JF LETENNEUR

LIVRES RARES

66th NEW YORK ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR

The Armory, 643 Park Avenue , April 30-May 1-2-3 2025



N°29. [2 MANUSCRIPT ALBUMS / 80 DRAWINGS] Baron Ch. de GAUJAL, Souvenirs d'Egypte, November 1866

Jean-François Letenneur Livres Rares

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Egypt - Middle East

1. [PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM ALGERIA, TUNISIA, EGYPT]. *1899-1901.* 1 vol. 4to oblong (175 x 375 mm) containing: 115 photographs of Algeria and Tunisia and 140 of Egypt. Labels on the front endpaper: "Fournitures photographiques Louis Schrambach, 15 rue de pépinière, gare St Lazare" "DF Paris, MG222." (A few stains). Black half-shagreen with corners, spine with blind-stamped raised bands, covers covered with wine-colored paper, gilt paper endpapers.



Magnificent album of photographs from a trip to Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt from 1899 to 1901.

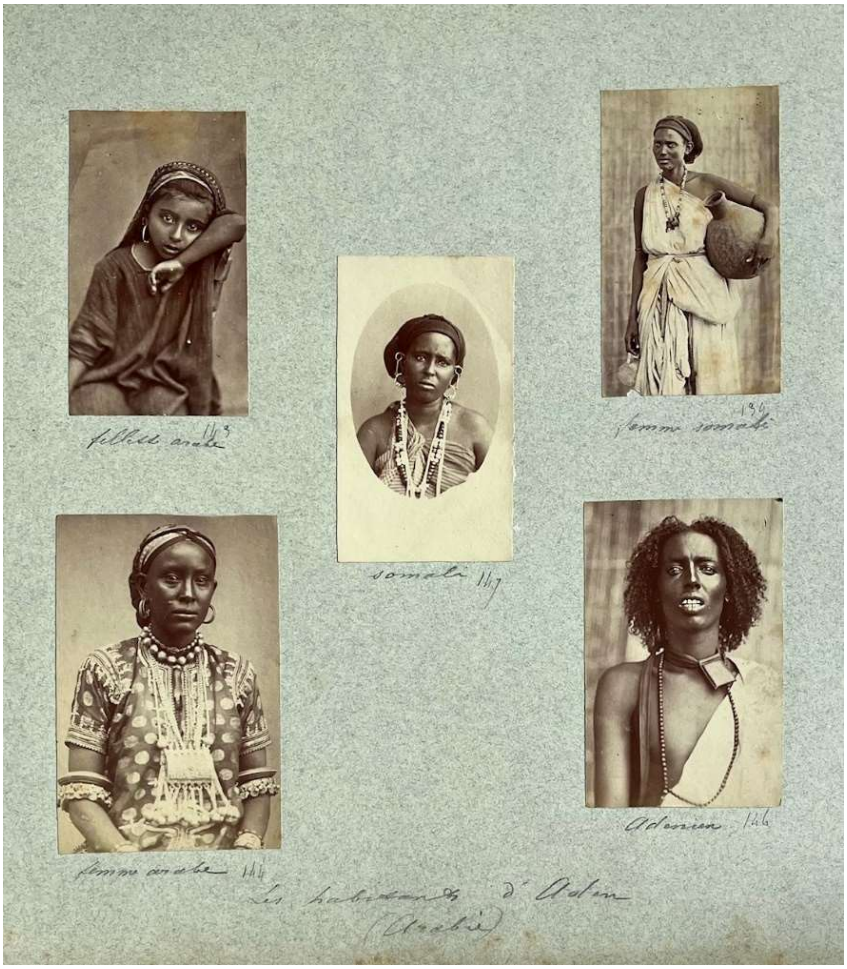
Although the author is unknown, three men are nevertheless the subject of the first photographs as they embark for Algiers. The small-format photographs are mounted 3 to 6 per page. Most are in landscape format, and some form sublime panoramas in a single shot or by assembly. The quality of the compositions clearly demonstrates a photographic eye. The subjects are very varied and faithfully depict North Africa with its inhabitants, scenes of daily life, natural landscapes, architecture, and remarkable historical sites. The first part is devoted to Algeria, where the author stayed from April 1899, while the second depicts Egypt from December 1900 to January 1901. Each section is introduced by a full-page title beautifully calligraphied in black ink. Some of the photographs in the section on Egypt are captioned, and it begins with the departure of the three men from Messina for Cairo. Below is the list of titles: Barracks in Cairo, The Obelisk of Heliopolis, Ostriches, Tombs of the Caliphs, Old Cairo, The Sphinx and the Pyramids, Luxor, Gate of Thebes, Avenue of Sphinxes Karnak, Karnak, Mr. Legrain at work (Georges Legrain, 1865-1917, Egyptologist), Luxor, The Nile at Luxor, Valley of the Kings, Colossi of Mennon, Esneh Landing Stage, Temple of Edfu, View of Edfu, Kom Ombo, Karnak Sphinx Avenue, Chadoufs, View of Aswan, Market in Aswan, Wig Maker in Aswan, Grain Market in Aswan, Bisharin Camp in Aswan, Bisharin Tent, Bisharin Women and Children, Philae, Arrival at Philae, Lunch in the Temple at Philae, The cataracts near Philae, Children near the first cataract, Panoramic view taken from the temple of Philae, First cataract, Work on the dam at the first cataract, Potter in Keneh, Chadoufs, Potter, Medinet El-Fayoum, Dovecote, Lunch in the temple of Abydos, Banks of the Nile, Abydos Memphis, Pyramid at Saqqara.

Beautiful album in good condition. *5575*

$ 1 800

2. [ARABIA/ ADEN] 17 ORIGINAL ALBUMEN PRINTS OF THE CITY OF ADEN AND ITS INHABITANTS. *SLND [Aden, circa 1870]* 17 original photographs in various formats (from 54 x 93 mm to 280 x 215 mm) printed on albumen paper, captioned in pencil. Mounted on 10 period cardboard sheets measuring 432 x 340 mm (yellowed at the edges).

A beautiful set of 17 photographs of the port of Aden, its monuments and its population around 1870.



These albumen paper prints from glass plates are mounted on 10 sheets of cardboard and captioned in pencil. Eight are large format on one sheet and nine are small format on two sheets: 1- “Aden—the black city—panorama” (215 x 250 mm) 2- “In the harbor of Aden—Arab bazaars—hotels.” (215 x 250 mm) 3- on one sheet: The inhabitants of Aden: “Arab girl,” “Somali woman,” “Somali,” “Arab woman,” “Adenian.” Dim (90 x 55 mm) 4- on one sheet: the inhabitants of Aden: “Arab pilgrim,” “Somali,” “Somali,” and “Somali woman” (90 x 55 mm) 5- “Entrance to the cisterns-the botanical garden-do not touch the flowers” (220 x 280 mm) 6- “The large cistern-Aden” (220 x 275 mm) 7- “Somali groups-Arabia.” (215 x 265 mm) 8- “At the camel market.” (195 x 255 mm) 9- “An Arab woman” (270 x 230 mm) 10- “At the camel market-wood merchants.” (200 x 250 mm).

The 13 photographs devoted to the population of Aden and its activities are of great ethnographic interest.

A valuable iconographic source of well-contrasted prints in good condition. 6380

$ 1 680



3.

AVRIL (PHILIPPE). -VOYAGE EN DIVERS ÉTATS D'EUROPE ET D'ASIE, POUR DECOUVRIR UN NOUVEAU CHEMIN A LA CHINE. CONTENANT PLUSIEURS REMARQUES CURIEUSES DE PHYSIQUE, DE GEOGRAPHIE, D'HYDROGRAPHIE & D'HISTOIRE. AVEC UNE DESCRIPTION DE LA GRANDE TARTARIE, & DES DIFFERENS PEUPLES QUI L'HABITENT. *Paris, Barbin, Boudot, Josse, 1692.* 1 vol. in-4° (250 x 185 mm) with : [10] ff. (false title, title, epistle, preface) ; 1 engraved portrait of Stanislaw Jablonowski (1634-1702) ; 406 pp. ; [11] ff. (Table) ; 3 engraved plates ; 1 fold-out map of Siberia. Bookplate: “Ray m. Lud Sabatie D'astors. Baumés fecit Monspelii.”. (worm hole on several leaves, stains).

Contemporary full marbled fawn calf, spine ribbed and ornamented, gilt title, scrolls on the edges, edges speckled with red (missing upper headpiece, small missing lower headpiece, 4 corners dulled with missing corners).

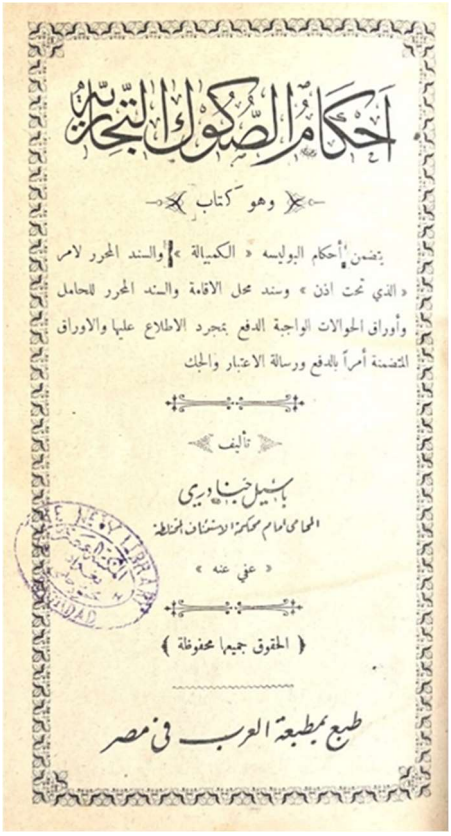
First edition of this account of two voyages to China by Philippe Avril (1654-1698), a French Jesuit priest, missionary and explorer.

In 1685, Father Philippe Avril was sent to China by Louis XIV to join the Peking mission and open up an overland route. In January 1685, Avril left Marseille with instructions from Jean-Dominique Cassini and arrived in Syria. He crossed Asia Minor and joined another Jesuit, Louis Barnabé, in Erzurum (Turkey). Together, they explored the Caspian, where Avril measured the dimensions and astronomically determined the position of Astrakhan. Moving up the Volga, they arrived in Moscow in January 1687. However, the Russians, seeing this journey to Peking as Western interference in border negotiations between their two nations, refused to grant them transit visas. Indeed, the author's thoughts on this matter can be found on pp. 257 and 258: “As the deputies of the Court of Moskou had sent to the Diette de Pologne according to custom, had spoken on various occasions of the discontent of the ambassadors who had come to France, & that moreover they debited under hand the false news of a combat given between the army of the Czars & that of the Emperor of China, where it was even assumed that two Jesuits had been taken by the Muscovites, I foresaw that these rumors were like so many harbingers of the refusal they wanted us to make passage from Siberia, even though they had solemnly refused. “. Barnabé returned to France to ask the king for help, while Avril went to Warsaw to seek the intervention of John III Sobieski.

Back in Moscow, Avril met Antoine Beauvollier, Barnabé's traveling companion, who had arrived alone in Moscow because Barnabé had unfortunately drowned in the Baltic Sea. On February 2, 1689, Avril made his final religious profession in Moscow. The Tsar was adamant that he could not guarantee them his protection. In the spring of 1689, the two travelers found themselves in Constantinople. P. Avril, ill, returned to France the following year. He published the present work. However, he did not give up his attempt to reach China by land. So, when the opportunity arose, he accompanied Guy Tachard to southern Asia. He arrived in Goa (Portuguese India) in 1696, where he remained for two years. He finally managed to board a ship leaving Surate for the Far East, but the vessel was caught in a storm and wrecked off the coast of Formosa. Father Philippe AvrilI drowned on August 18, 1698. His unsuccessful efforts to reach Peking via Russia showed that the latter was not prepared to allow passage through its territory. Despite this failure, his notes, and especially the present work on his travels in Russia and the Near East, have provided Europe with descriptions of hitherto unknown lands. 5782

$ 3 600

4. BANDARI (BASILE) - [COMMERCIAL LAW BOOK IN ARABIC] IT INCLUDES THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, PROMISSORY NOTE ISSUED TO THE ORDER OF THE AUTHORIZED PERSON, DEED OF RESIDENCE, PROMISSORY NOTE ISSUED TO BEARER, TRANSFER PAPERS WHICH MUST BE PAID AS SOON AS THEY ARE CONSULTED, DOCUMENTS CONTAINING AN ORDER TO PAY, A LETTER OF CONSIDERATION AND A REIMBURSEMENT. [TRANSLATION OF THE TITLE INTO ARABIC]. *Imprimé par la presse arabe en Egypte, Le Caire, 1er août, 1908.* 1 vol in-8° (240 x 165 mm) of : 314 pp. Title framed by a frieze, text printed in a double frame. (wet stamp in Arabic on the title). Full black contemporary morocco, framed by blind-stamped fillets on the covers, spine with muted ribbing, marbled edges, signed in red silk. (defects of use).


أحكام الصكوك التجارية

وهو كتاب

يتضمن أحكام البوليصه « الكمبالة » والسند المحرر لامر « الذي تحت اذن » وسند محل الاقامة والسند المحرر للحامل وأوراق الحوالات الواجبة الدفع بمجرد الاطلاع عليها والاوراق المتضمنة أمراً بالدفع ورسالة الاعتبار والجك

تأليف

باسيل جنادري

المحامي امام محكمة الاستئناف المختلطة

« عفي عنه »

(الحقوق جميعا محفوظة)

طبع بمطبعة العرب في مصر

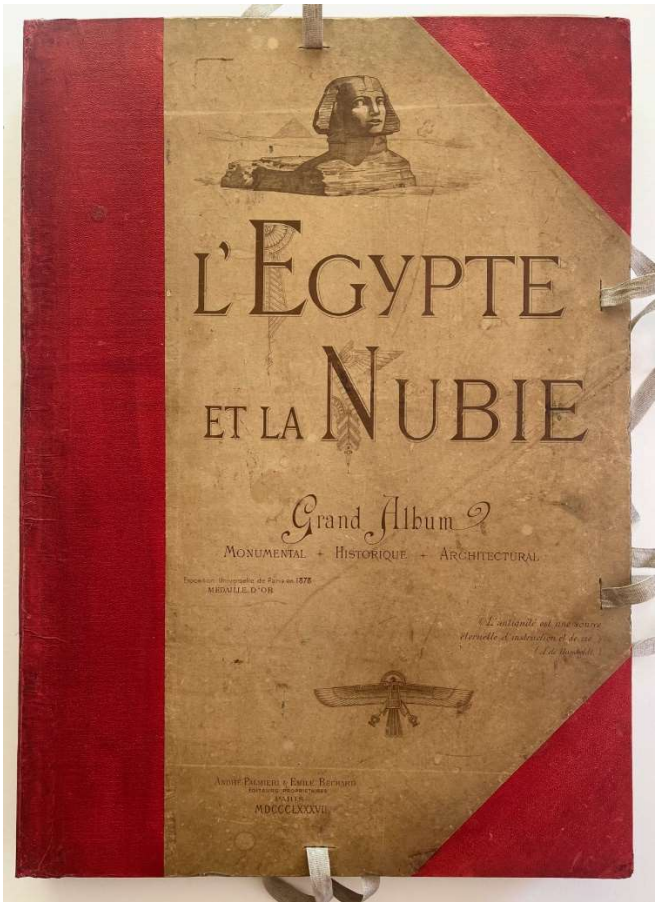
Rare treatise on commercial law printed in Cairo at the beginning of the 20th century, one of the first of this nature published in Arabic.

Its author, Basile bandary, lawyer before the Mixed Court of Appeal of Cairo, indicates in his preface the nature and purpose of his work: [translated from Arabic] "the Ottoman Empire established a commercial law that is currently implemented in the countries of the higher state. The Egyptian street established two laws in force, one for the civil courts and the second for the mixed courts. It is applicable in the Egyptian country. However, as these three commercial laws were taken from French commercial law, and they were taken, like the commercial laws of other countries, and were not devoid of a brevity and ambiguity that the understanding cannot understand, it was necessary to replace with a detailed explanation, clarifying in them what was obscure of their secrets, with clarity. This is why we have seen European jurists roll up their sleeves and explain their commercial laws, eliminating the most difficult ones, extracting the deepest ones, revealing the problematic issues and clarifying the problematic facts. They have filled huge volumes with these explanations, of which there is no edition in Arabic. [...] I wanted to follow in the footsteps of these distinguished personalities. I have chosen this section of commercial transactions rather than others, in accordance with the rule of "giving priority to the most important over the important", because people need to know the provisions of these instruments more than all other instruments [...] For this, they have an extreme need for it, given the frequent and daily use of the aforementioned instruments by the public. He explained its provisions, in accordance with each of the three commercial laws: Ottoman and Egyptian mentioned above. In order for Arabic-speaking people to benefit from this book, whether they are residents of the countries of the Higher State, residents of Egyptian countries, or residents of Tunisia, Algeria and others, which are covered by the French provisions. I have divided it into two parts: the first is specific to the policy due to the difference in its materials and the complexity of its provisions, and the second is specific to the document for one subject and the rest. Reproductions of all these forms are present in the book. Simplicity has been sought in its expression, so that the jurist, the manager, the lawyer, the merchant and the commoner of commercial obligations can understand it as well. "

Overview of the chapters covered: Principles of Ottoman legal trials, Principles of commercial trials, The Egyptian Code of Procedure in Civil and Commercial Matters for Civil Courts, Egyptian Code of Procedure in Civil and Commercial Matters for Mixed Courts, definition of the contract, the reason and history of its creation, its general rules and its advantages ... A table of legal terms in Ottoman and Egyptian is placed at the end.

Nice copy. 6211

$ 1 080



5. BECHARD, EMILE. (PHOTOS) & ANDRE PALMIERI (TEXTE) -L'EGYPTE ET LA NUBIE. GRAND ALBUM MONUMENTAL, HISTORIQUE, ARCHITECTURAL. REPRODUCTION PAR LES PROCEDES INALTERABLES DE LA PHOTOTYPIE DE CENT CINQUANTE VUES PHOTOGRAPHIQUES PAR M. BECHARD, ARTISTE PHOTOGRAPHE, COMPRISES DEPUIS LE CAIRE (EGYPTE) JUSQU'A LA 2E CATARACTE (NUBIE). AVEC UN TEXTE EXPLICATIF DES MONUMENTS D'APRES NOS MEILLEURS ECRIVAINS PAR M. A. PALMIERI. *Paris, Quinsac (phototypie), Chaix (imprimerie), A Palmieri et E. Bechard (éditeurs-propriétaires), 1887.* 1 vol. in-plano (480 x 630 mm) comprising: 10 double-leaf text sheets resulting in 24 numbered pages, including: half-title, title page, preface, publisher's note, Amrou's letter to Caliph Omar, and explanations of the plates; [2] ff: list of principal authors and table of contents, 4 pp: "Letters written from Egypt and Nubia in 1828 and 1829 by Champollion the Younger" numbered 175 to 177, 1 blank p.; 150 collotype photographic plates, all signed, numbered, and captioned in the margins. (stains, slight marginal yellowing, signs of wear). Loose sheets, in the publisher's red half-cloth slipcase with laces, corner protectors, and a cover bearing the printed title with Egyptian-style ornamentation. (Stains and signs of wear).

A monumental album containing 150 phototypes of ancient and modern monuments in Egypt, as well as scenes of the daily life and customs of its inhabitants; this extraordinary work is the creation of the famous Orientalist photographer Émile Béchard, who was awarded the gold medal at the 1878 Paris World's Fair.

The end of Bonaparte's military campaigns opened up access to the Middle East, allowing travelers, artists, archaeologists, and scholars to discover this mysterious "new world." Émile Béchard (1840–1891) was one of these explorers. Armed with his camera, he traveled throughout Egypt and settled in Cairo, where he opened a photography studio from 1869 to 1873, partnering with Hippolyte Délié (1841–1899). Like their local colleagues Antonio Beato, Ermé Désiré, and Hippolyte Arnoux, Délié and Béchard photographed city streets and their inhabitants, as well as Egypt's monuments and antiquities, and produced studio portraits. The studio, named "Au jardin de l'Esbékieh," sold numerous photo-postcards to tourists. In 1871, Délié and Béchard sought permission from the Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–1881) to photograph the rooms and objects of the Boulaq Museum, which he had founded in 1858—the same year he established the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Service—and of which he was the director. Mariette, supportive of the project, collaborated with them by selecting objects of interest and writing the accompanying texts. The Album of the Boulaq Museum, illustrated with forty photographic plates, was published in 1872. The work, one of the first of its kind, helped introduce Pharaonic Egypt to the world beyond its borders. A curious man, Béchard also photographed everything that came within range of his lens, producing a body of work of such high quality that his images were presented at the 1878 World's Fair in Paris, where his work was awarded a gold medal. The perfection of his photographs was extraordinary for the time, and even today we remain in awe of this vision of Egypt as we will never see it again. All of these photographs are brought together in the present "Grand album monumental," co-published in 1887, which, through its success, helped to introduce Egypt to the world.



In his preface, Béchard writes: "At the beginning of the album, we have included a letter from Amrou addressed to Caliph Omar; although it dates back more than twelve centuries, it remains the truest and simplest image of Egypt, whose vast history, buried in an endless succession of centuries, is far from being fully written. "Letter from Amrou to Caliph Omar, in the year 642: O Prince of the Faithful, picture for yourself an arid desert and a magnificent countryside between two mountains: this is Egypt. All its produce



and all its riches, from Aswan to Mencha, come from a blessed river that flows majestically through the heart of the land. The timing of the flood and the retreat of its waters are also governed by the course of the sun and the moon; there is a time of year when all the springs

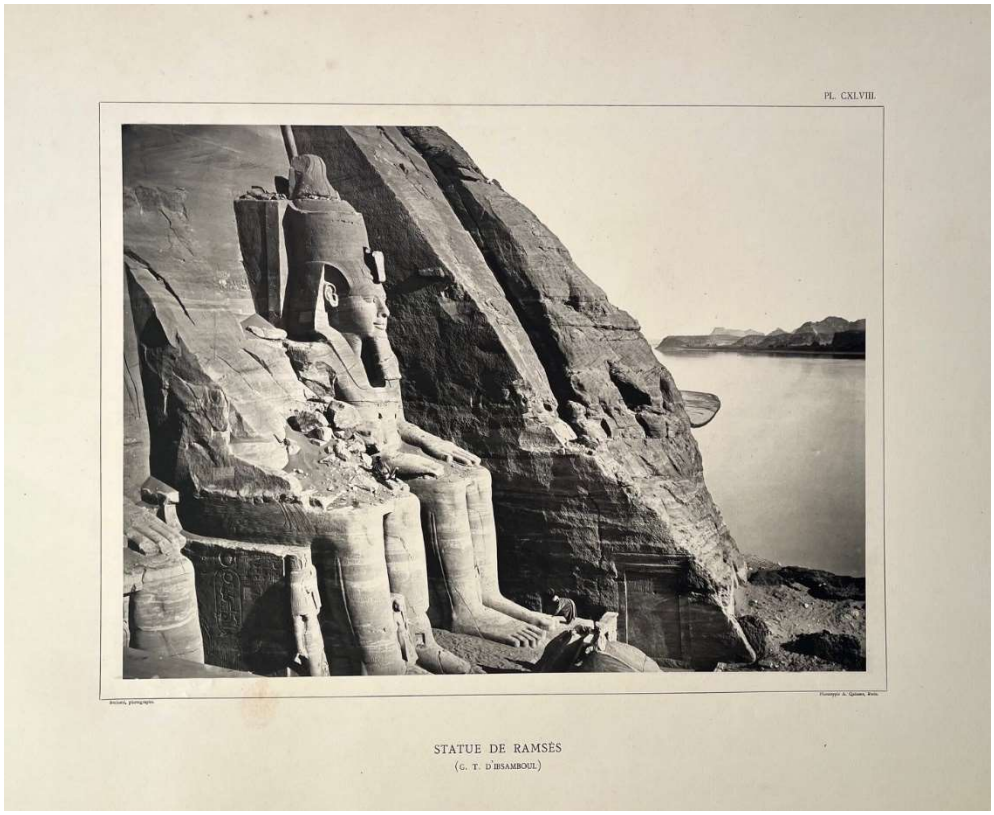
of the universe come to pay this king of rivers the tribute to which Providence has subjected them. Then the waters rise, overflow their banks, and cover the entire face of Egypt to deposit the fertile silt. There is no longer any communication from one village to another except by means of boats, as numerous as palm leaves. When, subsequently, the time comes when its waters are no longer necessary for the fertility of the soil, the docile river returns to the boundaries that destiny has prescribed for it, to allow the treasure it has hidden in the bosom of the earth to be gathered..."

This impressive album stands out for its original perspectives, its evident attention to composition and the clear proportions of the buildings depicted, as well as for its innovative printing process. It is one of the most significant photographic albums published in the 19th century devoted to Egypt, a major work by Emile Béchard, regarded in Egypt as one of the greatest photographers of the late 19th century. Its 150 plates were printed using the phototype process by Quinsac at Chaix, a printing method employing oil-based ink via bichromate gelatin exposed onto a glass plate, developed in 1856 by Louis-Alphonse Poitevin. This technique would later serve as the basis for the development of heliogravure, a process allowing for a continuous, non-halftone rendering that provides greater definition of the printed image.



The one hundred and fifty exquisite photographs that make up this album form an unforgettable historical record, accompanied by an explanatory introductory text by André Palmieri. The list of some thirty ancient and modern authors provided by the publishers Palmery as the source for the "explanation of the plates" includes: AMPERE, BELZONI, BRUCE, CHAMPOLLION the Younger, CORRINGE, CHIPIEZ, DUCAMP, DIODORE OF SICILY, EBERS, FONTANE, FERRY, HUGONNET, HERVÉ, JOMARD, LETRONNE, LAMBERT DE LA CROIX, L'HOTE, MARIETTE, PERROT, HERODOTUS, PLINY, and STRABO. This text begins with the explanation of Plate No. 1: General View of Cairo: "El Kahira" in Arabic (The Victorious). "He who has not seen Cairo has not seen the world" (One Thousand and One Nights). The first stone of the city of Cairo was laid in the year 970 A.D. by Djaühar, an Arab general who established the Fatimid dynasty in Egypt [...] The city forms a sort of oblong square, whose greatest extent, from southwest to northeast, is approximately 4 kilometers long by 2 kilometers wide. Its perimeter is 24 kilometers, not including Boulaq and Old Cairo [...] A canal, "Al-Khalig," diverted from the Nile, crosses the city along its entire length [...] Cairo contains 4 large squares, 400 mosques, 40 Christian churches, 13 synagogues,

1,300 okells, 1,200 cafés, 300 fountains and cisterns, 140 schools, and 70 public baths. The Okells are enclosed buildings serving as general stores, where each merchant deposits his goods [...]



STATUE DE RAMSÈS
(C. T. D'ISSAMBOUL)

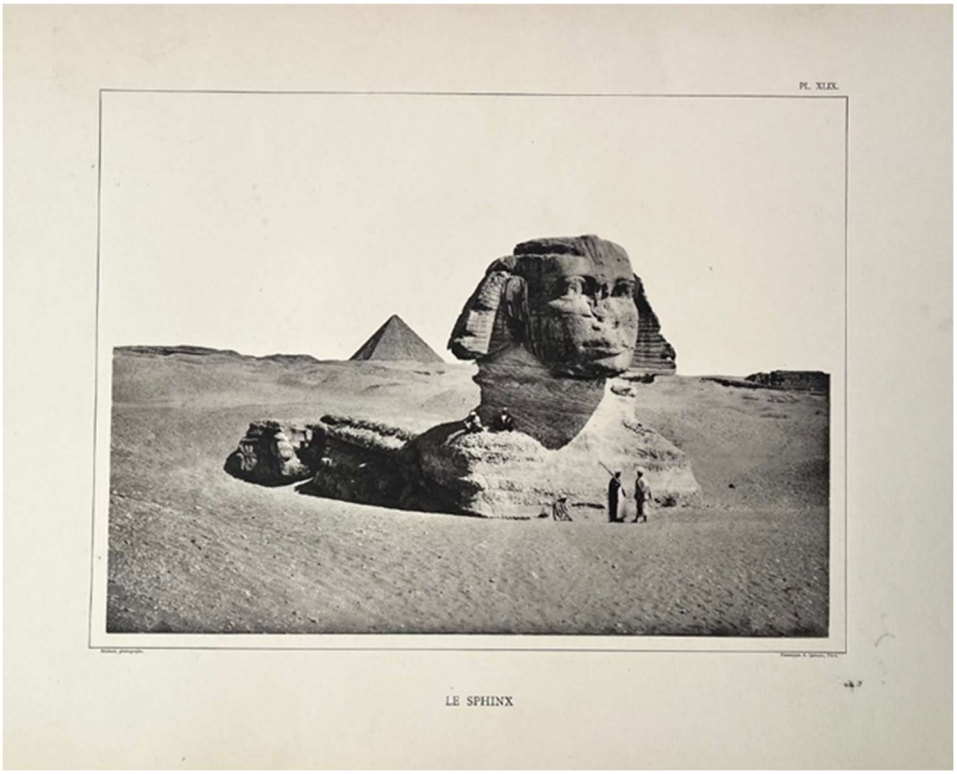
Next come: Entrance to the citadel, Mehmet Ali Mosque, Touloum Street, Kaid Bey Mosque, Souq el-Sylah Street, Tomb of the Caliphs, El-Hakem Mosque, Tomb of the Caliphs, panoramic view of Cairo, Gate of Victory, Sultan Hassan Mosque, Tombs of the Mamluks, Mansour Pasha Street, interior of the Amrou Mosque, Barquq Mosque, Djebbel-Mokatam, Sebil-Hallah Fountain, Dossay: religious festival in Cairo, Mashrabiya, the Khalig, Arab School, El-Achraf Mosque and Tomb, fountain and Arab School, Courtyard of an Arab House, Seideh-Zeileh Street, corner of Mokatam, Sakieh, Chadouf, Obelisk of Heliopolis, Virgin's Tree in



CHADOUF. — SYSTÈME D'ARROSAGE ARABE

Matarieh, Shoubrah Avenue, panoramic view of Cairo, the Great Pyramid, climbing the Great Pyramid, descending the Great Pyramid, the Great Pyramid viewed from the east, flooding, periodic flooding of the Nile, tomb of Ti, statue of Sesostris, pyramid of Saqqara, village of Chekh-Abadeh, Girgeh and Qeneh Arab villages, the Beni–Hassan, Abydos: temple and portrait of Seti, temple of Denderah, palm grove, obelisk and pylon of Ramses II, Luxor, the poem of Panthor, colonnade of the Luxor Temple, village of Karnak and funerary mountains, Avenue of the Sphinxes, Gate of Evergete, Temple of Khonsu— Pylon-Gate of Evergete, Karnak: the Pylon of Horus, the Pylons, the Sacred Lake, ruins and courtyard of the temple, Hypostyle Hall, ruins, obelisk of Queen Hatshepsut, procession of the sacred boats, Medinet Habu: Temple of Ramses III, colossi, gallery, courtyard of the Great Temple, columns of the Coptic church, Thebes: Ramesseum Temple, broken colossi, the ruined pylon, Hypostyle Hall, the Colossi of Memnon, the Temple of Qurnah, the Valley of the Kings, entrance to a tomb, Temple of Esna, Pronaos: Temple of Edfu: gallery, pylon, courtyard, corridor, coronation of the King by the goddesses; Gebel Silsileh, the Temple of Ombos, the port of Aswan, view of the First Cataract, the island of Philae: Temple of Isis: colonnades and Dromos, hypostyle temple, triumphal arch, general view of the temples; Lea, First Cataract: Beghe Island, crocodile hunt, the Temple of Kerdadeh, the Temple of Kalapcheh, the Temple of Dandour, the Temple of Kircheh, the Temple of Dakkeh, Great Temple of Isamboul: the statue of Ramses, the Sphinx of Hathor; view of the Second Cataract.

Béchard thus concludes his monumental album: "As an essential conclusion to this work, we have reproduced the text of an interesting letter by Champollion the Younger dated from



Wadi Halfa on January 1, 1829. It was at this location that our illustrious and late compatriot ended his journey, and it is there that we, too, have stopped":

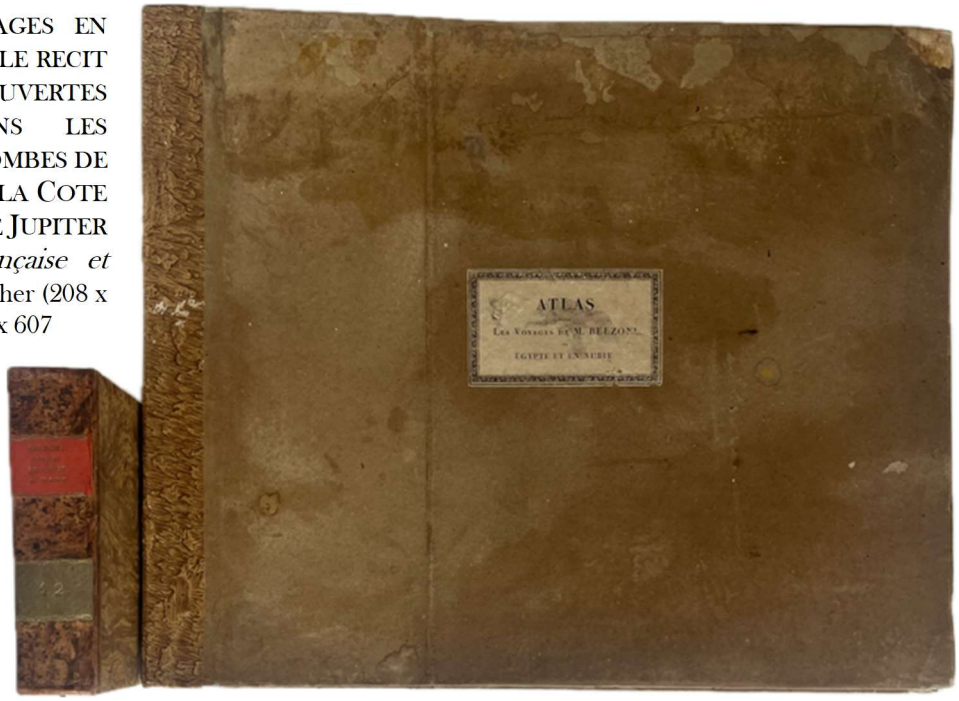
9th of the "Letters Written from Egypt and Nubia" by Champollion the Younger, Wadi Halfa, Second Cataract, January 1829. Excerpt: "Here I am, having fortunately reached the very end of my journey; before me lies the Second Cataract, a granite barrier that the Nile has managed to overcome, but which I shall not cross. Beyond it there are indeed many monuments, but of little importance: moreover, we would have to abandon our boats, perch on camels that are hard to find, traverse deserts, and risk starving to death; for twenty-four mouths must eat at least as much as ten, and provisions are already very scarce here: it is our Syene biscuit that has saved us. I must therefore halt my straight-line journey and change course, to begin in earnest the exploration of Nubia and Egypt, of which I have gained a general idea on my way up: my work truly begins today, though I already have more than six hundred drawings in my portfolio; but there remains so much to do that I am almost daunted; however, I expect to do myself credit with eight months of effort. I will explore Nubia during the month of January, and in mid-February I will settle in Thebes until mid-August, when I will quickly travel down the Nile, stopping only at Dendera and Abydos. The rest is already in my portfolio. We will then revisit Cairo and Alexandria. [...] The great temple of Ibsamboul alone is worth the trip to Nubia: it is a marvel that would be a truly magnificent sight even in Thebes. The labor required for this excavation is beyond imagination. The façade is adorned with four seated colossi no less than sixty-one feet in height; all four superbly crafted, representing Ramses the Great; their faces are portraits and resemble the figures of this king found in Memphis, Thebes, and everywhere else. It is a work worthy of the highest admiration. Such is the entrance; the interior is entirely worthy of it; but visiting it is a grueling ordeal. Upon our arrival, the sand, and the Nubians who are responsible for pushing it, had blocked the entrance. We had it cleared; we secured as best we could the small passage that had been cut through, and we took every possible precaution against the flow of that infernal sand which, in Egypt as in Nubia, threatens to engulf everything. I stripped down almost completely, keeping only my Arab shirt and a pair of linen breeches, and presented myself face down at the small opening of a doorway which, once cleared, would be at least twenty-five feet high. I felt as though I were standing at the mouth of a furnace, and as I slipped fully into the temple, I found myself in an atmosphere heated to 51 degrees; we explored this astonishing excavation—Rosellini, Ricci, myself, and one of our Arabs—each holding a candle in hand. The first hall is supported by eight pillars against which stand an equal number of colossal figures, each thirty feet tall, again representing Ramses the Great: on the walls of this vast hall runs a row of large historical bas-reliefs depicting the Pharaoh's conquests in Africa; one bas-relief in particular, depicting his triumphal chariot, accompanied by groups of Nubian and African prisoners, etc., life-sized, offers a composition of great beauty and the greatest effect. The other halls—and there are sixteen of them—abound in beautiful religious bas-reliefs, displaying highly curious details. The whole is concluded by a sanctuary at the back of which sit four beautiful statues, much larger than life-size and of very fine workmanship. This group, representing Amun-Ra, Phre, Ptah, and Ramses the Great seated in their midst, would be well worth sketching again" ...



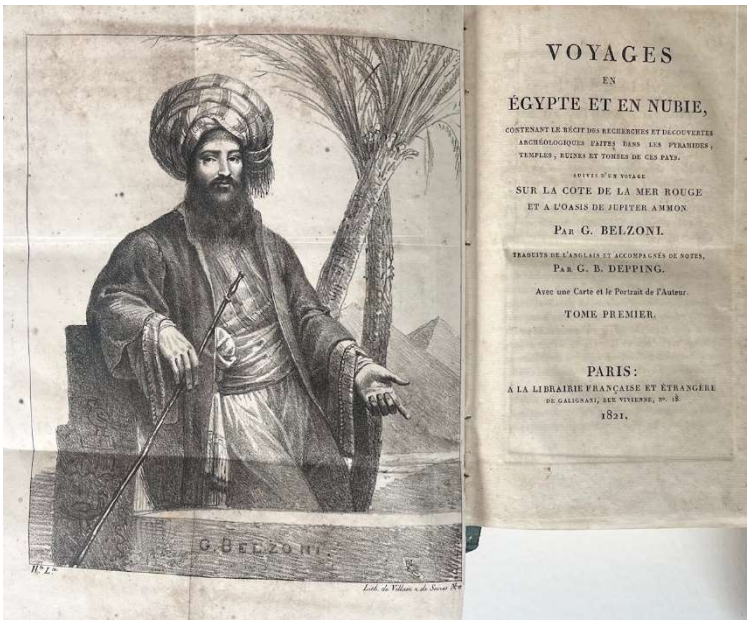
A fine copy, free of foxing and preserved in its publisher's cardboard slipcase. 6485

$ 14 400

6. **BELZONI (GIOVANNI).** -VOYAGES EN EGYPTE ET EN NUBIE, CONTENANT LE RECIT DES RECHERCHES ET DECOUVERTES ARCHEOLOGIQUES FAITES DANS LES PYRAMIDES, TEMPLES, RUINES ET TOMBES DE CE PAYS. SUIVIS D'UN VOYAGE SUR LA COTE DE LA MER ROUGE, ET A L'OASIS DE JUPITER AMMON. *Paris, à la Librairie française et étrangère, 1821.* 2 vols. 8vo bound together (208 x 130 mm) + 1 vol. in oblong in-plano (500 x 607 mm), comprising I. xiv (half-title, title page, preface, translator's note), 451 pp.; [2] ff. (half-title, title), 350 pp., [1] ff. (errata), and 3 folding engraved plates (lithographed portrait of the author as frontispiece, engraved stones [p. 273, vol. 1], Map of the Course of the Nile [in fine, vol. 2]). II. Atlas: [2] ff. (Title and explanation of the plates), and 44 engraved plates, 40 of which are hand-colored, spread over [34] ff. of watermarked "J. Whatman 1820" paper, including 2 folding plates, with captions in English. (Text: portrait slightly discolored with a small tear restored at the fold, rare foxing. Atlas: Discreet filling of worm damage in the inner margin, some corners reinforced, discoloration on the title page.). Text: period light-colored half-chamois leather binding, smooth, decorated spines, red and green morocco leather titles, covers lined with marbled paper. Atlas: publisher's cardboard binding, spine of fawn-colored paper, covers with parchment corners and a title label pasted onto the front cover. (Signs of wear and stains; covers slightly warped.)



A rare first French edition published in the same year as the English edition of this work by the pioneer of Egyptology, G. Belzoni; this copy combines the travelogue with a sumptuous atlas of 44 lithographed plates printed on Whatman paper and hand-colored under the author's supervision.



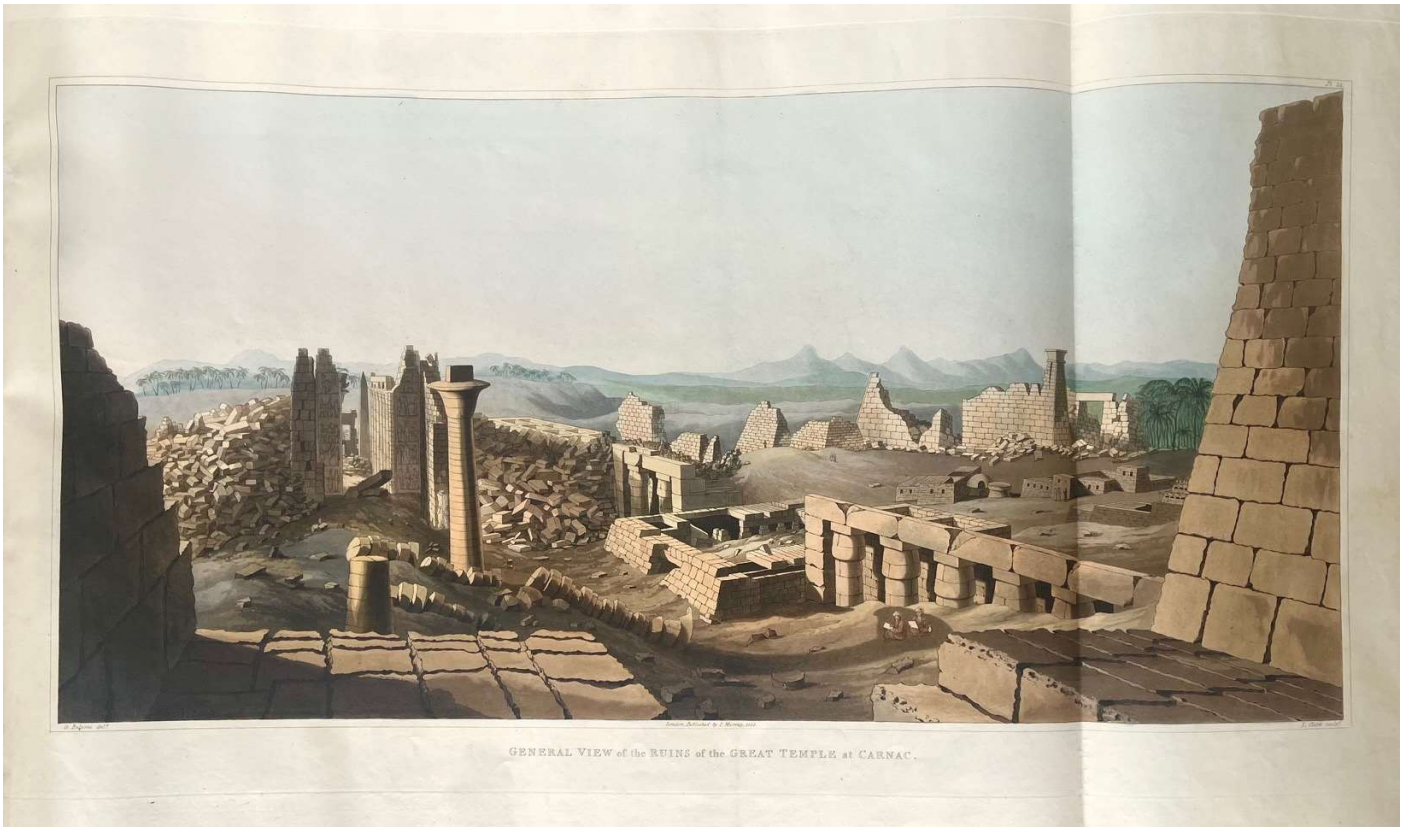
Giovanni Battista Belzoni (1778–1823) was an Italian explorer from Padua. He left Italy in 1800, fleeing the Napoleonic Wars, and traveled throughout Europe before organizing his departure for Egypt with the aim of installing hydraulic machinery for the country's irrigation. Nothing, therefore, predestined him to become one of the great figures of Egyptian archaeology. Upon his return, he published this work, an account of his three journeys to Egypt, in which he explains that his work as a merchant led him to establish special ties with the locals that other Europeans had failed to forge. In it, he describes a facet of the character of the Turks, Arabs, Nubians, Bedouins, and Ababdeh that was then unknown to the general public in Europe. Excerpt from the preface: "Having made my discoveries on my own, I also wished to write the account myself, at the risk of being justly accused of recklessness by the reader; but if my account loses in charm and elegance, it may gain in fidelity and accuracy. Although I am not English, I have preferred to report in English, to my readers, as best I can, on my research in Egypt, in Nubia, on the Red Sea coast, and in the Oasis, rather than risk having my thoughts poorly presented by others. All I desire is to be well understood: I shall confine myself to the simple and straightforward narration of what happened to me during my travels in these regions from 1815 to 1819. The description of the means I employed to achieve my goal, the difficulties that stood in the way of my work, and the manner in which I overcame them will give a fairly accurate idea of the customs and traditions of the peoples with whom I had dealings." Belzoni's three journeys to Egypt are the subject of two volumes. Pages 329 to 350 of the second volume provide a very comprehensive table of contents for these journeys, punctuated by adventures and discoveries. Places visited during these journeys: Rosetta, Alexandria, Cairo, Boulaq, Thebes, Hermopolis, Gow, Dendera, and Keneh (where he arranged for the transport of the Bust of the Young Memnon to London), Esna, Edfu, Aswan, the First and Second Cataracts of the Nile, Philae Island, Elephantine Island, El-Kalabché, Garba-Dandour, Garba-Merié, Garba Gyrché, Dakké, Mehassaka, Seboua, Korosko, Deir, Ibrim, Hogos, Farras, Ybsamboul, Eschké, Wady-Halfa, Mainarty Island, Gulgé Island, Iskous, Kardassy, Luxor, Karnak, the valley of Béban-el-Malouk, Bourambol, Minieh, Aschmounian, Erment, Gournah, Gamola, Medinet, Thomas, Deir, Almaida, El-Kalabché, Taffa, Debod...



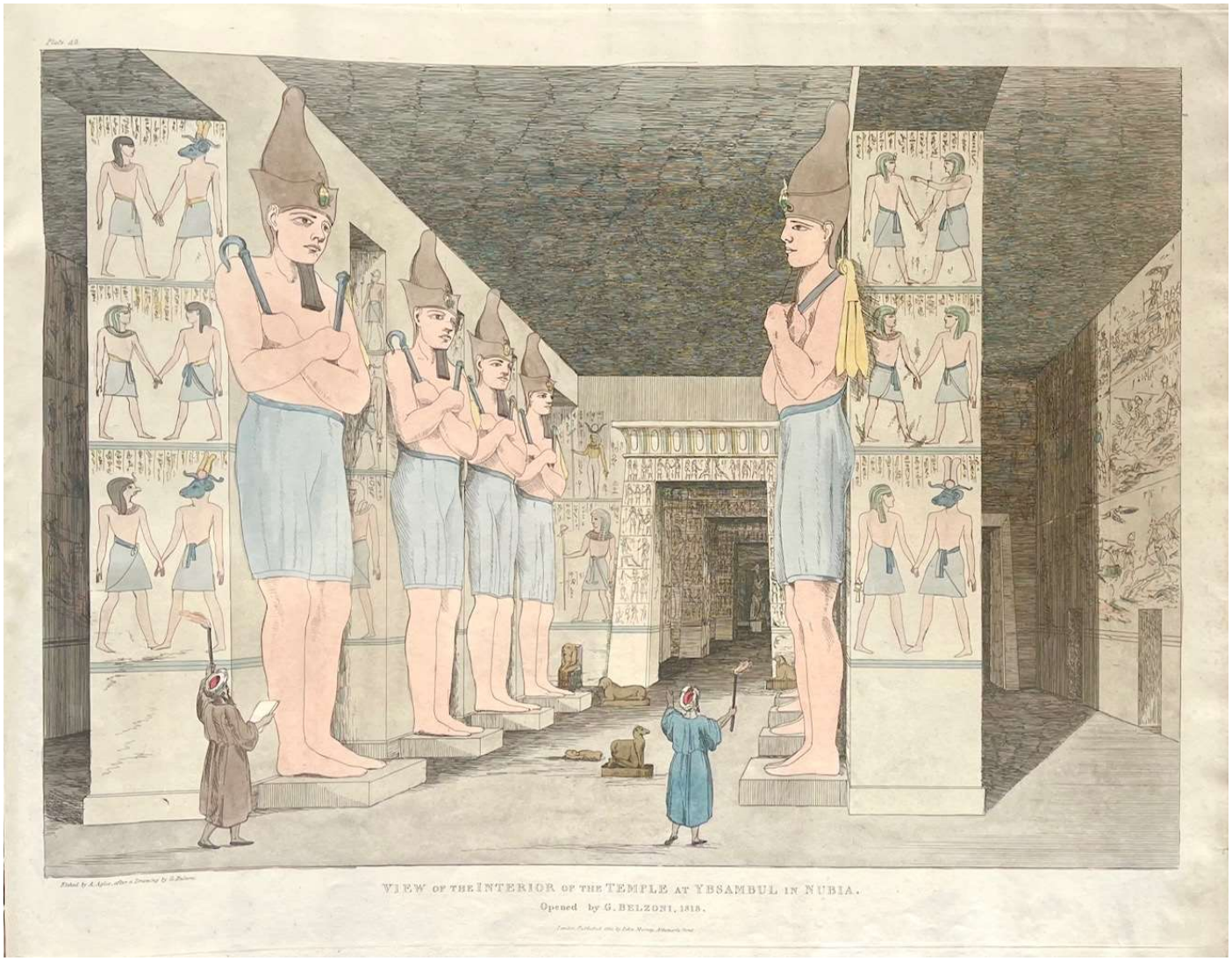
Excerpts: "I had the good fortune to discover several remains of antiquities from the primitive inhabitants. I managed to open one of the two famous pyramids of Giza, as well as a few tombs of the kings of Thebes. Among the latter, the one that one of the most

distinguished scholars of our age regards as the tomb of Psamtik is currently visited by travelers as the most beautiful and perfect monument in this country. The famous bust of the young Memnon that I brought from Thebes is now in the British Museum; and the alabaster sarcophagus found in the tombs of the kings is on its way to England. (...) Upon my return to Europe, I found that so many erroneous rumors had been spread among the public regarding my operations and discoveries in Egypt that I considered it my duty to publish a simple account of the facts."

The text includes a lithographed portrait of the author in Egyptian costume as the frontispiece of Volume 1, a fold-out map of the Course of the Nile at the end of the second volume, and a fold-out plate featuring engraved stone figures. On the back of the title page



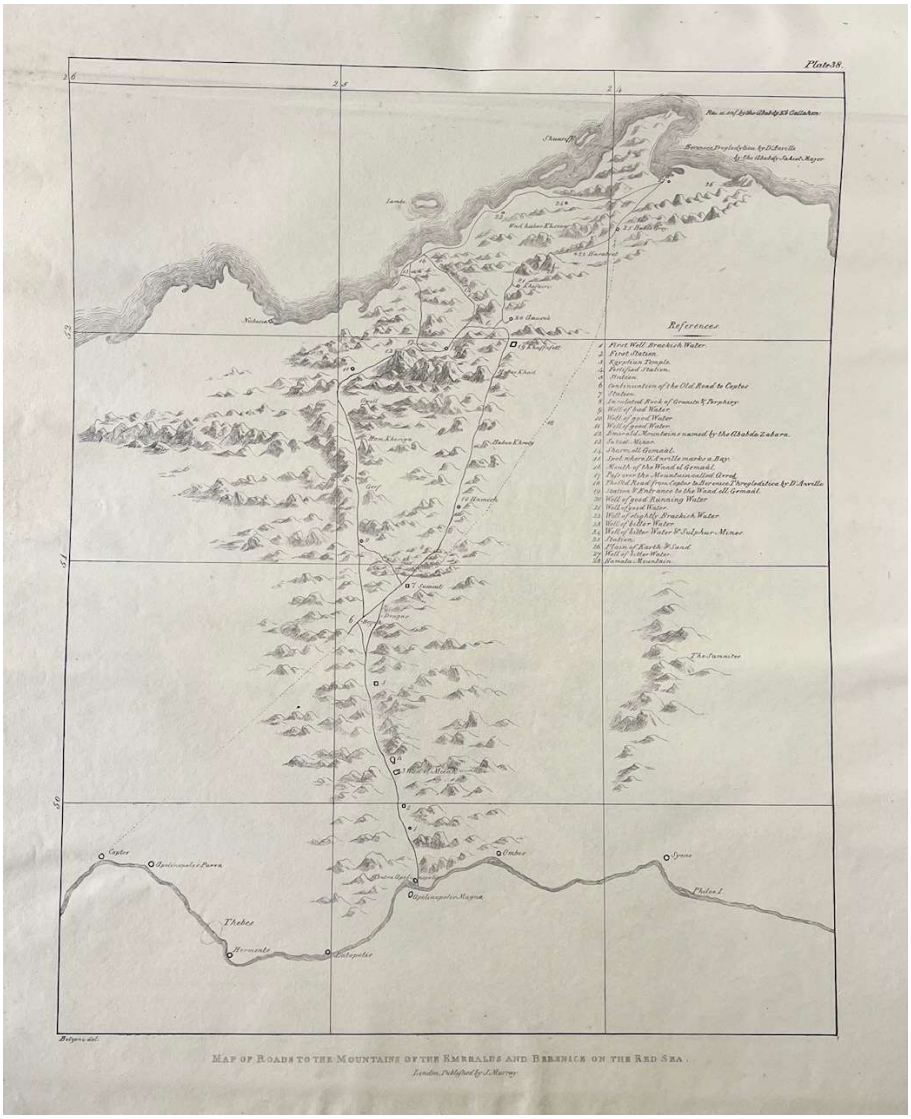
GENERAL VIEW of the RUINS of the GREAT TEMPLE at CARNAC.



VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE AT YBSAMBUL IN NUBIA.
Opened by G. BELZONI, 1818.

of Volume 2 is pasted a "Notice" indicating that the atlas of 44 plates is sold separately from the Atlas, which is likely the reason for the extreme rarity of copies containing both the text and the atlas. The atlas's title page bears the following preamble: "As the plates were executed and illuminated in England, under the author's supervision, who wished to ensure greater accuracy in these illustrations,

they bear only English captions." These plates, signed "Belzoni del" in the lower right corner, are distributed across 34 sheets of vellum watermarked "J. Whatman 1820," and 40 are colored in watercolor and gouache. Summary of this table: I. Seated figure, carved in the tomb of Psammis, at Thebes. II. Figures depicted in the same tomb. III to VIII: Two niches, life-size figures, and figures and hieroglyphs from the same tomb. IX. Second pyramid of Giza. Cross-section of this pyramid, and passages opened by Mr. Belzoni to reach the center. X. Entrance to the pyramid, opened by Mr. Belzoni in March 1818. XI. Passageway that was formerly cut through the mass of the pyramid. XII. Burial chamber of the second pyramid. XIII. Sacrifice of a bull, depicted in the tomb of the Egyptian king Psammis, at Thebes. XIV. Painting from the great temple of Ybsamboul, in Nubia. XV. The Apis bull, depicted in the great tomb of King Psammis. XVI. A breccia tablet found by Mr. Belzoni in the ruins of a temple in an ancient city on the Red Sea coast, believed to be Berenice. XVII. Emblematic figures from the tomb of King Psammis. XVIII. Panel from the tomb of Psammis. XIX. Large panel from the same tomb. Arrival before the god Osiris in the celestial realms. XX. Egyptian temple, located on the road to Berenice on the Red Sea. The porticoes have been reconstructed. XXI. Temple of Dakké, in Nubia. XXII. General view of the pyramids. XXIII. Ruins of the city of Bacchus. XXIV. General view of the ruins of the great temple of Karnak. XXV. View of a Bedouin camp. XXVI. Extraordinary flooding of the Nile. XXVII. Rocks and the castle of Ibrim, in Nubia. XXVIII. Colossal head of red granite, found in the ruins of Karnak. XXIX. Figures depicted on a section of wall in the temple of Offendina, in Nubia. XXX. Dance of Arab peasants. XXXI. Interior of the temple of Karnak. XXXII. Plans and details of temples and royal tombs discovered by Mr. Belzoni. XXXIII. Plans of temples and stations along the road to Berenice; Temple excavated from a rock at Sekket-Minor. XXXIV. Panoramic view of the ruins of Berenice. XXXV. Panoramic view of Sekket. XXXVI. Plants of tropical climates. XXXVII. Ruins of the Temple of Erment. XXX VIII. Topographic Map of the Route from the Nile to Berenice on the Red Sea. XXXIX. Topographic View of the Valley of Beban-el-Malouk, with the Recently Discovered Tombs. XL. Plan, Sections, and Decorations of the Great Royal Tomb of Psammis, Opened by Mr. Belzoni in 1818. XLI. View of the ruins of Elethyia. XLII. Exterior view of the two temples of Ybsam-boul, in Nubia. XLIII. Interior of the temple of Ybsamboul. XLIV. An arch at Thebes and animal mummies found in the tombs of Egypt.



The coloring of these plates is impressively realistic, and the colors of this copy have remained very fresh.

Gay, 1622. Chadenat, 5290. Quérard, VIII, 492. Carré, Voyageurs et écrivains français en Égypte, I, 79–90. 6492

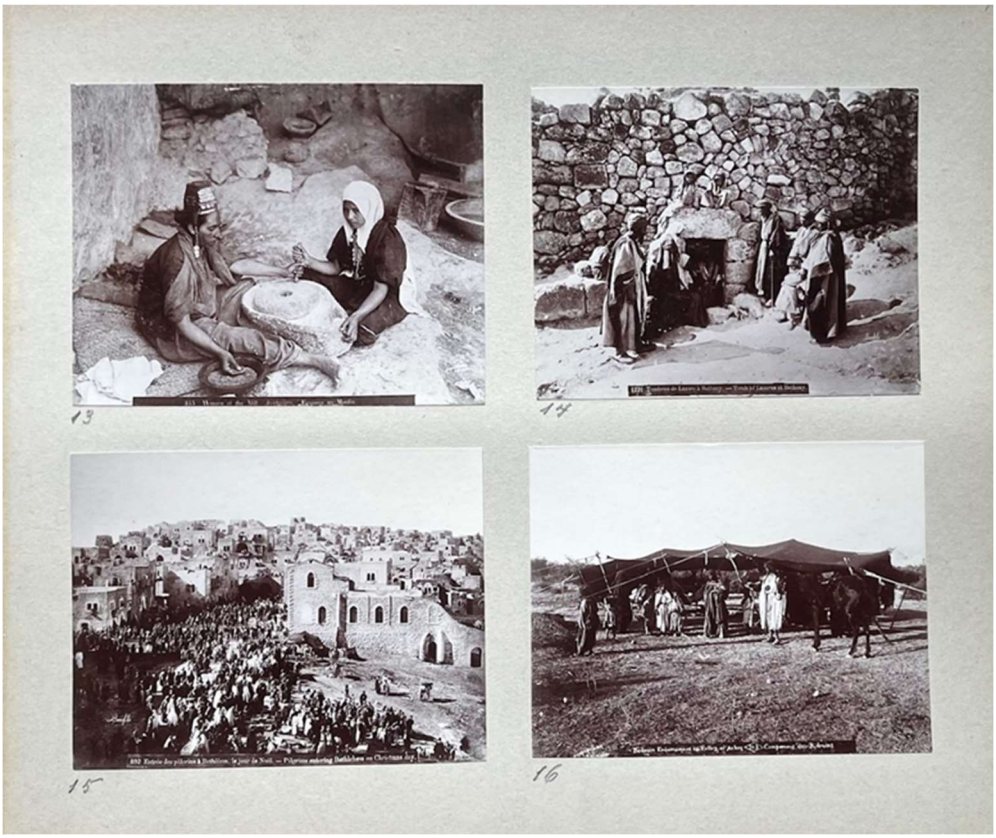
$ 12 000

7. BONFILS (FELIX), SEBAH (PASCAL), ABDULLAH FRERES. -[ALBUM DE 50 PHOTOGRAPHIES D'EGYPTE ET DU MOYEN ORIENT]. [ALBUM OF 50 PHOTOGRAPHS FROM EGYPT AND THE MIDDLE EAST]. *SLND [Circa 1870].* 1 oblong vol. 8vo (202 x 255 mm) containing 50 albumen prints (90 x 70 mm) numbered in pencil and mounted on 13 cardboard sheets; 1 double sheet of handwritten manuscript in ink, unbound. Period orange percaline, plain spine, covers decorated with black blind-stamped floral decoration at the corners.

A beautiful album bringing together 50 small albumen prints of photographs devoted to Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey, produced by Orientalist photographers Félix Bonfils, Pascal Sebah, and the Adullah brothers during the second half of the 19th century.

The names of the photographers appear in white at the bottom right of the images: Félix Bonfils (1831-1885) was based in Beirut, Pascal Sébah (1823-1886) in Constantinople, and the studio of the Abdullah Brothers (in Turkish: Abdullah Biraderler, a group of three brothers of Armenian origin: Vichen (1820-1902), Hovsep (1830-1908) and Kevork Abdullahian (1839-1918) was active in Cairo from 1886 to 1895.

Our album brings together 50 prints of their works on albumen paper, with good contrast, in an unusual format of 90 x 70 mm. A handwritten table in ink provides the captions, most of which appear at the bottom left of the images: Pyramid, climbing the pyramid,



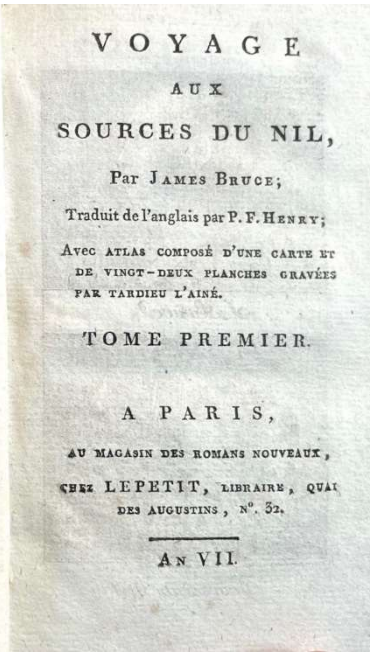
Bedouin woman carrying her child, supper, cart, Arab, Bedouin from Ararat, Arab sheikh, Bedouin from the Gaza area, Tais runners in Cairo, group of Bedouin women, women at the mill, tomb of Lazarus in B. Lauser, pilgrims entering Bethlehem on Christmas Day, Bedouin camp, panorama of Bethlehem, mouth of the Jordan River on the Dead Sea, Jordan River, view of Jericho, modern, name of the Olive Tree, Village of Bethany, Garden of Gethsemane, veiled Turkish woman, young woman from Bethlehem, interior of the tomb, facade of the tomb, Tower of David and Hippicus, Damascus Gate, tomb of the Virgin Mary, Cave of Agony, colonnade of the Church of the Nativity, Western Wall on a Friday, Abraham's oak tree near Hebron, Mount Carmel, the convent, German colony in Haifa, general view of the site of Solomon's Temple, panoramic view of the port and the Bosphorus, Bethlehem market, panoramic view of Constantinople, mosque in Constantinople, mosque in Diami, Grand Bazaar, tomb of the sultans, woman, Turk out for a walk, Seraskerat, theater, Greek...

Set in perfect condition, preserved in its original binding. 6378

$ 1 800

8. BRUCE (JAMES) -VOYAGE AUX SOURCES DU NIL PAR JAMES BRUCE. TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS PAR P. F. HENRY. *Paris, chez Lepetit, an vii-1798.* 8 vols. of text and 1 in-16° atlas (138 x 86 mm) of: I. frontispiece; 237 pp. (including notice, title); II. 225 pp.; III. 244 pp. (including notice, title); IV. 255 pp. (including notice, title); V. 255 pp. (including notice, title); VI. 223 pp. (including notice, title); VII. 213 pp. (including notice, title); VIII. 258 pp. (including notice, title); Atlas. 108 pp. (including notice, title); [1] p. (notice); 1 folding map as frontispiece; 21 plates (numbered from 2 to 22, 1 being the frontispiece of the first volume). Bookplate: "Library of E. & F. Girod". Contemporary half sheepskin, covers covered with pink glue paper with green vellum corners, decorated smooth spines, navy blue title and volume number, speckled edges, marbled paper endpapers, signed with blue silk (minor defects of use and discoloration).





First edition in 16° format of this famous account of the voyage of James Bruce (1730-1794) in search of the sources of the Nile, translated into French by P. F. Henry and finely illustrated by Tardieu.

Scottish by origin, James Bruce was appointed ambassador to Algiers in 1763. He then began his exploration of Egypt, the Blue Nile, the Red Sea desert, Arabia Felix and Abyssinia. His expedition On the proposal of Lord Halifax, the aim of his voyage was to discover the Sources of the Nile and to observe the passage of Venus across the disk of the sun in 1769. The importance of Bruce's explorations was long overlooked, and their entire veracity was even doubted, so extraordinary did some of the adventures he recounted seem. But several travellers - Combes and Tamisier, Léon Delaborde (Revue française, 1838, VII, 424) subsequently confirmed the accuracy of his accounts. Despite some scientific inexperience, Bruce's work contributed to a better understanding of the geography and natural history of a still little-known Africa. Although he only reached the sources of a tributary, the Blue Nile, his voyage is considered the first truly scientific one in Africa that brought this continent into positive geography. His insights into Abyssinia, in particular into the slave customs and religions of this part of Africa are of great richness. He returned to England in 1773 and published the account of his travels (Edinburgh, 1790).

This edition, published in the collection of the "Portable Library of Travel", is the first of this format. Its iconography consists of 1 frontispiece portrait of the author, 1 folding map placed at the head of the atlas and 21 full-page plates of ethnology, botany and zoology, engraved by Tardieu the elder.

Provenance: Library of E. & F. Girod (Ex-libris).

A very fine copy, perfectly preserved in its original binding.

Gay, Bibliography of works relating to Africa and Arabia, 1875, p. 5; Michaux, Bio universelle, V, pp. 666-667. 5685

$ 1 440



9. BRUN (GUILLAUME CHARLES, 1825-1908) - [VIEW OF A RUINED MOSQUE NEAR PHILAE, SIGNED C. BRUN]. *SLND [Egypte, circa 1850-1860]* Oil on wood panel, signed lower right, 330 x 240 mm. Period giltwood frame with pencil annotation on the back.

Oil on wood panel by the Orientalist painter Charles Brun, depicting the ruined mosque of Keleel-Rasoun-Saba, located on the east bank of the Nile near the island of Philae, the very place where Gustave Flaubert appears in a photograph by Maxime Du Camp from 1850.

Charles Guillaume Brun (1825-1908), a specialist in genre scenes of daily life in North Africa, drew his inspiration from the picturesque details of the city of Constantine. He entered the École des Beaux-Arts in April 1847 to continue his studies alongside his friend from Montpellier, Alexandre Cabanel. François Picot was Cabanel's teacher at the time, and on Cabanel's recommendation, Brun joined the master's studio. The young artist then began to develop his talent. He received his first award in 1847 and, from 1851 onward, regularly exhibited scenes of daily life in North Africa, particularly in Algeria, at the Salon des Artistes Français. Beginning in 1859, he unveiled a series of canvases dedicated to Constantine at the Salon: "Prayer," "Province of Constantine," and "View Taken at Constantine." With his highly precise technique, he provided an almost photographic depiction of the city's old streets. His impeccably finished compositions are brimming with picturesque details. Constantine became a destination for artists who lamented the Europeanization of Algiers and found in this city an authentically preserved Arab way of life. It was important for the artist to represent the old Arab city, its tightly packed houses built on Roman stone foundations, their mud-brick walls whitewashed. The time-worn tile roofs added to the city's unique character. Numerous works attest to his concern with depicting architecture animated by contrasts and lighting effects, among which are "An Algerian Mother and Child" (Salon of 1880), "Rendezvous at Constantine" (1861), "Moorish Woman" (1867), and "Street Scene in the Orient" (1899). In 1883, Brun was elected a member of the Société des Artistes Français. He died in Paris at the age of 82. Our oil on panel, a technique favored by Charles Brun, depicts a ruined mosque near the Nile and was likely painted during one of the artist's trips to North Africa. Similar works by Brun exist, representing desert landscapes, a departure from his more widely known paintings, which focus on portraits of people in urban settings. The abandoned mosque is that of Keleel-Rasoun-Saba, located on the east bank of the Nile near Philae Island. Its distinctive silhouette appears in a photograph by Maxime Du Camp (1822-1894) taken on April 11, 1850. In this photograph, the silhouette of his friend, the young writer Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880), can be glimpsed through an opening in the building's minaret. The photograph was taken during an Orientalist journey and archaeological mission (1849-1851). [Image joint]

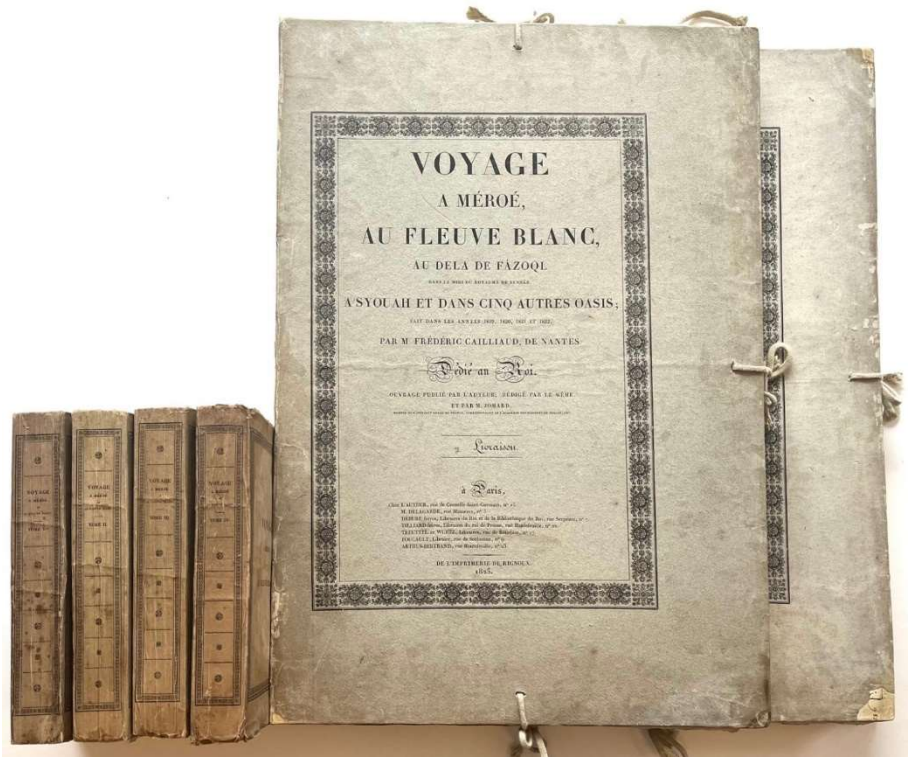


The artwork and frame are in good condition.

Bibliography: Index of French Orientalist Painters; E. Bénézit, Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Draughtsmen and Engravers; Article from the BNF (National Library of France): "When Flaubert Strikes a Pose: Identification of Two New Portraits of the Writer Painted in Egypt by Maxime Du Camp," Nicolas Le Guern, November 17, 2025. 6493

$ 1 680





10. CAILLIAUD (FREDERIC) -VOYAGE A MEROE, AU FLEUVE BLANC, AU DELA DE FAZOQL DANS LE MIDI DU ROYAUME DE SENNAR, A SYOUAH ET DANS CINQ AUTRES OASIS; FAIT DANS LES ANNEES 1819, 1820 ,1821 ET 1822 PAR M. FREDERIC CAILLAUD DE NANTES. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1823-1827.* 4 vol. 8vo (223 x 136 mm) and 2 atlas vol. in-plano untrimmed and unbound (540 x 375 mm) of: I. [2] ff. (false title, title) ; XV (privilege, preface), 429 pp (including table), plates; II. [2] ff. (false title, title), 442 pp (including table), 4 colored plates; III. [2] ff. (false title, title), 429 pp (including table), 4 colored plates and 2 plates in black; IV. [2] ff. (false title, title), 416 pp (including table) ; 1 plate in black, making a total of 15 numbered hors texte plates, 12 of which are watercolored and gummed; and of: Atlas I. [2] ff. (false title, title in 2 copies), [15] ff. (dedication, explanation of plates), 75 plates numbered 1 to 75; Atlas II. [10] ff. (false title, title, explanation of plates); 74 plates numbered 1 to 75 (the large double-page map of Nubia is numbered 54 and 55*, for a total of 149 plates. Signed ex-dono from the author "to Mme Libaudière" in black ink on the false title of vol. 1 (text volumes in full uncut margins, spines preserved, stains, foxing, traces of wetness in margins, restored tears to upper corner of 2 plates).

