dealt largely with the Polar exploration. Instead, Le Guillou wrote this work, which focuses on his additional role as the ship's naturalist and geologist, and on the years spent in Oceania, travelling through Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, New Guinea, Guam, Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, and Tahiti and Nuku Hiva in French Polynesia. It is very thoroughly illustrated with lithographic prints, nearly all of which show some form of action scene depicting (through French eyes) local customs of dress, worship, tattooing, dance, and punishment.

The binding features the personal crest of Peter II, Emperor of Brazil. Light spotting to endpapers; in excellent condition and finely bound.

[4], iv, 381, [1]; [4], 382, [2] pp. *Ferguson 3646; not in Chavanne, Polar Regions.*  More photos on our website

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Large paper copy of the original edition of the most comprehensive survey of China printed in the 18th century

17. HALDE, Jean-Baptiste du. Description géographique historique, chronologique, politique, et physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise, enrichie des cartes générales et particulieres de ces pays, de la carte générale & des cartes particulieres du Thibet, & de la Corée.

Paris, P.G. le Mercier, 1735. 4 volumes. Folio (ca. 43 × 28 cm). With 43 engraved maps (folding, double-page and full-page), 21 engraved plates (folding, double-page and full-page), numerous decorated woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Contemporary gold- and blind-tooled mottled calf. € 50 000

First edition of this unsurpassed encyclopedic description of China, with extensive descriptions of all aspects of Chinese life, religion, customs, trades and professions, language, music, arts and sciences, especially astronomy and medicine. The work is richly illustrated with newly engraved maps, plans, and folding engraved plates. It is often regarded as the most complete and most valuable history of the Chinese Empire to have appeared up to the time of its publication.

The engraved plates show costumes, smaller town plans, scenes from court life and other subjects. The maps were based on the Jesuit surveys carried out between 1708 and 1718. The work also includes descriptions of Korea, Siberia, and Tibet. Added at the end is the account of Gerbillon's travels into Western Tartary, undertaken in 1688–1689 by order of the Chinese Emperor, as well as Ferdinand Verbiest's accounts of his two journies into Manchuria and Mongolia, both made in the train of the Emperor Kang-hi in 1682, and Engelbrecht Kämpfer's famous description of Japan, complete with the added Japanese diary by J.G. Scheuchzer, from 1673. The work was republished in The Hague and translated into English by R. Brookes (*The general history of China* (London 1636 in 8°)) in the following year. A German translation appeared in Rostock, 1747–49.

This encyclopedic survey by the Jesuit Jean-Baptiste du Halde (1674–1743), based on the reports of seventeen Jesuit missionaries, was the prime source for the new fashion of chinoiserie in the eighteenth century. It was also an important source of information for many authors, including Voltaire who considered China in 1765 as an enlightened Utopia, basing himself on the work of Du Halde. At least during the entire century following its publication in 1735, Du Halde was 'Pflichtlektüre' for all discussions and conversations relating to China. With two versions of the bookplate of the library of the Earls of Macclesfield mounted on the front pastedown and first endleaf of each volume. The edges and corners of the boards are scuffed, the front and back boards are somewhat scraped and rubbed, the hinges are slightly weakeend, without affecting the structural integrity of the binding. Some light spotting and browning on some leaves, a few water stains at the foot of volumes 2–4. Otherwise in very good condition.



[4], VIII, LII, IV, 592; [4], IV, 725, [1]; [4], IV, 564, IX-[XII]; [4], II, 520 pp. *Cordier, Sinica 46–47; Lust 12; Sommervogel IV, 35.II.* More photos on our website

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12 fine portraits of horses from the stables of Queen Victoria

18. HARVEY, William. Selections from the Royal stud, being portraits taken in October 1837, at Hampton Court, from life by William Harvey. Drawn on stone by and under the direction of R.J. Lane A.R.A. lithographer to Her Majesty.

London, Thomas McLean (printed by Alfred Ducôte and J. Graf), 1838. 1° (55.5 × 38 cm). With lithographed title-page, lithographed list of plates, and 12 tinted lithographed plates by Richard James Lane and W.J. Giles after William Harvey. Contemporary cloth, gold title on front board ("The royal stud at Hampton Court"); rebacked in modern, brown half sheepskin. € 35 000

Very rare series of 12 beautiful large tinted lithographed plates showing the horses from the Royal stud at Hampton Court, after designs by the notable engraver and illustrator William Harvey (1796–1866). They include: an Arabian mare and foal by The Colonel; The Colonel; Nanine; Bay Arabian, "the purest cast, from the Imaum of Muscat"; Wings; Actaeon; Grey Arabian and foals by Actaeon; Black Arabian; Gulnare; Fleur de Lis; Belvoirina; and Maria. The most famous of these is the British-bred The Colonel (1825–1847). The plates show the horses set against an imaginary background and each has a caption giving information on its lineage. We could locate only three other copies, including two in the British Royal collection.

Harvey started out as the (favourite) pupil of the acclaimed Thomas Bewick, who described him as one of "the first in excellence ... who both as engraver & designer stands preeminent at this day" (*Memoir*, p. 200). Highlights of his work include Lane's translation of *The Arabian nights* (1839–1841), for which he provided some 600 illustrations.

From the library of Patshull Hall with its small bookplate and shelf marks on paste-down. The plates are not uniformly trimmed, leading in a couple cases to some very minimal wear to the extremities of the protruding leaves, also with some faint spots on the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly worn along the extremities and rebacked.

The British Royal collection, RCIN 817116 & 1070968; WorldCat (1 copy); not in Copac; Dejager, Great books on horsemanship; Huth; Mennessier de la Lance; Podeschi; for Harvey: I. Bain, "Harvey, William (1796–1866)" in: ODNB online; Thieme & Becker XVI, pp. 93–94.

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W. HARVEY.

J. W. GILES

Arabian Mare & foal by the Colonel.

London, Published by Thomas Agnew & Sons, 26, Hatmarket.

J. Gray, Printer to her Majesty.

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Deluxe issue of two print series illustrating the Chinese emperors and the life of Confucius

19. HELMAN, Isidore-Stanislas. Faits memorables des empereurs de la Chine, tirés des annales chinoises... gravées ... d'après les dessins originaux de la Chine ... tirés du cabinet de mr. Bertin.

Paris, Helman and Nicholas Ponce, 1788.

With: **(2) HELMAN, Isidore-Stanislas.** Abrégé historique des principaux traits de la vie de Confucius célèbre philosophe chinois, ... gravées ... d'après des dessins originaux de la Chine envoyés à Paris par M. Amiot missionnaire à Pékin ...

Paris, Helman and Nicholas Ponce, [1788]. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. Ad 1: wholly engraved series, consisting of a title-page, dedication, 24 illustrations and 24 text pages, each printed on one side of a leaf. Ad 2: wholly engraved series, consisting of a title-page, 24 illustrations and 28 text pages, 8 of the text pages printed on both sides of 4 leaves, and each of the others on one side of a leaf. Contemporary gold-tooled, mottled calf, gold-tooled spine, sides, board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. € 18 000

Deluxe issue, printed on wove paper, of two handsomely engraved print series, with each print accompanied by an engraved text leaf. The first series is a radically revised version of *Dijian tushuo* (*The emperor's mirror*), designed to appeal to educated Parisians. Besides reframing the Chinese historical anecdotes for a French audience, Helman also completely reconceptualised "Published in Paris just a year before the French revolution, perhaps the volume was meant as a veiled criticism not only of Louis XVI's policies but also of his wife, Marie-Antoinette" (Reed & Demattè). The second series illustrates the life of Confucius, with on the text leaves "morales de Confucius" from *Collection des moralistes anciens* (1782). Both series are here printed on wove paper, and ad 2 (usually dated 1786) appears to have been issues together with ad 1 in 1788. A couple occasional spots and some very minor foxing in the upper margins, otherwise a very good copy. The binding has some minor wear along the extremities of the spine, but is also very good.

Cohen-De Ricci, col. 479; Cordier, La Chine en France au XVIIIe siècle, pp. 59-60; Cordier, Sinica, cols. 587-588; Journal de Paris, 9 oct. 1786, p. 1167; J.K. Murray, "Narrative and visual narrative across disciplines and cultures", in: A. Green, Rethinking Visual Narratives from Asia (2013), pp. 21-22; Löwendahl 647 & 654; Lust 729 & 1133; Reed & Demattè 21-22, and pp. 43-45.

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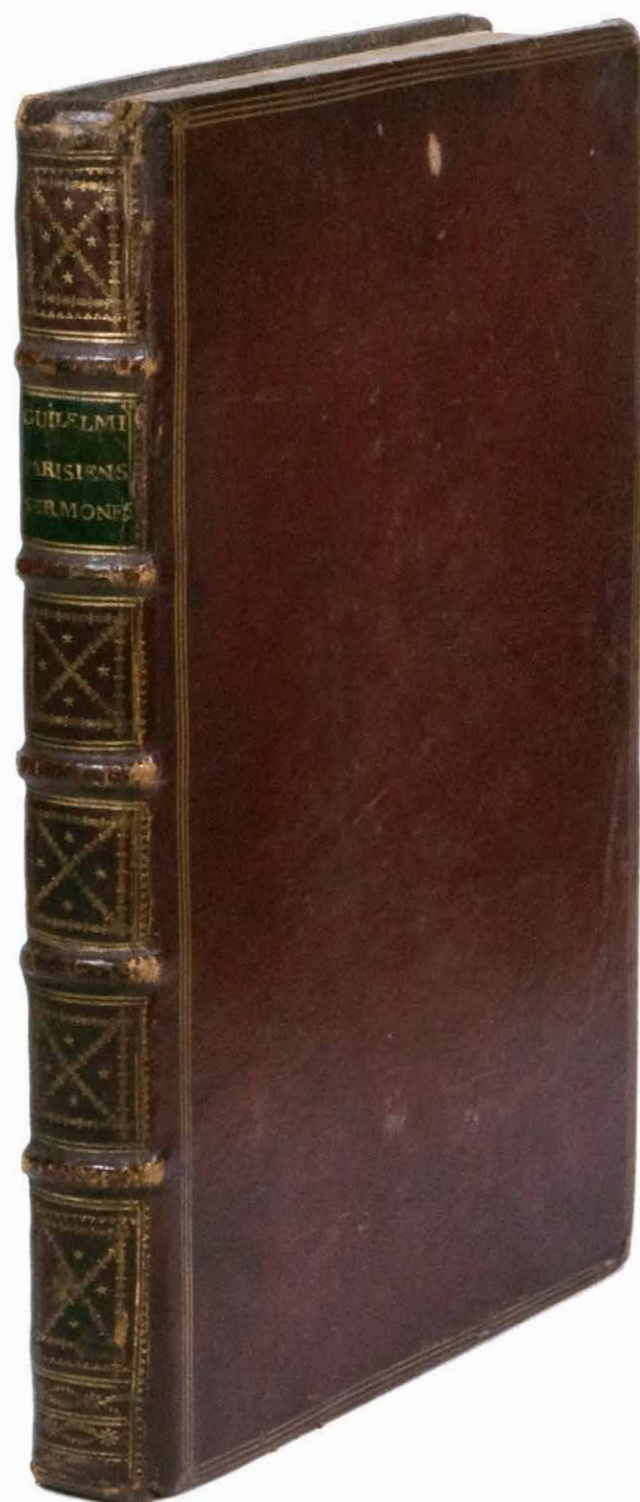
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*Early edition of a bestseller of the incunable period,
throwing light on the popular understanding of the Epistles and Gospels*



20. [HEROLT, Johannes], edited by Guillelmus PARISIENSIS. Postilla super Epistolas et Evangelia.

[Cologne, Ulrich Zell, 1483/87]. Small 2°. Printed in 2 columns, each with 49 lines to the page. Set in a late example of a hybrid form type, with lombardic initials in red gouache. Rubricated on c4v-d2r. Mid- or late-18th-century gold-tooled French(?) red goatskin morocco, the spine with a dark green gold-tooled morocco label in the 2nd of 6 compartments, gold fillets on the board edges, gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges, French marbled endpapers. With the first page (the only preliminary page) in facsimile, but further complete. € 13 500

A compilation containing excerpts from the Epistles and the Gospels, in Latin, each followed by a commentary (homily), serving as a helpful guide for teachers and priests, the latter often using it as a foundation for their sermons. It arranges the excerpts as readings following the liturgical calendar, beginning with the first Sunday of Advent, and priests regularly read them during Sunday and holiday church services throughout the year. The commentaries make the book especially valuable for understanding how the greater public understood these parts of the scriptures. Günther Zainer in Augsburg published the first edition, dated ca. 1472 in the ISTC, but probably published in 1473 (see below). It went through more than 100 editions to ca. 1500, mostly in France and the German-speaking states, but also with a few in the Low Countries and even five in Spain, Portugal and Italy, showing the work's popularity (several printers produced multiple editions): a bestseller of the incunable period.

More information available upon request.

With several contemporary manuscript notes With some minor scratches, scuffs and scrapes on the boards and spine. Otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed, with tranchefiles in most leaves and occasionally part of a deckle on the fore-edge.

[130] ll. *Bod-inc G326; Borm Incunabula Guelferbyтана 1263; BSB-Ink H-151; Finger: Düsseldorf 501–504; Goff G662; Goff, "The Postilla of Guillelmus Parisiensis", in: Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, 1959, pp. 73–77, item 23; GW 11981; Hain 8246; Hartig: Paderborn 309–310; IDL 2184; ISTC ig00662000; Langer, "Von der 'Mora' und deren Jahrzahl in der Postilla des Guillelmus Parisiensis", in: Gutenberg Jahrbuch, 1971, pp. 82–90, at p. 86; Pell 5635; Polain CBB Suppl 4406; Šimáková-Vrchoťka 894; VK 532; Voulliéme 692; cf. BMC I, p. 196 (1482 Zell ed.).* [More photos on our website](#)

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One of the earliest European works on the Maguindanao language

21. [JUANMARTÍ, Padre Jacinto]. [Title in Arabic script] – Compendio de historia universal desde la creacion del mundo hasta la venida de Jesucristo. Y un breve vocabulario en Castellano y en Moro-Maguindanao por un Padre misionero de la Compañia de Jesus.

Singapore, imprenta de Koh Yew Hean, 1888. 4°. With the title set in an ornamental floral frame, the main text set in a simple ornamental frame, and several subtitles and other details in the text set in smaller ornamental frames. Contemporary gold-tooled quarter purple morocco, with a red morocco title label on the front board lettered in gold, dark greenish-grey band-grain cloth sides. € 3500

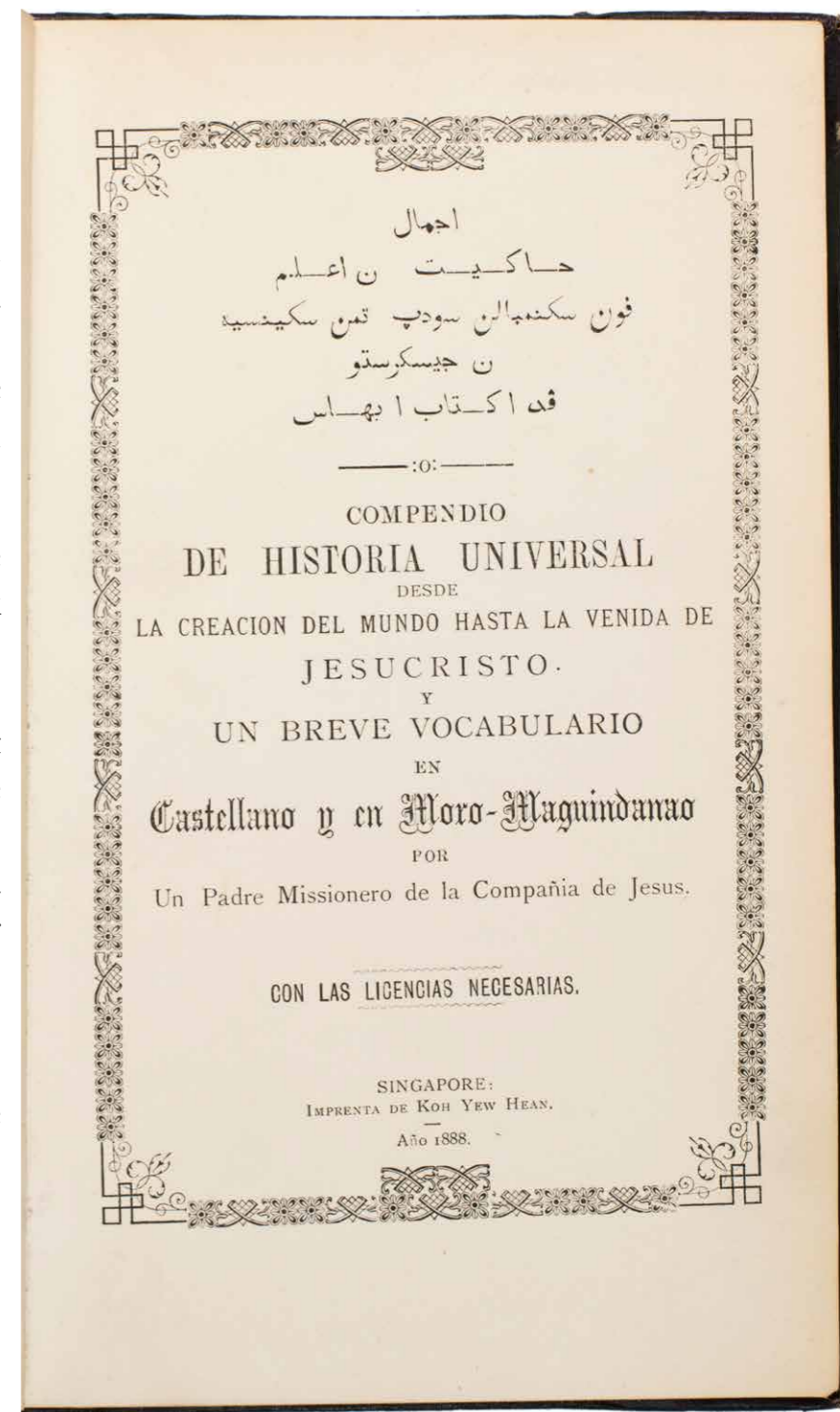
First edition of probably the earliest Western work on the Maguindanao language spoken in parts of the Philippines, primarily on the island of Mindanao. The work contains a history of the world, according to Christian beliefs, and a Maguindanao vocabulary. Both parts are printed in parallel columns in Spanish and Maguindanao, with a transliteration of the latter in Arabic type on the left page. Written by a Jesuit priest, the work was intended to teach the locals of Mindanao Spanish and introduce them to Christianity. It is remarkable, because it incorporates native orthography, which means the author must have had a good understanding of native beliefs and expressions. The work is very scarce, as we have not been able to trace any other copies in sales records of the past hundred years.

The present work was written by “un padre misionero de la Compañia de Jesus”, most likely meaning Father Jacinto Juanmartí (1833–1926).

The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed, the boards and spine are very lightly scratched, the leather around the spine has slightly faded. The work is very slightly browned throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

”vi” [= iv], 146, [2] pp. *Palau* 125576; *WorldCat* 2457816 (19 copies); not in *Backer/Sommervogel*; cf. *Arañas, A., A note on Jesuits and Philippine languages, 1581–1900. In: Philippine Studies, vol. 33 (2), 1995, pp. 221–228.*

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The first Russian circumnavigation

22. KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann Crusius von. Voyage autour du monde, fait dans les années 1803, 1804, 1805 et 1806, par les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale Alexandre Ier, empereur de Russie, sur les vaisseaux la Nadiejeda et la Neva, commandés par M. de Krusenstern, capitaine de vaisseau de la marine impériale.


Paris, Librairie de Gide et Fils, 1821. 2 text volumes and 1 atlas. 8° and 2° atlas. With 30 engraved plates (21 views and portraits, 9 maps and charts, of which 3 folding). Contemporary blind-tooled dark green goatskin, with a dark green morocco title label and a dark green morocco volume label on the spine, dark green buckram sides, marbled end papers. The atlas in contemporary gold- and blind-tooled dark green quarter goatskin, with the title lettered in gold on the spine, blue green cloth sides, marbled end papers. € 40 000

Very scarce first French edition of the very important and significant account of the discoveries of Krusenstern. Borba de Moraes writes: "The expedition became famous as the beginning of Russian exploration in the North Pacific, on the Asian coast as well as the American. Krusenstern explored the northern part of the Sakhalin Island, concluding erroneously that it was a peninsula. This mistake was only corrected fifty years later by Nevelskoi. Besides its geographical interest, Krusenstern's account is also valuable for the study of the fur trade in the extreme north. From the Brazilian point of view the interest lies in the description of the expedition's stay in Santa Catharina."

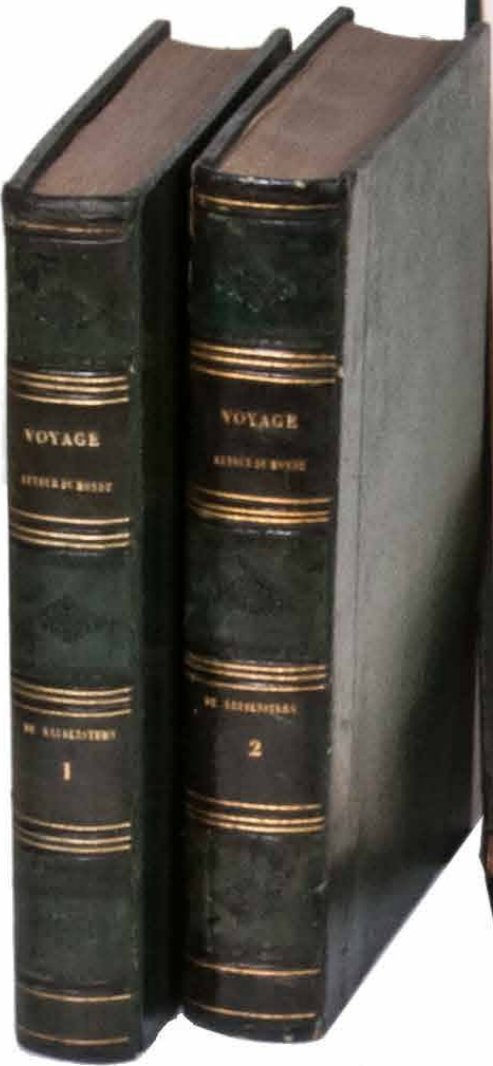
The descriptions of the Marquesas Islands, Hawaii, and Japan are of great scientific importance. The views in the atlas show, among others the Marquesans, with five plates concerning Japan and two of the Ainu people. Among the charts are those of the Washington Isles, Port Ana Maria at Nukuhiva, Port Tschitschagoff, Nagasaki, Sakhalin, the Kuriles, and Awatscha Bay.

With a paper label (R. D. P.) on the front pastedown of volume 1 and the atlas, a manuscript shelf mark ("A. 14. R. 2.") on the first flyleaf of the two text volumes. The edges and corners of the boards of the text volumes are slightly scuffed. Some of the leaves are somewhat foxed around the margins. The joints of the boards of the atlas are slightly weakened, without affecting the structural integrity of the binding. The first and last few leaves are browned, with a water stain in the lower outer corner of the first few leaves, not affecting the images. Otherwise in good condition.

xii, 418, [2 blank]; [2 blank], [4], 531, [1 blank]; [4] pp. + 30 plates. *Borba de Moraes I*, 442; *Forbes I* 530; *Hill 167-168*; *Sabin 38332*; *O'Reilly and Reitman 732 & 4728*.

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*First Latin edition of Linschoten's seminal guide to the East and West Indies,
with 43 double-page and folding plates, including 7 maps*

23. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van. Navigatio ac itinerarium Iohannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem sive Lusitanorum Indiam...

The Hague, Aelbrecht Hendricksz, 1599.

With:

(2) [IDEM]. Descriptio totius Guineae Tractus, Congi, Angolae, et Monomotapae ...

Including:

– Historia trium navigationum Batavorum in septentrionem.

– Breviarium seu elenchus omnium redituum, canonum ...

The Hague, Aelbert Hendricksz., 1599.