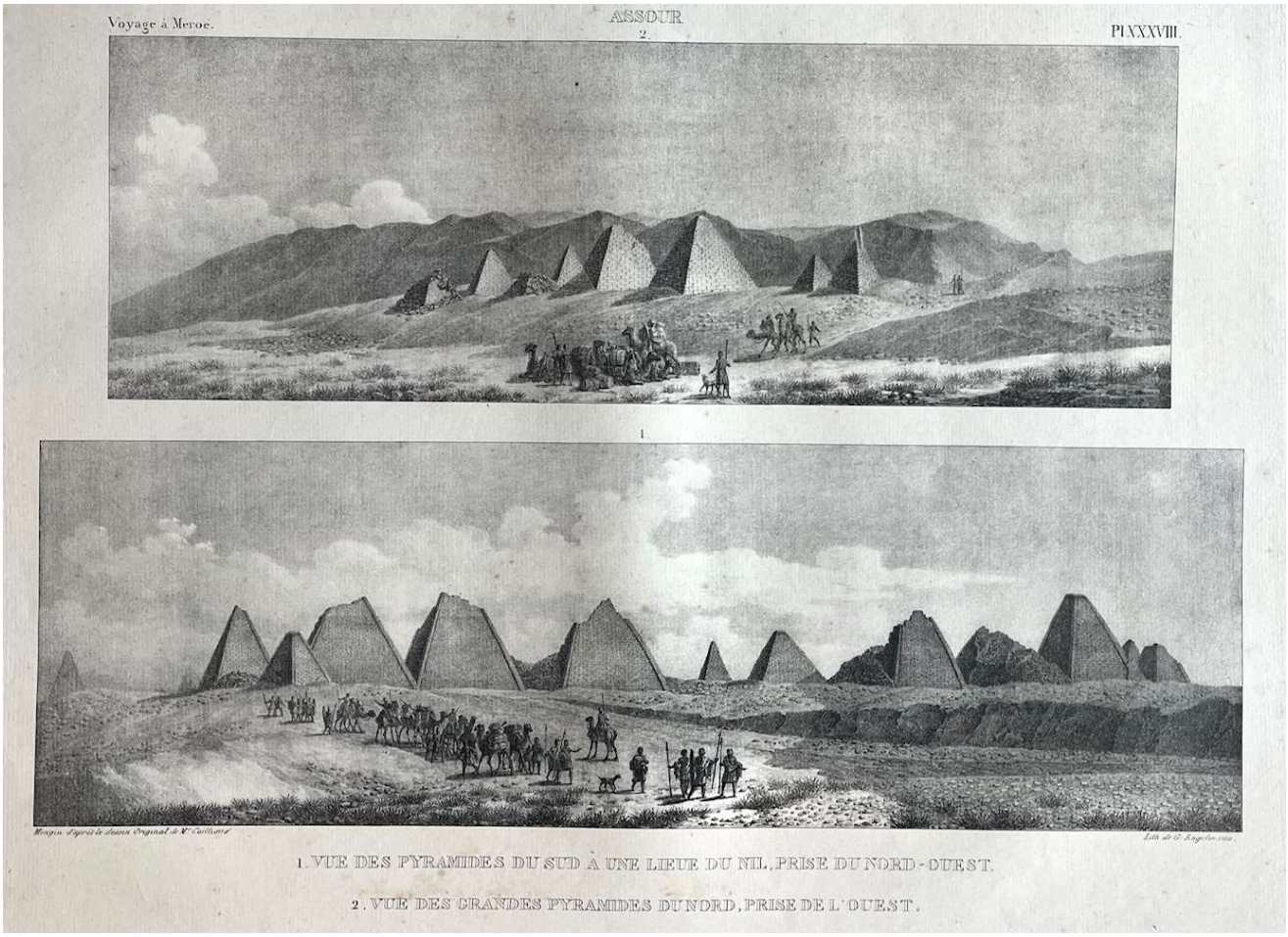
Text volumes preserved in their publisher's paperback binding with printed covers, title on cover and spine framed, unbound atlas plates housed in boards covered with printed covers, with retaining laces. (stains, wear and tear, small tears).

A rare, full-margin copy of the first edition of this monumental work on the Egyptian antiquities of Upper Egypt by Frédéric Cailliaud, alias Mourad Effendi, naturalist, explorer and pioneer of Egyptology.

Fréderic Cailliaud (1787-1869) came from Nantes, where he was a neighbor of Jean-Jacques Audubon (1785-1851), considered the first ornithologist of the New World. In 1809, attracted by minerals, collections and the Orient, he left for Paris, where he worked as a jeweler and took mineralogy courses at the Muséum. In 1811, he travelled to Italy. In August 1814, the fall of Napoleon forced him to flee to Greece, Istanbul and Egypt. In Alexandria, Cailliaud stayed with Chevalier B. Drovetti, the French consul. A collector, Drovetti spotted the young man's skills in minerals and stonework and took him into his service. In March 1816, Frédéric Cailliaud was dazzled by the ascent of the Nile, struck by the sheer wealth of archaeological treasures. Already his notes on rural life in Egypt bear witness to his gift for observation, and his descriptions are precise and detailed. The sovereign Mehemet Ali Pacha appointed him official mineralogist in a firman dated August 7, 1816, and sent him in search of the emerald mines of Zaharah, forgotten for twenty centuries. Criss-crossing the desert between the Nile and the Red Sea in November 1816, he found the remains of buildings and, near a vein of micaceous schist, abandoned underground tunnels. He went down alone and discovered his first emerald. Two pounds of emeralds would later be extracted from these abandoned mines. In February 1817, he sailed up the Nile to Upper Egypt.

In May, at Syout (Assioût), he witnessed the arrival of a huge caravan of "sixteen thousand head of cattle" from Darfur. In November 1817, he rediscovered Sekket (Bandar-el-Kebir), a mining town that had also been abandoned for twenty centuries, and, shortly afterwards, the site of the ancient port of Berenice. In 1818, he was the first to explore the Kharga (Khargeh) oases west of Thebes. He had covered 7,500 kilometers by camel and felucca, and understood Arabic when he returned to Paris in February 1815 with his collections, descriptions and drawings. There, he won the admiration and protection of the great geographer and Egyptologist Edme François Jomard (1777-1862).

Frédéric Cailliaud left in an official capacity, with funding. Jomard wanted to draw up a map of Egypt with the precise location of ancient cities and monuments. He was joined by a specialist in astronomical surveys, the midshipman Pierre-Constant Letorzec. From November 1815 to February 1820, they carried out a 1,800-kilometer meharée west of the Nile via the Fayoum, the Siouah oases where buildings are made of sand and salt. They continued on to the oases of Bahariya (El Haïz), Farafra (Qasr el-Farâfra), Dâkhla (El Qasr Dakhel), Teneydeh (Teneida) and Kharga, before returning to Assiout having spotted ruins of temples, Coptic churches, hot

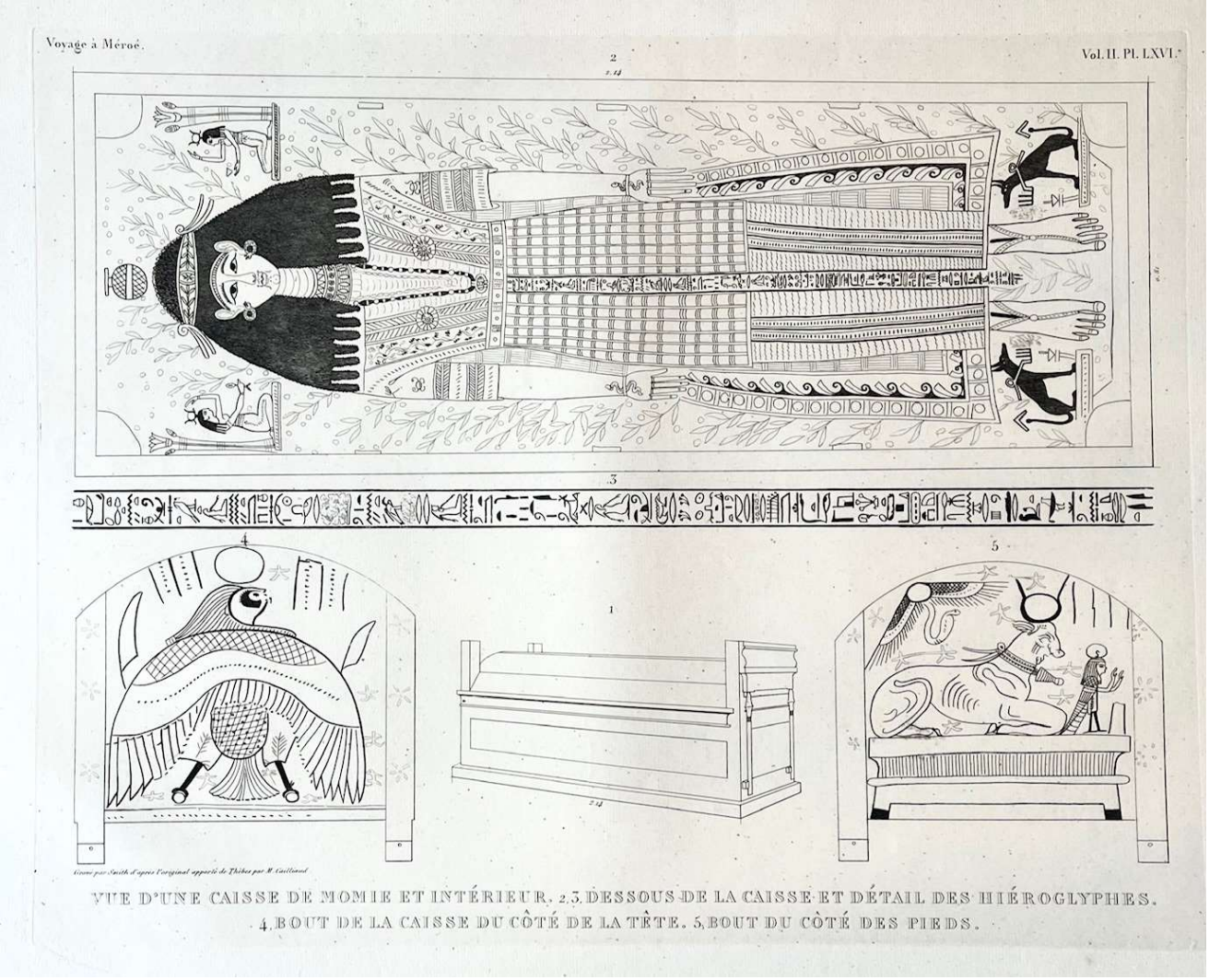


springs, fossil deposits... Back in Cairo, Cailliaud and Letorzec were appointed to accompany a large mission led by Ismaël Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali. They saw an opportunity to reach the far south. They bought a felucca and left Cairo on April 22, 1820. At the port of Thebes, Cailliaud resumed his excavations. On October 3, 1820, they set off again: Philae, Absimbolli (Abu Simbel), Semma, Sesce... They inventoried the temples and studied the fauna, from termites to hippopotamuses and giraffes, and found the famous Egyptian beetle. The arid flora also aroused their interest: thalas (Acacia raddiana), buckthorn or jujube (Ziziphus spinachristi), doum palm (Hyphaene thebaïca), roustonnier (Calotropis procera), heglys (Balanites aegyptiaca). On May 27, the expedition reached the confluence of the Blue Nile with the White Nile, known as "Ras (point) el Gartoum", which was to become Khartoum, the future capital of Sudan. Moving up the Blue Nile valley in the middle of the rainy season, the expedition was decimated by disease: dysentery, malaria, yellow fever and gangrene. Continuing southwards, they reach the low hills of Abyssinia; the vegetation changes with bamboo (Oxytenanthera abyssinicaï); they finally find some gold-bearing sands, but the gold mines of Fazoql are not the Eldorado they had hoped for. They reached the southernmost point of the expedition: Singué, between Djibouti and Addis Ababa.

The expedition, decimated by disease and the hostility of the natives, was unable to continue. Letorzec was weakened by malaria, and on February 2nd 1822, the two men from Nantes set off on their return journey by boat or camel. Near Meroe, they came across Linant de Bellefonds, an explorer from Lorient, on a mission to England. Cailliaud took the time to draw the temples of Naga and Messourat, signing his passage with graffiti (found by ethnobotanist Michel Chauvet in 1980). Further afield, in the loop of the Nile, he made a further 26 drawings of the pyramidal ruins of the sandstone butte-témoin of Djebel Barka for his atlas, not hesitating to make a 200-kilometre detour into the desert (west of the second cataract) to visit the oasis of Selimeh (Selima). Before Aswan, he visited Abou-Simbel. On his return from this three-year journey, Cailliaud was convinced that the religion of the Egyptians, whose gods were identified with animals, had been strongly influenced by Ethiopia, which boasted a wealth of flora and fauna.

In Thebes, he completed his collection of drawings of arts and crafts. His testimony is essential, as since this expedition, some tombs have been lost and many frescoes have been altered by the influx of tourists. Similarly, at Abydos, he took care to reproduce an important bas-relief bearing the names of the kings of Egypt inscribed in their cartouches. This will enable J.F. Champollion to establish the genealogy of the pharaohs of the 18th dynasty. On October 30, 1822, Cailliaud and Letorzec embarked with their collections, disembarking in Marseille on December 11. In Paris, Jomard finally discovered the impressive collection of antiquities brought back: 950 pieces, including ten human mummies as well as mummies of dogs, cats, crocodiles and fish, funerary objects, statues in wood, granite, bronze and ivory, jewelry: necklaces, bracelets, scarabs, sarcophagi sometimes richly decorated, such as the one at Pétéménon, enclosing the mummy of the deceased, not forgetting weapons, insects, shells, stuffed birds and plants that will be studied by Raffeneau-Delile (1826). Added to this are descriptions of the regions crossed, their inhabitants and their habits and customs, the famous Arts et Métiers collection, surveys and maps...

Back in Nantes on February 24, 1823, Cailliaud was welcomed as a local hero. His "Voyage à Méroé et au Fleuve Blanc" in four volumes and two atlases was published between 1823 and 1827, with Jomard contributing the two atlases totalling 150 plates and maps based on Letorzec's astronomical observations. At the suggestion of F. de Chateaubriand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. Cailliaud was appointed Curator of the Nantes Natural History Museum in 1836.



In addition to the account of his journey, the work contains precise geographical descriptions, the results of astronomical and meteorological observations (numerous tables in volume IV), "vocabularies of the language of Syouah", "of the language of the Qamâmyl negroes at Bertât" and "of the language spoken at Dongolah", a list of oasis villages in lower Egypt and northern Sudan, transcriptions of Greek epigraphs found at Thèbes, remarks on customs and habits, as well as observations on flora and fauna.

The two atlases total 149 remarkably executed plates and maps. Most are lithographed from the author's own drawings. They feature monuments, landscapes, plans, views, inscriptions, costumes, fauna, flora...

Provenance: copy given by the author "to Mme Libaudière" (inscription in black ink on the false title of vol. 1).

We have not located another copy in its original condition, with full margins, preserved in its publisher's boards. This condition of the unbound plates is of great interest for exhibition purposes. 5680

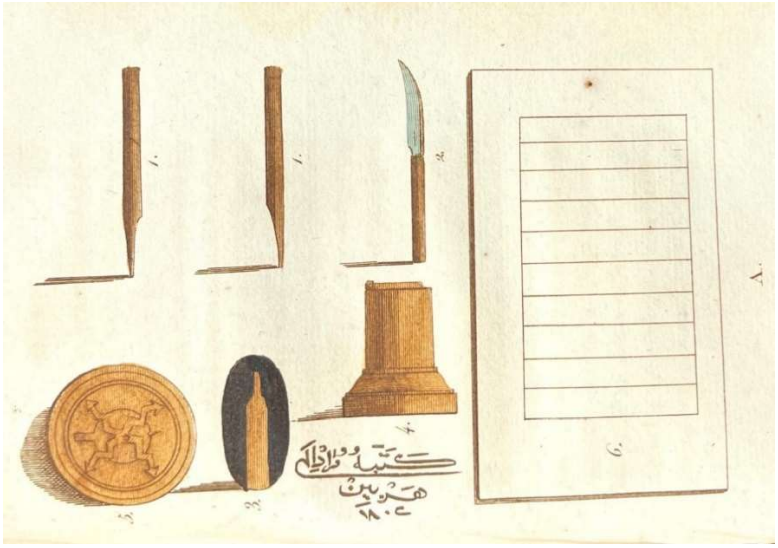
$ 11 400

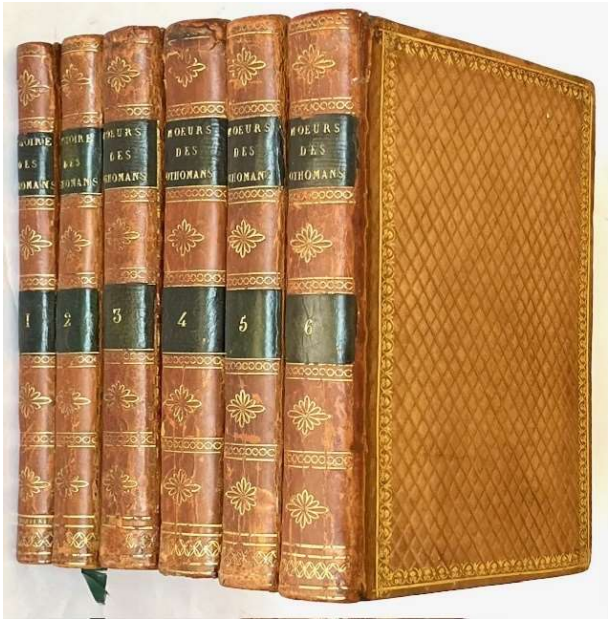


11. CASTELLAN (ANTOINE-LAURENT). -MŒURS, USAGES, COSTUMES DES OTHOMANS ET ABREGE DE LEUR HISTOIRE AVEC DES ECLAIRCISSEMENTS TIRES D'OUVRAGES ORIENTAUX ET COMMUNIQUES PAR M. LANGLES. *Paris, Nepveu, 1812.* 6 vols. 16to (142 x 93 mm) of: I. 1 frontispiece; 20 pp. (half-title, title, foreword); XXXI (historical summary); 119 pp.; [1] p. table; II. 1 frontispiece; [2] ff. (half-title, title); 225 pp.; [1] f. (table); III. 1 frontispiece; [2] ff. (half-title, title); 251 pp.; [1] (table); 15 plates; IV. 1 frontispiece; [2] ff. (half-title, title); 282 pp.; [1] table; 16 plates; V. 1 frontispiece; 9 plates; [2] ff. (half-title, title); 231 pp.; [1] p. (table); VI. 1 frontispiece; [2] ff. (Half-title, title); 235 pp. (including table); 26 plates; a total of 72 color engraved plates (including the 6 frontispieces). (Some browning and transfer marks opposite the plates, overall fresh). Full contemporary cold-mosaic glazed calfskin, smooth decorated and titled spine, gilt frieze on the covers, gilt roulette on the edges and inside, gilt edges, green silk bookmarks, marbled paper endpapers.

First edition of this work on the Ottoman Empire by Antoine-Laurent Castellan (1772-1838), French painter, engraver, and traveler, a publication famous for its rich ethnographic iconography consisting of 72 full-page engravings by M. Lambert, all watercolored in this copy.

While the quality of the coloring may vary from copy to copy, the coloring in this copy is rich and nuanced. The colorist has done a very delicate job, highlighting every detail and thus

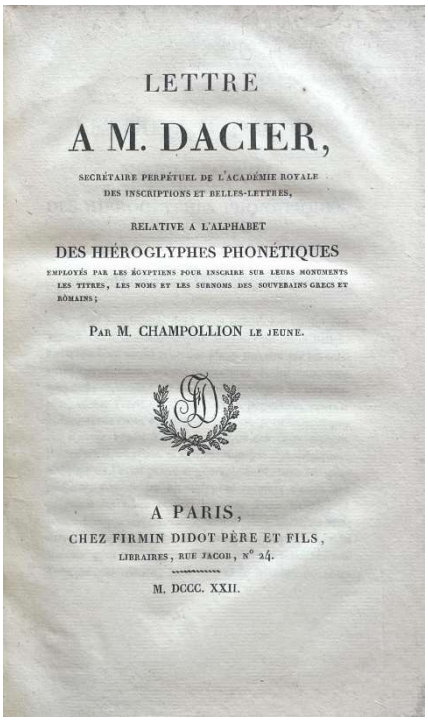




emphasizing the beauty of the engravings. The success of these small illustrated volumes prompted the French publisher Nepveu to publish other works of this kind on other regions of the world. A pupil of Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes, who taught him the basics of painting, Castellan traveled extensively, notably to Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland. On his return, he published several works on these travels, which he illustrated with his own drawings, as is the case with this work.

The plates depict a variety of subjects, with a majority of portraits highlighting costumes, but also scenes from everyday life, musical instruments, and architecture (mosques, harems, etc.). Among the many portraits are: “Vizier. Sultan,” “Musician. Dancer. Harem Supervisor,” "Turch-Oghan Writing with the Calam. Master of Writing,“ ”Sultan's Turban Bearer. Sultan's Sword Bearer,“ ”Mamluks,“ ”Minister of Foreign Affairs. Interpreter,“ and ”Whirling Dervishes." In addition to its rich illustrations, the book is full of information on the history and culture of the vast Ottoman Empire. The author provides a summary of Ottoman history (vols. 1 & 2), a study of the court (vol. 3) and the government (vol. 4), an overview of religion (vol. 5) and a panorama of costumes and crafts (vol. 6). A beautiful copy with particularly vivid and refined colors.

A very fine copy, fresh and superbly bound. 6383 **$ 6 600**



LETTRE

A M. DACIER,

SECRÉTAIRE PERPÉTUEL DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES,

RELATIVE A L'ALPHABET

DES HIÉROGLYPHES PHONÉTIQUES

EMPLOYÉS PAR LES ÉGYPTIENS POUR INSCRIRE SUR LEURS MONUMENTS LES TITRES, LES NOMS ET LES SURNOMS DES SOUVERAINS GRECS ET RÔMAINS;

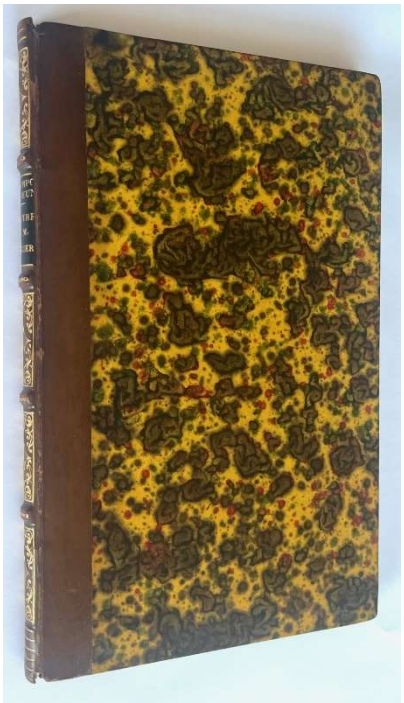
PAR M. CHAMPOLLION LE JEUNE.

A PARIS,

CHEZ FIRMIN DIDOT PÈRE ET FILS,

LIBRAIRES, RUE JACOB, N° 24.

M. DCCC. XXII.



12. CHAMPOLLION (JEAN-FRANÇOIS, DIT LE JEUNE). -LETTRE A M. DACIER [...] RELATIVE A L'ALPHABET DES

HIEROGLYPHES PHONETIQUES EMPLOYES PAR LES EGYPTIENS POUR INSCRIRE SUR LEURS MONUMENTS LES TITRES, LES NOMS ET LES SURNOMS DES SOUVERAINS GRECS ET ROMAINS. *Paris, Firmin Didot père et fils, 1822.* 1 volume, 8vo (233 x 150 mm), comprising: [2] leaves (half-title, title), 52 pages, 4 folding plates [plates I–III lithographed, plate IV a modern facsimile]. 19th-century brown half-calf, decorated raised spine, title in black morocco, covers covered with marbled paper.

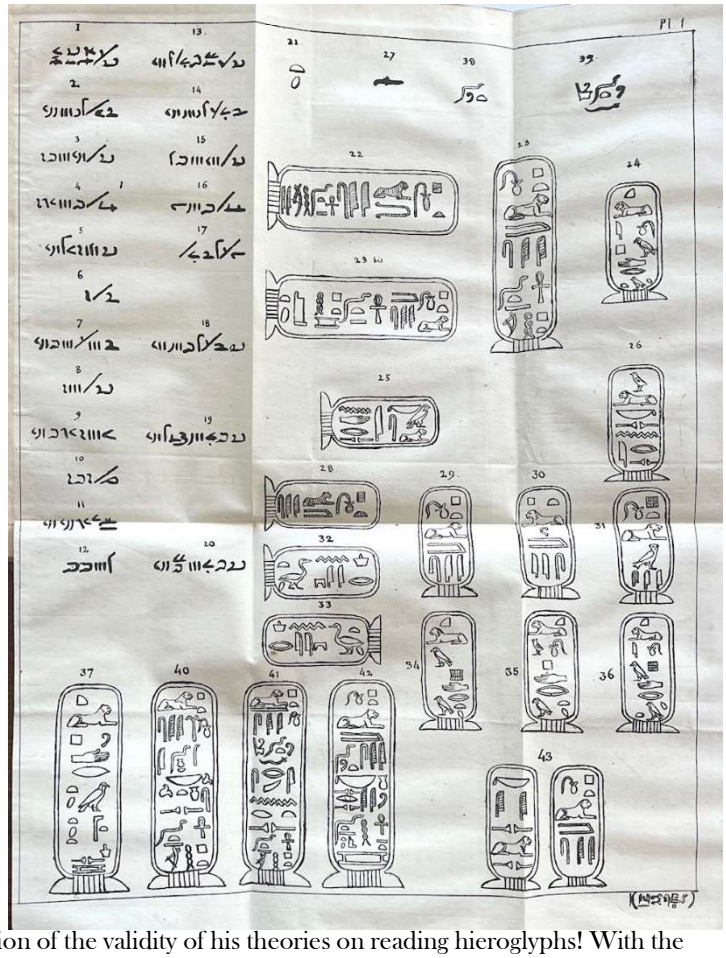
First edition of this text detailing Jean-François Champollion’s decipherment of hieroglyphics, universally regarded as the birth of Egyptology.
Jean-François Champollion, known as “Champollion the Younger” (Figeac, December 23, 1790 – Paris, March 4, 1832), was a French linguist, historian, and Egyptologist world-renowned for deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs, thereby paving the way for modern Egyptology. His brother, 12 years his senior, the archaeologist Jacques-Joseph Champollion, known as “Champollion the Elder” (1778–1867), was his tutor and passed on to him a passion for archaeology. Jacques-Joseph remained in the background to better highlight his younger brother’s achievements. After Jean-François’s untimely death in 1832, he published his unfinished works, to which he had contributed. From 1804 to 1807, Jean-François Champollion was a student at the Imperial Lycée in Grenoble. His teachers included Abbé Claude-Marie Gattel, who helped him with his linguistic studies, and the botanist Dominique Villars. Il se plie mal à la discipline rigoureuse du lycée mais demeure en contact étroit et fréquents avec Jacques-Joseph dont la nomination au poste de secrétaire de l'Académie delphinale met l'Égypte au centre des préoccupations des deux frères. En juin

1804, Jacques-Joseph fait à cette académie une communication sur les inscriptions de la « pierre de Rosette », fragment de stèle trouvé en Égypte en 1799 et portant un décret rédigé en grec, en démotique et en hiéroglyphes.

En janvier 1806 dans une lettre à ses parents, Jean-François écrit : « Je veux faire de cette antique nation une étude approfondie et continuelle. L'enthousiasme où la description de leurs monuments énormes m'a porté, l'admiration dont m'ont rempli leur puissance et leurs connaissances, vont s'accroître par les nouvelles notions que j'acquerrai. De tous les peuples que j'aime le mieux, je vous avouerai qu'aucun ne balance les Égyptiens dans mon cœur. » Le 13 septembre 1807, il s'installe à Paris pour étudier, entre autres, le copte et l'amharique. Il suit les cours de langues orientales au Collège de France, et plus particulièrement ceux d'arabe par Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy, de persan par Louis Langlès et d'hébreu par Prosper Audran. Il assiste aussi à ceux de l'École des langues orientales dans les mêmes matières et fréquente la Bibliothèque impériale.

He became friends with Aubin Louis Millin, curator of the antiquities collection, and with Dom Raphaël de Monachis, who introduced him to an Egyptian priest, Geha Cheftitchi, who taught him Coptic. He was so talented that in December, a man named Id Saouda mistook him for an Arab. The study of languages—Persian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic—took up all his time.

In 1808, a publication by archaeologist Alexandre Lenoir on a complete decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs—though fanciful—inspired Jean-François to study the decipherment of hieroglyphs. Abbé de Tersan, a collector, provided him with a copy of the Rosetta Stone, but he preferred to study papyri in cursive script first. In 1808, he wrote to his brother: "I have made quite a significant step in this study: 1) I have proven through comparisons that all the papyri belong to the same writing system—2) that I have determined the value of all the letters through the Rosetta inscription, which shows they are absolutely identical—3) that I have deciphered the beginning of the papyrus engraved in Denon, plate 138 [...] which in Coptic means, word for word: 'Say: Rest in peace, O Egyptian, fulfill your final destiny, escape the Darkness of the tomb and of death.'"



In the spring of 1809, he wrote a Coptic grammar and studied the Demotic text on the Rosetta Stone, attempting to decipher the Demotic text. In July 1809, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed assistant professor of history at the University of Grenoble, where he moved. On August 7, 1810, in an academic paper, he declared that Demotic was a simplification of hieroglyphs, and based on this, proved that Demotic was an alphabetic script of twenty-five letters, while hieroglyphs were a script capable of expressing either sounds or syllables (phonograms) or "symbols" or ideas (ideograms). In 1812, he established a chronology of scripts, with the cursive forms (hieratic and demotic) being a simplified version that came after hieroglyphs. He also discovered that canopic jars were used to preserve internal organs after finding a mummified fragment in one of the canopic jars in the Grenoble library. He also deduced that since the jars had animal heads, they were therefore linked to the judgment of souls. From 1812 through 1815, and then from 1818 to 1821, he was a professor of history at the University of Grenoble. Starting in 1821, Jean-François deciphered the first royal cartouches, including that of Ptolemy V on the Rosetta Stone, and later that of Cleopatra on the base of an obelisk and on a bilingual papyrus.

A friend, the architect Jean-Nicolas Huyot, had sent him reproductions of two cartouches from the temples of Abu Simbel that had just been discovered, Champollion recognized the solar sign of Ra (Re), another sign he knew to be M, and two S's: RaMSS, meaning Ramses, which also translates to "Re brought him into the world." In the same way, he deciphered ThothMS, Thutmose. Thus, on September 14, 1822, he exclaimed: "I've got it." This decipherment of the royal names of Thutmose and Ramses was a true epiphany that left the linguist in a daze: it was the first confirmation of the validity of his theories on reading hieroglyphs! With the help of the Rosetta Stone, inscribed with a trilingual text (hieroglyphs, Demotic, Greek), and other monuments and documents brought back from Egypt by French and British explorers and scientists, Jean-François had been able to refine his hypotheses until this revelation. In just a few days, he prepared a paper for the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, which he read on September 27, the date ultimately chosen for the decipherment. The paper was slightly revised and published by Firmin Didot the following month, under the title Letter to Mr. Dacier. "In this text, he builds on the work of scholars such as Silvestre de Sacy, Äkerblad, and Young, and definitively proves the existence of hieroglyphic characters used to represent sounds, demonstrating his ability to read names as diverse as Ptolemy, Cleopatra, Alexander, Berenice, and even Caesar and Trajan in various documents" (S. Polis, L'Aventure Champollion, p. 96)

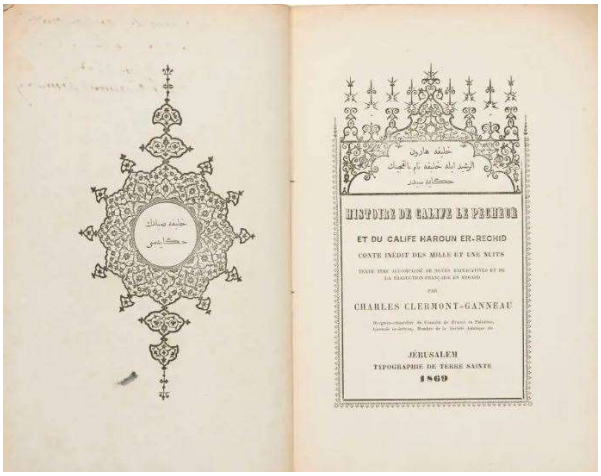
The original edition of this booklet is illustrated with four lithographed plates of hieroglyphs engraved from Champollion's original drawings. In this copy, a facsimile replaces plate no. IV, which was removed by a previous owner.

A very fresh copy with wide margins, preserved in its attractive 19th-century binding.

De Ricci, "Essai de bibliographie de Champollion le jeune," 1922; L'Aventure Champollion, Paris, BnF, 2022; Blackmer, 306. 6512

$ 4 560

13. CLERMONT-GANNEAU (CHARLES) -HISTOIRE DE CALIFE LE PECHEUR ET DU CALIFE HAROUN ER-RECHID, CONTE INEDIT DES MILLE ET UNE NUITS. TEXTE TURC ACCOMPAGNE DE NOTES EXPLICATIVES ET DE LA TRADUCTION FRANÇAISE EN REGARD. *Jérusalem, Typographie de Terre Sainte, 1869.*



1 volume, 8vo (213 x 142 mm): 128 pp., bilingual text in French and Arabic printed within a decorative border, engraving opposite the title page, and chapter headings. (Stains, small hole). Paperback, in the publisher's illustrated cover featuring an Oriental-style border (minor signs of wear).

First separate edition of this famous tale from the Thousand and One Nights featuring Caliph Harun al-Rashid.

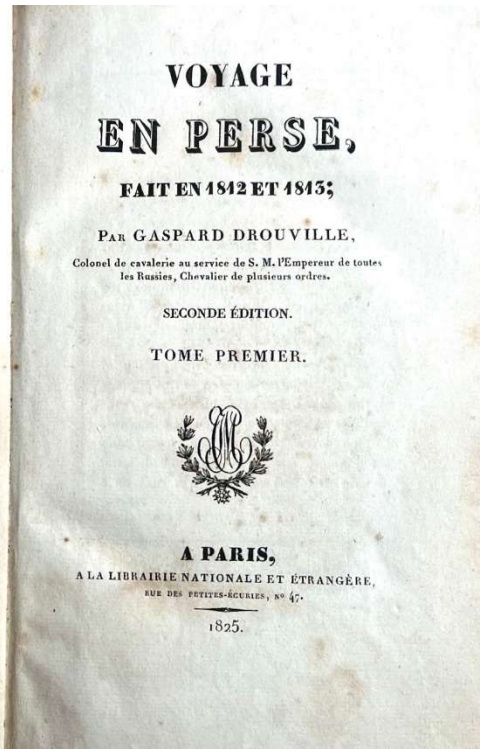
This previously unpublished tale is taken from the Turkish version of the Thousand and One Nights, printed in Constantinople in 6 volumes. It belongs to the cycle of humorous short stories associated with the popular figure of Harun al-Rashid. A very rare bilingual edition in French and Arabic, printed in a decorated frame, with an engraving opposite the title page and chapter headings.

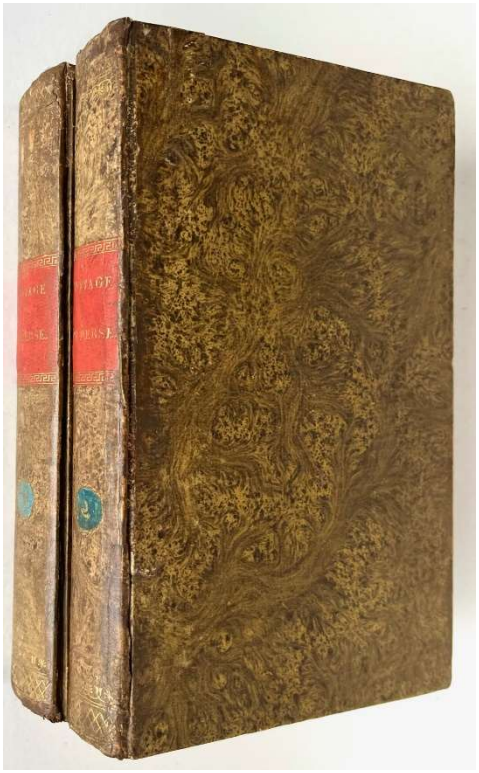
Provenance: Autograph copy signed by the author and sent to the Orientalist Pavet de Courteille. (Chauvin VI-190.)

A beautiful, untrimmed copy preserved in its original binding. 6483

$ 1 140



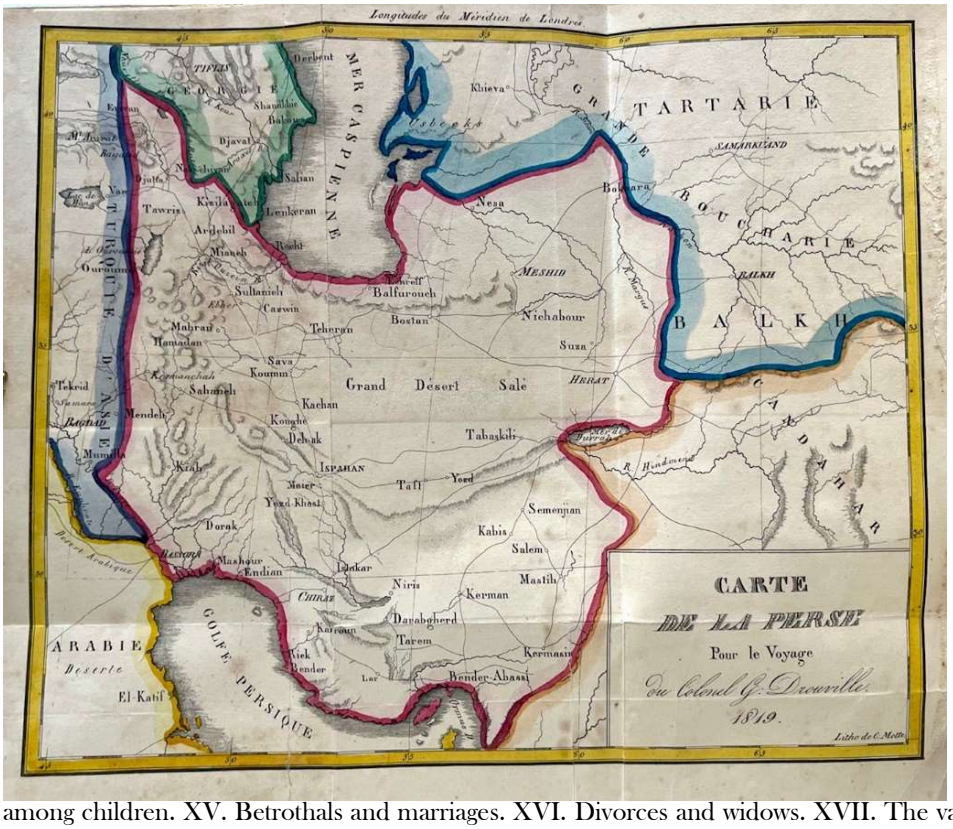

VOYAGE
EN PERSE,
FAIT EN 1812 ET 1813;
PAR GASPARD DROUVILLE,
Colonel de cavalerie au service de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Chevalier de plusieurs ordres.
SECONDE ÉDITION.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
A LA LIBRAIRIE NATIONALE ET ÉTRANGÈRE,
RUE DES PETITES-ÉCURIES, N° 47.
1825.



14. DROUVILLE (GASPARD). -VOYAGE EN PERSE FAIT EN 1812 ET 1813 ; PAR GASPARD DROUVILLE, COLONEL DE CAVALERIE AU SERVICE DE S. M. L'EMPEREUR DE TOUTES LES RUSSIES, CHEVALIER DE PLUSIEURS ORDRES. *Paris, Librairie Nationale et Etrangere, 1825.* 2 vols. 8vo (210 x 140 mm), 3 ff., XI, 282 pp.; 2 ff., 243 pp. and 60 lithographed and colored plates, including 6 folding plates, and a folding map with colored outlines. (Fading, lower corner of one plate restored). Contemporary cardboard binding imitating marbled calfskin, smooth decorated spine, titles and volume numbers in red and blue morocco, red edges.

Rare first Parisian edition (following the Moscow edition of 1819) of this account of a journey to Persia, including 60 color plates and a fold-out map.

Its author, Gaspard Drouville, cavalry colonel in the service of His Majesty the Emperor of All Russia and knight of several orders, describes in his preface the circumstances of his journey and stay in Persia: "A three-year stay in Persia would not have provided me with more reliable information on this subject if my close relationships with several distinguished figures had not facilitated my admission to various harems, notably those of the family of Asker Khan, the last Persian ambassador to France. For six months, I occupied part of the house of this respectable old man, who treated me constantly according to our customs, which he had adopted; and rarely did several days go by without him taking me to visit the ladies of his family. This deference, which at first was merely a matter of politeness, eventually became a habit, to the point that in a short time I was as free to visit them as if they were European



women; and despite the well-deserved reputation for jealousy of Orientals, I never noticed that my hosts took the slightest offense at my assiduous visits; on the contrary, I never ceased to receive from them the most gracious expressions of kindness.

Topics covered in the two volumes:

Vol. 1: Introduction. I. General notions on the current state of Persia, and observations on the recent peace with Russia. II. The climate of different provinces; character of the peoples who inhabit them. III. The depopulation of Persia, and its causes. IV. Men and women. V. Public baths. VI. Of harems, lawful wives, female slaves, their occupations, and their establishments. VII. Of the construction of buildings. VIII. Of caravanserais. IX. Of bazaars. X. Of the cuisine, food, and drink of the Persians. XI. Of feasts and the manner of eating of the Persians. XII. Of coffee and qayiau. XIII. Persian furniture. XIV. The nature of property and its Pages. Division among children. XV. Betrothals and marriages. XVI. Divorces and widows. XVII. The various religions practiced in Persia. XVIII. Friday and prayer. XIX. Priests, seids, radjis, dervishes, and fakirs. XX. Newroz, Ramadan, and Moharrem. XXI. The king, his wives, and his children. XXII. Prince Abbas Mirza, heir apparent to the throne. XXIII. Royal authority, laws, justice and its administration, punishments. XXIV. The court, its dignitaries, order of precedence.



Vol. 2: XXV. The beglierbeys, their authority and their income. XXVI. Persian literature, poetry, music, comedy, and dance. XXVII. Athletes and their exercises. XXVIII. Walking and hunting. XXIX. Travel and pilgrimages. XXX. Servitude. XXXI. Horses and other domestic animals

of Persia. XXXII. The army, its leaders, and its councils. XXXIII. Irregular troops and their manner of fighting. XXXIV. Regular troops, their organization, and their numbers. XXXV. Ancient and modern artillery; how it is used; arsenals and military transport. XXXVI. On marches and encampments. XXXVII. On medicine, surgery, and funerals. XXXVIII. On the Kurds. XXXIX. On the Guèbres. Geographical notes.

According to Wilson, the work was published in Saint Petersburg twice in 1819, with only one illustrated edition. Due to its popularity, the work was expanded and reprinted in Paris in 1825 in the present illustrated version, with only 150 copies containing 60 plates, including 6 folding plates and 1 folding map with enhanced contours. The 1828 edition (2nd Parisian edition) contains only 8 plates.

The 60 lithographed and watercolor-enhanced plates, 6 of which are fold-outs, based on the author's drawings, depict dignitaries, religious figures, and the inhabitants of Persia in their private and religious activities, ceremonies, banquets, costumes, interior scenes, and public buildings. The fold-out map bound as the frontispiece of vol. 2 shows the author's journey through Persia and neighboring countries.

A fine copy preserved in its original cardboard binding.

Wilson, 62. 6434

$ 4 200

15. [EGYPT - PALESTINE - ISRAEL]. -AL-AHRAM. [EGYPTIAN PERIODICAL]. *[Le Caire, 6 août 1969].*

1 flat sheet (595 x 425 mm) of 5 folios, printed in red and black. (A tear of a few centimeters on the last two sheets, with no pages missing; the paper is oxidized.) Contemporary green half-maroquin binding, with the title and date stamped in gold in Arabic on the upper cover.

A rare copy of this famous Egyptian periodical featuring articles on the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis in Gaza during the War of Attrition (1967–1970), news from Madinat Zayed in Abu Dhabi, the discovery of gas in Abu Qir (a coastal city in Egypt), as well as a major article on ancient Egyptian civilization.

Al-Ahram is a leading Egyptian daily newspaper, founded in 1875 in Alexandria. Published in Arabic, it is among the oldest and most influential newspapers in the Arab world. Originally founded as a weekly, it later became a daily and moved its headquarters to Cairo at the end of the 19th century. 6475 **$ 600**





16. [JERUSALEM HERBARIUM] -FLOWERS AND VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND. SOUVENIR OF THE BRITISH ACCUPATION 9TH DECEMBER 1917 JERUSALEM. "FLOWERS OF THE HOLY LAND", 17 CARTES. *Jérusalem ; Isac Chagise, SD [circa 1917]* 1 vol. 12mo oblong (103 x 155 mm) with: hand-lithographed and watercolored title, 12 chromolithographs of views of Palestine and 12 floral compositions of specimens captioned in Hebrew, English and French; and 17 "Flowers of the Holy Land" cards contained in an envelope (compositions slightly missing, soiling).

Superb souvenir album of the British occupation of December 9, 1917, composed of views and flowers of Palestine and bound in olive wood, with 17 specimen cards.

The work includes twelve color chromolithographs of views of Jerusalem and Palestine and 12 compositions of dried wild flowers, all captioned in Hebrew, English and French. Very fine work by Jerusalem publisher Isac Chagise. The owner of the album has added 17 small cards printed with dried flowers, laminated "Flowers from the Holy Land" and captioned in 5 languages.

Beautiful set. 6231 **$ 900**

17. HEUDE (WILLIAM) -VOYAGE DE LA COTE DE MALABAR A CONSTANTINOPLE, PAR LE GOLFE PERSIQUE, L'ARABIE, LA MESOPOTAMIE, LE KOURDISTAN ET LA TURQUIE D'ASIE, FAIT EN 1817. *Paris, Gide fils, 1820.*

1 vol 8vo (208 x 135) of: 358 pp., 6 watercolor plates and 1 large folded map bound in-fine. Period green half-Moroccan, smooth spine decorated and titled in gold, boards covered with marbled paper, speckled edges.

Rare first French edition, translated from the English (1819), of the story of the journey from India to Constantinople by William Heude, journey made between January 1817 to April 1819 including chapters on Arabia, the region of the current emirates and Oman , work illustrated with 6 watercolor plates and a large folding map.

Heude was a lieutenant in the Madras military establishment and later became surgeon-major. He was the grandson of Lady Harriet Sturgeon (née Watson-Wentworth; sister of the second Marquess of Rockingham). He dedicates his work to his relative (uncle?) William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam (1748-1833), powerful and wealthy British statesman.

After Malabar and Bombay, the author goes to the Persian Gulf, Muscat, Hormuz, Bahrain, Nineveh, Babylon, Baghdad, Mosul, Mardin and Istanbul. He describes the life of the Bedouins and the people he meets. P. 61, he gives a description of the Gulf Pirates: "The Gulf Pirates consist of different Arab tribes. The main one, the Joasmis of Rass-al-Kymer, being intimately united with that of the Wahabis, an already

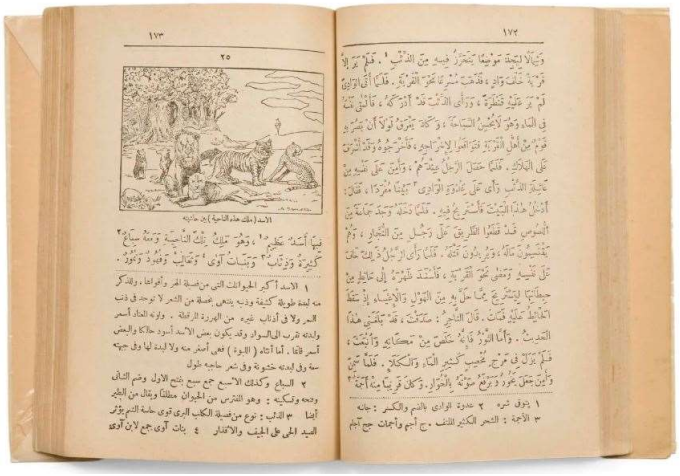


recognized power, our government felt repugnance in attacking them, and hence the impunity which they abuse. Their fleet is said to consist of sixty large vessels and eight to nine hundred smaller vessels, and carries eighteen to nineteen thousand men on board. ". The author recounts the 1809 British raid led by Captain Wainright against these pirates and the storming of Rass-all-Kymer. Heude mentions p. 77 pearl fishing in Bahrain: “As we went up the Persian Gulf, we did not pass any other remarkable island, except perhaps that of Bahrain, famous for pearl fishing, and for some water sources fresh which are found at the bottom of the sea, from where divers often report that they draw at certain depths. The author further gives a broad description of the people of Arabia and their culture: p. 176: “The affection that the Arab feels for his children and for his family extends to all the members of his tribe. All the tents, or all the cottages, are open; and, in the midst of a horde of bandits, theft is unknown. If the community of goods cannot exist in their state of society, boundless liberality takes its place, and the hand of the one who possesses is always ready to give to the one who is deprived. » Heude further recounts his remarkable journey through the mountains of Kurdistan.

The iconography is made up of 6 contemporary colored plates, representing the inhabitants of the regions visited in traditional costume: Arab Bedouin, dervish of Basra, Jew of Baghdad, Tartar, Turk of Merdyn and Hamoud Beg -Effendi. The large folded map bound in-fine is entitled: “Map of Asian Turkey and adjacent countries to be used for the journey of Lieutenant William Heude, from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople”. Its cartridge states: “To make this map more generally useful, we have put the ancient names next to the modern names, and we have indicated, in addition to the author's route, the steps of Xenophon, Alexander of Julian and Heraclius, from the large map drawn up by F. Macdonald Kinneir.” The English edition has no map and only 4 plates. Both editions are rare and sought after.

Beautiful copy, inside fresh. 5861 **$ 4 560**

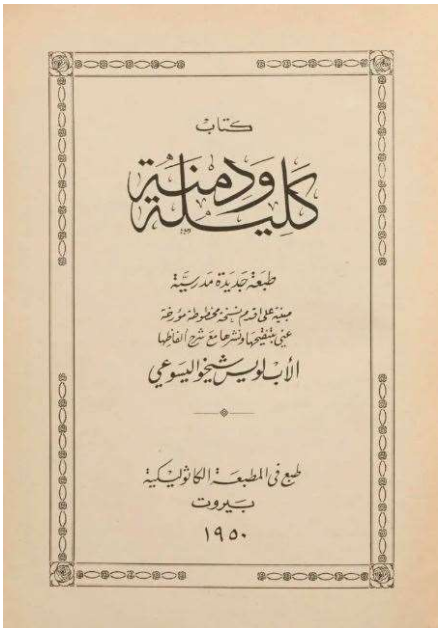
18. IBN AL-MUQAFFA (ABDALLAH) - AL-MARSAFI (MOHAMED). -KALILA WA DIMNA. COMPILE PAR BIDYA, LE GRAND SAGE DE L'INDE, ET TRADUIT DU PEHLEVI EN ARABE PAR ABD ALLAH IBN AL-MUQAFFA. ENRICHI DE SA VOCALISATION COMPLETE, DE SES SIGNES DIACRITIQUES, D'EXPLICATIONS SUR SES DIFFICULTES ET DE DESCRIPTIONS DES ANIMAUX ET DES OISEAUX QU'IL CONTIENT. [TRADUCTION DU TITRE EN ARABE]. *Le Caire, 1934.* 1 vol. 8vo (193 x 135 mm): 431 pp., printed in Arabic with numerous engraved illustrations in the text. Paperback, with the publisher’s printed dust jacket. (foxing spots).



Cairo edition in Arabic, edited and annotated by Mohamed al-Marsafi with vocalization, of this famous text of Oriental literature.

Kalila y Dimna (“Kalila and Dimna”) is the translation of a work of Oriental literature (the Kalila wa-Dimna in Arabic) into Castilian, likely commissioned by Alfonso X the Wise while he was still a child. This translation, which takes the form of a collection of tales, dates from 1251. Of all the many works associated with Alfonso X, Kalila e Dimna is the most literary. Its narrative material comes from Oriental literature. It contains a faithful translation of the Arabic text of the present Kalila wa Dimna, which would later spread throughout Europe. This latter text is itself the translation that the Iranian Ibn al-Muqaffa made into Arabic in the 8th century from the Indian Pañchatantra (a work dating from around 300 BCE). In 570, it was translated into Middle Persian (or literary Persian) and a few years later into Syriac.

This edition begins with the author’s biography and an analysis of his literary work.



A fine copy. 6481 **$ 540**

19. IBN AL-MUQAFFA (ABDALLAH) -KALILA WA DIMNA. [TRADUCTION DU TITRE EN ARABE / TRANSLATION OF THE TITLE INTO ARABIC] *Beyrouth, Imprimerie catholique, 1950.* 1 volume, 8vo (240 x 175 mm): 285 pages printed in Arabic + [2] pages (title and preface in French). Midnight blue half-shagreen with corner pieces, ribbed spine, gilt title. (Shows signs of wear).

Critical edition, published by Father Louis Cheikho, based on one of the oldest Arabic manuscript versions, dated 1339, found in the Lebanese monastery of Deir al-Chir; first published in 1922, it is reprinted here with partial vocalization and intended for educational institutions.

Kalila and Dimna (in Arabic: Kali la wa Damna) is a book comprising several tales, organized according to the principle of nested fables. It was translated into Arabic by Abdullah ibn al-Muqaffa during the Abbasid era, specifically in the 2nd century of the Hijri calendar corresponding to the 8th century of the Christian era, and written in a literary style based on the original text. Many scholars agree that the book is of Indian origin: the five chapters (in Sanskrit: Pañchatantra, “five books”) were written in Sanskrit in the 4th century CE, then translated into Pahlavi at the beginning of the 6th century CE by order of Khosrow I.

A fine copy, well-bound and titled in Arabic. 6482 **$ 696**

20. JAUBERT (A.) -VOYAGE EN ARMENIE ET EN PERSE, FAIT DANS LES ANNEES 1805 ET 1806. ACCOMPAGNE D'UNE CARTE DES PAYS COMPRIS ENTRE CONSTANTINOPLE ET TEHERAN, DRESSEE PAR M. LE CHEF D'ESCADRON LAPIE, SUIVI D'UNE NOTICE SUR LE GHILAN ET LE MAZENDERAN, PAR M. LE COLONEL TREZEL. *Paris, Pélicier u. Nepveu, 1821.* 1 vol. 8vo (210 x 140 mm) of: [2] ff. (false title, title); 1 engraved frontispiece; XII (foreword); 506 pp (including table); [1] f. (errata); 9 plates; 1 large fold-out map. (Some browning and brown spots, small losses in the margins of pp. 285 and 287, slight tears to the map, 1 plate detached). Contemporary full calf, ornate smooth spine, red morocco title-piece, marbled edges (binding rubbed, joints worn).



First edition of this account of a trip to Armenia and Persia by French translator and traveler Pierre Amédée Jaubert (1779-1847).

It is illustrated with an engraved frontispiece and 9 lithographed plates of views, scenes, portraits and costumes, as well as a large fold-out map of the countries between Constantinople and Teheran, drawn by Lapie, squadron leader.

The report is followed by a note by Colonel Trezel on Gilan and Mazandéran, two provinces bordering the Caspian Sea, north of Teheran.

In 1796, Pierre Amédée Jaubert enrolled at the École spéciale des langues orientales, created the previous year to teach living oriental languages "of recognized utility for politics and commerce" in Paris. There, he studied under Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy, learning Arabic, Persian and Turkish. He was a member of the Commission des sciences et des arts during the Egyptian campaign, where he served as interpreter (or military interpreter) to Bonaparte between 1798 and 1799. In 1802, Napoleon asked him to accompany ambassador Horace Sébastiani on missions to Tripoli, Egypt, Constantinople and Syria. Sent by Napoleon to negotiate the Franco-Russian alliance with Persia in 1805, he was arrested on his way to the Turkish-Iranian border and imprisoned by the Bayazid pasha, but escaped and resumed his journey via Kurdistan, Armenia, Tabriz, Ardebil and Qazvin, finally arriving at the court of Fath Ali Shah in Tehran in 1806. There, he held various administrative posts before leaving again, having been appointed chargé d'affaires in Constantinople shortly before the fall of the Empire, before returning to France. This journey is the subject of the present book. This account is rich in descriptions and observations on the customs, habits, religion, population and military situation of Persia.

A fine copy in its original binding. 5683

$ 1 440

21. JOURDAIN (AMABLE LOUIS BRECHILLET). -LA PERSE, OU TABLEAU DE L'HISTOIRE, DU GOUVERNEMENT, DE LA RELIGION, DE LA LITTERATURE, ETC. DE CET EMPIRE ; DES MOEURS ET COUTUMES DE SES HABITANS. *Paris, Ferra & Imbert, 1814.* 5 vols. 16to (135 x 90 mm.) of: I. [2], XV, 220; II. [4], 265; III. [2], 225; IV. [2], 288; V. [2], 327 pp. 39 engravings, including 5 fold-outs, based on Persian miniatures, including 37 watercolors with gold highlights and 2 in black, opposite pp. 98-99 of T1. (Transfers on the endpapers, rare browning.). Full marbled calfskin of the period, smooth spines decorated with gilt irons representing ships and vases, titles and volume numbers in green morocco, gilt frieze framing the covers, gilt dotted roulette on the edges, gilt interior frieze, gilt edges, green silk bookmarks, marbled paper endpapers.



First edition in period colors of this description of the geography, history, institutions, population, and literature of the Persian Empire by the orientalist Michel Brechillet Jourdain.

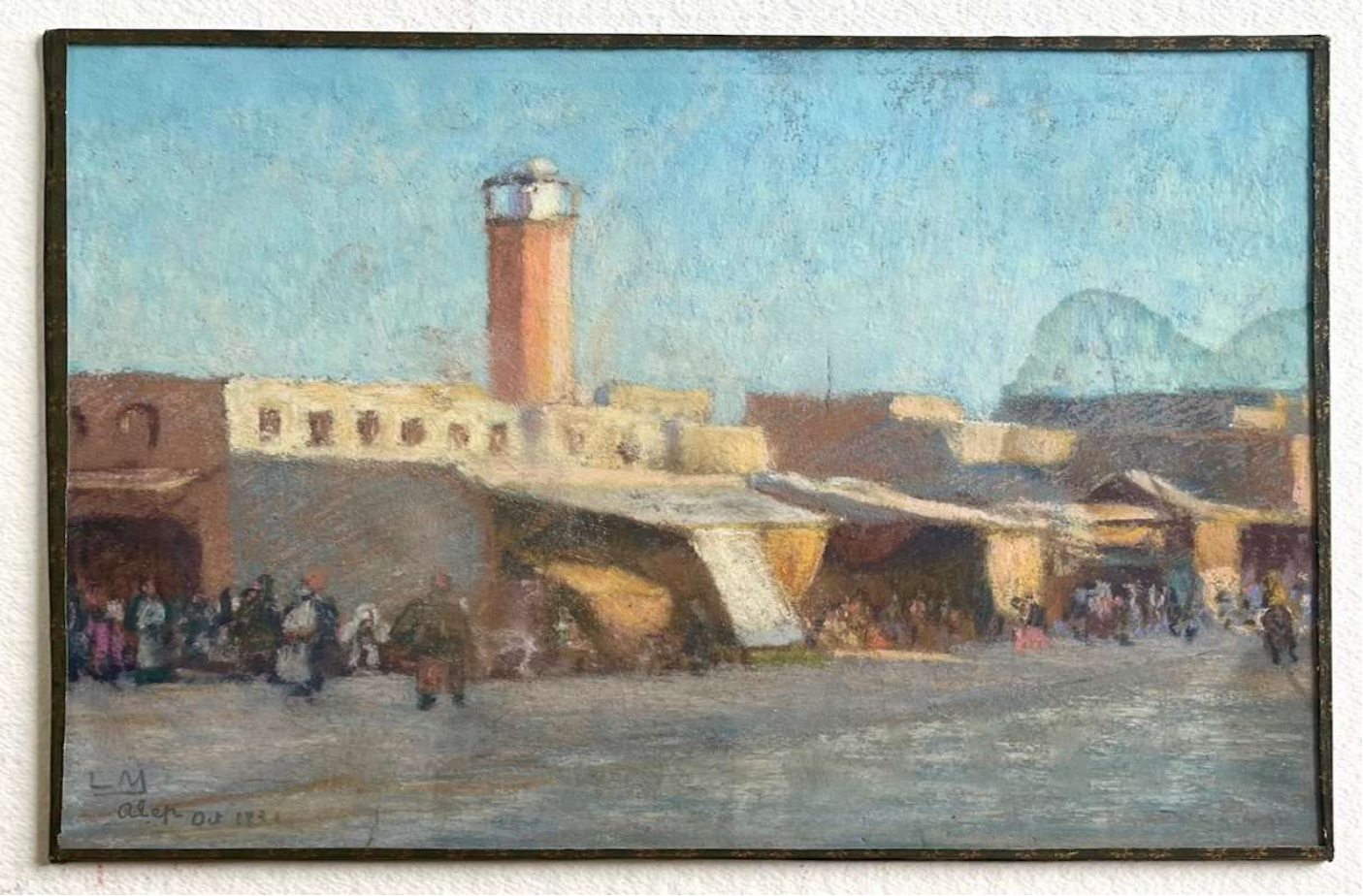
Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Louis Marie Michel Brechillet Jourdain (1788-1818) had the ambition to produce a work of information equivalent to Elzevier's "Républiques" and the works in the Nepveu collection on travel: 16° format editions such as La Chine en miniature (China in Miniature) and Les Mœurs des Ottomans (The Customs of the Ottomans).

The work is illustrated with 39 delightful engravings printed on thick vellum, five of which

are fold-outs. These plates are based on Persian miniatures. Two, representing bas-reliefs from Persepolis, are in black, and the other 37 are finely watercolored with gold highlights. Two, representing bas-reliefs from Persepolis, are in black, and the other 37 are finely watercolored. They depict all levels of society in their traditional costumes, scenes of life and work, views and landscapes, and musical instruments. Volume 5 is devoted to Persian literature and its authors and their works: Ferid-Eddin Attar, Sadi, Djélal-Eddin-Roumi, Kosrou-Délhévi, Afiz... As well as to science and the arts.

A superb copy preserved in its attractive original binding.

Brunet, III; Hiler, 486; Schwab, 297. 6382 **$ 5 040**



22. JULLIOT DE LA MORANDIÈRE (LEON), (1885-1968) -LES SOUKS D'ALEP. *Syrie, 1931.* Pastel and chalk on paper (240 x 295 mm) dated and signed lower left. Original cardboard and glass frame held together by a strip of green and gold dominoté paper, text on the back dating and situating the work.

Pastel by Léon de la Morandiére, a friend of the painter Fujita, depicting the Aleppo souk in 1931.

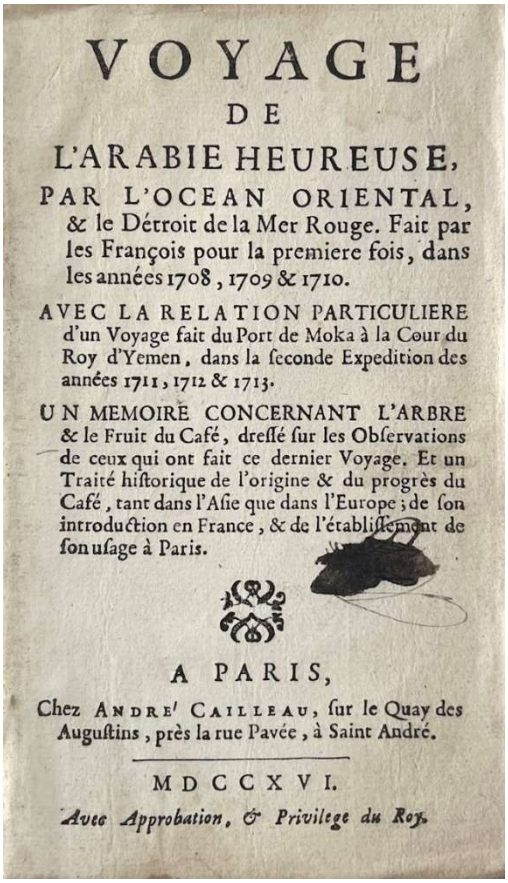
Léon Julliot de la Morandiére (1885-1968) was a jurist and law professor from the maritime town of Granville (Manche). He opted for a career in law, as his frail health prevented him from being a sailor. After graduating from the Paris Faculty of Law in 1911-1912, he taught in Algiers [5], then in Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) in 1912. He became a professor at the Paris Faculty of Law in 1922, and was involved in writing various works on international law. His career took him all over the world, including the Middle East, Poland, Italy, Colombia and Japan, where he headed the Maison franco-japonaise in Tokyo from 1933 to 1936. A talented amateur artist since his youth, he experimented skilfully with oil, watercolor and pastel techniques. In 1933, he befriended painter Fujita (1886-1968), with whom he remained closely associated for the rest of his life, owning numerous works by his Japanese friend, who stayed at his Granvillian home on several occasions. In 1955, he was elected President of the Académie des sciences morales et politiques. This work by Léon Julliot de la Morandière was produced during a trip to Syria in 1931. The Aleppo souk, or souk al-Madina, is a covered souk located in the old city of Aleppo, a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1986. It is the world's largest covered market, with a total length of approximately 13 kilometers. Most of the souk dates back to the 14th century. During the Syrian civil war and the Battle of Aleppo, much of the souk was destroyed by fire and bombing in 2012. Nearly seven hundred stalls were reduced to ashes, especially in the women's souk, the gold souk and the spice souk.

The artist has depicted a lively scene in front of the souk's stores, with Aleppo's inhabitants in colorful clothes strolling past canvas stalls, with buildings and a minaret in the background.

A superb, vividly drawn iconography of this famous souk, which has now disappeared. 5623

$ 1 440

23. LA ROQUE (JEAN DE). -VOYAGE DE L'ARABIE HEUREUSE, PAR L'OCEAN ORIENTAL, & LE DETROIT DE LA MER ROUGE. FAIT PAR LES FRANÇOIS POUR LA PREMIERE FOIS, DANS LES ANNEES 1708, 1709 & 1710. AVEC LA RELATION PARTICULIERE D'UN VOYAGE FAIT DU PORT DE MOKA A LA COUR DU ROY D'YEMEN, DANS LA SECONDE EXPEDITION DES ANNEES 1711, 1712 & 1713. UN MEMOIRE CONCERNANT L'ARBRE & LE FRUIT DU CAFE [...] ET UN TRAITE HISTORIQUE DE L'ORIGINE & DU PROGRES DU CAFE, TANT DANS L'ASIE QUE DANS L'EUROPE ; DE SON INTRODUCTION EN FRANCE, & DE L'ETABLISSEMENT DE SON USAGE A PARIS. *Paris, André Cailleau, 1716 [1715].* 1 vol. 12mo (167 x 100 mm) of: [8] ff, 403, [13] pp., 1 map and 3 folding plates. (stains, signs of wear, marginal worm damage discreetly repaired). Contemporary full glazed calfskin, spine with 5 decorated raised bands, red morocco title, gilt roulette on edges, red edges.


VOYAGE
DE
L'ARABIE HEUREUSE,
PAR L'OCEAN ORIENTAL,
& le Détroit de la Mer Rouge. Fait par les François pour la premiere fois, dans les années 1708, 1709 & 1710.
AVEC LA RELATION PARTICULIERE d'un Voyage fait du Port de Moka à la Cour du Roy d'Yemen, dans la seconde Expedition des années 1711, 1712 & 1713.
UN MEMOIRE CONCERNANT L'ARBRE & le Fruit du Café, dreſſé ſur les Obſervations de ceux qui ont fait ce dernier Voyage. Et un Traité hiſtorique de l'origine & du progrès du Café, tant dans l'Aſie que dans l'Europe ; de ſon introduction en France, & de l'établiſſement de ſon uſage à Paris.
A PARIS,
Chez ANDRE' CAILLEAU, ſur le Quay des Auguſtins, près la rue Pavée, à Saint André.
M D C C X V I.
Avec Approbation, & Privilege du Roy.

A remarkable work devoted to Arabia, Yemen, and the culture and trade of coffee, illustrated with a map and 3 engraved plates.

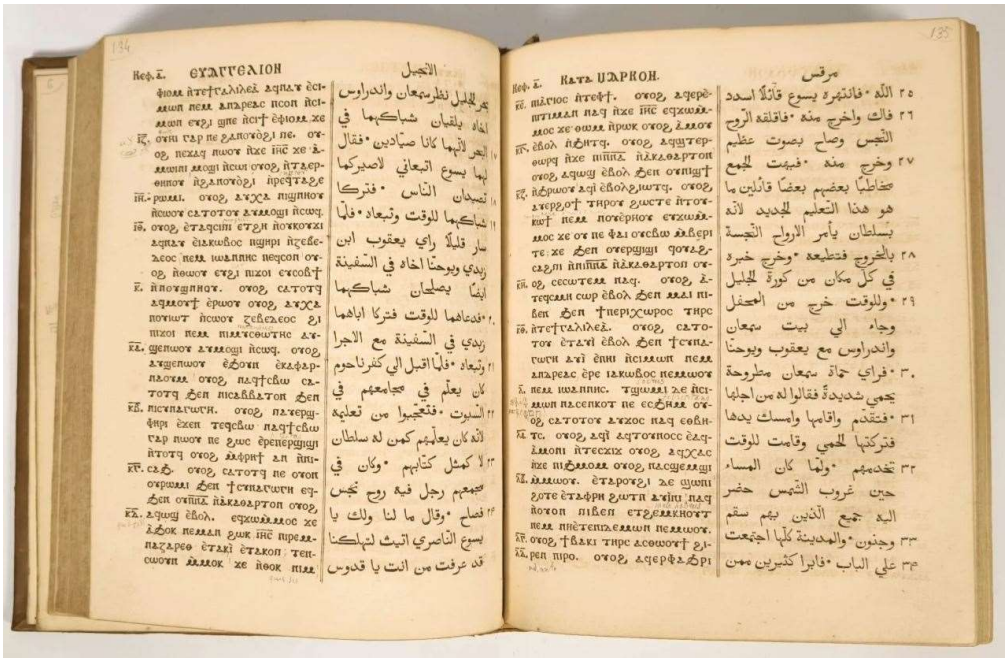
Its author, Jean de La Roque (1661-1743), was the son of Philippe de la Roque, a Marseille merchant who introduced coffee to Marseille. His knowledge and appreciation of coffee grown in Arabia are therefore well founded. He studied Oriental languages, traveled several times to the Levant, and worked as a correspondent for his father's newspaper, Le Mercure, in Trévoux, north of Lyon. According to the publisher's preface, the work is based on a short account of the trip to Mocha, published in the newspaper. The first 188 pages consist of five letters written by the French captain de la Merville, who did not take part in the second voyage. This section describes Aden and Mocha, which were under the rule of the King of Yemen at the time, although the author does not specify this. Mocha was an important trading center at the time.

The second part recounts the voyage made by the officers of two French ships stationed in Mocha at the invitation of the King of Yemen: in February 1708, two frigates left the port of Saint-Malo for Yemen. At the head of the expedition was Monsieur de la Merveille, a privateer of King Louis XIV. His goal was to reach Mocha, a key trading port, to purchase a precious commodity: coffee. The book contains observations on the landscape and cultures, as well as on the king's court, his clothing, and his harem. The travelers noted the absence of mosques in the city. La Roque reconstructed this journey from various sources, notably that of M. de La Grelaudière, who had traveled with two surgeons from Mocha to Muab to treat the king of Yemen. The third part of the book is a historical treatise on coffee cultivation and trade, apparently taken from the surgeons' work and illustrated with three folding plates and a folding map of the "Kingdom of Yemen in Happy Arabia" by Guillaume Dellile, dated 1715. This Parisian edition is the original, which can be found with two slightly different titles for the publisher and with the date 1715 or 1716.

Copy preserved in its original binding.