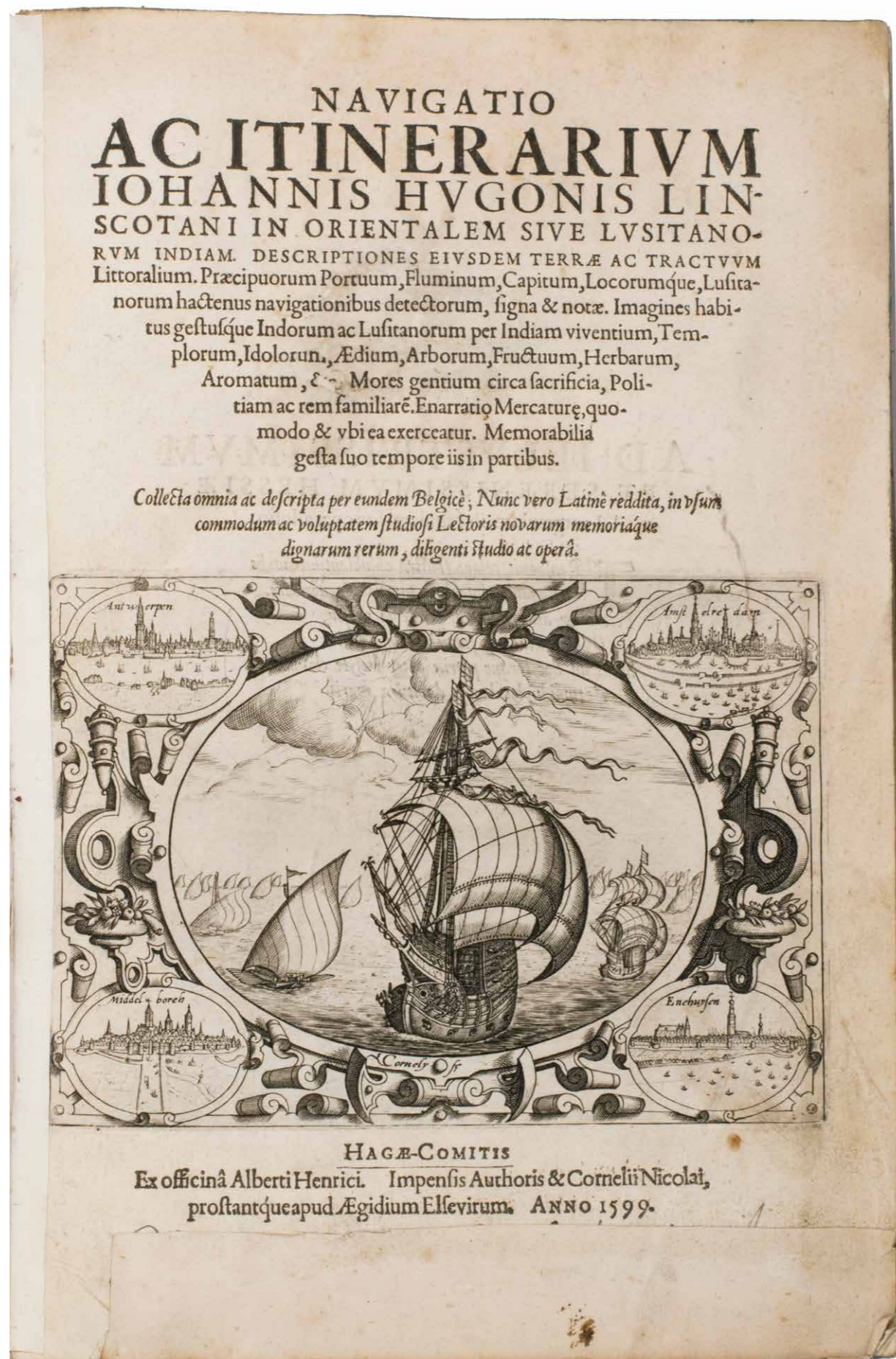
2 works in 1 volume, the second in 3 parts. Folio (31 × 20 cm). With 2 typographical title-pages, each with a large engraved vignette of a ship, a full-page engraving of the dedicatee's coat-of-arms, a full-page engraved portrait of the author, 7 large folding engraved maps, 31 engraved double-page plates, and 5 large folding plates. Further with woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary overlapping vellum, sewn on 2 supports laced through the joints, blue edges. € 120 000

First Latin edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collection" (1.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. With 43, instead of 42, double-page and folding plates including 7 maps: the large world map by Arnold and Hendrik van Langren after Jan Baptist Vrients; the east coast of Africa; the coast around the Indian Ocean; the coasts of China, Sumatra and Java; the west coast of Africa; the Central & South American coasts; and the superb Barentsz. map of the Arctic Ocean (not present in every edition/copy).

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author's own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–1588/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

As well as including important travel accounts taken from contemporary Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish sources, it is the first work to include precise sailing instructions for the Indies, and also includes an account of America as well as secrets about Portuguese sea routes to the east and about how their territories were governed; it was also of special value for its description of spice trees and spice growing areas.

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About the world map: This double-hemisphere map is notable for several reasons. As Shirley notes, “there are differences affecting the northern seas, and the pictorial scenes forming the outer border have been regrouped with even greater stylistic effect.” It is also the second-known map to depict Korea as a peninsula. Finally, the watermark, that of crossed arrows 90mm in length, is different to the other watermarks found on the other van Langren and van Doetecum maps and plates in the book (bunch of grapes terminating in initials I.S.) The present work contains the most comprehensive account of the East and West Indies available at the end of the 16th century; the work was first published in Dutch in 1595/96 followed by Latin and English translations in 1598, the first French edition appeared in 1610.

With some marginal annotations and underlining in the text. The title-page has been remargined (showing remnants of an inscription at the foot), the front free endpaper shows a large repaired chip, first few leaves are creased at the lower corner, one or two plates with frayed edges, a few tiny holes at creasefolds but without any major loss, some browning and waterstaining, mainly marginal but with occasional encroachment on plates, many plates and some leaves have been reinforced in the gutter with paper, some occasional browning. Otherwise in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

[2], [3], [portrait on p. [6]], 124, 45, [3] pp. *Adams L-735; Brunet III, 1091; Howgego L131; Lach, Asia in the making of Europe, I.I.196–204 & 482–490; New Hollstein Van Doetecum IV, 927–984; NHSM cat. p. 171; Sabin 41366; Shirley World 192; STCN 851997155 (4 copies, including 1 incomplete); Tiele 683 & 684; Willems 950.*

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Scaphę piscatorię Goensium et Cochinesium, alterę ex solido trunco excavate, alterę, e pluribus funibus coagmentate, priores Almadias, alteras Tones et Paleguas vocant, implent et hasydrijs aque recentis, quam ad naves deferentes divendant, quarum magnus illic numerus.

Schepen diemen te Goa, en Cochyn, gebruyckt om te visschen, d'eenę wt een hout wtgeholt, d'ander wt veel struycken, met coorden t'samen gebonden, d'eerste worden Almadias, d'andere Tones, en Paleguas, genaemt, die daer in groot getal sijn, welcken versuden wt cruycken vol soet waters daer in gestort, om acide schepen te wercoopen.

ORBIS TERRÆ COMPENDIOSA DESCRIPTIO ex peritissimorum totius orbis Geographorum operibus desumpta. Antwerpæ, apud Joannem Baptistam Vranc.

EUROPA

ASIA



Polus Arcticus
Circulus Arcticus
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Circulus Aequinoctialis
Circulus Antarcticus
POLUS ANTARCTICUS

Polus Arcticus
Circulus Arcticus
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Circulus Aequinoctialis
Circulus Antarcticus
POLUS ANTARCTICUS



TERRA AUSTRALIS
MAGALLANICA
TERRA DE LA PLATA
PERUVIANUS
MARE PACIFICUM
MARE INDICUM
MARE LANTCHIDUM

TERRA AUSTRALIS
MAGALLANICA
TERRA DE LA PLATA
PERUVIANUS
MARE PACIFICUM
MARE INDICUM
MARE LANTCHIDUM

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Secret military expedition to China

24. MANNERHEIM, Carl Gustav. Across Asia from West to East in 1906–1908.

Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1940. 2 volumes. (30.5 × 22 cm). With numerous illustrations in text, one small map after the preface, and 15 folding maps in the second volume. Half sheepskin, cloth sides. € 9500

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

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

IV, 741; IV, 54, 16, 48, 36, 36, 12, 6, 30, 12 pp. More photos on our website

G. G. MANNERHEIM



Prince Yangtchung lei and some Tanguts from Tibet at Si-an-fu on the way to Yutai Shan.

	tja	annual crop	cows	horses	mules	donkeys	sheep
Kungmyngching ..	3,000	20,000 tan	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,500
Yehtja tien	1,000	10,000 »	1,000	1,000	1,000	550	10,000
Tchi ma ing	1,000	10,000 »	1,000	530	300	550	8,500
Huangmyngchuen ..	550	5,300 »	550	300	200	300	3,500
Höbeichuen	300	2,000 »	1,000	300	200	200	2,000
Luisan miao	500	4,500 »	300	200	100	200	2,500
Hualingsching	850	1,000 »	350	100	100	350	3,000
Changtienchuen	450	4,500 »	250	100	100	250	1,000
Tangu chuen	550	4,500 »	300	200	100	200	1,000

Wheat, barley tchinkho, oats, peas, beans, tchumiza, gaolyan, maize, rice, millet, potatoes, mustard, huma (oil plant), hemp, opium and tobacco are grown. Crop: in the E 6–7, in the S 5–6, in the W 6–7, in the N 8–9 fold. Taxes 4,500 taels in silver and 1,900 tan of grain. Dungans in the N 6–7 %, in the W 20–30 %, in the S and E none. In the town 30–40 tja.

April 18th. We followed the valley of the Tsingshui ho or Njuthu ho in an ESE direction for about *Panlung pu* 7 miles. It was about 2/3 of a mile wide and cultivated, like the greater part of the very *village.* gradually sloping mountains that enclosed it. They are intersected by many side-valleys,

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Remarkable logbook of the lesser-known part of l'Archimède's diplomatic mission to Asia

25. [MANUSCRIPT – EAST ASIA – LAGRENÉ MISSION]. [Ship's log of the “Archimède”].

At sea between Macao and Calcutta, 1846. 2 volumes. Folio (ca. 32 × 22 cm). With two pencil sketches on pp. 58 and 59. Contemporary blue cloth, blue sprinkled edges, pink paste paper endpapers. € 8500


Remarkable journal of the voyage of the *Archimède* steamer, written during a diplomatic mission of the Kingdom of France to Qing-China (1844–1846) led by diplomat Théodose de Lagrené (1800–1862). It was undertaken with the goal to be given the same privileges as the British in the Treaty of Nanking. The mission was a success and the French signed their own treaty with China, the Treaty of Whampoa, aboard the *Archimède* on 24 October 1844, which resulted in the opening of five Chinese ports for French merchants. However, the mission was not yet finished, as the delegation had also been tasked to study the local industries and the potential of selling French goods to the East Asian market, which led them to explore much of Indonesia as well as Calcutta in 1846. The present journal discusses this second, lesser-known part of the expedition.

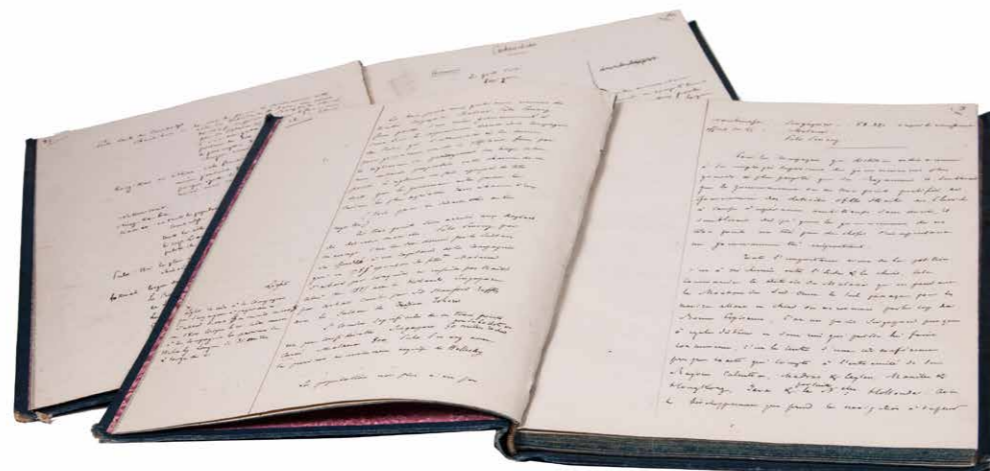
The first volume covers the voyage from Macao to Singapore and Penang, then on to Calcutta in January and February 1846. It opens with several specifications of the ship, including loading and machinery, and then describes its voyage in Indonesia, mentioning a bay in the Anambas archipelago named after François-Edmond Pâris (1806–1893), captain of the *Archimède*, who had mapped part of the archipelago as an ensign aboard the corvette *La Favorite* in 1830: “Dans la matinée du 19 depuis 5h 30' jusqu'à midi on fait des routes diverses pour entrer et sortir de l'archipel des Anambas que le commandant a la complaisance de nous faire visiter. En 1830 enseigne de Vaisseau sur la corvette La Favorite il a dressé la carte d'une partie de cet archipel en il nous mène jusqu'au fond de la bai nommé d'après lui Pâris” (p. 4).

The account of Calcutta evinces a great fascination with the place, as the writer clearly admires its transformation from a small village to a centre of commerce and the capital of an Empire: “Quant à la ville de Calcutta elle même, la ville des Palais, City of Palaces, il me serait difficile d'exprimer convenablement l'antipathie, l'aversion qu'elle m'a inspiré. Certes il est difficile de ne pas admirer l'étonnante fortune de cette place qui n'était pas plus qu'un pauvre village il y a un siècle et qu'est aujourd'hui l'une des grandes places de commerce du monde & et la capitale d'un grand Empire” (p. 55). The description of Calcutta includes a bird's-eye pencil sketch of the Raj Bhavan, today the residence of the governor of West Bengal, deeming it “completely lacking in style” (p. 58, transl.).

The second volume comprises notes on Hindu-Chinese countries, Cochinchina (Vietnam) and Siam (Thailand) drawn from local periodicals, namely the *Singapore Chronicle* and the *Calcutta Journal*. A separate list gives the composition of the population of Bangkok in 1828, indicating that the 800 Christians living there were mostly descendants from the Portuguese.

The binding is somewhat rubbed, the corners of the boards are bumped and scuffed. Otherwise in very good condition.

65, [40 blank]; 76–106 [=30], [100 blank], [1], [2 blank], [2], [10 blank] pp. *Barron, “La corvette à vapeur l'Archimède au bout du monde, allegro ma non troppo”, in: Chronique d'histoire maritime (Commission française d'histoire maritime; Société française d'histoire maritime, 2016), pp. 67–83.*  More photos on our website



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Very finely and richly illustrated manuscript pattern book containing about 210 illustrations of Chinese scenes, scenery and ornamental designs for ceramics

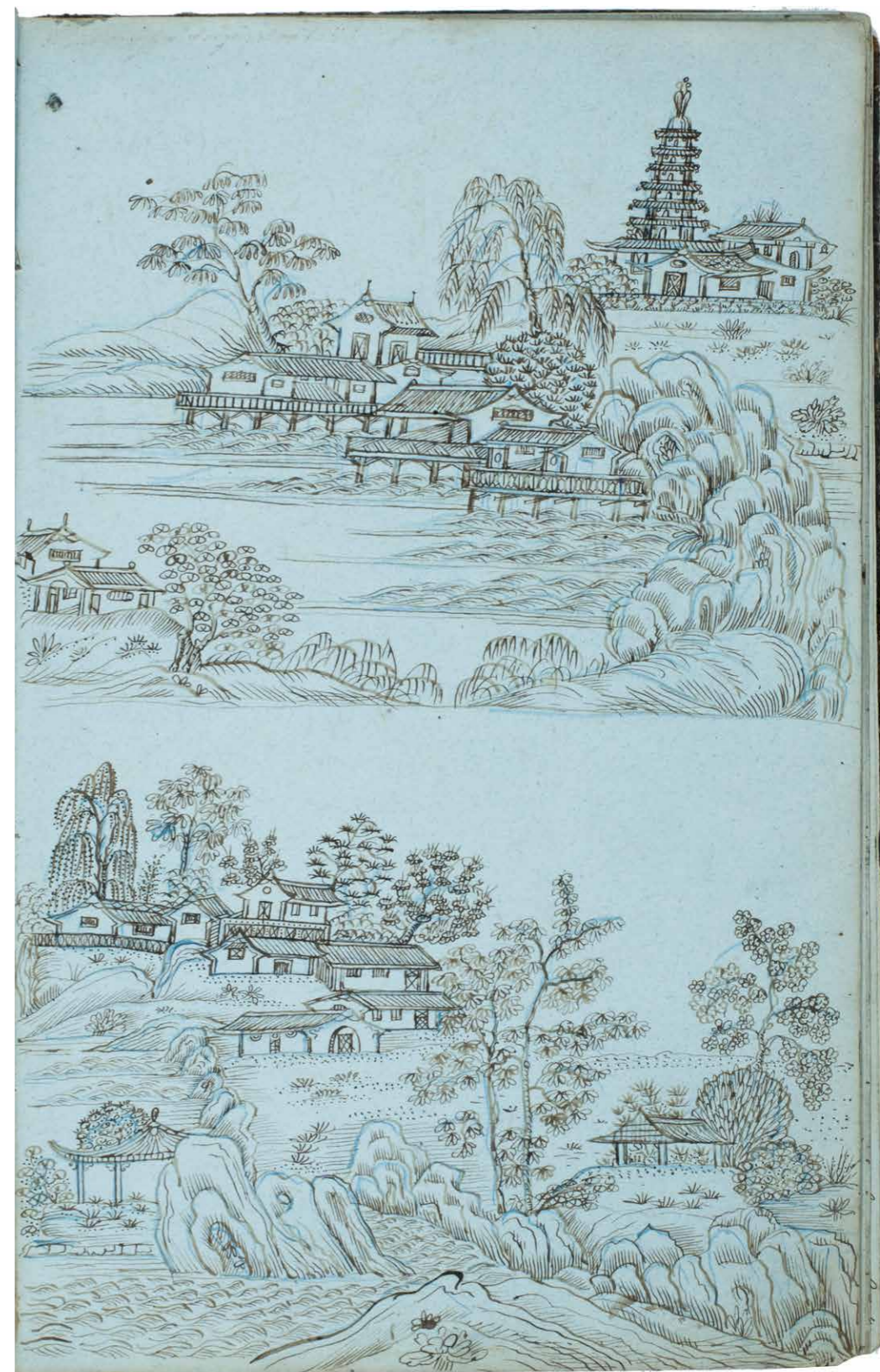
26. [MANUSCRIPT PATTERN BOOK – CHINESE CERAMICS]. [Chinoiserie decorations for ceramics].

[Denmark?], [ca. 1822–1834, with one note dated 1841]. Folio (ca. 33.5 × 21.5 cm). 31 blue paper leaves with approximately 210 illustrations, drawn on both sides of the leaves, all in brown ink, sometimes decorated with blue pencil, some with dates and/or captions in Danish written in ink in a contemporary hand (the artist's?) with gothic influences. 45 illustrations show Chinese scenes and scenery, and 165 are showing ornaments, designs and patterns. Contemporary half calf, sewn on 4 recessed supports, shell-marbled sides. € 15 000

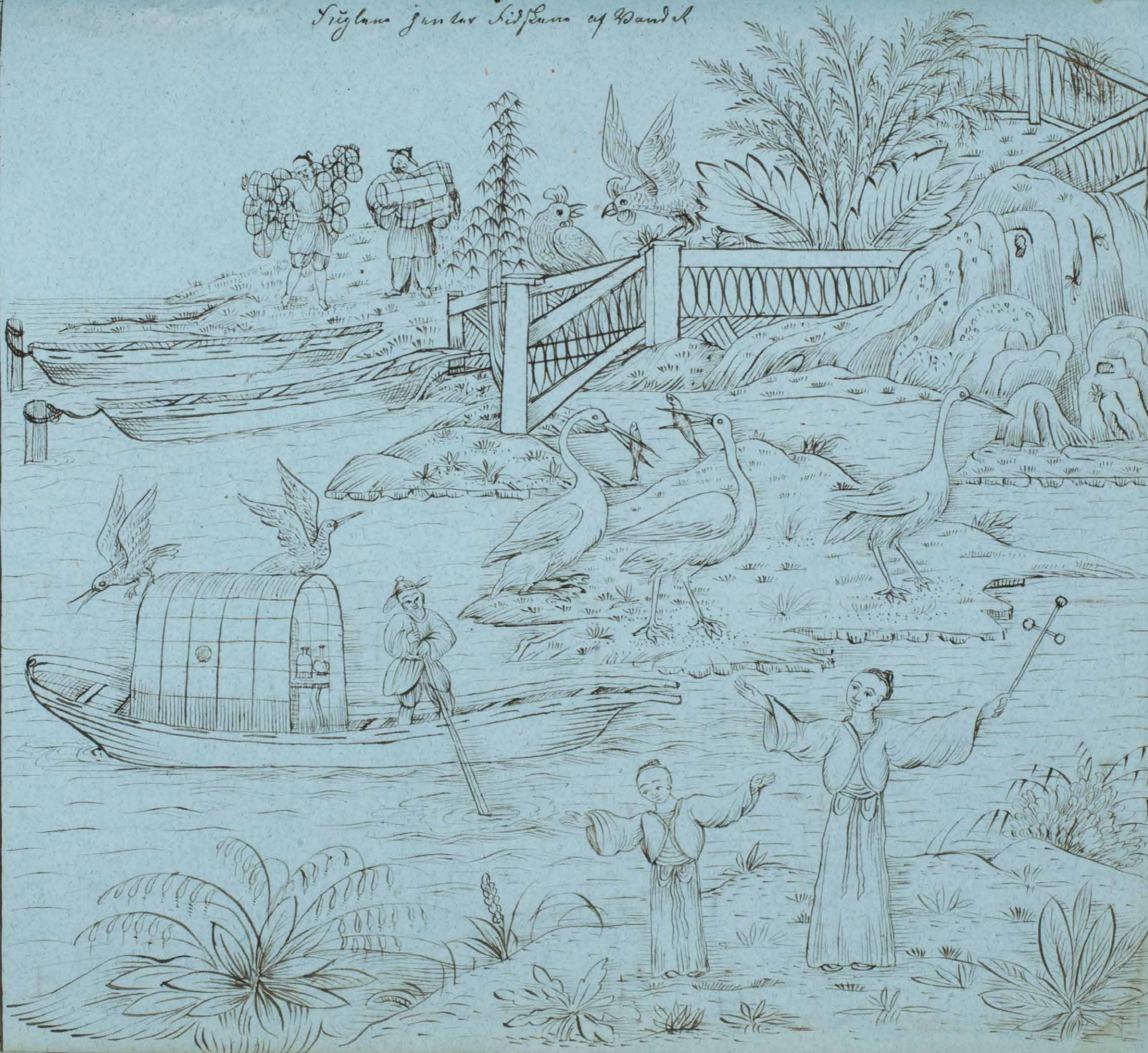
Manuscript pattern book with about 210 chinoiserie decoration designs and patterns for ceramics and porcelain on 62 pages. Among the ca. 210 are 45 Chinese scenes and scenery, depicting landscapes, views, buildings and Chinese people and their culture (for example a parade with Chinese people wearing traditional clothes, people riding on camels, people sailing on boats and ships) besides ca. 165 illustrations with ornamental designs, including botanical and floral patterns, flowers, animals (including birds and butterflies) and shells. Since the manuscript was likely intended as a model book for Chinese porcelain and ceramics, including dinnerware and pottery. It also contains 2 illustrations of vases showing how the scenes and patterns in the present work could be painted in practice on the object. Altogether a highly interesting and richly illustrated manuscript of Chinese decoration patterns for ceramics, illustrating the great European interest in chinoiserie in the early 19th century. It depicts China and Chinese ornamentation in very refined and elegant way.

With about half a centimetre cut off the foot of A5, a few spots throughout the book and marginally very slight marginal browning and dust-soiling, but overall in good condition. The marbled paper on the boards badly rubbed, and the boards otherwise a little worn, especially around the edges and the spine.

[31] ll. [More photos on our website](#)



Friglana junctus Sidama of Hadamal



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Rare Dutch post-incunable on the value of learning and wisdom

27. MURMELLIUS, Joannus. Joannis Murmelii de discipulorum officiis q[uo]d Enchiridion scholasticum inscribitur. Ep[istol]a seu volumen divi Hieronymi ad Nepotianum de clericorum officiis cu[m] Murmelii commentariis. Hermanni Buschii carmen saphicu[m] in urbem Ruremundensem. Joa[n]nis Murmelii ode saphica de duplici voluptate.