Cox I, 222; Boucher de la Richarderie IV, p. 432; Atabey 673; Chadenat II, 5404. 6430 **$ 2 880**

24. [THE BOOK OF THE FOUR GOSPELS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IN TWO LANGUAGES COPTIC AND ARABIC PRINTED BY THE HUMBLE SERVANT RICHARD WATTS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONGREGATION KNOWN AS THE ASSEMBLY FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN THEIR COUNTY AND ELSEWHERE, DURING THE CHRISTIAN YEAR 1839 IN LONDON, UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION]. [TRADUIT DU TITRE EN ARABE / TRANSLATED FROM THE ARABIC TITLE]. *Londres, Richard Watts, 1839.*


Κεφ. ϊ. ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ
الانجيل
Κατα ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ.
مرقس

1 vol. 8vo (215 x 170 mm): [1] title page, 468 pp., paginated and with numerous pencil annotations. (A

few spots). Full brown calfskin of the period, smooth spine with gold lettering, covers decorated with blind-stamped designs. (Weak joints, minor tears).

A rare copy of this edition of the four Gospels in Coptic-Arabic bilingual text, produced by Richard Mavor Watts.

William Mavor Watts (1797–1874) was a London printer who specialized in non-Roman typefaces and Bible printing. He was capable of setting texts in almost any language and producing work of impeccable artistic quality. The type collections he possessed, enabling the printing of works in nearly every known language, would have done credit to the richest and most learned academies. The precious matrices of the numerous typefaces, covering nearly every known written language in the world and produced by Mr. Watts with great diligence and at great expense, have been preserved. Some of these typefaces were engraved under the personal supervision of eminent specialists in Oriental, classical, and missionary languages, and are widely used by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world. There are more than two hundred of these languages, not counting the various dialects... Swatow, Pwo-karen, Lepcha, Kinika, Nupe, Bullom, Batta, Lifu, Tchuwash, Tukudh, Wuch, Ossetian...

The coexistence of Arabic with other scholarly, liturgical, or ancient languages (Ottoman Turkish, Latin, Coptic, and Greek) highlights cultural and religious interactions. This linguistic diversity reflects the dynamics of translation and scholarship, as well as interfaith coexistence, particularly within Eastern Christian communities. The themes are varied, ranging from religious texts (exegesis, liturgy, prayers) to scholarly works in the fields of grammar, rhetoric, and geography. This corpus constitutes a valuable record of the history of the Arabic and multilingual book, as well as of intellectual circulation and exchange between Mediterranean and Eastern cultural spheres. The majority of the published works deal with religious topics: the Bible, prayer, criticism, and interpretation. The dissemination of religious texts in various languages by the British and Foreign Bible Society reflects the complex linguistic and cultural interactions between Muslim and Christian communities, serving as a valuable record not only of the spread of Christianity in the Ottoman world but also of the coexistence and dialogue between different languages and cultures.

William Watts is responsible for several publications of religious texts in Arabic and Coptic: The Bible, London, 1844; The Book of the New Testament, Rome, 1833; and this bilingual edition of the Gospels in Coptic and Arabic, dated 1839. Our copy bears pencil numbering as well as numerous pencil annotations.

A fine copy preserved in its original binding. 6508 **$ 1 440**

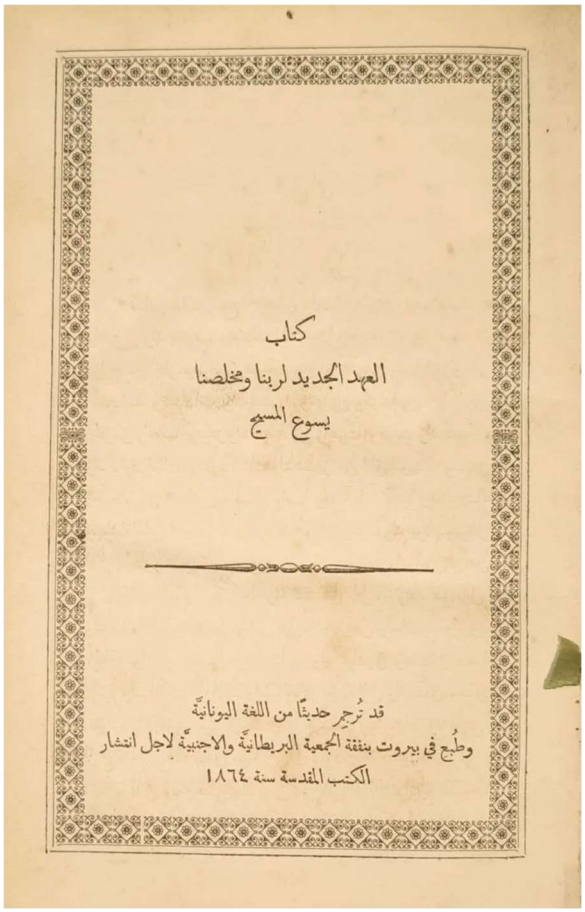
25. [THE NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST. RECENTLY TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK AND PRINTED IN BEIRUT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURE IN 1864] [TRADUCTION DU TITRE EN LANGUE ARABE/TRANSLATION OF THE TITLE INTO ARABIC].

Beyrouth, Société britannique et étrangère de diffusion des Saintes Ecritures, 1864.

1 volume, in-8° (200 x 130 mm): 444 pp. Printed in Arabic within a double border. Contemporary brown sheepskin binding signed "Watkins binder" (label on the inside of the front cover), plain spine with title in gold lettering in Arabic.

A rare copy of this Arabic Gospel published in Beirut by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The coexistence of Arabic with other scholarly, liturgical, or ancient languages (Ottoman Turkish, Latin, Coptic, and Greek) highlights cultural and religious interactions. This linguistic diversity reflects the dynamics of translation and scholarship, as well as interfaith coexistence, particularly within Eastern Christian communities. The themes are varied, ranging from religious texts (exegesis, liturgy, prayers) to scholarly works in the fields of grammar, rhetoric, and geography. This corpus constitutes a valuable record of the history of the Arabic and multilingual book, as well as of intellectual circulation and exchange between Mediterranean and Eastern cultural spheres. The majority of the published works deal with religious topics: the Bible, prayer, criticism, and interpretation. The dissemination of religious texts in various languages by the British and Foreign Bible Society reflects the complex linguistic and cultural interactions between Muslim and Christian communities, serving as a valuable record not only of the spread of Christianity in the Ottoman world but also of the coexistence and dialogue between different languages and cultures.

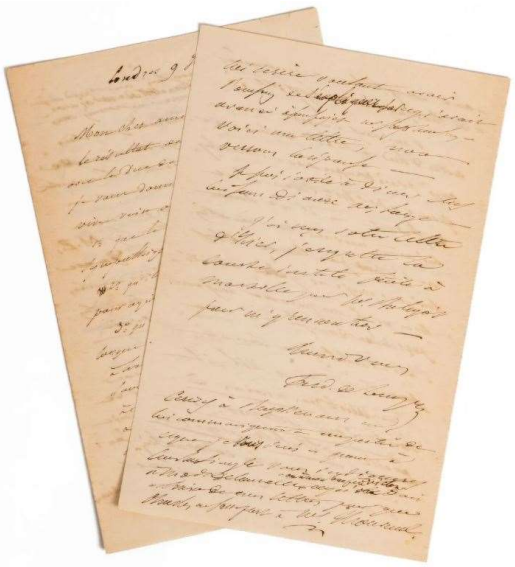

كتاب
العهد الجديد لربنا ومخلصنا
يسوع المسيح
قد تُرجِم حديثًا من اللغة اليونانيّة
وطُبع في بيروت بنفقة الجمعية البريطانيّة والاجنبيّة لاجل انتشار
الكتب المقدسة سنة ١٨٦٤

Our Gospel begins with the genealogy of Christ, followed by Matthew 2:19–25: "Before Joseph and Mary lived together, it was discovered that she was pregnant by the Holy Spirit. Joseph, being a righteous man and not wanting to expose her to public disgrace, planned to divorce her quietly. But while he was considering this, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and said, 'Joseph, son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary as your wife, for the child she carries is from the Spirit...'

A beautiful copy preserved in its original binding signed 'Watkins binder'. 6509

$ 780

26. LESSEPS (FERDINAND DE). -[AUTOGRAPHED LETTER SIGNED] *Londres, 9 juin 1858.* 8 pages in 8° (205 x 130 mm), written in black ink on 2 double-sided sheets.



A long and important letter written by Ferdinand de Lesseps (1805–1894) during a trip to London in June 1858, one year before the opening of the Suez Canal, serving as a valuable historical source shedding light on the difficulties Lesseps encountered in the months leading up to the launch of the project.

While in England to present his plans, Lesseps recounts his meeting with the Duke of Malakoff and explains at length to his correspondent the status of his negotiations regarding the Suez Canal project. Excerpts: "The Duke was interested in the project but has no authority to influence the British government; there is also opposition, but the British cabinet is very supportive of the project. "[...] In summary, after hearing many different views, here is the situation in England [...]. The 62 members who voted for the motion are convinced and are firmly on our side. The others, who form the majority of the House, have reserved their opinion on the Canal situation." According to the proposal made by Mr. Disraeli to give them time to inform themselves before deciding for or against, a significant portion of this majority [...] is systematically hostile to the canal because it is systematically opposed to France." Lesseps remains confident, however, citing several prominent figures who will come together to secure new motions and to put pressure on the ministry ; he also sent a telegram to Alexandria and Constantinople regarding the course of action to be taken, stating that "The ministry will be under constant pressure until the end of the parliamentary session [...] our supporters are confident of success [...] there is a general belief that the company's progress cannot be stopped and that the opposition is untenable. Soon I will go to Vienna, intending to depart for Egypt [...]. He also recounts various conversations with several British figures: "Regarding the communications from France and England concerning the canal issue," I told them, "it had been agreed from the outset that votes by both governments would be difficult; the enterprise had to be allowed to act on its own [...]. " Lesseps would, however, address the delicate diplomatic issues raised in Alexandria and France's influence with the Sublime Porte before tackling the problem of the canal's water supply, etc.

Despite numerous obstacles, on November 5, F. de Lesseps launched the issuance of 400,000 shares worth 200 million francs, and the Suez Maritime Canal Company was established in December.

A beautiful document, perfectly preserved. 6271 **$ 2 640**

27. LJ.D....N. /BROWN. (M.). -APERÇU SUR LES HIEROGLYPHES D'ÉGYPTE ET LES PROGRES FAITS JUSQU'A PRESENT DANS LEUR DECHIFFREMENT. PAR M. BROWN. TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS. AVEC UNE PLANCHE REPRESENTANT LES ALPHABETS EGYPTIENS. *Paris et Leipzig, Ponthieu et Compagnie, 1827.* 1 volume, 8vo (237 x 156 mm): vii, 80 pp., with 1 engraved plate at the end. (Stains and water stains). Publisher's printed cover, blank spine (soiling and repairs on the spine).



A rare copy of this publication documenting the controversy between the British and the French over who first deciphered hieroglyphs; a pamphlet published anonymously in a small print run, translating an article by Mr. Brown from an English journal.

Its author, who signs as "L.J.D...n.," states in his preface: "The numerous works on Egyptian antiquities published in recent years in England, France, and Germany are little known to the public. The newspapers in France have been filled with emphatic announcements and exaggerated assertions regarding a few works printed in Paris; but the utmost silence has been maintained regarding the importance and precedence of the work undertaken in England on the same subjects; one has also managed to conceal their existence and take advantage of them. Certain individuals have succeeded in having these maneuvers regarded as serving the national interest, apparently judging that the national interest demands claiming what does not belong to us, without concerning ourselves with justice or truth, and that the vanity of a few individuals must serve as the standard for the perspective of an entire nation. [...] Mr. Brown published, in the Edinburgh Review (No. 89, 1826; and No. 90, 1822), a very detailed analysis of the works that have recently been published on Egyptian writings and antiquities. It contains what is lacking in all the reviews published in France: a robust, informed, and impartial discussion. The legitimate claims of each party are set forth and fairly assessed. It provides all the necessary details to enable the reader to fully judge the authors' claims and the merit of their work. " [...] And he concludes: "There can therefore be no doubt that Mr. Champollion's so-called discovery is based on that of Dr. Young, to whom belongs the credit for having first demonstrated that hieroglyphic signs were used in Egypt to represent the sounds of proper names. To dispute this scholar's priority in this discovery would be as absurd as claiming that the person who first mixed saltpeter with sulfur and charcoal was not the inventor of gunpowder, but rather the one who first used this mixture as a propellant for projectiles."

Mr. Brown's text provides a historical overview of research on Egyptian hieroglyphs and offers his analysis of recent publications by Young and Champollion on the subject.

Copy with all margins intact. 6511 **$ 780**

28. MALCOM (IAN). -THE SUEZ CANAL. *London, L. J. Maxse, National review, May 1921.* 1 volume, 8vo (245 x 155 mm), 16 pages. Paperback, green printed cover with an advertisement for "National Review" on the inside back cover.

A rare offprint of this article on the history of the Suez Canal, written by Ian Malcolm.

Sir Ian Zachary Malcolm (1868–1944) was a Conservative Member of Parliament and head of the Malcolm clan. He held numerous diplomatic and political posts. He served as an officer with the British Red Cross during World War I and was a member of the Balfour Mission, whose objective was to promote cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom during World War I. He is the author of several works, including: *A Persian Pastoral* (poetry) and *Highland Lore and Legend*.

The introduction states: "I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Secretary of State for War the great services rendered by the Comte de Serionne and the officials of the Suez Canal Company; they have all been most helpful, and have unreservedly placed their own personal service and the entire resources of the Company at my disposal. The success of our defense was greatly aided by their cordial cooperation. -Extract from General Sir John Maxwell's dispatch, February 16, 1915."

A fine copy, in good condition. 6491 **$ 480**



29. [MANUSCRIPT ALBUMS / 80 DRAWINGS] C. G. [MARC ANTOINE MARIE FULCRAND EUGENE CHARLES DE GAUJAL, BARON DE]. -SOUVENIRS D'EGYPTE, NOVEMBRE 1866. [MEMORIES OF EGYPT, NOVEMBER 1866]. *[A bord du vapeur "Le Ripon" et en Egypte], du 28 octobre au 26 novembre 1866.*

Two sturdy oblong 4to (315 x 240 mm) albums: I. [37] pp. in a windowed hardcover binding containing 36 full-page drawings, including 2 maps, and 34 corresponding handwritten text sheets, one of which is decorated with 2 drawings; II. [37] ff in cardboard-bound volumes with windows, containing 38 full-page drawings, including 2 maps, 1 double drawing, and 1 quadruple drawing, along with 20 handwritten text sheets opposite them, one of which is adorned with 2 drawings. For a total of 80 drawings, including 4 maps: Malta, Alexandria, the Nile Delta, and Cairo. The drawings are executed in graphite on white, beige, yellow, or blue paper, with highlights in colored pencil, pastel, chalk, and watercolor; the text is finely calligraphied in black ink, with a mourning card reading "Baronne Hte de Gaujal" inserted at the beginning of vol. 1. (slight traces of transfer on the opposite pages; the set is in very fresh condition). A full-size, period brown leather-bound volume with wooden endpapers, gilt metal clasps, beveled covers, geometric decoration on the covers, a blind-stamped title in the center, a smooth spine highlighted with blind-stamped bands and fillets, and gilt edges (normal wear on the top and bottom edges, a few stains, some water stains on the endpapers, a few small foxing spots and scattered stains, but interior in very fresh condition; a small tear at the bottom of the spine on one volume).



A rare, unpublished travel journal documenting a tour of Egypt undertaken from October 28 to November 26, 1866; a manuscript written in ink and illustrated with 80 drawings and watercolors by its author, Baron Charles de Gaujal, recounting his remarkably well-documented journey undertaken three years before the opening of the Suez Canal.

The initials "C. G." on the bindings, the presence of a mourning calling card reading "Baroness de Gaujal" placed at the beginning of the first album, and the text of the narrative

written in the first-person masculine form indicate that the author is Marc-Eugène-Charles Baron de Gaujal (1811–1872). This Advocate General at the Imperial Court of Paris married Joséphine-Mathilde La Fonta Marie in Paris in 1846. The couple had two daughters: Joséphine and Hélène. Gaujal became a General Councilor for Aveyron (1853) and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1854 for exceptional service. Gaujal's family was part of the French nobility, originally from the province of Rouergue. The artist depicted himself in several drawings, dressed in a colonial helmet, notably during his visit to the pyramids (November 17, 1866). Later, he noted that he was alone in his cabin aboard the "Saïd," the ship on which he made his return journey (November 19–26). Gaujal accompanies most of his drawings with a dated explanatory text. Written in a refined literary style, they are composed in black ink with a fine, slanted handwriting that is highly legible. These explanatory texts are richly documented with geographical, economic, technical, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological information... The 80 highly realistic drawings are masterfully executed in graphite on white, beige, yellow, or blue paper, with highlights in colored pencil, pastel, chalk, and watercolor. In 1866, most European travelers in Egypt did not yet use photography, a recent invention still reserved for a few specialists. Gaujal's drawings are teeming with details captured on the spot that, by comparison, are not found in the engravings of the time, particularly regarding ancient buildings. This demonstrates his keen sense of observation and his perfect mastery of the pencil, which go beyond the work of a mere amateur. He certainly produced his drawings throughout his journey in a sketchbook and kept a journal, which he later transcribed to create his two albums. Inserted into the thick pages of the albums, adorned with gilded borders, the drawings and their accompanying explanatory text are arranged in chronological order or by subject.



The first volume begins with a map of the island of Malta, followed by a drawing of the ship on which the author sailed on the outward journey: "The steamer 'Ripon,' Captain J. M. Roggers, on which I embarked for Egypt, on Sunday, October 28, 1866, at nine o'clock in the morning, belongs to the 'Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company' of Southampton and is one of the fifty ships employed by this wealthy company of the English India Mail, which it has been responsible for for many years. The Ripon has a tonnage of 1,908 tons: its 450-horsepower engine is a paddle-wheel and moving-cylinder type; its lines are elegant, and its speed is quite fast—at least as far as one can judge during a voyage continually hampered by a headwind. As for the service, it is excellent from a maritime standpoint; the ship's conduct is impeccable, maneuvers are carried out with remarkable coordination, and the ship's steering is supervised with scrupulous care... The Ripon is assigned to voyages from Marseille and Southampton to Alexandria. I left it on November 3 around 8 o'clock in the evening after a crossing of approximately 700 leagues."

Next comes A Waterspout, October 30 (1 page of text + 1 drawing); Malta, November 1. (2 pages of text + 3 drawings: map of Malta, guardhouse, Valletta): "Malta is as if streaked with these long black lines, which stand out against the yellowish soil of its countryside: a few white villages, which stand out against the sand and the low, dark vegetation surrounding them, complete the picture presented by the island of Malta and its two satellites, Gozo and Comino, as seen from the sea..."



Alexandria, November 4–7 (9 pages of text and 9 drawings): El Mex; Terrace of the Palace: "This palace, belonging to the Viceroy of Egypt, is situated on the shore about two leagues northwest of Alexandria, on the sandy and desolate headland of El Mex, from which it takes its name. Since the distance from the Lazaretto made the completion of health formalities too burdensome, the viceregal generosity designated Mex as the residence for travelers condemned to undergo the requirements of quarantine, and it was for this reason that I stayed there for three days upon my arrival in Egypt ... "

Pompaeus Column, Cleopatra's Needle, The Great Harbor: "This drawing depicts the Great Harbor, the tip of Pharos, the Turkish quarter, and finally, on the far left, a part of the European city. In its heyday, Alexandria stretched to the end of an immense harbor, in front of which lay the City of Pharos, inhabited by fishermen. It was under the first



Ptolemies that this island, separated from the mainland by a distance of about a thousand meters, was connected to the mainland by a causeway that took the name of Heptastade... »

Turkish Quarter; part of the European city; Consuls' Square; The Viceroy's Palace. The City of Alexandria; Palm Grove: "Consuls' Square is roughly in the middle of the Frankish city, not far from the New Port. It is the European commercial center of Alexandria: the consulates, hotels, major stores, and most of the banks are concentrated in this area, which gives the square a lively atmosphere..."; "The city of Alexandria (Yscanderich in Arabic), founded or expanded by Alexander in 331 BC, reached under the Ptolemies and under Roman rule a degree of splendor that the present-day city cannot convey. The number of its inhabitants, which rose to six hundred thousand; the trade with India that it centralized; its magnificent port; its monuments, and its library had made it the leading city of the Mediterranean and the second city of the world... It was not until the advent of Mehmet Ali that it emerged from obscurity and regained the place befitting its magnificent location. Today Alexandria has a population of approximately 180,000, at least a third of whom are Europeans of all nationalities [...] The date palm is abundant in Egypt: it is found there both in the wild and in cultivation.



This tree is of great utility: its fruit is substantial, and many Arabs make it their sole food; wine, vinegar, and a kind of molasses are also made from it; the crushed pit serves as food for



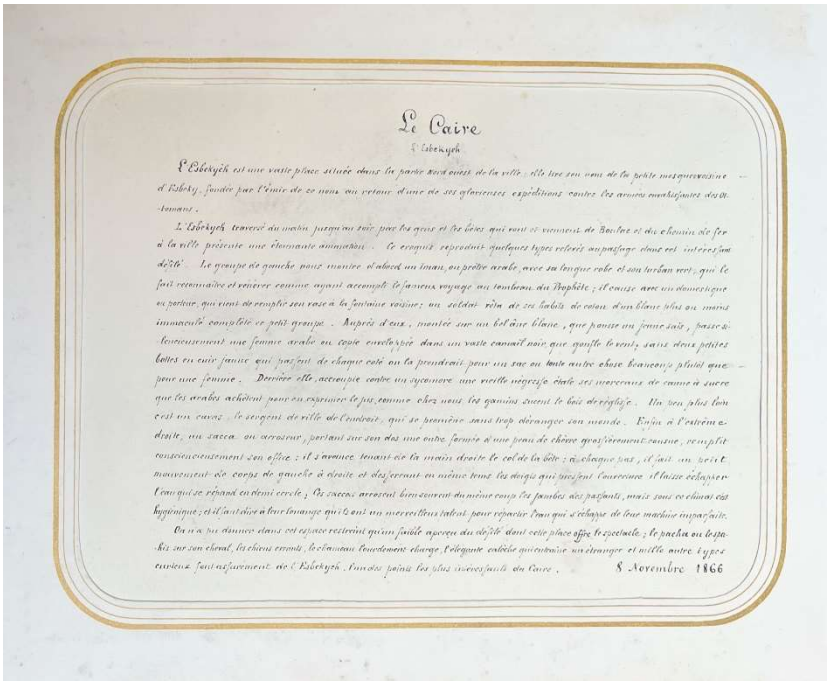
camels; the leaves are woven into mats and baskets; the membranous sheath from which the branch emerges is turned into ropes for ships; and finally, its wood, which hardens in the air, can be used for construction..."

Bena Lassal, November 12, 1866 (2 pages of text, 2 drawings): View of the Nile, view of the square, November 12: "The railway from Alexandria to Cairo, immediately after crossing the Damietta branch, stops at Bena l'Assal, a pretty village situated on the right bank of the Bena River, which may well have five or six thousand inhabitants, and is located about an hour from Cairo. Its houses, without roofs and virtually without exterior openings, are, as in all the countryside of Egypt, built almost exclusively of sun-dried bricks, a type of construction that gives Egyptian villages the somber appearance of a fortress rising in the middle of the plain."

The following is a series of 14 drawings depicting the Suez Canal and the desert: Drawing and cross-section of the canal from Port Said to Suez, Port Said, huts of the desert dwellers, buildings of the Canal Company, Egyptian boats on the canal, nomads in front of the company barracks, house topped with the British flag, palace on the banks of the Nile, horseman in the middle of the desert, nomads at night in the desert, view of the canal under construction, four-panel drawing showing the excavation machinery, bay with port and ships at anchor, building with terrace and minaret, tomb of a saint.



Followed by 4 drawings with a text sheet dated November 8: Egyptian houses, Fellah dwellings, the Chadouf, the Sakyeh: "This drawing, like the next one, depicts the typical private houses in the towns and villages of Egypt. These structures are built entirely of sun-dried bricks, and it is these very bricks, arranged according to a specific plan, that form the entire ornamentation of this architecture; on the exterior are windows so



narrow that they are barely distinguishable; inside is most often a courtyard of varying size; on the completely flat roof, reeds are usually used to soften the sun's rays. The narrowness of the openings, the dark color of the walls, and their slant all contribute to giving these massive structures the appearance of a veritable fortress. This unique architecture is, I believe, entirely specific to these regions, in the plains and countryside of Egypt..."

Volume 1 concludes with a map of Port Said and its lagoon.

The second volume begins with a watercolor map showing the Nile Delta and the Suez Canal. This is followed by 35 drawings, all accompanied by text: Cairo, November 8–10: Esbeckych Square: "Esbeckych is a vast square located in the northwestern part of the city; it takes its name from the small neighboring mosque of Isbeky, founded by the emir of that name upon his return from a glorious expedition against the invading Ottoman armies. Esbeky Square, bustling from morning to night with people and animals coming and going from Boulaq



and the railway to the city, is a scene of remarkable liveliness. This sketch captures a few figures observed along the way during this interesting procession. The group on the left first shows us an imam, or Arab priest, with his long beard and green turban, which identifies and venerates him as having completed the famous pilgrimage to the Prophet's tomb; he is talking with a servant or porter, who has just filled his jug at the nearby fountain; a soldier dressed in his more or less immaculate white cotton uniform completes this small group. Beside them, mounted on a beautiful white donkey, urged on by a young boy, passes so silently

an Arab or Coptic woman wrapped in a vast black shawl billowing in the wind... In this limited space, we have been able to offer only

a faint glimpse of the procession that this square presents: the pasha or the spahi on his horse, the stray dogs, the heavily laden camel, the elegant carriage carrying a foreigner, and a thousand other



curious characters undoubtedly make Esbeckych one of the most interesting spots in Cairo."

The palace in Shubra Park, the aqueduct carrying water from the Nile to the citadel, November 10. "The palace and park of Shubra were created by Mehmet Ali; they are located near the Nile, five kilometers north of Cairo. [...] This aqueduct originates on the Nile near Fustat at the very spot depicted in this drawing..."

The Pyramids, the Ascent: "Climbing the Great Pyramid is quite a strenuous endeavor, as you can see from the sketch opposite. Two Arabs each take you by an arm, a third pushes you from behind, and it is in this manner that one climbs the two hundred and three steps, most of which are no less than one meter twenty centimeters high..."

The Pyramids, the platform: "The platform of the Great Pyramid, which now measures about ten



meters on each side, was originally much smaller. There were in fact two additional courses that were most certainly knocked down by the Arabs when Sultan El Azy (1196) conceived the insane plan to tear down the pyramids."

Nothing can rival the magnificence of the panorama unfolding before one's eyes. Through this atmosphere of incredible purity, fifteen leagues of countryside come into view in all their variety. These are the verdant plains of the Delta, in the midst of which the numerous villages scattered across it rise like gray spots; There is Cairo with its minarets and domes; there is the silvery ribbon of the Nile, which flows from the tip of the Delta like the tail of a giant kite; to the east, the whitish desert of Suez stretches its rugged plains to the horizon; to the west, the immense Sahara displays the capricious hues of its reddish mounds; all around, the ruins of tombs and palaces, forty pyramids—an entire world that has vanished for over two thousand years—such is the magnificent spectacle



that meets the eye at the summit of the Great Pyramid of Giza."

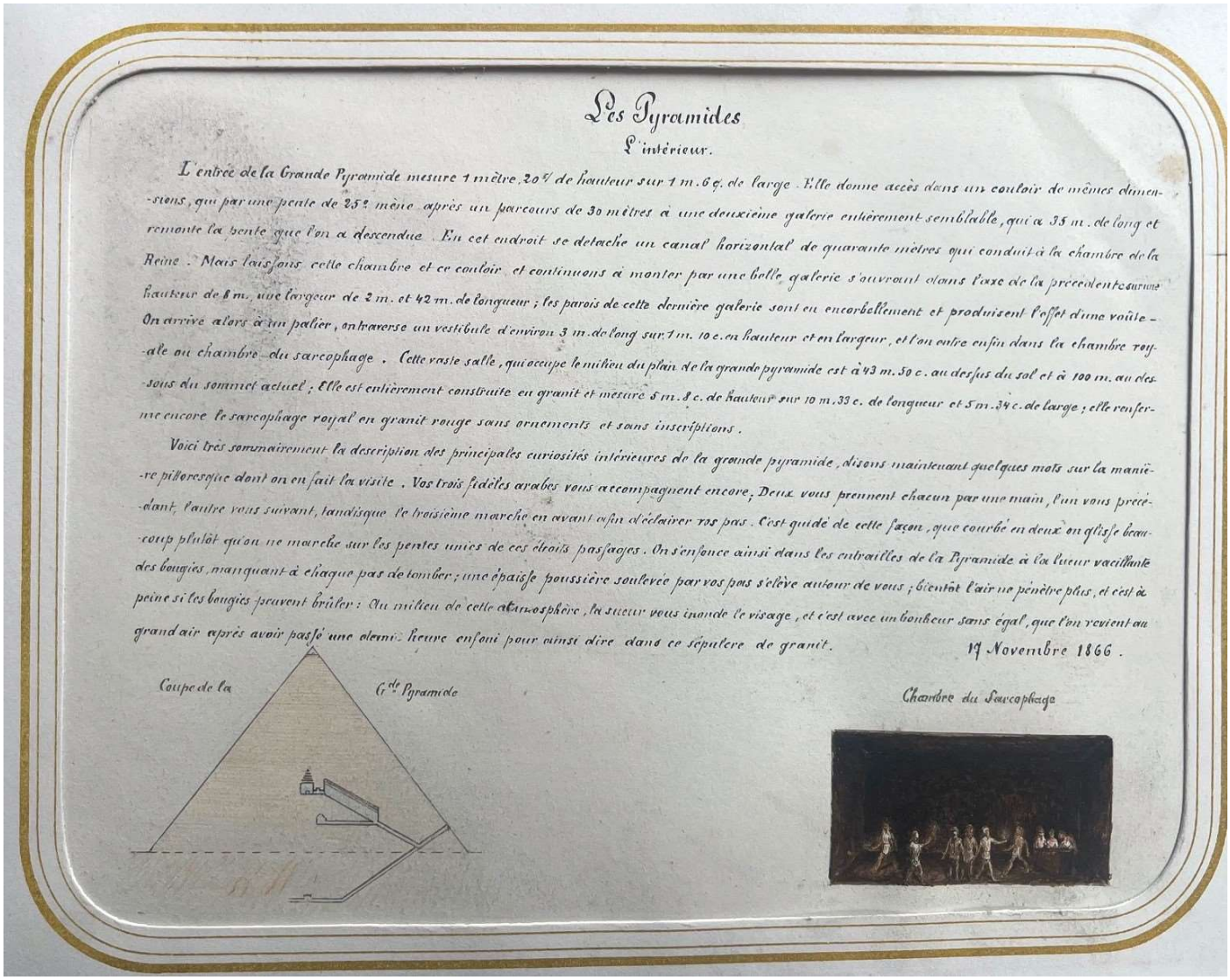
The Pyramids, the entrance: "The entrance to the Great Pyramid is located on the north face, about twenty meters above the base. This opening had been carefully concealed immediately after the royal mummy was placed in its tomb, and many centuries passed without anyone even suspecting its existence. Chance—perhaps a slight discrepancy in the construction noticed after the cladding had disappeared—likely led to this significant discovery, which revealed the secret of the Pyramids, hitherto impenetrable.

The Pyramids, the Interior [with 2 diagrams in the text]: "The entrance to the Great Pyramid is 1.20 meters high and 1.60 meters wide. It leads into a corridor of the same dimensions, which, via a 25% slope, leads after a 30-meter stretch to a second gallery

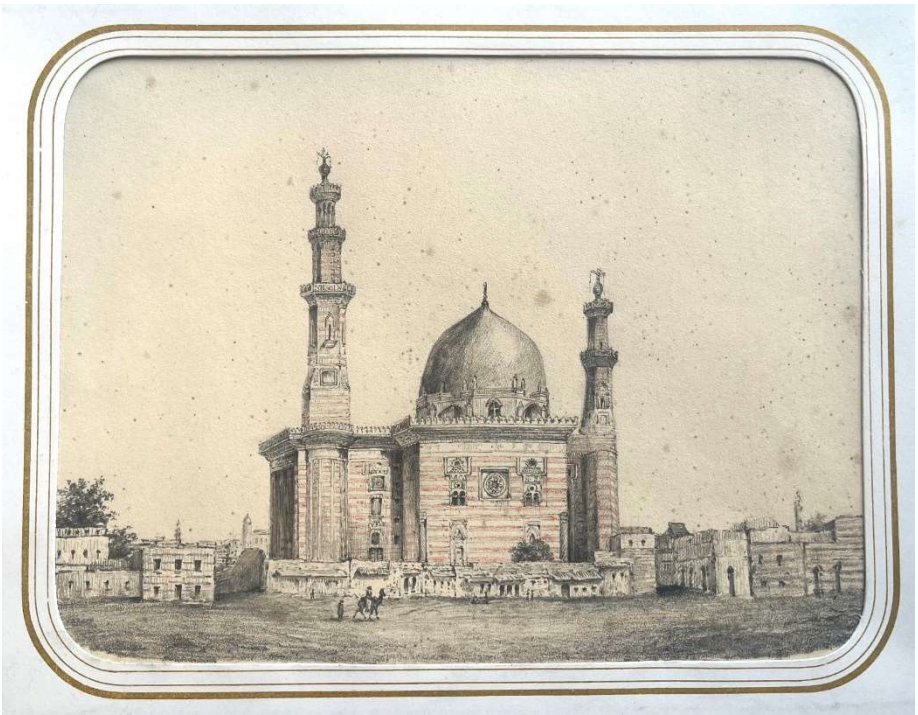


entirely similar to the first, which is 35 meters long and ascends the slope that was just descended. At this point, a 40-meter-long horizontal passage branches off, leading to the Queen's Chamber. But let us leave this chamber and this corridor and continue ascending through a gallery that opens in line with the previous one, measuring 8 meters high, 2 meters wide, and 42 meters long; the walls of this last gallery are corbelled and create the effect of a vault. We then arrive at a landing, cross a vestibule approximately 3 meters long, 1.10 meters high, and 1.10 meters wide, and finally

enter the royal chamber or sarcophagus chamber. This vast hall, which occupies the center of the Great Pyramid's plan, is 43 meters above ground level and 100 meters below the current summit; It is built entirely of granite and measures 5.8 m in height, 10.39 m in length, and 5.8 m in width; it still contains the royal sarcophagus made of red granite, decorated but without inscriptions. This is a very brief description of the main interior features of the Great Pyramid; let us now say a few words about the picturesque way in which it is visited. Your faithful Arab guides are still with you; two of



them take you by the hand—one leading the way, the other following behind—while the third walks ahead to light our path. Guided in this way, we glide rather than walk down the smooth slopes of these narrow passages. Thus we sink into the bowels of the Pyramid by the flickering light of the candles, nearly falling with every step, thick dust stirred up by your footsteps rising around you; soon the air no longer penetrates, and the candles can barely burn: in the midst of this atmosphere, sweat pours down your face, and it is with unparalleled joy that we return to the open air after spending half an hour buried, so to speak, in this granite tomb."



The following 19 drawings, all accompanied by captions, are dedicated to the city of Cairo:

Cairo and its environs, November 18. Cairo, Bab al-Nasr, November 9: "Bab al-Nasr (the Gate of Conquest) opens at the northeast corner of the ramparts. According to some authors, this gate was built under Caliph al-Mustansir bi-Allah by Emir Redrof Gemely, who had Cairo surrounded by a brick wall (1073–94). But it is more likely that it dates only to the reign of Saladin, and there is reason to believe that it was built along with the citadel and the stone ramparts (1198) under the supervision of Emir Baha Ed Dyn, nicknamed

Qaraqouch (the black bird) ... Under the name Laracouch, he became the hero of puppet shows, and while the services



rendered by this vizier were forgotten, his comical exploits were passed down from generation to generation and have since delighted the Egyptian people..."

Cairo, Tomb of the Caliphs I, Tomb of the Caliphs II, Tomb of Barkouk, Tomb of Qait Bey, November 9: "The great necropolis, of which this drawing provides a general view, is located on an arid, sandy plain about a thousand meters northeast of Cairo, not far from Bab El Nasr. Its name is incorrect. In fact, the princes belonging to the Khalifes dynasties who occupied the throne of Egypt until 1250 were for the most part buried within Cairo, or traces of their mausoleums have been found there... It was probably Barkuk, the founder of the Circassian Mamluk dynasty, who was the first to be buried in the plain where his tomb stands, and the other mausoleums must belong to his successors, who reigned for 135 years and were the last Arab rulers of Egypt...



"Qait Bey, whose tomb is depicted in this drawing, belonged to the Circassian Mamluk dynasty founded by Sultan Barkuk. Like Barkuk, whose origins were obscure, Qait Bey owed his rise to power to his military talents, which won him the support of the emirs, who elevated him to power in 1467... The mosque that serves as his tomb is the finest example of 15th-century Saracen architecture. Its minaret is the model of its kind; its grace and elegance have never been surpassed."

Cairo, Amron Mosque, November 10: "The Amron Mosque is located near Old Cairo, not far from a field of rubble; it is the first building of its kind to have been constructed in Egypt. Its foundation dates back to the year 642 CE. Egypt had just been conquered







(639); the Arabs had definitively established their authority there; but the conquerors lacked a temple; it was then that Amron resolved to erect a mosque there that would rival in splendor that of

Mecca. The Memphis of the Pharaohs, already stripped by the Greeks for the benefit of Alexandria, had to bear the cost of the new construction once more; from it came the two hundred and thirty columns that were to support the porticoes; from it were drawn the marbles and porphyries with which the walls of the mosque were clad... It is the exact prototype of the early mosque: It consists of a square courtyard surrounded by porticoes supported by columns; in the center stands the ablution fountain; the sanctuary is simply marked by a recess supported by six rows of columns, while the side walls have only three and the opposite wall just one row; it is in one of the corners of the sanctuary that the very simple tomb of the mosque's founder is located ..."

Cairo, El Hakem Mosque, Hasfan Mosque, Mehmet Ali Mosque, November 8: "... Mehmet Ali is certainly one of the greatest figures in contemporary history. Born in Rumelia to unknown parents around 1768, he was first a boatman and then a tobacco merchant; an important service rendered to the governor of Prousta earned him the affection of this Pasha, who gave him his daughter in marriage and soon secured him a rank in the army. When the French expedition of 1798 to Egypt took place, the young officer was part of the Turkish force sent against us; the Battle of Aboukir soon destroyed this small army, whose remnants fled to Syria; but as if he sensed that this land was to serve as the stage for his greatness, Mehmet Ali did not leave Egypt; he had glimpsed civilization behind our weapons; full of the desire to learn. [...] Mehmet Ali's mosque is but a pale imitation of the Byzantine mosques of Constantinople; it is generally regretted that the architect did not instead adopt the Saracen style, of which Cairo offers such graceful examples...", November 8.

Cairo, Mouski, November 8: "Mouski is the European quarter of Cairo; it occupies the northeastern part of the city. The main street running through it from east to west is commonly known as Mouski Street. It was, apparently, built in part during the administration of Mehmet Ali: It is the widest street in Cairo (it is about ten meters wide!!) It is also the liveliest and certainly one of the most picturesque. The houses, which are sometimes three stories high, are in some places connected by planks stretching from one side of the street to the other, blocking the sun's rays; in other places, canvases—sometimes white, sometimes reddish—serve the same purpose. This is where the European shops are located, but whatever little originality they possess pales in comparison to the perhaps greater number of picturesque local stalls. The main attraction of the Mouski lies in the astonishing bustle that takes place there: from morning to night, a motley crowd of people and animals throngs and jostles on its dusty ground: There is the fellah woman, gracefully carrying her child on her shoulders; the Turkish woman walking heavily beneath her loose-fitting garments; there is the sacca wiping his sticky wineskin against the clothes of passersby; there are the Arabs and Europeans, moving about, haggling, mingling..."

Cairo, Arab Quarter, November 10: "Here is a new aspect of Cairo's streets; we are no longer in the French quarter, but deep in the Arab quarter: instead of the relatively spacious street of Mouski, we find narrow streets barely two or three meters wide; the houses, whose first floors jut out, meet, so to speak, at the top and prevent the sun's rays from reaching the ground; it is there, in his shop, that the Arab displays his wares while the buyer, sitting on the edge of the shop with his legs in the street, drinks coffee, smokes a cigarette, or the shisha that the merchant has graciously offered him..."

Cairo, Turkish House on the Khalig, November 9: "The Khalig, or in other words the canal, runs diagonally across Cairo. It draws water from the Nile at Fustat and carries it all the way to Heliopolis. It is likely a remnant of the colossal project undertaken in 642 by Amr on the orders of Caliph Omar with the aim of connecting the Nile to the Red Sea and thereby facilitating the supply of Arabia. Whatever its origin, the Khalig today renders great service to the neighborhoods it traverses, supplying them with its waters; and from a picturesque standpoint, the new charm it bestows upon its surroundings is so difficult to describe—nothing, in fact, could convey an idea of the variety of views presented by the banks of this small canal...".

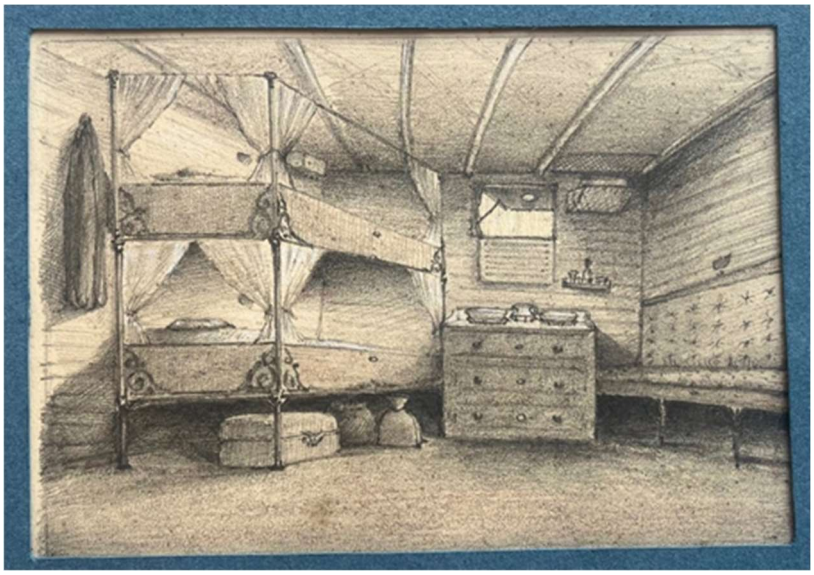
Cairo, Coptic house on the Esbekyéh, November 9. "...The Copts represent one of the peoples inhabiting Egypt today. It is generally agreed that they are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians: the shape of their heads and bodies seems to reflect the types found on ancient Pharaonic monuments; their language, still used in liturgical contexts, apparently employs a certain number of words and characters similar to those found in hieroglyphic inscriptions; finally, according to some authors, their very name, Koubt in Arabic, is merely a corruption of the Greek word aigouptios (Aiyuntios)..."

Cairo, entrance to the Shubra Palace, November 9. Boulaq, November 10; Cairo, general view, November 8: "The city of Cairo was founded in 970 by Djouhar, general of the Fatimid Caliph El Moez; by creating a new capital, he sought to mark the conquest of Egypt, which he had carried out the previous year in the name of his master against the Abbasid dynasty... Cairo today has four hundred thousand inhabitants, though some say six hundred thousand; it remains the capital of Egypt and the residence of the viceroy; its commerce is of only moderate importance, yet it possesses an incredible vibrancy as an Eastern city, despite the religious tolerance practiced there and the rise of Western civilization. Cairo, more than any other city, has preserved the Saracenic character in all its purity: mosques with their finely ornamented domes, their minarets full of elegance and delicacy, its private homes with their windows protected by ornate mashrabiya screens; its bazaars...



Sunset, November 18: "The Sun was counted among the great deities of ancient Egypt, and this worship is hardly surprising when one considers the splendor and magnificence that this celestial body bestows upon these lands. During the day, the sun lavishes its dazzling light; under its rays, darker colors become brilliant, and as a result of the contrast, the shadows may seem to have more depth than in our climates. But it is mainly when the sun disappears over the horizon that it produces the most marvelous effects, as if it wanted to make itself missed. One must then be on the banks of the Nile; half the sky is ablaze; it takes on the brightest hues, approaching the color of fiery saffron: the river, with greater transparency at this moment, reflects these colors, adding to them in certain places the slight shimmer of its waters; the houses, sycamore trees, palm trees, and boats stand out in black against the horizon, while on the river their dark outlines stretch into the distance, broken only by the ripples of the water. Occasionally a herd of buffalo comes to enliven the landscape and complete this beautiful spectacle, which must surely count among the wonders of Egypt."

Our traveler concludes the second album with his return voyage, a journey disrupted by a violent storm. Illustrated by five drawings with accompanying text: Cabin on the "Saïd," November 19–26. "This cabin, which I occupied for about seven days, is part of first class; it is located at the stern of the 'Saïd,' on the starboard side, or in other words, on the right side of the ship. It can accommodate four passengers, with a sofa for two people, but I lived there alone during my crossing. Its red carpet, its gray horsehair and mahogany furniture, the immaculately white-painted walls, its relatively spacious dimensions, and its comfortable furnishings make it one of the most convenient and pleasant cabins I have ever encountered.



Messina, general view, November 23. Charybdis and Scylla, November 23 (double drawing). Bonifacio, November 24–25. Marseille, November 26: "After the storm, calm; the harbor after the trials of the crossing; this drawing depicts what is undoubtedly the most pleasant final stage of the voyage." The "Said," after a very rough voyage, arrives in the harbor of Marseille; it is six o'clock in the morning; dawn is just beginning to break on the horizon behind the heights of Endoume and the hill of Notre Dame de la Garde. [...] People appear whom one did not suspect were on board; it seems as though a breath of fresh air is spreading throughout the ship, alerting everyone to the approach of the port; indeed, whatever the hour of arrival, one can be sure that long beforehand everyone is on deck with all their belongings. "

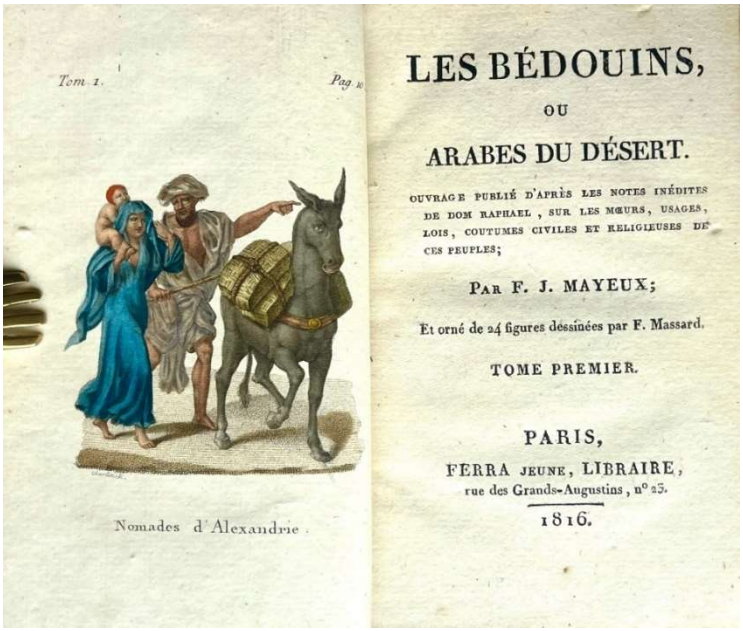
At the end is a map of Cairo, finely drawn in pencil and colored by the author, depicting the city, with the banks of the Nile and its islands to the west, and the desert to the east and south, where ancient monuments can be made out.

This unpublished account is a valuable testimony to the nature of the first tourist trips to Egypt. Written and illustrated with talent by its author, it deserves to be published.

The drawings and texts are in superb condition, preserved in the two lovely vintage albums where the author placed them. 6476

POR

30. MAYEUX (F.J.) [DE MONACHIS (RAPHAËL)]. -LES BEDOUINS OU ARABES DU DESERT. OUVRAGE PUBLIE D'APRES LES NOTES INEDITES DE DOM RAPHAËL, SUR LES MOEURS, USAGES, LOIS, COUTUMES CIVILES ET RELIGIEUSES DE CES PEUPLES. ET ORNE DE 24 FIGURES DESSINEES PAR F. MASSARD. *Paris, Ferra Jeune, libraire, 1816.*



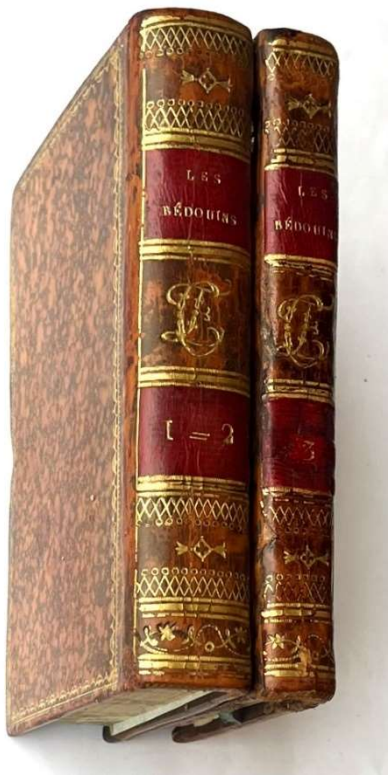
3 volumes bound in 2 volumes 16mo (136 x 90 mm) of: I. 1 color engraved frontispiece; X (half-title, title, preface); 238 pp. and 8 color engravings; II. [2] ff. (half-title, title); 166 pp. and 6 color engravings; III. [2] ff. (half-title, title); 219 pp. (including table of contents) and 10 color engravings. Handwritten bookplate Oscar de l'Espine and Jeanne de Bethisy - June 1865 in each volume. (leather marking on endpapers, interior very fresh) . Full marbled calfskin of the period, smooth decorated spines, title and volume number pieces in long-grain red morocco, intertwined gold letters “C E” in the central compartment (Comte de l'Espine), gold frieze framing the covers, gold fillet on the edges, blue silk bookmarks, marbled edges, original snakeskin preserved. (normal wear and tear, binding of vol. 2 discreetly restored).

First edition of this work on the Bedouins by Raphaël de Monachis (1759-1831), Egyptian Melkite monk, orientalist, and teacher of Jean-François Champollion.

This richly illustrated description with 24 finely watercolored plates provides an overview of the Bedouin tribes of Syria and Egypt at the time of the French expedition. As announced in the preface, the work was edited by F. J. Mayeux based on the notes of Raphaël de Monachis, who was unable to publish it himself. Born in Cairo to a Syriac Melkite family, he became a priest of the Basilian Order of the Most Holy Savior in Lebanon before returning to Egypt in 1794. From 1798 to 1801, during the Egyptian campaign, he served as Napoleon's personal interpreter and worked at the Institut d'Égypte. Settling in Paris in 1803, a chair in Arabic dialect was created for him at the École des Langues Orientales, where he became an assistant professor. While teaching students such as Champollion, he collaborated on the Description de l'Égypte. Present at the coronation of Napoleon I, he can be seen in the famous painting by Jacques-Louis David.



After Napoleon's final exile, he ended his life in Egypt in 1816. This work, based largely on the observations of Raphaël de Monachis, provides a very comprehensive presentation of the tribes of Egypt before and after Islam, as well as the customs and traditions of the Bedouins of Syria. Regarding the customs of the Yazidis (or Yezidis) of Syria, we learn about one of their customs illustrated in a plate: "Because the Devil once took the form of a snake, and because snakes sometimes form a circle, any circle is an enchantment that they are powerless to break and which completely paralyzes them. This belief exposes them to laughable misadventures in the cities they frequent; for mischievous children, skillfully seizing the moment when they are dozing or when they are most busy, quickly draw a large circle around them: if they can get out without discovering it, the trick is unsuccessful; but if they notice it at first, they are prisoners inside until a third party breaks it. One sees these people weeping bitter tears, begging for mercy from someone who will deliver them." (p. 199).



On the back of the false title of T I is printed the mark "London, Bossange et Masson, No. 14, Great Marlborough Street: Pierre Barthès (1793-1865), nephew of the famous master and dean of European booksellers Martin Bossange (1766-1865), managed the French book warehouses that Bossange and Masson had established with Pierre Leblanc in London in 1814.

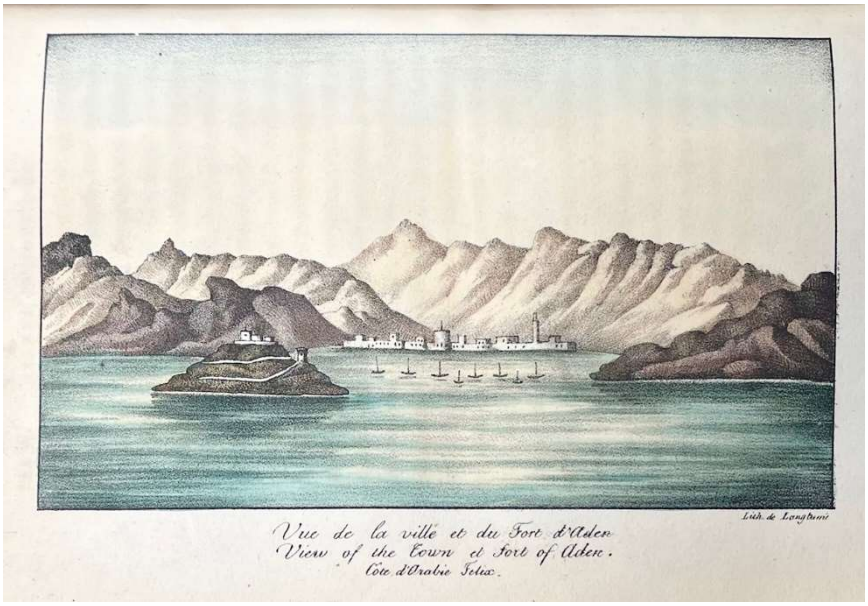
Provenance: Comte de l'Espine: intertwined gold letters “C E” in the central panel) (Charles Pierre, Comte de L'Espine (1736-1821), director of the Paris Mint and engraver); Oscar de l'Espine and Jeanne de Bethisy, June 1865: Handwritten bookplate in ink on the flyleaf of each volume.

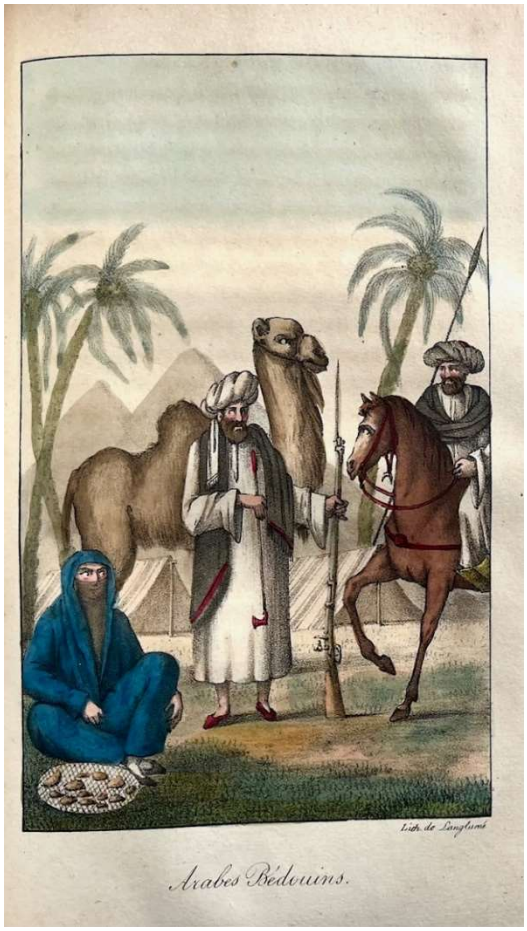
A beautiful copy, superbly bound, fresh and with very vivid colors. 6395 **$ 4 200**

31. NOE (LOUIS PANTALEON JULES AMEDEE, COMTE DE). -MEMOIRES RELATIFS A L'EXPEDITION ANGLAISE, PARTIE DU BENGALE EN 1800 POUR ALLER COMBATTRE EN EGYPTE L'ARMEE D'ORIENT. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale , 1826.* 1 vol. 8vo (220 x 137 mm) of: [2] ff., III, 288 pp. [2] ff. and 19 hand-coloured lithographs and 2 enhanced folding maps. Handwritten bookplate in ink on the title page: 'Fritz': Count Louis Frédéric Ghislain de Merode. (rare foxing or stains). Contemporary half sheepskin, covers covered with marbled paper, red morocco title, decorated spine with false ribs, marbled top edges, preserved paperback covers.



First edition of this account of a British military expedition to Egypt against the French, under the command of General Abercromby, illustrated with 19 colour lithographs and 2 fold-out maps.





A French émigré who entered the service of England in 1791, Louis-Pantaléon-Jude-Amédée, Comte de Noé (1777-1858) enlisted in the British Army in India. His book recounts his embarkation and the details of his journey to Egypt. He describes in great detail the countries he visited, the inhabitants, their customs, his arrival in Kosseir, his crossing of the desert, Kena, Cairo, Alexandria... and then gives details of the situation after the capitulation and departure of the French.

The book is superbly illustrated with 19 lithographed and watercoloured plates (by Langlumé, except for No. 8, which is by William Daniell) and two fold-out maps. With their high-quality colouring, they depict views, scenes of daily life and the costumes of sepoys, Brahmins, Ceylon and Bombay, the clothing of Egyptian fellahs, Bedouin Arabs, Albanians...

Provenance: 'Fritz': Count Louis Frédéric Ghislain de Merode, born in Maastricht on 9 June 1792 and died in Mechelen on 4 November 1830, volunteer in the Belgian Revolution, enlisted in the Chasseurs Chasteler. (Handwritten bookplate in ink).

A very fresh copy.

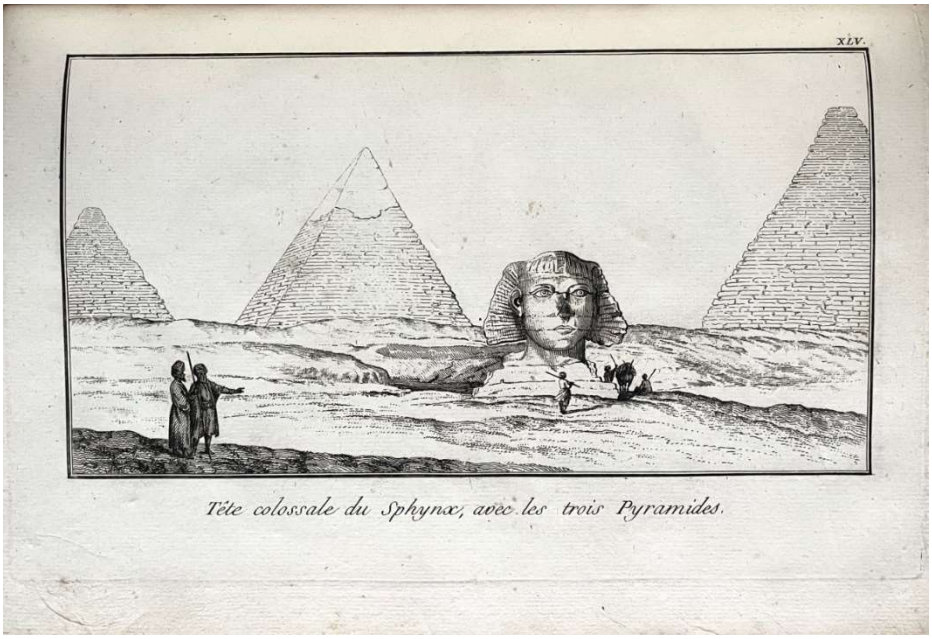
Gay, 2168; De Meulenaere p. 157-58. 6438 **$ 1 800**

32. NORDEN (FREDERIC-LOUIS). -VOYAGE D'ÉGYPTE ET DE NUBIE. NOUVELLE EDITION, SOIGNEUSEMENT CONFEREE SUR L'ORIGINALE, AVEC DES NOTES ET DES ADDITIONS TIREES DES AUTEURS ANCIENS ET MODERNES, ET DES GEOGRAPHES ARABES PAR L. LANGLES, AUTEUR DE L'ALPHABET TARTARE MANTCHOU. *Paris, de l'imprimerie de Pierre Didot l'aîné, l'an IIIe de la République, 1795 - l'an VIe de la République, 1798.*

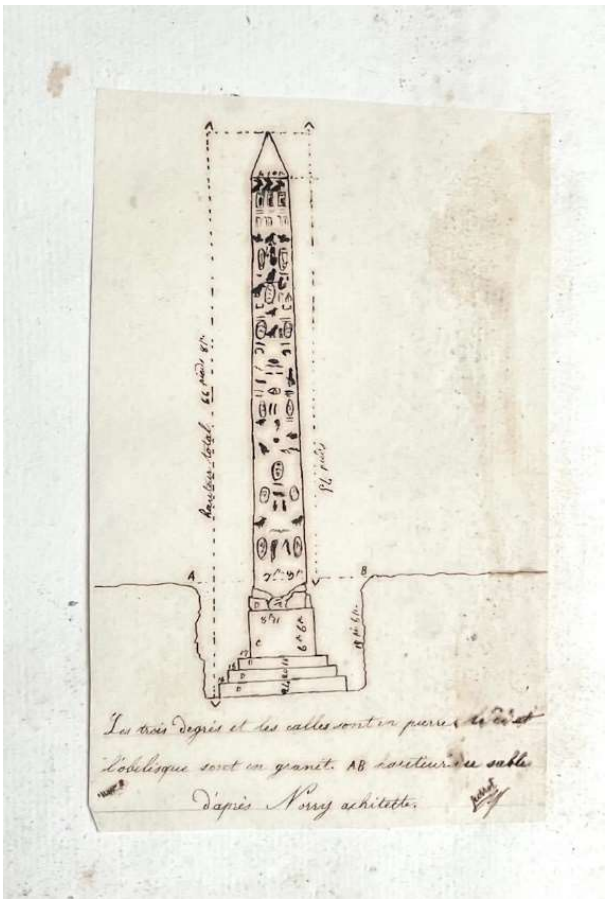
3 vols. 4to (300 x 225 mm) of: I. 1 frontispiece; 1 portrait; LV (including half-title, title, preface); 176 pp. (including table); 59 plates and maps (nos. 1 to 59); II. 256 pp. (including half-title, title); 54 plates and maps (nos. 60 to 113); 149 pp.; [3] ff.; pp. 392 pp (resuming at 153); 53 plates and maps (nos. 114 to 159, 140 and 141, and 142 and 143 combined into two plates + 9 unnumbered); small drawing glued opposite plate no. 8 with handwritten notes. A total of 166 plates and maps, including 2 consisting of 2 numbers, some fold-outs and 9 unnumbered plates of decorative elements. (Small losses on the first pages of the second volume). Full marbled sheepskin,

decorated ribbed spine, morocco title label and volume number, gilt fillets on the covers, highly decorated ribbed spine, red edges, colored endpapers. (binding rubbed).

Second French edition of this account of a journey to Egypt and Nubia by Frédéric-Louis Norden (1708-1742), a Danish sailor and traveler.

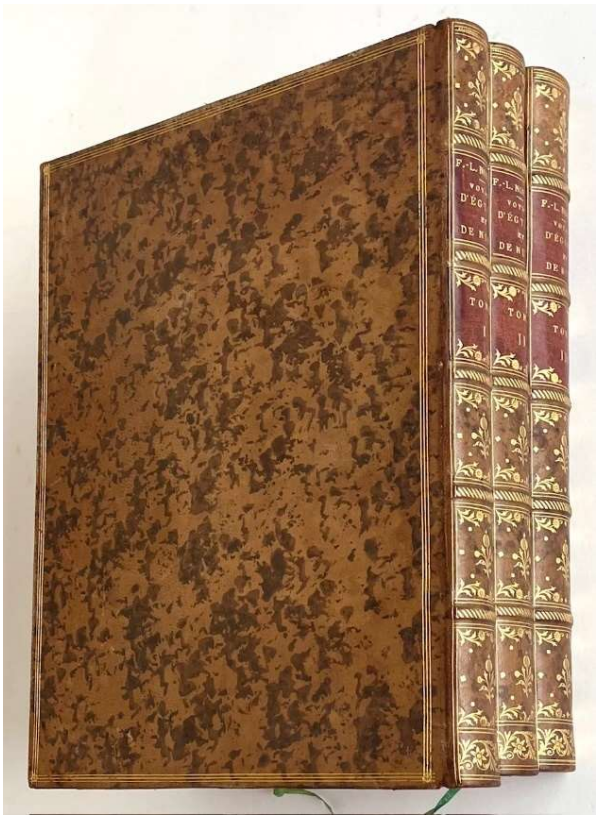


This second French edition, following the first in two folio volumes (1755, Copenhagen), is by the orientalist Louis Langlès (1763-1824). It was the most comprehensive work on Egyptian antiquities until the publication of L'Expédition d'Égypte in 1809. Frédéric Louis Norden, the son of an infantry lieutenant colonel, quickly distinguished himself for his talents as a cartographer. In 1732, he was appointed second lieutenant by King Christian VI and, in this capacity, carried out numerous missions abroad: to the Netherlands, France, Italy, and Malta to study fortifications. During these trips, he was elected a member of the Academy of Drawing in Florence and met Philipp von Stosch, who passed on his passion for ancient Egypt to him.



At the king's request, Norden joined Pierre Joseph le Roux d'Esneval's French expedition to Egypt to explore the Nile from Alexandria to Aswan. During this trip, Norden kept a journal and made more than 200 drawings of monuments and scenes from everyday life. It was from these notebooks that his friends were able to publish this book.

"After visiting Alexandria and Cairo, he began to travel up the Nile, continuing as far as Derr [100 km northeast of Abu Simbel] in Nubia, thus crossing paths (at night and without knowing it) with Richard Pococke, who was traveling in the opposite direction. From there, Norden retraced his steps to Alexandria and set sail for Europe in May 1738. During his year in Egypt, Norden produced the first coherent maps of the country. He died in Paris in September 1742, but his friends took up the work he had left on Egypt and published it in French, in two volumes in Copenhagen between 1752 and 1755. (Howgego). (Norden died of tuberculosis). Norden "was the first European to venture as far as the city of Derr in Nubia and to publish an account of the Nubian temples. This important work is the first attempt to provide a detailed description of Egypt, and its illustrations are the most significant prior to those of Denon." (Blackmer).

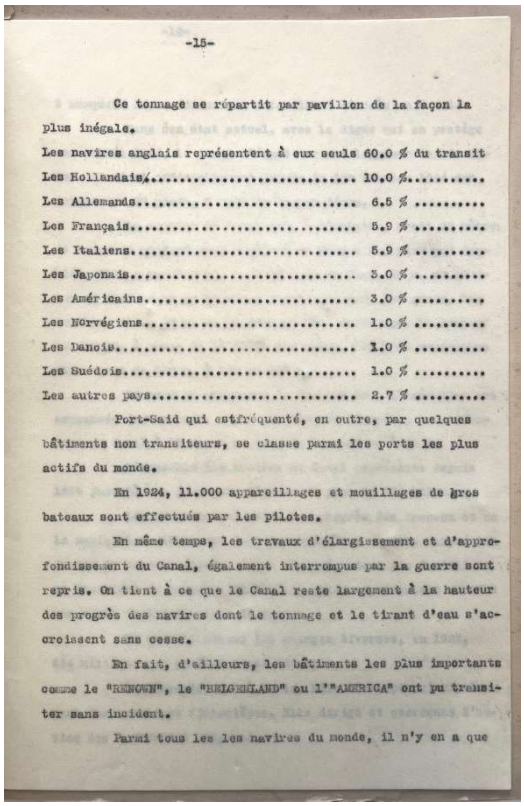


From a cartographic point of view, the work includes the "first map of the Nile between Cairo and Derr based on topographical surveys and indicating all the places located on the banks." (cf. Hence).

This second expanded edition is illustrated with a portrait, a frontispiece, 166 plates and maps, some of which are fold-out, and 9 plates of decorative elements. The plates depict views, landscapes, ruins, antiquities, plans, and maps, and are all captioned in French. 6386

$ 5 400

33. NOTES SUR LE CANAL DE SUEZ. *SLND [France, circa 1925]* ; 4to typescript (285 x 240 mm): 18 pages typed on machine paper in black ink. Stapled hardcover binding, beige cloth spine, title label typeset in blue on the front cover. (stains).



-15-

Ce tonnage se répartit par pavillon de la façon la plus inégale.

Les navires anglais représentent à eux seuls 60.0 % du transit
Les Hollandais..... 10.0 %.....
Les Allemands..... 6.5 % .....
Les Français..... 5.9 % .....
Les Italiens..... 5.9 % .....
Les Japonais..... 3.0 % .....
Les Américains..... 3.0 % .....
Les Norvégiens..... 1.0 % .....
Les Danois..... 1.0 % .....
Les Suédois..... 1.0 % .....
Les autres pays..... 2.7 % .....

Port-Said qui est fréquenté, en outre, par quelques bâtiments non transiteurs, se classe parmi les ports les plus actifs du monde.

En 1924, 11.000 appareillages et mouillages de gros bateaux sont effectués par les pilotes.

En même temps, les travaux d'élargissement et d'approfondissement du Canal, également interrompus par la guerre sont repris. On tient à ce que le Canal reste largement à la hauteur des progrès des navires dont le tonnage et le tirant d'eau s'accroissent sans cesse.

En fait, d'ailleurs, les bâtiments les plus importants comme le "RENOWN", le "BELGENLAND" ou l'"AMERICA" ont pu transiter sans incident.

Parmi tous les les navires du monde, il n'y en a que

Unpublished 18-page typescript devoted to the history of the Suez Canal and its operation from its inauguration in 1869 until 1924.

Its anonymous author, who was likely an economic official of the time, traces the history of the canal's construction, its operation, and the events that occurred since its inauguration, as well as its economic situation in 1924.

Excerpts: P. 1: "The idea of a canal connecting the waters of the Red Sea to the Mediterranean dates back to ancient times. The ancient Egyptians, who were pioneers in this as in many other things, built the first canal. This canal was not a direct waterway.". It ran largely through the Nile Delta and connected Suez to Bubastis—modern-day Zagazig—on one of the river's branches. This canal was begun by Seti I in 1340 B.C. and continued by Ramses. It was certainly in use during the time of Darius. [...] P2: "Napoleon, through his conquest of Egypt, was on the verge of realizing the French monarchy's dream. He took a personal interest in the creation of a canal, came to Suez, and traveled through the Isthmus" [...] "It was Ferdinand de Lesseps, the first great Frenchman, who was to have the glory of achieving, amid a thousand difficulties, the direct cutting through of the Isthmus. When, in 1854, he came to Egypt to undertake the work he had been contemplating, nothing suggested he would succeed where others had failed..."

Page 15 lists the tonnage by flag of the canal's traffic: "British ships alone account for 60.0% of transit, Dutch 10%, German 6.5%, French 5.9%, Italian 5.9%, Japanese 3%, American 3%, Norwegians 1%, Danes 1%, Swedes 1%, other countries 2.7%. Port Said, which is also frequented by a few non-transit vessels, ranks among the busiest ports in the world. In 1924, pilots handled 11,000 departures and arrivals of large vessels... "

Document in perfect condition; we have found no record of its publication. 5820 **$ 600**



34. PALLONJEE DINSHAW & CO./EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES FACTORY M. S. LEHEM & CO. (COPYRIGHT) - [YEMEN] [18 POSTCARDS SHOWING VIEWS OF ADEN AND ITS POPULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY]. *Aden /Germany, SD (Circa 1920).* 18 sepia-toned postcards (90 x 140 mm), 9 on bristol and 9 on albumen paper. Neutral paper folder with flaps.

Precious iconography of Aden and its inhabitants circa 1920, consisting of postcards captioned in English, including 9 photographic prints with the words "This is a real photo".

The set includes : "The Tanks, The Landing stage, Steamer Point, Barraks, Jopp Promenade, the Harbour, Water Cart, Native Camel Carts, the Scott Market Maala, the Crater Bazaar, Oil tanks, Signal Station, the Crescent, Sappers Bay, Esplanade Road, The War Memorial Prince of Wales Pier...".

Set in perfect condition. 5789 **$ 420**

35. PASHA (AFIK EFENDI) -MUNSHA'AT-I ELHAC ET DIWAN DE 'AQIF EFENDI. *Istanbul, 10 ramadan 1259 H/4 octobre 1843.* 1 vol 8vo (210 x 140 mm) of : 199 pp ; 39 pp. Inscription on first page: "Hadji Addif Sacga. State and Diwan papers. G IV 32B. Ex-libris "Louis Lagarde, 27.2.28". Contemporary full brown morocco with flap, smooth muted spine, cold-stamped frames and motifs.