Zwolle, Pieter van Os, ca. 1505. 4°. Woodcut title page illustration of Saint Jerome (88 × 66 mm), woodcut colophon illustration (73 × 55 mm). Later sheepskin parchment, wove paper pastedowns and late 18th-century endleaves (laid paper, watermarked 1783). € 12 500

The *Opusculum de discipulorum officiis, quod enchiridion scholasticorum inscribitur* ranks among the rarest yet most influential works of the Dutch teacher and schoolmaster Johannes Murmellius (1480–1517). Murmellius wrote the pamphlet for his own pupils at the Domschule in Münster, whom he wanted to help receive the best possible education. Foundational for this, Murmellius argues,

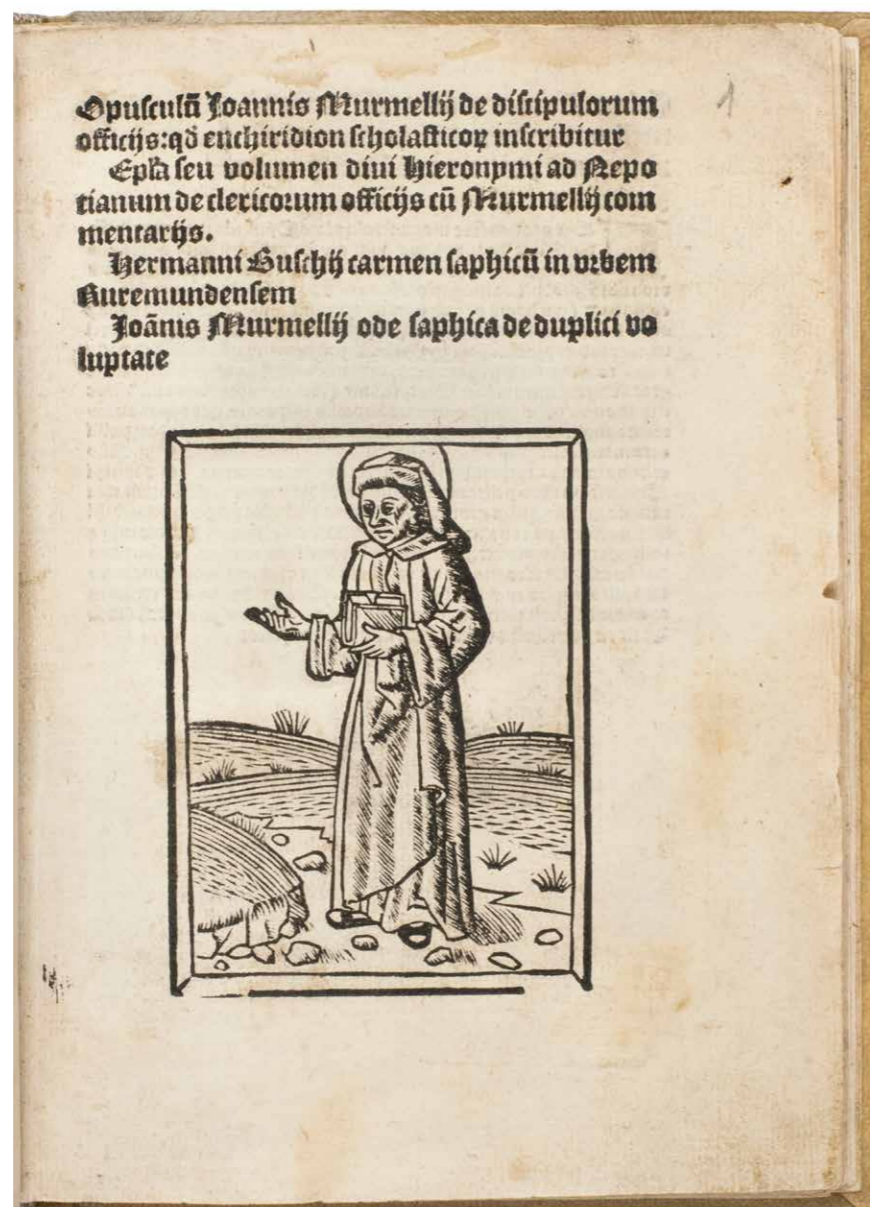
is the good and loving education the young children receive from their loving parents. Murmellius regards the strife for a good education as the fundamental task of all humans, regardless of their birth and status. In fine Latin verses, Murmellius describes knowledge and wisdom as treasures that have the potential to alleviate even those stemming from the lower ranks of society: an intangible possession that cannot be taken away by a tyrant. In chapter after chapter, he spells out the important character traits he wants his pupils to develop: an eagerness to learn, a sharp mind and good memory, health, peace of mind, and access to a multitude of books.

Only six copies are known to survive of this outstanding post-incunable. This is the first edition, printed in Zwolle by Peter van Oss, one of the first printers in Zwolle, active between 1479 and 1510. Murmellius was born in Roermond and received his education at Deventer and the University of Cologne. Following his studies in the humanities he was appointed as assistant headmaster of the cathedral school in Münster, followed by stints as rector at the St Ludgerus School in Münster and eventually rector of the grammar school in Alkmaar. It was in Münster that he began his educational reform, replacing mediaeval schoolbooks with contemporary humanistic works, an effort that characterised the rest of his life. Murmellius wrote about 50 works in the course of his life.

With some contemporary marginal annotations and underlining. In good condition.

[52] pp. *BSB-Ink M-589; Campbell-Kronenberg 1275; CIBN II, p. 296; GW M25713; Hain / Copinger 11646; Hellinga II, 493; Hermans, Zwolle 154; IGI IV, p. 122; ISTC im00875500 (6 copies); Petegree / Walsby II, 21927 Nijhoff / Kronenberg 1564; Thienen / Goldfinch A80; USTC 768073 (same 6 copies).*

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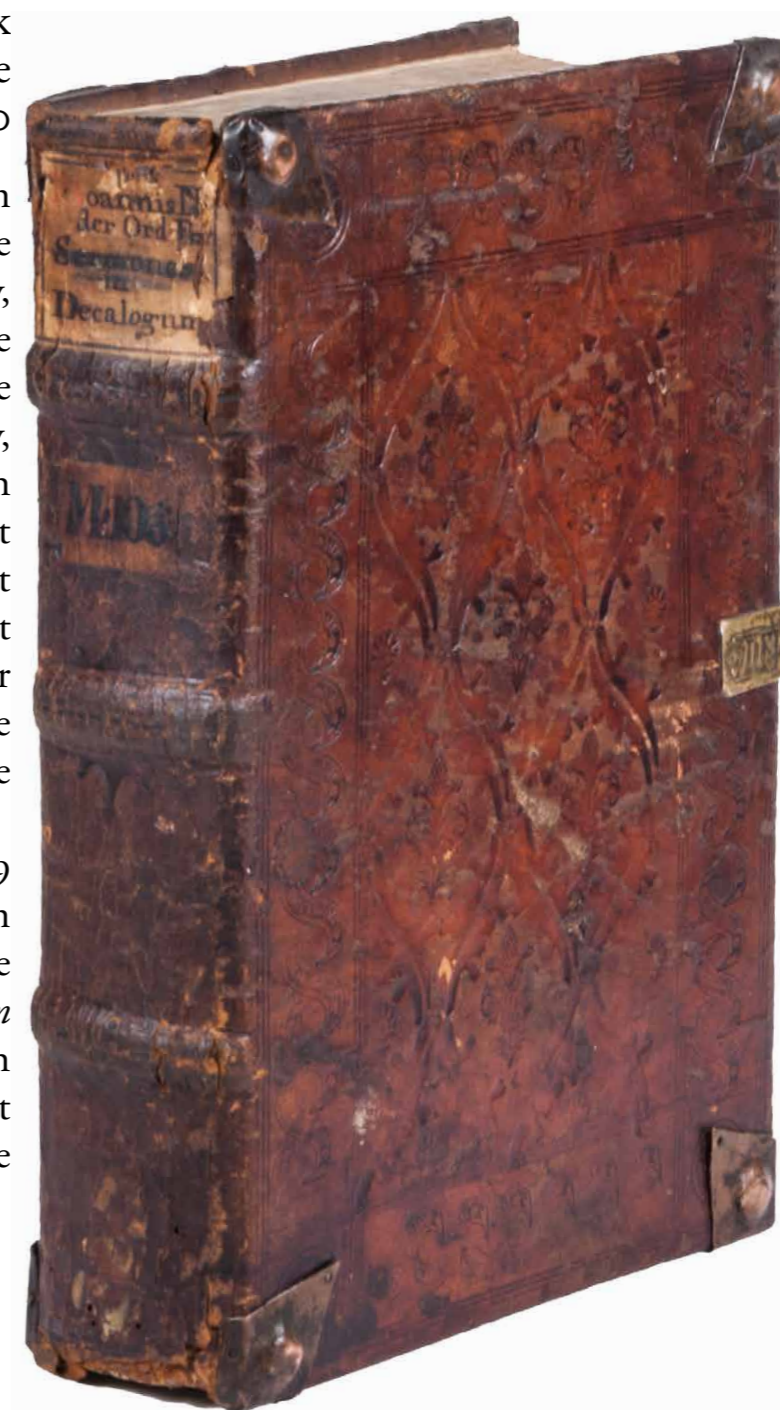
Science & Technology

*Large-margined copy of a classic incunable with sections on witchcraft,
by Ulm's first printer, in a contemporary, richly blind-tooled Augsburg binding*

28. NIDER, Johannes. Preceptorium divine legis [preceded by] Prologus in expositionem decalogi [= Praeceptorium divinae legis, sive expositio decalogi].

[Colophon:] Ulm, Johann Zainer the elder, [1478/79]. Chancery (Foolscap) 2°. Set in a rotunda gothic type, the preliminaries in two columns, with spaces for manuscript paragraph marks and initials, filled in in red ink, the initials Lombardic, one with interior decoration. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over square-edged wooden boards (from an Augsburg bindery active 1473–1494: Eindbanddatenbank workshop w002141), sewn on 3 double supports. Further with a brass catchplate on the front board and a brass anchor plate on the back board. The anchor plate still secures remnants of the leather strap that would have had a brass clasp. € 35 000

One of the earliest editions (the first Ulm edition, printed by Ulm's first printer Johann Zainer, who set up in 1473) of an important and highly esteemed exegetical text on the Ten Commandments, a classic treatise on ethics, with chapters on sorcery, necromancy, witchcraft, perjury, dueling, fraudulent trade practices, contracts etc.: "for a long time the most sought after and most used work on morality ... Herein, after the *Decalogue*, are presented with great clarity, in the scholastic method, the doctrines of Christian morality, the principles clearly developed and illuminated by *casus conscientiae*." (Kaspar Erich Schieler, *Magister Johannes Nider, aus dem Orden der Prediger-Brüder*, 1885, p. 382). It proved extremely popular. At least four editions appeared in or around 1472 (Ulrich Zell at Köln produced what is probably the first, published in or shortly before 1472) and at least twenty-two appeared before 1500. Although the present edition is undated, Zainer introduced the large rotunda type used for its headings in 1478 (and the smaller type of the main text in 1477) and a copy at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München, has a purchase inscription dated 1479 (a copy at Upsala University Library has a rubricator's date 1480). The Dominican Johannes Nider (ca. 1380–1438) is known for his appearance at the 1431–1439 Council of Basel and his mostly successful diplomatic efforts to secure the participation of the Bohemian Hussites in that Council. His writings were widely distributed at the time and were printed several times as early as the 15th century. The present *Praeceptorium divinae legis* is now especially valued for its information on witchcraft and how to deal with it. In the ninth chapter he expressly explains "that something can be achieved by magic, first of all because of the low trust that people have in God, which is why he allows them to be bothered by demons..." (ibid. p. 232).



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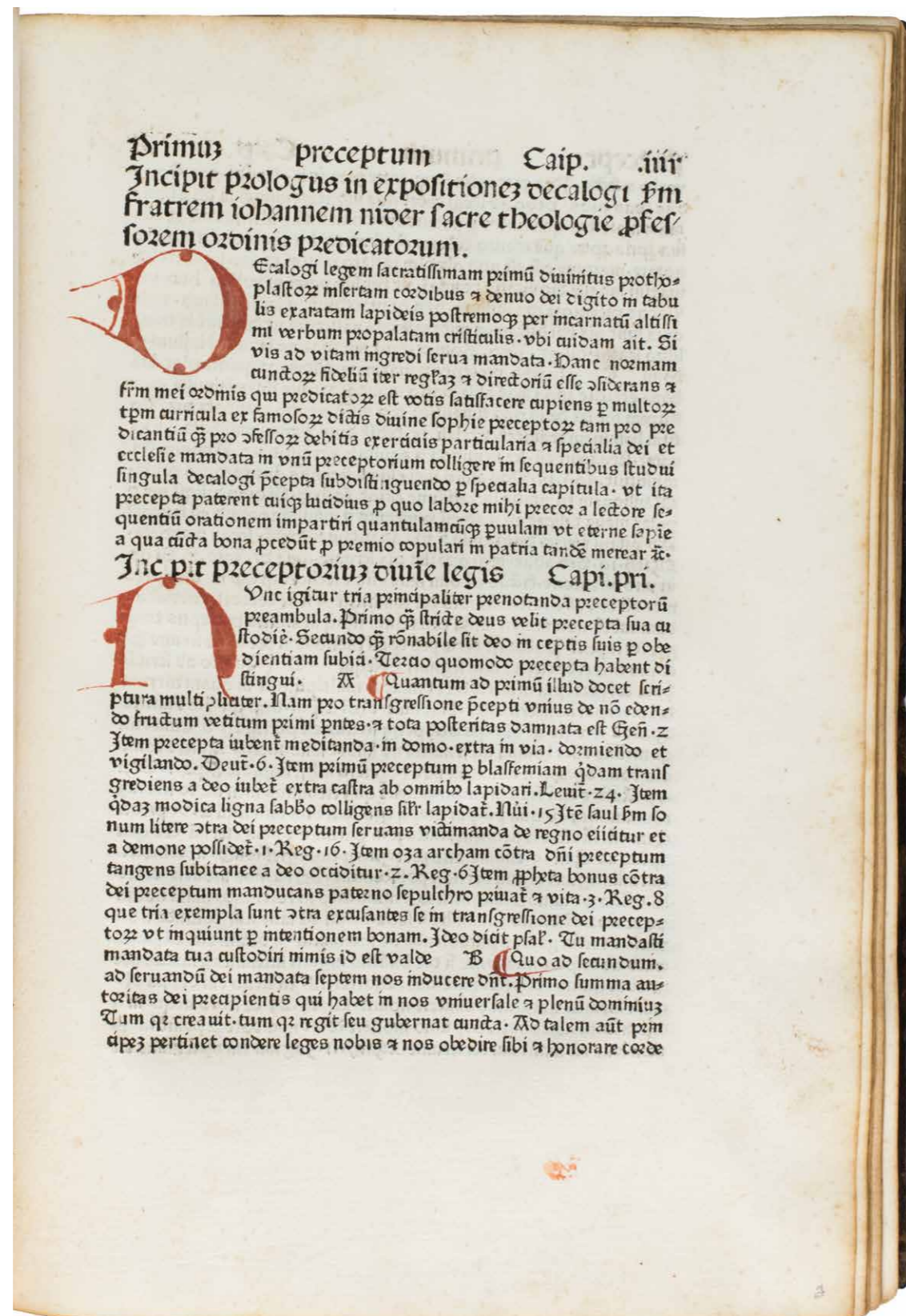
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The ideas developed here, together with those from his *Formicarium*, also found their way into Heinrich Kramer's *Hexenhammer* of 1487. "Nider was as modern as it could possibly be, since it is a very early testimony to the reception of developments in the French-Italian-West Swiss border area that arose before the trials of Vevey, Friborg and Neuchatel. From this perspective, Nider's



report is even a very good example of the importance that the scholarly-theological discussion of witchcraft had in the 'invention' of the witchcraft offense. Heresy and the ideas associated with it may have always existed, but it took the intellectual formulation of the witchcraft offense and – hand in hand – its 'discovery' in witchcraft trials to make witchcraft a reality." (Andreas Blauert, *Frühe Hexenverfolgungen. Ketzer-, Zauberei- und Hexenprozesse des 15. Jahrhunderts*, 1989, p. 59). Nider's other important works include *Tractatus de contractibus mercatorum*, one of the first printed works on economics.

With at least one and possibly three bifolia sophisticated, with a few worm holes near the edges of the first two and last three leaves (3 printed and 2 blank), a small hole torn in the text area of $\pi 3$, a marginal tear in 15, a small corner torn off b8 and a few other minor marginal blemishes, a couple small ink spots and occasional minor marginal water stains or browned edges (not affecting the text), a half dozen sheets slightly browned (mostly the sheets with a gothic p watermark) but still internally in very good condition (most leaves fine) and with large margins on all sides and the initial and final integral blank leaves preserved. The spine is damaged at the head and foot (with a few worm holes and the foot chipped) and shows numerous cracks in the calf covering. So except for the spine, the binding is in good condition. An incunable (Ulm 1478/79) especially interesting for its discussion of witchcraft, in contemporary, richly blind-tooled calf with very large margins and with the two integral blank leaves preserved.

[246] ll. BMCII 527, GoffN-205; GW, M26947; Hain 11785; Hummel/Wilhelmi, 468; ISTC in 00205000; Proctor 2534; USTC, 747500 (53 copies); Johannes Wegener, *Die Zainer in Ulm (1904)*, 56; WorldCat 887432480; for the Bolzano Franciscan Monastery library: www.ehb.it/bibliotheken/bozen/franziskanerkloster-bozen.

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The VOC in 17th-century China

29. NIEUHOF, Johan. Het gezantschap der Neêrlandtsche Oost-Indische Compagnie, aan den grooten Tartarischen Cham, den tegenwoordigen keizer van China...


Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1670. Folio. With engraved title-page, letterpress title-page printed in red and black, full-page engraved portrait of the author, 1 large folding engraved map of China, 34 double-page engraved plates and views, 110 half-page engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 12 500

Third edition, in the original Dutch, of “the definitive account” (Howgego) of the embassy that the VOC (Dutch East India Company) sent to the Emperor of China, the entire trip occupying the years 1655 to 1657. Nieuhof’s eyewitness account, first published in 1665, was the first extensively illustrated book describing China and is, among works on China, “bis heute eines der bedeutendsten und gesuchtesten” (Walravens). The second part gives a general description of the Chinese empire, including botany and zoology. The first part covers the East Indies and Southeast Asia before going on to China itself. Japan, Korea and Formosa appear as well.

Nieuhof served as steward, artist and chronicler on Pieter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer’s VOC embassy to the Chinese Emperor. The party got a more intimate view of China than almost any other Dutch visitors of the 17th century, and the breadth of Nieuhof’s interests and the large number of drawings he made provided a wealth of new material that makes the present work an essential primary source.

Good copy with the owners stamp of Friedrich Emanuel Hurter (b. 1787; “Reichshistoriograff in Wien”) on the verso of the frontispiece and his signature on the first flyleaf, dated 1805.

[8], 208, 258, [10] pp. Corbett, *The Dutch Mission to Peking in 1655*, in: *Quaerendo 16* (1986), pp. 131–36; Howgego G-85, N-25; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, *VOC* 539; Löwendahl 147; Lust 539 & 541; *STCN* 843117273 (11 copies); Tiele, *Bibl.* 800.

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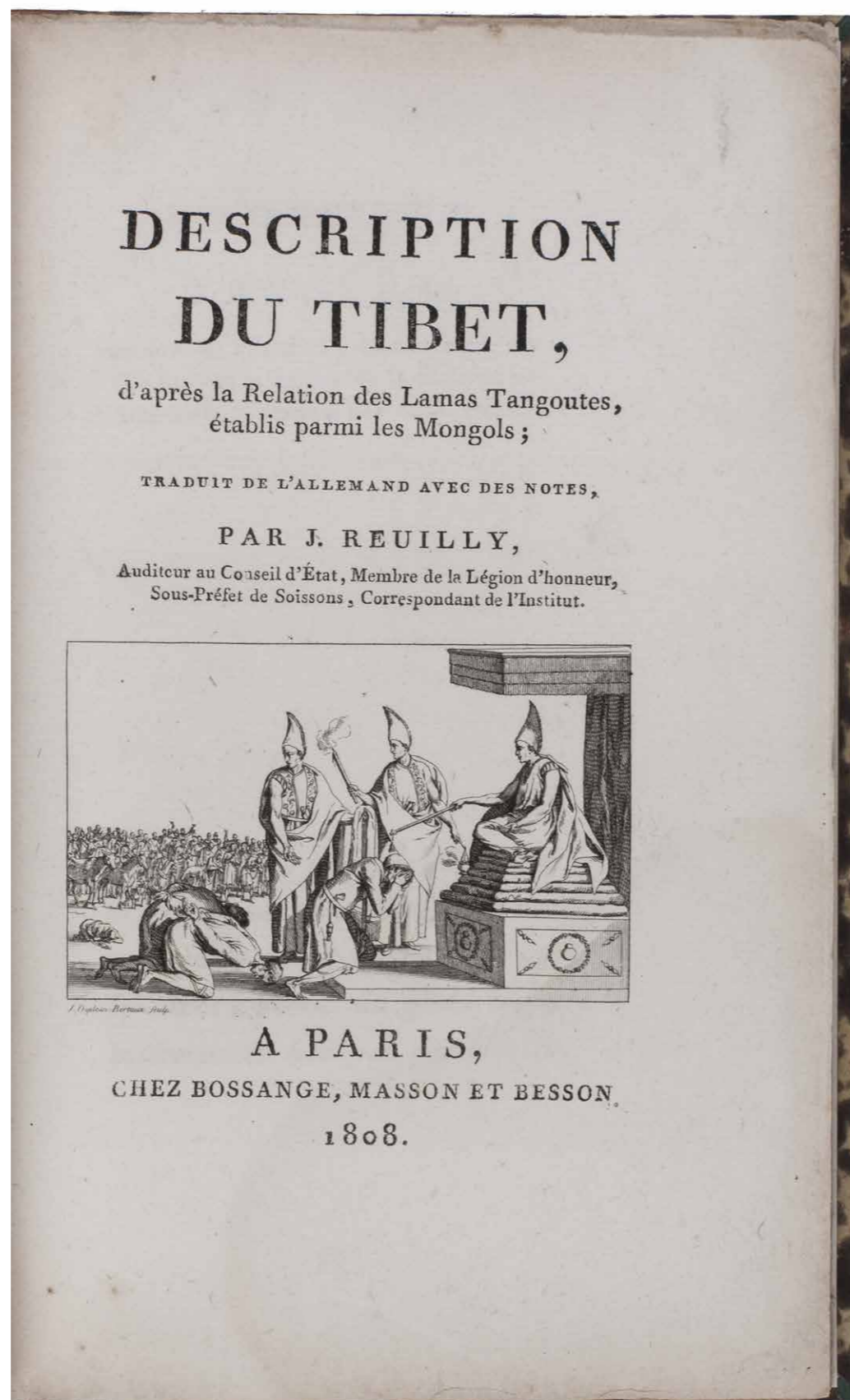
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A celebrated description of Tibet

30. PALLAS, Peter Simon. Description du Tibet, d'après la relation des Lamas Tangoutes, établis parmi les Mongols. Paris, Bossange, Masson et Besson, 1808. 8°. With engraved illustration on title-page. Modern half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 5500

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

With a faint water stain throughout, otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed.