منشأت الحاج عاكف افندى

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لوليه والصلوة على نبيه وعلى آله حق سبحانه وتعالى
حضرتلرى سلطان سلاطين جهان وخاقان خواقين زمان
باسط بساط امن وامان وناشر مأثر عدل واحسان اولان
ولى نعمتمز ولى النعم عالم مالك رقاب الامم شوكتلو عظمتلو
پادشاهمز پادشاه عالميناه سلطان (عبد المجيد خان) افندمز
حضرتلرينى مادام الاكوان سرير سلطنت سنيه لرنده كامبين
وكامران ايليه آمين والدماجد كثير المحامد جهانبانى جنتمكان
فردوس آشيان خداوند كارغازى سلطان محمود خان ثانى
نور الله مضجعه افندمزحضرتلرينك رجال بنامندن مرحوم
ومغفورله پوزاوقلى مصطفى مظهر افندينك برادرزاده سى
الحاج محمد عاكف افندينك انظم ونثره متعارف اولان
بضاعة متغيره لرى جهتيله ارباب معارف واستعداد عندنده
مقبول ومعتبر اولان شعر وانشالرى كندولرينك عدم مياالتندن

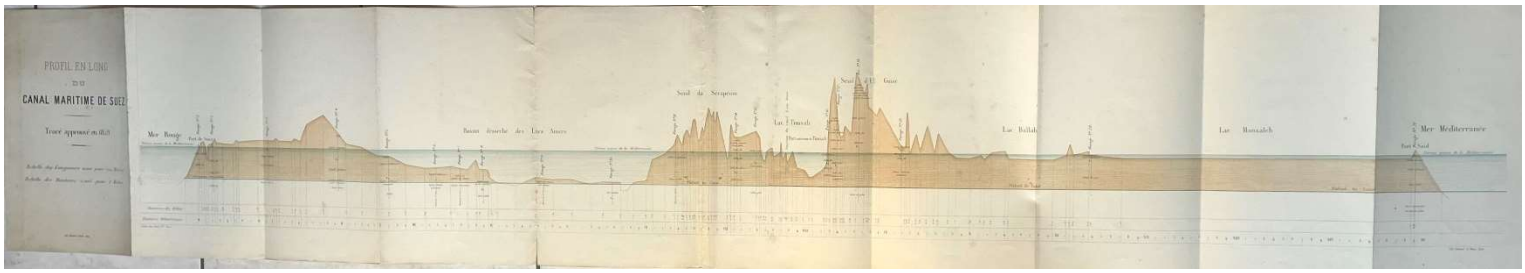
ناشى

Collection of poetry in prose and verse including Munsha'at-i elhac and other Diwan poems by Akif efendi or Afik Pasha (1787-1845), Turkish poet and writer.

Efendi is a Turkish title of respect for civil servants, religious ministers and intellectuals. Afik efendi grew up in his hometown of Yozgat. After the death of Cebbarzade Süleyman Bey, whose clerk he was, he moved to Istanbul. There, he quickly attracted the attention of the Sultan and was appointed to important government posts. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs (1835-1837) and obtained the rank of Vizier. However, having spent most of his life involved in political conflicts, he was often removed from office and exiled. It was during these exiles that he wrote his poetry and memoirs. He died ill in Alexandria on his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca. Although he is not unanimously acclaimed among Turkey's great writers, a number of them consider him to be one of the most important writers of Turkish literature. His best-known works are Adem Kasidesi and Mersiye, which he wrote following the death of his grandson. He is also considered one of the last writers of Diwan literature, with his prose works, the subject of the first part of this book. This is followed by his poems in verse.

A fine copy. 5618

$ 1 440



37. [SUEZ CANAL - SET OF *5* 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY COLOUR LITHOGRAPHED MAPS]. -I. PROFIL EN LONG DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ. TRACE DU CANAL APPROUVE EN 1859, LITH CHEZAUD ET FOSSET, PARIS. (315 X 1900 MM). II. RELEVE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA COTE DE PORT-SAÏD, CARTE DE LA RADE, D'APRES LES SONDAGES DE 1899. DUFROY, PARIS. (350 X 510 MM). III. SUEZ ET PORT-THEWFIK, LE CANAL DE SUEZ, J. CHARLES ROUX, DUFRENOIS, PARIS. (450 X 340 MM). IV. PORT SAÏD, LE CANAL DE SUEZ, J. CHARLES ROUX, DUFRENOIS, PARIS. (450 X 335 MM). V. LA PENETRATION EN ASIE. GRANDES VOIES DE COMMUNICATION EXISTANTES A LA FIN DE 1900. DRESSE SOUS LA DIRECTION DE J. CHARLES-ROUX PAR E. GIFFAULT. (410 X 440 MM).



A beautiful set of *5* maps and profiles dedicated to the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal (Arabic: qanat as-suwes) is a navigable canal located in Egypt. Measuring 193.3 km long, 280 to 345 m wide, and 22.5 m deep, it connects, via three natural lakes, the port city of Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea to the city of Suez in the Gulf of Suez north of the Red Sea. Dug between 1859 and 1869, thanks to a massive fundraising effort on the Paris Stock Exchange, under the direction of French diplomat Ferdinand de

Lesseps, it allows ships to travel from Europe to Asia without having to circumnavigate Africa via the Cape of Good Hope and without the need for transshipment by land between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Suez Canal thus established revives the ancient idea of a waterway connecting the two seas, already implemented in antiquity by the Egyptian pharaohs: the ancient Pharaohs' Canal linked the Nile to the Red Sea. With the increase in traffic, the canal is now Egypt's third-largest source of foreign exchange.

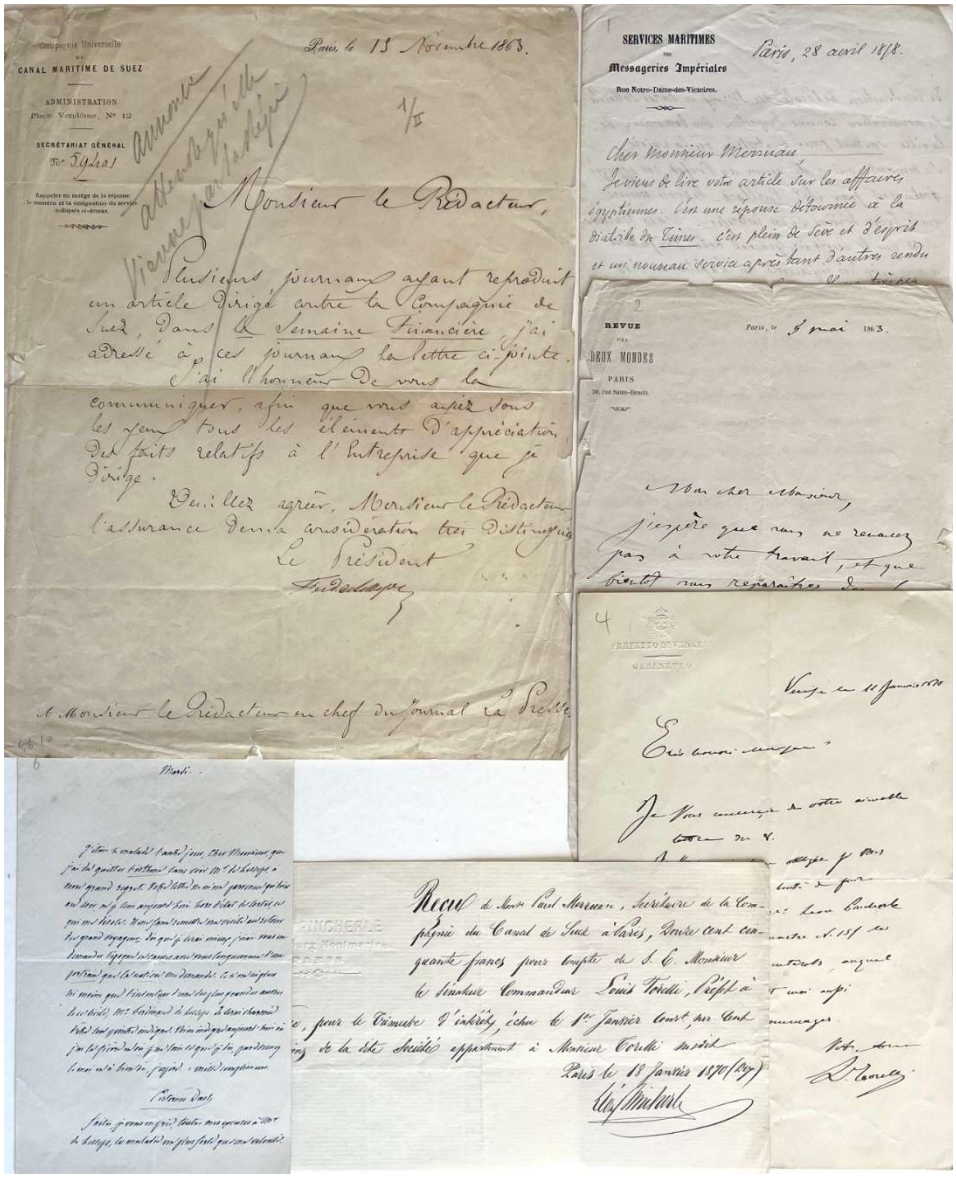
Map I, which measures nearly 2 meters when unfolded, shows the longitudinal profile of the Suez Canal according to the canal route approved in 1859, a lithograph produced by Chezaud and Fosset in Paris. The other maps show plans of the coast of Port Said and its harbor, of Suez and Port Tawfik, of Port Said, and of the major transportation routes existing at the end of 1900. Enclosed:

Set in fine condition. 6326 **$ 1 020**

38. [SUEZ CANAL CONSTRUCTION] -[A COLLECTION OF FIVE LETTERS CONCERNING THE SUEZ CANAL,

WRITTEN BY FERDINAND DE LESEPS AND HIS CIRCLE DURING THE CANAL'S CONSTRUCTION AND THE YEAR FOLLOWING ITS COMPLETION] . *Paris, Venise, [Egypte], 1858 à 1870.*

A fine collection of 5 handwritten letters by Ferdinand de Lesseps and his associates, dated from 1858 to 1870, discussing in particular the controversy in the press regarding the Suez Canal project.


Compagnie Universelle du CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ
ADMINISTRATION Place Vendôme, N° 12
SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
Paris, le 13 Novembre 1863.
Monsieur le Rédacteur,
SERVICES MARITIMES des Messageries Impériales
Paris, 28 avril 1858.
REVUE des DEUX MONDES
PARIS
Paris, le 5 mai 1863.
PREFETTO DI VENEZIA GABINETTO
Venezia li 11 gennaio 1870
Reçu de Monsieur Paul Merruau, Secrétaire de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez à Paris, Dix mille cent cinquante francs pour compte de S. E. Monsieur le Sénateur Commandeur Louis Torelli, Préfet à Paris le 18 janvier 1870

1. Letter on the letterhead of the "Service des messageries Impériales," Paris, dated April 28, 1858, addressed to Mr. Mervau. (2 pages, 210 x 130 mm): Excerpt: "Dear Mr. Mervau, I have just read your article on Egyptian affairs. It is a veiled response to the Times's editorial. It is full of vigor and wit and is a new contribution, following so many others rendered to the cause of the Suez Canal. It is only very recently that I have learned that P. Point, Dubois is the pen name of P. Mureaux. I have followed with great interest everything that has appeared under this pseudonym, and I renew the congratulations that I asked L'Arbre to convey to you on my behalf" ...

2. Letter on the letterhead of the Revue des deux mondes, Paris, May 5, 1863, signed F. Bulos. (1 page, 210 x 130 mm.): "My dear sir, I hope you are not giving up on your work, and that it will soon appear in the journal. Is the Sultan's trip to Egypt, on the contrary, favorable to the digging of the isthmus? If you do give up on your subject, choose another. Yours sincerely, F. Bulos."

3. On the letterhead of the Universal Suez Canal Company, Place Vendôme, Paris, sent by Ferdinand de Lesseps to Paul Merruau, editor-in-chief of the "Journal de la Presse," dated November 13, 1863. (1 page, 270 x 210 mm): "Dear Editor. I would like to finish this; I don't have much time, so, Mr. Editor, several newspapers having published an article directed against the Suez Company this week, I have sent the attached letter to these newspapers. I have the honor of sharing it with you so that you may have before you all the facts necessary to assess the situation regarding the enterprise I direct [...]. The President, Ferdinand de Lesseps."

4. On the letterhead "Prefetto di Venezia Cabinetto. January 11, 1870. (1 page, 210 x 135 mm). Excerpt: "Thank you for your kind letter..." 5. [Pinned with]: No. 4] On the letterhead of Leon Pincherlé, 15 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris. Receipt for 1,250 francs from Mr. Paul Meruan, secretary of the Canal Company, Paris, January 18, 1870. (1 page, 110 x 205 mm)

6. Tuesday [no date], signed Pisternos Dash. "I was so ill the other day, dear Sir, that I had to leave the isthmus without seeing Mr. de Lesseps, much to my regret. I would be delighted to be his painter [...] Please convey my apologies to Mr. de Lesseps; illness is stronger than my will."

The set is in good condition, with a few tears. 5610 **$ 600**

39. VIGUIER (PIERRE-FRANÇOIS). -ÉLEMENS DE LA LANGUE TURQUE, OU TABLES ANALYTIQUES DE LA LANGUE TURQUE USUELLE, AVEC LEUR DEVELOPPEMENT. *Constantinople, Imprimerie du Palais de France, Mars 1790.* 1 vol. 4-to (255 x 200 mm.) of : XXXII pp. (half-title, title, au Roy, instruction, analytical tables of the Turkish language), 462 pp. ; [1] f. (errata). (Faint wetness at the end of the volume in the lower corner). Brown half-chagrin, smooth spine, speckled edges.

Unique first edition of this grammar of the Turkish language by Pierre-François Viguier (1745-1821), French missionary, orientalist and linguist.

It is the fourth book to come out of the presses of the French embassy in Constantinople, established by Choiseul-Gouffier in 1787. The Arabic characters that it contains come from Basel. Born in Besançon, he studied at the Seminary before teaching rhetoric at the college of the city and then theology with the Lazarists at the seminary of Sens. The Lazarists having been put in charge of the establishments of the Society of Jesus in the Levant, he went to Constantinople where he was appointed apostolic prefect with the mission of developing the Congregation of the Mission for the Levant. During his 18-year stay, he perfected his knowledge of Oriental languages, enabling him to write his Élémens de la langue turque, a work published in 1790 and dedicated to Louis XVI. As a renowned orientalist, Viguier was the first to distinguish in Turkish the exclusive use of guttural or palatal vowels in the same unit (word or syntagm). This is a question of vowel harmony, which requires that the syllables of a single unit be a sequence of "compatible" vowels and thus belong to the same " category " as the preceding vowel. In Turkish, as Viguier had pointed out, this is the case for gutturals and palatals, which, not belonging to the same " category ", are not found at the same time in the same unit. This peculiarity of Turkish is one of its most salient features in comparison with the languages of the world.

Being addressed to missionaries and Westerners staying in Turkish-speaking regions, Viguier's grammar is meant to be practical: the grammatical rules are accompanied by dialogues and familiar conversations allowing their concrete application. At the end of the book, a very complete French/Turkish lexicon is also provided. As with many foreign language grammars with a writing system that was particularly different from the Latin alphabet at that time, Figuier uses a romanization of Turkish. In other words, in order to facilitate the teaching of pronunciation but also conjugations, he transcribes Turkish into the Latin alphabet even though his writing system was the Arabic alphabet. However, Figuier also includes an explanation of the use of the Arabic alphabet in Turkish. Nowadays, since the Romanization (called "Sign Revolution") decided by Mustafa Kemal (Kemal Atatürk) in 1928, the Latin alphabet definitely replaced the Arabic alphabet which had been in use since the 13th century. This decision was part of his policy of both nationalism and modernization of Turkish society. Turkish is an Oghuz language, itself included in the family of Turkic languages. It is typically an SOV (subject-object-verb) and agglutinative language, i.e. its grammatical features are marked by the assembly of basic elements called morphemes. This agglutinative aspect of the Turkish language makes it particularly interesting. For example, in Turkish, from "ev" (house) one forms: "evler" (the houses), "evlerim" (my houses), then "evlerimde" (in my houses) or even "evlerimdekiler" (those who are in my houses). **Nice copy of this very complete grammar of Turkish by Jean-François Figuier.** *5519*

$ 2 160

40. YRWIN (EYLES). -VOYAGE A LA MER ROUGE, SUR LES COTES DE L'ARABIE, EN EGYPTE ET DANS LES DESERTS DE

LA THEBAÏDE; SUIVI D'UN AUTRE, DE VENISE A BASSORAH PAR LATIQUE, ALEP, LES DESERTS, ETC. DANS LES ANNEES 1780 ET 1781. TRADUIT SUR LA TROISIEME EDITION ANGLAISE PAR PARRAUD. *Paris, Briand, 1792.* 2 vols., 8vo (200 x 125 mm): [2] leaves, vi-440 pp. and 1 folded engraved map; [2] leaves, 483 pp. and 1 folded engraved map. Contemporary marbled sheepskin, decorated raised spine, titles and volume numbers in red and blue morocco, marbled edges (minor signs of wear).



First edition of the French translation of this work by the British traveler Eylies Yrving, illustrated with 2 engraved folding maps showing the route of his travels.

The son of an employee of the East India Company, Yrving was educated at a private academy in Chiswick, England, and joined the East India Company as a civilian. He served in Madras beginning in 1767, but as a supporter of George Pigot, he was suspended and imprisoned. In 1775, he returned to England to defend himself. In 1780, he was reinstated to his position. In 1792, he was appointed, along with others, superintendent of the Company's affairs in China, a post he held until 1794. He is known for his poetry and two works, including the present text.

This literary travel essay, a real publishing success, is written in the form of letters dated from May 1777 to April 1781. Part of the story takes place in Egypt: P 284, vol 1: "Thursday, July 31. We woke up this morning, long after sunrise, &, looking around us we had the pleasure of seeing the Nile, which was then beginning to turn golden with the first rays of this star luminous We were about a quarter of a mile from it, and we could only see its waters through various openings of mounds which form the banks of the river. In several places these banks are lined with date palms and other fruit trees, although the surroundings announce the same aridity as the deserts which we had passed. The village of Banute is in one of these areas covered with trees, and the place where we were then, which is isolated and without cultivation, is not. than a hamlet made up of a few cottages, which belong to camel drivers Nothing can better announce the magnificence of this famous river than its width at this distance from the sea..."

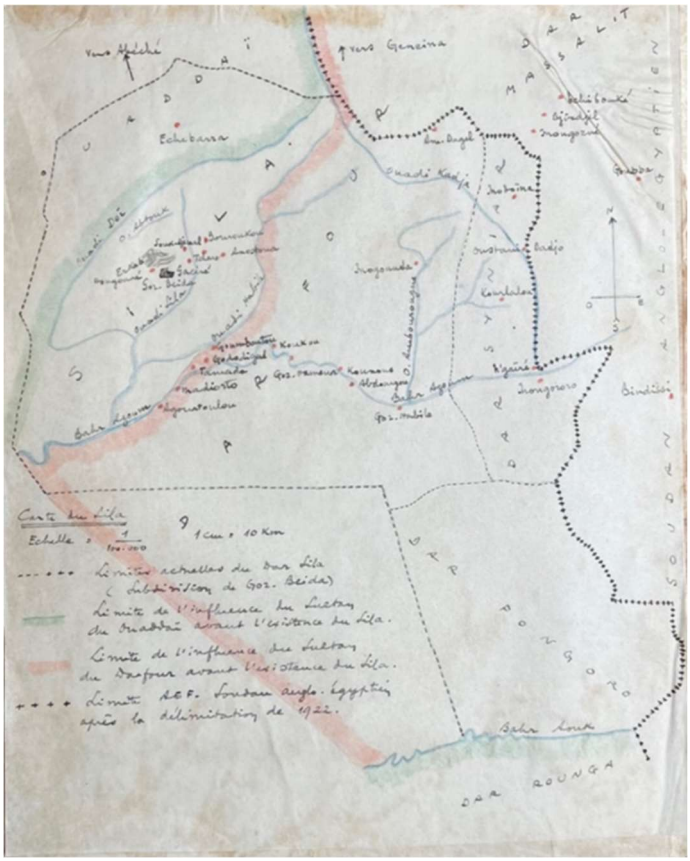
Volume 1 is illustrated with the "Map of the Red Sea giving the route for travelers to get from Yambo to Cosire and volume 2 that of the route from Cosire to Cairo.

Beautiful copy, fresh, preserved in its original binding. *6255*

$ 960

Africa - Maghreb





41. BERRE (HENRI) -EL HADJ MUSTAPHA OULD BAKHIT, SULTAN DU DAR SILVA. *S.E., Goz-Beida, 1946.*

1 vol. large 4to typescript (280 x 220 mm) of : [3] ff. (title, foreword) ; 108 pp ; 2 handwritten maps at beginning of work. Letter from the author to his brother on the first blank page, dated May 17, 1948 (a few unskilful repairs to the inside with tape). Period binding, North African work, with cold-stamped brown leather, decorated on goatskin on the first board.

Original typescript with a dedication from the author to his brother of a rare work on the Sultan of Dar Silva.

Henri Berre served more than ten years in Chad, between 1942 and 1962. His first post, where he remained for five years, was Goz Beida, capital of Dar Sila. This book therefore bears the imprint of that first posting. It was in Goz Beida, in 1946, that the author wrote the first version of his study. He went back to the drawing board at the end of his life, after a busy administrative career. The book was published in 1985 by the C.N.R.S.

It's a small book about a little-known country, on the borders of Chad and the Republic of Sudan. At its largest, Dar Sila lies within a square of less than 200 km. It is a mountainous region, with abundant vegetation, which served as a refuge zone throughout the 19th century, beyond the reach of the two powers: Ouaddaï (in Chad) and Darfour (in Sudan).

Rare. 5703

$ 1 440

42. LALANDE (JOSEPH-JEROME, LE FRANÇAIS DE) -MEMOIRE SUR L'INTERIEUR DE L'AFRIQUE. *Paris, Imprimerie des Administrations Nationales, An troisième de la République [1795].* 1 vol. 4to (270 x 220 mm) of : [1] f. (title); 39 pp. Original pink cardboard. (Soiling and defects of use).

First edition of this rare book due to the famous astronomer Jérôme Lalande.

The author encourages the French to explore in depth the Senegal and Niger, little known at the time, and revives the idea of the possibility of crossing Africa from Senegal to the Red Sea.

Boucher de la Richarderie IV, p. 196. Quérard, La France Littéraire IV, p. 457. 4352

$ 1 440

43. MAJEED BIN AL-BURAIK BUSTANI (ABDUL -[MANUSCRIT DE DOCTRINE CORANIQUE EN ARABE/MANUSCRIPT OF QURANIC DOCTRINE IN ARABIC]. *SL [Afrique du Nord], 1306 AH [1888 JC]*

1 quarto volume (240 x 170 mm) containing: [36] handwritten pages in violet, black, red, and yellow ink, set within a double border drawn in red ink. Full red morocco with flaps from the period, covers decorated with a blind-stamped arabesque design, plain, unmarked spine, paper label pasted to the front cover. (Pages slightly loose).



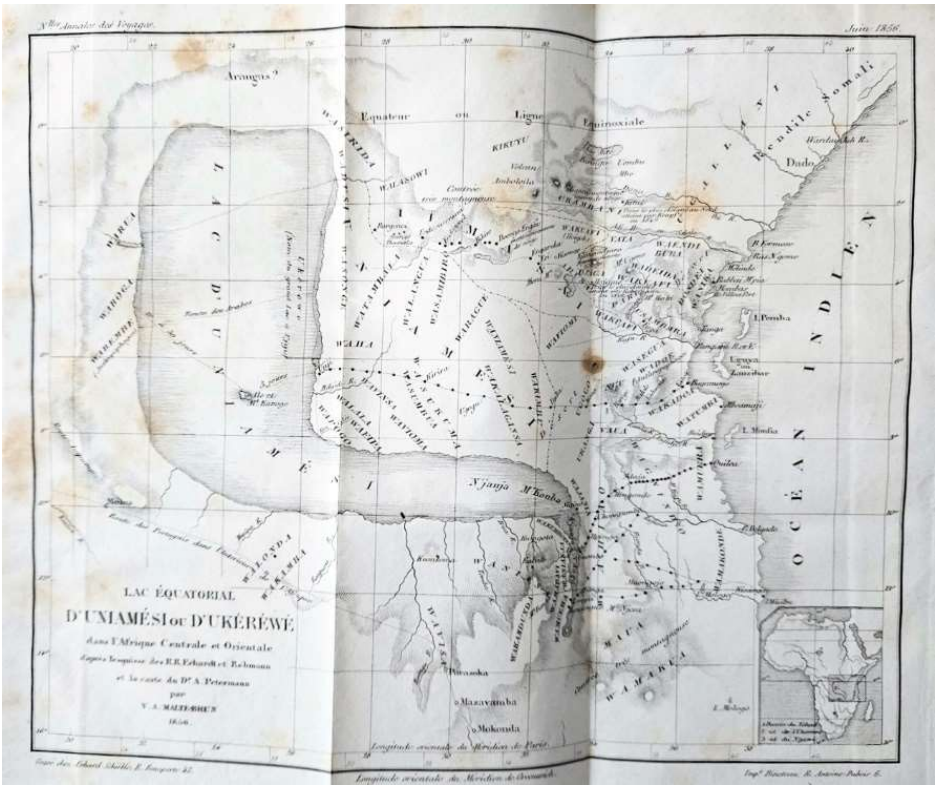
A beautiful 19th-century North African manuscript on Koranic doctrine written in polychrome ink by Mr. Abdul Majeed bin Al-Buraik Bustani.

The inscription on p. 1 reads: “Praise be to God alone, and may peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of God. After Almighty God bestowed His grace upon Mr. Abdul Majeed bin Al-Buraik Bustani by writing this blessed work, consisting of thirty parts...“. The manuscript contains rules of conduct regarding marriage, family, property... Excerpts: ”Whoever among you cannot marry a married woman may marry a believing woman from among his believing female slaves. God knows best what you do to one another [...] O you who believe, do not take the property of others in exchange for onions, lest it become a trade. And do not kill one another. Indeed, God is Merciful toward you. Whoever acts in this way, We will make him an enemy to you, and We will turn him into a flame [...] Do not covet what God has bestowed upon some of you above others. Men have a share of what they have earned, and women have a share of what they have earned. And seek God’s grace. For God is with all things. Or again: “We have appointed for each of you a guardian over your children...”].

The colophon states: “This was written in the year 1306 AH 135 AH, three hundred fifty-six years after the Lady’s Hijra. [1888]. Peace be upon him.”

The volume is well preserved in its original binding. 6486 **$ 1 440**

44. MALTE BRUN (V.A.) -NOTICE SUR LES DECOUVERTES RECENTES DES MISSIONNAIRES ANGLAIS DANS L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE ET SUR L'EXISTENCE DE PLUSIEURS GRANDS LACS DANS L'INTERIEUR DE CE CONTINENT. SUIVIE DU MEMOIRE DU R. J. ERHARDT. *Paris, A. Bertrand, 1856.* 1 vol. in-8vo untrimmed (230 x 140 mm) of : 32 pp (including title); 1 folding map; [1] f. (title); 53 pp (bookseller's catalogue). Yellow publisher's paperback (cover corroded and stained, spine in poor condition).



A rare publication devoted to the English discoveries of the great African lakes in the mid-19th century, by Victor-Adolphe Malte-Brun (1816-1889), a French geographer and cartographer.

It is followed by a memoir by R. J. Erhardt. Son of the geographer Conrad Malte-Brun, founder of the Société de géographie, he too was destined to become a geographer. A member of the Société de géographie de Paris, he became assistant secretary in 1852 and then, like his father, secretary general from 1860-1867.

Responsible for publishing the Bulletin de la Société de géographie, he wrote over a hundred articles. At the same time, he completed his father's Précis de géographie universelle and became interested in the project to build a canal in Central America between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. An excellent cartographer, he presented his plans at the International Congress on the Study of the Interoceanic Canal, chaired by Ferdinand de Lesseps. He died in 1889, leaving behind numerous publications, including this book. In the first part, Malte-Brun gives a geographical account of the European discoveries in Africa: "Africa is no longer, as it once was, an unknown and mysterious land devoured by the sun's rays; it is no longer a vast, dry and arid plateau that could only be reached from the east or west by climbing the mountain ranges that formed its ramps". The author's style here reflects his humanist vision of geography, inspired by Eugène Cortambert, himself inspired by the work of his father Conrad Malte-Brun. Cortambert argued that geography should be: "the general painting of nature, humanity and its works". This vision of a modern geography built on a basis other than an enumeration of places is of great importance to Victor-Adolphe Malte-Brun, who distinguished himself as a writer-geographer. This note by Malte-Brun is followed by: "mémoire de J. Erhardt, pour l'explication de la carte de l'Afrique orientale centrale, composée par lui et J. Rebmann". Johannes Rebmann (1820-1876), a German explorer and missionary, was the first European, along with his accomplice Johann Ludwig Krapf, to enter Africa via the Indian coast. They are also considered to be the first Europeans to discover Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya. In this second part, the author gives a comprehensive account of all the recent discoveries in Central Africa, with particular reference to Lake Victoria. This memoir is accompanied by the map in question, entitled "Map of the equatorial lake of Uniamési or Ukéréwé in Central and East Africa...". 4353 **$ 720**

45. [ETHIOPIAN MANUSCRIPT]. *s.l.n.d. [Ethiopie, circa 1850].* 1 vol. 16to (85 x 70 mm) handwritten in red and black ink on vellum with: 1 p and [50] ff. geometric ornamentation at top of first leaf (later inscription in blue ink on last leaf, ink smudging due to wetness, soiling, wear and tear). Full red morocco on period wood, smooth muted spine, cloth lace clasp and wooden dowel (stains, wear).

Manuscript of prayers in the Gueze language, used in the liturgy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, a very small-format copy.



Gueze, the Ethiopian alphasyllabic script, is the ancestor of Amharic, the language spoken in Ethiopia today by the majority of the population, which is still written using the same alphasyllabic script. Geze is to Amharic what Latin is to French.

The present work, carefully calligraphed in black and red ink on vellum, is an evangeliary containing part of the Gospels read during Christian liturgical celebrations.

The text is written in red and black ink over 8 to 9 lines. A geometric ornamentation is placed at the beginning of the text, opposite the title written on the flyleaf. Although the ink has smudged over a good part of the leaves, the text remains legible. Our copy, preserved in its typical original morocco binding, is rare in such a small format.

A fine copy, preserved in its original condition. 5805 **$ 1 440**

46. MOUËTTE (GERMAIN) -RELATION DE LA CAPTIVITE DU SR. MOÜETTE DANS LES ROYAUMES DE FEZ ET DU MAROC, OU IL A DEMEURE PENDANT ONZE ANS. OU L'ON VOIT LES PERSECUTIONS QUI Y SONT ARRIVEES AUX CHRETIENS CAPTIFS, SOUS LES REGNES DE MOULEY ARCHY, ET DE MOULEY SEMEIN SON SUCCESSEUR REGNANT AUJOURD'HUY, ET LES TRAVAUX ORDINAIRES AUXQUELS ON LES OCCUPE. AVEC UN TRAITE DU COMMERCE, ET DE LA MANIERE QUE LES NEGOCIATIONS S'Y DOIVENT COMPORTER... *Paris, Jean Cochart, 1683.*

1 vol. 12mo of: [6] ff. ; 362 pp. (of which 33 pp. of Arabic dictionary), [5] ff. Handwritten bookplate in brown ink on the title "Quincy St Maurice" (ff. 59 to 62 formerly held by a pin, small trace of clear wetness in the lower corner of the first 20 ff., a few rare, if not fresh, spots). Full contemporary calf.

First edition of this autobiographical work by Germain Moüette (1651-1691), famous for his detailed description of his eleven years of captivity in Morocco following his capture by the corsairs of Salé at the age of 19.

Left for "the West Indies of America" in September 1670, Germain Moüette was captured and sold as a slave. He then has several masters, with whom he exercises various trades. With one of them, Doctor Bougiman, he learned Arabic and Spanish. After two years spent in Salé, he found himself in Fez, where he spent another two or three years, then he went to Meknes, where he remained six or seven years, participating in the vast construction sites ordered by Moulay Ismaïl. He was redeemed in 1680 with 45 other captives by the religious of the order of Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci. He then returned to Paris via Tetouan, Malaga, Marseille, Toulon and Lyon.

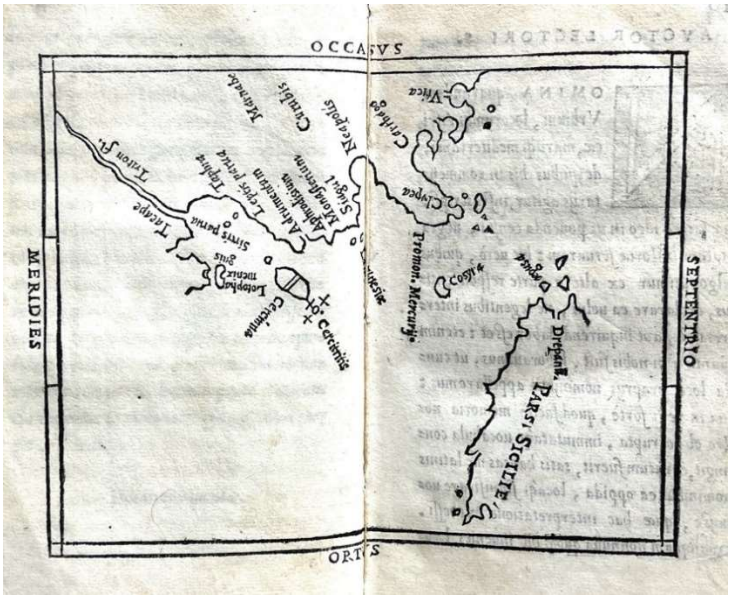
The account of his adventures is a considerable source of first-hand information for historians on the lives of Christian slaves captured by the Barbarians. It is also a very rich text on daily life in Morocco at the time, for which Doctor Bougiman provided him with a great deal of information. It also includes a vast Franco-Arabic glossary of nearly 900 words and expressions which occupies pages 330 to

362 of the work, followed by a list of "Names of Provinces and Towns belonging to both the King of Morocco, 'to Christians, on its shores'.

Provenance: manuscript ex-libris "Quincy-St Maurice": Charles Sevin, Marquis de Quincy (1660-1728), French artillery general, author of a Military History of the Reign of Louis the Great (1726), married Geneviève Pecquot of Saint-Maurice. They had a daughter, Catherine Charlotte Sevin de Quincy (1699-1736).

Beautiful copy. 4663 **$ 1 440**

47. NUCULA (ORAZIO) -COMMENTARIORUM DE BELLO APHRODISIENSI. *Roma, Valerium et Ludovicum, fratres Brixienses, 1552.* 1 vol 8vo (165 x 105 mm) of : 368 pp. (including title and 1 map); [4] pp. (privilege, table). (Mottling on the corners of a few leaves). Dedication to Pope Julius III (1487-1555): woodcut vignette of his coat of arms on the title page. Ex-libris on back cover: "Ex Libris D. De Auria Montis Aldei Comitis". Half vellum, spine ribbed, hand-titled, marbled paper-covered boards, handwritten title on lower edge.



Rare first and only edition of this account of Charles V's campaign in Tunisia against Ottoman corsairs, by the 16th-century Italian writer, diplomat and patron Orazio Nucula.

The present work is the account of the attack and capture of Mahdia (Tunisia), which took place from June to September 1550, during the struggle between the Ottoman Empire and the Spanish Habsburgs for control of the Mediterranean. In that year, a Spanish naval expedition, also made up of Charles V's imperial troops and commanded by the Genoese condottiero and admiral Andrea Doria (1466-1560), besieged and captured the Ottoman fortress of Mahdia, defended by the Ottoman admiral Turgut Reis (1485-1565), known as Dragut. A condottiere is a noble soldier trained in the art of combat, but above all with the money to equip soldiers, thus putting his art of war at the service of states. The expedition also included the Spaniard Bernardino de Mendoza, as well as the Knights of Malta and their Grand Master Claude de la Sengle. Turgut Reis used the fortified coastal town as a base for his piratical activities along the Spanish and Italian coasts. Although Mahdia was abandoned by the Spanish three years later, they nevertheless took care to demolish all its fortifications to prevent the city from being reoccupied by the Ottomans.

At the beginning of the book is a Latin-Italian glossary of terms used in the book to designate African cities of modern foundation that had no Latin translation. The book also includes a double-page map of the Strait of Sicily.

A fine copy. 5710 **$ 3 600**



48.PHOTOGRAPHS - MALI - IVORY COAST - GUINEA] - *[Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée], 1904.* 1 volume, oblong 8vo (210 x 265 mm), comprising [24] leaves, each containing 4 photographs (95 x 65 mm) and 1 additional photograph (110 x 65 mm) glued to the back of the rear cover. A total of 97 photographs. Full red percaline cloth binding with cold-stamped spine and corners, ornate title “Kodak Souvenirs” on the front cover, blank spine.

A beautiful album containing 97 photographs from a trip to Sudan in 1904. This refers to French Sudan, a French colony established in West Africa from 1890 to 1958, which was part of the French West African Federation. The itinerary of this trip is a loop starting

from Bamako (Mali) and passing through Sikasso (Mali), Korhogo (Ivory Coast), Odienné (Ivory Coast), Kankan (Guinea), and Siguiri (Guinea) before returning to Bamako.

A handwritten note on the title page reads: “To Messrs. Buchau, father and son, & Teisfevre, of Saint Louis. Souvenirs of my trip to Sudan, Oct. 1903–Sept. 1904. Respectfully yours, Orthez, December 1, 1906.” This dedication, along with several photographs depicting Buchau Teisfevre buildings taken during the trip, suggests that the author of this album was a member of one of these families established in French Sudan or a close relative.

The photographs include landscapes, dwellings, portraits of local people, and scenes of daily life, such as: “Panorama of Bamako,” “The Bamako Bridge, a flotilla used for transport to Kankan,” “The Bamako Mosque,” “A section of the Bamako market. Its butcher shop,” “My hammock and my porters,” “The Buchau Teisfevre building, viewed from inside the building; rubber porters. Husband and wife,” “Road from Korhogo to Bambougou,” “View taken at the Bambougou market,” “View of the Cofca building. French African Trading Company,” “The Bambougou Mosque,” “Road to the Outpost [in Odienné]. The outpost in the background. In the middle, a chieftain’s grave,” “Food vendors at the market,” “The market in Kankan,” “The Niger River at Siguiri, Washerwomen.”

Well-preserved album. 6480

$ 1 800



49. [PHOTOGRAPHS] -[TUNISIA AND ALGERIA]. *Circa 1910.*

1 vol. 4-to oblong (255 x 350 mm.) of : 61 titled photographs; 1 detached sheet (180 x 120 mm.) with handwritten inscriptions in black ink and one detached photograph (180 x 130 mm.). Red half-chagrin, cold filets, blue and green mosaic morocco in the center, gilt fleur-de-lis in the corners, spine decorated with the same flowers, gilt edges.

Magnificent Album of the beginning of the XXth century on Tunisia and Algeria, comprising 61 photographs of urban and rural landscapes, portraits and scenes of life.

The first 20 are glued on strong paper on the front only while the following are on the front and back. All are titled in pencil or directly at the bottom of the photograph and taken in landscape or portrait format. The set is mainly devoted to Tunisian cities and their surroundings such as: Tunis (23 in total representing in particular: mosques, perfume souks, bazaars, Arab hairdresser, Arab house, snake charmer, fountains with washerwomen, Arab beggar, view of the city, Italian railway station, camp, entrance to the Bey's palace, place of the lottery, view of the city etc.), Kairouan (9 in total representing in particular: general view of the city, great mosque, its interior, its exterior, its pulpit, its court, place of Kairouan, interior of the souks, tomb of the barber, etc.), but also Bardo (4 in total representing in particular: court of the Harem, view of the city, bed of the Bey, staircase of the lions, etc.) and finally Carthage (3 in total representing in particular: Saint Louis of Carthage, general cisterns) The album also contains a part on Algeria with the city of Biskra (21 in total representing in particular: Mosques, river and gorges of El Kantara, camels, marabout, Moorish bath, falconer etc). Beautiful album witness of Tunisia and Algeria of the beginning of the XXth century. Below, the complete translated list of the titles of the 61 photographs:

1. "Sout il Crouk Mosque, Tunis"; 2. "Perfume Souks, Tunis"; 3. "Tunisian Bazaar"; 4. "Interior of Bazaars, Tunis"; 5. "Arab Hairdresser"; 6. La Casba"; 7. "Arab house"; 8. "Souki and barber, Tunis"; 9. "Snake charmer"; 10. "Fountain with washerwomen"; 11. "Andalusian street, Tunis"; 12. "Arab quarter, Tunis"; 13. "Arab hairdresser, Tunis"; 14. "Arab beggar"; 15. "Tunis"; 16. "Italian station, Tunis"; 17. "Mosque and Sidi Marès street, Tunis"; 18. "Sidi Abdérahman mosque (Biskra)"; 19. "The river and gorges (El Kantara)"; 20." Camel (Biskra)"; 21. "St. Louis Carthage"; 22. "Biskra taken from the river"; 23. "Tanks, Carthage"; 24. "Camels (Biskra)"; 25. "Entrance to the tanks of Carthage"; 26. "Sidi Barkat in old Biskra"; 27. "Court of the Harem, Bardo"; 28. "Marabout Juliette in Biskra"; 29. "General view of Kairouan"; 30. "Arab camp (Biskra)"; 31. "The Bardo"; 32. "Landron property (Moorish bath in Biskra)"; 33. "Exterior of the great mosque, Kairouan"; 34. "Falconer (Biskra)"; 35. "Pulpit of the great mosque, Kairouan"; 36. "Great mosque in old Biskra"; 37. "Mosque of the Arabs, Kairouan"; 38. "Small mosque in old Biskra"; 39. “court of the great mosque, Kairouan”; 40. “palm tree street, Tunis”; 41. “interior of the great mosque, Kairouan”; 42. “camp near the Kasba, Tunis”; 43. “square of Kairouan”; 44. “entrance to the Bey's palace, Tunis”; 45. “interior of the souks, Kairouan”; 46. “Bed of the Bey in the Bardo"; 47. "A street in old Biskra"; 48. "Arab camp (Biskra)"; 49. "Biskra (study of camels)"; 50. "Path of old Biskra"; 51. "Camels, Biskra"; 52. "The river in El Kantara"; 53. "Staircase of lions, Bardo"; 54. "A street near the mosque, Biskra"; 55. "Tomb of the barber, Kairouan"; 56. a street in Biskra; 57. "The Residence, Tunis"; 58. "Palm tree of old Biskra"; 59. "Place de la Poterie, Tunis"; 60. "Moorish"; 61. "Tunis". 5526

$ 2 640



50. **[GUEZE MAGIC MANUSCRIPT ROLL OR TALISMAN]** *Ethiopie, SD [Circa 1850].* Handwritten scroll on parchment consisting of 3 sewn pieces (90 x 620-510-600 mm): text and 3 illustrations in black and red ink. (Parchment browned, with water damage in the margins, wear on the outer part).

Scarce Ethiopian magic scroll dating from the 19th century or earlier.

Written in Ge'ez, the liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, these talismans in the form of small scrolls were used to protect or heal someone. Traditionally worn around the neck, they were believed to ward off evil spirits such as the one known as “Buda” in Ethiopian and Eritrean culture. The text consists of various prayers against evil spirits. The square-shaped motifs and illustrations reinforce the protective power of the text. The scroll is written in black ink in columns with a few passages in red ink. The whole is decorated with bands of repeated geometric motifs enhanced with red. The illustration features several compositions on a black background enhanced with red. The first depicts a figure with a body composed of geometric patterns. The second appears to represent Saint George on his horse, and the last depicts a face within a cross.



The manuscript is well preserved. 6268

$ 2 160

51. [GUEZE MAGIC MANUSCRIPTS ROLLS OR TALISMANS]

[Ethiopie, 19ème]. 2 handwritten folios in red and black ink on parchment (530 x 80 mm and 640 x 95 mm), each decorated with an illustration of St. Michael. (Slight water stain at the edge.) Rolled together.

A set of two illustrated 19th-century Ethiopian magic scrolls written in Ge'ez on parchment.

Written in Ge'ez, the liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, these talismans or magic scrolls were used to protect or heal someone. Traditionally worn around the neck, they ward off the evil eye, such as the one known as “Buda” in Ethiopian and Eritrean culture. The text consists of various prayers against evil spirits. The square-shaped motifs and illustrations reinforce the text’s protective power.

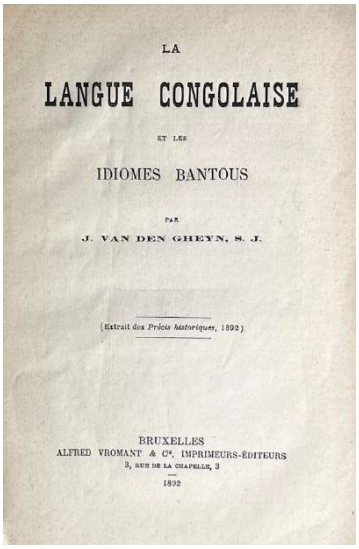
Both scrolls are written in black ink in a single column, with passages in red ink (the name of God). The first is illustrated with bands of geometric patterns accented in red. Both feature a drawing in black and red ink depicting an angel representing Saint Michael. The second begins with “

Translation of selected passages: “In the name of the Father and the Son, and of Abraham [...] The slave who was killed by the devil [...] Fellasha and the giver of a sort of slave quarrel [...] to be condemned and by the word of God I am Jesus Christ [...] In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, O God, pray that in your suffering, you may show me the mercy of the children of Amhel [...] From the pain of the children and the pain of the world, by the seal of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, I created you, O God, and in the world, and you heard my voice, my love.”

The set is in good condition. 6479

$ 1 320

52. VAN DEN GHEYN (J.). -LA LANGUE CONGOLAISE ET LES IDIOMES BANTOUS. *Bruxelles, Vromant et cie, 1892.* 1 vol. 8vo (255 x 155 mm) with original publisher's binding preserved in half-title; 29 pp. (including title). (half-title detached, small tear at bottom of title page, precarious stitching). Full gray cloth, smooth spine with title.


LA

LANGUE CONGOLAISE

ET LES

IDIOMES BANTOUS

PAR

J. VAN DEN GHEYN, S. J.

(Extrait des *Précis historiques*, 1892.)

BRUXELLES
ALFRED VROMANT & Cie, IMPRIMEURS-ÉDITEURS
3, RUE DE LA CHAPELLE, 3
1892

First edition of this essay on Bantu languages by Joseph Van den Gheyn (1854-1913), Jesuit priest, Bollandist, comparatist, anthropologist, and Belgian bibliographer.

In this work, the author gives a very succinct introduction to the practice of Bantu languages, mainly intended for Europeans living in Central Africa. The author's intention is summarized by himself as follows: "It is necessary, as some missionaries have already done – and Mr. de Guiraudon praises them highly (2) – – that, on the one hand, all those who aspire to serious influence in Africa should familiarize themselves with the languages of the country and, on the other hand, that they should teach the children of Africa to read and write their own language, transcribed into Roman characters, without neglecting to teach them French, Dutch, or English, as the case may be. In these pages, we do not wish to give an in-depth course in the Congolese language, but rather to draw the attention of our compatriots to the importance and interest of this study, and to briefly indicate the best practical means of approaching it." (p. 4). The Bantu language family is a group of more than 400 African languages spoken by approximately 310 million people in some 20 countries in southern Africa. These languages constitute a subgroup of the larger Niger-Congo language family. In 1851, German linguist Wilhelm Bleek coined the term “Bantu” to refer to the languages of Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa that were known at the time.

A fine copy of this essay on one of the largest and richest language families in the world. 6363 **$ 270**

Asia



53. (CHINE) – GOERING SCHMIDT. -THE - THEA VIRIDIS. (THE). *Leipzig, F.E. WACHSMUTH, vers 1890.*

1 original polychrome lithograph, 660 x 870 mm. (Some craquelure and wear from rolling.) Mounted on canvas and attached to two lacquered wooden rods with suspension rings.

A rare example of this lithographed educational plate published in Germany illustrating tea cultivation.

It shows Chinese peasants harvesting tea leaves in the fields, while others bring the harvest to the foot of a building where the roasting kilns are lit. In the upper right corner is depicted a flowering tea branch with a cupped fruit.

A fine example, quite well preserved in its original condition with its two lacquered wooden rods for hanging. 6257 **$ 1 500**



54. ALLOTTE (LOUISE). -[PANORAMA MANUSCRIT DE L'ASIE/MANUSCRIPT PANORAMA OF ASIA]. *S.L., 1863.*

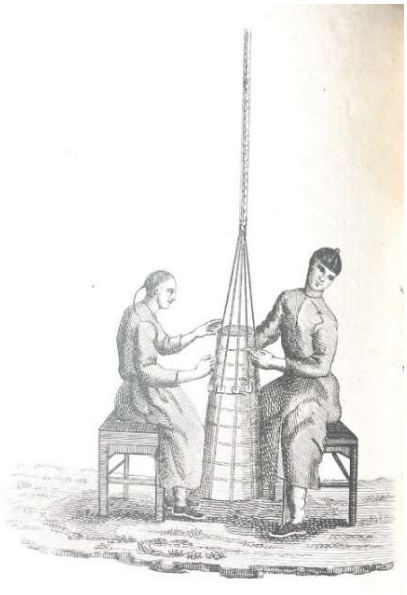
1 sheet (725 x 1095 mm) calligraphy in brown ink with watercolor map of Asia in the center, text above and below and tables on each side. (stains, soiling, tears and small lacks reinforced on the edges, very fresh coloring).

Historical and geographical panorama dedicated to the Asian continent drawn and calligraphed by Louise Allote in 1863.

Work executed on strong paper with pen, brown ink and finely watercolored composed in the center of a map of the Asian continent in its political configuration of the mid-19th century, showing the countries and their populations, the Indian Ocean, Pacific, Arctic, North, Baltic, Mediterranean, Red, Oman, China, Bering and the islands of Indonesia. Louise Alotte accompanies her map with an introduction to Asia in general and its physical description. She placed on the left a table entitled "History of Asia from its beginning to the present day" and a second one on the right devoted to the "various establishments of Europeans in the Indies" (Portuguese, Dutch, French, English). With his signature at the bottom right "Louise Allote 1863". [It may be Louise Josephine Allotte de La Fuÿe, born in Saint-Pol-de-Léon in 1795 and died in Nantes in 1880].

Beautiful document with very fresh colors. *5657*

$ 960



55. BRETON DE LA MARTINIÈRE (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH) -LA CHINE EN MINIATURE, OU CHOIX DE COSTUMES, ARTS ET METIERS DE CET EMPIRE, REPRESENTES PAR 74 GRAVURES, LA PLUPART D'APRES LES ORIGINAUX INEDITS DE CABINET DU FEU M. BERTIN, MINISTRE ; ACCOMPAGNEES DE NOTICES EXPLICATIVES, HISTORIQUES ET LITTERAIRES. *Paris, Nepveu, 1811-1812.*

4 vol bound in 2 16to vol. (135 x 90 mm.) of : XXXVI-144 pp. ; 172 pp. ; 188 pp. ; 220 pp. and 76 engraved plates and frontispieces (some foxing and soiling). Contemporary full calf, smooth ornate spine, red and green morocco titles and tomaison, gilt frieze framing the boards, gilt edges (spines expertly restored).

First edition of this famous work from the Nepveu collection devoted to Chinese society and mores, illustrated with 76 engraved plates.

Using correspondence from Peking missionaries, its author, Jean Baptiste-Joseph Breton de la Martinière (1777-1852), produced a particularly realistic and well-documented work illustrated with 76 engraved plates and frontispieces. Breton de la Martinière (1777-1852), a key figure in court reporting in France, co-founder and manager of the Gazette des Tribunaux, and knowledgeable in almost all European languages (English, German, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and Italian), seemed the ideal man to produce such a work. The publisher

Nepveu entrusted him with the task of compiling missionary texts and illustrations from the collection of Mr Bertin [1719-1792] (Louis XVI's Controller General of Finances, on whom the Compagnie des Indes depended). A bookseller with a passion for travel, Nepveu was fortunate enough to acquire almost all the texts and illustrations for publication in his Petit Voyage series.

The 76 engraved plates constitute a remarkable iconography of China around 1800. Whether it's the art of dress, silk or porcelain manufacture, the art of calligraphy or the tea trade, mandarins, artists, craftsmen and merchants are depicted with an attention to detail that makes this set a sought-after testimony. Two supplement volumes appeared in 1812, and the work was first published in English in London in 1813.

A fine copy preserved in its attractive original binding. 6234

$ 1 680

56. [CHINA] -[ALBUM DE 12 GOUACHES SUR LES METIERS ET LA VIE DES CHINOIS/ALBUM OF 12 GOUACHES ON CHINESE PROFESSIONS AND LIFE.] *SLND [Canton, circa 1880].* 1 vol 4to (250 x 205 mm) of: [14] ff including 2 blanks and 12 ink and gouache paintings on paper (rare soiling or stains, very fresh colors).Vintage accordion-fold boards, covered with blue, red and white japon dominoté paper with geometric and floral motifs. (Wear and tear).



Pretty album containing 12 gouaches on paper depicting various trades and scenes of life in China towards the end of the Qing period, the imperial dynasty that ruled the country for nearly three centuries, from 1644 to 1912.

This type of album, produced in Canton, was destined for export to Europe, where it was particularly appreciated. Scenes depicted: waiter, masseur, water carrier, potter, fish merchant, blind musicians, horticulturist, buffalo riders, travelers taking their meals, portraitist...

Perfectly preserved in its original condition. 6162

$ 1 440

57. CROLE (CHARLES STEWART). -THE CHINGLEPUT, LATE MADRAS DISCTRICT. A MANUAL COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT. *Madras, W. H. Moore, 1879.*

1 vol. 8vo (250 x 165 mm) of: [4] ff. (title, preface, table of contents); 439 pp.; XII (index); 1 fold-out color map. Half fawn leather with corners, covers covered in mauve cloth, ribbed spine, red morocco title label. (binding rubbed with losses).

First edition of this very comprehensive report on the government of Madras and the district of Chengalpattu, by Charles Stewart Crole (1842-1916), a member of that government. This work, begun in India and completed in England during a leave of absence, provides a particularly comprehensive description of this region of southern India at that time, especially in terms of tax administration. In the preface, the author modestly presents the objective of his work: “The general plan has been to exclude, as far as possible, detailed notes on subjects common to other districts of the Madras Presidency. It would seem, for example, to be a waste of time and space to prepare a summary of Hindu mythology, or to clutter the Manual with long lists of trees and plants that are found everywhere.” The work thus comprises the following sections: General description (geology, fauna, flora, etc.), Religions and ethnic groups (races and religions, literature, temples, customs, agriculture, trade, weights and measures, etc.), Topography (cities), Political history, Tax administration (different administrations, members, taxes, duties, etc.).



A fine copy. 6249

$ 720

58. DELESSERT (ADOLPHE). -SOUVENIRS D'UN VOYAGE DANS L'INDE EXECUTE DE 1834 A 1839. *Paris, imp. Bétrune et Plon pour Fortin, Masson et Cie & Langlois et Leclerq, 1843.* 2 parts in 1 vol. 8vo. 35 lithographs (24 hand-coloured), 1 large folding outline hand coloured lithographed map. Contemp. black quarter morocco.

Rare unique edition of the report of Adolphe Delessert's trip to India.

The work is composed of two parts: Delessert first describes the route of the scientific expedition, before going into the heart of his subject, the natural history of India, illustrated with 27 plates (24 watercolors) representing animals, birds and insects, among which 11 are devoted to lepidoptera (butterflies).

Fine copy. 4757

$ 3 840

59. DELLON (CHARLES). -NOUVELLE RELATION D'UN VOYAGE FAIT AUX INDES ORIENTALES, CONTENANT LA DESCRIPTION DES ILES DE BOURBON & DE MADAGASCAR, DE SURATE, DE LA COTE DE MALABAR, DE CALICUT, DE TANOR, DE GOA [...] *Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret, marchand-libraire, 1699.* 1 vol. 12mo (160 x 95 mm) with : 1 frontispiece ; [7] ff (title, preface, warning, table) ; 319 pp ; 5 plates (including 3 fold-outs). (foxing in the margins on a few leaves).Contemporary full speckled calf, ornate ribbed spine, red morocco title, roulette on the edges, speckled edges. (spine split, jaws worn, spine and corners rubbed).

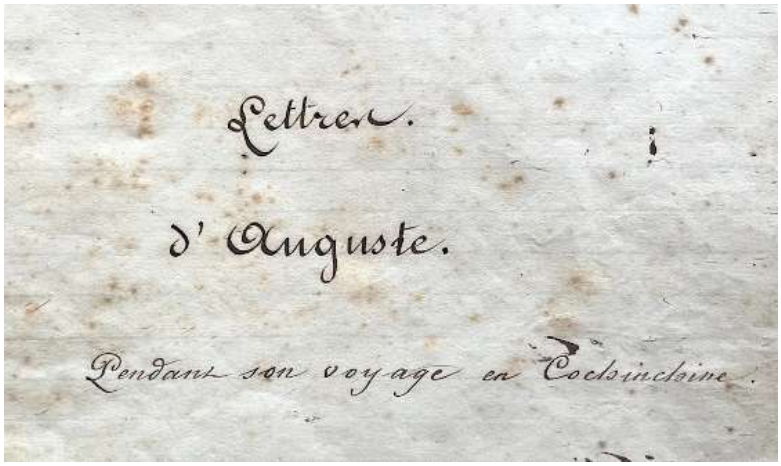
First edition of this account by Charles Dellon (1649 -1710), a French physician and writer.

Having traveled extensively during his life, notably to India in 1688, Dellon enjoyed great success with his Relation de l'Inquisition de Goa (Leiden, 1687, Paris, 1688), translated into German, English and Dutch, and republished several times during the 18th century. Building on this success, he published the present Relation d'un voyage des Indes orientales, followed by Traité des maladies particulières aux pays orientaux (1699), in which he provides further details on Réunion and Madagascar. A young doctor from Agde, Dellon embarked at the age of 17 in Port-Louis as second surgeon aboard the ship La Force. In 1668, at the age of 19, he entered the service of the French East India Company, making his first voyage to India. In 1673, he resigned from the Company and established himself as a physician in Daman, in the Portuguese Indian enclave of Goa. In 1673, he became physician to Furtado de Mendonça and encountered problems with the Portuguese Inquisition. Back in France, he completed his studies and entered the service of the Prince de Conti. Later, he married the daughter of a wealthy butcher and settled in Paris, where he published his two works, before dying around 1710.

In the present work, the author provides a detailed description of the plant and animal resources of Reunion Island. The description of Madagascar is particularly detailed. The author describes the Malagasy in their daily lives: physical appearance, clothing, food, housing, weaponry, social organization, religious life, relations with foreigners, main resources and animal species. He goes on to describe Surate and the Malabar coast. It was during his stay in Daman, where he was practicing medicine, that he was arrested by the Inquisition tribunal and taken to Goa in 1674, where he was imprisoned, tortured and sentenced to 5 years in the galley in Portugal. The Queen obtained a review of his trial and he was released. His description of the Indian peninsula is particularly rich in zoological, botanical and, above all, ethnographic observations: Indian manners and customs, caste systems and religions, etc. Dellon concludes his report with a treatise on diseases peculiar to India, pp. 282-319. 5854

$ 1 800

60. GAILDRAUD (AUGUSTE). -LETTRES D'AUGUSTE. PENDANT SON VOYAGE EN COCHINCHINE. *A bord de l'Aveyron entre port Saïd et Saïgon et à Saigon, 27 janvier-28 juin 1876.* 1 notebook 4to (220 x 175 mm) with: [1] f of title, [43] pp handwritten in black ink and [23] blank ff, most of the letters are signed by the author (rare foxing). Green paper cover lined with a blue filled cover titled in ink "Lettres". (imperfections and soiling to cover).



Notebook containing copies of 7 letters sent by Sergeant Auguste Gaildraud to his family during his voyage aboard the Aveyron from Port Saïd to Suez, Aden, Ceylon and Saigon, giving a detailed account of his voyage from January 27 to June 28, 1876.

The notebook contains 7 long, carefully handwritten letters, 2 of which were written during Auguste's voyage and the ship's stopovers, and 5 in Saigon. The first letter begins with the arrival in Port Said. "It's a very mixed population, there are Chinese, English and Arabs." In Suez "the commandant and the other officers went to dine with M. de Lesseps, engineer and director of the canal." L'Aveyron then calls at Aden, where "the heat is overwhelming". Auguste indicates his rank and assignment: "Sergeant with the 29th Company of the 3rd Marine Regiment in Saigon. Further on, he writes that February 7 is the date of his birth: he is 24 years old. February 9: "We have finally arrived in Aden... The strait of my Bab el Mendeb is strewn with immense rocks that look like real mountains. In front of the Jebel tire archipelago, I caught an Egyptian grasshopper that came down on the front of the building". Further on, about the people of Aden: "What I noticed about them is that they are all very good traders. They're in little pirogues where they can barely fit two people... All they sell are dates, oysters and eggs. I can't tell you how expensive these things are, as I haven't bought any. We'll be leaving tonight at midnight. Also. I'm hurrying to finish this little letter because I'm afraid the vague Maitre will come and pick them up. In two weeks, we'll be in Ceylon. During the trip from Ceylon to Saigon, Auguste finds himself "late for a night call [...] and [has] been punished with 2 days' iron". He even draws a small sketch in the margin "of the rings where the feet are caught". On March 24, the Aveyron reached Saigon. His correspondence resumes on June 12, when we learn that he has "been admitted to hospital with dysentery". Very ill, he spent a long time in hospital and was short of money, so he asked his parents for help. However, in his last letter, on June 28, the young man gives reassuring news of his state of health and expresses his affection for his family, as well as his evolution since his departure: "See me changed from night to day, from being a foolish and giddy young man, having become serious and full of courage and ever-increasing affection for all my excellent parents."

Perfectly preserved document. 5868

$ 1 140

61. HUNTER, (WILLIAM) ; WOLF, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH) & ESCHELSKROON, (ADOLPH). -I. DESCRIPTION DU PEGU ET DE L'ISLE DE CEYLAN. RENFERMANT DES DETAILS EXACTS ET NEUFS SUR LE CLIMAT, LES PRODUCTIONS, LE COMMERCE, LE GOUVERNEMENT, LES MOEURS ET LES USAGES[...] . II. LA VIE ET LES AVENTURES DE JEAN-CHRISTOPHE WOLF, PREMIER SECRETAIRE D'ETAT A JAFFANAPATNAM DANS L'ISLE DE CEYLAN [...] *Paris, Maradan, 1793.* 1 vol. 8vo (200 x 128 mm.) in 2 parts with continuous pagination of : part 1 : 32 pp. (of which false title, title) ; 95 pp. ; part 2 : [2] ff. (false title, title); 354 pp. (including table, resumption of pagination at 97, jumps and errors in pagination without incidence, 351 pp. in reality). Engraved armorial bookplate pasted to the back cover: "Bibliothèque de Mr. Le Baron de Zangiacomi". (Some spotting, foxing and marks due to the leather). Contemporary half-basane with corners, boards covered with glue paper, spine ribbed and decorated, titles in red and green morocco, edges speckled with blue. (Defects of use).

First edition of the French translations by Louis Langlès of this collection of 3 works in 2 parts on Pegu, a port city in southern Burma, and Ceylon, present-day Sri Lanka (E.O.: I. London, 1785, II. Berlin & Stettin, 1782 and Hamburg, 1782).

William Hunter (1718-1783), a Scottish physician, teacher, anatomist and orientalist, lived much of his life in India. After choosing to pursue a Master of Arts degree at Glasgow University, which would lead to a religious career, he came to medicine by studying with William Cullen (1710-1790; British physician and chemist). He became interested in anatomy at St. George's Hospital in London, specialized in obstetrics, and succeeded in establishing this field as a separate and accepted branch of medicine. After 1756, Hunter's medical practice was primarily devoted to obstetrics, and he was the most successful specialist in this field in Britain in his day, becoming physician to Queen Charlotte in 1762. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1767 and Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy in 1768. To help teach dissection, he hired the sculptor Agostino Carlini (c. 1718-1790; sculptor, painter and founding member of the Royal Academy) to make sculptures of the flayed body of a recently executed criminal. He was very interested in art and had extensive connections to the art world. Hunter chooses to illustrate his diagrams with the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519; celebrated Italian painter and universal mind) and Kenneth Clark (1903-1983; art historian, author, museum director, university professor) considers him the person who brought about the rediscovery of da Vinci's 18th century drawings in the UK. In addition, Hunter is a collector of minerals, coins, scientific instruments, ethnographic objects, rare books and works of art of all kinds. He bequeathed his collections to the University of Glasgow, an act that inspired the opening of the Hunterian Museum, the first public museum in Scotland, in 1807. In the last years of his life, Hunter took the position of surgeon on a naval vessel before moving to the service of the India Company in Bengal. He was sent to Java as Inspector General of Hospitals, Professor and Examiner of the College of Calcutta and finally, Secretary of the Asiatic Society. Hunter gathered the materials for the first part of this work in July 1782, when his ship was held up by a storm at Pegu. He describes the produce and agriculture of Pegu, as well as the caves of Elephanta, Ambola, and Canara. This part is completed by an important account of Ceylon, all translated from English (E.O.: London, 1785).

The second part, entitled "The life and adventures of Johann Christoph Wolf [...]" (translated from French, pp. 96-354), translated from the German (E.O.: Berlin & Stettin, 1782), is due to Wolf himself and relates his adventures in Ceylon. Johann Christoph Wolf (1683-1739) was a German scholar, Hebraist, professor of Oriental languages in Hamburg, rector of the academy of the same city and first secretary of state in Jaffanapatnam in Ceylon. Follows the translation from German into French (E.O.: Hamburg, 1782) of the abridged description of this island due to Adolf Eschelskroon (1736-1793), Danish explorer, merchant, consul and royal Danish agent in Kiel who lived in the East Indies for 18 years.

Provenance: Baron Zangiacomi (1766-1846), a French magistrate and politician: he was successively peer of France, president of chamber and adviser to the Court of Cassation, member of the Council of Five Hundred and deputy of the National Convention (armorial bookplate engraved pasted on the back of the first plate).

Rare edition in French. 4964 **$ 660**

62. [INDOCHINA - ANNAM- ORIGINAL INK DRAWINGS] RENE ROBIN -[LE LIVRE UNIQUE DE FRANÇAIS. SIMPLE CAUSERIE AUX ECOLIERS ANNAMITES]. *1935.* 4 envelopes in kraft paper or cardboard (from 100 x 190 mm to 130 x 150 mm) gathering 176 original drawings of small size (from 30 x 30 mm to 70 x 70 mm).



Precious and rare set of original drawings which were then reproduced in a French textbook for the little Annamites entitled "Le Livre Unique de Français. Simple causerie aux écoliers annamites."

The latter was published in 1935 in Hanoi by the I.D.E.O. at the request of the Direction de l'Instruction Publique en Indochine and printed by Taupin et Cie in Hanoi. The work is attributed to René Robin (1872-1954) who was Governor General of Indochina from 1934 to 1936.

The 176 drawings are done in black ink or pencil on small pieces of cardboard of different sizes.

These illustrations represent a wide variety of subjects such as: animals, plants, tools, anatomy, experiments, machine diagrams, buildings, workers, vehicles etc. The drawings are finely crafted, mostly titled with the figure number and even captioned for the diagrams.

The set of drawings is divided into 4 envelopes. The first one has the printed mention "Direction Locale de l'Enseignement en Annam" and for handwritten title in pencil " Figures. Minerals". The second one has the mention "Direction de l'Instruction Publique en Indochine. Imp. Ngo-Tu-Ha, Hanoi - 1934" and the title "I. [Illegible],

II. [Illegible], II [Animals], [Employees]. Lesson of things. Project". The third one is marked "Imprimerie G. Taupin & Cie - Hanoi" and the title " Drawings, lesson of things ". Finally, the fourth is marked "Continental Palace, Saigon, Cochinchina" and is entitled " Drawings, Volume III, lesson of things ". 5538

$ 2 160

63. [JAPAN - YOKOHAMA - JAPANESE LACQUER ALBUM OF 50 HAND-COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS] *S. L. N. D. [Japon, époque Meiji, circa 1880].* 1 vol. 8vo oblong (150 x 193 mm.) with 50 hand-colored albumin prints (90 x 138 mm) mounted on cardboard sheets (foxing in the margins, photos in good condition). Oriental accordion binding, red lacquered wooden boards decorated with paintings depicting on the first board a scene of life in a landscape with two figures with carved bone faces, and flowers for the second.



Beautiful small Japanese album "Yokohama-shashin" containing fifty hand-colored albumin prints depicting views of the people, cities and landscapes of Japan in the early Meiji era.

This type of souvenir album appeared in Japan in the second half of the 19th century. It is during the Meiji era (1868-1912) that the country opens to the West. Many foreigners came to Japan and Japanese could travel within Japan without breaking the laws. Yokohama is then a privileged place to meet both foreigners and Japanese and the "Yokohama-shashin" have a great success with travelers. Their two main characteristics are: photographs gathered in a well-decorated album, and hand-colored photographs.

Japanese artists, known for their mastery of the print, often hand colored, discovered the western perspective. The genre of ukiyo-e, literally "image of the floating world" or "image of passing time" - or nishiki-e when these images are colored -, which reigned supreme from the 17th to the 19th century, was then dethroned by photography. The first photographic representations of Japan were made by Westerners, including Felice Beato who settled in Yokohama in 1863, followed shortly after by Baron Raimund von Stillfried and Adolfo Farsari. The painter Charles Wirgman (1832-1891) was undoubtedly the first to attempt to apply color highlights to Felice Beato's photographs. The success of these painted images led the Japanese colorists to work directly in the photographic studios and quickly, the Japanese, students of these masters, took over this technique and opened new studios. The most famous and talented of them is Kusakabe Kimbei, a disciple of Felice Beato from the age of fifteen.

The latter were strongly inspired by a traditional setting from the print: representations of daily life (tea ceremony, young girls playing music, dancing or playing cards, meal scenes, nurse with a baby, young women on a rickshaw, etc.), portraits of geishas, old men, Shinto and Buddhist priests, samurai, sumo wrestling, photographed most often in a studio interior. There are also outdoor views: peasants working in rice fields at sunset, young geishas walking in flower gardens or posing under wisteria vines in bloom, panoramic views of Mount Fuji in the mist...

But towards the end of the 19th century, illustrated postcards, which are much cheaper than "Yokohama-shashin", become very popular and are widely used and many amateur photographers emerge who prefer to take pictures themselves rather than buying expensive "Yokohama-shashin", hence their rapid decline.

In our copy, as traditionally, the photos are laminated on the front and back of strong cardboards bound end to end and folded. The 25 on the front are partly captioned in English: "Templa at Nikko, Tee Garden, To pile up and out Tee, Fuji from Otometoge, Fujiya Miyanoshita, O'Hato Nagasaki, Osaka Sumeyosi, Takaboko (Papenberg) Nagasaki, Nagasaki". Those on the back are dedicated to the country's inhabitants: portraits, scenes of life, garden, house, tea ceremony... It is adorned with its beautiful original binding with red lacquered wooden boards decorated with paintings showing on the first board a scene of life in a landscape with two characters with faces in carved bone and a floral decoration for the second.

Nice example of this traditional Japanese art. 5641 **$ 2 160**

64. KIRCHER (ATHANASE). -LA CHINE, ILLUSTREE DE PLUSIEURS MONUMENTS TANT SACRES QUE PROFANES, ET DE QUANTITE DE RECHERCHES DE LA NATURE ET DE L'ART. QUOY ON A ADJOUSTE DE NOUVEAU LES QUESTIONS CURIEUSES QUE LE SERENISSIME GRAND DUC DE TOSCANE A FAIT DEPUIS PEU AU P. JEAN GRUBERE TOUCHANT CE GRAND EMPIRE. AVEC UN DICTIONAIRE CHINOIS ET FRANÇOIS, LEQUEL EST TRES RARE, ET QUI N'A PAS ENCORES PARU AU JOUR. *Amsterdam, J. Janssonius 1670.* 1 vol. in-folio (400 x 255 mm) with : 1 engraved frontispiece title; [7] ff. (including title, preface, table); portrait of Kircher missing (not always present for this edition) ; 367 pp.; [12] pp. (table); 24 plates out of text including 2 maps (some on double-page or folding); numerous copper-engraved vignettes in the text. Handwritten note on title page: "D'Arminy". Contemporary full calf, spine ribbed, decorated and titled with red morocco, roulette on the edges.



First edition of the French translation (original edition 1667) of one of the most important early works on China by Athanase Kircher (1602 - 1680), illustrating European fascination with the country in the late 17th century. This French translation was written by François-Savinien d'Alquié, and is enhanced by replies from Fr. Johann Grüber, who traveled in China, and a Chinese-French dictionary.

Athanasius Kircher is one of the most famous German scholars of the 17th century, sometimes referred to as "the last Renaissance man". This scholar, endowed with a prodigious memory and a visionary mind, spent his life collecting and cataloguing the world's knowledge, using a vast network of correspondents to gather information. His written output is considerable, covering a wide range of subjects to which he made many contributions: orientalism, mathematics, physics, medicine, philosophy and more.

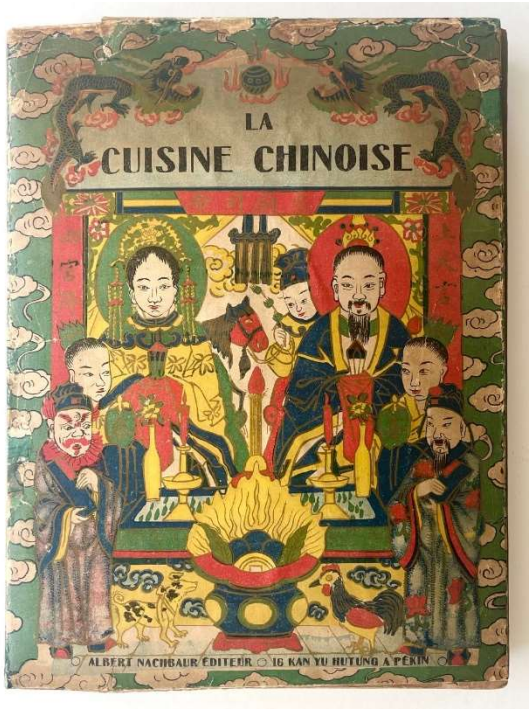
"China Monumentis" was rapidly republished and translated into Dutch, English and French, corresponding to the present work. Magnificently illustrated, it covers a wide range of subjects: the Chinese language, history, religion, government, architecture, the mechanical arts and the natural wonders of this land. It contains Dorville and Gruebe's first description of Lhasa and central Tibet, as well as the first mention in a European publication of the kingdom of Nepal. Kircher's work on China drew the attention of many Westerners to the wonders and curiosities of the Far East, including the custom of bound feet, Confucianism, the Great Wall, lacquerware, the famous "Swallow's Nest" soup and tea. This book represents a milestone in the study of the Chinese language. Kircher learned from missionary Michael Boym the now-famous Nestorian inscription at His-an fu, which showed that Christian missionaries had reached China in 781. The transcription and transliteration of the His-an fu inscription, printed here for the first time, constitutes the first Chinese vocabulary ever printed in the West, and is also the most commonly used text for the study of Chinese until the 19th century.

The illustrations include a title-frontispiece, 2 fold-out maps of China and 24 plates and numerous vignettes engraved in the text, depicting Asian characters, costumes, deities, animals, plants and the 10 fabulous incarnations of Hindu gods. As with other copies of this edition, there is no portrait of Kircher.

A fine copy preserved in its original binding. *5727*

$ 9 000

65. LECOURT (HENRI). -LA CUISINE CHINOISE. *Pékin, Editions Na Che Pao (Nachbaur), 7 février 1925.* 1 vol., 8vo (255 x 190 mm), 14–141 pp. Copy no. 383 of 550. Woodcuts in the text. (Some foxing, creases, and small tears). Publisher's full-color printed cover. (Signs of wear, minor repairs).



First edition of this treatise on traditional Chinese cuisine, published in 1925 by Henri Lecourt, who served as director of the Post Office in the French Concession.

Its publication was a major contribution to the understanding of Chinese cuisine in the West, which had previously been discredited by negative stereotypes. Its author, Henri Lecourt, director of the Tianjin Post Office, by publishing this groundbreaking work with the help of his publisher Albert Nachbaur, made the cuisine of the "Middle Kingdom" one of the most appreciated in the world.

His book features 243 recipes, many of which use tofu as the main ingredient, organized by cooking technique. One chapter is devoted to smoking foods with herbs and sugar, a method that could be likened to aging or drying, distinct from Western wood-smoking. It also includes a lengthy introduction on table etiquette and Chinese culinary techniques, particularly the use of utensils likely unfamiliar to French readers. Even today, this book is recognized as groundbreaking, an extremely useful and successful collection of recipes, and its significance extends

beyond its status as the first book of its kind. Contemporary chefs still refer to it, and it is considered the first milestone that allowed Westerners to discover Chinese cuisine.

Table of Contents: Grilled and Fried Dishes, Steamed and Bain-Marie, Smoked Dishes, Deep-Fried Dishes, Braised and Ash-Cooked Dishes, Boiled and Broth-Based Dishes, Savory Dishes and Marinades, Sauces and Condiments, Preparations with Grape Pomace, Sugar and Sweets, Alcohol-Based Preparations, Retrospective Cuisine.

Copy numbered 383 of the five hundred copies in the edition, printed on Chinese paper, identical to the 50 copies on Hanon paper and the ten copies on Coré paper.

A fine copy that has retained its original filled cover. 6515 **$ 2 160**

66. **MAFFEI (GIOVANNI PIETRO).** -RERUM A SOCIETATE JESU IN ORIENTE GESTARUM VOLUMEN, CONTINENS HISTORIAM IUCUNDAM LECTU OMNIBUS CHRISTIANIS, PRAESERTIMŸS, QUIBUS VERA RELIGIO EST CORDI. IN QUA VIDERE POSSUNT, QUOMODO NUNQUAM DEUS ECCLESIAM SUAM DEFERAT, & IN LOCUM DEFICIENTIUM A VERA FIDE, INNUMEROS ALIOS IN ABDITISSIMIUS ETIAM REGIONIBUS SUBSTITUAT. *Cologne, G. Calenius, 1574.* 1 vol. 8vo (164 x 111 mm) of : [16] ff. (title with engraved wood vignette, epistles, index) ; 472 pp. ; numerous historiated woodcut lettering ; 5 plates of engraved woodcut Japanese characters. Full contemp. vellum, back titled in brown ink (Restoration of paper at the bottom corner of the title page with very slight lack of text).


452 DE IAPONICIS REBVS.

fuiſſem ſi deſideres, quo die diſceſſimus (ſi fuit ſimilis Mariæ Magdalenæ facer) eo ipſo die, quamquam in magna trepidatione ac tumultu, Bonzius vnus, Laicí duo e Mioxindoni familia Baptiſmi Sacramento renati ſunt. Quod ſupereſt patres ſtatre quæ cariſſimi, vobis orandus eſt etiam atque etiam Deus, vt afflictas res pro ſua benitate ſapientiáque reſtituat: ne ſtultis ratiociniatoribus, & occulta iudicia Domini parum æqua lance penſantibus, plus diaboli ad euerſionem Eccleſiæ Meacenſi, quàm Chriſtus ad euiſdem tutelam defenſionemij, valuiſſe videatur. Ex Iaponiis inſula Canga. menſe Auguſto. 1565.

FINIS LIBRI QVINTI.

SPE

451

SPECIMEN QVODDAM LITTERARVM VOCVMQVE IAPONICARVM, DESVMptum e Regis Bungi Diplomate.

EXEMPLVM DIPLOMAtis, quo Rex ſeu Dux Bungi templum ad CHRISTI cultum Patribus Societatis attribuit. Templum autem ipſum, Day dogie, hoc eſt Magnus aditus cæli appellatur.

Dux | Regni de Zuo, | Regni Nangati,

Ff 3 Regni

Fourth expanded edition of this work, the first attempt to establish the history of the Jesuit Missions of the Orient, and particularly of Japan.

The work is based on missionary correspondence collected by Manuel da Costa and translated by Giovanni Pietro Maffei, one of the leading historians of Asia in the 16th century. From the second half of the 16th century, influential members of the Society of Jesus pushed for this story to be written, before anyone outside did so. The work, published for the first time in Dillingen in 1571, has undergone numerous translations and reissues, and therefore participates in the formation of the image of the Orient in Western minds. It is one of the most important compilations of letters during the first Jesuit missions to the Far East, between 1548 and 1571. The work includes 43 letters concerning Japan written by Saint Francis Xavier (two, one of among them dated November 1549 from Kagoshima), Frois, Almeida, Vilela and others who provide invaluable information and details about Japanese culture and customs. The “Specimen quoddam litterarum vocumque Japonicarum” is illustrated with woodcuts representing Japanese calligraphy characters. The first part is taken from a manuscript: “Historia dos missiones do Oriente até o anno de 1568” due to Manuel da Costa. The latter, a Portuguese Jesuit, missionary and bibliographer, taught in Coimbra, where much of the uncensored Jesuit correspondence was located. The manuscript was sent to Rome, to be translated into Latin and prepared for publication by Giovanni Pietro Maffei (1538-1603). Maffei added a large number of texts to the manuscript in a section which he entitled “De Japonicus rebus epistolarum”. He began working on the texts of Da Costa in 1565, when he began his novitiate at the Society of Jesus in Rome. At the time of the publication of the work, he was ordained a priest and Mercurian, Superior General of the order, charged him with writing a life of Saint Ignatius of Loyola (1585). Mercurian subsequently sent him to Portugal to write, from the archives of the kingdom, a general history of the Portuguese Missions in the East Indies. The work, “Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI” which appeared in 1588, is Maffei’s masterpiece, and is particularly prized for its contribution to Japan.

Beautiful copy in its period binding of this rare work, one of the first sources on Japan. 2459 **$ 4 200**



67. **[RELIGIOUS BURMESE MANUSCRIPT]** - *SLND [Birmanie, 19ème].* 1 oblong folio volume (415 × 175 mm), a manuscript of [67] folios accordion-folded, written on both sides in Burmese on mulberry paper, comprising 270 pages calligraphied in black and red ink on 10 lines drawn in pencil, text bordered by 27 mm margins, title framed by a red and black frieze decorated with two birds. (stains, water stains, marginal wormholes). Asian accordion binding, cardboard covers decorated with mosaic flowers of colored glass and black wax scrolls on a gold background, gilt edges, wooden bookrest at the back. (material losses due to fragility).

An impressive 19th-century Buddhist manuscript from Myanmar.

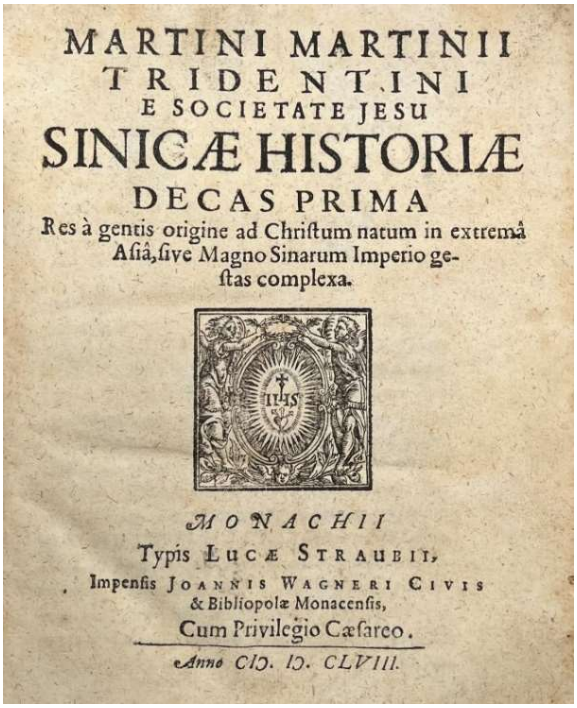
The text is written in Burmese, recognizable by its rounded script derived from the Indian Brahmi scripts. The text is written with



great regularity in black ink, punctuated by red marks used to structure or highlight certain passages corresponding to ritual emphasis. The upper portion is framed by a decorative red and black border, accompanied by small stylized bird motifs. The ornamentation and the quality of the calligraphy reveal a dimension that is both functional and aesthetic. This type of document is often linked to Buddhist traditions, whether they be moral teachings, legal documents, or religious texts, as in this case. The latter serve a doctrinal, moral, or ritual function. They thus include commentaries or explanations of Buddhist doctrine (related to Theravada Buddhism), merit texts (kammavaca) used during monastic ceremonies, or moral teachings (niti) intended to guide conduct. This manuscript was thus intended to be read aloud, recited, or taught.

A well-preserved manuscript constituting a valuable testimony to Burmese written culture and the importance placed on the transmission of knowledge. 6252 **$ 3 360**

68. MARTINI (MARTINO). -SINICAE HISTORIAE DECAS PRIMA RES A GENTIS ORIGINE AD CHRISTUM NATUM IN EXTREMA ASIA, SIVE MAGNO SINARUM IMPERIO GESTAS COMPLEXA. *Munich, Lucas Straub pour Johann Wagner, 1658.* 1 vol 4-to(193 x 154 mm) of : [6] ff. (half-title, title, privilege, to the reader) ; 362 pp. ; [1] blank f. ; [9] ff. (index). 19th century full calf, double gilt fillet on the boards, roulette on the edges, spine ribbed and decorated, tan morocco title.


MARTINI MARTINII
TRIDENTINI
E SOCIETATE JESU
SINICÆ HISTORIÆ
DECAS PRIMA
Res à gentis origine ad Christum natum in extremâ Asiâ, sive Magno Sinarum Imperio gestas complexa.

MONACHII
Typis Lucæ Straubii,
Impensis Joannis Wagneri Civis & Bibliopolæ Monacensis,
Cum Privilegio Cæsareo.
Anno CIↃ. IↃ. CLVIII.

First edition of this work in Latin on the History of China by Martino Martini (1614-1661), Jesuit priest, missionary in China, first modern geographer and cartographer of China.

This History of China is the first part of a titanic project that Martini unfortunately never had the time to complete and follows directly on from his Novus atlas sinensis (Amsterdam, 1655), his most famous work which made his reputation as a geographer and cartographer of China. Composed of 17 maps of the different provinces of China and enhanced with numerous pages of text, it is the most complete description of China known at the time. The quality of this work by Martini is such that even a century later it is still the most complete one. After this large-scale work on China at the time, the author launched into the writing of his long History, of which the present work concerns the birth of the Chinese empire and its first exploits. Before that, Martini had published his Grammatica Linguae Sinensis (1653), the very first grammar of the Chinese language by a European.

A native of Trento, Italy, Martini joined the Society of Jesus in 1632. After studying mathematics and astronomy under the great scholar Athanasius Kircher, he deepened his knowledge of theology in Coimbra, Portugal, before being ordained a priest in 1939. He set sail in 1640 and arrived in Macao in 1642 where he began his study of Chinese. Having taken up residence in Hangzhou, he then travelled through the Chinese provinces as far as Peking to collect scientific and, above all, geographical data which he used for his aforementioned atlas. Following the Manchu invasion in 1644, he did not hesitate to get involved in the defense of the civilian population.

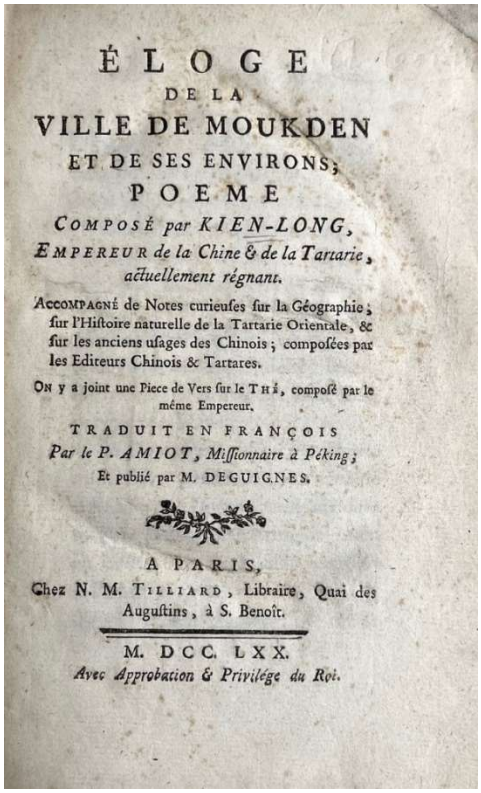
Recalled to Rome in 1650 in order to defend the inculturated missionary approach of the Jesuits in China, he only arrived in 1655 at the end of a long and perilous journey passing through the Philippines. On his return journey, he passed through Amsterdam, Antwerp, Vienna and Munich where he organized the printing of his works from 1653. The inculturated approach that Martini was forced to defend in Rome consisted in granting special respect to Chinese customs that did not run counter to the Christian faith, and even in encouraging them. This was common among Jesuit missionaries in China, but largely misunderstood in Europe, and Franciscans and Dominicans were particularly resistant to it. In order to ensure his defense, Martini has the Brevis relatio de numero et qualitate christianorum apud sinas (Rome, 1654), a long memoir prepared by the Jesuit missionaries in China. After a long debate, the Church decided in favor of the Jesuits in 1656 although the controversy remained.

Back in China in Hangzhou in 1658 after a two-year journey marred by illness, during which he was taken prisoner and then released on ransom, he resumed his pastoral work. He died of cholera at the age of 47 in 1661.

Martino Martini's work is considerable for the advancement of European knowledge about China. Although he was never able to complete the work on his History, his maps of China and his grammar of Chinese greatly advanced Europe's relations with the Far East.

Beautiful copy in its 19th century binding. 4197 **$ 4 200**

69. QIANLONG (EMPEREUR DE CHINE), AMIOT (JOSEPH MARIE) [TRADUCTEUR], GUIGNES (JOSEPH) [EDITEUR]. -ELOGE DE LA VILLE DE MOUKDEN ET DE SES ENVIRONS; POËME COMPOSE PAR KIEN-LONG, EMPEREUR DE LA CHINE & DE LA TARTARIE, ACTUELLEMENT REGNANT. ACCOMPAGNE DE NOTES CURIEUSES SUR LA GEOGRAPHIE, SUR L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE LA TARTARIE ORIENTALE, & SUR LES ANCIENS USAGES DES CHINOIS; COMPOSE PAR LES EDITURS CHINOIS & TARTARES. ON Y A JOINT UNE PIECE DE VERS SUR LE THE, COMPOSE PAR LE MEME EMPEREUR. *Paris, N. M. Tilliard, 1770.*


ÉLOGE
DE LA
VILLE DE MOUKDEN
ET DE SES ENVIRONS;
POEME
COMPOSÉ par KIEN-LONG,
EMPEREUR de la Chine & de la Tartarie,
actuellement régnant.
ACCOMPAGNÉ de Notes curieuses sur la Géographie; sur l'Histoire naturelle de la Tartarie Orientale, & sur les anciens usages des Chinois; composées par les Editeurs Chinois & Tartares.
ON y a joint une Piece de Vers sur le THÉ, composé par le même Empereur.
TRADUIT EN FRANÇOIS
Par le P. AMIOT, Missionnaire à Péking;
Et publié par M. DEGUIGNES.
A PARIS,
Chez N. M. TILLIARD, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, à S. Benoît.
M. DCC. LXX.
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

1 vol. 8vo (210 x 133 mm) of: [xxiv], xxxviii, 381, [ii] (approval) pp. Contemporary handwritten annotations in Chinese ink in the margins. (rare foxing). Contemporary cardboard binding covered with pink paper, smooth spine decorated with gilt fillets, black morocco title. (yellowed spine, wear and small losses). First edition of the first Western translation of Emperor Qianlong's eulogistic poem on the city of Mukden (Manchu, also known as Shengjing, 'Rising Capital').

Mukden was conquered by the Jurchen (Manchu) leader Nurhaci (1559-1626) in 1625 from the Ming. He transferred his entire administration to the city and built a large palace complex to house them. From there, the Manchus launched their attack on northern China, which led to the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644. After the establishment of the Qing dynasty, Nurhaci was elevated to the rank of first Qing emperor and given the name Emperor Taizu. Mukden remained the spiritual home of the Manchus, and subsequent Qing emperors continued to visit and expand the palaces. The 'Ode to Mukden' was written on the occasion of a visit by Emperor Qianlong in 1743, who had it published in the same year in a beautiful palace edition ('Yuzhi Shengjing fu').

Interesting handwritten annotations in Chinese from the period in the margins.

A fine copy with wide margins, preserved in its original cardboard slipcase. 4201 **$ 1 200**

70. RENOUARD DE SAINTE-CROIX (FELIX). -VOYAGE COMMERCIAL ET POLITIQUE AUX INDES ORIENTALES, AUX ÎLES PHILIPPINES, A LA CHINE, AVEC DES NOTIONS SUR LA COCHINCHINE ET LE TONQUIN, PENDANT LES ANNEES 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 ET 1807, CONTENANT DES OBSERVATIONS ET DES RENSEIGNEMENS, TANT SUR LES PRODUCTIONS TERRITORIALES ET INDUSTRIELLES QUE SUR LE COMMERCE DE CES PAYS [...] *Paris, Clament, 1810.* 3 vol. 8vo of : x ; 301 pp. ; [2], 390 pp. ; 291 pp. ; 4 tables ; 2 folding maps. Contemp. half sheep. (Some traces of wetness in the margins of a few pages of T. 1, otherwise fresh).

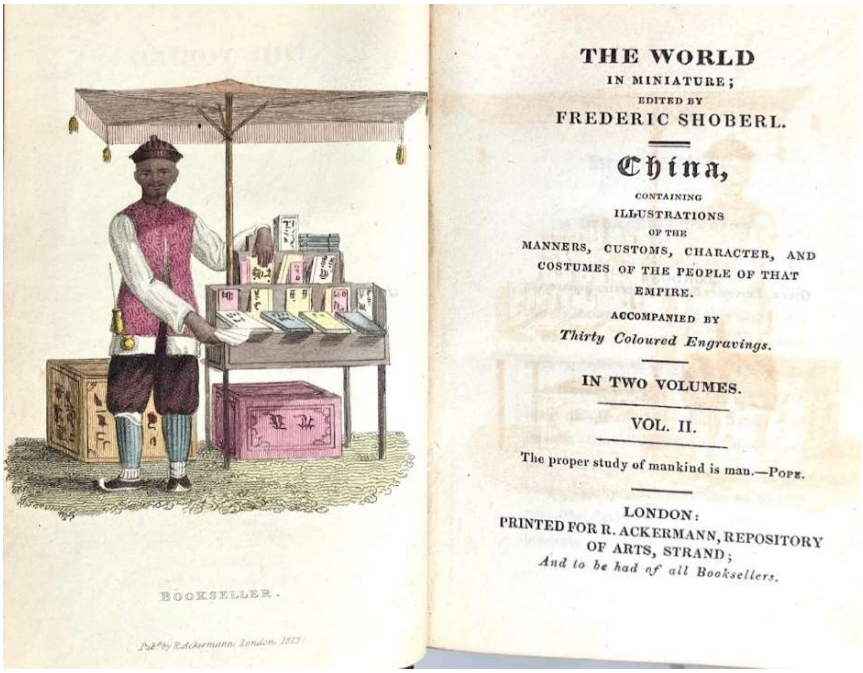


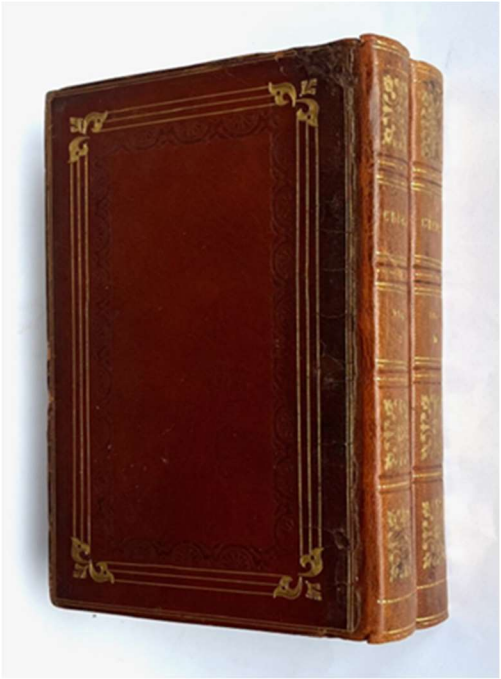
Scarce original edition of this work retracing the journey made in India, Indonesia, China and the Philippines by Felix Rénouard of Sainte-Croix (1767-1840).

This French officer, commissioned by the Empire for the defense of the Philippines, was imprisoned by the English upon his arrival in Pondicherry in 1802. Ater being released, he spent two years in India where he visited the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, Bengal , Madras, Tranquebar and Chalambron. Then, he went to the Philippines where he visited Manila, the gold mines of Mabulao, the provinces of Tondo, Cavite, Valangas, Bulacan, Batangas, Tayabas, Pampangue, Zambales, Pangasinan, Ylocos and Cagayan. He continued his journey through the islands of Babuyannes, the island of Camarines, the archipelago of Bissayes, the island of Mindanao, the Moluccas and Macao. In this Portuguese colony in China, he met in 1807 Pierre-Jacques La Bissachere, a French missionary who spent more than ten years in Tonkin Occidental, before fleeing persecution in 1798. The religious entrusted him with his notes on

China. After a stay in the United States, Renouard returned to France in 1809 and published this book which offers a brilliant analysis of local trade, customs, laws and economic statistics concerning these countries, as well as suggestions to limit the British influence in the region. Volume I is mainly devoted to India while Volume II deals with the Philippines. As for the third volume, composed partly from the precious notes of Bissachère, it is devolved to China. 2 folding maps and 4 tables illustrate the author's intention.

Fine copy. 4483 **$ 5 400**





71. SHOBERL (FREDERIC) -THE WORLD IN MINIATURE. CHINA, CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, CHARACTER AND COSTUMES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE, ACCOMPANIED BY THIRTY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS. *London, Ackerman, 1823.* 2 vols. 16to (141 x 92 mm) of: xiv, 208 pp.; [2], 257, [1] f bl and 30 hand-colored watercolor engravings. (handwritten and engraved bookplate, slight transfer opposite the plates, small water stain at the top of the first and last ff of vol. 2). Full period burgundy calfskin, smooth decorated spine, covers decorated with gilt frames and blind-stamped frieze with fleurons at the corners, interior lace, gilt edges. (spines finely restored, slightly discolored).

First edition of one of the first books on China illustrated with color plates.



Its author, Frederic Shoberl (1775–1853), was an English journalist, publisher, translator, writer, and illustrator, editor of “Forget-Me-Not,” the first literary yearbook, published at Christmas 1823. He was also the translator of Victor Hugo's “Notre-Dame de Paris.” Published in London in 1823 by Ackerman as part of the series “The World in Miniature,” published in 43 volumes between 1821 and 1827. "This interesting series was intended to increase knowledge about the different branches of the great human family, not only for adults, but also for the instruction and entertainment of young students " [Abbey, Voyages, 6]. The work provides a description of China inspired by various authors and travelers, with an introduction to its geography and history followed by a description of its population. It is illustrated with 30 hand-colored engraved plates depicting the inhabitants of China in traditional costumes. List of plates: Vol. I: Confectioner; Mandarin in his Summer Dress; Mandarin's Officer; Lady of Distinction in Summer Dress; Imperial Sedan-Bearer; Female Bonze; Watchman; Matchlock Soldier; Infantry Soldier; Juggler; Chinese with Umbrella; Seamstress; Waterman; Itinerant Fruit-Seller; Fruit-Stall. Vol. II: Bookseller's Stall; Itinerant Flower-Seller; Pedlar; Dog-Seller; Fisherman; Countryman with a Cloak of Rice Straw; Barber; Viper-Seller; Pigeon-Seller; Puppet-Show Miao-Tse; Female Miao-Tse; Chinese Mahometan; Eleuth Tartar; Corean Mandarin.

Provenance: From the Robert Oliver library, with his handwritten ink bookplate “Robert Oliver, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1828” and his engraved armorial bookplate.

A fine copy preserved in its original fine binding. 6273

$ 1 440



72. [VIETNAM - PHOTOGRAPHS]. -[VIEWS OF HANOI AND SAIGON]. *SLND [Vietman, circa 1890]* 18 original photographs printed on albumen paper, 225 x 155 mm. Mounted on cardboard (295 x 230 mm).

A beautiful collection of original photographs depicting the streets and monuments of Saigon and Hanoi and their inhabitants.

Although unsigned, our research indicates that these photographs can be attributed to the first European photographers to settle in Hanoi, including Aurélien Pestel (1855-1897), Pierre Dieulefils (1862-1937), François-Henri Schneider (1851-1921), and Raphaël Moreau.

Most of the photos are captioned on the negative or in pencil in the margin, including: For Hanoi: Pipe shop, entrance to the Pagoda of the Scholars, entrance to the Great Buddha Pagoda, interior of the Great Buddha Pagoda, the Great Buddha, Paul Bert Street, River Mail landing stage, Cotton Street, Embroiderers' Street, entrance to the Jade Mountain Temple, Hoan Kiem Lake centered on the Turtle Tower, which is topped by a replica of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, the small lake, and the Pagodon. And for Saigon: the commercial quay, the botanical garden, the Pagoda of the Seven Congregations, the Annamite tomb, the Annamite cart, or even the Cau-Kho arroyo, the Chinese Arrigo and the Do-Na

These photographs are slightly yellowed and in good condition. 6246

$ 1 320

73. ACOSTA (Jose de) -Historia naturale, e morale delle Indie; scritta dal R.P. Gioseffo di Acosta Della Compagnia de Giesu; Nellaquale si trattano le cose notabili del Cielo, & de gli Elementi, Metalli, Piante, & Animali di quelle: i suoiriti, & ceremoni: Leggi, & governi, & guerre degli Indiani [...] *In Venetia [Venise], Presso Bernardo Basa, All'Insegna del Sole. M D XCVI [1596].* 1 vol. 4to (227 x 163 mm) of : [24] ff. (title, dedication, notice to the reader, table) ; 173 ff. (f. 168 noted 167, without incidence on the text). Numerous engraved wood ornaments. Full contemp. vellum, smooth back titled in ink. (Small internal corner dampstaining on the first ff., rare foxing, a few marginal wormholes filled in).

First Italian edition, translated by Giovanni Paolo Galucci Salodiano.

Acosta was one of the first Europeans to provide a detailed image of the physical and human geography of Latin America; his studies of the Indian civilizations of the New World were a major source of information for several centuries. He may, indeed, be called the first of the true Americanists.

Fine copy. 2699 **$ 3 000**

74. [ALBUM OF DRAWINGS ARGENTINA] -[Set of 40 drawings in black pencil or ink, some enhanced with watercolor]. *S.l., 1858-1864 (pour la plupart)* 1 vol. 4-to oblong (225 x 300 mm.) of : 35 ff. of drawings (the last 6 on tinted paper); 3 ff. added manuscripts. Contemporary black half-chagrin, smooth spine decorated with a gilt motif, gilt title "Album" on the first board, gilt edges.



Magnificent album including 40 drawings in black pencil or ink (some enhanced with watercolor) on Argentina in the mid-nineteenth century. Most of them are dated 1858-1864 but do not show a specific place.

The drawings, mounted on the album leaves or executed full page, show portraits of Gauchos, or herdsmen of the South American plains, various characters, allegorical scenes, military men, horsemen hunting, views of a bay and some islets, as well as mining installations in Argentina. Among this set, 5 drawings are signed "P.A. Conil" or "P.A.C", 1 is signed "Emilie Jaudin" and another "Rosenthal"; the others are not signed.

There are about fifteen drawings mainly evoking Argentina: Gaucho sitting, in profile (signed P.A. Conil). - Argentinean Gaucho represented seated, three-quarters. - Wheel of the Ojo de Agua (dated January 16, 1858). - Argentinean Gaucho, depicted in front, wearing a spur to a boot. - Map of Guayco (ink and watercolor). - Argentine Gaucho standing, seen from the front. - Portrait of man, seen in profile (dated March 15, 1858). - Paraguayan Gauchos (signed P.A. Conil; depicts a gaucho and a gaucha). - Portrait of an inhabitant in costume (dated July 27, 1860). - Faena de la Mina Eufemia (black pencil, ink and watercolor highlights). - Mina Eufemia (ink and watercolor, 4 cuts on double page dated 1861 to 1864). - Casa y Despensas de la Mina Eufemia (ink and watercolor). - Cerro de la Yba Buena (sketch of this mountain, with the mention "visited on January 15, 1858 with MM. Lelong, Martin de Moussy, Shaw, Léon Roque"). - Gauchos watching a cockfight (signed P.A. Conil). - View of a bay bordered by mountains. - View of several islets (with 3 small drawings in ink, wash or pencil).

The author was probably employed in one of the mines represented in the album, these being located in the province of Córdoba, in the north of Argentina. One of the handwritten pages states: "The mines of the Company A. Barrau & P. Jaudin are nine in number, eight of which are in the mining district of Guayco and one in that of Ojo de Agua. The Guayco is at a distance of about six leagues from the smelter establishment; it is separated from it by a road that it would be easy, at little cost, to make passable..." (translated from French). This is followed by a list of the mines in question, itself followed by a synoptic table of the exploitable mines from which the lead and silver ores were extracted.

At the end, a drawing depicts a village near a river; executed in pen and black ink, it is dated and signed "04 P.A.C". Another drawing, also in ink, represents a map of the surroundings of Sainte-Foy (Dordogne); it is signed and dated "P.A. Conil 1907". These two drawings seem to be by Pierre-Auguste Conil, who died in 1942, prehistorian and archaeologist, vice-president of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Libourne, author of numerous works on prehistory and Gallo-Roman antiquities.

As for the drawings made around 1860, they were probably made by a relative of Pierre-Auguste Conil established in Argentina and bearing the same initials. One of the drawings shows that he went on an excursion with the famous doctor and geographer Victor Martin de Moussy, who explored Argentina, Chile and Paraguay from 1855 to 1859.

Curious album evoking the mines in Argentina in the middle of the 19th century. 5533 **$ 3 840**

75. [ENGRAVINGS ALBUM] -BUENOS AYRES. *S.l., S.D. [vers 1900].* 1 vol. 8-vo oblong (155 x 245 mm) of : 11 black photogravures (some subdivided representing 23 places in total); 1 map of Buenos Aires. Publisher's cherry percaline, smooth mute spine, large decorative plate with black and gold motifs on the upper cover.

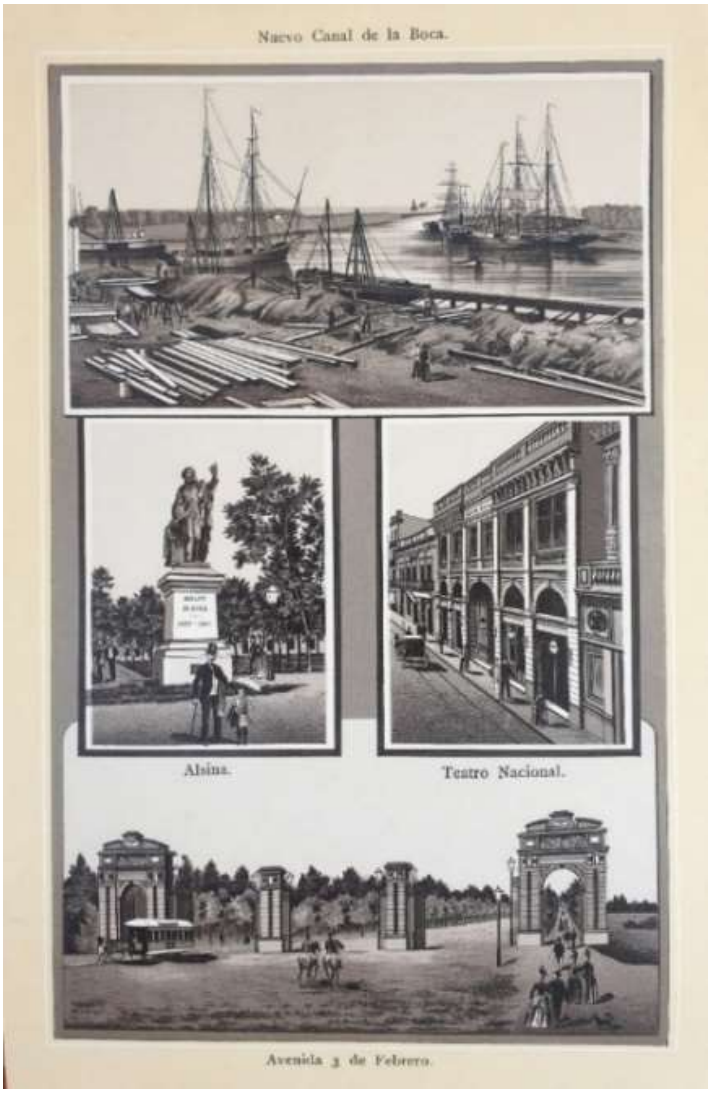
Magnificent album of 11 engravings of the city of Buenos Aires representing a total of 23 places.

Done in black and titled, it represent one place in full page (130 x 205 mm) or several in a smaller format (90 x 125, 65 x 125 or 60 x 115 mm) on the same page. These illustrations represent some of the most famous places in the Argentine capital (La Boca, Teatro Nacional, Avenida 3 de Febrero, Plaza de la Victoria, El Congreso etc.), giving a glimpse of the architectural richness and effervescence of the city at the beginning of the 20th century. These engravings have the particularity of being arranged in accordion. Thus, the album can be consulted normally or by spreading out all the engravings on a large table. Finally, a map on the back of the last plate gives a glimpse of the layout of the city. Below is the complete list of titles.

1. Buenos Ayres desde el Rio; 2. Muelle de pasageros y aduana; 3. Muelle de la Boca; 4. Muelle de la Boca; 5. Nuevo canal de la Boca; 6. Alsina; 7. Teatro Nacional; 8. Avenida 3 de Febrero; 9. Calle Rivadavia; 10. Casa de Gobierno; 11. Plaza de la Victoria; 12. Santa Felicitas; 13. La Bolsa; 14. El Congreso; 15. Avenida 3 de Febrero; 16. Recoba vieja; 17. Grutta de la Recoleta; 18. Coliseo; 19. Lechero; 20. Paseo de Julio; 21. Banco Hipotecario; 22. La Opera; 23. San Martin.

A very fresh copy. 5532

$ 1 440







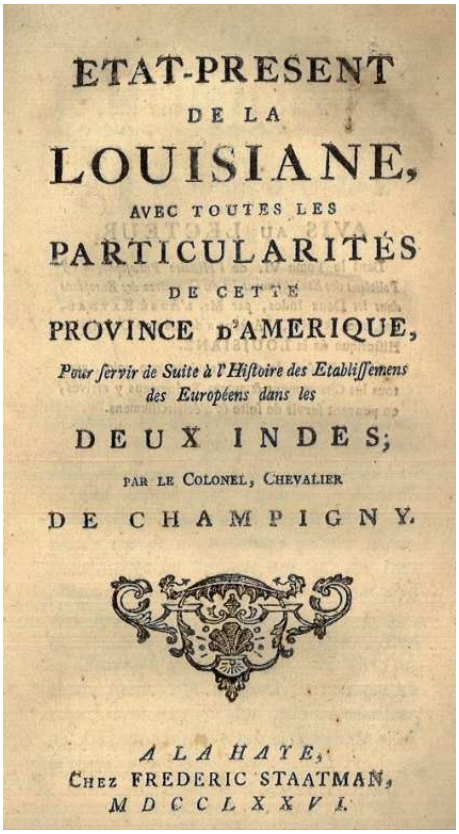
76. [HOPI NATIVE AMERICANS - 2 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS] *SLND [Amérique di Nord, vers 1900].* Two original silver prints, 175 x 125 mm (with creases).

Beautiful prints depicting a Hopi ceremony circa 1900.

One of them features a European man in the background.The Hopi (a contraction of Hopitu-shinumu, meaning "people of peace") are part of the Pueblo Native American group of North America, neighboring the Navajo, Papago, and Zuñi. The Hopi live in northeastern Arizona, in the Four Corners region, a very arid region. 6355

$ 180

77. CHAMPIGNY (CHEVALIER JEAN DE) -ETAT-PRESENT DE LA LOUISIANE, AVEC TOUTES LES PARTICULARITES DE CETTE PROVINCE D'AMERIQUE, POUR SERVIR DE SUITE A L'HISTOIRE DES ETABLISSEMENS DES EUROPEENS DANS LES DEUX INDES ; PAR LE COLONEL, CHEVALIER DE CHAMPIGNY. *A la Haye, chez Frederic Staatman, 1776.* 1 vol. 8vo (210 x 130 mm) of : XIV pp. (title, notice to the reader, preamble, foreword) ; 147 pp. (resumption of pagination at 15) ; [2] pp. (table) ; headbands and footnotes. Handwritten bookplate in brown ink on title: "H.W. von der Afseburg". Later identification inscription handwritten in black ink on the first board. (Fresh body of the book). Vintage marbled paper binding. Modern slipcase, half red morocco, boards covered with period marbled paper, smooth spine titled in gold (Loebstein-Laurenchet).


ETAT-PRESENT
DE LA
LOUISIANE,
AVEC TOUTES LES
PARTICULARITÉS
DE CETTE
PROVINCE D'AMERIQUE,
Pour servir de Suite à l'Hiſtoire des Etabliſſemens des Européens dans les
DEUX INDES;
PAR LE COLONEL, CHEVALIER
DE CHAMPIGNY.
A LA HAYE,
CHEZ FREDERIC STAATMAN,
M D C C L X X V I.

A fascinating account first published under the title "Louisiane ensanglantée" (Mesplet, 1773), devoted to the repression of the New Orleans Rebellion, a work due to Chevalier Jean de Champigny (1712-1787), a colonel of infantry.

The work gives the account of the trial and punishment inflicted by the Spanish governor Alejandro O'Reilly (1723-1794) on the French leaders of the Louisiana insurrection. O'Reilly was a highly respected military reformer and inspector general of infantry in the Spanish empire. He was the second governor of colonial Spanish Louisiana and the first official to have real political power in Louisiana after France ceded it to Spain. For his much appreciated services to the Spanish crown, he was knighted and made a count. Indeed, after its defeat by the Spanish and English in the Seven Years' War, France ceded Louisiana to Spain in the Treaty of Fontainebleau of 1763, which ratified its expulsion from North America. The French citizens of Louisiana, sensing the weakness of the Spanish government then headed by Antonio Ulloa (1716-1795; explorer, astronomer, writer, military officer, and Spanish governor of Louisiana), proclaimed a republic that existed from 1768 to 1769, and sent a delegation to Versailles. The Spanish government then sent O'Reilly, to re-establish its authority, and he crushed the uprising with a harshness that moved France.

This work covers the whole event: from the cession in 1762 to 1771. According to the publisher's preamble, he collected this manuscript from a witness just before his death: "During my stay in Louisiana, I witnessed the cruelties that the Spaniards exercised there against the Inhabitants of this Colony; curious to know what could be the crime of these unfortunate people, I inquired what could have given rise to such barbarities, & had all the particulars of this procedure explained to me with the most circumstantial details ; I was so struck with horror that I thought it my duty, for the good of mankind and my country, to put it all down in writing, so that in reading it, our Englishmen would feel even better the price of this priceless liberty which our ancestors have handed down to us and which they have cemented in their blood." (translated from French, pp.IV-V).

Provenance: Hermann Werner von der Asseburg (1702-1779), leading minister of the Electorate of Cologne (handwritten bookplate in brown ink on the title). This copy is the one that passed in the Bonhams New-York sale of 2010, whose listing stated: "purchased from William Reese Company, 2001, 5,000 USD".

A very rare work of which there are only 2 copies sold in the last 40 years.

A beautiful untrimmed copy with large margins preserved in its original binding, fresh inside. 4950

$ 5 400

78. DEBAT (FRANÇOIS). -NEW-YORK. IMAGES MOUVANTES. DESSINS D'HENRIETTE DELALAIN. *Paris, Aux Publications du Centre, 1929.* 1 paperback vol. 4to (280 x 191 mm) comprising: 77 pp., 1 frontispiece map and 15 plates, signed by the author "to my colleague Dr. Dodard des Loges." Publisher's cover, folded and printed in black and red. (Slight foxing on the cover, interior very fresh).

A fine copy, signed by the author, of this portrait of New York City by a Frenchman in 1929, a testimony to the astonishing confrontation between the old and new worlds.

Its author, François Debat (1882-1956), a doctor of pharmacy and medicine, was the founder (1920) and president of Laboratoires du docteur Debat. He was also the creator of the journal Arts et médecine and was an honorary member of the Académie des beaux-arts.

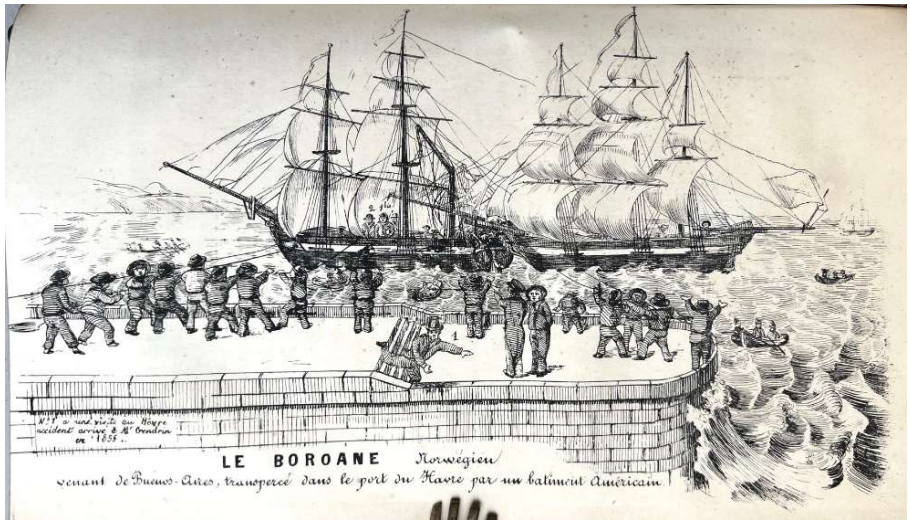
The text is illustrated with a frontispiece map and fifteen plates drawn by Henriette Delalain (1885-19..), who skillfully captures the uniqueness of New York. Her drawings stand out from her usual work, which is mainly devoted to illustrating children's literature. They depict skyscrapers from a low angle, in a beautiful, refined style, printed in bistre on a separate page and captioned. Limited edition of 1,500 numbered copies, this one is No. 1387 on Rives vellum.

Provenance: Dr. Dodard des Loges (signed by the author). 6468

$ 420

79. GENDRIN (VICTOR-ATHANASE). -RECIT HISTORIQUE, EXACT ET SINCERE, PAR MER ET PAR TERRE DE QUATRE VOYAGES FAITS AU BRESIL, AU CHILI, DANS LES CORDILLERES DES ANDES, A MENDOZA, DANS LE DESERT ET A BUENOS-AIRES. *Versailles, chez Gendron, 1856.* 1 vol. 8vo (220 x 145 mm) comprising: XX (foreword, introduction); 1 frontispiece portrait; [1] f. (title); 571 pp. (including table of contents); 1 map and 8 full-page lithographs. Full green shagreen,





decorations and text on the covers, smooth spine decorated and titled, gilt fillet and motifs on the edges, gilt edges, embossed paper marbling. (Worn spine).

Rare first edition of this astonishing account of a voyage to South America by Victor-Athanase Gendrin, a merchant in the South Seas.

Unlike the accounts of scientific travelers such as d'Orbigny, Saint-Hilaire, or Castelnau, this particularly subjective and naïve testimony nevertheless offers a sincere vision of a young traveler in South America. Its author, born in Paris on May 2, 1793, left France in 1816 to trade in the South Seas, before returning to France on December 25, 1823. In the preface to his account, Gendrin certifies the authenticity of the adventures described: "These travels would have remained forgotten if a few people, as honorable as they were obliging, to whom I read several passages, had not advised me to write the complete account. According to them, it was curious to see a young man extricate himself from unfortunate and difficult situations and then recount his story in a manner as interesting as it was instructive. While the style is not sophisticated, the content is entirely true." The work is illustrated with eight lithographed plates, a frontispiece portrait, and a map. It is a very limited self-published work (less than 250 copies), a large number of which were donated to 130 libraries in major French cities or to private individuals. This copy is addressed to Baron Caruel de Saint-Martin, deputy for Seine-et-Oise in 1852 and 1857.

A fine copy. 6393

$ 1 680

80. HOLROYD (JOHN BAKER, FIRST EARL OF SHEFFIELD) -OBSERVATIONS SUR LE COMMERCE DES ÉTATS AMERICAINS, PAR LE LORD SHEFFIELD. *Rouen, Imprimerie de la Dame Besogne, 1789.* 1 vol. in-4° of: vi, (7)-228 p., 16 tables as follows: I-II 1 folding l. each, III: 5 pp. and 2 fold. ll., IV-VII: 1 folding l. each, VIII: 1 l., IX: 24 p., X: 1 fold. l., XI: 1 l., XII-XVI: 1 p. each, pp. [231]-238. Original plain boards, uncut.

First French edition. A detailed statistical comparison between the imports and exports of Great Britain and the United States between 1700 to 1783.

Holroyd continually revised and enlarged his text through a number of English editions. He mentions the growing importance of trade with the West Indies and Canada, especially Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, their fisheries, lumber, and shipbuilding. The tables compare the export and import of trade between the United States and other countries. This first translation from the English was by de Rumare, a magistrate of Rouen. Mirabeau's later translation did not include the statistical tables.

Sabin 32638 mentions a London and a Rouen edition of 237 p. Howes (Hartley) H604 notes the work "Pointed out superciliously the helpless position of American commerce, and thus influenced the shaping of England's trade policy from 1783 to 1789, so detrimental to American commerce and shipping interests as to contribute greatly to the formation of a Federal union, better able, than were the separate federated states, to retaliate against British maritime might."

Provenance: remnants of private library numbers on spine, bookplate of Alberto Parreño. 4254

$ 1 440

81. LA CONDAMINE (CHARLES-MARIE DE) -RELATION ABREGEE D'UN VOYAGE FAIT DANS L'INTERIEUR DE L'AMERIQUE MERIDIONALE. DEPUIS LA COTE DE LA MER DU SUD, JUSQU'AUX COTES DU BRESIL & DE LA GUIANE, EN DESCENDANT LA RIVIERE DES AMAZONES ; LUE A L'ASSEMBLEE PUBLIQUE DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, LE 28 AVRIL 1745. *Paris, chez la Veuve Pissot, 1745.*

1 vol. 8vo (197 x 125 mm) of [2 ff.] (title, Extract from the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences, November 7, 1745), xvi pp. (preface), 216 pp., [2 ff.] (privilege of the King); a folding map (Course du Marangnon or the Grande rivière des Amazones). Contemp. calf.

Original edition of his conference at the Académie of Sciences.



La Condamine was the geographer of the French Scientific Expedition to South America, sent by the king to measure the arc of the meridian at the Equator in order to be able to determine more accurately the dimensions of the planet. Having completed their measurements, each member of the expedition went their own way. La Condamine chose to return by the way of the Amazon, and then produced the first scientific exploration of this great river. His narrative is full of interesting and curious observations. The folding map is the first detailed map of the Amazon published.

Fine copy. 4249

$ 1 200

82. LEON PINELO (ANTONIO DE). -EPITOME DE LA BIBLIOTECA ORIENTAL I OCCIDENTAL, NAUTICA I GEOGRAFICA. *Madrid, Juan Gonzalez, 1629.* 1 vol. small 4to (230 x 167 mm) of: [1] f. (engraved title) ; [43] ff. ; 186pp ; xii. ; [1] f. Full contemp. vellum from re-use, smooth back titled with ink (worm galleries fillings in the margins).



First edition of this very rare bibliography : the first to mention books on America.

Its author, Antonio Leon Pinelo (1589-1660), probably born in Valladolid, immigrated with his parents to the West Indies in 1604. He lived in Argentina and Peru, where he followed the teaching of Jesuits in Lima and graduated from law. This allowed him to occupy many official posts in South America, and in particular that of mayor of Oruro. When he returned to Spain in 1612, he soon became a member of the Indian Council as a lawyer and columnist. He is considered one of the Council's most important chroniclers. This institution was in charge of administering the colonies of the Crown : the East Indies (Philippines) and Western (America), from the 16th to the 17th century. Officially founded in 1524 by Charles V, the Council decides on judicial, governmental, military and religious issues. Around 1615, Pinelo began to catalog these decrees and orders issued by either the Government in Spain or by the Viceroys of the American possessions, and proposed in 1623 a first publication referencing the different articles of laws relating to the administration of the colonies. This is the first of a list of important American works considered by the author as Biblical Paradise (see El Paraiso en el Nuevo Mundo, 1656); including "Tratado de confirmaciones reales, que requieren para las las Indias Occidentales" (1630), a very serious one: "moral questioning if the chocolate quebronta el ayuno ecclesiastica" (1636), "Aparato politico de las Indias Occidentales" (1653), "Acuerdos del Concejo de Indias" (1658), etc.

The present work : "Epitome of the Eastern and Western Biblioteca, nautica y geografica" (Madrid, 1629), remains its major work, and an unavoidable reference, the first bibliography to mention travel relations and other works relating to America. Pinelo refers to the titles of two libraries, of 1,200 and 2,250, brought together with particular care ("con particular afecto y devocion"), as well as the 300 volumes which made up his personal library and which he left to the Council of the Indies. He enriched this catalog with references to major works and manuscripts which he could only consult in the great libraries of his time (Duke of Sessa, Ramirez de Prado, Valenzula Velasquez, Nieremberg, Saldierna, Constable of Castile, Count Duke of Olivares, Palace of the Escorial, Archives of Simancas, Chronicler of the Indies). Following a tradition from the beginnings of the Spanish bibliography, the titles of foreign works are translated into Spanish, but Pinelo was inspired by models such as the Libreria de Doni (1550), and French and English cataloging traditions, to arrange his material. The first part (pp. 1 to 60) is devoted to works relating to Asia (especially India) and Ethiopia, the second (pp. 61 to 136) to works dealing with Central America or Southern, as well as Pacific Islands. The last two parts (pp. 137 to 186) refer to many general navigation or geography books, as well as maps. Each section is chronologically classified. At the end of the introductory pieces, the author lists forty-three Indo-American languages, then practiced in the colonies of South America. A second edition appeared in the first half of the 18th century (see n° 18 in this list). On the title, engraved by J. de Courbes, are allegories of India, Spain (Iberica) of Geography and Navigation.

Rare reference book for travel in the New World. 4244

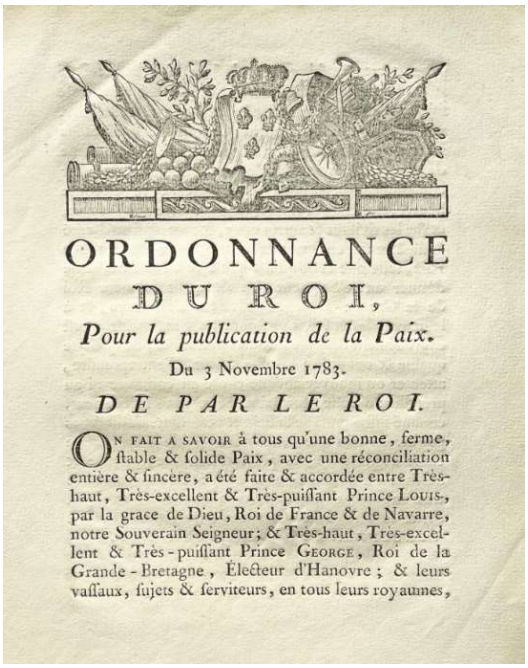
$ 6 600

83. LETTERA RARISSIMA DI CRISTOFORO COLOMBO RIPRO- DOTTA E ILLUSTRATA DAL CAVALIERE AB. MOELLI BIBLIOTEC. REGIO IN VENEZIA. MORELLI. *In Bassano, Nella stamperia Remondiniana, 1810.* 1 vol 8vo (220 x 140 mm) of : XVI (title and preface) ; 66 pp. Contemp. pink cardboard, untrimmed copy. (Defects of use, foxing and stains).

Reprint of the Italian version of the letter to Ferdinand and Isabella, written from Jamaica, July 7, 1503, ed. from the unique copy in the Marciana, Venice.

Fine copy. 4396 **$ 1 440**

84. [LOUIS XVI - GRAVIER DE VERGENNES]. -ORDONNANCE DU ROI POUR LA PUBLICATION DE LA PAIX. DU 3 NOVEMBRE 1783. KONIGLICHE BERORNUNG, DIE OFFENTLICHE BERTUNDINGUNG DES FRIEDENS BETRESSEN. VOM 3 WINTERMONAT 1783. *[Paris], Imprimerie de Levrault, Imprimeur du Commandement. [1783].* 1 double leaf 4to (256 x 207 mm.) with text in French and German. Engraved band at the top of the title with the king's arms signed Critner.



ORDONNANCE
DU ROI,
Pour la publication de la Paix.
Du 3 Novembre 1783.
DE PAR LE ROI.

ON FAIT A SAVOIR à tous qu'une bonne, ferme, ſtable & ſolide Paix, avec une réconciliation entière & ſincère, a été faite & accordée entre Très-haut, Très-excellent & Très-puiſſant Prince LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roi de France & de Navarre, notre Souverain Seigneur; & Très-haut, Très-excellent & Très-puiſſant Prince GEORGE, Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, Électeur d'Hanovre; & leurs vaſſaux, ſujets & ſerviteurs, en tous leurs royaumes,

Official proclamation of peace between England and France putting an end to their conflict in the American war of independence.

Rare copy in bilingual version in French and German intended for the populations of the northeast of the country. The ordinance proclaims the reconciliation of the parties: "That the said peace is general between them and their said vassals and subjects" and re-establishes the free movement of people and trade. Document established on the original made in Fontainebleau on November 3, 1783.

On September 3, 1783, several peace treaties were signed in Paris and Versailles by representatives of the American Congress, Great Britain, France and Spain, putting an end to the American War of Independence. This body of texts constitutes what is called the "Peace of Paris". On September 3, the Treaty of Paris was signed between the Congress of the Confederacy and the British Crown. The latter recognized the independence of the United States, whose borders were delimited by the Great Lakes to the north, the Mississippi to the west and the 31st parallel to the south. The right to fish was assured for the Americans in the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Navigation on the Mississippi became free for both nations. Mutual debts legally contracted will be paid. The Congress of the Confederation will recommend to each state to ensure the restitution of all loyalist property. On the same day, treaties were signed in Versailles between France and Great Britain (at the Hôtel des Affaires Étrangères, now the municipal library) and Spain and Great Britain. France recovered full sovereignty over Dunkirk, recovered or was confirmed in possession of the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, the islands of Saint Lucia and Tobago, the island of Goree and the Senegal River, and the Indian trading posts. It ceded the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher, Nevis and Montserrat. On the coasts of Newfoundland, it gave up fishing rights from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John but in return obtained the same rights from Cape St. John to Cape Raye. The British Crown ceded Minorca and Florida to Spain and received the islands of Providence and the Bahamas. Finally, by a treaty of May 20, 1784 signed in Paris, Great Britain agreed to return almost all the Dutch possessions captured in the East Indies but kept Negapatnam on the Indian coast.

This French military victory is often considered to have restored its honor and to be a revenge for the disastrous treaty of Paris of 1763. It gave back to France its role of arbiter of European diplomacy. However, this peace of 1783 did not modify the territorial and commercial situation for France. Moreover, the quasi-monopoly of Great Britain with its former colonies survives the American independence. The strategy of Vergennes to strike a decisive blow to the British commercial power was therefore a bitter failure. Finally, France, like Great Britain, came out of this conflict financially exhausted with an abysmal debt. In the eyes of many, the human and financial sacrifices of France had only served Spain and the United States (several critical works were published, such as that of Abbé Raynal, which he disavowed in 1785).

For the French people, and Parisians in particular, the proclamation of peace is always a source of joy. This one appears during big festivities (distribution of food, fireworks) given in Paris on December 14, 1783.

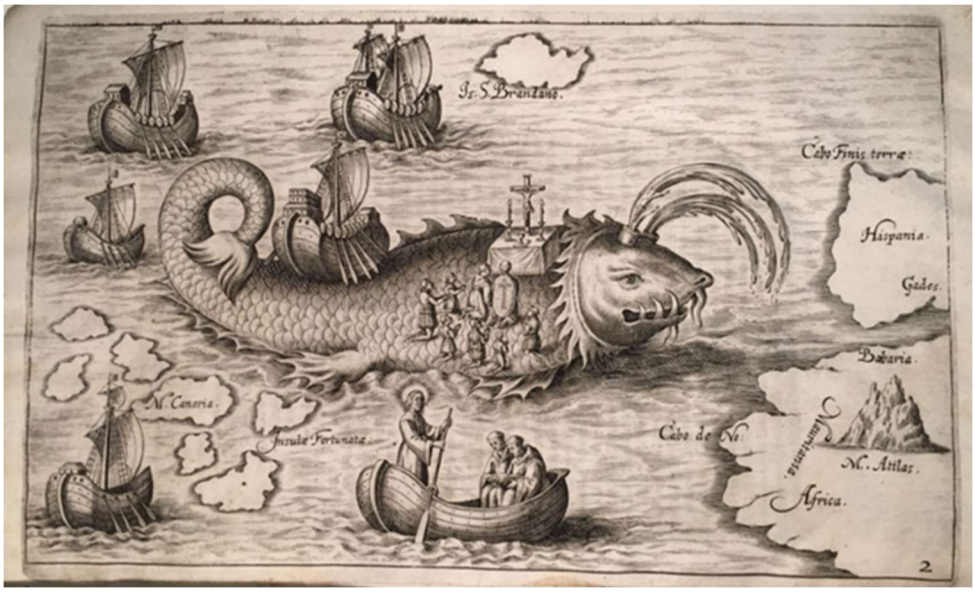
A very fresh copy. 5637

$ 1 680

85. [PLAUTIUS (CASPAR)]. -NOVA TYPIS TRANSACTA NAVIGATIO NOVI ORBIS INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS... NUNC PRIMUM E VARIIS SCRIPTORIBUS IN UNUM COLLECTA... *[Linz], 1621.* 1 vol. in-folio (315 x 197 mm) of : 1 engraved title ; [3] ff. ; 102 pp. ; [3] ff. (including 1 full-page woodcut diagram); 18 numbered full-page engraved plates and 1 half-page plate. The plate depicting Christopher Columbus with a world map is signed Wolfgang Kilian. (Traces of wetness, some discrete fillings of wormholes). Contemp. vellum.

First Edition, second issue of this famous relation of the Benedictine missionaries who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the Americas.

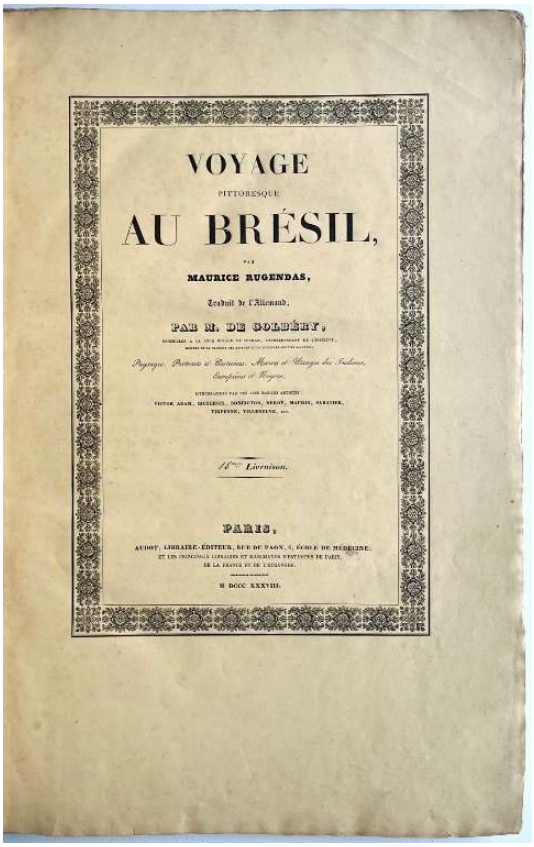
Although laced with miraculous accounts, beginning with the mass celebrated by St. Brendan on the back of a whale (pl. 2), the narrative is full of authentic details of Caribbean customs, flora and fauna, and agricultural products. A specimen of music is given on pp. 35-36. The author accuses the Protestant de Brys' accounts of being filled with lies, and dwells on the barbaric cruelties of the



natives in support of the notion that Satan ruled the native American religions. Only the first engraving is signed, by Wolfgang Kilian (1581-1662), Augsburg master-engraver, but the others are comparable in style and were probably also executed by him. Kilian's plate shows a full length portrait of Columbus under a globe or circular map, with the inscription "Almirante de nauios par las Indias."

Fine copy, nicely bound. 4242

$ 10 200


VOYAGE
PITTORESQUE
AU BRÉSIL,
PAR
MAURICE RUGENDAS,
Traduit de l'Allemand,
PAR M. DE COLBÉRY;
Paysages, Portraits et Costumes, Mœurs et Usages des Indiens, Européens et Negres.
14me Livraison.
PARIS,
M DCCC XXXVIII.

86. RUGENDAS (JOHANN MORITZ). -VOYAGE PITTORESQUE DANS LE BRESIL PAR MAURICE RUGENDAS, TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND PAR MR. DE COLBERY, CONSEILLER A LA COUR ROYALE DE COLMAR , CORRESPONDANT DE L'INSTITUT, MEMBRE DE LA CHAMBRE DES DEPUTES ET DE PLUSIEURS SOCIETES SAVANTES ; PAYSAGES, PORTRAITS ET COSTUMES, MŒURS ET USAGES DES INDIENS, EUROPEENS ET NEGRES, LITHOGRAPHIÉS PAR NOS PLUS HABILES ARTISTES : VICTOR ADAM, BICHEBOIS, BONINGTON, DEROY, MAURIN, SABATIER, TIRPENNE, VILLENEUVE, ETC. *Paris, Audot libraire éditeur, 1838 (titre) [Paris, Engelmann et Cie, 1835].*

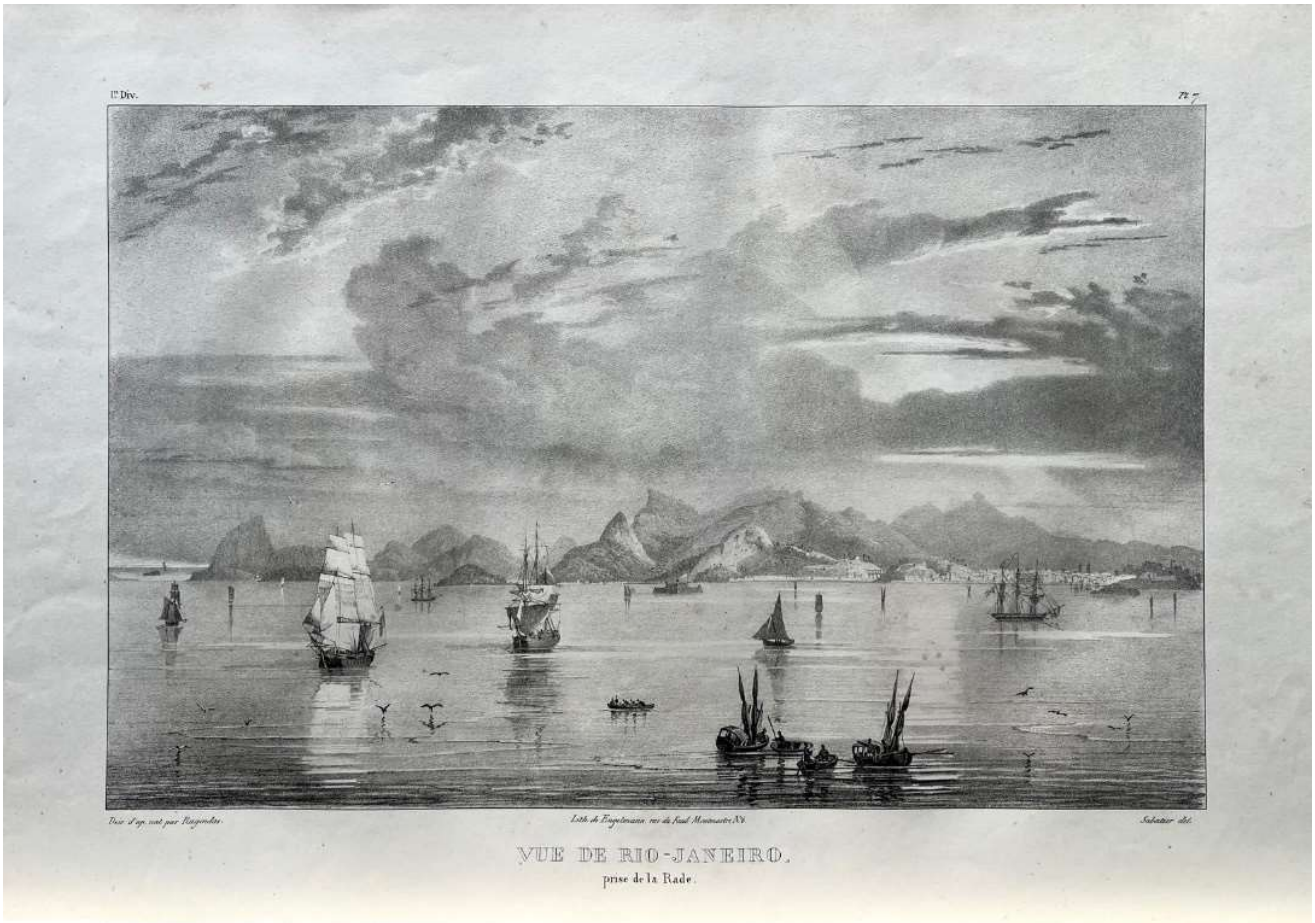
2 vol in-folio (555 x 370 mm) of I. [1] f yellow paper title page, 48 pp. of text (Landscapes, 1st division), 30 plates; 34 pp. of text (Portraits and Costumes, 2nd division), 20 plates [numbering errors corrected in pencil, plates 12 to 15 bound upside down], [1] f of yellow paper back cover. II. [1] f yellow paper title page, 51 pp. (Mores and Customs of the Indians, 3rd division), 30 pl; 32 pp (Mores and Customs of the Negroes, 4th division), 20 pl., [1] f yellow paper back cover. (Pronounced foxing on text pages and plates 15, 20, 21 of div. 1, plates 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 of div. 2, on pl. 11, 12, 27 of div. 3, on pl. 14, 15, 20 of div. 4, some traces of water damage in the margins, body of the work with all margins, entirely untrimmed). Contemporary red half morocco, smooth spine, black morocco title, marbled paper-covered boards, publisher's delivery covers used as titles in each volume. (discoloration and scratches on the boards, caps and corners skillfully restored).

The only French edition of one of the most beautiful descriptions of Brazil, sought after both for its rarity and for its 100 superb lithographs, published by Engelmann et Cie in 1835, one of the few copies sold by the bookseller Audot with its title printed in 1838.

Johann Moritz (or Maurice or João Maurício) Rugendas, son of a family of watchmakers, painters, draftsmen, and engravers based in Augsburg, Bavaria, was born in 1802. He learned to draw with his father, director of the city's drawing school, then became a boarder at Albrecht Adam's in Munich, where he also studied under Lorenzo Quaglio. We have drawings and lithographs by him dating from before he was twenty. In 1821, he obtained a contract as a draftsman for the expedition organized by G. Langsdorff to Brazil, which arrived in Rio de Janeiro in March 1822. A long journey into the interior was planned, but the political events that led to Brazil's independence prevented the expedition from setting off, and the young Rugendas left the group in October to pursue his own projects. However, when the expedition finally left for Minas in May 1824, he joined it, but on November 1, he left it for good after a falling out with Langsdorff. Rugendas' itinerary in Brazil is unknown except for the periods when he was following the Langsdorff expedition. He left no journal, and what remains of his correspondence provides little information.

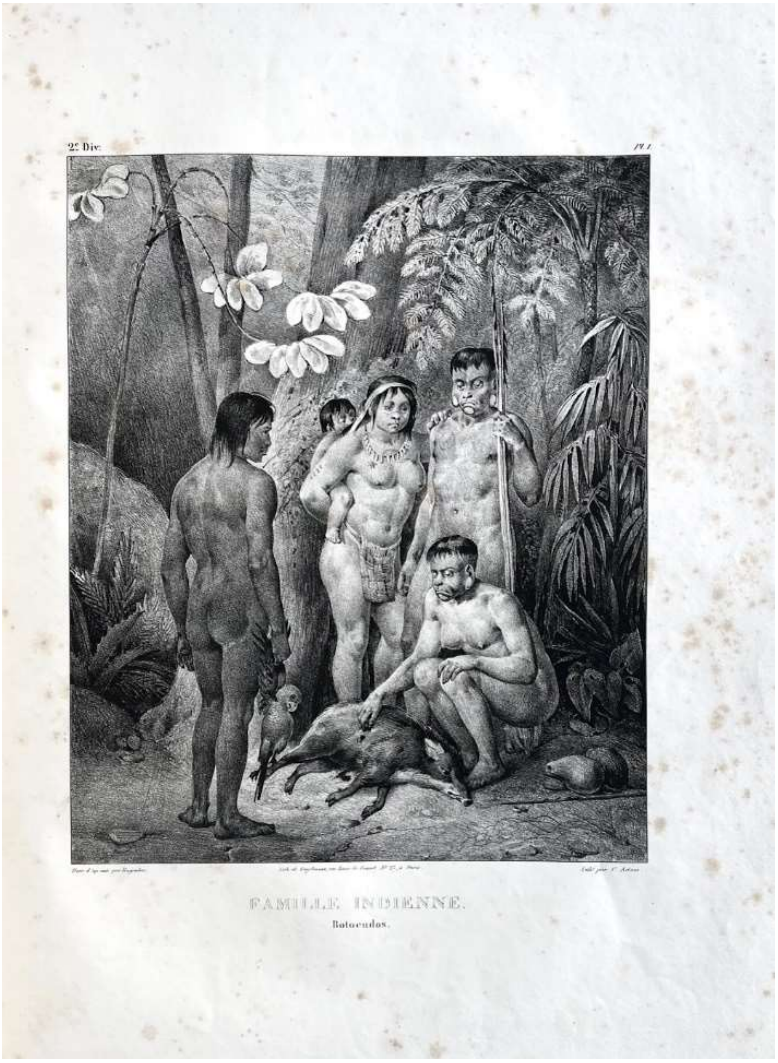
According to the archives, Rugendas arrived in Rio by land on March 29, 1825, after five months of traveling alone. He left for Bahia on June 4. He remained in that region from June 15 to August 3, before embarking for Europe.