[5], VIII-XII, 89 pp. *Lust 207*; cf. *Cordier, Sinica*, col. 2879 (*German edition*); *Howgego, to 1800, P10*.  More photos on our website

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*“Some of the most accurate information
on China to be found in the first half
of the seventeenth century”*

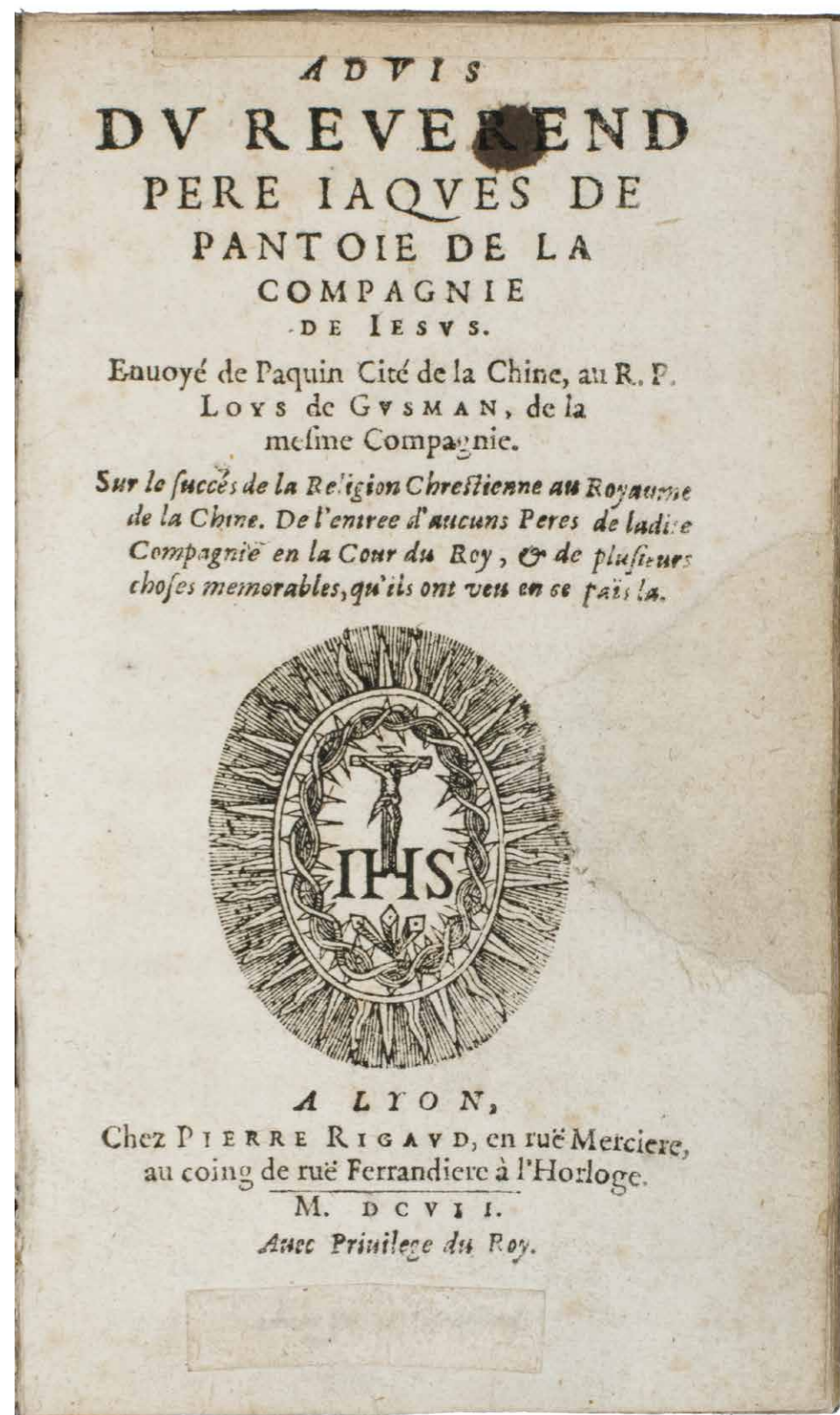
31. PANTOJA, Diego de. Advis ... envoyé de Paquin cité de la Chine, au R.P. Loys de Gusman ... Sur le succes de la religion chrestienne au royaume de la Chine. De l'entree d'aucuns peres de ladire compagnie en la cour du roy, & de plusieurs choses memorables, qu'ils ont veu en ce païs.

Lyon, Pierre Rigaud, 1607. 12°. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, remains of ties. € 19 000

First edition in French, of an account of the Jesuit mission in China, written by the Spanish Jesuit Diego de Pantoja (1571–1618). Pantoja was sent to Japan in 1596, but ended up in China, where he accompanied Matthieu Ricci (1552–1610), establishing the Jesuit mission in Beijing. “In 1602 Pantoja wrote an account of the progress of the Chinese mission in a letter from Peking to Luis de Guzman, the provincial of Toledo. It was to become one of the most popular and widely read of the Jesuit letterbooks: an extract was printed by Guerreiro in 1603, then it was published in full at Seville in 1605. Apart from detailing the progress of Ricci’s expedition, it also provides some of the most accurate information on China to be found in the first half of the seventeenth century” (Howgego).

With a small blank slip on the title-page covering an owner’s inscription. Title-page with a restoration in the outer margin, just touching the woodcut device, an inkstain on the opening flyleaf and the title-page and some minor browning. A very good copy.

[8], 145, [1 blank] pp. *De Backer & Sommervogel* VI, col. 173; *Howgego, to 1800, P15*; cf. *Löwendahl* 46 (*German edition*); *Lust* 833 (*Italian edition*). [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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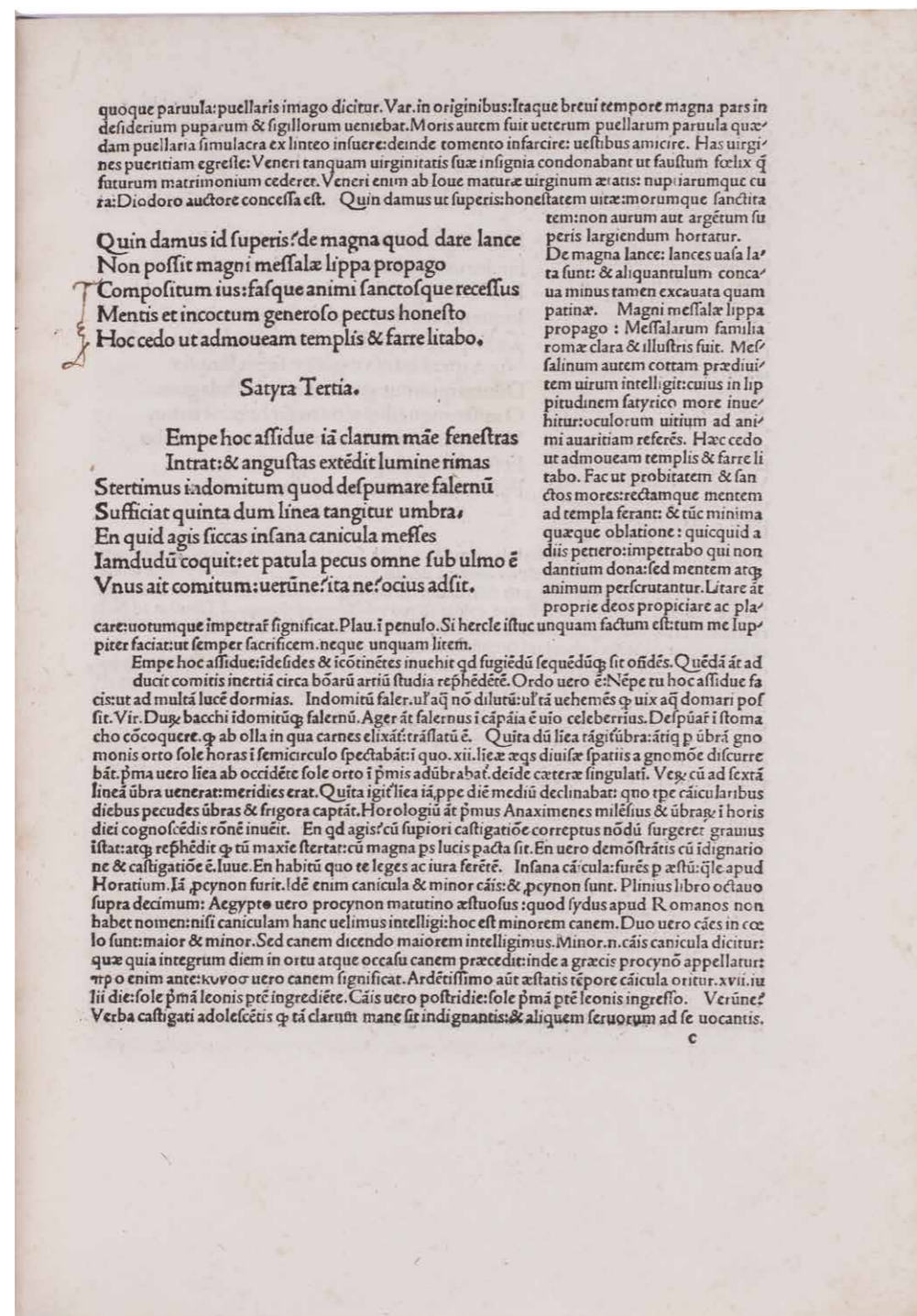
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*1484 edition of a great Roman satirist,
with the extensive commentaries by Bartolomeo Fonzio*


32. PERSIUS FLACCUS. Satirarum opus [= Satyrae/Saturae].



(Colophon:) Venice, Dionysius de Bertochus & Pelegrinus de Paschalibus Bononienses, 10 September 1484. Small 2° (29.5 × 21 cm). With the verse text surrounded on three sides by Fonzio's prose commentary, Bertochus and Pelegrinus's woodcut device next to the colophon on the last printed page, with spaces left for manuscript initials without guide letters (not filled in). Set in 2 sizes of Venetian-style roman type (110 and 83 mm/20 lines) with an occasional Greek letter. 19th-century(?) sheepskin parchment. € 14 500

A 1484 edition of the (mostly hexametric) verse satires by Persius Flaccus (34–62 CE), the sixth known edition with the extensive prose commentary by Bartolomeo Fonzio. Persius satirized Stoic ethics, literary style, their asking the gods for material gain, and their views of life goals and liberty, all in the light of the decadence and corruption of Nero's court at Rome. Though influenced by the satires of Lucilius and Horace, Persius's calm and seriously educational critique gives his work a subtle depth often lacking in his predecessors. He left his satires unfinished at his premature death and they were put into order by his friends Cornutus and Bassus. Ulrich Han in Rome printed the first edition in 1470 and many followed quickly, but the most important were those with Fonzio's commentaries. Bartolomeo Fonzio (1446/49–1513), born in Etruria, was a Florentine humanist and professor of poetry and rhetoric at the university there. He greatly admired Persius's work but found that its obscurities limited its reception, so he set out to clarify it for the reader.

With a couple contemporary pen decorations and a pointing hand in brown ink beside the main text. With some marginal stains, mostly in the last quire, which also shows restorations in the gutter margin, but otherwise in good condition and with wide margins (2–5.5 cm).

[1 blank], [54], [1 blank] pp. BMC VII, p. 1139; Bod-Inc P140; Goff P346; GW M31375; ISTC ip00346000.  More photos on our website

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*One of the first photographic albums on China.***33. [PHOTOGRAPHY – CHINA].** [Chinese photographic album]. Album Chinois.

[Shanghai?], ca. 1860. 4°. 41 albumen printed photographs (most measuring 11 × 8 cm). Original publisher's black calico cloth, rebaked with black leather, blind-tooled boards with the title lettered in gold on the front board, gilt edges, yellow endpapers. € 35 000

This album is a rare and original edition of one of the first albums on China featuring 43 photographs and images, many of which are original portraits. Few copies of this rare work survive, one being held by the Getty Museum. The album is one of the first on China and is described as “very curious” by Chadenat. Most photographs measure 110 × 80 mm. The text sheet, which is bound in the beginning, explains that the album is intended to showcase the costumes of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. “This little album is intended to make known the true costumes of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. We have tried to choose a specimen from all classes of the Society, from the Emperor to the simple workers [...] various costumes and portraits found in this album were photographed on former models, or sent lately from China by the Missionaries themselves”. The photographs depict individuals from all classes of society, from the Emperor to the simple worker. The album was created as a propaganda work to the glory of the Jesuits, who had returned to China in 1841 after an absence of nearly seventy years. The emphasis of the album is on the protection enjoyed by the order in the seventeenth- and eighteenth centuries, particularly during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, whose portrait begins the album. The photographs showcase the civilizing and cultural actions of the Jesuits, addressing all social strata, from the poorest to Mandarins. The album was created in an extremely troubled period of persecution of Christians and armed rebellion, and in the historical context of the Second Opium War, during which all missions in the region were destroyed, except those in Shanghai.



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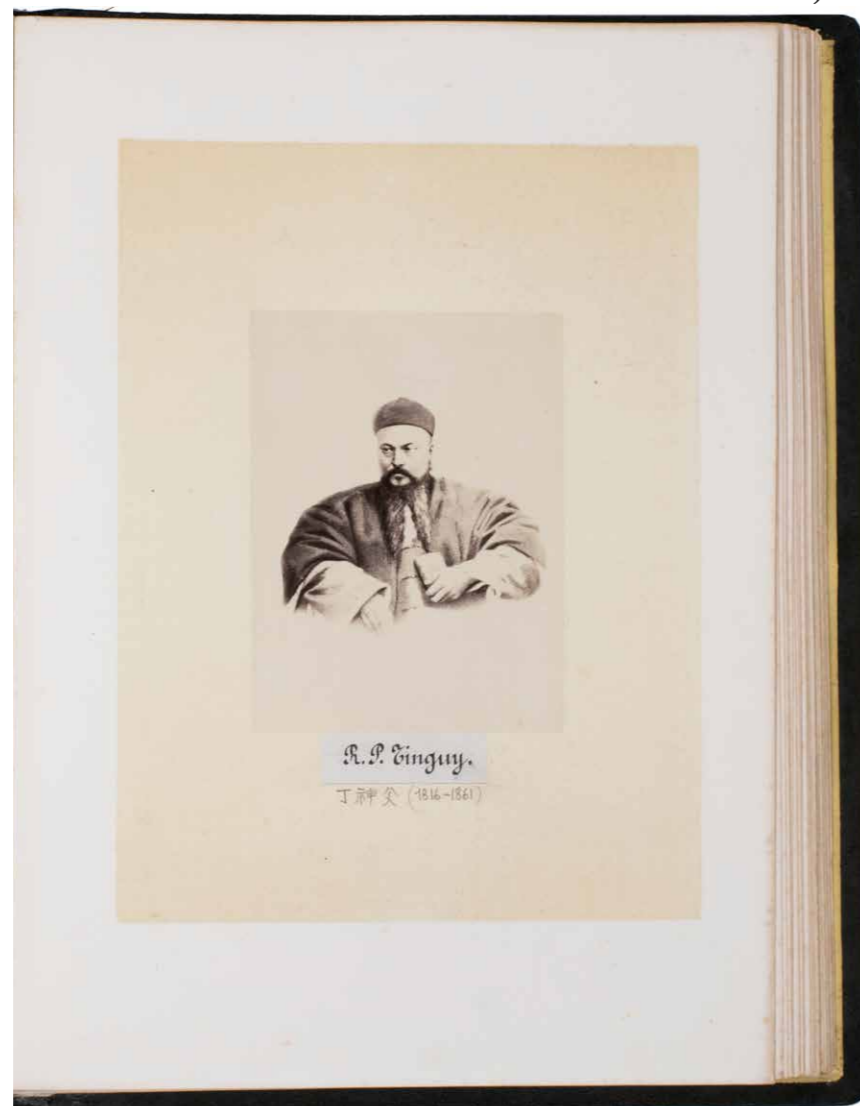
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The album may have been made in 1860, when the Beijing Convention recognized the civil rights of Chinese Christians and strengthened the diplomatic protection of missionaries by France, following the murder of twenty-four missionaries in the area. The death of father Auguste Chapdelaine, which was one of the pretexts for the entry into the war of France and England against the Celestial Empire, is also referenced.

We can date the album to around 1860 and located in Shanghai, specifically at the end of the Zi-ka-wei, the first Jesuit mission to China in 1841 since they were evicted. Bishop André Borgniet's photograph, who served as the bishop of Shanghai from 2 October 1859 until his death in 1862, leads the Jesuit Fathers in the album, providing a clear indication of the time period. St. Ignatius College for boys, China's first Catholic college, was established in the district in 1847, welcoming the sons of better-educated Chinese families into boarding school. Joseph Ma Xiangbo studied at St. Ignatius College. The album features students from the college, including the "Philosophy Student" and the "Bachelier," as well as "Zi-ka-ve Students" and "Catechumenes." The education provided by the Jesuit congregation resulted in quality diplomas. The album also features portraits of Jesuits such as Mathurin Lemaître, who was born in Le Mans in 1816, ordained in 1839, and joined the Jesuit order in 1841. Lemaître arrived in China in 1846 as the procurator of the mission, responsible for negotiating with the Chinese authorities over the return of Church property that had been seized by the state as a result of the treaties that ended the First Opium War. Other remarkable Jesuits depicted are Louis Hélot (1816–1867), notable for his collection of plants or Francesco Adinolfi (1831–1874), director of St. Ignatius College.

Some of the images were modelled after the etchings of Isidore-Stanislas-Henri Helman ("Amour-Sana" Made King of the Eleuths") and Charles-Nicolas Cochin ("The Battle at Oroj-jalatu") and illustrate the conquests of the Qianlong Emperor. Between 1767 and



1774, the finest printmakers at Louis xv's court etched and engraved prints in France based on reduced-scale copies of paintings by Jesuit artists working in Beijing, under the direction of Charles-Nicolas Cochin (1715–1790). The Chinese merchants of Canton financed the production of two hundred sets of prints and the copper plates, which were then shipped to China. Only a few sets were retained in Paris. These prints demonstrate the combination of Eastern and Western styles that were encouraged in the Qing imperial painting academy. Although the European technique of chiaroscuro, which involves the use of light and shade to create a sense of depth, is apparent, it has been modified to reflect Eastern sensibilities. The scenes are presented from panoramic views and with strongly up-tilted ground planes. At the same time, the prints reflect European preferences for anatomical accuracy, a single light source, and mathematically correct scaling to create a sense of depth.

The present copy includes a photograph of the fathers ("Les peres de la section"), not present in other copies of this work. The portraits of the missionaries of the Society of Jesus, like all the other photographs, are captioned to black ink with handwritten annotations in Latin and Chinese characters. Rebacked, occasional slight foxing and browning. Otherwise in very good condition.

[42] pp. *Chadenat, Bibliographie de géographie, de voyages, d'atlas et d'ouvrages sur la marine, Asia, Afrique, Amérique et Océanie, n° 1789.* [More photos on our website](#)

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*”L'une des plus belles éditions
qui soient sorties de l'imprimerie Aldine”*

34. POLIZIANO, Angelo. Omnia opera Angeli Politiani, et alia quaedam lectu digna, quorum nomina in sequenti indice vedere licet.

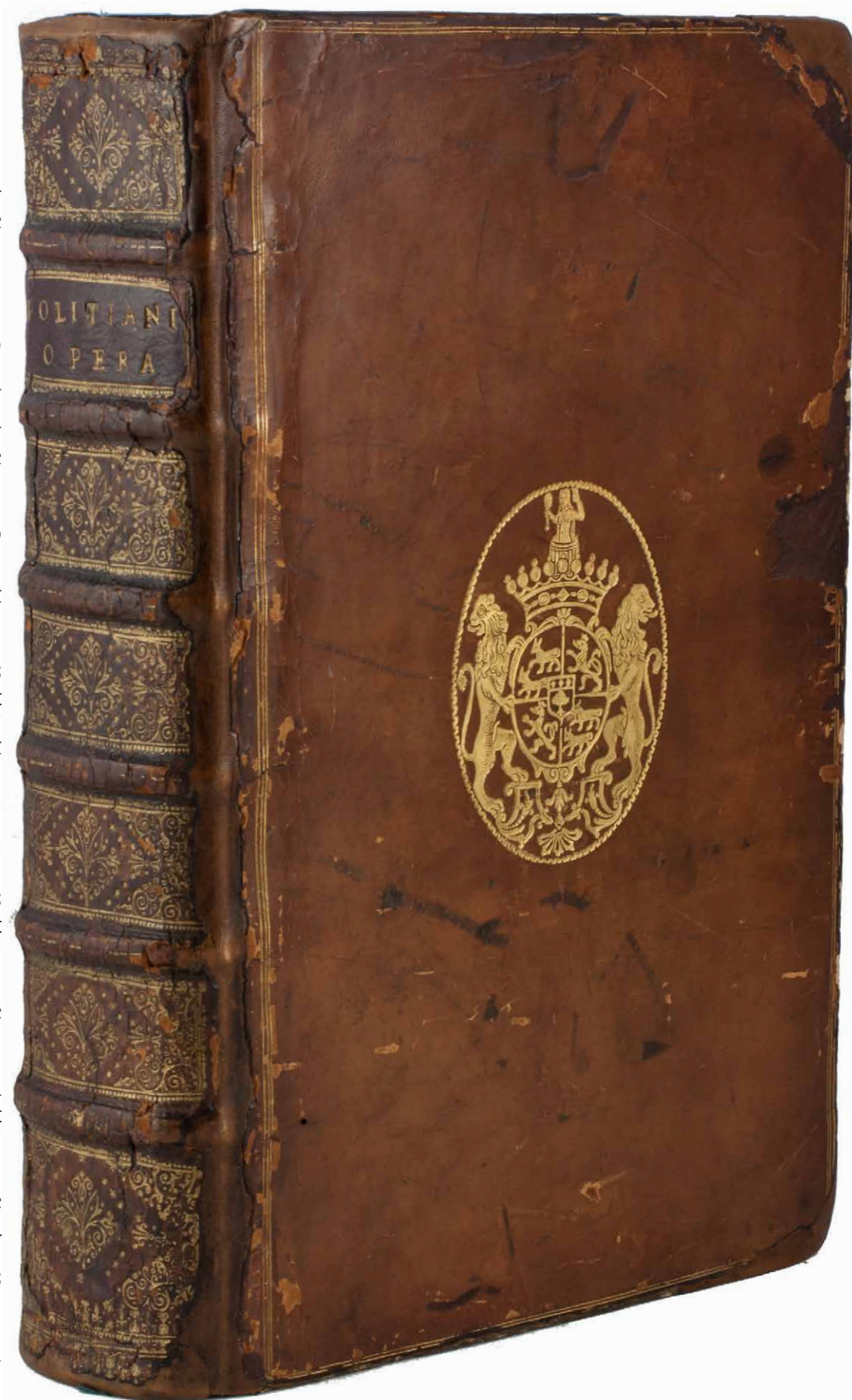
Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1498. Folio. Early 18th-century (?) polished calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with red morocco title label, both sides with triple gilt fillets along the edges and large gilt oval coat-of-arms in the centre, inner dentelles, marbled endpapers. The coat of arms is of Henri-Louis Loménie, comte de Brienne (1658–1743), son of Louis Henry Loménie de Brienne.

€ 55 000

The *Opera omnia* of Angelo Poliziano (1454–1494), one of the great Florentine humanists and tutor to Lorenzo de ‘Medici’s children, printed by the most famous printer and publisher of its time: Aldus Manutius at Venice. According to Renouard, the great bibliographer of the Aldine editions, this rare edition is “l’une des plus belles qui soient sorties de l’imprimerie Aldine”.

The publication of the *Opera omnia* of Poliziano has a complex history. It has been usual to regard the edition as part of some ‘grand design’ of humanist publication: apart from Aldus’ admiration for Poliziano as the embodiment of that perfect philological skill to which he himself aspired, we might notice that the book was printed as a large folio, costing 1.4 ducats and demanding typographic experiments such as the first use of Hebrew letters (Lowry).

Indeed Poliziano was the outstanding humanist of his day, a talented scholar whose breadth of reading was very great and whose range of interests included history, politics, jurisprudence, architecture, botany, and even cooking. These interests were accompanied by a remarkable ability to handle Greek, in which language Poliziano composed many epigrams. His influence on the subsequent course of humanism was considerable. He may be considered the father of textual criticism, for he was the first to consider carefully the relationship between manuscripts and to stress the need to reconstruct the original text.



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ANGELI POLITIANI EPISTOLARVM LIB. PRIMVS.

Angelus Politianus Petro Medici suo. S. D.