In 1827, his "Voyage Pittoresque dans le Brésil" (Picturesque Journey through Brazil) began to be published in Paris by Godefroy Engelmann, an Alsatian pioneer of lithography.



Twenty quarterly installments of five lithographed folio plates (54x34 cm) were planned, accompanied by a text in German or its French translation (by M. Golbery). But publication was delayed, and the last installments did not arrive until 1835. Rugendas left for Spanish America again in 1831. The sumptuous plates illustrating the work were engraved by Deroi, V. Adam, J. David, and Vattier based on compositions executed on site by Rugendas. It ultimately comprises four parts: landscapes, portraits and costumes, customs and traditions of the Indians, and customs and traditions of the Negroes.

Translated into Portuguese by Sergio Milliet, the book was not published in Brazil until 1940 and was subsequently reprinted several times. Among the illustrated books on Brazil published in the 19th century, Rugendas' graphic work stands out for its exceptional quality and originality of perspective, including in the commentary. Few people at the time found the people of Brazil, including and especially the Black population, as interesting as high society, nature, or the "savages." A few lines of text in the fourth notebook concern "capoeira" in the fourth section of the book, "Usages and Customs of Negroes." Plate 18 in this section is entitled "Jogar Capoeira or Dance of War" (16th installment, April 1835).



Another interesting drawing can be found in the first section, "Landscapes." It is a detail from plate 27 entitled "San-Salvador," a view of the city from the Itapagipe peninsula, between the church of Boa Viagem and the fort of Monte Serrat (19th installment, July 1835). In the foreground, four Black men from a group of nine are depicted in poses reminiscent of capoeira.

Our copy is one of the few sold by the Parisian publisher in installments in 1838. Each volume has been bound







with full margins and features a delivery cover entitled “Voyage pittoresque au Brésil” (Picturesque Journey to Brazil) and, at the end, the back cover indicating the subscription conditions.

This copy is complete and preserved in its original binding and untrimmed.

Borba de Moraes, 754; Sabin, 73935. 6360

$ 22 200

87. SAINTARD (PIERRE-LOUIS DE). -ROMAN POLITIQUE SUR L'ETAT PRESENT DES AFFAIRES DE L'AMERIQUE, OU LETTRES DE M***. À M***. SUR LES MOYENS D'ETABLIR UNE PAIX SOLIDE & DURABLE DANS LES COLONIES, & LA LIBERTE GENERALE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR. NOUVELLE EDITION. *A Amsterdam, Et se trouvent à Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, Libraire rue Saint Jacques, au Temple du Goût. M.DCC.LXXIX. 1779.* 1 vol. 12mo (170 x 106 mm) of : [2] ff. (false title, title) ; 352 pp. (Pagination error without affecting the text: p. 120 noted 012). Engraved label of the bookseller Pallandre of Bordeaux pasted to the back cover. (small tear on the title page, rare foxing, fresh overall). Contemporary full marbled glazed calf, smooth spine decorated, brown morocco title, gilt fillet on the edges, marbled edges. (some wear and tear to the binding).

Reissue of this rare essay in which Pierre-Louis de Saintard (1718-1766) exposes the consequences of the European presence in North America, when the Seven Years War was about to break out (O.E. : 1756, Amsterdam).

Presented in the form of an epistolary novel (letters dated from July to September 1756), the work proposes to find a balance between the different colonial powers in order to avoid conflict while promoting commerce and trade. According to Chadenat, the work is: "Interesting for the origin of the Canadian War ". Pierre-Louis de Saintard, the son of a landowner in Santo Domingo, worked for the East India Company and quickly understood that the divergent interests of European nations in America would lead to confrontation unless a balance of power could be found. He is also the author of: "Essay on the French colonies" (1754) and "Letters of a citizen on the permission to trade in the Colonies" (1756). In 1763, he was a member of the Superior Council of Port-au-Prince and a deputy of this Council at the Colonial Assembly in Cape Town.

If commercial and economic interests are not foreign to Saintard's thinking, he is first and foremost a humanist and his primary goal is peace: "Is there at least in any part of our globe a people who agree to live and let others live? As we travelled around the world, we saw Europe filled with weapons and ships, and by a new event in modern history, infested with pirates; Asia, in the midst of peace, subjected to the military sword; Africa, in the most absurd barbarism, busy selling its inhabitants to other continents. America alone

remained tranquil after the exhaustion or extinction of its inhabitants, whom the Religion of the Spaniards had destroyed: but its new Citizens are, at last, no longer taking a simple part in the wars of Europe; a contention peculiar to America has risen, the sparks of which, if this incipient fire cannot be quenched, will in time set her continent ablaze; & by accustoming it to principal and personal interests, will one day perhaps separate it from those of Europe. ".

This second edition of 1779 (OE: 1756) was printed by Duchesne's widow and is particularly rare. Bookseller's label pasted on the upper back cover, reading : " Pallandre le jeune, Libraire, sur le Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, près la Nouvelle Comédie & en face de l'Hôtel des postes, à Bordeaux. Donne en lecture un grand Assortiment de Livres choisis, à 3 liv. par mois, ou 24 liv. par année. Vend livres François, Italiens, Anglois, Espagnols, Allemands, Suédois, Hollandois, Latins ; Cartes hydrographiques, généralement tous les ouvrages dressés pour le service de la Marine. Il achète toutes sortes de Bibliothèques, plus ou moins importantes." .

Nice copy of this treatise on international politics. 4973 **$ 1 680**

88. WHITE (RICHARD GRANT). -NATIONAL HYMNS, HOW THEY ARE WRITTEN AND HOW THEY ARE NOT WRITTEN : A LYRIC AND NATIONAL STUDY FOR THE TIMES. *New York, Rudd et Carleton, 1861.* 1 vol. 8vo (235 x 147 mm) of: X, 152 pp. (continuous pagination) including 1 lithographed frontispiece (signed Paul de la Roche), cul de lampes. 2 engraved bookplates: 1. Ex Libris Thornhurst CARITAS ET JUSTITIA ANIMIS [ref: "British book-plates," The Studio, Winter, 1898-1899, p. 32]. 2. Ex-Libris J.R.P. Full brown percaline from the period, embossed and stamped in cold and gold, smooth spine (label "Geo. W. Alexander, Binder, New York). (signs of wear).

Unique first edition of this extremely rare work by Richard Grant White on national anthems, published in New York in 1861.

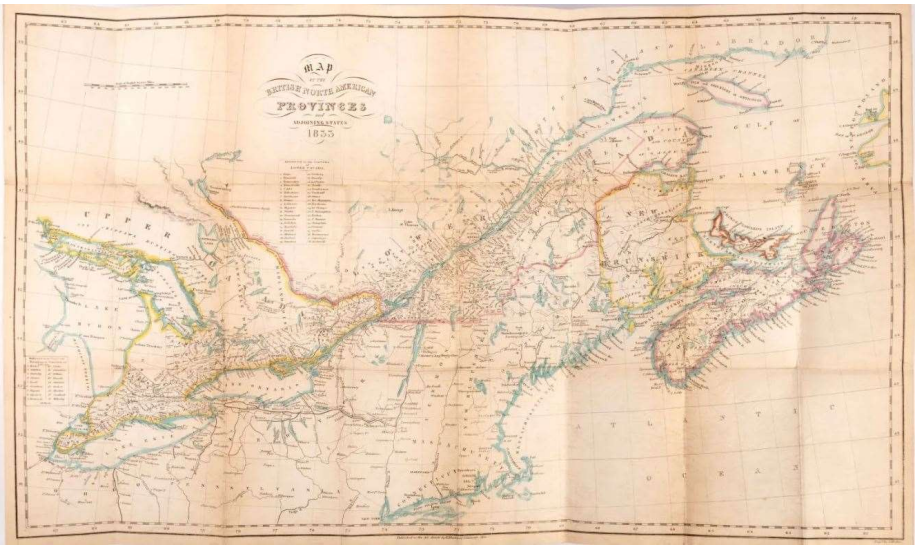
The work begins with: "The Committee charged with selecting a national anthem entrusted Messrs. Rudd Carleton with the task of publishing, under my editorial direction, a selection of the most deserving and remarkable songs it had received. These songs were few in number, no more than thirty in all; and although remarkable for their lyrical excellence, their number gradually diminished as the manuscripts were withdrawn by their authors, so that after a time the original project was abandoned..."

We have found no copies offered for sale at public auction for nearly 100 years. A fine, fresh copy. 6455

$ 300

American Guidebooks

89. [COLLECTIVE] -THE NORTHERN LAKES OF CANADA. THE NIAGARA RIVER & TORONTO, THE LAKES OF MUSKOKA, LAKE NIPISSING, GEORGIAN BAY, GREAT MANITOULIN CHANNEL, MACKINAC, SAULT STE. MARIE, LAKE SUPERIOR. A GUIDE TO THE BEST SPOTS FOR WATERSIDE RESORTS- HOTELS - CAMPING OUTFIT, FISHING AND SHOOTING-DISTANCES AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL WITH SECTIONAL MAPS OF THE LAKES & ILLUSTRATIONS. SECOND EDITION, WITH LATEST INFORMATION. *Toronto ; Barlow Cumberland, S. D. [vers 1886]*



1 volume in 12° format (190 x 130 mm), comprising: [7] leaves of advertisements, title page, index, 198 pages, [12] leaves of advertisements, 3 color plates (including 1 fold-out and 2 double-page spreads), and numerous en-text engravings. Bradel publisher's binding covered in red cloth with a gold-lettered title label adorned with a design on the front cover, blank spine. (Small stains on the front cover).

A beautiful, very fresh copy of this rare and comprehensive travel guide, illustrated with numerous engravings in the text and 3 color maps.

"Guide to the best locations for seaside resorts, hotels, camping equipment, fishing and hunting, distances and itineraries, with maps of lakes and illustrations." Second edition, updated with the latest information. 6497

$ 340

90. SILLIMAN (BENJAMIN). -A TOUR TO QUEBEC IN THE AUTUMN OF 1819. BY BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, PROFESSOR OF CHIMISTRY IN YALE COLLEGE - AUTHOR OF A JOURNAL OF TRAVELS IN ENGLAND, HOLLAND , AND SCOTLAND. *London ; Richard Phillips and Co, 1822.* 1 vol. 8vo (230 x 145 mm): viii, 128 pp., with an engraved vignette on the title page titled "View of Quebec" and 2 aquatint plates showing 4 views (Lake George, from the village of Cadwell; Montevideo, Approach to the

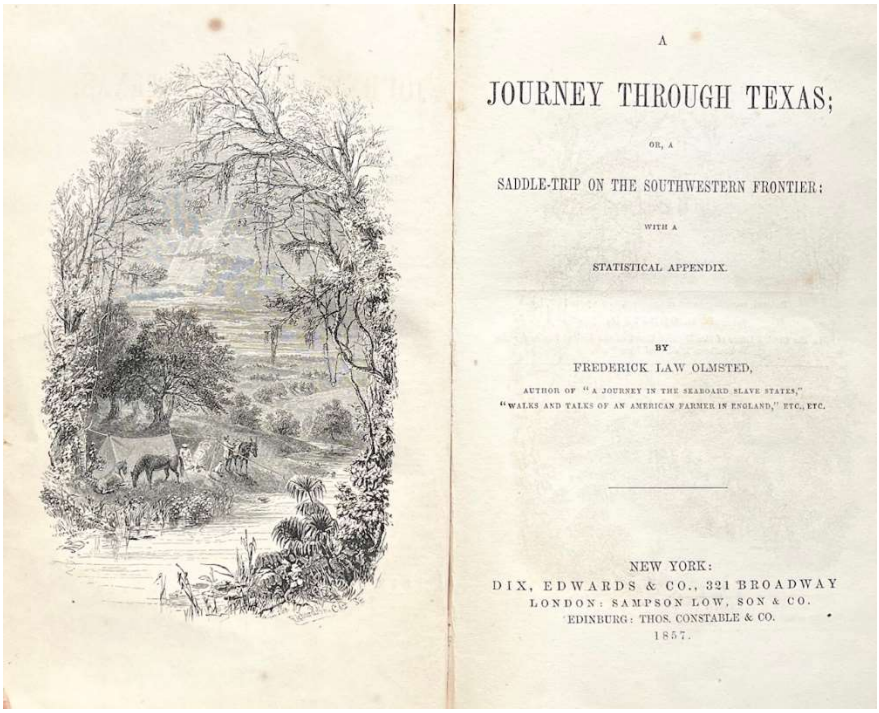
House; Approach to Quebec, from the S.W.; Lake George from Fort George, Quebec, and 2 others) engraved on 2 plates. (Scattered foxing.) Paperback, untrimmed, with a bluish paper half-cover and the title printed lengthwise and pasted to the spine.

A fine copy of this very comprehensive travelogue of a 1819 journey to Quebec by Benjamin Silliman, professor at Yale College, a work illustrated with two lovely aquatints.

In his preface, the author states: "During the excursion which produced the following pages, I began with an intention of sketching a series of short articles; but, before the close of the journey, these remarks, although written hastily, became too extensive for the object first intended. For reasons, with which it is, perhaps, unnecessary to trouble the reader, it has since been thought advisable to print them, after due revision, in the form in which they now appear...".

Table of Contents: MONTE VIDEO; Scenery and Geology of the Middle Region of Connecticut; Zeal for Churches; American Inns—Peculiarities in their Manners; Ride to New-Lebanon; Village of the Shakers; New-Lebanon Mineral Spring; Scenery of New-Lebanon; Albany, Sketch of the Place; Beauties of the Hudson above Albany; Singular Horse-Ferry ; Troy, Lansingburgh, and Waterford; General Burgoyne's Expedition: Stillwater, Swords' House; The Battle Ground; General Fraser's Grave; The Last Encampment; The Field of Surrender; Reflections and Remarks; Stillwater to Sandy Hill; Fort Edward; Massacre of Miss M'Crea; Sandy Hill and Massacre; Excursion to Lake George; Glen's Falls; LAKE GEORGE: View from; Remarks on the Surroundings; Battles; Fort William Henry; The Bloody Pond; Massacre at Fort William Henry; Whitehall; the Canal Port—Sketch of the Place; The Old Man of the Age of Louis XIV; LAKE CHAMPLAIN: Passage down Ticonderoga; A Night on the Lake; Morning Scenery—Plattsburgh; Entry into Canada; St. John's, and Departure for Montreal; Montreal, First Glimpse of the St. Lawrence Passage; First Impressions of Montreal; Accommodations at an Inn; Manners of the Guests; THE ST. LAWRENCE; Evening Scenes and Day Scenes on the Passage to Quebec; Town of Sorel; Approach to Quebec; Entry into Quebec; Canadian Calash; Beaufort and Montmorenci, Excursions to the Montmorency Falls; Sawmills and Lumber; Chandiere Falls; QUEBEC: View of the Plains of Abraham; Death of Wolfe; Its Fortifications; Death of General Montgomery; Castle of St. Louis; The Late Duke of Richmond; General Remarks on Quebec and the St. Lawrence River; MONTREAL; Miscellaneous Remarks; Departure from Canada ; From Burlington, Vermont, to Hanover, New Hampshire; Hanover; A trip down the Connecticut River; Bellows Falls, Deerfield; Hatfield and Hadley; Hartlord; Description of the engravings. 6507

$ 300


A

JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS;

OR, A

SADDLE-TRIP ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER:

WITH A

STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

BY

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES," "WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND," ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK:
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., 321 BROADWAY
LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
EDINBURG: THOS. CONSTABLE & CO.
1857.

91. TANNER (H. S.) -THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER ; OR GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES. CONTRAINING BRIEF NOTICES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, CITIES, PRINCIPAL TOWNS, CANALS AND RAIL ROADS, &C. *Philadelphia : published by the author, N°. 309 Market street, 1840.* 1 vol. 8vo (172 x 111 mm) of: 144 pp. 4 engraved folding maps (Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston) and a large folding map enhanced with watercolor. (stains and small breaks to the map, the rest very fresh). Publisher's green percaline binding, smooth muted spine, gold-engraved title on first board.

6th edition of this famous guide to the United States of America, complete with the large fold-out map bound in fine, with watercolor outlines of the states and numerous inset maps of the outskirts of the major cities.

4 double-page maps of Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia are bound in the text.

A fine, very fresh copy. 6177

$ 840

Europe

92. BONNECASE DE SAINT-MAURICE (ALCIDE). -LE GUIDE FIDELLE DES ETRANGERS DANS LE VOYAGE DE FRANCE CONTENANT LA DESCRIPTION DE TOUTES LES VILLES, CHASTEAUX, MAISONS DE PLAISANCES ET AUTRES LIEUX... *Paris, Estienne Loyson, 1672.* 1 vol. 12mo (160 x 105 mm) comprising: 1 engraved frontispiece; [5] (title, foreword, table of contents, privilege); 262 pp.; [1] f. (table of contents); engraved headband and initial letter. (Small filling in the inner margin of the frontispiece and title page). Full vellum binding with flaps, smooth spine titled in ink, red edges, marbled paper endpapers.

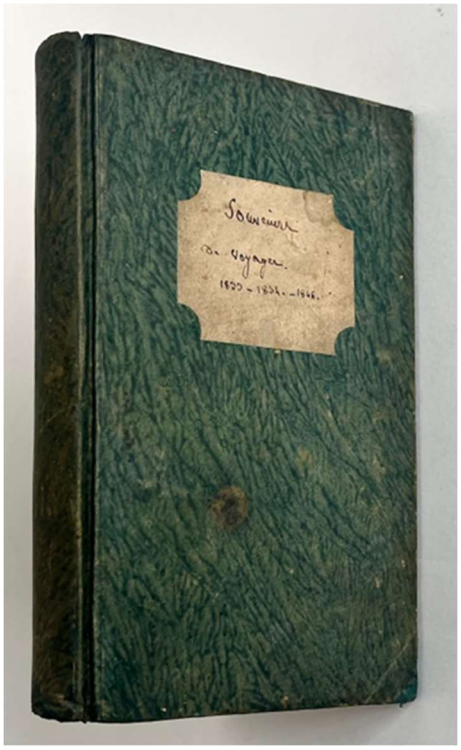
Rare first edition of this tourist guide for travelers in France, published during the reign of Louis XIV.

The word “guide,” originally feminine, refers to “a work that shows the way.” The first guides were designed to help pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela or Rome. In 1552, Charles Estienne's “Guide des chemins de France” was a great success. The present “Guide fidelle des étrangers...” (Faithful Guide for Foreigners...), published in 1672, follows in the footsteps of “Voyage en France” (1643), with its main characteristics: ease of use and conciseness of style. Its author, Alcide Bonnecase de Saint Maurice, describes the regions, cities, roads and paths to take, rivers, inns, restaurants, places to rest, and historical curiosities. Finally, the author gives us a history of France and a “table containing the names of all the cities described in this work.”

The book is illustrated with a beautiful engraved frontispiece depicting travelers on horseback riding along a path with Paris in the background. 6373



$ 1 020

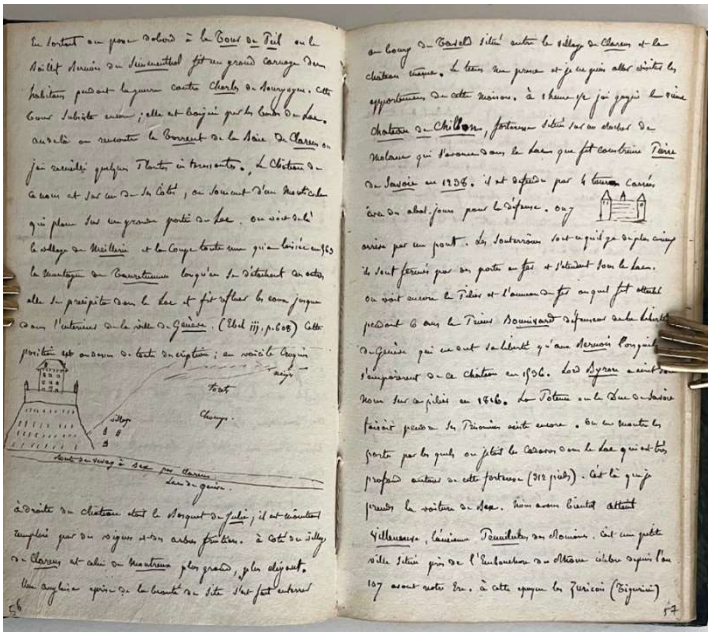


93. [MANUSCRIPT TRAVEL LOG]. -SOUVENIRS DE VOYAGES; VOYAGES HISTORIQUES DE 1833 A 1846. [FRANCE-SUISSE-ALLEMAGNE]. *France, 1833 à 1846.* 1 vol 12mo (170 x 105 mm) of: [1] f. (title), 128 pp. numbered in pencil, manuscript in brown ink with about twenty sketches in the text and 1 table at the end, [11] ff blank, 1 unbound manuscript f. titled “Alesia,” 1 handwritten map of the Montbeliard region. Original Bradel binding covered with blue paper, plain spine, handwritten title label “Souvenirs de voyages. 1833-1834-1846.” glued onto the front cover.

Captivating unpublished manuscript notebook of notes and sketches taken by a traveler during seven trips to France, Switzerland, and Germany between 1833 and 1846.

The author, a man of great erudition, does not give his name. However, he mentions the names of his friends and acquaintances and, on p. 90, the date of his retirement: September 15, 1845. This information indicates that he was a civil servant, probably a teacher or someone who worked for the museum where he had friends. Written in fine brown ink, the journal includes a list of trips taken on the last page, which the anonymous author recounts: 1. Trip to Offenburg. May 1833; 2. Memories of Baden. June 1833; 3. Trip to Schirenweck and the Champ du Feu. June 1833; 4. Trip to Kaiserstuhl and Freyburg. July 1833. 5. Trip from Strasbourg to Paris via Borentruz, Bern, Lausanne, Geneva, and Dijon. From August 23, 1833, to September 21; 6. Trip from Paris to Dieppe, Le Havre, and Rouen. From September 18 to 30, 1845; 7. Journey from Paris to Autun and Orléans. September 1 to 21, 1846.

Throughout the pages, our traveler shares his observations and discoveries of the cities and regions he visits (castles, buildings, museums, inhabitants, etc.) and documents his journal with precise references to science, history, and literature. He is particularly interested in geology, which attests to his scientific knowledge. In his daily account of his travels, the author mentions the names of his hosts and companions, as well as the means of transport used (horse-drawn carriages, trains, boats, etc.) and the shows he attends. Twenty small pen-and-ink sketches in the text and a map of the Montbéliard region illustrate his work. Excerpts: P. 40: "August 26. [Porrentruy, 1833] Early in the morning, I set off with Monsieur Thurmann to visit the mountain castle known as L'Oricourt. Apart from the many geological features we observed there, I was also struck by the shape of Mont Terrible, at the summit of which stands a Roman camp. This mountain, also known as “Jules César,” served as a station for a Roman cohort, and a well dug for this purpose can be seen there. Opposite is the summit of Mont Gresnay, which towers 150 meters above it.“ P. 67: ”On September 8 [1833] at 5:30 in the morning, I left Lausanne. At 6:30 a.m., I boarded the steamboat Winkelried. After leaving the shore, cold and rainy weather deprived me of the pleasure of traveling on Lake Geneva. It took all the enthusiasm I had brought to this trip to stay on deck and recognize the port and town of Morges, surrounded by walls and dating back to the 13th century. The rain continued to fall as we passed Molle, which is said to have been built in 1261... P. 70: "September 9 [Geneva], Mr. Morin, professor of chemistry, takes me to the natural history museum, which is also the museum of antiquities... [followed by a description of its contents and sketches].



Very fresh document, preserved in its original cardboard case. 6319

$ 1 680

94. [MANUSCRIPT TRAVEL LOG]. -QUELQUES NOTES SUR PARIS. ST DENIS, VINCENNES, EXCURSIONS, ST CLOUD, VERSAILLES, ORLEANS. *SLND [France, 1843 [colophon].* 1 vol 12mo (178 x 115 mm) of: 300 pages calligraphied in brown, black, red, and gold ink within frames drawn in blue ink, chapter heads decorated with polychrome compositions, 1 watercolor coat of arms (p. 20) and 1 ink drawing of an eagle (p. 86). (slight browning on the last pages). Red half morocco with long-grain corners from the period, smooth spine decorated and titled in gold "Monumens de Paris", covers covered with red paper imitating morocco edged with a gold fillet. (wear and tear from use).



A charming collection of travel and history notes intended to serve as a guide to Paris and its surroundings for a provincial traveler in 1843, a remarkably calligraphic and ornate original manuscript.

In his dedicatory preface, the anonymous author states that he composed this guide for his father, who was a soldier in the Italian army. Referring to his childhood wonder at listening to his father's stories about Rome, he states: "Now that you are about to visit the capital of our beautiful France, I would like to summarize my memories and give you some notes to serve as a guide when you visit the palaces, temples, buildings, monuments, museums, and everything else that might appeal to travelers in this city which, through science, industry, commerce, and the number of its inhabitants, as well as its monuments, can be considered one of the world's greatest cities."

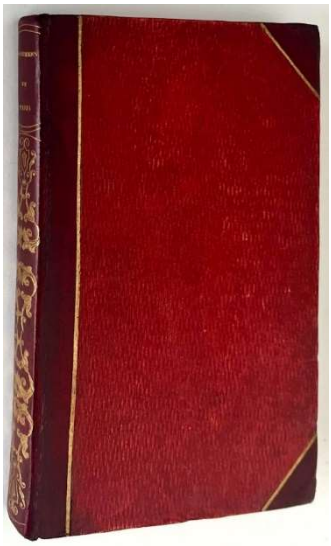
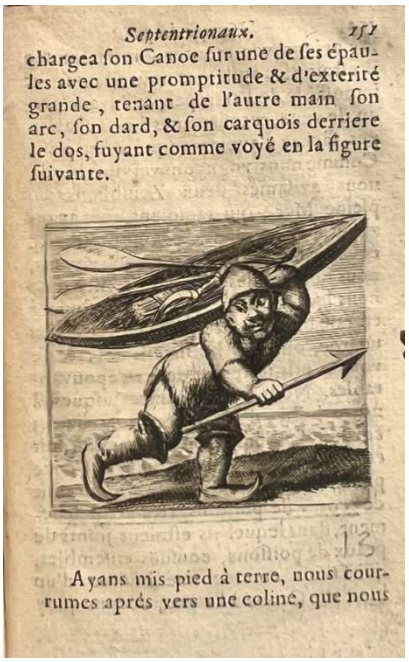


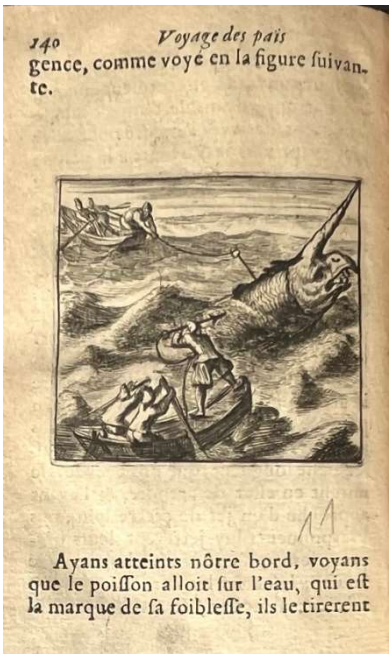
Table of contents: To my father. The temple. The Louvre. The Royal Palace. The Luxor Obelisk. The Institute. The Hôtel des Invalides. Great men born in Paris. The stock exchange. The Bourbon Palace or Chamber of Deputies. Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile. Porte Saint-Denis. Pont Notre-Dame. Goblins. Theaters. Étienne Dumont Church. Notre Dame Cathedral. Jardin du Roi. Madeleine Church. City Hall. Luxembourg Palace or Chamber of Deputies. Tuileries Palace. Pont Neuf. Excursions: Saint-Denis. Versailles. Saint-Cloud. Vincennes. Sèvres. Orléans.

The guide is beautifully calligraphied in brown, black, red, and gold ink in frames traced in blue ink with chapter titles decorated with polychrome compositions and illustrated with a watercolor coat of arms (p. 20) and a black ink drawing of an eagle (p. 86). Each chapter includes blank pages for personal notes by the traveler, the author's father.

A very fresh document preserved in its elegant original binding. 6321 **$ 1 440**


Septentrionaux. 187
doit pas ces lieux inhabitables, on pourroit facilement aller par terre de Groenland à la Zemble, & de la Zemble paſſant les Patenoſtres entrer dans la Samojeſſie, pour delà aller dans la grande Tartarie, ou venir en Moſcovie, comme voyé par cette petite carte.
Pole Arctique
Groenland
Zemble
Mer Glaciale
Mer Oceane
Allemagne
Petites Tartaries
Ie m'eſtonne auſſi de ce qu'ils ne font ce détroit appellé Voygatt plus long


Septentrionaux. 151
chargea ſon Canoe ſur une de ſes épaules avec une promptitude & d'exterité grande, tenant de l'autre main ſon arc, ſon dard, & ſon carquois derriere le dos, fuyant comme voyé en la figure ſuivante.
Ayans mis pied à terre, nous courumes aprés vers une coline, que nous


140 Voyage des pais
gence, comme voyé en la figure ſuivante.
Ayans atteints nôtre bord, voyans que le poiſſon alloit ſur l'eau, qui eſt la marque de ſa foibleſſe, ils le tirerent

95. LA MARTINIERE (PIERRE MARTIN DE) (1634- 1690). -VOYAGE DES PAIS SEPTENTRIONAUX. DANS LEQUEL SE VOID LES MŒURS, MANIERE DE VIVRE, & SUPERSTITIONS DES NORWEGUIENS, LAPPONS, KILOPPES, BORANDIENS, SYBERIENS, SAMOJEDES, ZEMBLIENS, & ISLANDOIS, ENRICHI DE PLUSIEURS FIGURES. *Paris, Louis Vendosme, 1671.* 1 vol. 12mo (152 x 102 mm) of: 1 engraved frontispiece; [7] ff. (title, epistle, to the reader, table of contents, privilege); 201 pp.; 14 engraved figures in the text on half-pages. (handwritten note on flyleaf, ink bookplate on title pages "Gonon à Autun" and another crossed out). Full period grained calf, decorated spine with gilt title, gilt roulette on edges, speckled edges.

Extremely rare first edition of this account of a journey to Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and with geographical observations on Greenland. The "Nouveau Voyage du Nort" (1700) is only a second edition of this account under a different title.

A doctor from Rouen, Pierre Martin de La Martinière (1634-1690) was the first Frenchman to publish an account of a journey to Northern Europe. After visiting the coasts of Africa and Asia, he traveled to Copenhagen, where he joined, as a naval surgeon, the commercial and scientific expedition sent by Frederick III in February 1653 to the northern regions (Lapland, Novaya Zemlya, the coasts of Siberia, and Iceland). La Martinière recounts his journey through the then little-known Arctic regions. His work has the power and richness that only an eyewitness account can convey. The author describes the customs of the inhabitants, their diet, hunting, the “disease called scurvy,” the “boldness of bears,” copper mining, and natural history (reindeer, bears, penguins, a chapter on unicorns, etc.). A large part is devoted to hunting and fishing, particularly the narwhal or sea unicorn, whose twisted horn is the subject of significant trade.

The illustrations consist of a frontispiece depicting a ship and 14 half-page copper engravings showing one or two figures. They are devoted to zoology and the inhabitants in their traditional costumes and activities: a miner dressed in black leather, Lapps, Saint Nicholas, Poles, Samoyeds, a hunter on skis with his dog, a Zemblean with his canoe, Zembleans in sealskin clothing, a local bird of prey, narwhal hunting, a reindeer-drawn sleigh, geese, penguins, a statue of the god Fetizo, and more. The last engraving (p. 187) shows us a map of the regions described by La Martiniere: the Arctic Pole, Greenland, Zemble, Spitsbergen, Iceland, Lapland, the Arctic Ocean, North Cape...

A beautiful copy, preserved in its original binding. 6384 **$ 5 400**





96. MARCHEBEUS (JEAN-BAPTISTE). -VOYAGE DE PARIS A CONSTANTINOPLE PAR BATEAU A VAPEUR. NOUVEL ITINERAIRE ORNE D’UNE CARTE ET DE CINQUANTE VUES ET VIGNETTES SUR ACIER, AVEC TABLEAUX INDIQUANT LES LIEUX DESSERVIS PAR LES PAQUEBOTS A VAPEUR, SUR LA MEDITERRANEE, L'ADRIATIQUE ET LE DANUBE *Paris, Arthus Bertrand & Amiot, l'auteur, 1839.* 1 vol. 8vo (265 x 167 mm) of: xvi, 291 pp., [1] pp.; 24 copperplate engravings based on the author's drawings, 1 fold-out map and 6 pp. of tables at the end; engraved headbands, tailpieces, and initial letters (some foxing and traces of light water damage). Contemporary black half-shagreen, spine with raised bands decorated and titled in gold, covers covered with green embossed paper, gilt edges. (signs of wear).

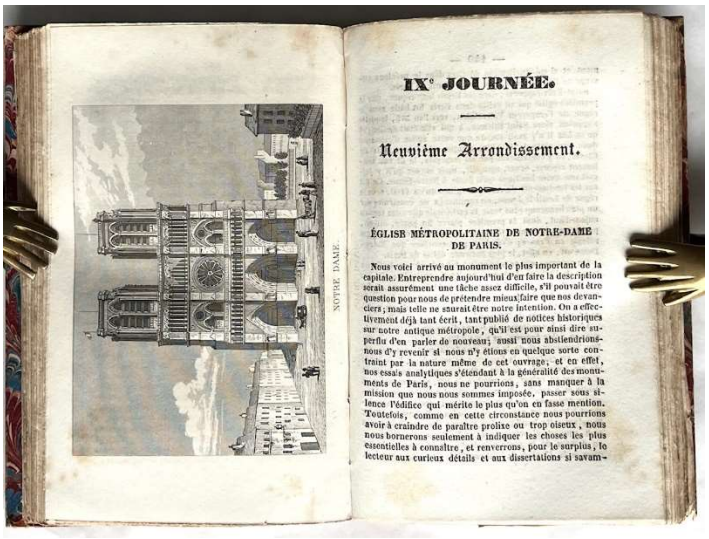
Rare unique edition of this “logbook” of the first maritime voyage in the Mediterranean aboard the steamship “François 1er” from April to August 1833, illustrated with 24 plates based on the author's drawings and a fold-out map.

Its author, French architect Jean-Baptiste Marchebeus, states in his preface: "The voyage to the East by the steamship François 1er, long announced in the newspapers, aroused such keen interest that a large number of foreigners arrived in Naples from all over Europe. It was the first time that a steamship had sailed the Mediterranean and explored Sicily, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, and the archipelago for pleasure and education. and it was also, without doubt, the first time that such a select group of people had come together for a voyage of this nature. Distinguished ladies, princes, artists, and scholars had rushed to take their places on the François I, and this gathering of distinguished figures contributed greatly to the charm of our interesting excursion." This account is, moreover, only a faithful summary of the observations of the sixty travelers gathered on the François I; it is a kind of logbook whose notes were collected day by day, in which each person wrote or dictated their page, and to which I have added a few sketches made on the spot. It is undoubtedly a very incomplete guide, but it will be most useful to those who, like me, wish to visit the cities of Asia, Greece, and Turkey in a short time, and it is for this purpose that I am publishing this volume."

A table at the beginning of the book lists the names of the cities visited during this journey, with the distances between them and the sailing times: Marseille, Genoa, livorno, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Taormina. Catania, Syracuse, Malta, Corfu, Patras, Delphi, Zante, Olympia, Navarine, Nauplia, Hydra, Poros, Egina, Corinth, Athens, Smyrna, Mitylene, Assos,Troy, Dardanelles, Constantinople, Marmara, Syra, Tinos, Micone, Delos, Naxos, Antiparos, Milo, Cythère, Coron, Malta, Girgente, Trapania, Palermo, Naples, Pompeii, Salerno.

A large appendix at the end (pp. 269-291) provides information on the services and prices of steamships traveling to the East via the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, and the Danube. It also includes a table of currency exchange rates. The text is illustrated with 24 copperplate engravings based on the author's drawings and a fold-out map.

A fine copy, preserved in its original binding. 6421 **$ 1 800**


IXe JOURNÉE.

Neuvième Arrondissement.

ÉGLISE MÉTROPOLITAINE DE NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS.

Nous voici arrivé au monument le plus important de la capitale. Entreprendre aujourd'hui d'en faire la description serait assurément une tâche assez difficile, s'il pouvait être question pour nous de prétendre mieux faire que nos devanciers ; mais telle ne saurait être notre intention. On a effectivement déjà tant écrit, tant publié de notices historiques sur notre antique métropole, qu'il est pour ainsi dire superflu d'en parler de nouveau ; aussi nous abstiendrions-nous d'y revenir si nous n'y étions en quelque sorte contraint par la nature même de cet ouvrage, et en effet, nos essais analytiques s'étendant à la généralité des monuments de Paris, nous ne pourrions, sans manquer à la mission que nous nous sommes imposée, passer sous silence l'édifice qui mérite le plus qu'on en fasse mention. Toutefois, comme en cette circonstance nous pourrions avoir à craindre de paraître prolixe ou trop oiseux, nous nous bornerons seulement à indiquer les choses les plus essentielles à connaître, et renverrons, pour le surplus, le lecteur aux curieux détails et aux dissertations si savam-

97. MARIN DE P. (J.C.G.) -15 JOURS A PARIS OU GUIDE DE L'ETRANGER DANS LA CAPITALE ET SES ENVIRONS. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE ET PITTORESQUE SERVANT D'ITINERAIRE PRECIS ET D'INDICATEUR ASSURE AUX VOYAGEURS ETRANGERS ET DE LA PROVINCE POUR LE JUSTE EMPLOI DU TEMPS QU'ILS VEULENT CONSACRER A L'EXAMEN DES OBJETS LES PLUS CURIEUX ET LES PLUS INTERESSANTS A CONNAITRE, TELS, PAR EXEMPLE, QUE LES PALAIS, TEMPLES, MONUMENTS ET EDIFICES ROYAUX, CIVILS, RELIGIEUX, D'ART ET D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE, TANT ANCIENS QUE MODERNES; AINSI QUE LES ETABLISSEMENTS DE LUXE, DE CURIOSITE ET DE PLAISIRS, TELS QUE MUSEES, THEATRES, BALS PUBLICS, BAZARS, PROMENADES; PUIS LES HOTELS, LES RESTAURANTS, LES GATES, LES CERCLES, LES SOCIETES SAVANTES ET LITTERAIRES, ETC.; AVEC UNE NOMENCLATURE ALPHABETIQUE DES RUES, PONTS, PORTS ET QUAIS, PLACES ET PASSAGES, AVENUES, GALERIES, IMPASSES, BOULEVARTS ET BARRIERES ; AVEC UNE DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE ET RAISONNEE DE PARIS ET DE SES ENVIRONS LES PLUS REMARQUABLES. *Paris, Chaumerot, 1846,*

1 vol. 12mo (150 x 95 mm) of: [2] ff. (half-title, printer's, title page); 302 pp. (including table of contents); 1 large folding map; 15 plates; 1 large plan at the end. (occasional foxing). Contemporary boards covered in marbled paper, smooth spine decorated with gilt fillets, title in Havana Moroccan, untrimmed text block. (minor wear).

A fine copy, complete with its two folding plans, of this remarkable guide to Paris and its region intended for foreign visitors. 6392

$ 300


NOTITIA.

MAGISTER SCRINIORVM

CVM INSIGNIBVS.

Memoria Epistolarum & Libellorum.

T 3 NOTITIA.

98. PANCIROLI (GUIDO). -NOTITIA UTRAQUE, DIGNITATUM, CUM ORIENTIS, TUM OCCIDENTIS, ULTRA ARCADII HONORIIQUE TEMPORA. *Venise : Franciscum de Franciscis Senensem, 1593.* 1 vol. in-folio (320 x 230 mm) with : [14] ff. (title with vignette, privilege, index); 198 ff. ; [4] pp. (notice). Numerous mid-page woodcuts in the text. (some foxing and spotting). Contemporary full vellum, smooth spine hand-titled in ink (a few stains).

Rare venetian edition of 1593 (Basel OE of 1552) of this work on the Roman Empire by Guido Panciroli (1523-1599), Italian jurisconsult and antiquarian.

This richly illustrated work presents the organization and political history of the Roman Empire in the 4th and 5th centuries, following the division between the Eastern and Western Empires.

The work is illustrated with numerous mid-page woodcuts in the text, many of which depict the insignia of the various offices of the Roman Empire. These include allegorical representations of parts of the Empire, insignia of the court, civil and military authorities, statues, buildings, books, scrolls, codexes, camps, chariots, ships and other military equipment etc.

It also includes a comprehensive map of Rome, showing the location of the main Roman buildings.

One of the most noteworthy sections of the book's illustrations traces the history of the book and bookbinding, from the scroll to the codex and the principles of bookbinding. A large-format woodcut (p. 62) summarizes the entire evolution.

Towards the end are Andrea Alciato's treatise on civil and military organization, Publius Victor's topographical description of classical Rome and the conversation between the emperor Hadrian and the philosopher Epictetus.

A fine copy. 5711 **$ 2 160**

99. THIÉRY (LUC-VINCENT). -GUIDE DES AMATEURS ET DES ETRANGERS VOYAGEURS A PARIS OU DESCRIPTION RAISONNEE DE CETTE VILLE, DE SA BANLIEUE, & DE TOUT CE QU'ELLES CONTIENNENT DE REMARQUABLE. ENRICHIE DE VUES PERSPECTIVES DES PRINCIPAUX MONUMENS MODERNES. *Paris, Hardouin & Gattey, 1787.* 2 vols. 12mo (175 x 105 mm) of: I. XL, 784; II. 739, [4] pp. and 12 folded plates, etched by Étienne Jourdan, based on the author's drawings. Brown ink bookplate on flyleaf: "Purchased in Besançon from the bookbinder Colombain, Grande Rue, on Saturday, July 4, for the price of 4 francs for the 2 volumes. Charles Vuillermet, painter." Full marbled sheepskin binding of the period, spine with decorated raised bands, titles and volume numbers in red and black morocco, gilt fillet on the edges, red edges. (Signs of wear, restoration to the spine, body of the book in very good condition).

First edition of this illustrated reference guide to Paris at the end of the 18th century, by Luc-Vincent Thiéry, containing cultural, historical, and commercial information about the capital.

Luc-Vincent Thiéry de Sainte-Colombe (1734-1822) was a lawyer, member of several literary societies, art lover, painter, and draftsman, best known for his guides to Paris, of which this is the most famous. It is also highly sought after because it was the only illustrated guide of its time. The author states in the Warning (pp. VII and VIII): "The first volume covers the entire northern part of the city of Paris, from Neuilly to the Charenton bridge. It contains an interesting essay on the origins of the city and its successive expansions, as well as on the antiquity of the municipal jurisdiction. This volume is illustrated with seven engravings depicting perspective views of the main monuments. The second volume covers the Cité and the entire southern side, from the village of Iffi to Meudon. It is also illustrated with five engravings of the major monuments. This work contains an accurate and detailed description of this capital city, all of its ancient and modern monuments, the useful institutions that have been established there, the factories that are located there, the curious cabinets that can be found there, and finally all of the other interesting objects it contains.

The 12 fold-out plates depict the most recent monuments and buildings constructed in the classical style of the period. They were engraved by Madame F. Jourdan based on the author's drawings (except for "the Théâtre Français," drawn by Charles de Wailly). Volume I: 1. St. Philippe du Roule; 2. Place de Louis XV; 3. Capuchin Convent on the Chaussée d'Antin; 4. Théâtre Italien; 5. Jardin du Palais Royal; 6. Nouvelle Halle; 7. St. Eustache. Volume II: 1. Palais de Justice; 2. Ste. Geneviève; 3. Écoles de Chirurgie; 4. Théâtre Français; 5. Hôtel des Monnaies.

Provenance: Charles François Vuillermet (1849-1918) was a painter from Vaud and an activist for the preservation of old buildings in Lausanne. (Ex-libris in ink).

A fine copy preserved in its original binding, with a very fresh body. 6456 **$ 480**

100. VOYAGES EN FRANCE ET AUTRES PAYS, EN PROSE ET EN VERS, PAR RACINE, LA FONTAINE, REGNARD, CHAPELLE ET BACHAUMONT, HAMILTON, VOLTAIRE, PIRON, GRESSET, FLECHIER, LEFRANC DE POMPIGNAN, BERTIN, DESMAHIS, BERENGER, BRET, BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE, PARNY, BOUFFERS, ETC, ETC. TROISIEME EDITION, AUGMENTEE. ORNEES DE 36 PLANCHES DESSINEES ET GRAVEES PAR LES MEILLEURS ARTISTES. *Paris, chez Briand, 1818.* 5 vols 16to (135 x 90 mm) of: I. frontispiece; VI (printer, half-title, title, notice); [1] f. (bookseller); 225 pp.; [2] pp. (notes, table); 9 plates; II. frontispiece; [2] ff. (printer, half-title, title); 225 pp.; [1] p. (table); 10 plates; III. frontispiece; [2] ff. (printer, half-title, title); 205 pp.; [2] pp. (notes, table); 4 plates; IV. frontispiece; 218 pp. (including printer, half-title, title); [1] p. (table); 6 plates; [1] p. (table); V. frontispiece; 252 pp. (including printer, half-title, title, table); 2 plates. A total of 36 plates, including 5 frontispieces. (rare foxing or small water stains). Full root calfskin, smooth spine decorated and titled, orange and navy blue title labels and tomaisons, cold-stamped frame on the covers, speckled edges, roulettes on cuts and caps, marbled paper endpapers.



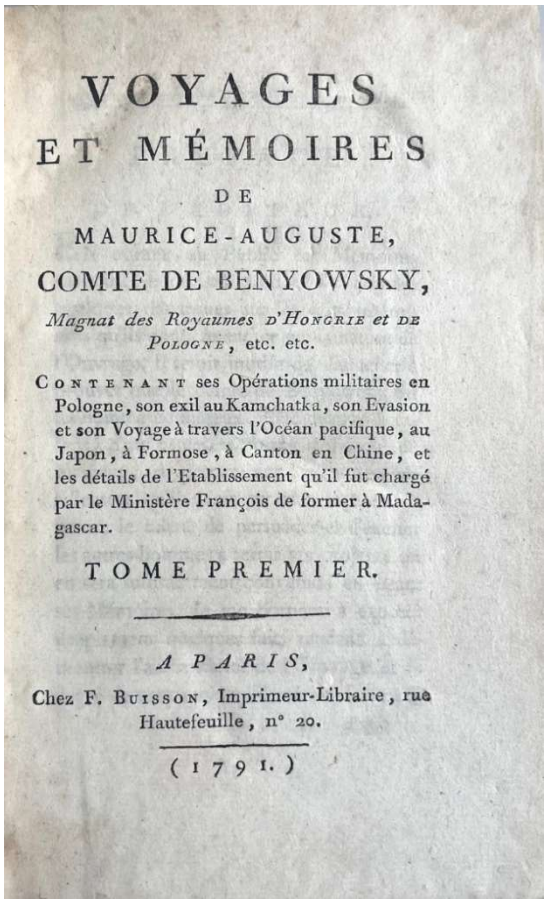
A beautiful copy of this literary compilation dedicated to travel, beautifully composed and illustrated.

The publisher states: "The names of the authors who contributed to this work are sufficient to justify the success of the first and second editions. This edition, in addition to the same advantages, is further enhanced by the addition of two short journeys, also in prose and verse, one entitled Voyage pittoresque et sentimental dans les provinces méridionales de la France (Picturesque and Sentimental Journey through the Southern Provinces of France) and the other, Voyage à Lyon par le Bourbonnais [Journey to Lyon through the Bourbonnais]. [...] This edition is also recommended for its typography, which has been executed with the utmost care, and for the retouching of the engravings..."

The 36 engravings featuring portraits, landscapes, and monuments are by Le Brun, Duval, N. Le Mire, Berthault & Bovinet, Villerey, Gaitte, Du Parc, Couché, etc., some based on drawings by C. Monnet and Fragonard. 5684

$ 580

101. BENYOWSKY (MAURICE AUGUSTE, COMTE DE). -VOYAGES ET MEMOIRES DE MAURICE-AUGUSTE, COMTE DE BENYOWSKY, MAGNAT DES ROYAUMES D'HONGRIE ET DE POLOGNE, ETC. ETC. CONTENANT SES OPERATIONS MILITAIRES EN POLOGNE, SON EXIL AU KAMCHATKA, SON EVASION ET SON VOYAGE A TRAIS L'OCEAN PACIFIQUE, AU JAPON, A FORMOSE, A CANTON EN CHINE, ET LES DETAILS DE L'ETABLISSEMENT QU'IL FUT CHARGE PAR LE MINISTERE FRANÇOIS DE FORMER A MADAGASCAR. *A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n°20. (1791).* 2 vols. 8vo (200 x 125 mm.) of: I. [2] ff. (title, f. t.), viii, 466 pp.; II. [2] ff. (title, f. t.), 486 pp. Handwritten initials "L R" in ink on the half-titles. Contemporary half-basane, smooth spines decorated and titled in gold, parchment corners, covers covered with blue paper.



VOYAGES
ET MÉMOIRES
DE
MAURICE-AUGUSTE,
COMTE DE BENYOWSKY,
Magnat des Royaumes d'Hongrie et de Pologne, etc. etc.
CONTENANT ses Opérations militaires en Pologne, son exil au Kamchatka, son Evasion et son Voyage à travers l'Océan pacifique, au Japon, à Formose, à Canton en Chine, et les détails de l'Etablissement qu'il fut chargé par le Ministère François de former à Madagascar.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
Chez F. BUISSON, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n° 20.
(1791.)

First French edition of the travel journal of Count Maurice Auguste, Count De Benyowsky (1741-1786), one of the most romantic figures of his time, whose adventures in Kamchatka, the North Pacific, Madagascar, and the United States during the War of Independence made him almost legendary, through these "Travels and Memoirs."

The book contains the account of the many adventures in the life of this man from Eastern Europe (his country of birth is still a matter of doubt) who, initially a soldier in Poland, was then exiled to Siberia for his political commitments. He escaped with a few adventurers who remained loyal to him until the end, via the Sea of Kamchatka in 1771, then traveled to Japan, Formosa, the Kuril Islands, the Aleutian Islands, and even Alaska. Upon arriving in Paris, the fiery young man caught the attention of Louis XV, who offered him the opportunity to represent France in Madagascar. He landed on the island in 1774 at the head of a corps of volunteers, founded the city of Louisbourg, and sent out exploration expeditions. This is how he discovered the central plateau where the future capital, Antananarivo, would be built. Benyowsky united many local chiefs, who elected him their emperor ("Ampansacabe") on October 10, 1776. His mission accomplished, Benyowsky returned to Paris in 1776 to receive his appointment as commander of Madagascar. He was also awarded the Order of Saint Louis and received a lifetime pension from Louis XVI. In 1777, he was granted amnesty for his participation in the Polish rebellion and regained his title and rank thanks to Maria Theresa. During his stay in Paris, Benyowsky became friends with Benjamin Franklin and met other supporters of the American independence cause. In 1779, he traveled to America to follow in the footsteps of his friend Pulaski. "Golden freedom cannot be desired for gold," he wrote (in Latin) in a letter to Congress. He declared that he was ready to give his life to prove his loyalty. He was allowed to join General Pulaski in Savannah. He also fought at Yorktown. In 1783, with peace restored, he failed to defend France's interests in Madagascar, and London was not convinced by his plans. However, he and his friend, the scientist John Hyacinthe de Magellan (a descendant of the famous explorer), created an Anglo-American investment company to promote trade with Madagascar. He landed in Baltimore on July 8, 1784, where he obtained the support of his friends Pulaski, Zollikofer, and Messonier to arm L'Intrépide, a 450-ton ship with a crew of 20, which he loaded with food and goods. He arrived in Madagascar on October 25, 1784, but this time his attempt ended in failure, and he was killed shortly afterwards in a battle against the French.

In 1783, Benyovszky had asked the British government for support for an expedition to Madagascar and had given Jean Hyacinthe de Magellan his memoirs, written in French. That same year, Magellan had them translated into English and published them in 1790 in four volumes by William Nicholson, entitled "Memoirs and Voyages." The originals are now kept in the manuscripts department of the British Library. The memoirs were quickly translated into German (Berlin, 1790; Vienna, 1816), French: the present edition (Paris, 1791), Dutch (Haarlem, 1791), Swedish (Stockholm, 1791), Polish (Warsaw, 1797), Slovak (Pressburg, 1808) and Hungarian (1888). In addition to the success of his work at the end of the 18th century, Benyovszky inspired many writers, poets, and composers. Eight operas have been dedicated to him, as well as novels and a television series entitled "Vivat Benyovszky," which also recount his story.

Such an extraordinary life could not fail to raise doubts as to its veracity, a mistrust that was further reinforced by the various problems surrounding the publication of the first edition (the author's death, the failure of the subscription, and a fire that ravaged the engraver's workshop). Nicholson, in his preface, therefore insists on the accuracy of the account, supporting his claims with comparisons to other accounts and references to maps. The text remains nonetheless "one of the earliest and most essential accounts of the American Northwest Coast in general and Alaska in particular." (Lada Mocarski), with its captivating passages describing Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, China, and the North Pacific, and its interesting developments on Siberia, the Russian fur trade, and the history, customs, and traditions of Kamchatka. "The author also gives descriptions of the Kuril Islands and the Aleutian Islands, and claims to have reached Alaska?" (Hill). "In the pages of the journal devoted to Alaska, there is a very good account of the Aleutian Islands as well as a history of the first Russian voyages to Alaska. (Lada Mocarski).

The second volume includes a fascinating account of Madagascar, where Benyowsky played such an important role. "A rare and very curious work. Volume 2 contains a very important study of Madagascar" (Chadenat).

A fine copy preserved in its original binding. 6424 **$ 2 640**

102. BETHENCOURT (JEAN DE) / [BERGERON, PIERRE] -I. HISTOIRE DE LA PREMIERE DESCOUVERTE ET CONQUESTE DES CANARIES. FAITE DES L'AN 1402 PER MESSIRE JEAN DE BETHENCOURT . . . PLUS UN TRAICTE DE LA NAVIGATION ET DES VOYAGES DE DESCOUVERTE & CONQUESTE MODERNES, & PRINCIPALEMENT DES FRANCOIS. PARIS, MICHEL SOLY, 1630. II. TRAICTE DE LA NAVIGATION ET DES VOYAGES DE DESCOUVERTE & CONQUESTE MODERNES, & PRINCIPALEMENT DES FRANCOIS. AVEC UNE EXACTE ET PARTICULIERE DESCRIPTION DE TOUTES LES ISLES CANARIES, LES PREUUES DU TEMPS DE LA CONQUESTS D'ICELLES, & LA GENEALOGIE DES BETHENCOURTS & BRAQUEMONS. *Paris, Michel Soly, 1629.*

2 parts bound in 1 volume. in-8° (175 x 115 mm.) of: [10] ff. ; 208 pp. (including 1 engraved portrait on p. 4); [6] ff. of table ; II. [6] ff. including 1 white. ; 303 pp. Full period vellum, smooth spine titled in ink, traces of laces. (Stains and defects of use, small gallery of worms on the inner margin of a few leaves, missing edges of the counterguards).



Beautiful copy of this very rare Americana, very complete with its two parts, unique edition of the very first French publication devoted to the history of maritime explorations including the very recent French expeditions to America.

The first text, which relates the conquest of the Canaries by Jean de Béthencourt, in 1402 [-22], was written by two chaplains of the family: Pierre Bontier and Jean le Verrier. The second is essentially devoted to the first French navigators and explorers, brought together by the editor Pierre Bergeron. Béthencourt, a Norman, originally from Grainville in the Caux region, embarked in 1402 for La Rochelle, then Spain before heading towards the Canaries with two ships. The work relates in detail, through short chapters, each stage of the journey and the conquest of the archipelago by the intrepid adventurer. A very pretty, finely engraved portrait of the explorer faces the first chapter. It is titled at the bottom "the true pourtraict of Messire Jhean de Béthencourt Roy of the Canaries. Bathazar Moncornet-Fecit. The Norman adventurer is represented frontally, in armor, a cape on his shoulders and wearing a hat bristling with spikes. At the top left is its coat of arms and to the right a window opens onto a countryside landscape. A large analytical table completes the work. Although occasionally mentioned as a separate work (notably by Penrose and Borba de Moraes), it is obvious that the "Treatise of Navigations", both in its subject matter and in its content, is linked to the first work, which expressly mentions it in his title.

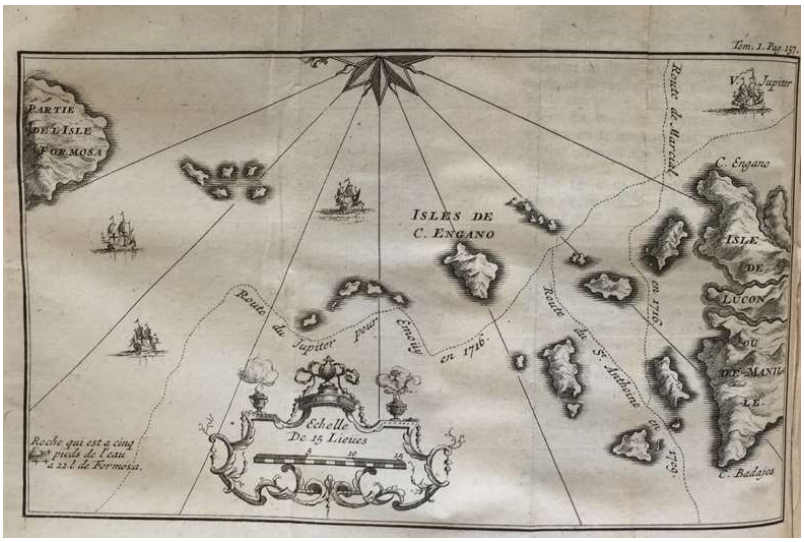
The treatise on navigations and voyages by Pierre Bergeron is a remarkable history of the world of exploration in the early days of discoveries, especially focused on the journeys of the French. It opens with a detailed study of the different methods of navigation: compass, quadrant, longitudes... referring to Gilbert, Plancius and Stevin as well as other ancient sources. As well as other early sources and names. Chapters deal in detail with the expeditions to New France by Sieur de Mont, Lescarbot, Poutrincourt, Champlain, Cartier, Alfonce... Also recounted are the French trips to Florida by Sebastien Gavot and Jean Ribaut as well as the disastrous expedition of Laudonnière. Other European explorers are covered, including the best known of the Spanish, Portuguese and English expeditions, as well as those of the Russians, Swedes and Dutch, not only to the Americas but also to China, Japan, Tibet and parts of of Europe... Relations are thus recounted such as the discovery of Brazil, the explorations of Vespucci, and later the expeditions of Villegagnon...

Provenance: Abbe de Champfion de Saullaie (bookplate in brown ink at the top of the title).

Perfectly preserved copy in its original binding, of this remarkable work little known to many bibliophiles due to its extreme rarity.

4171 **$ 12 000**

103. LA BARBINAIS (LE GENTIL DE). -NOUVEAU VOYAGE AU TOUR DU MONDE. PAR MR. LE GENTIL. AVEC UNE DESCRIPTION DE L'EMPIRE DE LA CHINE. *Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1728.* 3 vol. in-12° (178 x 107 mm.) of: engr. frontispiece; [3] ff. ; 314 pp. ; [5] ff. ; [6] ff. ; 227 pp. ; [1] ff. ; 192 pp. ; [12] ff. Titles in red and black. 10 folding maps and 3 full-page views.Later half morocco.



Second edition of this travel report around the world, decorated with a frontispiece engraved by Audran along with 17 maps and plates by Le Gentil de La Barbinais.

Native of Saint-Malo, de La Barbinais was the first French navigator who undertook a trip around the world. In August 1714, he embarked on an armed merchant ship for Chile, from the port of Cancale. When he arrived in Lima, he had to get rid of his goods at a 50% loss. In March 1716, he left Peru for China to seek his fortune. During his stay, he met Father Laureati, Italian Jesuit and apostolic mandarin. This gives him a lot of information about China. Then, he shut himself up in a monastery of bonzes, with whom he had interesting conversations, which enabled him to record them in his travel report. In 1717, he reached Ile Bourbon (Reunion Island). After a

stopover in Brazil, he returned to Europe without the fortune he had hoped for when he left France. The account of his trip is written in the form of letters. In these, he confines himself to describing the places he visited and the customs he observed, omitting nautical observations since he was not interested in the subject. The pleasant style of his relationship, his descriptions, his reflections on trade, attest to a great interest in the truth.

Beautiful copy. 4269 **$ 2 160**







104. LACROIX (FREDERIC)-HENRICY (CASIMIR) -LES MŒURS ET COSTUMES DE TOUS LES PEUPLES, D'APRES LES DOCUMENTS LES PLUS AUTHENTIQUES, LES VOYAGES LES PLUS RECENTS ET DES MATERIAUX INEDITS. I. AFRIQUE; II. OCEANIE. *Paris, Librairie Ethnographique, 1847.* 2 parts bound in 1 vol in-8vo (256 x 180 mm) of: [2] ff. (f.t., title), 384 pp., [2] ff (table, order of plates) and 35 lithographed watercolored and gummed plates; [2] ff. (f.t., title), [8], 112, [2] ff (table, order of plates), and 20 lithographed, watercolored and gummed plates outside the text. Numerous plates in black mid-page. Period green half morocco, smooth spine decorated and titled in gold, boards covered with green embossed paper, marbled paper endpapers, speckled edges.

First edition of this superb work by Frédéric Lacroix and Casimir Henricy, describing the different traditions of the nations populating Africa and Oceania and illustrated with *55* lithographed plates, finely colored and gummed.

Divisions of the first volume : States of Tunis, Tripoli and Fezzan, Egypt, Nubia, Sennaar, Darfur and Cordofan, Abyssinia, coast of Habesch, country of Adel, Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique, Kafrerie, the Cape, Hottentotia, Madagascar, Congo, Guinea, Senegambia, Sudan or Nigeria

Divisions of the second volume: Malaysia ("Sunda Islands (Sumatra, Java, Madure, Flores, Timor, etc.), Borneo, Philippine Islands. 2. Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, etc.) . Polynesia (Caroline Islands, Marianas, Fiji, Tonga, Taïti, Marquesas, Sandwich, etc.).

The iconography is composed of half-page steel engravings and *55* full-page lithographs, finely watercolored and erased, with some gold highlights.

List of boards:

Africa: Moorish merchants. Soldiers of Abd-el-Kader. • Kabyles. • Bedouin, Jewish woman, Jew from Algiers. Women of Algiers. Moroccan rider. Rich lady in Morocco. Young Socknanese girl. Fellahs (Egyptian peasants). Egyptian Bey. Cawas. Egyptian ladies. (harem costume). Egyptian Almea. Amazeh and Ababdeh Arabs. Nubian. Man of Dongolah - Woman Barabras. Woman of Chendy-Arab Chayeh. Chief and young daughter of Fazoglou. Jester and musician from Darfur. Abyssinian. Abyssinian leader. Woman from Massaouali. Kaffir warrior. Hottentot and Hottentot. Queen of Litakou. - Chief of the Maroutzis. Natural from Loango. Woman from Molembo. Lady of the Congo. Negroes of Ardra. Ashanti soldiers. Mandingo. Woman of Cazegut. Tuareg. Young girl from Timbuktu. King of Boussa. Young girl from Kano. Bournouaise.

Oceania: Malay. High class Javanese lady. Javanese in court dress. Javanese in war costume. Warrior of Sawoe Island (Savou). Warrior of Solor. Natural from Rotti Island. Warrior of Timor. Herald of Timor. Warrior of Borneo. Chieftain of New Zealand. Warrior of Souraki. Natural from Vanikoro. Natural from Carteret Harbour. Natural types of New Guinea, 2. Papuan from Dorey Harbour. Natural from the Princess Marianne Strait. Tongan-Tabou warrior. Resident of Noukabiva.

Beautiful copy of this rare superbly illustrated work. 5842 **$ 3 000**

105. PÉRON (PIERRE FRANÇOIS). -MEMOIRES DU CAPITAINE PERON, SUR SES VOYAGES. *Paris, Brissot-Thivars, 1824.* 2 untrimmed vol. 8vo (230 x 145 mm) of : I. [2] ff. (false title, title) ; V (notice) ; 328 pp (including table) ; II. [2] (false title, title) ; 359 pp. (including table) ; 2 plates and 4 folding maps lithographed by G. Engelmann (rare foxing). Light blue boards, smooth spine with black morocco title page (publisher's binding), modern folder and slipcase.

Rare first edition of these accounts of adventures at sea by French sailor Pierre-François Péron (1769-1846), compiled by Louis Saturnin Brissot-Thivars, bookseller, publisher, journalist and historian.



The work includes accounts of shipwrecks and storms, the abandonment and rescue of Péron and four companions on the desert island of Amsterdam in the Indian Ocean, and Péron's five-month voyage to the northwest coast of the United States under the command of Captain Ebenezer Door. In May 1796, the "Otter" reached the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The following month, she entered Nootka Bay, where the crew had a long relationship with the notorious Macuina chief, whose treachery and cruelty Peron describes. Moving further north, they push on to the Bucareli Bay region of Alaska, which they explore and map. Before turning back, they met and traded with the coastal natives. Important descriptions are given of parts of British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands, as well as California, where Péron spent a week in Monterey on the return voyage. Streeter notes that the "Otter" may be the first American ship to visit Monterey of which a record has been transmitted, while Howgego states that it is the first American ship to enter San Francisco Bay. Visits to Tasmania, New South Wales, Hawaii and Sumatra are also chronicled. Lithographed plates show seal and penguin hunting. The maps show Amsterdam Island, the northwest coast from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to south of Nootka, the strait dividing Queen Charlotte and the Prince of Wales, the islands and Bucareli Bay.

A well-preserved copy of this rare first edition. 5714

$ 3 120

Maritime

106. [CERTIFICATE OF NOBILITY] -CERTIFICAT DE NOBLESSE DONNANT DROIT A JOHN BAZELY ESQUIRE, CAPITAINE DE LA ROYAL NAVY, LE DROIT D'UTILISER LES ARMES ET EMBLEMES DE SA FAMILLE AU TITRE DE SEUL FILS SURVIVANT DE JOHN ET PETIT-FILS JAMES BAZELY TOUS DEUX DE DOUVRES DANS LE COMTE DE KENT. *S.L. [Londres], 1784.* 1 sheet of parchment (505 x 435 mm), 25-line manuscript calligraphied in brown ink and framed in red ink and frieze, surmounted by 4 polychrome coats of arms painted in gouache and gold, signatures at bottom of fold, stamp imprints on midnight-blue paper laminated on the left, 2 red wax stamps fastened at the bottom with pink silk ribbons in metal boxes decorated with painted flowers, small armorial bookplate engraved “G R” laminated on the back. (minor creasing at upper end, very fresh coloring).



Original hinged wooden case with brass clasps (542 x 135 mm), exterior covered in brown basane decorated with gilt and cold-iron friezes of foliage and fleurs-de-lis, interior lined with polychrome and gilt dominoté paper with floral motifs. (Wear and small chips, faded gold).

Very fine certificate of nobility for Captain John Bazely Esquire, a brilliant officer in the British fleet who began his career and distinguished himself in the American War of Independence, eventually becoming Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy's Red Squadron.

Admiral John Bazely (1740 - 1809) was an experienced and highly respected officer in the British Royal Navy, serving in three wars and

taking part in numerous battles. His first feat of arms was the capture of the American brig USS Lexington in 1777 (originally a 14-gun brigantine named "Wild Duck", purchased in 1776 for service in the fleet of the newly independent America). Bazely's first action took place off Ushant on September 22, 1777, when the 10-gun "Alert" sighted and engaged the trapped USS Lexington. A three-hour duel, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., severely damaged both ships. The American ship tried to escape to the south, but Bazely pursued and caught up with her at 1 pm. At 1:30 p.m., he forced the Lexington to surrender; the ship suffered seven dead and eleven wounded, compared with two dead and three wounded for the Alert . A prize crew then set sail for Great Britain. Bazely was saluted and promoted to commander, then captain in April 1778. He took command of HMS Formidable and took part in the First Battle of Ushant. The "Formidable" suffered 16 dead and 49 wounded. He then commanded the frigate HMS Pegasus, attached to George Rodney's fleet to relieve the Siege of Gibraltar. He took part in the capture of a Spanish armament convoy off Cape Finisterre on January 8, 1780, then in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. The "Pegasus" then accompanied Rodney and took part in the Battle of Martinique in the West Indies. Bazely brought battle dispatches back to Britain and was soon given command of the "HMS Apollo", then the "HMS Amphion", in command of which Bazely supported British troops at the Battle of Groton Heights and oversaw the burning of New London, Connecticut, and the city's military stores. At the end of the war, Bazely remained in service, commanding the "HMS Alfred" at Chatham during the ten years of peace. He finished his career as vice-admiral of the Royal Navy's Red Squadron.

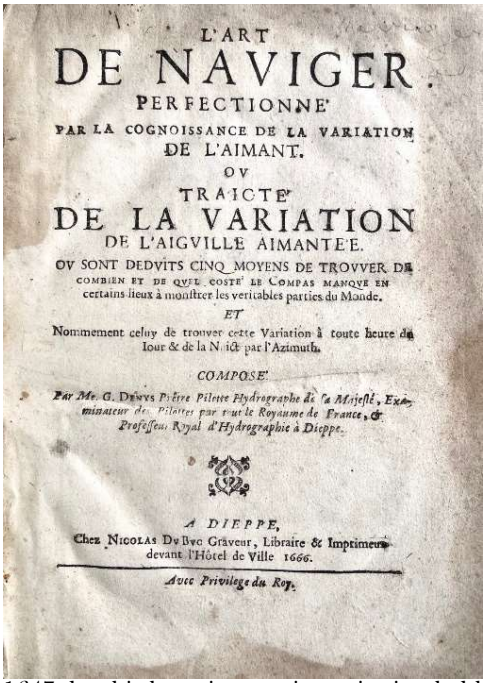
The present document constitutes a title of nobility giving this Navy officer the right to use the arms and emblems of his family as the only surviving son of John and grandson James Bazely, both of Dover in the county of Kent. It ends with the formula: "In witness whereof we said GARTHER and CLARENCEUX Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our Names and affixed the seals of our several offices this sixth day of Augustin the twenty fourth year of the Reign of our Soereign Lord GEORGE the Third by the grace of GOD King of Great Britain France and Ireland defender of the Faith: and in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty four."

The text is finely calligraphed in brown ink and framed in red ink. It is surmounted by 4 coats of arms painted in gouache and gold, with signatures at the bottom, stamp impressions on paper, and 2 red wax seals are bound at the bottom with silk ribbons and stored in metal boxes decorated with painted flowers. Provenance: A small armorial bookplate engraved "G R" on the spine. The set is housed in its original brown basane case decorated with fleur-de-lis friezes, and lined with superb polychrome dominoté paper.

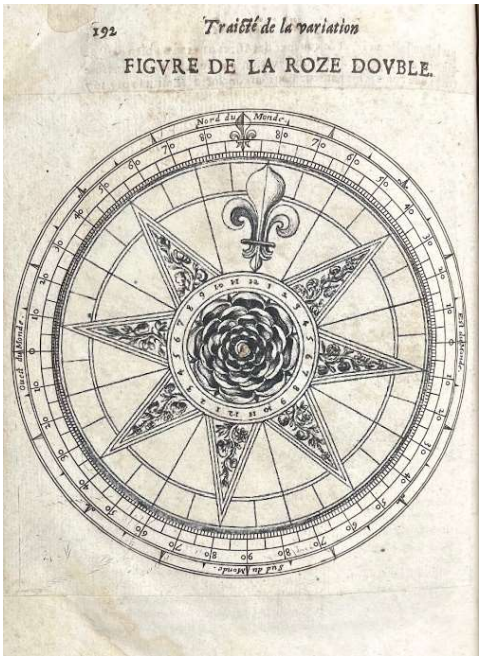
Very fine set, preserved in its original condition. 6218

$ 3 480

107. DENYS (GUILLAUME). -L'ART DE NAVIGUER PERFECTIONNE PAR LA COGNOISSANCE DE LA VARIATION DE L'AIMANT. OU TRAICTE DE LA VARIATION DE L'AIGUILLE AIMANTEE OU SONT DEDUITS CINQ MOYENS DE TROUVER DE COMBIEN ET DE QUEL COSTE LE COMPAS MANQUE EN CERTAINS LIEUX A MONSTRER LES VERITABLES PARTIES DU MONDE [...] *Dieppe, Nicolas du Buc, 1666.*


L'ART
DE NAVIGER.
PERFECTIONNE'
PAR LA COGNOISSANCE DE LA VARIATION
DE L'AIMANT.
OV
TRAICTE'
DE LA VARIATION
DE L'AIGVILLE AIMANTE'E.
OV SONT DEDVITS CINQ MOYENS DE TROVVER DE
COMBIEN ET DE QVEL COSTE' LE COMPAS MANQVE EN
certains lieux à monstrer les veritables parties du Monde.
ET
Nommement celuy de trouver cette Variation à toute heure de
lour & de la N. ict par l'Azimuth.
COMPOSE'
Par Me. G. Denys Prêtre Pilotte Hydrographe de Sa Majesté, Exa-
minateur des Pilottes par tout le Royaume de France, &
Professeur Royal d'Hydrographie à Dieppe.
A DIEPPE,
Chez Nicolas Du Buc Graveur, Libraire & Imprimeur
devant l'Hôtel de Ville 1666.
Avec Privilege du Roy.

1 vol. 4to (205 x 155 mm) of: [4] ff. (title, dedication, privilege), 220 pp., [3] ff. (table, errata) and [4] ff. of tables inserted between pp. 98 and 99, 6 copperplate engravings in the text on pp. 18, 72, 122, 167, 192 and 1 woodcut engraving at the end; The movable parts of the engravings on pp. 122, 167, and 192 are completed in facsimile. Handwritten bookplate in brown ink "Jean-Baptiste Foche," engraved bookplate in red "J.M." Traces of old water damage, hole in upper margin of final pages discreetly filled. Full brown calfskin of the period, decorated ribbed spine. (Caps shaved, scuffs).


192 Traicté de la variation
FIGVRE DE LA ROZE DOVBLE.

First edition of this important treatise on navigation devoted to the variation of the magnetic needle, a work of great rarity of which we have found only a few copies preserved in European libraries and none in North America.

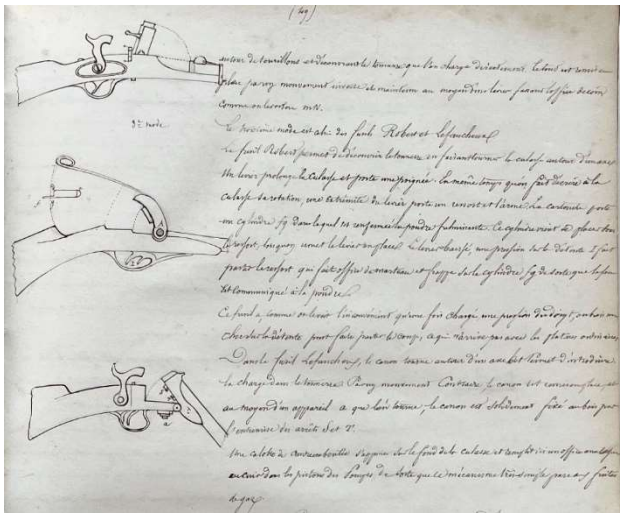
A native of Dieppe, Guillaume Denys (1624-1689) was ordained a priest in 1647, but his keen interest in navigation led him to teach hydrography, supported in this vocation by the great Colbert, who granted him a pension of 1,200 livres, enabling him to found the Dieppe School of Hydrography in 1664. The school soon welcomed around a hundred students, including future great navigators such as Cauvette and Corruble.

Denys dedicated his work to JB Colbert. It is illustrated with six copperplate engravings in the text, one woodcut engraving in-t. and four ff. of engraved tables. The volvelles on pp. 122, 167, and 192, which are missing from most copies, are reproduced here in facsimile.

Polak no. 2513. 5803

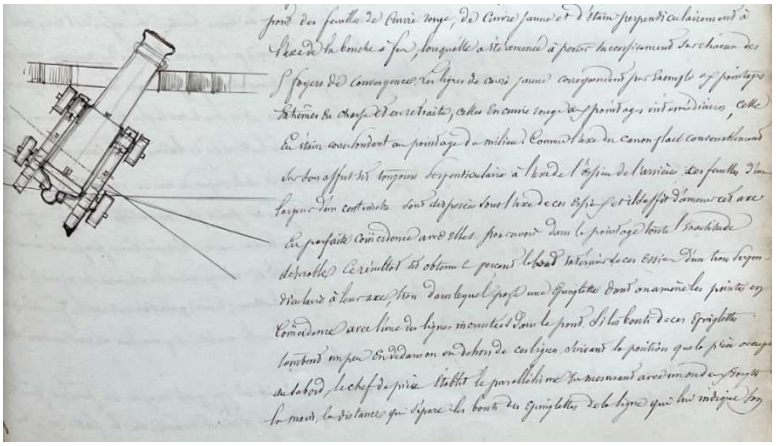
$ 5 400

108. FOULCAUD DE FOURCROY (ABRAHAM LEON ARMAND). - CONFERENCES SUR LE CANONNAGE FAITES A BORD DE L'URANIE. *A bord de l'Uranie, Brest, Circa 1851-1852.* 1 vol., large 4to manuscript in brown ink (325 x 225 mm), comprising: 313 pp., mostly numbered; numerous diagrams and tables in the margins and within the text. Contemporary half-calf, tanned and dyed mauve, covers lined with violet percaline, smooth spine decorated and inscribed (binding rubbed).



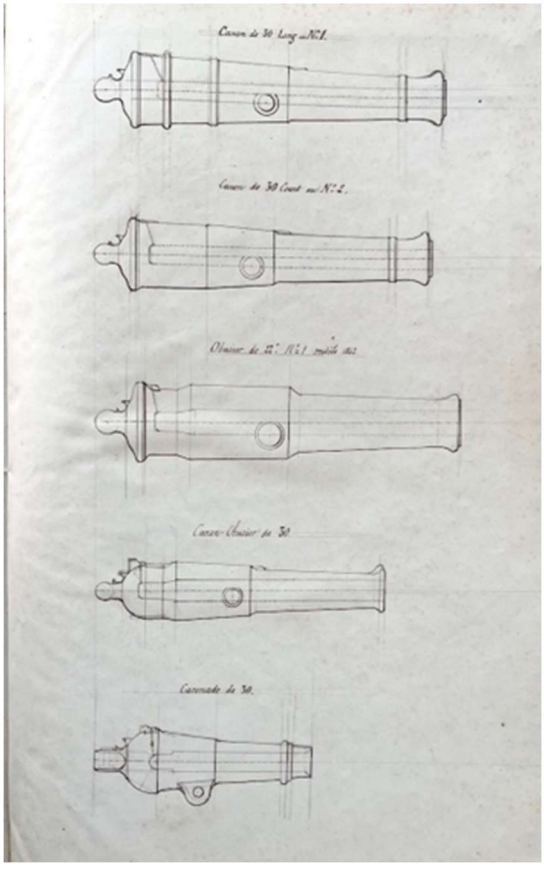
Important document from the private archives of the young officer and future admiral Léon Armand Foulcaud de Fourcroy; an unpublished manuscript providing a highly precise overview of the armament of French fleet vessels and their production in the mid-19th century, a course taught aboard the "Uranie," a naval training ship stationed in the Brest basin.

The Uranie, designed by architect Barellier, was a frigate measuring 54.50 meters in overall length, displacing 2,560 tons, and armed with 60 cannons. Built in Toulon, she entered service in 1840. It is famous for its role in establishing the French protectorate over Tahiti: in 1843, this modern and fully equipped ship set sail with 450 marines, as well as the future governor of the island and his prefabricated wooden quarters. This takeover led to deadly battles against some of the inhabitants. A "Uranie Cemetery," which originally held the crew's remains, still exists in Papeete. On January 17, 1851, the Uranie entered the dock at Brest as a gunnery training ship, replacing the Minerve. In 1852: same duty, but in Toulon under the command of Edmond Jurien de la Gravière, where he experimented with new methods of convergent fire.



Abraham Léon Armand Foulcaud de Fourcroy (1831–1929) was a brilliant French naval officer and future admiral. Commissioned as a midshipman on August 1, 1849, he served on the ships "EURYDICE," "MONTEBELLO," and then the "URANIE," a gunnery training ship, aboard which he wrote this manuscript, whose binding bears his name in gold letters at the bottom of the spine.

The manuscript, in Foulcaud's own hand, is devoted to "lectures on gunnery delivered aboard the Uranie." It provides a valuable account of the armament of the French fleet's ships in 1850, information classified as military secrets that was not published. Written in brown ink, the document comprises 313 pages and is richly illustrated with remarkably executed diagrams and tables in the margins and within the text.

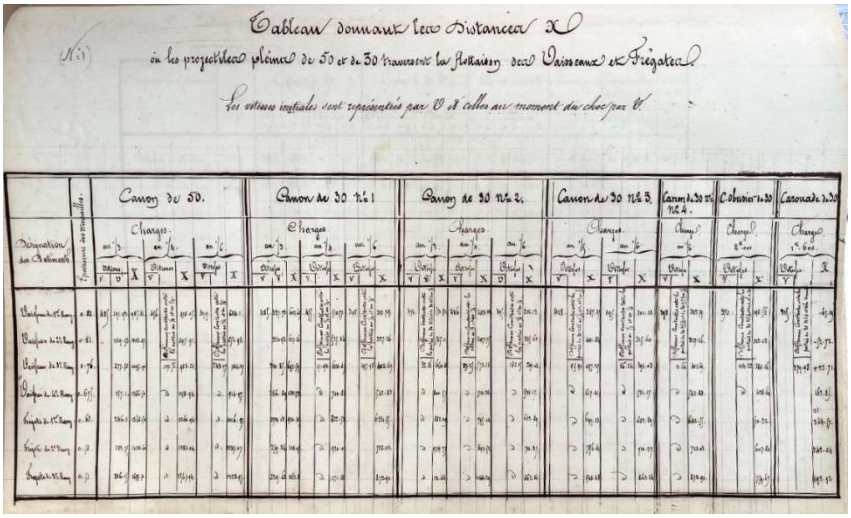


This very comprehensive and detailed course begins with a history of naval equipment, hand weapons, thrusting weapons, and cutting weapons, followed by the earliest firearms, hand cannons, serpentines, arquebuses, culverins, broc arquebuses, petrinals, muskets, rifles, skirmisher rifles, dragoon rifles, naval rifles, Corsican skirmisher rifles, artillery muskets, cavalry muskets, gendarmerie muskets, pistols, rifles...

The following is a detailed description of the components of firearms of the period, their manufacture, operation, and firing. Rifled firearms and their effects, loading firearms, general considerations on artillery, cannon fire, armaments in 1829, general considerations on firearms, gunpowder, sulfur, charcoal, saltpeter, refining, dosing, pestle mills, barrel mills, fans, gram-measuring barrels, millstones, comparison of different grinding methods, considerations regarding gunpowder grains, granulation, drying, physical characteristics of gunpowder, density, specific gravity, gunpowder testing: "...are conducted in foundries to determine their properties...", mortar test tubes, rack-type testers, pistol, powder analysis, combustion...; circumstances affecting the nature and quantity of gaseous products; measurement of products, temperature; rupture of bodies; jamming; firecrackers, demolition; action of the projectile on the walls of the bore of firearms; description of firearms in use in the navy:

Cannons; howitzers; carronades; bronze guns; plate mortars...; gun shapes; damage and ways to prevent it; bore shape; chamber; determining the formula; bore length; disadvantages of very large charges; results of experiments; Colonel Armstrong's experiments in Hanover and France; weight of guns; effects of firing; application of formulas; striker; breech; projectiles: lead, copper, wrought iron, cast iron; shape of projectiles in relation to air resistance; spherical; classification; solid shot; hollow shot; diameter; comparison with those used on

land; recipes; tests; inspection; hollow projectiles; rockets: use, press, bombs and shells, burn time, second pendulum, standard hollow projectiles, shells, wind, charge, gunpowder, hollow cannonballs: diameter, charges... Bombs used in the navy... special projectiles, impact, asphyxiating... sabotage of hollow projectiles; verification instruments: telescopes, light verifier, thickness gauge, caliper... storage on board: loading, unloading...; hand grenades, friction device, effect of projectiles: impact velocity, nature of the terrain, crater radius, penetration into masonry, wood... ; limits of the effects of gunfire... followed by 5 tables of effective firing ranges, including: "Table showing the distances at which 50- and 30-pound solid projectiles penetrate the waterline of ships and frigates"... Aiming by axis, calculation of elevation for all types of projectiles; firing methods used in the navy: direct fire, battery fire, and broadsides; calculation of the construction of the sighting instrument; aiming angles; commands for aiming and firing; general summary. In conclusion: "One-side cannon drill" detailing 9 commands for a cannonade on one and two sides. Mooring. Dismantling. Damage and various combat situations that can be simulated in a drill. Precipitous loading. Note on the practical training to be provided to a gunner. Table showing the capacity of powder boxes on fleet vessels. Table of projectile loads of all kinds. Table for calculating the weight of artillery. Considerations on internal aiming procedures: direction, distance, elevation...

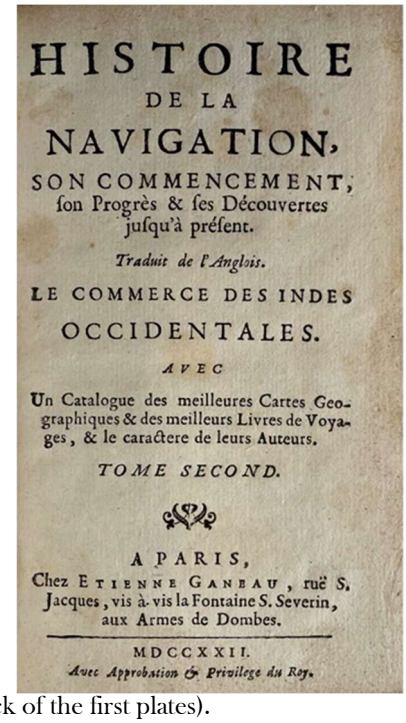

Tableau donnant les Distances

A rare and remarkable document, perfectly preserved in its original binding. 5677

$ 3 120

109. [LOCKE (JOHN)]. -HISTOIRE DE LA NAVIGATION, SON COMMENCEMENT, SON PROGRES ET SES DECOUVERTES JUSQU'A PRESENT. LE COMMERCE DES INDES OCCIDENTALES. *Paris, Étienne Ganeau, 1722.*

2 vol. 12mo (163 x 102 mm) of : I. [6] ff. (title, preface, approval, privilege) ; 378 pp. ; [3] ff. (table) ; II. [4] ff. (title, table) ; 316 pp. Full contemporary calf, spine ribbed and decorated, titles and endpapers in red morocco, cold fillet framing the boards, gilt roulette on the edges, edges spotted with red. (Some foxing or stains).


HISTOIRE
DE LA
NAVIGATION,
SON COMMENCEMENT,
son Progrès & ses Découvertes
jusqu'à présent.
Traduit de l'Anglois.
LE COMMERCE DES INDES
OCCIDENTALES.
AVEC
Un Catalogue des meilleures Cartes Geographiques & des meilleurs Livres de Voyages, & le caractere de leurs Auteurs.
TOME SECOND.
A PARIS,
Chez ETIENNE GANEAU, ruë S. Jacques, vis à-vis la Fontaine S. Severin, aux Armes de Dombes.
MDCCXXII.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

First edition in French of this unusual work translated from English and base on the work of John Locke (1632-1704).

Famous English philosopher, John Locke is one of the important figures of rationalism. Opposed to absolutism in England and close to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper (1621-1683), he contributed to the emerging theories of social contract, law and natural law, and the state of nature. Much later, from the 19th century on, he was considered one of the precursors of liberalism.

The first volume of the present work deals with: "History of Navigation, its beginning, its progress and discoveries until now" (translated from French). In this part, the author talks about the history of navigation as a whole going back to the first ships that undertook perilous crossings. The second volume focuses on: "History of Navigation, Commerce with the West Indies" (translated from French). In this part, John Locke deals mainly with the discovery of the West Indies by Christopher Columbus and the successive voyages that followed. Thus, the islands of Cuba, Curacao, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada and St. Vincent are discussed, as well as the activities of the Spanish, French, English and Dutch in these islands. Finally, pp. 177-316 include: "A Catalogue of the best Geographical Maps and Travel Books, and the character of their authors" (translated from French). Provenance: Jean-Claude Dezauche (1745-1824), engineer-geographer, engraver, publisher and map dealer. (ex-libris engraved on the back of the first plates).

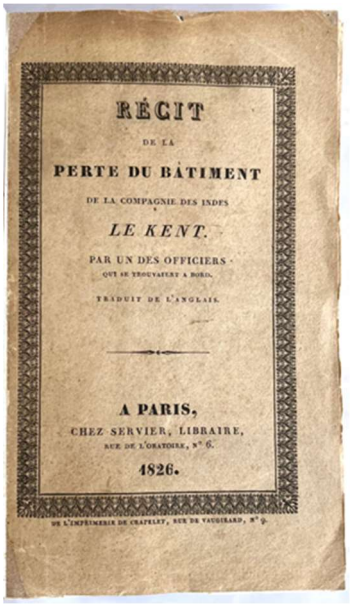
Beautiful and well preserved copy. 4938

$ 2 160

110. [MAC GREGOR, DUNCAN] -RECIT DE LA PERTE DU BATIMENT DE LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES LE KENT PAR UN DES OFFICIERS QUI SE TROUVAIENT A BORD. *Paris, Chez Servier, 1826.* 1 vol. 12mo (190 x 115 mm) of: [2] ff.; xj, 108 pp. (foxing). Modern Bradel binding covered with green paper, red morocco title, untrimmed, publisher's cover preserved.

Rare copy of the original French edition of this tragic account of a shipwreck written by Major Duncan MacGregor (1787–1881) and translated from English by Baron Auguste-Louis de Staël-Holstein (1790–1827), eldest son of Germaine de Staël.

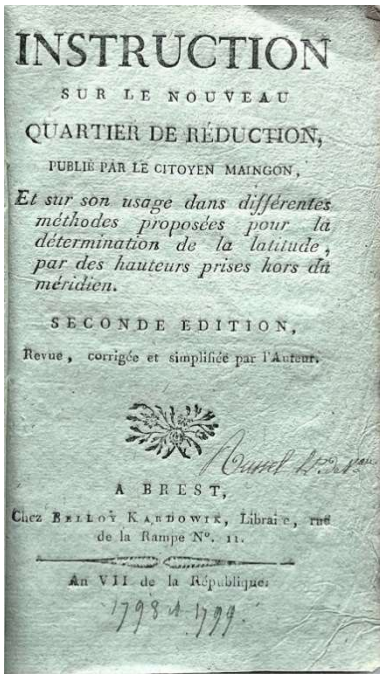
On February 28, 1825, the Kent, a ship belonging to the English East India Company, encountered a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay. The ship, which had left England nine days earlier bound for Bengal, was carrying more than 650 people, including around 100 women and children. During the storm, a violent fire broke out on board. The fire spread extremely quickly throughout the ship and threatened to reach the powder magazine. The English brig Cambria, alerted by the Kent's distress flag, managed to approach the


RÉCIT
DE LA
PERTE DU BÂTIMENT
DE LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES
LE KENT.
PAR UN DES OFFICIERS
QUI SE TROUVAIENT A BORD.
TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS.
A PARIS,
CHEZ SERVIER, LIBRAIRE,
1826.

ship. Despite the transfer operations, made dramatic by the storm, there were many casualties. MacGregor's account contains some poignant scenes: "While it is comforting for humanity to know that no women perished in these attempts, the loss of a large number of children was as cruel to behold as it was impossible to prevent. Indeed, the violent means that reduced the mothers to a state of exhaustion or insensitivity extinguished the last spark of life in these poor little creatures who were tied to the same rope. Two or three soldiers, to relieve their wives, jumped into the sea with their children and perished while trying to save them. A young woman who absolutely refused to leave her father, who was bound by duty to remain at his post, nearly became a victim of her filial devotion; she was only rescued by a boat after diving in five or six times. One man, faced with the terrible choice of losing either his wife or his children, quickly chose his duty to his wife: she was saved, but alas, his four children perished. A very handsome soldier, who had neither wife nor children but who showed the greatest concern for his comrades' children, had three of them tied around his body and thus plunged into the sea. He failed in his efforts to reach the boat and was hoisted back on board, but two of the poor children had already died. One man fell into the hatch and was instantly consumed by the flames; another had his spine so completely broken that he was bent in two by the violence of the blow. The danger was no less on arrival than on departure. One man who slipped between the boat and the brig had his head crushed to pieces, and several others perished while trying to climb aboard..." (: P 31-32). 6262

$ 660

111. MAINGON (CITOYEN). -INSTRUCTION SUR LE NOUVEAU QUARTIER DE REDUCTION, ET SUR SON USAGE DANS DIFFERENTES METHODES PROPOSEES POUR LA DETERMINATION DE LA LATITUDE, PAR DES HAUTEURS PRISES HORS DU MERIDIEN. SECONDE EDITION, REVUE, CORRIGEE ET SIMPLIFIEE PAR L'AUTEUR. *Brest, Belloy Kardowik, An VII [1798]* 1 vol. 12mo (188 x 115 mm) of: [1] f. (Bookseller's notice), 58 pp.; 5 tables in the text. (Handwritten bookplate on title page: "Aussel, Lieutenant de Vaisseau," small angular stain on last pages). Original blue paper binding with handwritten title in brown ink. (Signs of wear).


INSTRUCTION
SUR LE NOUVEAU
QUARTIER DE RÉDUCTION,
PUBLIÉ PAR LE CITOYEN MAINGON,
Et sur son usage dans différentes méthodes proposées pour la détermination de la latitude, par des hauteurs prises hors du méridien.
SECONDE EDITION,
Revue, corrigée et simplifiée par l'Auteur.
A BREST,
Chez BELLOY KARDOWIK, Libraire, rue de la Rampe N°. 11.
An VII de la République.

Rare publication printed in Brest in small numbers, devoted to a method of calculating latitude.

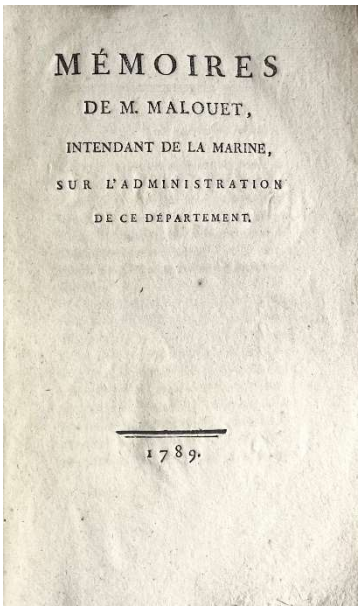
Its publisher, Citizen Maingon, states in his introduction: "Navigators often face the greatest dangers when approaching land because they do not have an observed latitude: This consideration has led some of the best authors to propose different methods that do not require immediate observation of the meridian height and which, when applied in suitable circumstances, give the latitude with sufficient accuracy in the absence of this height. The same consideration and the desire to be useful have also led me to conduct some research, the first results of which led me to discover a very simple method, printed in Brest in 1788..." The work presents various methods using the reduction quadrant. It includes tables of examples on half-pages.

Copy preserved in its original condition.

Polak, 6263. 6364

$ 540

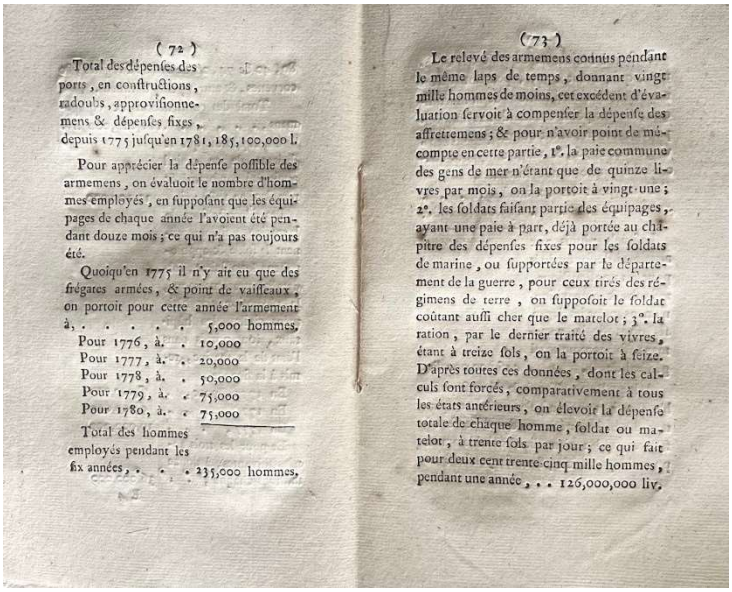
112. MALOUET (PIERRE-VICTOR). -MEMOIRES DE M. MALOUET, INTENDANT DE LA MARINE SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DE CE DEPARTEMENT. *S.l., s.n., 1789.* 1 vol. 8vo (215 x 140 mm) of: [1] f (half-title), xiv pp; (including title), 306 pp and 1 f manuscript in brown ink on blue paper titled "It is preceded by a manuscript leaf entitled Marine de Louis XIV en 1792" glued to p. 281 (wet stamp "Collection Brun" on the half-title and last page, frayed page edges and normal wear and tear). Original brown paper binding, plain spine (signs of wear, untrimmed).


MÉMOIRES
DE M. MALOUET,
INTENDANT DE LA MARINE,
SUR L'ADMINISTRATION
DE CE DÉPARTEMENT.
1789.

First edition of a few copies of this study on the French navy and its administration on the eve of the 1789 revolution by one of its administrators, containing important data on the period of the American War of Independence.

The absence of a place and publisher on the title page suggests that it was printed at the expense of its author. Victor Malouët (1740-1814), elected in 1789 as deputy of the Third Estate of the bailiwick of Riom to the Estates General, was one of the main drafters of the cahiers de doléances (lists of grievances). In the National Assembly, he became one of the most prominent leaders of the Constitutional Party. He was a proponent of "monarchianism," which sought to reconcile a powerful monarchy with the achievements of 1789. Intendant of the Navy in Toulon and author of a book on slavery the previous year, Malouet drew up a comprehensive and remarkably intelligent assessment of the navy at the end of the Ancien Régime, based on his ideas and experience. His memoir denounced the harmful consequences of the 1776 ordinance and the monopolization of positions by the nobility since the end of the American War of Independence and its harmful consequences.

Excerpts from the author's preface: "It was daring to rise up [in 1776] with perseverance, under an absolute government, against the dominant system, against this obvious tendency towards aristocracy, which was bound to produce a revolution sooner or later; but I must pay tribute to the moderation of the ministers whose orders I have served since 1776, by declaring now that the freedom of my opinions has always left me in the position befitting good citizens, between disgrace and favor. And when I described the exclusive pretensions of the nobility and military aristocracy, they were at their height, and it is not out of place to note that it was at the time of 1776 that these principles were most brilliantly developed. There was nothing more anti-monarchical than this general invasion of all military and civil authority by a single class of citizens, and it was not possible, in a century of enlightenment, that this should not soon result in a general movement in our ideas, a universal demand; thus, in this regard, it was the most impolitic innovation to unite administrative authority with military authority, and to prohibit, soon after, military service to anyone who was not a nobleman... It was in 1776, I repeat, that I began my remonstrances against the new law, and I have not ceased since then to point out its flaws. But I have never thought that the best administration of the navy was attached to that of the intendants, commissioners, and all the civil servants, as they existed in the past or as they exist today; and I believe more than ever that by renouncing the system of prerogatives, by making the authorizing officers, whoever they may be, responsible for their operations, by simplifying the principles and forms, it is possible to establish a perfectly economical administration in the arsenals and to entrust it to military officers, who will become, by the nature of their duties, civil officers. These observations are developed in my memoirs, whose sole purpose is to prove that it is impossible to accurately assess or reduce naval expenditure without abandoning the forms and principles of the current administration. "


(72)

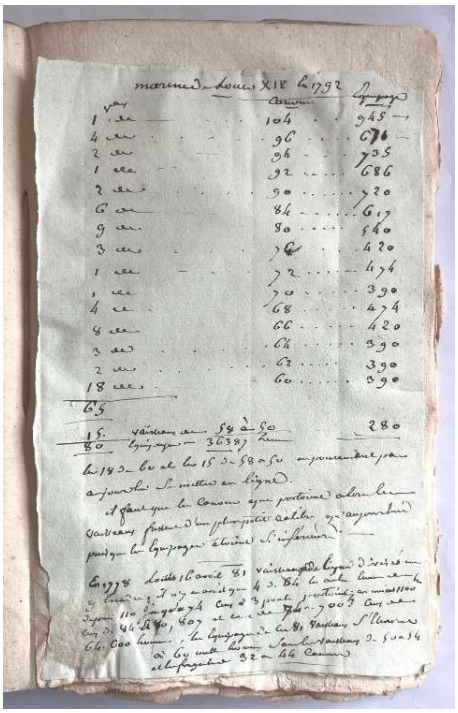
Total des dépenses des ports, en constructions, radoubs, approvisionnemens & dépenses fixes, depuis 1775 jusqu'en 1781, 185,100,000 l.

Pour apprécier la dépense possible des armemens, on évaluoit le nombre d'hommes employés, en supposant que les équipages de chaque année l'avoient été pendant douze mois; ce qui n'a pas toujours été.

Quoiqu'en 1775 il n'y ait eu que des frégates armées, & point de vaisseaux, on portoit pour cette année l'armement à, ... 5,000 hommes.
Pour 1776, à. . . 10,000
Pour 1777, à. . . 20,000
Pour 1778, à. . . 50,000
Pour 1779, à. . . 75,000
Pour 1780, à. . . 75,000
Total des hommes employés pendant les six années, . . . 235,000 hommes.

(73)

Le relevé des armemens connus pendant le même laps de temps, donnant vingt mille hommes de moins, cet excédent d'évaluation servoit à compenser la dépense des affrettemens; & pour n'avoir point de mécompte en cette partie, 1°. la paie commune des gens de mer n'étant que de quinze livres par mois, on la portoit à vingt-une; 2°. les soldats faisant partie des équipages, ayant une paie à part, déjà portée au chapitre des dépenses fixes pour les soldats de marine, ou supportées par le département de la guerre, pour ceux tirés des régimens de terre, on supposoit le soldat coûtant aussi cher que le matelot; 3°. la ration, par le dernier traité des vivres, étant à treize sols, on la portoit à seize. D'après toutes ces données, dont les calculs sont forcés, comparativement à tous les états antérieurs, on élevoit la dépense totale de chaque homme, soldat ou matelot, à trente sols par jour; ce qui fait pour deux cent trente-cinq mille hommes, pendant une année, . . 126,000,000 liv.



The author demonstrates, with figures to support his argument, the considerable investment made by Louis XVI on the eve of entering the war alongside the American independence fighters against the British and throughout the conflict (p. 69 ff.): “The navy spent only 73 million in 1759, and in 1779 it cost 180...” "... In 1781, the navy had cost 696 million, of which: In 1775: 46 million, in 1776: 60 million, in 1777: 80 million, in 1778: 150 million, in 1779: 180 million, in 1780: 180 million."

At the end of the volume (pp. 281-306), there is a “Statement of French Forces at Sea and on Land in 1692” which lists the ships and their armament. It is preceded by a handwritten page in brown ink, secured with a wax seal, which compares Louis XVI's fleet in 1778 on the eve of France's entry into the American War of Independence, detailing the number of ships, cannons, and crews.

Provenance: “Brun Collection” (wet seal).

Copy preserved in its original condition, with all margins.

Polak 6302. 6325 **$ 1 680**

113. ORDONNANCE DU ROI SUR LE SERVICE DES PORTS, EN EXECUTION DE L'ORDONNANCE DU 27 DECEMBRE 1826, PORTANT RETABLISSEMENT DES PREFECTURES MARITIMES. *Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1829.*

1 vol. 4to (246 x 200 mm) of: 36 pp. Handwritten inscription in brown ink at the top left of the front cover. Original binding, blue paper cover.

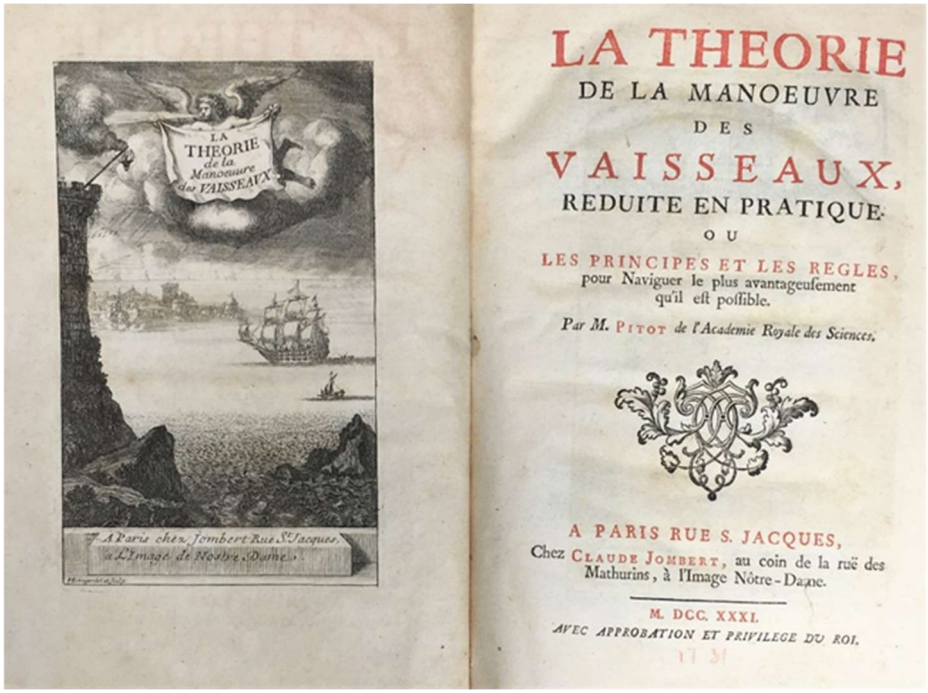
Rare copy of Charles X's ordinance of December 27, 1826, which reestablished the maritime prefectures and limited the independence of the inspector.

Renamed under this title, this text subordinates him to the maritime prefect and assigns him administrative duties, a development that culminated in the ordinance of January 3, 1835: Inspection and administration were combined into a single service headed by a commissioner general responsible, among other duties, for the supervision previously exercised by the inspector. The shortcomings of this organization were soon recognized, as the commissariat operated more on behalf of the maritime prefect to whom it reported than on behalf of the Minister, and it was to last only nine years: the ordinance of June 14, 1844, reestablished the Inspection under the name of Control and reaffirmed its complete independence in the exercise of its role.

Handwritten inscription in brown ink on the cover: “was attached to the letter from the chief maritime commissioner in St Servan dated May 18, 1829...”

A fine copy, very fresh. 6367 **$ 270**

114. PITOT (HENRI). -LA THEORIE DE LA MANOEUVRE DES VAISSEAUX, REDUITE EN PRATIQUE. OU LES PRINCIPES ET LES REGLES POUR NAVIGUER LE PLUS AVANTAGEUSEMENT QU'IL EST POSSIBLE. *Paris, Chez Claude Jombert, 1731.* 1 vol 4to (255 x 185 mm) of: 1 engraved frontispiece, [10] ff. (title printed in red and black, dedication, preface, privilege), 119 pp., [17] pp. (table), [2] ff. (privilege and errata), [12] ff. giving xxii tables (I and II leaflets, the rest full page) and 8 folding plates. Contemporary red morocco, triple gilt fillet framing the boards, fleuron at the corners, coat of arms in the center, decorated ribbed spine, gilt edges.



Rare copy, original and unique edition, of this theoretical masterpiece of military naval maneuver and navigation on the oceans. Copy bound in period morocco with the arms of the Marquis de Chauvelin.

The mathematician and French astronomer Henri Pitot (1695-1771), originally from Aramon, had predicted a solar eclipse so precisely in "Le Mercure" that his calculations aroused a general admiration and he was admitted to the Academy of Paris in 1724. In 1731, he published his book on the maneuverability of ships, based on the principles of Bernoulli, which was immediately recommended by the French government as a basic element of the navy (see Grandjean de Fouchy in his Eloge in the minutes of the Academy of Sciences, 1771, 143 ff.).

The book is illustrated with a frontispiece, 8 folded plates and 12 sheets of pictures including 2 leaflets. The planchers show positions of vessel maneuvering with wind direction and geometric patterns.

Provenance: François-Claude-Bernard-Louis de Chauvelin (1716 -1771), Marquis de Chauvelin, diplomat, soldier and French writer who served in Italy and Flanders and became ambassador to Genoa and Turin. From 1749 to 1753 he was lieutenant-general of the King of France at Genoa. He was commander-in-chief of the king's troops in Corsica from May 1768 to July 1769. He was Voltaire's correspondent. He spent his last days in the court, in the intimacy of Louis XV, and died of apoplexy at the king's table. From the Libraries of Juan Manuel Acevedo and Roffroy (Engraved ex-libris) ..

Beautiful copy, sumptuously bound. 4585

$ 4 200

115. ROUX (MATTHIEU-ANTOINE). [OF 25 ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS] *[Marseille, ca. 1830].* 1 vol. 4to oblong (383 x 274 mm.) with : 25 original watercolors (ca. 210 x 295 mm.) pasted down, captioned in gray pencil (slight angular stains due to pasting, very vivid colors).



19th century full wine-leather morocco, smooth spine decorated with cold-stamped decoration, boards decorated with cold-stamped vegetal decoration with a Greek divinity on a raft in the center. (Dobson, London). (Some of the watercolors are slightly yellowed, a few smudges and traces of glue).

A sumptuous collection of 25 original watercolors by Mathieu Antoine Roux (1799-1872), recognized as the great painter of the Roux dynasty, whose works can be found in the collections of the greatest international museums (Peabody Essex Museum in the USA, Musée de la Marine in Paris, for example). This famous dynasty of French marine painters gave ship portraits their letters of nobility. It was in the early 18th century that Joseph Roux l'Ancien settled in Marseille to set up a hydrography store, under the sign “A la boussole couronnée”, but it was his son, Joseph Roux le Jeune (1725-1793), who first realized that, with the same technique and imagination, it was possible to draw something other than nautical charts. Boats, for example. Working day and night to paint and draw the plans and harbors of the Mediterranean for the Duc de Choiseul, Minister of the Navy, he did not neglect family life, however, and bore his wife eight children, all of whom were born, so to speak, with a nautical chart and a paintbrush in their hands. Individual adventure turned into enterprise.



His son, Ange-Joseph Antoine Roux (1765-1835), is known as the creator of the French “ship portrait” genre, as marine painting had previously consisted mainly of depictions of large battle scenes or storms, without any real knowledge of naval architecture or desire to leave an image of a particular ship. Antoine Roux, immersed from childhood in the atmosphere of the port of Marseille and familiar with sailors, knew perfectly well how to differentiate between the different types of ships. At the same time, he received advanced training in drawing and painting, which he completed in Italy, where the family went into exile during the Revolution, and where the painter benefited from invaluable advice on watercolor technique: “which enabled him to give his paintings a distinctly more artistic character, without losing any of his precision. On his return to France under the Directoire, he gained considerable renown in this new genre of “ship's portrait”, with orders pouring in from shipowners, French and foreign captains and sailors who wanted a representation of their ship, usually in the harbor of Marseille. During the blockade of 1806, Marseille privateers commissioned him to depict their exploits, as did American captains during the Anglo-American War of 1812 (which explains the fame and presence of Roux's work in American museums, such as those in Salem and Seaport).

His eldest son, Mathieu Antoine (1799-1872), to whom we owe this notebook, learned everything from his father, and their styles are very similar: the same quality of drawing and colorization, the same attention to detail in the depiction of the ship. We also find in the son's work a compositional characteristic present in the father's: in a portrait, the ship is represented in two gaits, in the foreground on the port or starboard beam, and in the background, sailing close-hauled on a different course. After his father's death in 1835, he took over the store with his younger brother François Geoffroy, while the second of the children (Frédéric) moved further north. His reputation among shipowners and sailors was as high as that of his father's, and this is fully justified by the present notebook, which consists of portraits of different types of ships, 74-gun vessels, a three-decker, frigates, brigs and other feluccas, polacres and pinques of various nationalities. There are also depictions of Marseille, its harbor, port and canebière. Other drawings depict fishermen and sailors from the Mediterranean (Greeks, Catalans, Algerians, Majorcan, etc.) or farmers from Provence further inland.

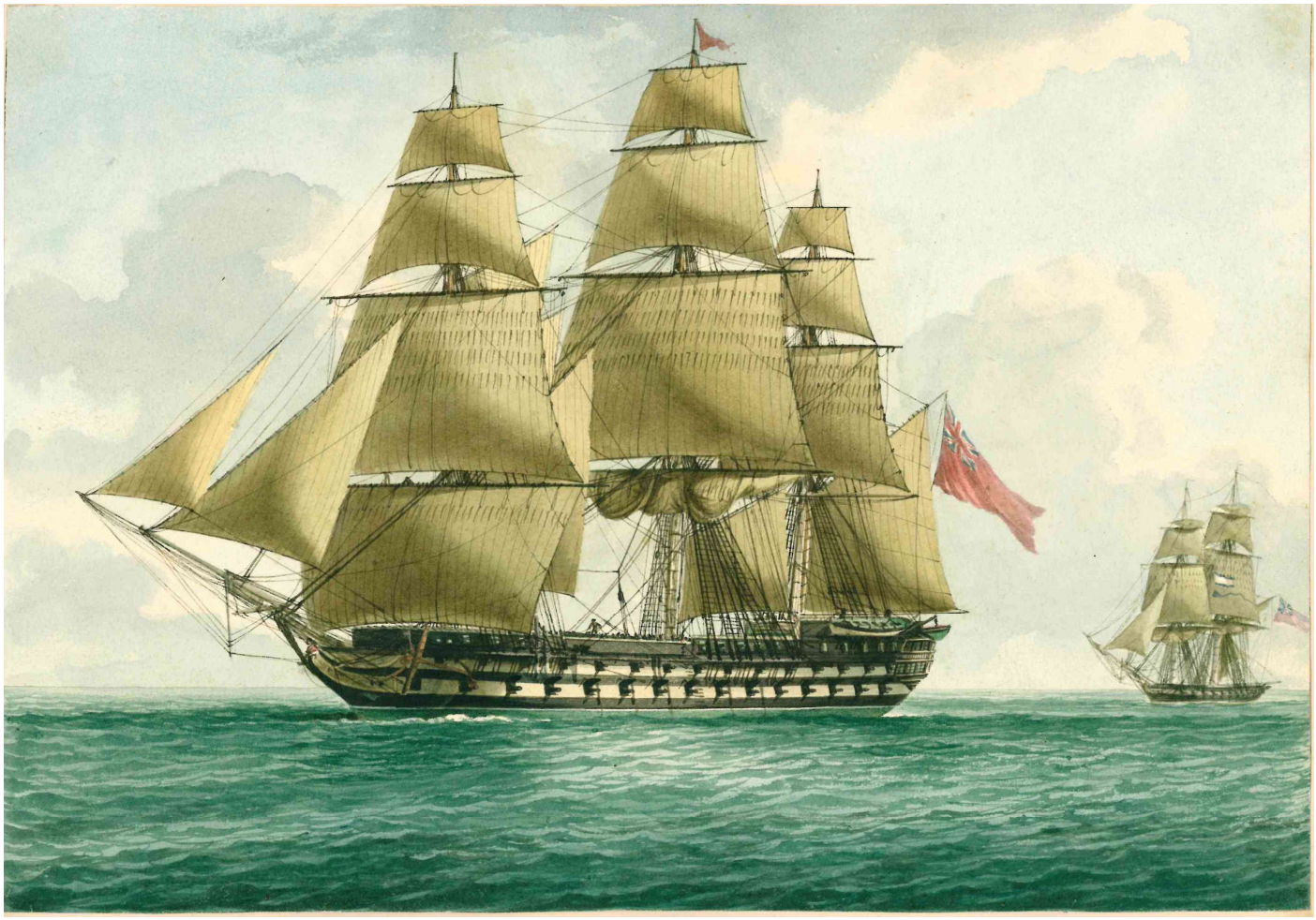
Provenance: Mention in an old card of an attached handwritten letter (now missing from the album) on the letterhead of the Musée de la Marine, signed V. Chot, then director of the said museum, dated June 2, 1971, attesting to the attribution to Antoine Roux: “Examination of these originals has convinced me of the accuracy of the attribution to Antoine Roux, and I have taken great pleasure in studying these varied and curious subjects”.

Watercolors by Antoine Roux in this format regularly come to market, with individual results ranging from €1,000 to €5,000. However, such an album of 25 works, with such varied subjects, is very rare on the market.

Set of exceptional quality and in perfect condition.

List of works :

1. View of the three islands in the harbor. Marseille.
2. View of the entrance to the port of Marseille taken from outside.
3. 74-gun vessel. As close as possible.
4. View of rue de la Canebière from above the water.



5. Frigate in close-up. Revolutionary. Brig en pane. Satellite.
6. Gun ship. Visiting its rigging. [English flag].
7. View of the rue de la Canebière. Marseille.
8. Frigates running downwind.
9. Catalan fishermen setting their longlines.
10. Canare. Isle Mayorque ship in quarantine at the entrance to the Port of Marseille.
11. Sails dry. Frigate idem. Fitting out.
12. Algerian and Greek sailors.
13. Catalan merchant ship.
14. Shepherdess and shepherd from Provence in view of Fort Notre Dame de la Garde.
15. Savoyard pinque. Catalan fishing boat. Spanish bombard.
16. Austrian polacre. Savoyard pinque.
17. Provençal longline fisherman. Catania and Catalan fisherman.
18. Felucca with wide current. American schooner. Largue.
19. Provence peasant. Catalan fisherman.
20. Sailors from Mayorque and Catalonia. Sailor from the isle of Corte.
21. Restaurant known as the Château Vert near Marseille.
22. Peasants of Provence.
23. Women of the Hautes Alpes Dept. Peasant of Provence.
24. [Poste-Service Delyon in Marseille].
25. Women of Arles en Provence. On the Rhône. 5884

$ 42 000

116. TUPINIER (BARON JEAN-MARGUERITTE). -RAPPORT SUR LE MATERIEL DE LA MARINE, PRESENTE A M. LE VICE-AMIRAL DE ROSAMEL, MINISTRE SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AU DEPARTEMENT DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1838.* 1 volume 8vo (230 x 150 mm) of: [2] ff, 459 pp., including 11 numbered plates of tables and data (P 423 to 449). Dark blue glossy calfskin, smooth decorated spine, blind-stamped heart line and gilt fillet framing the covers, gilt roulette on the edges, gilt edges (Spine faded with losses, split joints, scuffs and losses to the edges and corners).

Rare copy printed on vellum paper of this work by Jean-Marguerite Turpinier devoted to French naval equipment.

Baron Jean Marguerite Tupinier (1779-1850) was a French engineer and politician. Appointed State Councilor in 1828, he presided over the Inspector General of Marine Engineering, the organization of the fleet. He was often called upon as an expert by the state and by promoters of maritime expeditions developing across the globe, notably that of Dumont d'Urville, who, to thank him for his support, named several islands discovered in Antarctica during his voyage after him.

The book begins with a letter from Tupinier to Vice Admiral De Rosamel, Minister of the Navy. In his introduction, the author states: "The days when people questioned whether France should have a powerful navy are long gone. The incessant demands of commerce for protection on all seas, without which its operations would become too hazardous, had answered all objections even before events had brought complications to European politics to which our country could not remain indifferent. one need only mention the Americas, Algiers, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, and Spain to understand the extent of the interests that it is called upon to defend and that it would be forced to abandon if it were no longer a first-rate maritime power..." He concludes "The Minister of the Navy had given me orders to visit the ports and gather not only detailed information on the service of each of these establishments, but also any data I deemed likely to clarify the doubts that had been raised about the appropriateness of some of the measures taken by the naval administration for the training and maintenance of naval equipment. My aim in this report is to give an account of the main observations I was able to make. In order to make the account clearer and more methodical, I will divide it by subject matter, without regard to the itinerary I had to follow, and I will begin by examining the issues relating to the establishment of the normal state of the fleet.

11 numbered supporting documents with tables and data are bound at the end.

Copy preserved in its original romantic binding, which would benefit from restoration, body of work in very good condition.

Polak, 9278. 6365 **$ 240**

Military and Lafayette

117. DANOVSKY (LIEUTENANT CARL-AUGUST VON)-[STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE (CHRISTIAN-ERNEST, COMTE DE)]. -ACCURATE VORSTELLUNG DER SÄMTLICHEN CHURFÜRST TROUPPEN. ACCURATE VORSTELLUNG DER SAMTLICHEN CHURFÜRSTS SÄCHSITZ : TROUPPEN. WORINNEN ZUR EIGENTLICHEN KENTNIS DER UNIFORM VON JEDEM REGIMENTE EIN OFFICIER UND SEMEINER IN VÖLLIGER MONTIRUNG UND GANZER STATUR NACH DEM LEBEN ABGEBILDET SIND. NEBST BEIGEFÜGTER NACHRICHT DER URKUNDE. 1.) VON DER STIFTUNG. 2). DENEN CHEFS 3) DER STÄRCKE UND. 4) DER IN FRIEDENSZEITEN HABENDEN [...] *Sans lieu, 1766.* 1 vol. 4to (257 x 160 mm.) manuscript in German written in brown ink of : [1] folding leaf (title page in red and black ink in a frame decorated with a coat of arms, flags and weapons drawn in ink wash), [33] ff. comprising two to three gouaches of officers in uniform for a total of 67 titled polychrome drawings surmounting explanatory tables. Engraved armorial bookplate "Christian Ernest Grafzustolberg" pasted on the back cover. Full contemporary vellum, smooth spine, gilt title with handwritten date, red speckled edges.



Beautiful military manuscript illustrated with 67 polychrome drawings presenting all the troops of the Electorate of Saxony in Germany, work executed by the lieutenant engineer Carl Auguste Von Danowsky most certainly for the count Christian de Stolberg-Wernigerode, (1691-1771) whose ex-libris it bears.

The Electorate of Saxony was a state of the Holy Roman Empire which played a major role in the history of Germany, located in the center of the country. It was born from the duchy of Saxony-Wittemberg in 1356, during the Golden Bull promulgated by Emperor Charles IV. It disappeared with the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. The last elector, Frederick-Augustus III, allied with Napoleon I, became King of Saxony. Due to its geographical position, this state was often involved in conflicts and hence the importance of its army.

In his title, richly illuminated and surmounted by a coat of arms, Lieutenant Daniovsky announces his objective to represent for each regiment an officer and a semainier

(non-commissioned officer) in action in full dress and in full stature. Each of the 31 sheets is dedicated to a regiment. It includes a title and two to three gouaches of officers in uniform surmounting an explanatory table in 4 columns: 1.) Of the foundation. 2). Of the leaders. 3) Units. 4) Of the peacetime garrison of each regiment or separate corps. Each portrait has been finely executed by this engineer officer with artistic talents in very vivid colors (gouache, watercolor, gold and silver): Gardes du Corps, Carabiniers, Cuirassiers, Chevaux légers, Gardes Suisses, Grenadiers, Infantry, Fusillers, Mousquetaires, Invalides, Engineers, Artillery, Canonier and Hussards.

Provenance: engraved bookplate of Christian-Ernest, Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, (1691-1771), German politician and member of the House of Stolberg. From 1710 to 1771, he governed the county of Wernigerode, a town in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, located in the Harz Mountains, which became a dependency of Brandenburg-Prussia in 1714. Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle and Order of the Perfect Union, he served his cousin on his mother's side, King Christian VI of Denmark, as a privy councillor from 1735 to 1745. During his reign, a great deal of building activity was undertaken in the county of Wernigerode. The Lustgarten (Pleasure Garden) in Wernigerode was remodeled in the French style and an Orangery was installed. He is also responsible for the construction of the Wolkenhäuschen ("Hut in the Clouds"), a small refuge on the Brocken, the highest mountain in the Harz. It is very likely that this count is the sponsor of the present manuscript

A precious document of a prestigious provenance that has remained very fresh. 5644 **$ 7 800**

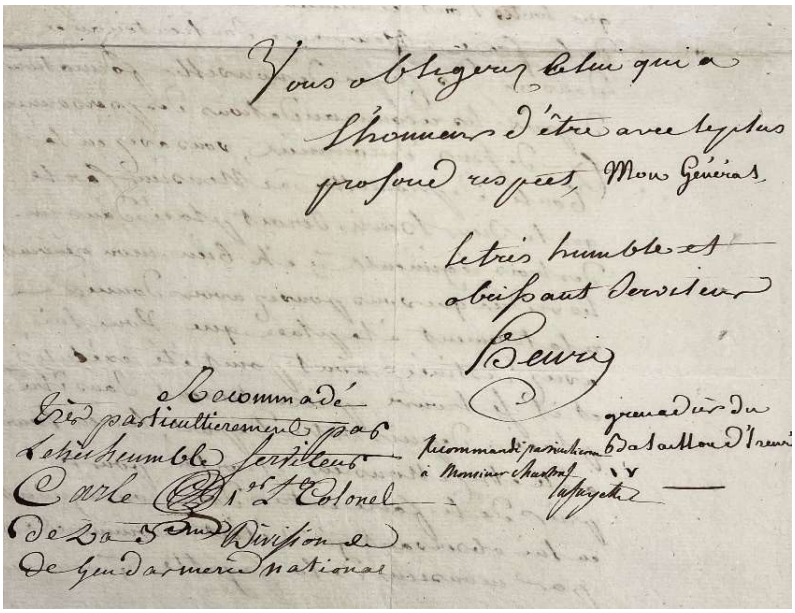
118. GRANDMAISON (PHILIPPE AUGUSTIN THOMAS DE). -LA PETITE GUERRE, OU TRAITE DU SERVICE DES TROUPES LEGERES EN CAMPAGNE. PAR ..., CAPITAINE, AVEC COMMISSION DE LIEUTENANT COLONEL DE CAVALERIE AU CORPS DES VOLONTAIRES DES TROUPES DE FLANDRE. *SL [Paris], SE, 1756.* 1 vol. 8vo.(170 x 104 mm) of: [6] ff. (false title, title, privilege, table); 417 pp. ; [2] pp. (errata, approval) Full period calfskin, smooth decorated spine, red morocco title, golden frieze framing the covers.

Original edition of one of the founding texts of the theory of the « petite guerre» (little war).

It was in 1746 that Maréchal de Saxe revealed his perfect mastery of indirect strategy, through the use of "petite guerre", continuous harassment, to defeat the enemy at retail. In the middle of the 18th century, the practice of the "petite guerre" forced the general admiration in France, to the point that the legendary leaders of free companies served as examples in the dictionaries of the time (La Chesnaye , Trévoux, the Encyclopédie), to illustrate their definitions of "petite guerre". This work of Grandmaison is the second publication that deals with the subject, following the Treaty of the Knight of Lacroix (son of the famous supporter of the end of reign of Louis XIV) published in 1752.

Fine copy. 4615 **$ 1 020**

119. LAFAYETTE (GILBERT DU MOTIER DE), CARLE (1ER COLONEL DE GENDARMERIE NATIONALE), CHARTRON (CHARLES-FRANÇOIS), HENRY (GRENADIER DU BATAILLON D'HENRY IV). -[DEMANDE DE RECOMMANDATION POUR UNE SOULIEUTENANCE]. *SLND.* 1 sheet in-folio handwritten in brown ink on both sides (335 X 220 mm.) signed Henry, La Fayette and Carle (traces of folds). Period folder.



Letter from grenadier Henry asking general de La Fayette (1757-1834) to renew his recommendation for a position as second lieutenant in the regiment of Mr Charton.

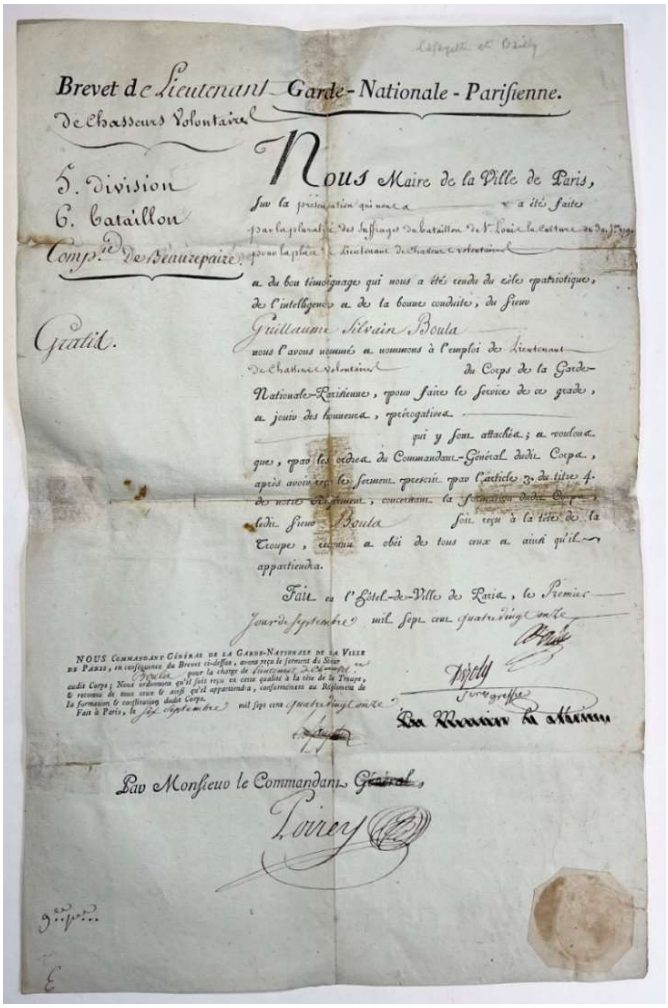
Aged 22, the young man gives the list of the people who recommended him, among whom George Washington de Lafayette, son of the Marquis, who will start a military career in 1797, at his return from exile in the United States. Henry was a grenadier in the Henry IV battalion, one of the elements of the Paris National Guard that La Fayette commanded until October 8, 1791, when he resigned. This guard was composed of 60 battalions, including the one of the Veterans, whose members were distinguished by a Henry IV hat and a white scarf. This letter from Grenadier Henry to his former commander is a second attempt to obtain this position, which he did not obtain despite a first recommendation from La Fayette: "Well my general, the orders you may have given have not been carried out...". He therefore asked for La Fayette's support to join the regiment of Charles François Charton (1765-1796), a brilliant officer of the revolutionary period whose career began in 1789 in the National Guard. Second lieutenant in 1792, he died in the battle of Castellaro on September 12, 1796 with the rank of general. Having been appointed Adjutant General in charge of a battalion by the representatives of the people on December 20, 1793, it was certainly in 1794 that Grenadier Henry tried to integrate his regiment. Now, since La Fayette had been imprisoned since 1792, this would mean that despite his captivity, he maintained a correspondence and that he kept a great influence with the French officers.

Transcription of the letter: "Sieur Henry, 22 years old, height 5,05 feet inches, educated in mathematics, had the honor of representing you about five months ago, he had Monsieur Carte give you a memorandum in which he stated the differences and the last ones that

he has rendered since the beginning of the revolution, and which was apostilled by Monsieur George de la Fayette, Carte commandant, and several other persons who all recommended him and asked you to have him obtain a relief in one of the newly formed corps. According to the recommendations of all these people named above, you were kind enough to promise Monsieur Carte that Sieur Henry would be placed in one of the three regiments; well my General, the orders that you may have given concerning the place that you had intended for him have not been executed and he is presently without being placed. Since your departure, Sieur Henri has gone to Monsieur Charton to ask him to have him enter his regiment, observing that he was recommended by Monsieur de La Fayette; Monsieur Charton replied that as he had served in the battalion of Henri IV and was recommended by Monsieur de La Fayette, he would do everything possible to have him have a relief in his regiment. Thus, my general, I hope that you will be kind enough to recommend him to Monsieur Chartons and participate in his advancement. You will oblige the one who has the honor to be with the deepest respect, my general, the very humble and obedient servant. Henri grenadier of the battalion of Henry IV. Signed in La Fayette's hand: "Recommended particularly to Monsieur Chartron. [Signed] La Fayette". And on the right: "Recommended very particularly by the very humble servant Carle, 1st lieutenant-colonel of the third division of national gendarmerie."

Beautiful document testifying to La Fayette's gesture to a young officer recommended to him by his son George. 5635 **$ 2 040**

120. LA FAYETTE (GILBERT DU MOTIER DE), POIREY (JOSEPH-LEONARD), BAILLY (JEAN SYLVAIN), BOULA (GUILLAUME-SYLVAIN). -BREVET DE LIEUTENANT DE CHASSEURS VOLONTAIRES DE LA GARDE NATIONALE PARISIENNE. *Hotel de ville de Paris, 1er et 6 septembre 1791.*


Brevet de Lieutenant Garde-Nationale-Parisienne.
De Chasseurs Volontaires
5. Division
6. Bataillon
Comp.ie des Beaurepaire
Nous Maire de la Ville de Paris,
Gratis.
Guillaume Sylvain Boula
Du Corps de la Garde-Nationale-Parisienne,
Boula
Fait en l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Paris, le Premier
Jour de septembre mil sept cent quatre-vingt-onze
Bailly
Poirey
Par Monsieur le Commandant Général,
Poirey

1 sheet in-folio handwritten in brown ink on both sides (382 X 246 mm.) signed Henry, La Fayette, Bailly, Poirey and Dejoly, stamped at the bottom right corner (traces of folds with old restored breaks, stains or traces of adesif). Old paper folder.

Patent of lieutenant of the Parisian National Guard bearing the signatures of Bailly, first mayor of Paris, of La Fayette, founding commander of the guard and of Joseph-Léonard POIREY, his former comrade-in-arms of the American War, then secretary general of the National Guard, document erased later.

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Motier, marquis de La Fayette (1757-1834), honored by his heroism in defending liberties during the American war of independence, was the founder of the National Guard in Paris on July 15, 1789. He remained its general until his resignation on October 8, 1791, following the revolutionary unrest of the previous months. Joseph-Léonard Poirey (1748- , who was his military secretary during the American Revolution, participated in the battles at Petersburg, Jamestown and Yorktown. Returning to France with Lafayette, he served as captain general secretary of the French National Guard at the end of 1789 and then general secretary of the Parisian troops. In 1790, the U.S. Senate confirmed President George Washington's appointment of Poirey to the rank of captain and the following year he was admitted to the Society of the Cincinnati. George Washington wrote to the Senate on May 30, 1790: "M. de Poirey served in the American Army for several of the last years of the late war, as Secretary to Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, and might probably at that time have obtained the Commission of Captain from Congress upon application to that Body. At present he is an officer in the French National Guards, and solicits a Brevet Commission from the United States of America. I am authorized to add, that, while the compliance will involve no expense on our part, it will be particularly grateful to that friend of America, the Marquis de la Fayette. And La Fayette will write on April 20, 1801. "I do but justice to Captain [Joseph-Léonard] Poirey when being called upon as a witness of his services in the American Revolution..."

Jean Sylvain Bailly (1736-1793), mathematician, astronomer, academician, writer was appointed mayor of Paris on July 15, 1789 by acclamation. It was in this capacity that he gave the tricolor cockade to the king during the latter's visit to the town hall on July 17. On July 17, 1791, the National Guard, under his orders, shot at the petitioners who were standing on the Champ-de-Mars. His popularity fell to a low point and on November 12, he resigned.

The present patent established in the name of lieutenant Guillaume-Sylvain Boula being written at the beginning of September 1791, it bears the signatures of Bailly and La Fayette then in office. The clerk's signature (Dejoly) is added to it. However, that of the general was later crossed out as well as the printed words "Par Monsieur le Maire" and "Général".

Rare and beautiful document. 4503

$ 3 000



121. [MILITARIA - HANDWRITTEN DIRECTORY]. -STATISTIQUE EXTERIEURE. *s.l., Octobre 1837.* 1 vol. 8vo oblong (183 x 248 mm) ff. with lithographed tables in black and completed by hand in brown ink of : [8] ff. (indicative note); 80 ff.; 2 folding maps lithographed in black, completed in brown ink and enhanced with watercolor. Full contemporary red calf, smooth spine decorated with double gilt fillets, gilt fillet framing the boards, 1st board titled in gilt letters: "Statistique extérieure. October 1837." (Covers restored, soiling and wear to the tabs with small angular misses).

Remarkable handwritten directory of information with individual cards per country, work of an official of the diplomatic corps or the French secret services intended for the use of a minister.

This meticulous and rigorous work offers the main military statistical data of twenty-two countries. The manuscript begins with an "Indicative Note" (translated from French) on the changes that have occurred since July 1, 1837 concerning the statistical situation of the countries mentioned. Arranged in alphabetical order with a tab system, the nations appear as follows: England, Austria (augmented by a fold-out map enhanced with watercolor), Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States, Greece, Hanover, Holland, Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Prussia (augmented by a fold-out map enhanced with watercolor), Roman States, Russia, Sardinia, Kingdom of Saxony, the Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, and Wurtemberg. For each state, the following information is recorded: the members of the diplomatic corps of the various powers present in the capital, the population, the sovereign and the presumptive successors, the ministers, the main generals, the military state of the army, the distribution of the troops in the world, the Navy, with the vessels, their positions and their commanders, and a point on their finances. For each of the information given, the author indicates at the top or bottom of the page the source: thus, concerning the military state of the army of Austria, he specifies: "According to the information of a special agent" (translated from French, f.6 verso) or for the navy of Egypt: "According to a dispatch of Mr. Lesseps" (translated from French, f.24 verso) and of the United States: "According to the dispatches of Mr. Laforest and the English gazettes" (translated from French, f.32 verso).

Very beautiful document, remarkably calligraphed on a quality laid paper and preserved in its original official binding. 4178



$ 3 000

122. [MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE MOCK COLLECTION]. - I. [DUBERGIER]. HISTOIRE DU GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE, PAR UN CITOYEN AMERICAIN. - II. [BARBAROUX]. VOYAGE DU GENERAL LAFAYETTE AUX ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE EN 1824 ET 1825. [I ET II SUR 4 LIVRAISONS/I AND II OVER 4 DELIVERIES]. III. DISCOURS SUR LES AMELIORATIONS DES GOUVERNEMENTS PAR CHARLES INGERSOL. [LU LE 1ER OCTOBRE 1824 A PHILADELPHIE/READ ON OCTOBER 1, 1824 IN PHILADELPHIA]. *Paris, Ponthieu, Jehenne, 1825. / Paris, L'Huillier, 1826.* 1 vol. 8mo (210 x 132 mm.) of: I. 104 pp. (including false title and title); II. 4 pp. (prospectus), [2] ff. (lithographed portrait, title), 178 pp. (out of 364 pp.); III. 30 pp. (scattered wrinkles, tear previously restored). Contemporary half morocco with corners, smooth spine decorated, brown morocco title.

Factitious collection dedicated to the Marquis de La Fayette comprising 4 rare texts in original editions published in the wake of his final and very popular trip to America.

La Fayette's (1757-1834) participation in the American War of Independence earned him immense fame and a symbolic place as a link between the Americans and France and to be nicknamed "the hero of both worlds". His commitment to the cause at only 19 years of age and the circumstances of his departure from France, without the authorization of the king, financing the trip with his own money, made La Fayette the symbol of French support for the insurgents in America.

In 1824, La Fayette was 66 years old when he undertook his last trip to America. The particularity of this tour, during which he criss-crossed the country, was that he was welcomed with an enthusiasm and popular fervor that lasted from his arrival in New York on August 16, 1824 until his departure on September 9, 1825.

The first text in the collection is Dubergier's original French edition of the general's biography. This work traces the career of the war hero up to his journey in 1825. It ends with the chapters: "Lafayette in America", "Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen", "Lafayette's Captivity", and "Stanzas dedicated to General Lafayette by his compatriots living in New-York" (translated from French). Bound afterwards the very rare prospectus announcing the publication of the account of the general's trip to the United States, preceding the first two issues (out of 4) of this famous account, with a lithographed portrait of Lafayette by C. de l'Asteyrie as frontispiece. Finally is bound in-fine " Discourse on the improvements of governments, by Charles J. Ingersoll.

Beautiful set preserved in its original binding. 5539 **$ 1 800**

123. RÉGIMENT DE SAINTONGE INFANTERIE. GILLOT (JEAN ANTOINE), BEAUMONT (COMMANDANT DU REGIMENT), COMTE DE LAMBERTYE (LIEUTENANT POUR LE ROI. -CONGE MILITAIRE DU NOMME JEAN ANTOINE GILLOT, CHASSEUR AU REGIMENT DE SAINTONGE POUR UN NATIF DE SORCEY EN LA PROVINCE DE LORRAINE, JURIDICTION DE COMMERCY. *Sarlouis, le 18 mars 1784.* 1 oblong folio (212 x 286 mm) printed with black ink and completed by hand with brown ink, red wax seal of the regiment and faded red wet seal; and on the back is written and signed by the quartermaster of the regiment, the detail received by this soldier. (soiling, traces of folds, defects of use.)


INFANTERIE.

RÉGIMENT de Saintonge

Approuvé par nous LIEUTENANT pour le GÉNÉRAL des armées du Roi, Commandant au Gouvernement de Sarlouis.

CONGÉ MILITAIRE.

NOUS soussignés, certifions à tous ceux qu'il appartiendra, avoir donné Congé absolu au nommé Jean Antoine Gillot, pour jouir de sa Retraite dit Gillot, Chasseur de la Compagnie de Saint Cyr au Régiment de Saintonge natif de Sorcey en la Province de Lorraine juridiction de Commerci âgé de Vingt cinq ans, de la taille de cinq Pieds, deux Pouces, neuf Lignes, Cheveux et Sourcils Brun, les yeux gris, nez gros, Bouche ordinaire, Visage plein et uni, une cicatrice au front, une autre cicatrice au Doigt gauche.

FAIT à Sarlouis le Dix huitième jour du mois de Mars mil sept cent soixante-quatre Vingt quatre. /. Gillot

Nous, Soussignés, certifions à tous ceux qu'il appartiendra, que le Dénommé ci-dessus a servi avec Valeur et Distinction en qualité de chasseur au dit Régiment pendant l'espace de sept ans et onze mois, S'est toujours comporté en Brave Honnête homme, et n'a contracté aucun Engagement de Mariage pendant son tems. Beaumont

Vu par nous COMMANDANT dudit régiment. Beaumont

Vu par nous COMMISSAIRE des guerres. Bertin

Certifié par nous MAJOR dudit régiment.

Military leave of Jean Antoine GILLOT, Chasseur in the Regiment of Saintonge.

This French infantry unit, created in 1684, was part of the land forces involved in the American War of Independence, which included 5,000 men in total, belonging to the Bourbonnais, Soissonnais, Saintonge, Royal-Deux-Ponts regiments, two Gribeauval artillery battalions, an engineer battalion and siege equipment.

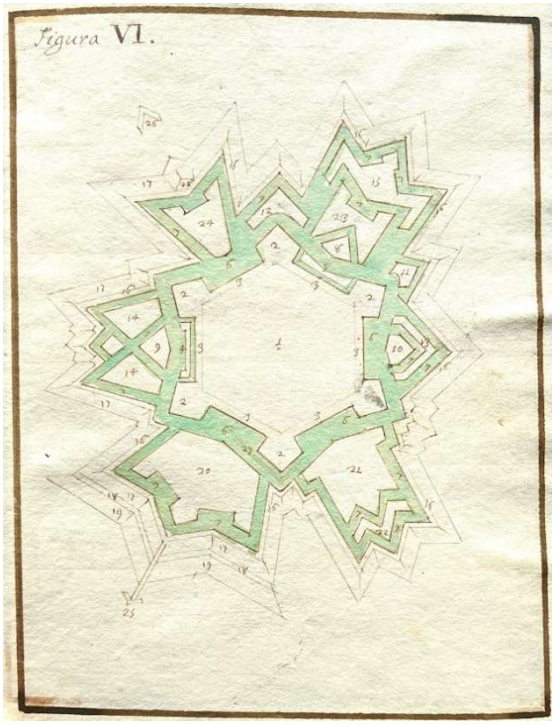
Embarked in Brest in 1780, the men of the Saintonge regiment disembarked with the expeditionary force in Philadelphia and took part in the Rhode Island operations. These men were involved in all the great battles of the conflict, notably in 1781 at the siege of Yorktown, a decisive victory of the American war. History has retained only the names of the officers who distinguished themselves in the regiment: during the conflict, the regiment was commanded from March 8, 1780 by Adam Philippe Blackarth, viscount of Custines, then from November 11, 1782, by Donatien Marie Joseph de Vimeur, viscount of Rochambeau.

Demobilized one year after the proclamation of peace (November 3, 1783), it is very likely that the hunter Jean-Antoine Gillot was part of the troops returning from America. To this day, historians have mostly researched the names of Frenchmen who died in the United States from 1777 to 1783. In 1936, a list of combatants who died in America was published by Warrington Dawson. This list is the result of long and meticulous research, both in France and in America. The same year, a commemorative plaque was inaugurated by the American ambassador in Versailles. This one counts 2112. It is established according to authentic documents deposited in the national archives and in the archives of the ministry of the war, published by the care of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Beautiful document, contemporary of the end of the conflict. 5638

$ 900

124. [TREATISE ON FORTIFICATION] -TRATTATO DELLA FORTIFICAZIONE. *[Circa 1750]* 1 vol. 4to manuscript (210 x 170 mm): [1] f. (handwritten title in engraved frontispiece); 155 pp. 7 leaves of illustration accompanied by 2 leaves of explanation. Contemporary full parchment, smooth spine hand-titled, speckled edges.