GISTI MECVM Sæpenumero Magnani
me Petre Medices, ut colligerem meas episto-
las, & in uolumen redactas publicarem. Colle-
gi, ne non in oibus obsequerem tibi, quo sunt
in uno, spes omnes, o pesq; meæ sitæ, Neq; col-
legi tamen uniuersas, id enim laboriosius, q̄ Si
byllæ folia. Non scripseram uidelicet ad hoc,
ut i unum corpus referretur, sed ad usum præ-
sentem duntaxat, oblati argumentis, nõ quæ-
fitis. Ita nec exempla mihi retinui, nisi quarundam, puto minus felici-
cum, quæ diu iam cū blattis & tineis rixabatur. Verūtamen, ut instar
uoluminis efficerem, nõ nullas etiam missas ad me, sed à doctis dunta-
xat, inserui, quæ marcentē quasi stomachum lectoris excitarent. Est au-
tem omnino stilus epistolæ mearum, ipse sibi dispar, Quo nõie mul-
tum quoq; scio reprehendar. Nam nec eadem mihi semper uoluntas,
nec idem cuiq; uel personæ, uel materiæ cõgruebat. Non deerunt ergo
qui dicant, ubi tam uarias epistolas legerint (si qui modo legerint) ite-
rum me Miscellanea, non epistolas composuisse. Sed inter diuerfas opi-
niones, & præcipientiũ de epistolis, & epistolas scribentiũ, speraui fore
pfecto, nec ubi mihi patrocinium deesset. Occurret aliquis forsã, qui
Ciceronianas esse neget, huic ego dicã (nec sine auctore tamen) in epi-
stolari stilo silendũ prorsus esse de Cicerone. Rursus alius hoc ipsum
culpabit, quod æmuler Ciceronẽ, sed respondebo, nihil mihi esse ma-
gis in uotis, q̄ ut uel umbram Ciceronis assequar. Optaret alius, ut ora-
torem Plinium sapere, quod huius & maturitas, & disciplina laudatur.
Ego cõtra totũ illud aspernari me dicã Plinii sæculum, Sed & si Pliniũ
cuiq; redolebo, tuebor ita me, quod Sidonius Apollinaris, nõ omnino
pessimus auctor, palmã Plinio tribuit in epistolis. Symmachum si cui
referre uidebor, nõ pudebit, ut cuius & breuitas celebretur, & rotunditas.
Abesse rursus à Symmacho si cui credar, negabo mihi siccitatẽ pla-
cere. Longiores quædam dicentur epistolæ, tales Plato scripsit, Aristote-
les, Tucydides, Cicero. Dicentur alia contra nimis breues, obiciã tunc
ego Dionem, Brutum, Apollonium, Marcũ, Philostratum, Alciphro-
nem, Iulianum, Lybanium, Symmachum, sed & Lucianum, quæ falso
Phalarim uulgo putant. Damnabit alius me, quod argumẽta non sint

a iii

He brought all these talents to bear on thorny textual and interpretative questions in texts like his *Miscellanea* (1489) and his commentary of the *Pandects*. He also translated many Greek texts into Latin such as the *Manual* of Epictetus and a number of books of the *Ilias*. His own poetical output reflects his scholarly eclecticism: he wrote in an erudite style, displaying his own considerable reading. Poliziano was a celebrity in his day. Among those who idolized him was the young Aldus Manutius who decided to publish Poliziano's complete works in the late '90s. After Poliziano's death in 1494 the humanist Pico della Mirandola started a project to organize Poliziano's papers to the end of publishing an edition of his collected works, which eventually became our edition published by Aldus and edited by Alessandro Sarti.

Our copy has an interesting provenance: (1) the gilt coat-of-arms on both covers is of the bibliophile Henri-Louis de Loménie, comte de Brienne, born in 1658, married in 1689 to Jacqueline-Charlotte Brulart and died at Paris in 1743, after having sold his father's library in London in 1724 (E. Olivier, a.o., *Manuel de l'amateur de reliures armoriées françaises*, Dixième sér, Pl. 1077, nr. 4 (stamped on a binding of a work of 1707).

The bookplate of "The Paolino Gerli Collection, Manhattan College, The City of New York" is pasted to the back of the front cover. Also with some annotations in a humanistic hand; margin of title somewhat soiled, minor mouldy stains at the bottom of the last leaves, rebaked spine. Excellent copy with wide margins and complete with the blank f. K4 of one of the finest Aldines.

[452] ll. Aldo Manuzio e l'ambiente Venet. 25; Aldo Manuzio editore XV; In aedibus Aldi 34; BMC V, 559; Goff P-886; IDL 3758; IGI 7952; Lowry, p. 113, 118, 135; Pellechet/Polain 9460; Polain 3233; Renouard 1498, p. 17, nr. 4; Sheehan, Vaticana P-429; Walsh, Harvard 266-70.

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*One of the greatest of English travel books:
the first edition of the “Pilgrimes” together with
the fourth and best edition of the “Pilgrimage” – with many extra plates*

35. PURCHAS, Samuel. Purchas his pilgrimes. In five bookes. ...
London, printed by William Stansby for Henry Featherstone, 1625.

With:

(2) PURCHAS, Samuel. Purchas his pilgrimage ...
London, printed by William Stansby for Henry Featherstone, 1626.

2 works in 5 volumes, the first in 5 parts, 4 volumes and the second in 4 parts, 1 volume. Folio. Ad 1 with the engraved frontispiece, 5 folding engraved maps, 58 half-page engraved maps by Hondius, 2 full-page engraved plates (including 1 folding), 5 half-page engraved plates, and numerous woodcut illustrations. Further extra illustrated with 94 engravings taken from various late 16th- or early 17th-century travelogues: 1 engraved frontispiece, 1 title-page (with an engraved world map on recto and an engraved portrait of Jacob le Maire on verso), and 92 engraved maps or plates (including 48 half-page and 18 folding). Ad 2 with 1 folding engraved map of China, 1 half-page engraved illustration, and 23 half-page engraved maps by Hondius in the text. Uniform 19th-century black tooled brown morocco (by Hatton, Manchester), spines lettered in gold, gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. € 125 000

The first edition of the *Pilgrimes* together with the fourth and best edition of the *Pilgrimage*, here in its first issue with a variant reading on the title (“unto this Present. In foure parts”) and with the first leaf of the dedicatory epistle to Archbishop George Abbot mis-signed A2. This fourth edition of the *Pilgrimage* forms the fifth, or supplementary, volume to the *Pilgrimes*. The present copy is illustrated with many extra plates, often from the original editions of the texts, which are here translated into English. This extra illustrated copy undoubtedly is one of the finest copies of one of the greatest of English travel books.

Samuel Purchas (ca. 1577–1626), was an English clergyman and compiler of travel literature, a near-contemporary of Richard Hakluyt (1553–1616). Purchas was born at Thaxted, Essex, and graduated at St John’s College, Cambridge, in 1600; later he became B.D., and was admitted at Oxford in 1615.



皇 明 一 統 方 輿 圖 THE MAP OF CHI NA



MATHAEUS RICCIUS



Picture of a Chinese man



Picture of a China woman

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*Very scarce travel account of a journey to Singapore and Johor,
with beautiful plates*

36. RANSONNET-VILLEZ, Eugen von. Skizzen aus Singapur und Djohor.


Braunschweig, George Westerman, 1876. Folio (41.5 × 30 cm). With 11 full-page lithographic plates (including two mounted and in colour) with tissue paper guards, a full-page map, and 11 illustrations in the text. Original publisher's blind-stamped purplish-brown cloth, with the title and author lettered in gold on the front board, watered silk end papers. € 9500

First and only edition of a very scarce account of a sojourn in Singapore and Johor in 1869, by a member of the first Austro-Hungarian expedition to Southeast Asia. The work includes descriptions of the local land, people, customs, and natural history, with sections devoted to weapons, insects, jungle plants, Malay huts, the fabrication and use of the sarong, and local illnesses and medicine. The work is illustrated with beautiful full-page plates, which depict a Chinese temple in Singapore, a Malay village with stilt houses, a forest fire, views of the Johor river, and other landscapes. Two of these plates have been printed in colour. The work is very scarce, as we have only been able to trace four other copies in sales records.

Eugen von Ransonnet-Villet (1838–1926) was an Austrian artist, naturalist, and explorer, who was the first painter in the world to paint a realistic underwater scene. The painting was based on sketches he made in a diving bell in Ceylon. The plates in the present work are lithographed after his own drawings.

The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed, the boards are slightly scratched, the spine is very slightly faded. The work is foxed throughout, especially the first and final leaves due to the acidity of the end papers, the tissue paper guards are browned. Otherwise in good condition.

x1, [1 blank], 88 pp. *Cordier Indosinica*, p. 1181; *WorldCat* 68641118, 504476395 (9 copies); not in *Howgego*.

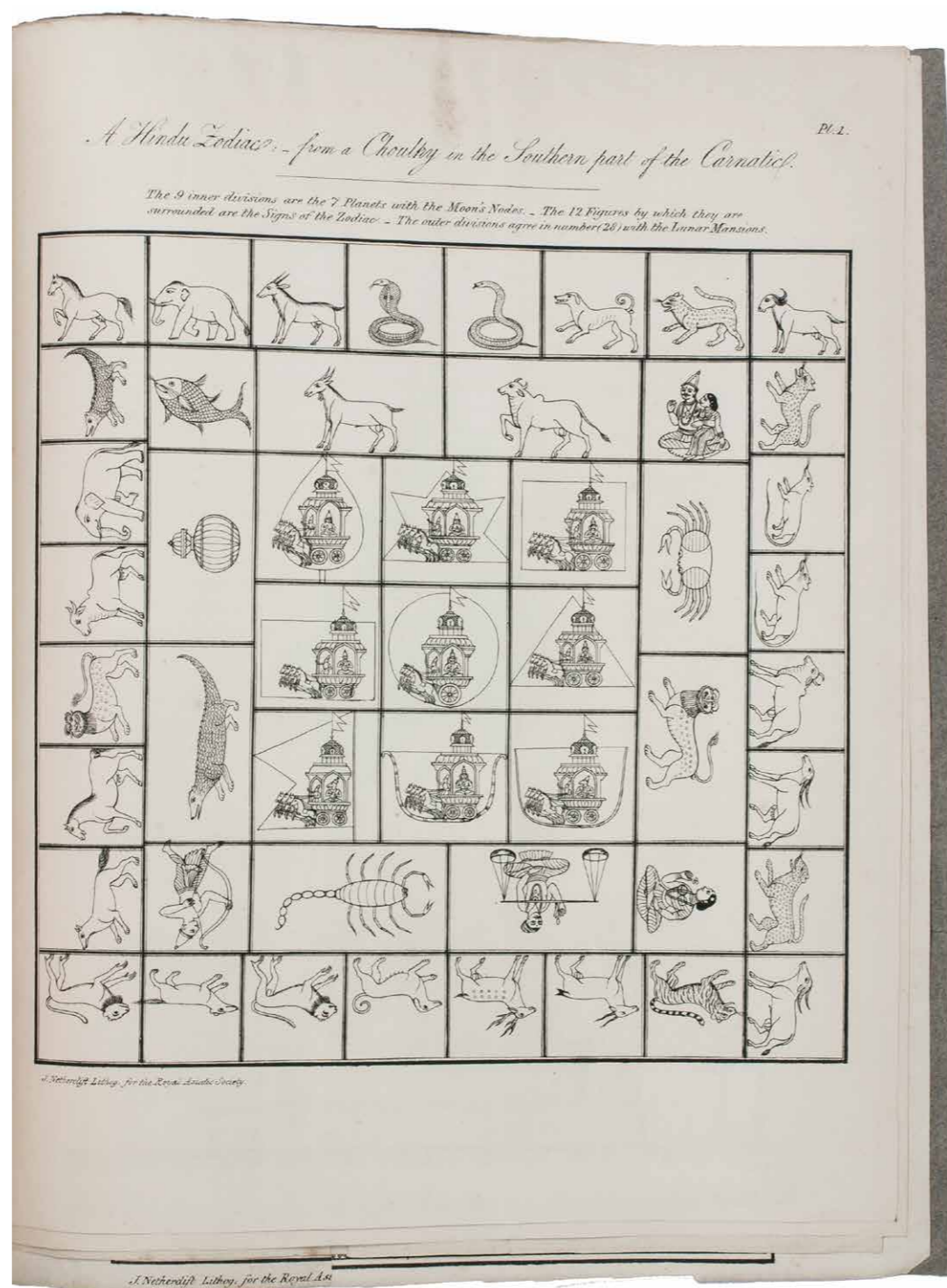
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Chinesischer Tempel in Singapur
Chinese temple in Singapore
Temple chinois à Singapour

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



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

London, 1824–1834. 3 volumes in 8 parts. 4°. With 80 lithographed plates, including several folding plates and 2 chromolithographed plates, and some smaller illustrations in text. Contemporary blue and grey paper wrappers, kept in two modern half morocco boxes. € 18 000

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

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

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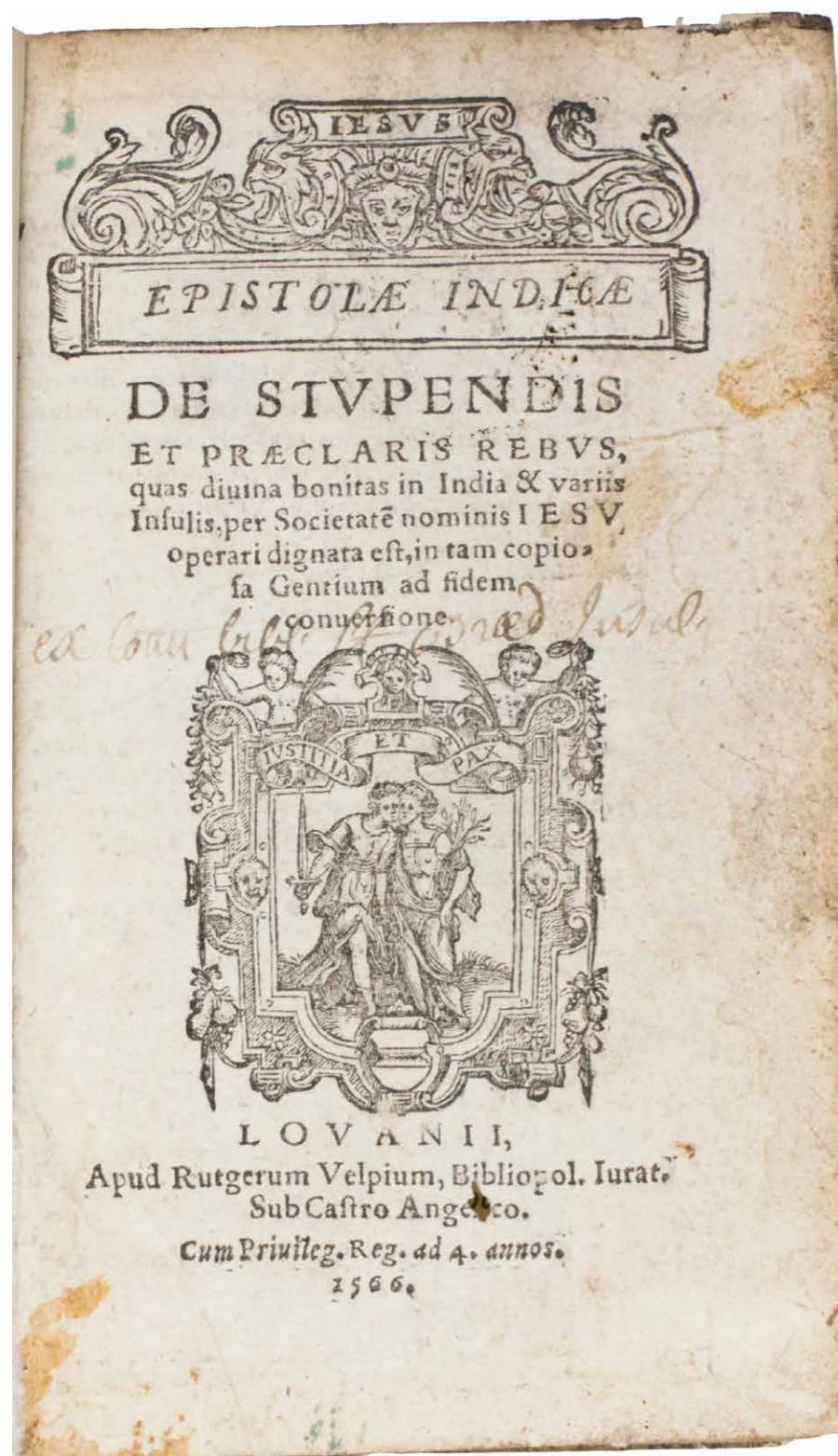
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*Very rare first issue of the first edition of a collection of letters
by the 16th-century Jesuit missionaries in the Far East*



38. [RUTILIUS SOMBERGIUS, Joannes (editor and translator)]. Epistolae Indicae, de stupendis et praeclaris rebus, quas divina bonitas in India & variis insulis, per societatem nominis Jesu, operari dignata est, in tam copiosa gentium ad fidem conversione. Leuven, Rutger Velpius, 1566.

With:

(2) PAYVA de ANDRADE, Diogo de. De societatis Jesu origine libellus. ... contra Kemnicii cuiusdam petulante[m] audacia[m].

Including: Societatis Jesu defensio adversus obtrectatores, ex testimonio, & literis Pii Quarti Pontificis Maximi.

Leuven, Rutger Velpius, 1566.

2 works in 1 volume, the second in 2 parts. Small 8° (ca. 15 × 9.5 cm). Ad 1: with a woodcut head-piece with the title set in its banner and Velpius' woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut decorated initials throughout, and some woodcut tailpieces. Ad 2: With Velpius' woodcut device on the title-page, the last page of part 1, and the last page of part 2. The divisional title-page for part 2 contains the woodcut coat-of-arms of Pope Pius IV, with several woodcut decorated initials in both parts. Late 19th-century half brown cloth and marbled paper over boards, with a red morocco title-label lettered in gold on the spine, boards covered with marbled paper.

€ 18 000

Very rare first issue of the first edition of this important collection of letters by Jesuit missionaries in the Far East, who were mainly located in Goa, India. These letters are dated from 1544 to 1560 and written by Francis Xavier (1506–1552), Gaspar Berse (1515–1597), Enrique Henriques (1536–1608), Melchior Nunez Barreto (ca. 1520–1571), and others. The letters were sent from Persia, India, China, and Japan, and primarily concern the Jesuit missions including valuable eyewitness accounts.

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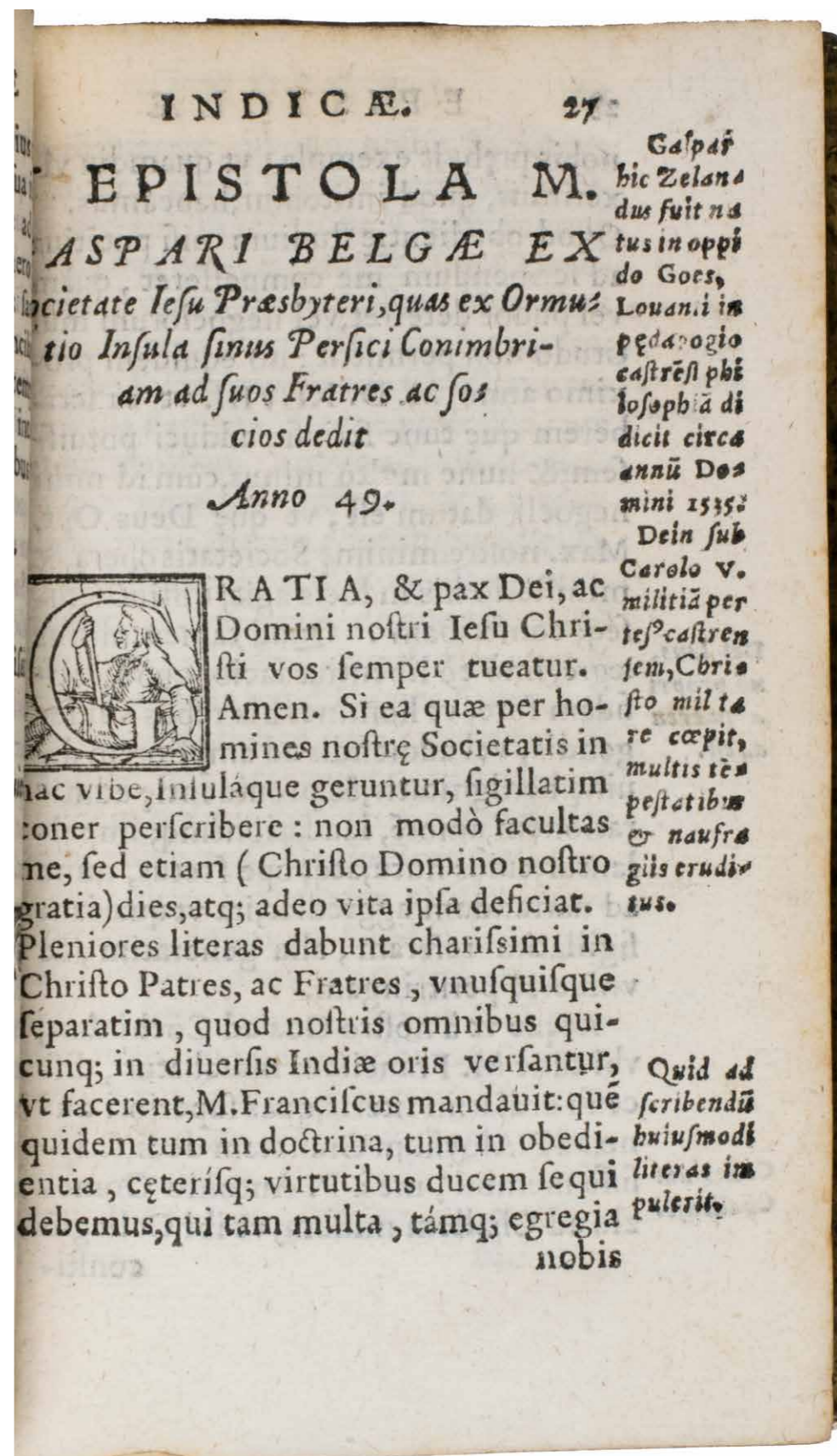
The work is dedicated to the German cardinal Otto Truchsess von Waldburg (1514–1573) and includes a preface written by the German scholar Joannes Rutilius Sombergius (d. 1587) who was a professor at the University of Dillingen and translated most letters in the present collection into Latin. According to the *Bibliotheca Belgica* our copy is the first issue of 2, here with the printed dedication dated 4 July 1565; the printed dedication of the second issue is dated 17 August 1565.

Ad 2: First and only edition of a defence of the Jesuit Order written by the celebrated Portuguese theologian Diogo de Payva de Andrade (1528–1575). Included in this second work, with its own divisional title-page, is the text titled *Societatis Jesu defensio adversus obtrectatores* ... This is a collection of four letters in Latin addressed to Pope Pius IV (1499–1565), including 3 written by the Italian bishop Antonius Florellus Lavellinus (Antonio Fiordibello, 1510–1574).

With a manuscript owner's inscription on the title-page of ad 1. The binding shows slight signs of wear, with a small scratch on the front board. The title-page of ad 1 is slightly soiled, a small hole in leaves V2 and V7 with loss of a few letters, with some light water staining in the head margin throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[24], 496; [80]; [32] pp. *Ad 1: Alt-Japan-Katalog* 466; *Belg. Typ.* 1017, 8249; *Bibl. Belg. II*, p. 266 (E 12); *Cordier, Japonica*, cols. 49–50; *Machiels J* 58; *Sabin* 22704; *USTC* 409683 (27 copies; collation of our issue, but different digital copy) or 409684 (2 copies; other coll. but with digital copy identical to ours); cf. not in *STCV*; *Ad 2: Belg. Typ.* 3950; *Cordier, Japonica*, col. 50–51; *Machiels A* 350 (under Andrade); *USTC* 409707 (25 copies); cf. not in *STCV*.

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Deluxe album containing 19th-century hand-coloured photographs of China and its people by the leading photographer in Shanghai during the late Qing dynasty

39. SAUNDERS, William Thomas (photographer). [Portfolio of sketches of Chinese life and character].

[Shanghai, China, 1871]. Oblong album (ca. 41 × 56 cm). With 51 hand-coloured photographs mounted on the recto of 50 leaves. Contemporary gold- and black-tooled red sheepskin, with a hand-carved wooden panel mounted into the front board, showing a Asian house with 4 people around a round table, a cat or similar pet in the foreground next to a person smoking a pipe (an opium pipe?) being approached by a servant with two plates food, gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges, white watered silk endpapers. € 125 000

A spectacular album containing 51 hand-coloured photographs of tradesmen, local people, their costumes (costume studies), and landscapes of Shanghai. The photographs are mounted in a splendid album with a hand-carved wooden panel mounted in the front board.

Saunders' poignant portraits of hardworking tradesmen and itinerant workers capture the vibrant street life associated with Chinese urban culture. Saunders' studio portraits of local professionals and elegant women also depicted aspects of Chinese life that were new to many Westerners. Saunders' most famous image is a staged scene of a beheading, with calligraphic banners in the background (no. 32 in the present album). Despite the photographer's apparent talent, his observations, extensively documented in the captions beneath each photograph, unintentionally reveal his colonialist biases. It is striking that, while the images were thoughtfully composed and compelling, with careful consideration of his subjects, today's viewer would be taken aback by his candid remarks.

William Thomas Saunders (1832–1892) was a British-born photographer who settled in China and became the leading photographer in Shanghai during the late Qing dynasty. He was the first photographer known to produce hand-coloured photographs in China. Saunders first travelled to China in 1860 as an engineer. Upon his return in Britain, he studied photography before returning to China in 1862. That year, he opened a commercial photography studio in Shanghai with the photographic equipment he brought from Britain. His studio grew to be the most successful photography studio in Shanghai in the late 19th century. He was active in his studio from 1862 to ca. 1887.

A complete list of contents is available upon request.

The binding shows slight signs of wear (some minor scratches in the leather), the wooden frame is somewhat damaged, as elements of the scene are missing and most notably a cut in the middle of the scene effectively decapitating one of the people around the table, internally some light foxing throughout. Otherwise in very good condition. A remarkable collection of hand-coloured photographs of scenes in Shanghai in a deluxe album with a hand-carved wooden scene in the front board.

[50] ll. *For the photographer: Bennet, History of Photography in China (volume 2) Western Photographers, pp. 83–106.* [More photos on our website](#)



No. 32.—DECAPITATION.

Our artist has seized the moment when the culprit, half stupefied with opium, having been shot out of the cage or basket in which he has reposed the ground, has his queue firmly grasped and pulled over his head by a man who will by tightening his hold keep the neck steadily stretched for the knife. The executioner usually performs his duty very dextrously; a second blow from the short, broad sword or knife being hardly ever required. The magistrate deputed to witness and report the execution sits behind a desk upon which is laid the death warrant.



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Chinese archaeology in the early 20th century, with 144 collotype plates

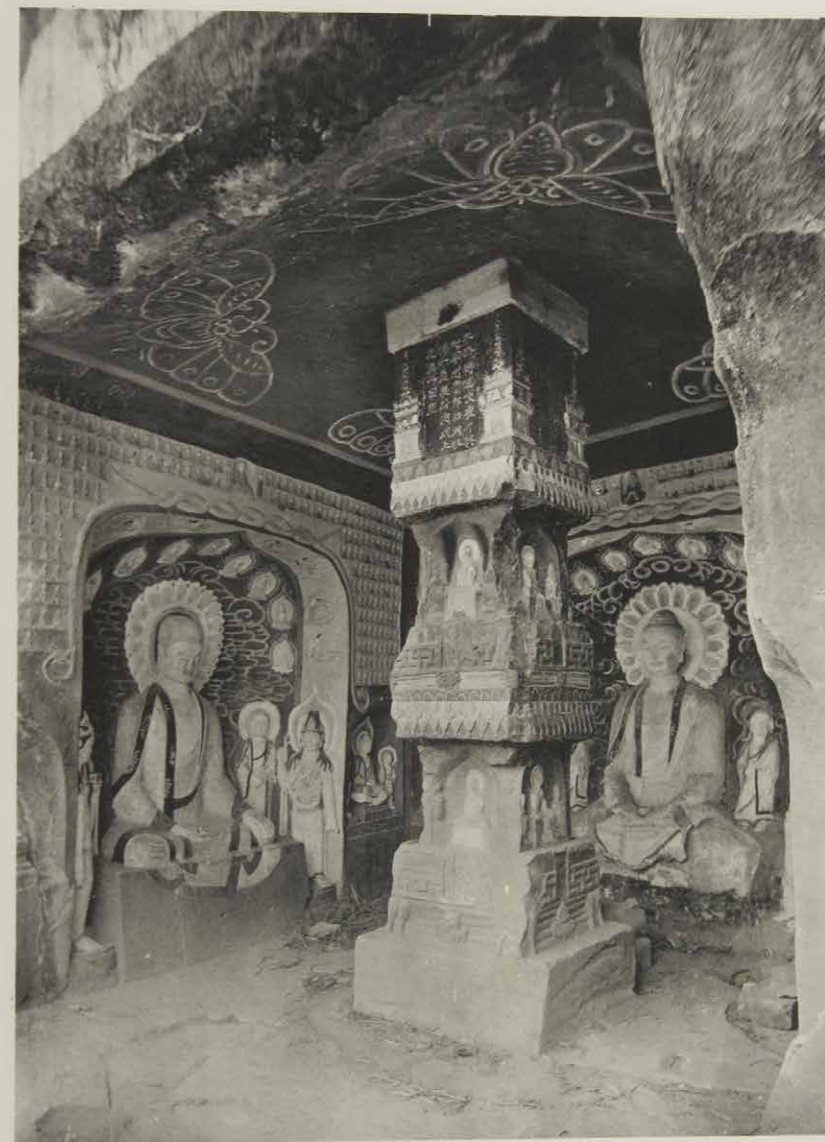
40. SEGALEN, Victor, Gilbert de VOISINS and Jean LARTIGUE. *Mission archéologique en Chine (1914). L'art funéraire à l'époque des Han.*

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1923–1935. 3 volumes (1 text and 2 atlases). 4° (text) and 38.5 × 28 cm (atlases). With 121 illustrations in text and 144 collotype plates in the atlas. Text volume in original printed paper wrappers. Atlas in original half cloth, printed paper sides. € 6500

First edition of an art-historical work on Chinese funeral monuments, dating mainly from the Han dynasty. The work was compiled and written by the French archaeologists Gilbert de Voisins (1877–1939), Jean Lartigue (1886–1940) and Victor Segalen (1878–1919), who was in charge of the expedition. The expedition was cut short due to the First World War. The two atlases contain 144 loose collotype plates, showing statues, tombs, mausoleums, reliefs and monuments as well as some of the sites, covering the areas of Nanjing, Shanxi and Sichuan. Scholarly descriptions of the plates are given in the text volume, along with small maps of the area, plans of the excavation sites and tombs and schematic reproductions of the artefacts.

Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities. Text volume and plates browned. Overall a very good copy.

[3] ll., 304 pp.; xi, [1 blank], [3], [1 blank] pp.; 4 ll. *Couling*, p.501.
 [More photos on our website](#)



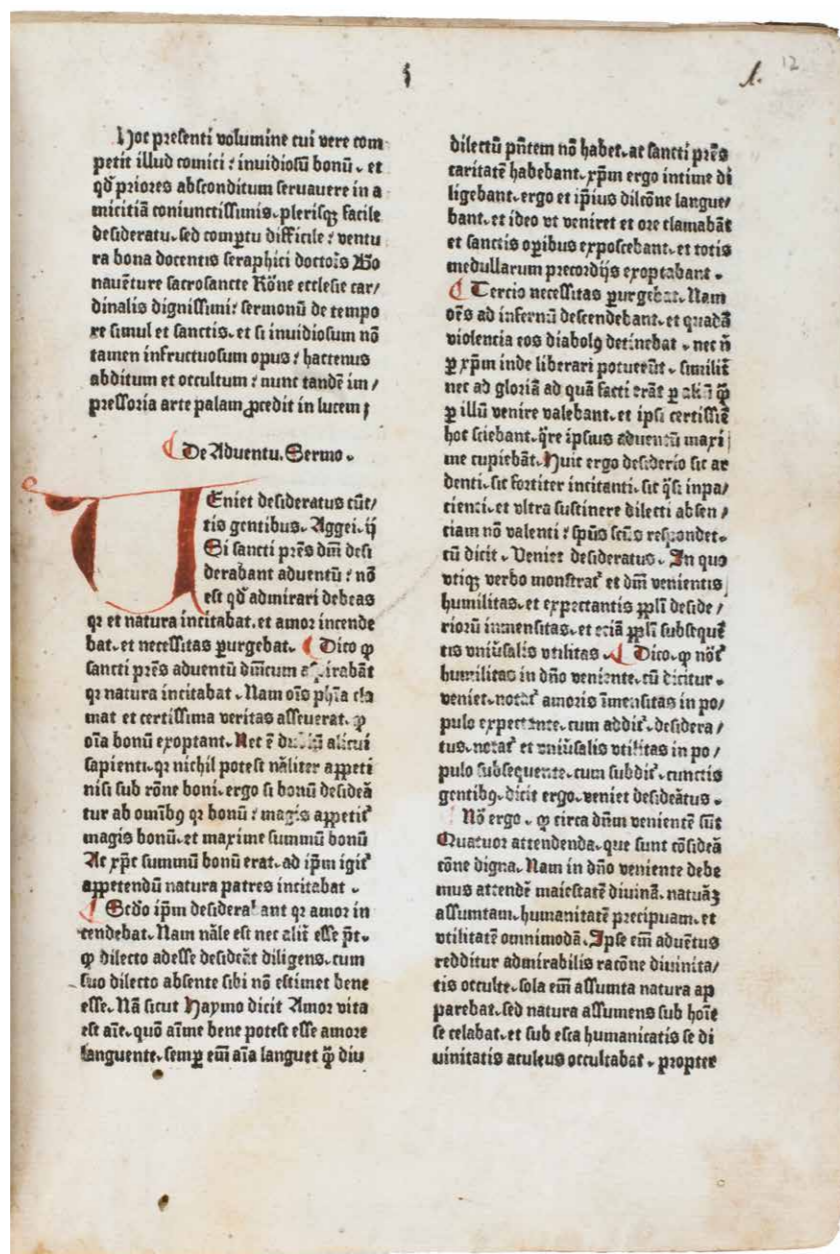
Kouang yuan hien — HOUANG TSO SSEU : Grotte au pilier carré.

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*First edition of a famous collection of nearly 200 sermons:
the earliest dated book printed in Zwolle and a rare early experiment
labelling double-page openings, this copy in an unrecorded variant*

41. [SERVASANCTUS DE FAENZA and others] (spuriously attributed to Saint BONAVENTURA). [Sermones de tempore et de sanctis].

(Colophon: Zwolle, [Johannes de Vollenhoe], 1479). Small (Chancery) 2° (27.5 × 20.5 cm). With one 5-line and hundreds of 2- and 3-line spaces left for initials, filled in with manuscript “Lombardic” capitals in red; manuscript paragraph marks in red; and capitals rubricated throughout. Set entirely in a single textura gothic type (103 mm/20 lines) in 2 columns of 39 lines to the page. Early 18th-century tanned sheepskin. € 35 000



First edition of a collection of Latin sermons for the entire year, spuriously attributed to the Italian Franciscan Saint Bonaventura (1221–1274), still popular today and still published under his name. The great majority were actually written by his fellow Franciscan Servasactus de Faenza (d. ca. 1300), renowned for writing sermons that blended learning with popular themes and for his positive view of penance as a process of healing ills, rather than a punishment for sins.


No earlier dated book is known to have been printed at Zwolle, but a single surviving fragmentary copy of an almanac for the year 1478 was probably printed there late in 1477 and a few undated books may have been printed there in 1478 (within the borders of today’s Netherlands, only Utrecht had a clearly documented printing office before 1477). Three Zwolle books are dated 1479 and one of those is dated 21 December 1479, so either the present folio edition of sermons or (less likely) the quarto edition of Pope John XXI, *Summulae logicales* (98 ll.), also dated 1479 with no further specification, appears to be the first dated publication. The printing office that produced all these works was formerly thought to have been established by Peter van Os, but it is now thought to have been established by Johannes de Vollenhoe and taken over by Van Os, probably after 21 December 1479 and certainly before 14 April 1480. The present book is by far its most extensive production before 1480. The earliest recorded printed leaf numbers and quire signatures both date from ca. 1470, and printers in the Low Countries introduced them later than printers in Italy and Germany. The present book has neither leaf numbers nor signatures in the normal sense of the word, but its double-page openings have alphanumeric labels as headlines.

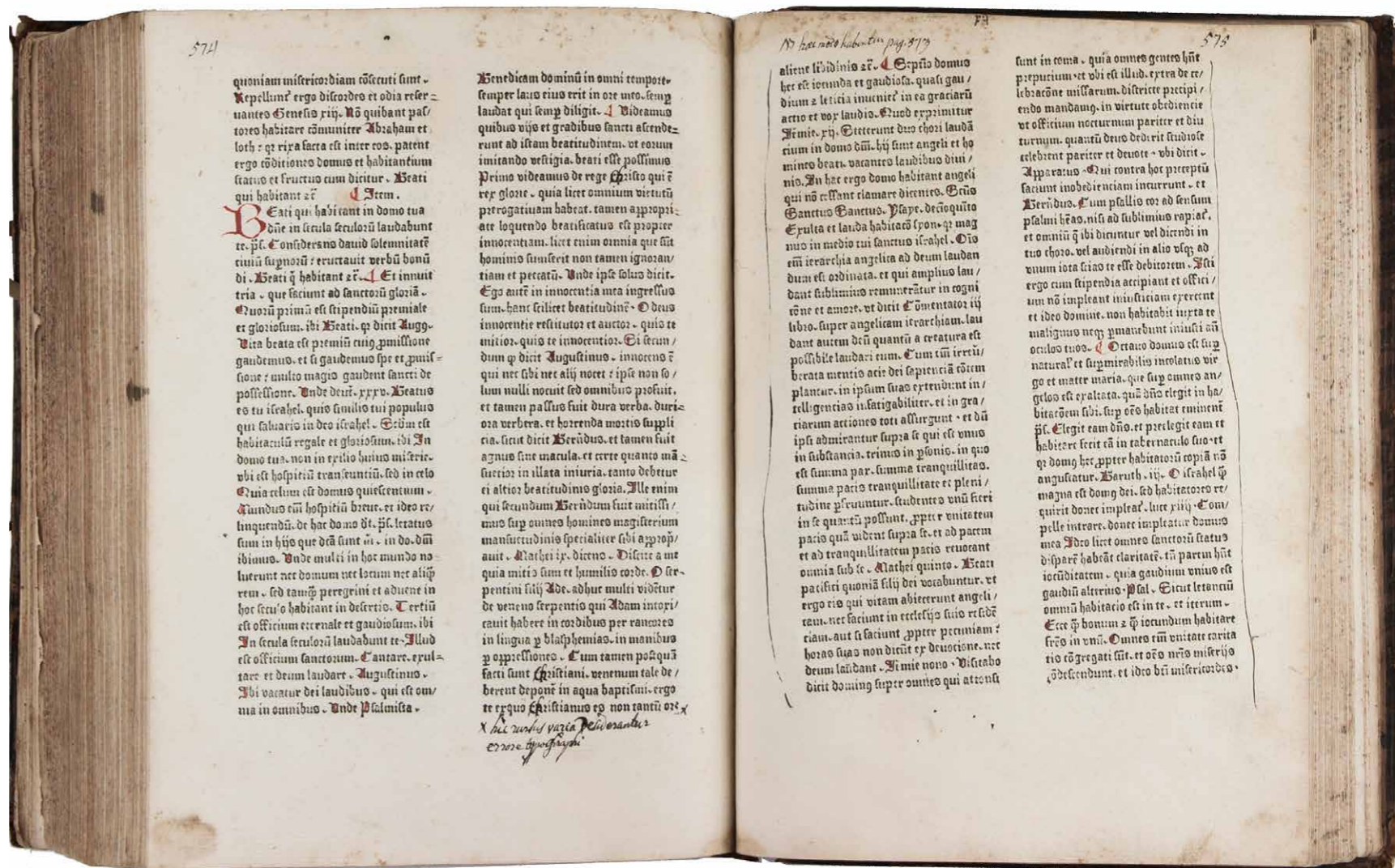
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The double-page openings have a series number (running from i to xiiii) centred in the right headline and a letter (running from a to z followed by “&”, giving 24 characters) centred in the left headline. In this early period when conventions remained fluid, Vollenhoe was clearly experimenting. Margaret M. Smith, “Printed foliation: ...”, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch* (1988), pp. 54–70, records few examples of numbered double-page openings and none before ca. 1482, and mentions no system like the present one.

In the various copies of Vollenhoe’s 1479 collection of Servas Sanctus’s sermons, about 70% of the pages can be found in either of two different states, with the text of these pages entirely reset, page for page but not quite line for line. Since several of its sheets can have one forme in the first setting and the other in the second setting, the resetting must have begun during the initial press run. The combining of formes from two different settings in quires other than D-K and N-P seems to be unrecorded, so the present copy makes an important contribution to our knowledge of this important and innovative publication. It will be an essential aid in any attempt to understand the complicated printing history of this book.

The initial blank leaf at appears to survive, but the other three blank leaves are absent. With a full-page Latin religious text on the recto of the blank at in a contemporary hand, occasional (sometimes extensive) contemporary and later marginal manuscript notes, and an inscription shaved at the head of the contents. With one leaf detached, the last leaf reattached (to a paper stub) at an early date, a few of the headlines shaved, a couple worm holes in the foot margin in the first third of the book and a tear running a few mm into the text of one leaf, but otherwise in good condition. The binding is shabby, with the sides rubbed and some damage to the backstrip, hinges and corners. The most important of the earliest books printed in Zwolle: the first edition of 13th-century sermons still popular today and a fascinating early experiment with printed alphanumeric labels for double-page openings.

[I blank], [340] ll. *Accoord C.R. ... aanwinsten ... C. Reedijk* (1986) 38 (GW4811 with a reference to the present GW4810); *BMC IX*, p. 80 (IB48105 & 48106); *Campbell* 336; *Goff B948*; *GW 4810*; *Hain-Copinger Reichling* 3512; *L. & W. Hellinga*, “*Bibliographical vicissitudes of Johannes de Vollenhoe*”, in: *Gutenberg Jahrbuch* (1966), pp. 91–101; *Hellinga, Printing types I*, pp. 41–42; *ICL 435*; *IDL 968*; *incunables.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/record/B-451*; *ISTC ib00948000*; *Oates 3590*; *Pellechet 2654*; *Polain 805*; *Proctor 9122*; *Vijfhonderdste verjaring v.d. boekdrukkunst in de Nederlanden* (1973), pp. 328–332; for the author: *B. Distelbrink, Bonaventurae scripta* (1975), pp. 184–185, 187 (nos. 205 & 209).
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20 large photographic views of Singapore ca. 1870

42. [SINGAPORE – PHOTOGRAPHS]. [SACHTLER, August, and others]. [Views of Singapore and surroundings]. [Singapore, ca. 1870]. 20 large uniform albumen prints (21 × 27 cm), all but 1 in landscape format. Each print mounted on paperboard (24.5 × 32.5 cm) with a manuscript series number and a German caption. Kept in a modern black cloth clamshell box. € 18 000

A uniform set of large photographic albumen prints of Singapore, including exterior views of traditional, European and mixed-style buildings, landscapes, the botanical gardens, etc., many with European and/or Malay people in the scene and some with horse-drawn carriages, or boats. The two views from Fort Canning have been attributed to August Sachtler (ca. 1839–1873): one looking southwest toward Telok Blanagah village and its hill, with a Malay man in the foreground; the other looking southeast toward the roadstead, with many ships in the background and a canon in the foreground, at least the former published in National Museum of Singapore, *The image of our landscape* (2009). Sachtler gained experience as a photographer in the Prussian Expedition to Japan and China (1860–1862), came to Singapore in 1863 and worked there as a commercial photographer to his death in April 1873. He may have made some of the other photographs as well. They show the Jamae Mosque (ca. 1835) and Sri Mariamman Hindu temple (ca. 1827); six views of

the botanical gardens established by Whampoa (1816–1880); a jungle plantation in operation (with 4 boats); jungle houses built on wooden stilts with roofs and some walls of reed; the Hôtel de l'Europe; the mission chapel; the gothic revival St Andrew's Cathedral (ca. 1861); Raffles Square; the town hall (ca. 1862).

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

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274 photographic reproductions showing art and architecture from early 20th-century Beijing

43. SIRÉN, Osvald. Les palais impériaux de Pékin. Deux cent soixante-quatorze planches hors texte en héliotypie d'après les photographies de l'auteur, douze dessins architecturaux et deux plans, avec une notice historique ...

Paris & Brussels, G. Vanoest, 1926. 3 volumes. With 12 plans and 2 maps (mostly folding), and a total of 274 collotype plates. Publisher's original, printed, blue paper wrappers. € 15 000

First edition in French of a work on the imperial palaces of Beijing by the Finnish-born Swedish art historian and professor Osvald Sirén (1879–1966). Besides the Italian Renaissance, Sirén was very interested in Chinese art and culture, and wrote various books on the subject, mostly in English. The photographs were all taken by Sirén himself, and he wrote an accompanying 40-page introduction on the so-called “Forbidden City”, with two small chapters on the seaside and summer palaces. The collotypes show mostly palaces, some from several angles, but also monuments, pavilions, statues, interiors and gardens, with short descriptions in both French and English. They give a unique view of the city in the early 20th century, since some of the buildings have vanished or are now settled in completely different surroundings.

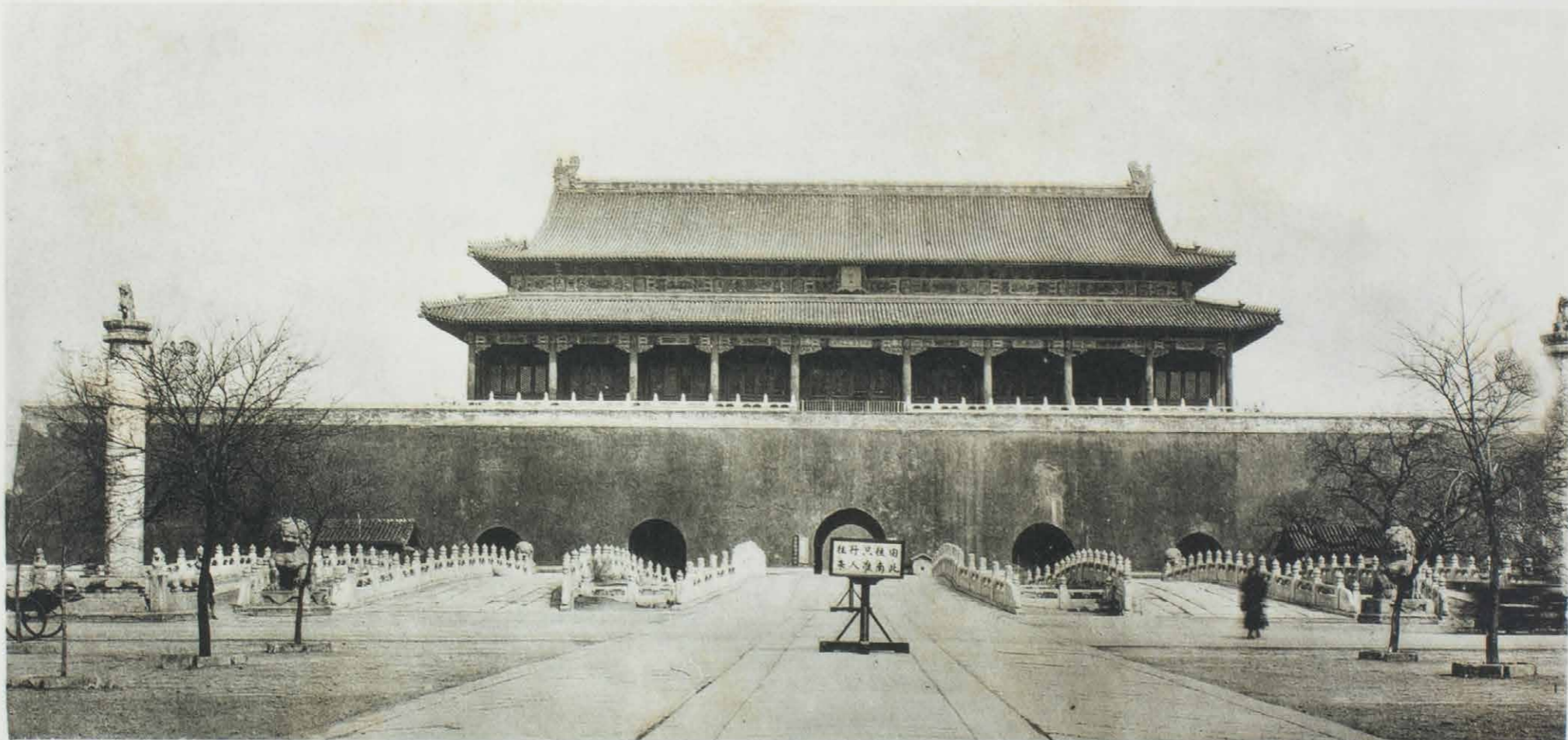
With the bookplate of W.A.S. Swets (1902–1992) in each volume. Minor foxing throughout, original paper wrappers heavily discoloured. Overall a good copy, wholly untrimmed and with the bolts unopened.

vi, 73, [3 blank]; [3], [1 blank]; [3], [1 blank] pp.
R. Thiriez, *Barbarian lens: Western photographers of the Qianlong Emperor's European palaces*, p. 182.

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天安門外全景



Cliché Oswald Sirén

Hélio Léon Marotte, Paris

VUE GÉNÉRALE DU T'JEN NGAN MEN.

GENERAL VIEW OF T'JEN AN MÈN.

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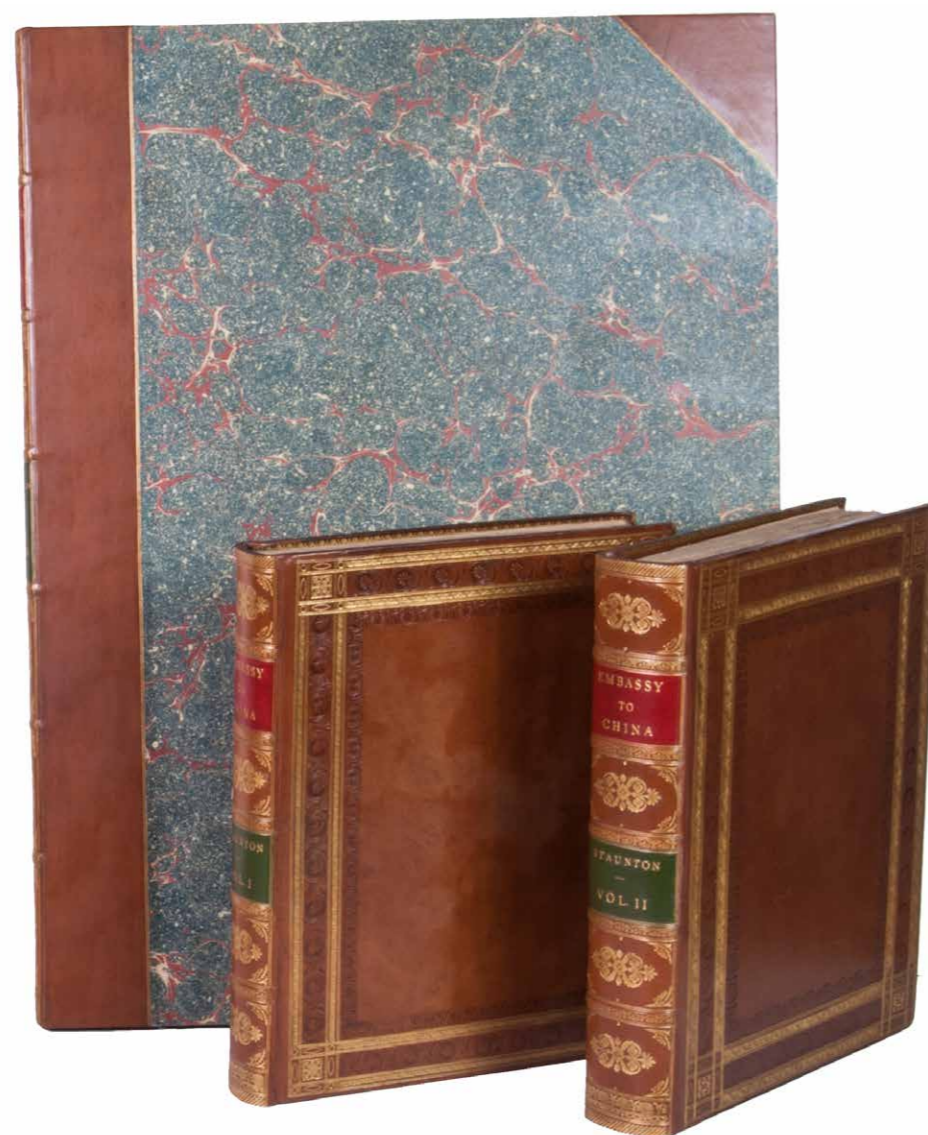
Science & Technology

First account of the first official British diplomatic mission to China

44. STAUNTON, George Leonard. An authentic account of an embassy from the king of Great Britain to the emperor of China.

London, W. Bulmer and Co. for G. Nicol, 1798. 2 text volumes and 1 plate volume. 4° and 2° plate volume. With 44 engraved plates in the atlas (1 folding map, 6 double-page plates and 37 full-page), 2 frontispieces in the text volumes (1 each), 1 full-page plate, and 25 vignettes in the text. Early 19th-century elaborately gold – and blind-tooled brown calf, with a red morocco title label and green morocco author and volume label on the spine, gold-tooled edges and turn-ins, marbled end papers. The atlas in gold-tooled half brown calf, with the same spine as the text volumes, marbled paper sides. € 18 000

Richly illustrated account of the first official British embassy to China, complete with the scarce atlas volume. This large-format work was the first of several publications by members of the embassy that detailed the mission's reception in China. The work had a considerable impact in England; partly because of the detailed descriptions of Chinese customs, and partly because of the beautiful illustrations made by painter and embassy member William Alexander (1767–1816), who depicted subjects that few Europeans had seen. His views “remained unrivalled until the era of photography. They were used, often without acknowledgement, to illustrate



books on China and it would be surprising if they did not play a considerable role in the renewed interest in chinoiserie which affected England in the two decades following Alexander's return” (Löwendahl). At the end of the 18th century, Great Britain very much wanted to establish formal diplomatic relations with China and open the way for unimpeded trade. In order to do so, the government sent an embassy to China, led by Viscount George Macartney (1737–1806). Doctor George Leonard Staunton (1737–1801), who had worked with Macartney in the West Indies and India, became the secretary. The party embarked in 1792 and reached China a year later. Macartney and Staunton did receive an audience with the Qianlong Emperor, but their gift and arguments were rebuffed, so they had to return empty-handed. An important reason why the Macartney embassy was rejected is probably because they did not understand Chinese culture. According to the publication *China on paper*, this is even visible in Staunton's account. Both of the text volumes contain an engraved frontispiece. The first volume shows the Qianlong Emperor, while the second shows Macartney, thus portraying them as equals. According to Chinese court protocol, however, they were not. Great Britain was considered a tributary state, so the Emperor was not only seen as Macartney's superior, but also as King George the third's superior.

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Because Macartney did not understand this, he failed to show the Emperor the proper signs of respect, and lost his goodwill. Although the mission failed its primary goal, to obtain new trade concessions with China, it did succeed in its secondary goal: to learn more about China. The present work does not only describe the mission itself, but also Chinese customs, dress, architecture, military, and medicine. It also includes a detailed appendix on Chinese trade with Europe. The work, published at government expense, was a huge commercial success and went through 15 editions in multiple languages. The present copy is the second, corrected edition. It is not only an important work on China and the Chinese, but it also contains important and interesting descriptions of various places they visited on their way to China, for example the descriptions of Madeira, Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, Indonesia, Macao, and St. Helena. The leather on the front and back boards is slightly scratched. Uncut, very slightly foxed on some leaves. Otherwise in excellent condition.

[2], xxxiv, 518; [2], xx, 626 pp. + 44 plates. *Bibliotheca Wittockiana, Western travellers in China*, 47; *Brunet V, co.* 525; *Cordier, Sinica*, 2382–2383; *Cox I*, pp. 344–345; *Lust* 545 and 547; cf. *Getty, China on paper*, 9 (other ed.); *Löwendahl, Sino-Western relations II*, 697 (other ed.).

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乾隆大皇帝
TCHIEN LUNG TA WHANG TEE
TCHIEN LUNG, THE GREAT EMPEROR.



CHINESE BARGES of the EMBASSY passing through a State on the GRAND CANAL.

Engraving published April 1841 by W. Wood

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First Spanish edition of Strahlenberg's work on the exploration of Russia and Northern Asia

45. STRAHLENBERG, Philipp Johann von and Josef Vicente TOMÁS Y CATALÁ (translator). Nueva descripción geographica del imperio Ruso, en particular y en general de todas las provincias que componen aquel dilatado imperio, con muchas noticias historicas antiguas y modernas.

Valencia, Francisco Burguete, 1780. 2 parts in 1 vol. 4°. With a woodcut printer's device on both title-pages (of part 1 and part 2) and two decorated initials (one at the start of each part). Contemporary vellum with ink-lettering to spine.

€ 5000

The first edition of the earliest Spanish publication featuring Russian exploration voyages. It is a relatively rare geographical work on Russia and Northern Asia. The book's title page mentions that the book has been translated from French, without specifying the source work. However, it's derived from the French edition of Strahlenberg's *Das Nord-und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia* (1730). This Spanish edition is expanded with subsequent Russian discoveries, marking the earliest Spanish reference to this significant exploration of Northern Asia. This edition contains the most significant Russian voyages of exploration and discovery in the eighteenth century (the early settling of Kamtschatka, Bering's voyage, and others), up to the time of publication.

Philipp Johann Strahlenberg (1676–1747), was a Swedish officer who spent nearly a decade in Russia, allowing him to compile most of the information found in this book. His profound knowledge of the region and his detailed descriptions of Tartary and Northern Asia establish it as a foundational reference text. Born in Stralsund, then part of Sweden, as Philip Johan Tabbert, he later adopted the name von Strahlenberg after being ennobled in 1707. Joining the Swedish army in 1694, he rose to the rank of captain by 1703. During the Great Northern War, he was captured by Russian forces at the Battle of Poltava in 1709 and spent a decade as a prisoner of war in Tobolsk, Siberia. During his captivity from 1711 to 1721, he extensively studied Siberian geography, anthropology, languages, and customs.

The binding is worn and stained and nearly detached from the book block. Slight foxing throughout, with a large black ink stain to the upper outer corner of the book block, not affecting the text, some worm holes in the gutter margin, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

[28], 188; [8], 237, [1] pp. *Palau 196168; WorldCat 1063922766, 433569478, 807715984, 29614101 (8 copies).*

[More photos on our website](#)



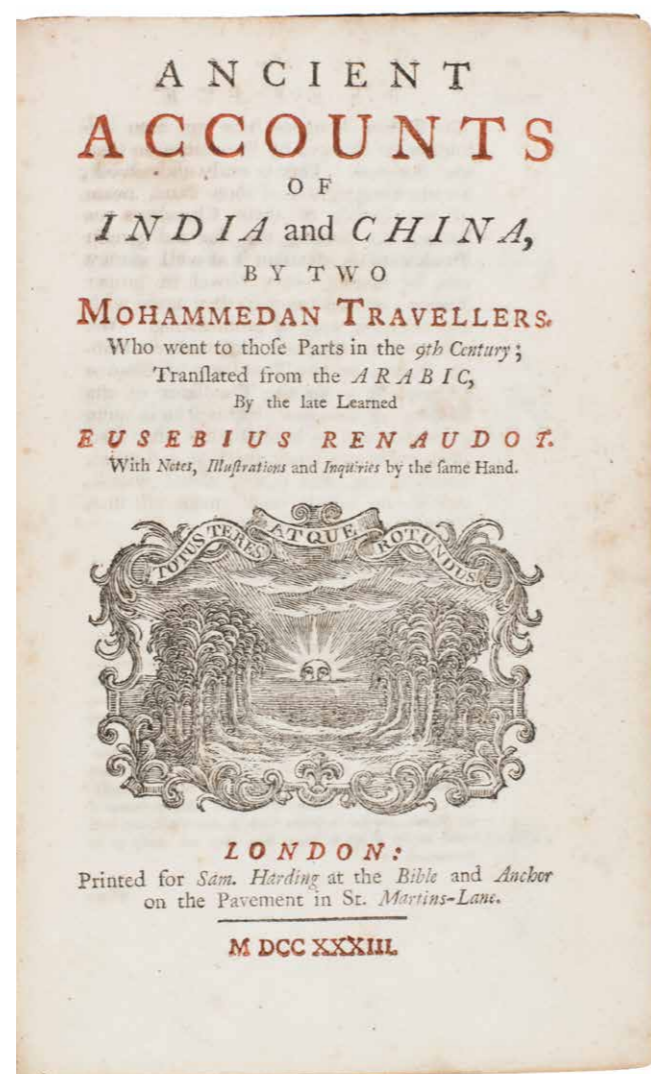
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Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India: rare English edition

46. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR and ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, AL-SIRAFI. (Eusèbe RENAUDOT, editor). [Silsilat al-tawarik – English]. Ancient accounts of India and China, by two Mohammedan travellers, who went to those parts in the 9th century.

London, Samuel Harding, 1733. 8° (ca. 12 x 20 cm). With a wood-engraved printer's device and the half-title-page and title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary blind-tooled panelled calf, sewn on 6 supports creating 6 compartments on the gold-tooled spine. With a red morocco title-label lettered in gold on the spine, red sprinkled edges. € 28 000

First English edition of the famous travel report given by the Arab merchant Suleiman al-Tajir, who had visited China and India in the 9th century. His book is the oldest Arabic account of China, written more than 400 years before Marco Polo. This is augmented by the "Silsilat al-Tawarikh" of Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Shirafi, written in the early 10th century and based on the account of Ibn Wahb al-Basri, who had visited China shortly after Suleiman.

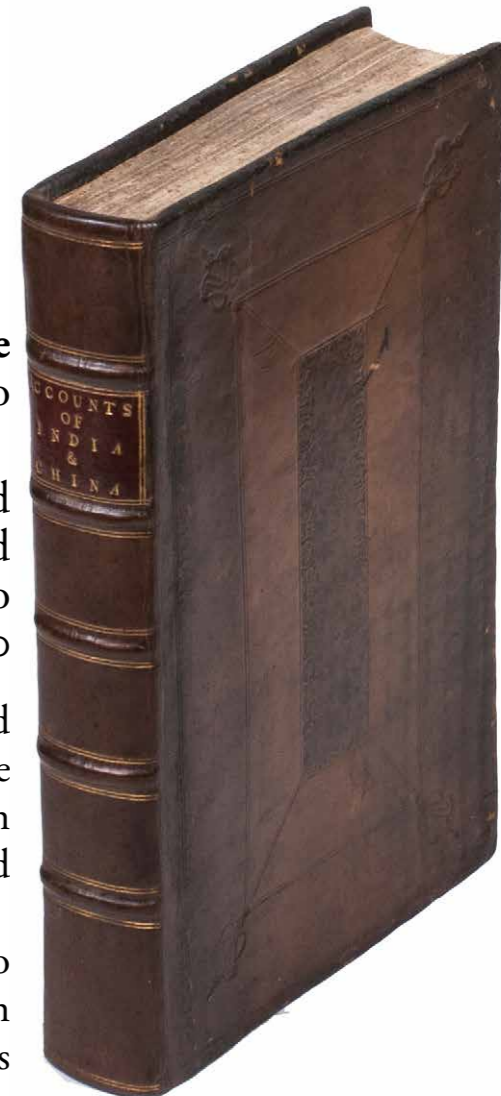


Translated from the French version by Renaudot. According to Renaudot, the account of events such as the great revolution which swept across China during their second voyage confirms that the journeys were undertaken four centuries prior to Marco Polo. Their travels took place in 851 CE and 877 CE, respectively. The text gives a lively account of life in China and India, with "the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals" (Mackintosh-Smith). Later Arabic geographers such as Ibn Khordadhbe and al-Mas'udi relied heavily on this work for their information on India and China. "Ces relations sont de la plus haute importance pour la connaissance de l'Inde et de la Chine au moyen-age" (NBG).

The book includes stories about the Indian Ocean and its fish species, the cities around the Arabian Gulf, whales and other large man eating fish, the religions of China and India. Other sections discuss commercial routes and the most important products of India, Srinadeb, Java, and China, as well as the presence of Muslims in China in the third and fourth centuries.

With the bookplate of "Will[ia]m Markham Esq[ui]r[e] Becca Lodge, Yorkshire" on the front paste-down, covering another bookplate. The boards are slightly scuffed around the edges, slightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

xxxvii, (1), 260, vii pp. *Cordier, Sinica 1924; Cox I, 335; Lust 297. NBG 41, 997f (Renaudot); cf. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic Travel Books (2014).* [More photos on our website](#)



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Important treaty between Portugal and China, agreeing to give Portugal the perpetual occupation of Macau

47. [TREATY – PORTUGAL & CHINA]. Tratado de amizade e commercio entre Portugal e a China, celebrado em Pekim em 1 de dezembro de 1887.

Shanghai, Noronha e filhos, 1888. Folio. Printed in Portuguese, English, and Chinese. Late 20th-century beige cloth, with the original blue wrappers bound in. € 2500

Exceptionally scarce treaty between the Kingdom of Portugal and the Qing Dynasty of China, drawn up in the aftermath of the Second Opium War (1856–1860). In it, Portugal was given the perpetual occupation and government of Macau, on the condition that it would help to end the smuggling of opium. The present treaty is one of the so called “unequal treaties” from the 19th and early 20th centuries; or agreements between Asian countries and foreign powers from which the latter benefitted more. Although the present work is of significant historical importance, it is also very scarce. WorldCat records it in only two libraries, and we have not been able to find any other copies of it in sales records of the past century.

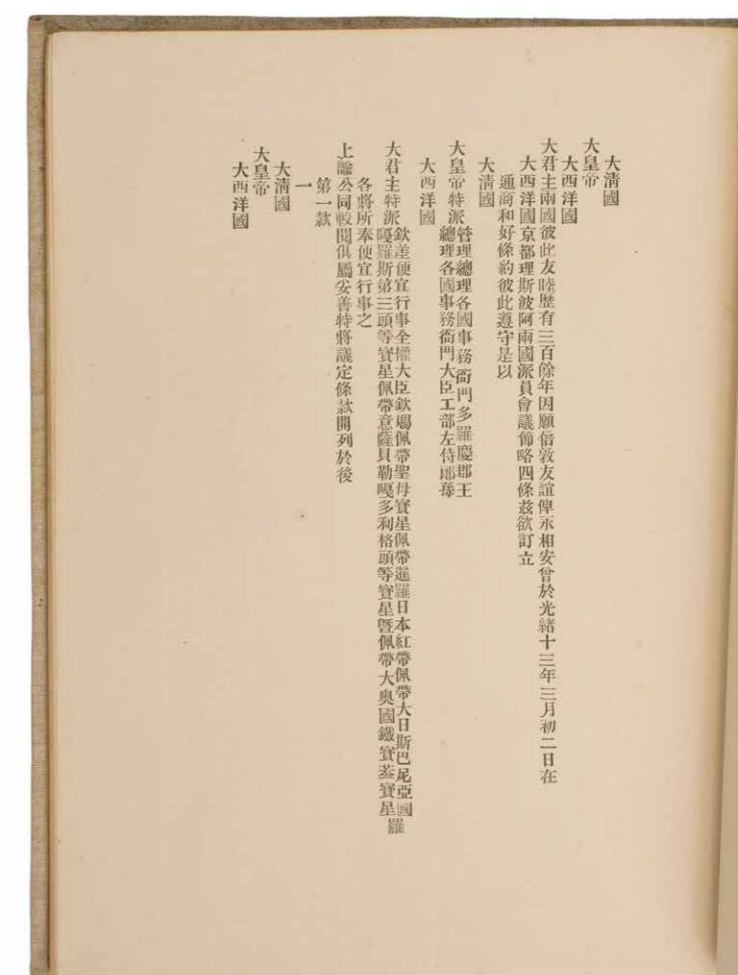
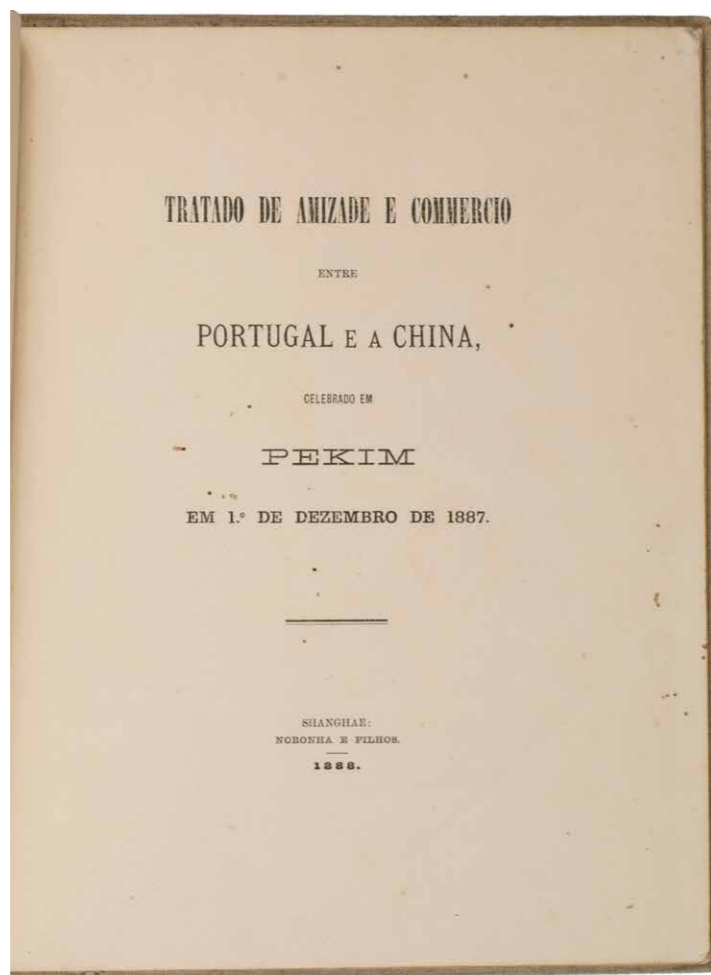
The treaty consists of 54 articles. The first few deal with Macau. In it, China confirms that Portugal is given the perpetual occupation and government of Macau. However, the exact borders of Macau were not discussed, which is one reason why Chinese nationalists questioned the validity of the treaty afterwards. In article IV, Portugal agrees to collect duties on opium exported from Macau to Chinese ports. The remaining 50 articles all focus on diplomacy and trade. They discuss, for example, regulations for the

correspondence between Portuguese and Chinese authorities, when and how Portuguese merchants should pay duties, and what happens when a Portuguese vessel is shipwrecked before the coast of China.

With the bookseller's label of “O mundo do livro, Lisboa” mounted on the front flyleaf. The cloth on the spine is somewhat browned. The endpapers and wrappers have somewhat browned, with wormholes on the first few leaves, not affecting the text, the lower outer corner is slightly creased throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[2 blank], [2], 50, [2 blank], [24], [2 blank] pp. *Palau* 339451; *WorldCat* 5838337, 219997398 (2 copies); not in *Innocencio*; *Porbase*; cf. *Mendes, C. A., Portugal, China and the Macau negotiations, 1986–1999, pp. 11–12.*

 [More photos on our website](#)



CARTE DES INDES ET DE LA CHINE
Dressée sur plusieurs Relations particulières Rectifiées par quelques Observations
Par **GUILLAUME DEL'ISLE** de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.
A AMSTERDAM
Chez **JEAN COUVENS** et **CORNELIE MORTIER**



Relevé
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Les en Toises de la Chine
Lignes de la Carte
Lignes marquées de France en Toises

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One of the earliest descriptions of Siberia



49. WITSEN, Nicolaas. Noord en Oost Tartaryen: behelzende eene beschryving van verscheidene Tartersche en nabuurige gewesten; in de noorder en oostelykste deelen van Aziën en Europa; zedert naauwkeurig onderzoek van veele jaaren, en eigen ondervinding ontworpen, beschreven, geteekent, en in 't licht gegeven ... Tweede druk, nieuwe uitgaaf, verrykt met eene inleiding tot het werk, en met eene meenigte afbeeldingen versierd.

Amsterdam, M. Schalekamp, 1785. 2 volumes. Folio. With 2 richly engraved allegorical frontispieces, title-page printed in red and black, 8 double-page engraved maps, 93 full-page engraved maps, views, portraits and plates. Uniform contemporary half calf and paper over boards. € 50 000

Rare re-issue with additional plates of the enlarged second edition of a famous work on Tartary by Nicolaas Witsen (1641–1717). Witsen was a learned Dutch cartographer, writer and administrator of the VOC and frequent burgomaster of Amsterdam during the years 1682–1706. In 1663 he visited Moscow, and during his stay he met several Tartars and Persians, who increased his interest in the region. Witsen was amazed by the lack of knowledge of a region where once lived great names like Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. Through his extensive network, he gathered an overwhelming amount of source material and also travelled through parts of the region himself. Afterwards he concluded there wasn't anybody in the area that cared about science or art. Almost 25 years after his visit to Moscow he published the first map of Siberia, which covered the large area of what was called Large and Small Tartary, covering parts of China, Mongolia and Persia up to the Caspian Sea.

In 1692 he published his first account of the region, titled *Noord en Oost Tartarye, ofte, bondigh ontwerp van eenige dier landen, en volken...*, which can be seen as a textual guide to the map.

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This first edition seems to be a provisory one, since a revised and much enlarged second edition appeared in 1705. The present edition is a reissue of the 1705 edition (with the same engraved frontispieces, dated 1705 in the plates with the name of the publisher François Halma, Amsterdam), but with an additional preface by the Dutch naturalist Pieter Boddaert (1733–1795), index and 51 maps and plates which can't be found in the 1705 edition (some of which are belonging to the 1692 edition). Only three plates of the 1705 edition are not included in this re-issue (*De stat Nertzinskoy; Tobol; and Kaerte van 't gebied tuss. Kargapool and Waygatz*).

Both volumes start with a map, followed by a historical, geographical and cultural description of different parts of the area. The engravings show costumes of the local population, tools, images and statues of the gods, portraits, views of cities (including Astrakhan; Yeniseysk; Krasnoyarsk), Japanese coast lines, and Chinese and Japanese ships. The people of Siberia are shown with their costumes, tents and sleighs. Four plates are dedicated to the Tangut language, depicting the alphabet and some words. Witsen became the confidant of the Russian Tsar Peter the Great and dedicated the work to him.

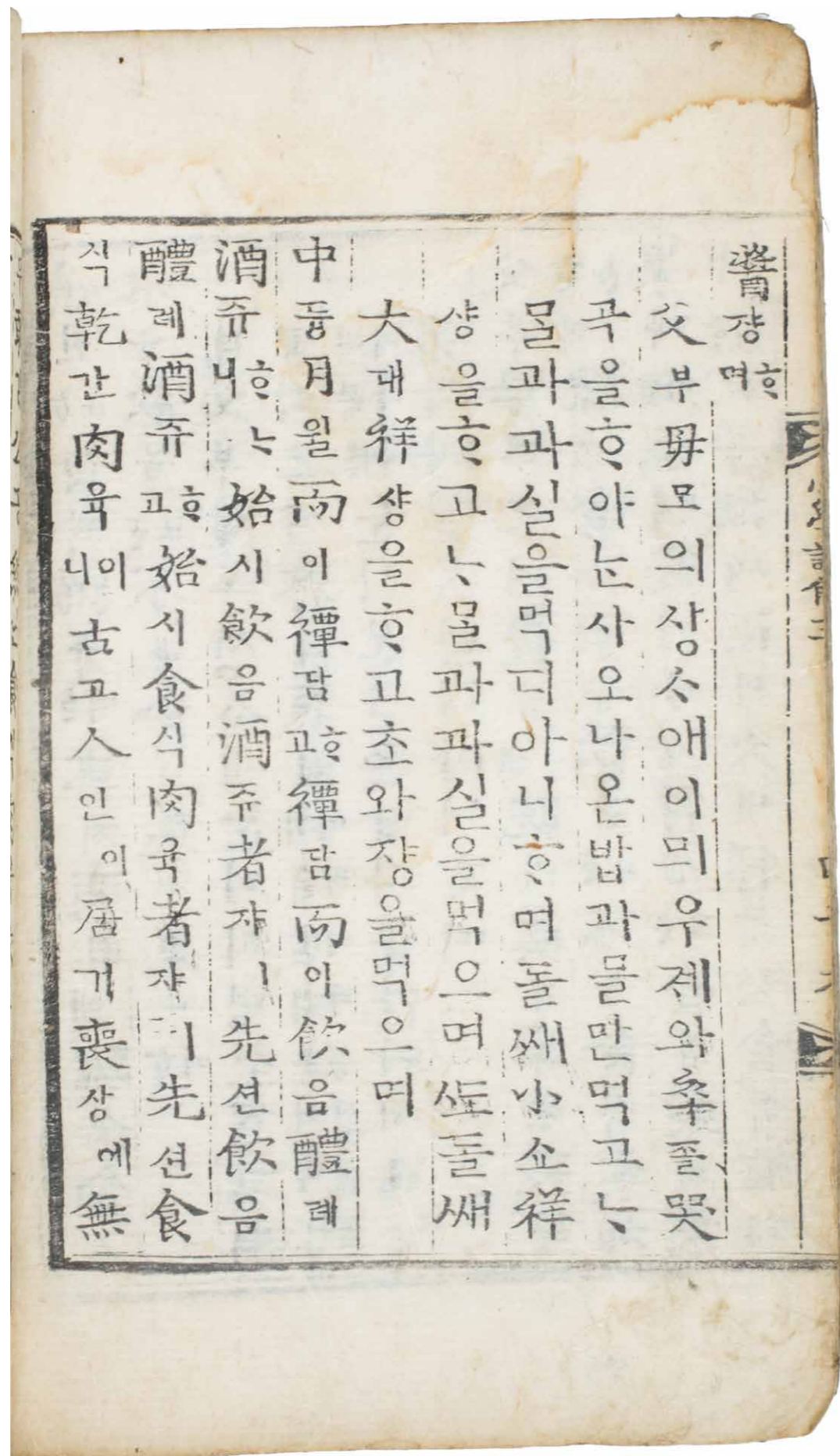
Top of spine of vol. 1 expertly repaired, foot of spine of vol. 2 partly chipped, paper over boards somewhat chafed, otherwise a well preserved set (including the often missing binder's list of plates) in very good condition.

Vol. 1: [18], xxv, [1 blank], 503 pp; vol. 2: [503]-968, [18] pp. *Adelung II*, 338–339; *Cat. Russica*, W 665; *Cordier, Sinica*, col. 1945; *Muller, Neerlando-Russe*, 380 and 382 (note); *Tiele* 1225. [More photos on our website](#)



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*Early edition of the 1588
Korean translation of a classic
Confucian schoolbook*

50. ZHU XI (CHU HSI). [In Korean:] *Sohak eonhae* [In Chinese:] *Xiaoxue jizhu* [= Elementary learning]. [Korea], [1744?]. Folio (32.5 × 21.5 cm). With the pages printed in pairs (each page 17 × 10 characters) from 2-page woodblocks, each in a frame of thick rules, with thin rules between the columns, the title and leaf number between the pages on the fore-edge fold, with 2 decorations (4 leaves in white on black above the title and below the leaf number). Printed on Asian (probably paper mulberry bark) paper, with clear chainlines (about 20 mm apart) and laidlines (about 2.1 mm apart), with the text in a mixture of hanja (Chinese characters) and hangul (the Korean alphabet). Contemporary Korean spineless wrappers with an embossed diaper pattern (made from interwoven diagonal triple lines) on the inside (mostly covered by the paste-down), side-stitched and oversewn through 5 holes, with manuscript title on the front wrapper and the spine edge. € 25 000

A very rare early edition of the second Korean translation of volume 5 of a classic Chinese Confucian schoolbook that proved extremely popular and influential in China, Japan and Korea. It was written by Zhu Xi (1130–1200) in the Song dynasty (southern Song period) and finished in 1187. He was assisted by his disciple Liu Tzu-cheng. It was translated into Korean twice, first as *Beonyeok sohak* (published 1518), then as *Sohak eonhae* (published 1588). The present edition contains this second translation, by Yi San-hae and about thirty other scholars who chose a different redaction of the Chinese text (known as the *Xiaoxue Jishuo*) and followed the Chinese more literally than the earlier translators.

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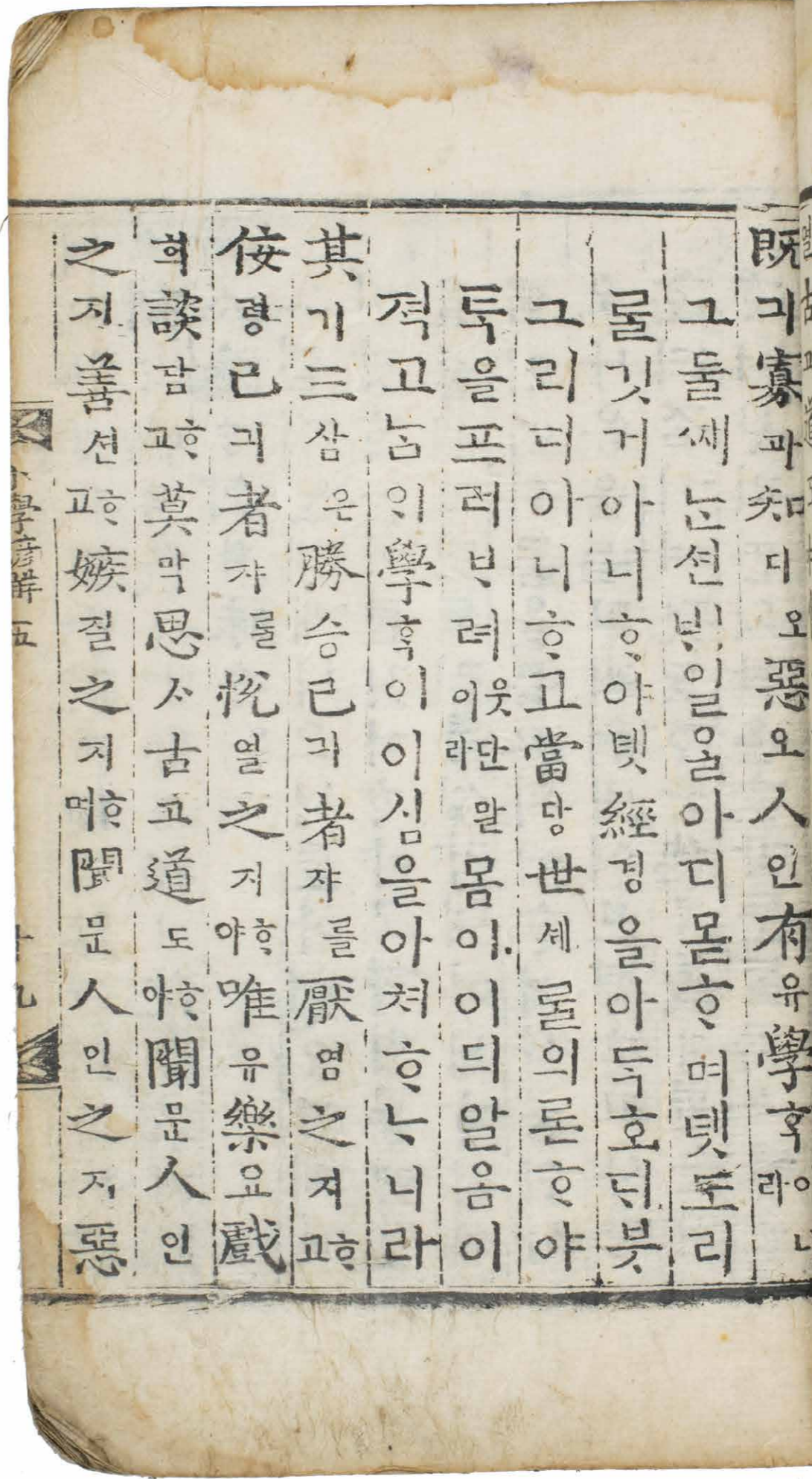
The present volume 5 covers (to give it its Chinese name) “Jia yan” (fair words), meaning writing, rhetoric and other matters concerning the expression of thought. Zhu Xi was an uncompromising figure with strong views on proper education, so the book demands much from the reader. Nevertheless Korean children as young as eight years old (and women, who often could read Korean but not Chinese) were expected to read it. “There are very good reasons why the *Xiaoxue* has been so highly esteemed. ... The statesmen strongly believed that the translation ... and the dissemination ... were crucial for the restoration of lost Confucian ethics” (Kim, p. 5). The postscript to the 1588 translation notes that the book is as essential to life as grain, water and fire.

Since a woodblock could be used for decades or even centuries, it is not easy to date the present book, but Kim illustrates the opening page of vol. 2 and the Staatsbibliothek Berlin has put scans of vol. 6 on the Internet, both described as the 1744 edition. They closely resemble the present vol. 5, including the decorations on the fore-edge fold (4 leaves in white on black). WorldCat records only 4 volumes from 18th-century editions (at the Library of Congress, the Staatsbibliothek Berlin and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, possibly all from the 1744 edition) and none from earlier editions: only the Library of Congress has the present volume 5.

Korean books are all rare in commerce in the West, and their number is continually dwindling. Korean law strictly forbids the export of antiquarian books across the board, so the Korean books in the West generally all came out of Korea by the 1950’s at the latest, and over time, the vast majority of these have been purchased by institutional buyers. With a round Asian owner’s stamp in black ink on the last page and 2 round sun-burst stamps on the facing paste-down, and manuscript notes on both those pages.

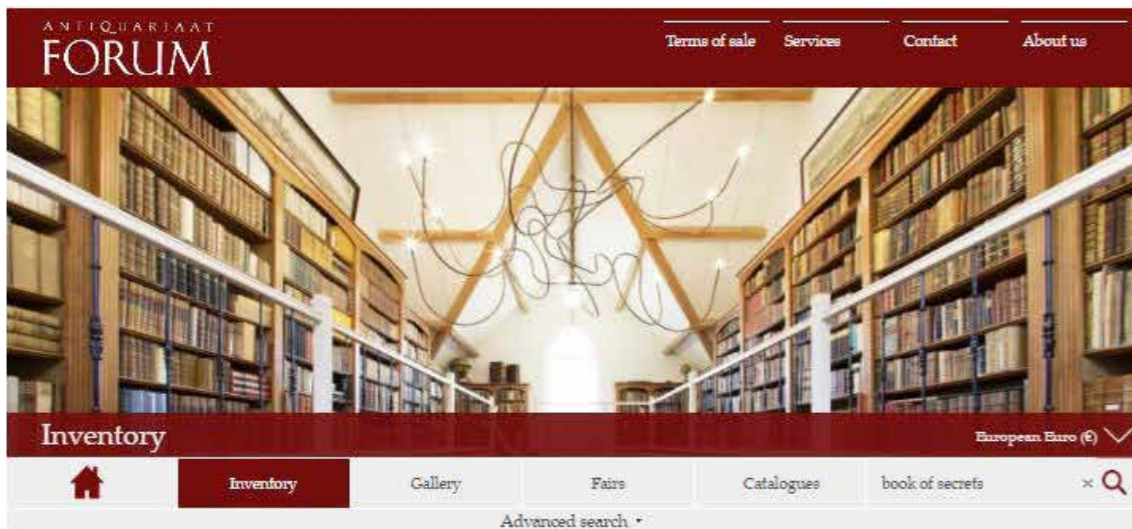
The wrappers are worn and darkened with a few small chips and a network of superficial cracks. These cosmetic blemishes nowhere obscure the text and (unusually in this genre) the book shows no worm damage: given the book’s rarity it remains highly desirable. Rare early Korean edition of a classic Confucian schoolbook.

66 double ll. *WorldCat* (1 copy of the present vol. 5, 1 copy of vol. 3, 2 copies of vol. 6, at least some from the 1744 ed.); cf. Wook-Doug Kim, “Two Korean translations of the *Xiaoxue*”, in: *Translations in Korea: theory and practice*, pp. 1–38 (with an ill. of the opening of vol. 2 from the 1744 edition). [More photos on our website](#)



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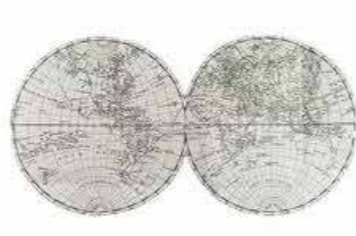
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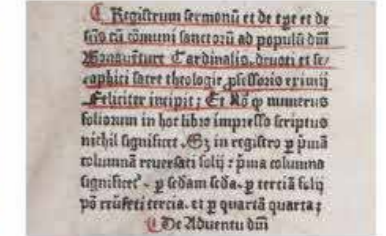
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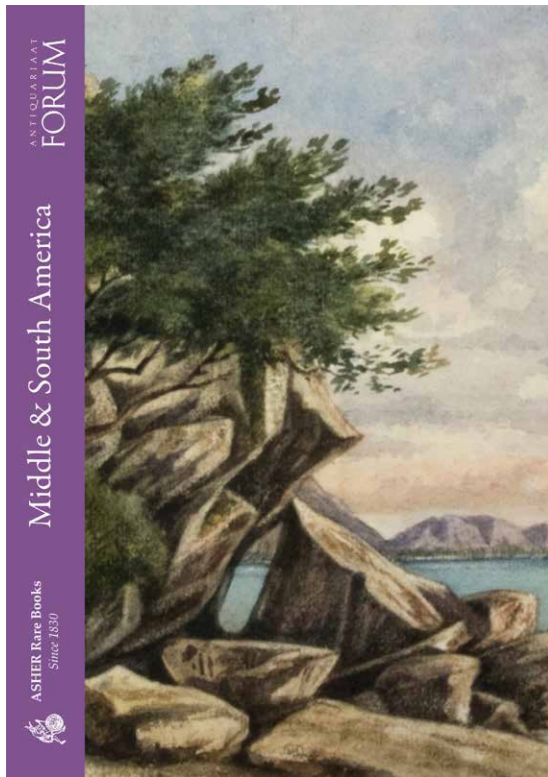
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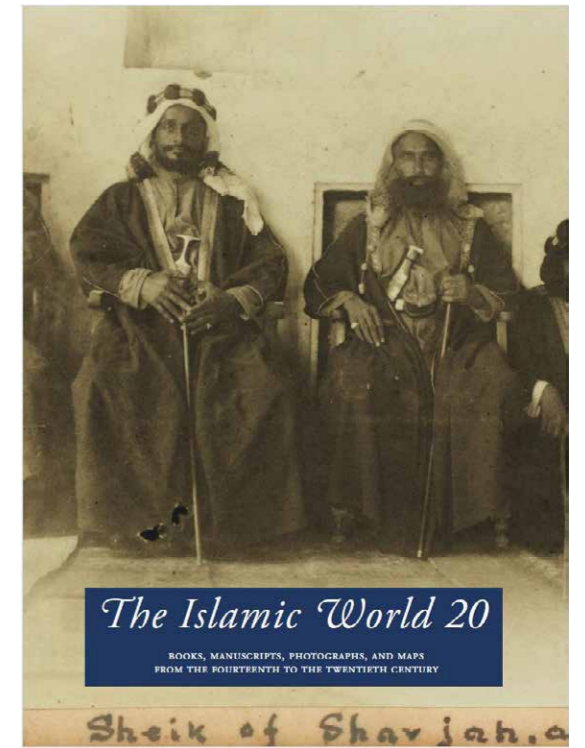


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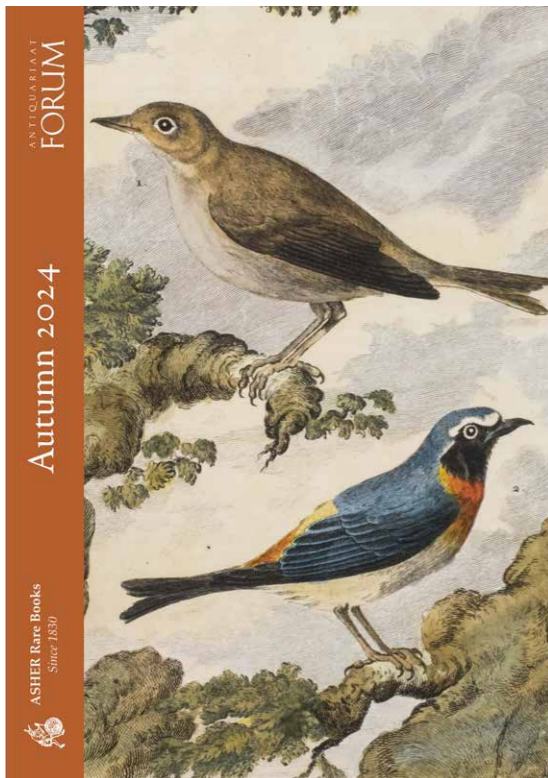
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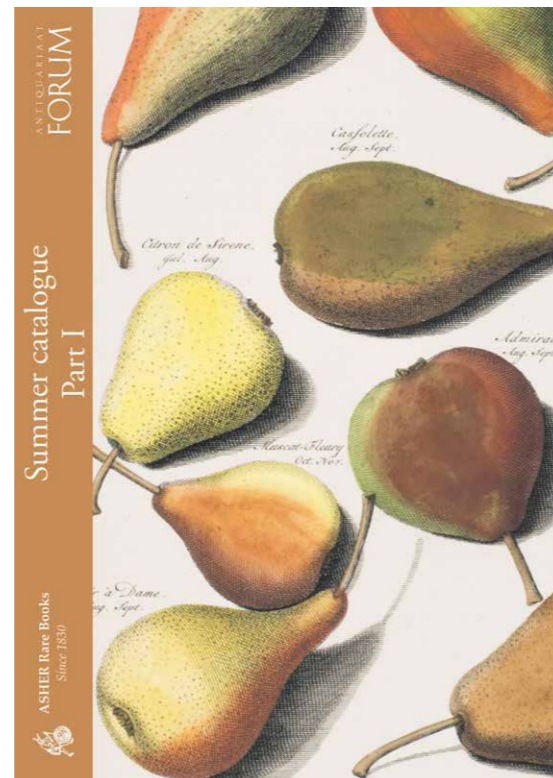
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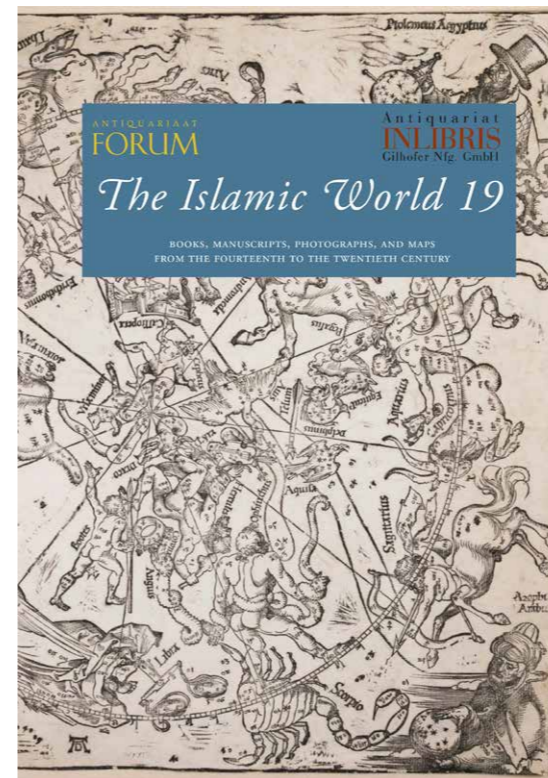
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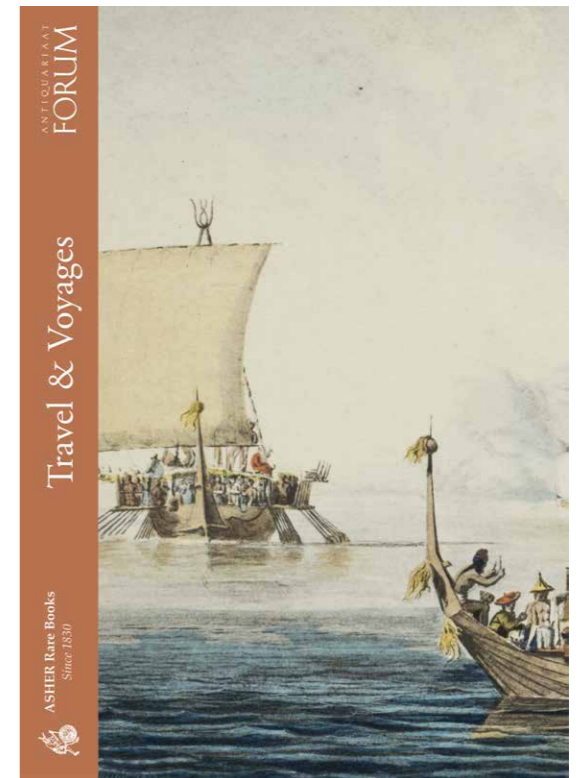
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