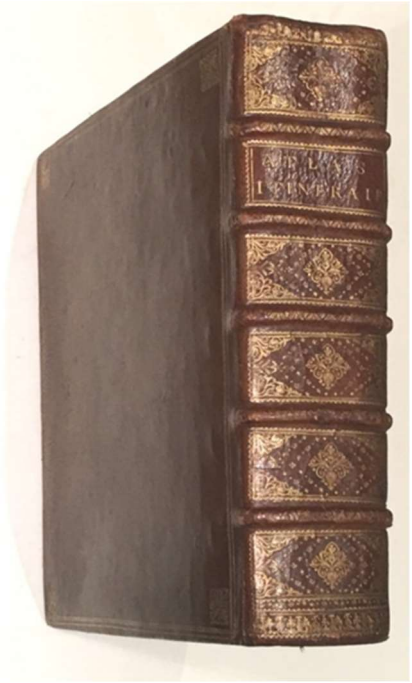
Interesting 18th-century Italian manuscript treatise on fortification. By an anonymous author, the work is written in fine black ink, with numerous two- and even three-dimensional diagrams and geometrical figures in the margins.

At the end of the book, there are a total of 12 figures, some in color, depicting various fortifications seen from above or from the side. However, the author humbly acknowledges in the introduction that his treatise on fortifications is not intended to be a complete course on the subject: "This brief treatise on fortifications is but a pure introduction to this art; it is made only for the erudite entertainment of noble novices wishing to draw rather to amuse themselves on maps (translated from Italian)". The first part covers the essential mathematical basics (definitions, basic geometric concepts, drawing basic figures, etc.). The second and third parts cover the more advanced concepts needed to draw your first maps. Finally, the fourth and last part deals with the drawing of the most complex plans.

Well-preserved in its original binding. 5709

$ 3 000

Atlas and Geography



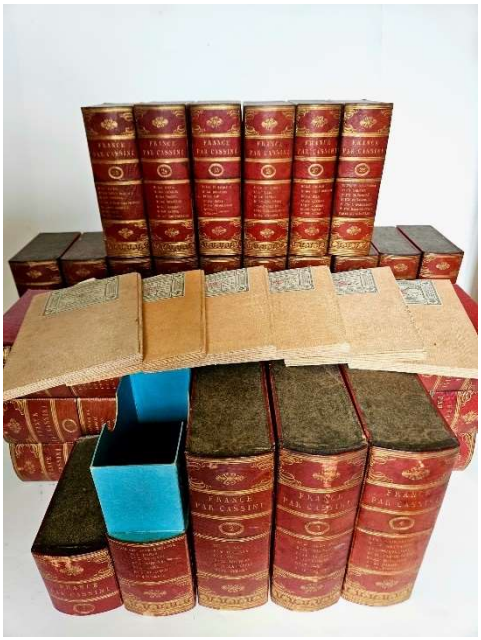


125. [ATLAS COMPOSITE/COMPOSITE ATLAS] FER (NICOLAS DE). -ATLAS ITINERAIRES DE FRANCE D'ITALIE ET DES PAYS BAS. *Paris, de Beaurain Geographe du Roy, 1728.* 1 vol. 4to (273 x 250 mm) of: 1 handwritten title with caligraphed letters in red, blue and gold in a frieze frame; [188] ff. (including 50 pages of text on double page, 5 pages of text on single page, 133 maps and plates on double page including 13 foldouts). (Very fresh body of work). Full period brown morocco, decorated ribbed spine, triple framing of gilt fillets on the boards with angular fleurons, gilt roulette on the cuts, interior lace on the gilt edges.

Beautiful composite atlas, nicely bound, composed of a manuscript title, 35 maps, 65 plans, 31 views and 52 engraved sheets of text, mostly on double page, mounted (17 fold.), of which 41 are entirely colored by hand, 40 and 33 partially.

Nicolas de Fer was a very prolific French cartographer, active from the early 1690s until his death in 1720. The Atlas is devoted to France, Italy and the Netherlands. It contains 107 maps or views of de Fer, 15 by Jean Baptiste Nolin (1657-1708) French engraver and publisher or his son (1686-1762) of the same name. 4155

$ 9 600





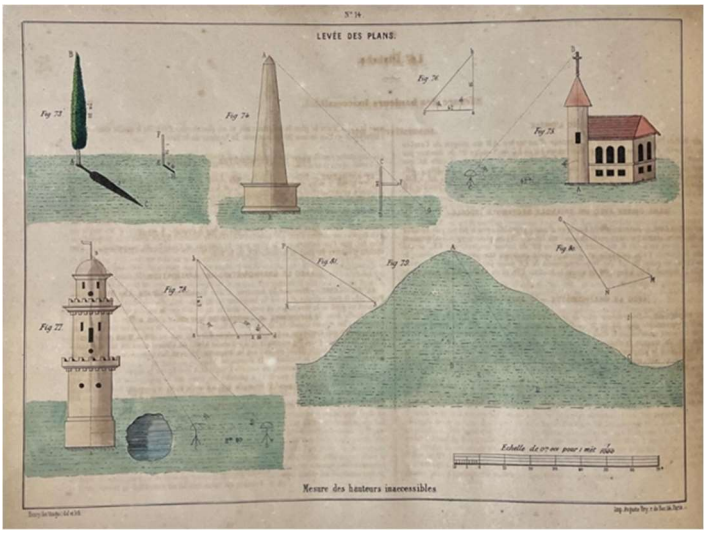
126. CASSINI (CESAR-FRANÇOIS), CASSINI (JEAN DOMINIQUE). -CARTE DE FRANCE, LEVEE PAR ORDRE DU ROY. *[Paris, 1756-1815]* Half red morocco, smooth spine decorated and titled with volume number, boards covered in red paper, marbled paper edges, interior lined in blue paper. 28 boxes (215 x 145 mm) containing: 181 folding maps on cloth (including the general map) in period colors, titled and numbered.

A fine example of this monumental cartographic work spanning four generations, primarily the work of César-François (Cassini III, 1714-1784) and his son Jean-Dominique (Cassini IV, 1748-1845). This copy is complete with all 180 regional maps and the general map.

The Cassini map, also known as the Map of the Academy, is the first set of geometric maps covering the entire Kingdom of France. It was produced in the 18th century by several generations of the Cassini family. This long-term project should therefore be known as the "Cassini map."It was the first cartographic undertaking to cover the entire French territory, marking a major technological advancement for its time. Moreover, it was the first map based on geodetic triangulation, a process that took over sixty years. While dwellings, forests, and marshes are represented only approximately, the road network is so precisely depicted that its overlay with orthorectified satellite imagery yields very convincing results. The map is at a scale of one line per hundred toises, or 1:86,400, far less detailed than current topographic maps from the IGN (National Geographic Institute), which are at a scale of 1:25,000. The Cassini family's work also left tangible traces in the landscape. Some place names, such as "Signal de Cassini," indicate the points where geodetic measurements were taken, corresponding to the vertices of the triangles that structured the map's grid.Even today, the sheets of the Cassini map are invaluable to researchers in many fields. While available in digital format, complete copies are nonetheless rare. Archaeologists, historians, geographers, ecologists, landscape architects, architects, and genealogists—professional or amateur—refer to it to study the ancient state of the territory. Even treasure hunters find it of particular interest.

This is a complete, period-colored copy of this map of great historical and scientific importance. 6166 **$ 24 000**

127. HENRY (J.-B., DES VOSGES). -L'ART DE LEVER LES PLANS : COMPRENANT LA DESCRIPTION DES ELEMENTS GRAPHIQUES, LES DIVERS EMPLOIS DE CES INSTRUMENTS SUR LE TERRAIN, L'ARPENTAGE, LA GEODESIE, LE NIVELLEMENT, LA STEREOMETRIE, LA TOPOGRAPHIE ET LE LAVIS DES PLANS. DESSINE PAR HENRY (DES VOSGES) PROFESSEUR DE DESSIN LINEAIRE, D'ARCHITECTURE, D'ARPENTAGE ET DE LAVIS DES PLANS. *P., Logerot, [1856].* 1 vol. 4to Italian style (235 x 310 mm) of: [24] pp. and 30 numbered full-page plans, 12 of which colored in watercolor, totaling 190 figures. (text slightly browned, overall fresh). Publisher's paperback, printed cover.



Unique edition of this rare work by Professor J.B. Henry des Vosges, devoted to surveying techniques and the production of drawings and maps.

Author of numerous plans and diagrams, as well as explanatory text, the teacher has produced a valuable manual for professionals, including graphic elements and instruments used in the field for surveying, geodesy, levelling, stereometry, topography and the technique of plan washing. The illustration includes 30 plates, 12 of which are finely watercolored, and a total of 190 figures. **Only a few copies are held in public collections.**

5783 **$ 1 440**

128. [CARDS GAME] -ANALYSE GEOGRAPHIQUE DES DEPARTEMENTS DE LA FRANCE. *Paris, Bourrut Lemerie, [circa 1836].* Set of 90 cards (132 x 82 mm).1 original cardboard box (160 x 120 mm) covered with red paper, title printed in color on the cover (defects of use)

Third edition of this suite of educational maps dedicated to the French departments, complete with its 90 maps: 4 maps numbered from I to IV (title, warning, distribution, list), and 86 departmental maps numbered from 1 to 86.

Each department is represented by a geographical map surrounded by attributes representative of the region and the names of its famous men. A text of geographical and administrative presentation occupies the lower part.

Very well preserved in its original box. 5579

$ 1 020



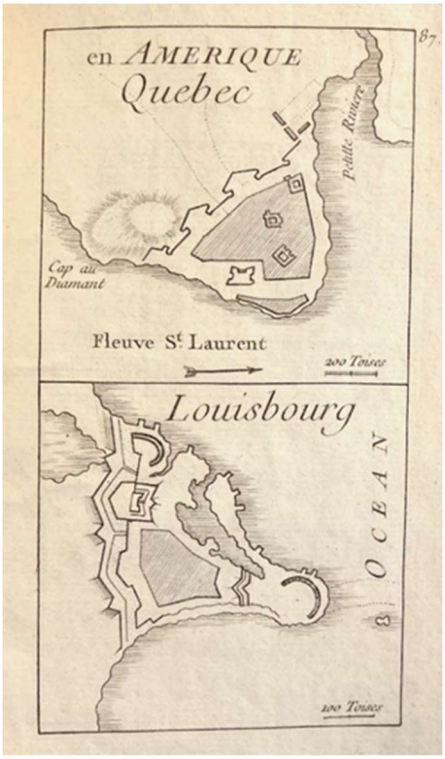
129. LEMAU DE LA JAISSE (PIERRE). -PLANS DES PRINCIPALES PLACES DE GUERRE ET VILLES MARITIMES FRONTIERES DU ROYAUME DE FRANCE [...] *A Paris, Didot, Quillau, Nully, 1736.* 1 vol. 12mo (172 x 109 mm) of : [1] f. (title with vignette with the King's coat of arms) ; 268 pp. ; 112 copper-engraved plans and heraldic medallions, each printed on a piece of circular paper mounted in a woodcut frame. Contemp. calf, gilted arms of France on covers.

First edition of this unusual work by Pierre Lemau de La Jaisse.

The book is composed of 112 small circular plans mounted within woodcut frames, accompanied by their matching coats of arms, also mounted in smaller circular frames below. Opposite each is a brief description of the town with its position, and a list of the staff officers and the governor.

Fine copy. 4173

$ 1 440



130. LE ROUGE (GEORGE-LOUIS). -RECUEIL DES FORTIFICATIONS. FORTS ET PORTS DE MER DE FRANCE LAVE AU PINCEAU. *A Paris, chez Le Rouge, s.d. [1755].* 1 vol. 8vo (194 x 120 mm.) with : [3] ff. (engraved title, table) and 89 ff. with a total of 134 plans of fortified towns. Ex libris engraved "St Marcel Eysseric". Bound in contemporary marbled paper, spine titled in brown ink.

Remarkable collection of topographical details of cities in Europe and the New World by Le Rouge, the King's geographer and engineer.

Also an engraver, he is the author of atlases, maps and battle plans, and the editor of a "Histoire détaillée des Isles de Jersey et Guernesey" (Paris, 1757). His present work consists of plans of French cities and fortified ports, engraved with great detail (Saint-Malo, Besançon, Charleville, Lorient, Calais...). Plates 87 to 89 depict Franco-American cities: Quebec, Louisbourg, New Orleans, Cayenne, Ville Marie (now Montreal).

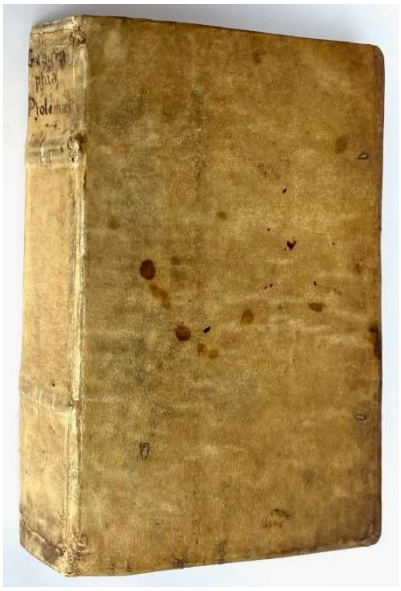
Provenance: St. Marcel Eysseric (1831-1915). (Engraved bookplate pasted to spine of front cover). A magistrate, local historian, heraldist and genealogist born in Sisteron, he is famous for his work as an amateur photographer: "A man who cast a singular eye over his family, friends and contemporaries, his surroundings - both urban and rural - Sisteron, his town, and the collections that decorated his large home in the Clos Sainte-Ursule. Photographs taken during stays and excursions in Provence and the Alps still bear witness to his taste for history and heritage, landscapes and, more modestly, modernity". (Saint-Marcel Eysseric, photographe en Haute Provence, 1860-1915, 2012).

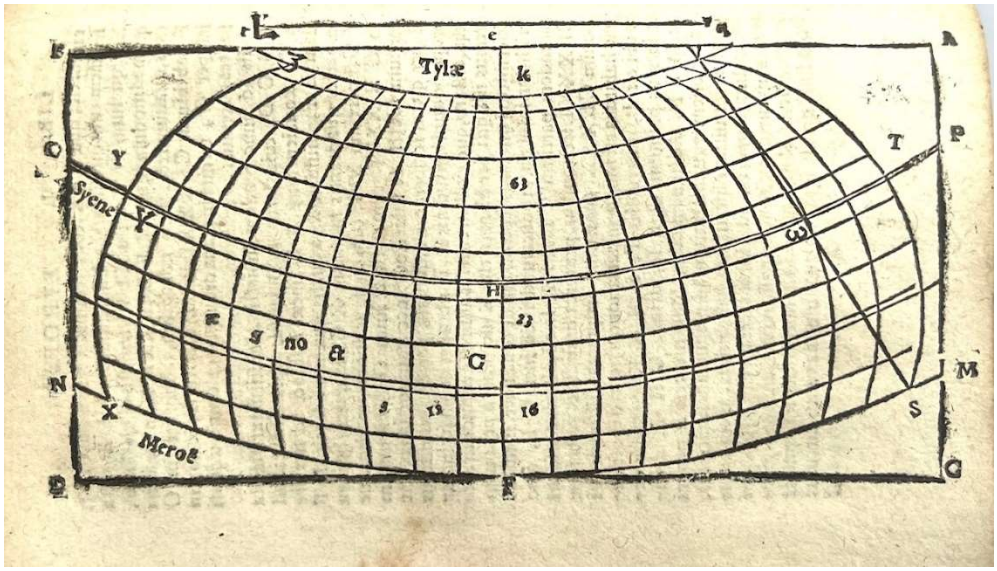
A fine, fresh copy. 5788

$ 2 040

131. PTOLEMAEI (ALEXANDRINI). -CL. PTOLEMAEI ALEXANDRINI PHILOSOPHI ET MATHEMATICI PRAESTANTISSIMI LIBRI VIII DE GEOGRAPHIA E GRAECO DENUO TRADUCTI. NOMINIBUS GRAECIS E REGIONE APPOSITIS, ATQUE IN INDICEM QUAM LOCUPLETISSIMUM REDACTIS NUNQUAM ANTEA UISA COMMODITATE SIMILI: IOANNIS NOVIOMAGI OPERA. NUNC PRIMUM IN LUCEM EDITI. *Coloniae, Ioannes Ruremundanus, 1540.*

1 vol. 16to (145 x 98 mm.) of: [4] ff (title, preliminaries, biography, table of chapters), 388 pp. [2 times 348-349 and skip from 349 to 352], [48] ff (index), [1] blank f, 6 full-page woodcut illustrations: opposite pp. 38, 39, 42, 47, 330, 332, one of which is not included





in the pagination, engraved initial letters. (Important period annotations in brown ink pp. 53 to 99, section on Europe, minor defects in the paper, traces of light water stains). Full period vellum, spine with raised bands titled in brown ink. (stains and signs of wear).

First edition of this Latin translation by Johann Bronchorst (Joannes Noviomagus), based on the first edition of Ptolemy's Greek text (Basel, 1533).

Jan van Bronckhorst (1494, Nijmegen - 1570, Cologne), also known as Johannes Noviomagus ("Johannes of Nijmegen"), was a student of the Broeders des Gemeenen Levens (Brothers of the Common Life) in that city. In 1539, he was appointed professor of philosophy in Cologne. He studied in Rostock, where he became professor of arts around 1542. From 1543 to 1544, he was rector and in 1544, he became dean of the faculty of philosophy in Rostock. In 1546, he became rector of the famous Latin school in Deventer. Two years later, in 1548, he married Clara Coster. In 1569, he fled from Alva to Cologne, where he became a professor of mathematics. He is the author of numerous works on educational, philosophical, historical, and geographical subjects in Latin, including this work, published in Cologne in 1540.

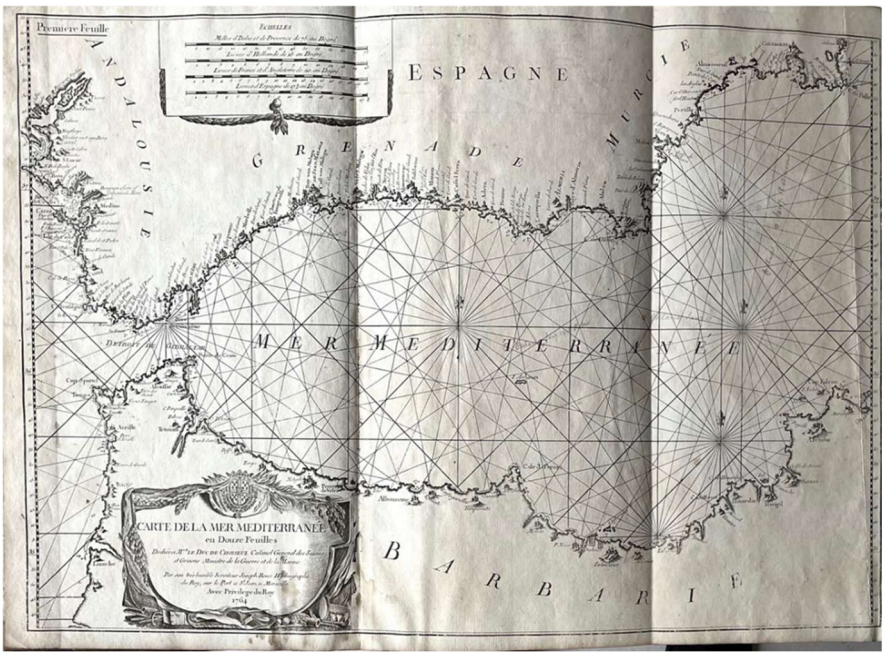
The work is divided into eight books dealing with Europe, Africa, and Asia, and ends with a large 94-page index. It is illustrated with six full-page woodcut figures with captions opposite. The copy contains extensive contemporary annotations in brown ink in the section on Europe (pp. 53-99).

This edition is rare: we have located a few copies preserved in libraries in Europe and none in North America.

A fine copy. 4417 **$ 3 000**

132. ROUX (JOSEPH). -CARTES DE LA MER MEDITERRANEE EN DOUZE FEUILLES. *Marseille, Roux, 1764.*

1 vol. in-plano (610 x 340 mm) with : 12 folding engraved maps (approx. 605 x 820 mm). (some stains in the margins, wetness in the lower margin of some maps). Contemporary full tan basane, floral motifs and frieze framing the cold-stamped boards, traces of laces, spine ribbed and muted (binding rubbed and scuffed, stain at bottom of first board).



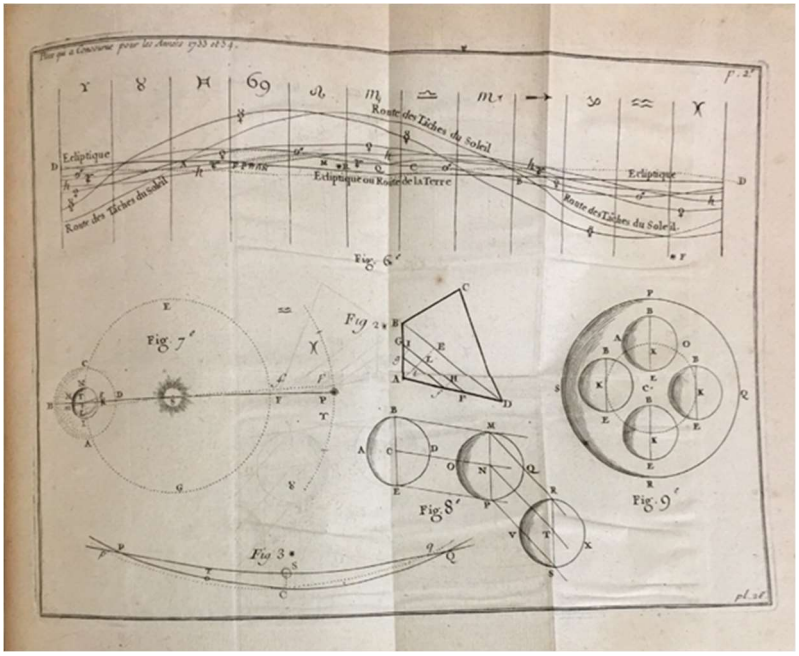
First edition of this atlas by Joseph Roux (1725-1789), a French hydrographer and marine painter.

A copy of this atlas was used aboard Nelson's flagship, HMS Victory, in 1802 and 1803, showing that the Royal Navy relied on privately printed British and foreign charts, even after the creation of the Admiralty Hydrographic Office by Alexander Dalrymple in 1795. The highly detailed charts in this atlas show the depths, ports, fortifications and towns of the entire Mediterranean coast: of Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar to Oran and Tunis; of Algeria and the Balearic Islands; of Languedoc to Corsica and Elba; of the Tyrrhenian Sea; of Menorca, Sardinia and Tunisia; of Sicily, Malta and Libya ; Adriatic Sea; Libya; Crete, Libya and Egypt; southern Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine and Egypt; southern Egadi Islands and Crete; and northern Egadi Islands and Dardanelles.

A fine copy. 4164 **$ 9 000**

Astronomy - Cosmography

133. BOUGUER (PIERRE). -ENTRETIENS SUR LA CAUSE DE L'INCLINAISON DES ORBITES DES PLANETES. OU L'ON REPOND A LA QUESTION PROPOSEE PAR L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, POUR LE SUJET DU PRIX DES ANNEES 1732. & 1734. SECONDE EDITION DANS LAQUELLE ON A SAISI L'OCCASION D'EXAMINER QUELLE EST L'ETENDUE DU MECHANISME OU DES LOIS DE PHYSIQUE. *Paris, Jombert, 1748.* 1 vol. 4to of : [2] ff. ; 140 pp.; 2 folding plates, culs-de-lampes, vignette on the title. Contemp. marlbled cover.



Second edition (1st: 1734), updated, of the theories on the cause the inclination of the orbits of the planets exposed by Pierre Bouguer at the French Academy of Sciences.

Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758), appointed royal hydrographer in Le Havre in 1730, then attached to the Academy as associate surveyor, he was sent in 1735 to Peru with Godin and La Condamine to measure a degree of the meridian under the equator. Bouguer is the author of numerous scientific publications, including "The Figure of the Earth, determined by the Observations of Messrs. Bouguer and La Condamine ..." (1749). Bouguer is the first to notice the deviation that the attraction of the mountains causes to pendulum. He is also credited with the invention of the heliometer, which is used to measure the diameter and distances of the celestial bodies. He is also the creator of the photometry, part of physics that teaches to measure the intensity of light.This second edition of the "Conversations on the Inclination of the Planets" gives Bouguer the opportunity to update his theories on the subject and to compare them with his experience and the publications that have been made since 1734. Extract: "... it is always very certain that everything is now arranged as if matter had first been moved according to an infinity of various senses. The parts which form each spherical layer, had to be easily forced by the shock to follow exactly the same path; that is why all these parts have described almost exactly from the beginning exactly parallel circles. But it is evident that the layers could not subjugate their neighbors in the same way in the same direction: for they can only act very little on each other; they can only act by friction, and because there is always between them, in spite of the extreme fluidity of the ether, some kind of engrainment. Thus, although the motion of some always influences the movement of others, and their directions become continually more conformable, it is not surprising that we still observe a great obliquity in all celestial movements." [translated from French]]. Bouguer illustrates his subject of demonstrations and mathematical equations.

Fine copy, very fresh. 4617 **$ 960**

134. [BRANCAS-VILLENEUVE (ANDRE-FRANÇOIS DE)]. -SYSTEME MODERNE DE COSMOGRAPHIE ET DE PHYSIQUE GENERALE. (...) [SUIVI DE:] EXPLICATION DU FLUX ET REFLUX DANS LEURS VERITABLES CIRCONSTANCES. (...) *Paris, Jombert, 1747-1749.* 1 vol. 4to (265 x 205 mm) in 2 parts of: first part: VIII (title, notice, table and errata); 82pp.; 2 filled tables; 4 large folding plates of systems; second part: XVI (title, notice, table of chapters); 489pp. (pagination error without incidence, p.35 and 36 paginated 33 and 34). 4 engraved vignettes and lettering. Handwritten ex-libris in brown ink: "M. Arthaud notaire" on a label engraved on the back cover. (A few pages browned, some foxing). Full contemporary marbled calf, spine ribbed and decorated, red morocco title, gilt filleting on the boards with angular fleurons, double gilt filleting on the edges, inner gilt roulette, gilt edges. (Covers and corners discreetly restored).



Rare and unique editions of these two works by Abbé André-François Brancas (169? - 1758).

Brancas is the author of several works of physics and astronomy, all published anonymously. His works often challenge the scientific discoveries of the time. Thus, in

the first text: "Système moderne de cosmographie et de physique générale [...]", he refutes the system of Copernicus. He presents the different theses on the universe as well as the observations of the main academies of sciences. His remarks are illustrated with 2 folding tables and 4 large folding plates representing astronomical diagrams remarkably executed. Note the spectacular plate showing the elliptical trajectories of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars around the Earth.

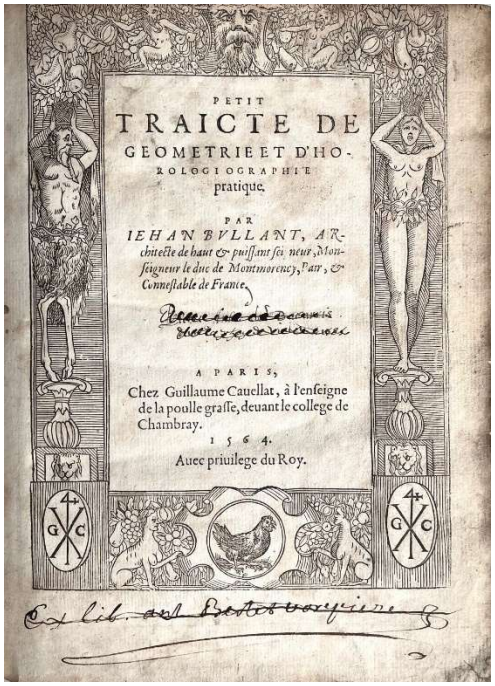
In the second work, following the example of the works of César d'Arcons, Scalberge or Jacques Alexandre d'Arcons on "Le fux et le reflux de la mer", Abbé Brancas gives his own vision of the phenomenon of tides. At a time when the bases of astronomy such as we know it today are already known and mathematically established thanks to Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, etc., Brancas, still believes in the rotation of the sun around the earth and thinks that the stars are only "firmament planets" (translated from French: II, p.7), not more distant from us than twice the distance of Saturn and that if they shine so much, it is because of their "mass and of their atmosphere more extended than the solar planets, and more suitable to the reflection of the rays (solar), or at least of their disc more radiant because of their fixity or stability" (translated from French: II, p.7) . A little further on, he explains the "simple and natural cause of all the movements of the stars... by the rarefaction and the active electrification, which is produced, on the one hand in the ether surrounding their atmosphere, and in the condensation and reactive electrification of this element on the opposite in the extent of their shadow [...]" (translated from French: II, p.9).

His works are particularly rare on the market. For the first text, we have located 7 copies preserved in public funds, none passed in public sale and only 4 for the second text. The reunion of these two texts in one work is all the more sought after as we have not found any copy including these two works.

Provenance: "M. Arthaud notaire" (ex-libris handwritten in ink on a label engraved on the back of the first cover).

Rare reunion of these two texts showing the persistence of contradictory scientific theories in the 18th century. 4947

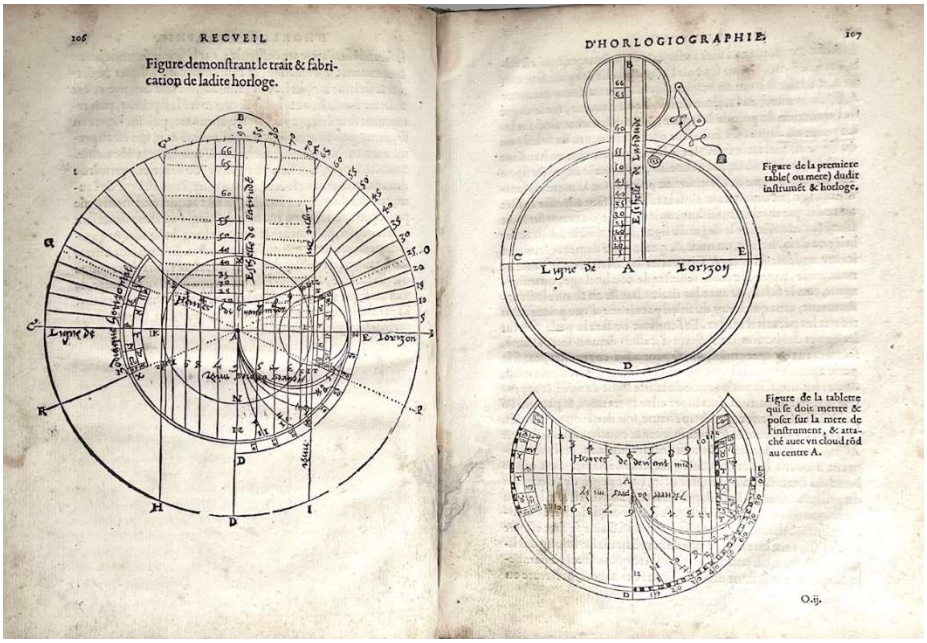
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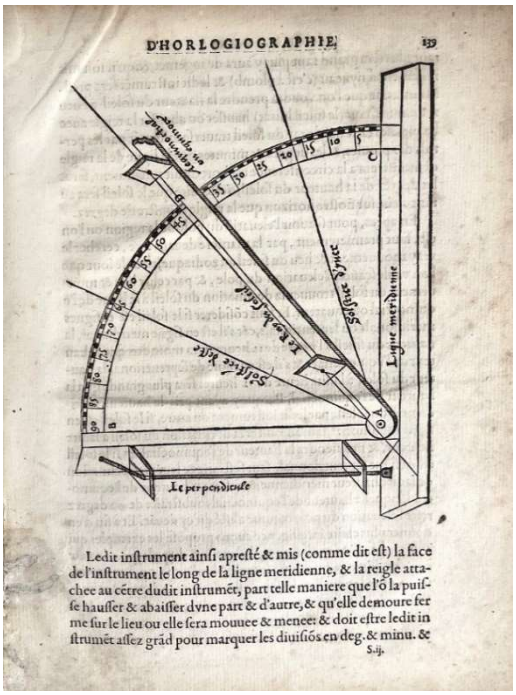

PETIT
TRAICTE DE
GEOMETRIE ET D'HO-
ROLOGIOGRAPHIE
pratique.
PAR
IEHAN BVLLANT, AR-
chitecte de haut & puiſſant ſeigneur, Mon-
ſeigneur le duc de Montmorency, Pair, &
Conneſtable de France.
A PARIS,
Chez Guillaume Cauellat, à l'enſeigne
de la poulle graſſe, deuant le college de
Chambray.
1564.
Auec priuilege du Roy.

135. **BULLANT (JEHAN).** -I. PETIT TRAICTE DE GEOMETRIE ET D'HORLOGIOGRAPHIE PRATIQUE [1564]; II. RECUEIL D'HORLOGIOGRAPHIE, CONTENANT LA DESCRIPTION, FABRICATION ET USAGE DES HORLOGES SOLAIRES, PAR JEHAN BULLANT, ARCHITECTE DE HAUT & PUISSANT SEIGNEUR, MONSEIGNEUR LE DUC DE MONTMORANCY, PAIR, & CONNESTABLE DE FRANCE [1561]. *Paris, Guillaume Cavellat, Jean Bridier, Vincent Sertenas, 1561-1564.* 2 works bound in 1 vol. 4to (243 × 185 mm) of: I. 28 pp.; II. 142 pp., [1] ff. (bookseller's colophon). (Handwritten reference from a mathematics library and engraved bookplate on the inside cover, title trimmed short at the top and featuring two brown ink bookplates with corrections: De Baccaris dated 1585 and “Bertet Vorepiere,” light foxing, wormholes filled in the inner margin with worms at the foot of the inner margin). Full contemporary vellum, cold-stamped fillets on the covers, smooth spine titled in brown ink, (covers warped, stains, signs of wear, wormholes).

A very rare copy of this edition by the bookseller Guillaume Cavellat, bringing together these two treatises on gnomonics, richly illustrated with figures, by the French architect Jehan Bullant (1515-1598). This volume comes from the libraries of the encyclopedist Dupiney de Vorpierre and the Lyon bibliophiles Brölemann.

Jehan Bullant is considered one of the greatest French architects of the Renaissance. Born into a family of master masons in Picardy, he spent time in Rome at the beginning of his career, around 1540. He was appointed architect to Anne and François de Montmorency around 1551 and remained so until his death. He completed the construction of the Château d'Ecouen, which had begun in 1539. From 1554 to 1559, he transformed the access bridge to the Château de Fère-en-Tardenois sur Aisne, creating a sumptuous gallery on a functional bridge (connecting the château and the outbuildings), which was a particularly novel feature at the time. From 1557 to 1560, he renovated the small château in Chantilly. In addition, in 1557 he succeeded Pierre Deshôtels as controller of buildings, but lost his position upon the death of Henry II. Recalled by Catherine de Medici around 1567 as general controller of her buildings, he succeeded Philibert de l'Orme as architect to the queen mother in 1570. He also

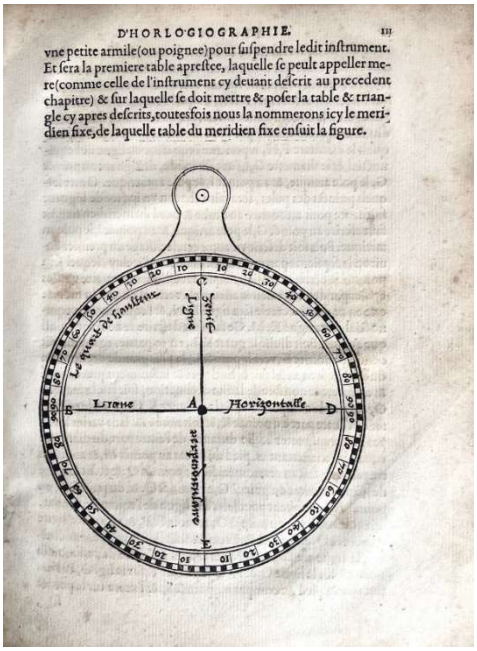

106 RECVEIL
Figure demonſtrant le trait & fabri-
cation de ladite horloge.
D'HORLOGIOGRAPHIE. 107
Figure de la premiere table(ou mere) dudit inſtrumẽt & horloge.
Figure de la tablette qui ſe doit mettre & poſer ſur la mere de l'inſtrument, & attachée auec vn cloud rõd au centre A.
O.ij.



obtained the positions of architect to the king at Fontainebleau in 1571 and superintendent of the burial of Henry II at Saint-Denis the following year.

Bullant is the author of three technical works, including the following: "Recueil d'horlogiographie" (1561); and "Petit Traicté de géométrie et d'horlogiographie practique" (1562, 1564, 1599, and 1608). Finally, in 1564, he published "Reigle generalle d'architecture des cinq manières de colonnes, à sçavoir: tuscane, dorique, ionique, corinthe et composite, à l'exemple de l'antique suivant les reigles et doctrine de Vitruve" (reprinted in 1568, 1619, and 1647). In this volume, the bookseller Guillaume Cavellat included the "petit traité de géométrie" (short treatise on geometry), which he followed, as in 1562, with a copy of the Recueil d'horlogiographie (Collection of Horlogography) from 1561, with the only change being the date '1562' in the title of the work updated to "1564." The "Petit traicté" of 1564 is not in the BNF, and neither of these two titles can be found in the library of the Duke of Aumale, who owned a magnificent copy of the "Reigle générale d'architecture des cinq manières de colonnes."

The first text lays the foundations of geometry. The title is placed in an engraved frame depicting mythical characters and animals and bearing the mark of the bookseller Guillaume Cavellat. In his address, Bullant writes modestly: "I beg you, Reader, if you happen to find any errors in my little book, to examine them with a ruler, set square, and compass before judging them, and then to strive to do better if you can." The author lays out the basics of geometry, illustrating them with 22 engraved figures, including one full-page illustration. The second treatise is a practical application of geometry to the manufacture of "sundials," with details of the techniques used to design, manufacture, and use them. The text is illustrated with 57 engraved figures and tables, half-page or full-page, giving geometric diagrams, planispheres, and models of sundials.

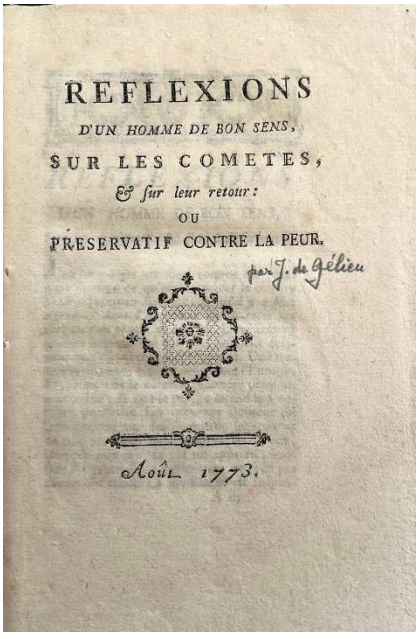


Provenance: ... From Baccarris, dated 1585 (bookplate in brown ink crossed out in the middle of the title); Jean-François-Marie Bertet-Dupiney, known as de Vorepierre (1811-1880), famous French encyclopedist and author of numerous works, including the Dictionnaire français illustré et encyclopédie universelle (Paris, 1876). (Handwritten bookplate crossed out at the bottom of the title); Arthur-Auguste (1826-1904), member of the Société des Bibliophiles lyonnais, heir to the 4,000-volume library of his grandfather, Henri-Auguste, whose description of the 201 most beautiful works he published (Lyon, 1897). His bookplate, pasted on the inside front cover and bearing his coat of arms, was designed by the engraver François-Auguste-Jean Patricot (1865-1928).

A fine copy, preserved in its original binding.

Bibliographie : J.-P. Manceau, « La place des mathématiques dans les écrits de Jean Bullant et Philibert De l'Orme », Journal de la Renaissance, 2008; P. Renouard, Imprimeurs et libraires parisiens du XVIe siècle, Fascicule Cavellat, Marnef et Cavellat, Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, 1986, n°186 ; CESR, Architecture, textes et images XVe-XVIIe siècle, J-P Manceau, Tours, 2009 (exemplaire numérisé). 6397

$ 9 360



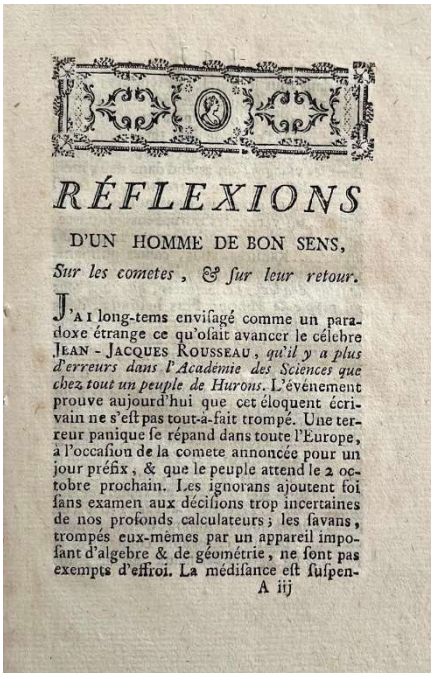
136. **[GELIEU (JONAS DE)]** -RÉFLEXIONS D'UN HOMME DE BON SENS SUR LES COMÈTES, & SUR LEUR RETOUR : OU PRESERVATIF CONTRE LA PEUR. *S.l.n.e., août 1773.* One volume 8vo (197 x 135 mm) of 56 pp., including half-title and title page; engraved vignette on the title page framing a sun with a human face, engraved headpiece. Bookplate pasted to the spine of the title page (P. Veron). Untrimmed, original, tan-colored paper cover, modern green cloth slipcase.

First edition of this extremely rare publication on comets by Jonas de Gélieu, published anonymously.

Jonas de Gélieu (1740–1827) was a Swiss pastor and scientist considered one of the forerunners of modern beekeeping. He pursued scientific studies and belonged to learned societies. He is the author of several scientific publications, notably in *Corps d'observations de la Société d'agriculture, de commerce et des arts, établissements par les États de Bretagne* (Rennes, 1758) and the work *Le Conservateur des Abeilles, ou moyens éprouvés pour conserver les ruches et pour les renouvelable* (Mulhausen, 1816).

This publication appeared in the same year as *Réflexions sur les comètes qui peuvent approcher de la terre* (Paris, Gibert, 1773) by the French astronomer

Jérôme de La Lande. Comets have always surprised, even frightened, us. Sometimes spectacular, unexpected, and often misunderstood, celestial phenomena, comets have always generated fears, which have been used by political, military, and religious leaders to consolidate their power. Promoting fear has often been an effective way to establish authority, and comets have been a powerful tool for this purpose. It was only during the Enlightenment that Edmond Halley proved that comets follow the natural laws of planetary motion. He showed that the comet bearing his name returns every 75 years, following a highly elongated orbit. But while the mystery of comets' appearance was thus solved, fears persisted, along with their accompanying predictions of the end of the world.



RÉFLEXIONS

D'UN HOMME DE BON SENS,

Sur les cometes, & sur leur retour.

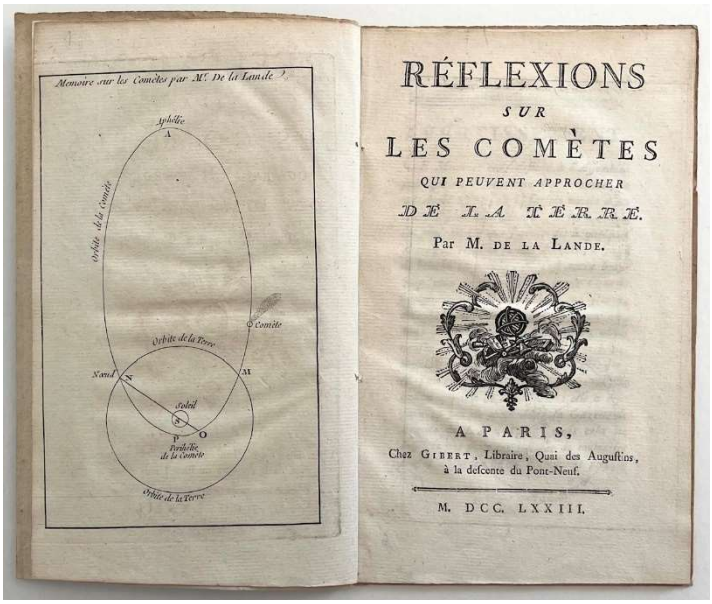
J'AI long-tems enviſagé comme un paradoxe étrange ce qu'oſait avancer le célebre JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU, *qu'il y a plus d'erreurs dans l'Académie des Sciences que chez tout un peuple de Hurons.* L'événement prouve aujourd'hui que cet éloquent écrivain ne s'eſt pas tout-a-fait trompé. Une terreur panique ſe répand dans toute l'Europe, à l'occaſion de la comete annoncée pour un jour préfix, & que le peuple attend le 2 octobre prochain. Les ignorans ajoutent foi ſans examen aux déciſions trop incertaines de nos profonds calculateurs; les ſavans, trompés eux-mêmes par un appareil impoſant d'algebre & de géométrie, ne ſont pas exempts d'effroi. La médiſance eſt ſuſpen-

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Gélieu's objective was the same as Lalande's: to explain and reassure the public. He thus introduced his essay: "For a long time, I considered it a strange paradox what the famous Jean-Jacques Rousseau dared to assert, that there are more errors in the Academy of Sciences than among an entire people of Huron. Events today prove that this eloquent writer was not entirely mistaken." Panic terror is spreading throughout Europe, due to the comet predicted for a specific day, which the people expect on October 2nd. The ignorant place their faith without question in the overly uncertain pronouncements of our profound calculators; even the learned, deceived by an imposing apparatus of algebra and geometry, are not immune to dread. Mistrust hangs heavy in every circle of women; they can be seen paling as they listen to and recount, in turn, what they have learned of the universal flood or the total conflagration threatening our globe. Fear has even reached the villages; the destruction of humankind is expected in two months; and if there were another globe to which we could retreat, we would see Europeans leaving this one by the thousands, seeking refuge elsewhere... Rest assured, cowardly hearts; Learn that there are more errors in the Academy of Sciences alone than among an entire tribe of Huron. Happier, at this moment, through profound ignorance, the stupid American knows enough about the stars to find his way in the vastest deserts and to find his way home... Gélieu then gives an overview of astronomical knowledge about comets and their components: “The nucleus of the comet is the body of this celestial body itself, roughly spherical in shape. When it approaches the sun, and when it moves away from it, it leaves behind a trail of light, more or less long, which is sometimes called a beard, sometimes a tail, and sometimes a coma; different names for the same thing, depending on the various aspects from which we see the tail; for comets never have a real coma or beard.” By the admission of all observers, the enormous tails that usually follow comets are formed by the vapors and exhalations of their nuclei, heated, perhaps even ignited, by the sun's heat. This conjecture is more than probable, and even becomes a certainty, when one considers that the tail increases in length as the comet approaches the sun... Provenance: P. Veron, collector of books on comets (Bookplate affixed to the back of the title page).

A fine copy, preserved in its original, untrimmed condition. 6488 **$ 1 020**

137. LALANDE (JOSEPH-JEROME LE FRANÇOIS DE). -REFLEXIONS SUR LES COMETES QUI PEUVENT APPROCHER DE LA TERRE. *Paris, Gibert, 1773.* 1 vol. 8vo (198 x 123 mm.) of: 40 pp., 1 copper engraved frontispiece and 1 wood engraved banner at the beginning of the work dated 1770 and representing the Paris Observatory. (stains and small foxing on the first pages, trace of dampness in the upper inner corner). Ancient blue paper cover.



Memoire sur les Comètes par M. De la Lande.

Aphélie

Orbite de la Comète

Comète

Orbite de la Terre

Sand

M

Soleil

O

Périhélie de la Comète

Orbite de la Terre

RÉFLEXIONS

SUR

LES COMÈTES

QUI PEUVENT APPROCHER

DE LA TERRE.

Par M. DE LA LANDE.

A PARIS,

Chez GIBERT, Libraire, Quai des Auguſtins, à la deſcente du Pont-Neuf.

M. DCC. LXXIII.

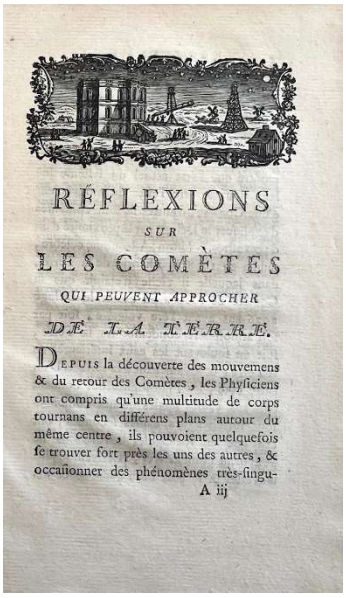
Rare first edition of this text devoted to comets that can approach our planet, by the French astronomer Jérôme de La Lande.

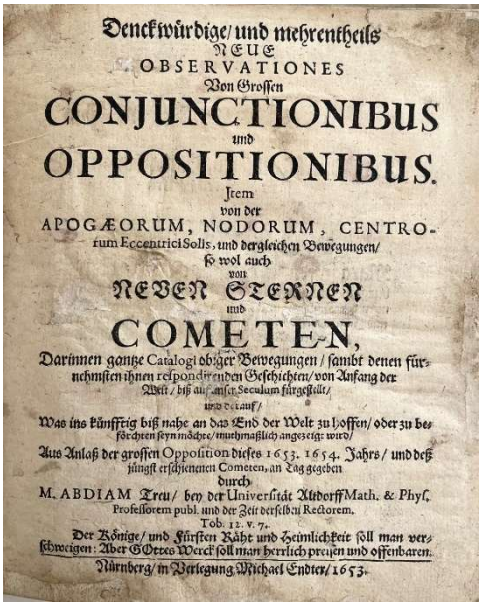
Comets have always surprised and even frightened us. Sometimes spectacular, unexpected, and misunderstood celestial phenomena, comets have always been a source of fear, used by political, military, and religious leaders to consolidate their power. Promoting fear has often been an effective way to establish authority, and comets were a powerful means of doing so. It was not until the Age of Enlightenment that Edmond Halley proved that comets follow the natural laws of planetary motion. He showed that the comet that bears his name returns every 75 years, describing a very elongated orbit. But although the mystery of the appearance of comets was thus solved, fears persisted, along with predictions of the end of the world.

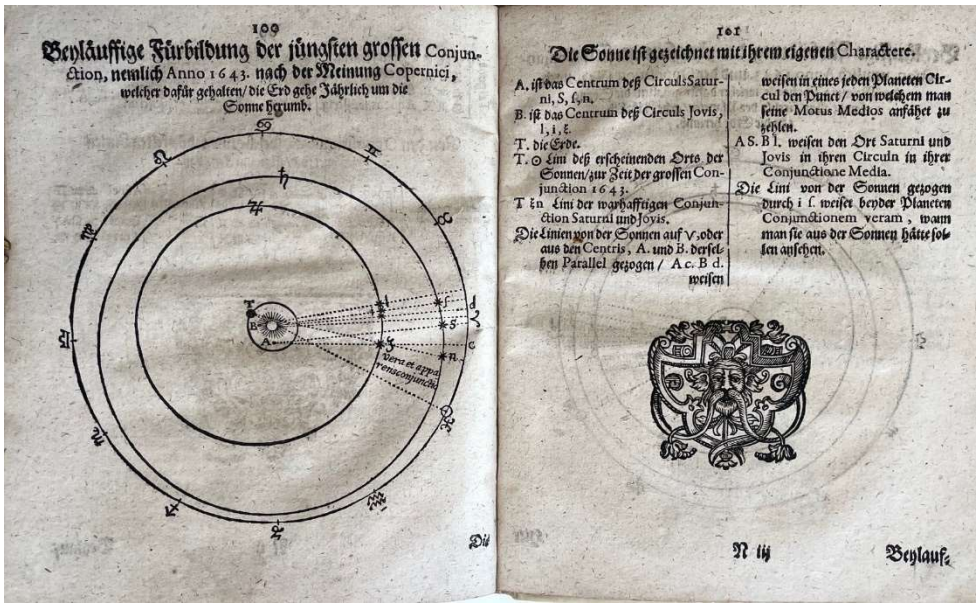
The author of this memoir, French astronomer Jérôme La Lande (1732-1807), professor at the Collège de France, director of the Paris Observatory, and author of numerous publications (Traité d'astronomie (1764), Histoire céleste française (1801)),

was forced to publish it to silence a rumor. This publication, which appeared in 1773, was intended to enlighten the public about the nature of comets and to silence an alarmist rumor: Prior to a communication to the Academy of Sciences, La Lande discussed with some friends the possibility of a collision between the Earth and a comet. His ongoing work on the perturbation of comets by planets indicated that a comet's orbit could be altered enough to cause a collision with the Earth, although the probability of such a collision was extremely low. However, rumors of an imminent cataclysmic collision spread among the public and caused panic. The Astronomer then published this memoir in order to restore scientific truth. La Lande's work provides us with a history of knowledge about comets since ancient times, as well as a summary of the knowledge of the time about their characteristics, their elliptical orbit, and more. The end of his memoir deals with the cataclysmic risks, albeit very low, that these celestial bodies could pose to Earth. As a result, the public at the time was not entirely reassured. The work is illustrated with a frontispiece showing the orbit of a comet and the Earth around the Sun and a banner depicting the Paris Observatory. 250 years later, our knowledge of comets and asteroids is considerable, thanks in particular to the data collected by the latest Deep Impact and Rosetta probes. However, rumors of an impact risk have never been so likely to spread as they are in the age of the internet!

Fine copy, fresh. 6487 **$ 1 440**


RÉFLEXIONS
SUR
LES COMÈTES
QUI PEUVENT APPROCHER
DE LA TERRE.
DEPUIS la découverte des mouvemens & du retour des Comètes, les Physiciens ont compris qu'une multitude de corps tournans en différens plans autour du même centre, ils pouvoient quelquefois se trouver fort près les uns des autres, & occasionner des phénomènes très-singu-
A iij


Denckwürdige/ und mehrentheils
NEUE
OBSERVATIONES
Von Grossen
CONJUNCTIONIBUS
und
OPPOSITIONIBUS.
Item
von der
APOGÆORUM, NODORUM, CENTRO-rum Eccentrici Solis, und dergleichen Bewegungen/ so wol auch von
NEBEN STERNEN
und
COMETEN,
Darinnen gantze Catalogi obiger Bewegungen/ sambt denen fürnehmsten ihnen respondirenden Geschichten/ von Anfang der Welt/ biß auf unser Seculum fürgestellt/ und darauf/
Was ins künfftig biß nahe an das End der Welt zu hoffen/ oder zu befürchten seyn möchte/ muthmaßlich angezeigt wird/
Aus Anlaß der grossen Oppolition dieses 1653. 1654. Jahrs/ und deß jüngst erschienenen Cometen, an Tag gegeben
durch
M. ABDIAM Trew/ bey der Universität Altdorff Math. & Phys. Professorem publ. und der Zeit derselben Rectorem.
Tob. 12. v. 7.
Der Könige/ und Fürsten Rähte und Heimlichkeit soll man verschweigen: Aber GOttes Werck soll man herrlich preisen und offenbaren.
Nürnberg/ in Verlegung Michael Endter/ 1653.


109
Beyläuffige Fürbildung der jüngsten grossen Conjunction, nemlich Anno 1643. nach der Meinung Copernici, welcher dafür gehalten/ die Erd gehe Jährlich um die Sonne herumb.
Die
101
Die Sonne ist gezeichnet mit ihrem eigenen Charactere.
A. ist das Centrum deß Circuls Saturni, S, ♄.
B. ist das Centrum deß Circuls Jovis, I, ♃.
T. die Erde.
T. ☉ Linì deß erscheinenden Orts der Sonnen/ zur Zeit der grossen Conjunction 1643.
T ♄ Linì der warhafftigen Conjunction Saturni und Jovis.
Die Linien von der Sonnen auf ♈ oder aus den Centris, A. und B. derselben Parallel gezogen/ A c. B d. weisen in eines jeden Planeten Circul den Punct/ von welchem man seine Motus Medios anfähet zu zehlen.
A S. B I. weisen den Ort Saturni und Jovis in ihren Circuln in ihrer Conjunctione Media.
Die Linì von der Sonnen gezogen durch i f. weiset beyder Planeten Conjunctionem veram, wann man sie aus der Sonnen hätte sollen ansehen.
N iij
Beylauf-

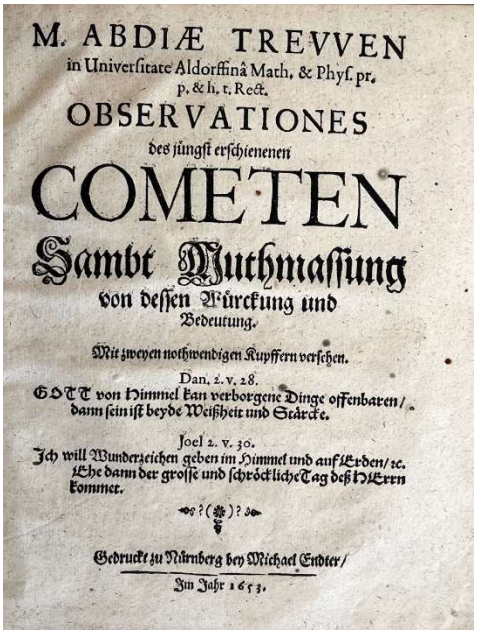
138. TREW (ABDIAS). -I. DENCKWÜRDIGE, UND MEHREN UND MEHRENTHEILS NEUE OBSERVATIONES VON GROSSEN CONJUNCTIONIBUS UND OPPOSITIONIBUS AUCH VON NEUEN STERNEN UND COMETEN (ETC.) [OBSERVATIONS MEMORABLES ET POUR LA PLUPART INEDITES DE GRANDES CONJONCTIONS ET OPPOSITIONS, AINSI QUE DE NOUVELLES ETOILES ET COMETES]. [RELIE A LA SUITE, DU MEME AUTEUR :] II. OBSERVATIONES DES JÜNGST ERSCHIENENEN COMETEN SAMBT MUTHMASSUNG VON DESSEN WÜRCKUNG UND BEDEUTUNG : MIT ZWEYEN NOTHWENDIGEN KUPFFERN VERSEHEN. AUCH VON NEUEN STERNEN UND COMETEN. [OBSERVATIONS DE LA COMÈTE RÉCEMMENT APPARUE, CONFUSION TOTALE DE SES EFFETS ET DE SA SIGNIFICATION] . *Nürnberg, Michael Endter, 1653.*

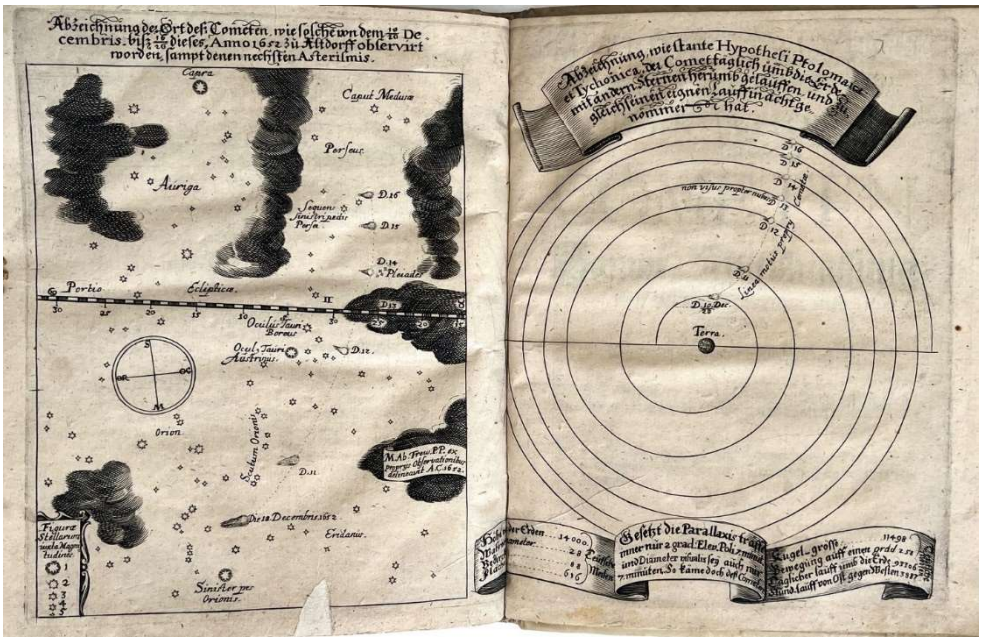
Two works bound together in a single 4to volume (195 x 150 mm): I. (3) leaves (title page, preface), 115 pp., [1] errata page, 3 full-page woodcuts on pp. 98, 100, and 102. (Small losses and restorations on the title page and the following leaf, with minor loss of text). II. 2 copper-engraved plates as frontispieces, (2) ff. (title, preface), 11 pp., [1] errata page. (Minor restoration on the lower part of the first plate without affecting the engraving's design). Full ivory-colored period vellum with visible stitching, smooth spine with traces of a title in brown ink. (Stains and signs of wear).

First edition of these two rare texts devoted to comets and their observations by the German astronomer Abdias Trew, texts illustrated with 5 engraved plates.

Abdias Trew (1597–1669) was a professor of mathematics and physics who taught at the University of Altdorf, where he later served as rector. This astronomy enthusiast initiated the construction of an observatory in 1638, which enabled him to observe and carefully describe all the comets that appeared during his lifetime. In this work, he attempts to provide a physical explanation for the influence of celestial bodies and catalogs all the conjunctions and oppositions that have occurred since the creation of the world. He draws parallels between them and the most significant historical events. Three full-page woodcuts (98, 100, and 102) illustrate the first text.

The second text contains a remarkable observation by Abdias Trew of the comet that appeared in December 1652. He recounts his experience as follows: (P.1) "Regarding the comet that recently appeared: I first saw the much-discussed comet on December 10 and 20. The second time was on December 16 and 26. Before December 16, to tell the truth, I did not wait for the astronomical


M. ABDIÆ TREVVEN
in Universitate Aldorffinâ Math. & Phyſ. pr.
p. & h. t. Rect.
OBSERVATIONES
des jüngſt erſchienenen
COMETEN
Sambt Muthmaſſung
von deſſen Würckung und
Bedeutung.
Mit zweyen nothwendigen Kupffern verſehen.
Dan. 2. v. 28.
GOTT von Himmel kan verborgene Dinge offenbaren/ dann ſein iſt beyde Weißheit und Stärcke.
Joel 2. v. 30.
Ich will Wunderzeichen geben im Himmel und auf Erden/ ꝛc. Ehe dann der groſſe und ſchröckliche Tag deß HErrn kommet.
Gedruckt zu Nürnberg bey Michael Endter/
Im Jahr 1653.

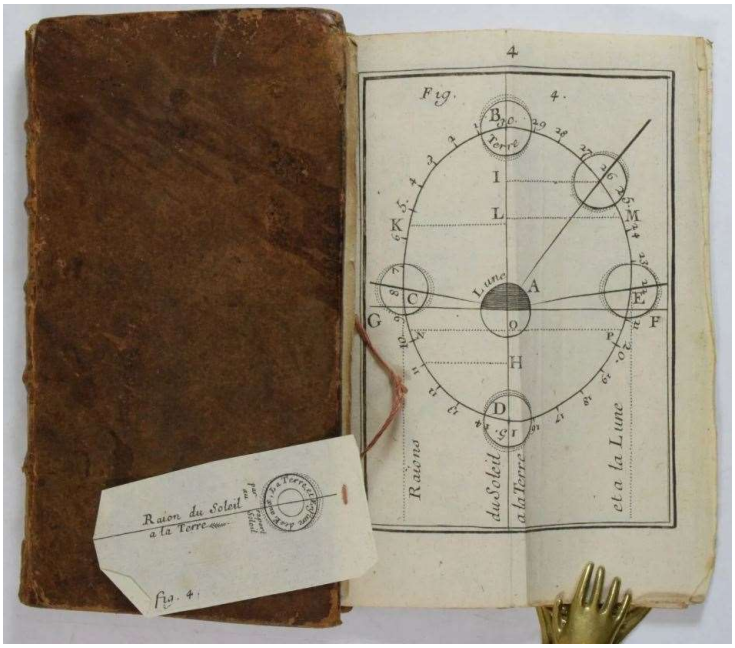


observations, as I was preoccupied with other matters. After the 16th and 26th, however, the sky was overcast in Altdorf until the 21st. I then searched for it carefully, but in vain. Even if it hadn't completely disappeared, it was certainly no larger than a star of the fourth or fifth magnitude—a magnitude I'm not familiar with, to be honest, especially outside the zodiac signs, since I can't make out such a small star without a telescope. I urge all astronomers, for the sake of the public and out of consideration for the nobility, to refrain from any dubious astronomical observations and to provide them with scientific knowledge of astronomy. They will not deny their observations, but neither will they claim to have seen what they have not seen. Comme je l'ai déjà entendu, quelqu'un a rapporté qu'une personne de haut rang l'a aperçu le 4/14 décembre, se dirigeant vers le Cingulo Orionis, puis, les jours suivants, vers le Taureau. Or, j'ai reçu d'un prince, qui s'efforçait quotidiennement de le surveiller, sinon lui-même, du moins par l'intermédiaire de serviteurs désignés, le témoignage qu'il a été aperçu pour la première fois en Hesse le 7/17, près du pied de l'Orionis. Je l'ai vu le 10/20 (comme je le décrirai plus en détail) en compagnie de plusieurs gentilshommes... »

L'auteur joint à son observation 2 planches gravées sur cuivre, la plupart du temps absentes des rares exemplaires conservés, donnant une représentation de l'orbite des comètes. 6489 **$ 4 560**

Sciences and Technology

139. ALEXANDRE (R. P. D. JACQUES). -TRAITE DU FLUX ET REFLUX DE LA MER OU L'ON EXPLIQUE D'UNE MANIERE NOUVELLE & SIMPLE, LA NATURE, LES CAUSES, & LES PARTICULARITEZ DE CE PHENOMENE. *Paris, chez Babuty, 1726.* 1 vol 12mo (155 x 85 mm) of: XIV, (8), 176, 5 (catalog) pp. 6 folding plates + 1 half-page plate and 2 movable figures linked by a thread to plates 2 and 4 (plates soiled from use). full contemporary basane, ornate ribbed spine, gilt roulette on the cups, edges speckled with red.



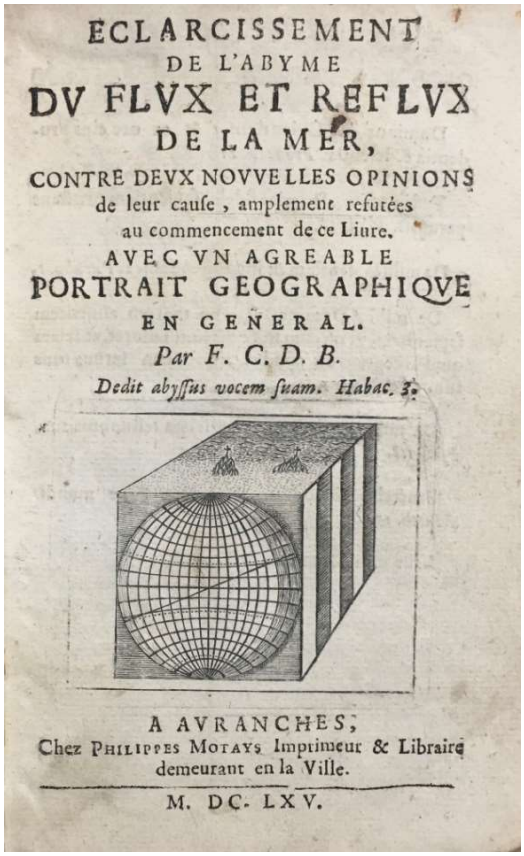
First edition of this work devoted to the explanation of tides maintaining that the earth revolves around the moon.

Its author, Jacques Alexandre (1653-1734), was a Benedictine scholar of the Saint-Maur congregation known for his work on clockmaking, the only published work of which is his "Traité général des horloges" (1734). His other writings, which remained in manuscript, are collected in a large folio volume in the Bonne-Nouvelle library.

At a time when Kepler and Newton had precisely and mathematically established the causes of the tidal phenomenon, as well as the foundations of modern astronomy, Father Alexandre argued in his present work that the earth would revolve around the moon in one month, and that this periodic movement would force the waters to take on an elongated shape, such that the minor axis of the spheroid would be in the direction of the earth's movement on itself in 24 hours, and the major axis would be directed towards the moon. The text is illustrated with 6 engraved fold-out plates opposite the text, and 3 small movable figures linked by a thread to plates 2 and 4.

A fine copy preserved in its original binding, complete with the movable figures, which are almost always missing. 6213 **$ 1 440**

140. [BOISYVON (CHARLES DE)]. -ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT DE L'ABYME DU FLUX ET REFLUX DE LA MER, CONTRE DEUX NOUVELLES OPINIONS DE LEUR CAUSE, AMPLEMENT REFUTEES AU COMMENCEMENT DE CE LIVRE. AVEC UN AGREABLE PORTRAIT GEOGRAPHIQUE EN GENERAL. PAR F.C.D.B. *Avranches, Philippes Motays, 1665.*


ECLARCISSEMENT
DE L'ABYME
DV FLVX ET REFLVX
DE LA MER,
CONTRE DEVX NOVVELLES OPINIONS
de leur cauſe, amplement refutées
au commencement de ce Liure.
AVEC VN AGREABLE
PORTRAIT GEOGRAPHIQVE
EN GENERAL.
Par F. C. D. B.
Dedit abyſſus vocem ſuam. Habac. 3.
A AVRANCHES,
Chez PHILIPPES MOTAYS Imprimeur & Libraire
demeurant en la Ville.
M. DC. LXV.

1 vol. 12mo of : [16] ff. ; 184 pp. ; [4] ff. Title with a vignette engraved representing 1 cube in perspective which contains a globe surmounted by a schematic representation of Mont Saint-Michel and the islet of Tombelaine, aiming to illustrate the movement of the tides; initial letters engraved on wood. Two extracts from catalogs on the first guard. Handwritten ex-libris "D. Virgue 1713 "on the back of the second cover. [Attached to the book: loose article devoted to the book published in Ouest France in December 1950 by Eugène Deprez (honorary professor at the Faculty of Letters of Rennes).] Full contemporary vellum.

Very rare first edition of this work on the tides composed by a Norman Capuchin monk, Charles de Boisyvon. Printed in the town of Avranches, near Mont Saint-Michel, world famous for the magnitude of its tides of more than 14 meters, this curious work is an attempt to explain this phenomenon.

The astonishing engraving on the title page aims to illustrate the movement of the tides: it shows the terrestrial sphere inscribed in a cube in perspective, and above, the beach and the bay, with Mont Saint-Michel and the islet of Tombelaine. The author indicates that the coat of arms of his family is located on the side of the cube: "l'écusson des Armoireries (écu pâlé d'argent et d'azur) de ceux qui se ne nomment Boisyvon que Dieu veuille toujours les assister et conserver."

Before giving his explanation, the author refutes two commonly held opinions to explain the cause of the tides. The first explained the tides by a rectilinear and reciprocating motion of the earth along the axis of the world from pole to pole in six hours and in just as much time for its return. The underlying mechanism of this motion was said to be a magnetic virtue at each pole which attracts, in turns, the earth sixty feet by six hours in six hours. The second view asserted that the ebb and flow was due to the rays of the sun reflected from the moon's body and that, as it grew and fell, the sea followed its movements. De Boisyvon qualifies the first theory as grotesque because the magnetic virtues seem impertinent to him, while he calls the second a ludicrous tale. Subsequently, the author delivers his own pseudo-scientific explanation of the phenomenon that he attributes to the internal movements of the earth, endowed with cracks and caverns responding to a mysterious lunar influence. Then, in a much longer second part, the author develops, according to his sinuous prose, his representation of the physiognomy of the earth, offering a "Portrait Géographique" ("Geographical Portrait") composed of several chapters: "De la Terre et des Principes de la Géographie", "Description exacte des Figures Géographiques, tant généralles que particulières, pour la correction des deffauts de celles dont on se sert habituellement", "Divisions du Globe Terrestre", "L'Europe", "L'Asie", "L'Afrique", "La Mexicane", "La Perüane", et "La Magellanique". The last 8 pages, absent from most of the copies, contain quotes from Saint Francis of Assisi and religious compositions in verse. In one of them, we learn that de Boisyvon was born in the seventh year of his parents' marriage and that he was a brother of the Order of Saint Francis, and thus speaks of his work: "J'espère que les lieux et la Mer et la Terre payront de leurs secrets ma curiosité, et qu'aucun deformais n'en fera point accroire à la stupidité. Mes écrits ne sont pas de recherches sublimes, mais leur diversité contente le désir."

It is difficult to say what motives determined this religious to attempt a personal explanation of the physical phenomena of the tides, more difficult to know the extent of his mathematical knowledge. He was certainly not aware of the discoveries of science and was not to read the Journal des Savants which appeared in Paris at that time. The work is dedicated "à très noble et très illustre messire Pierre de Boisyvon, chevallier, seigneur, baron et patron de Boisyvon, des Essarts, de Saint-Martin, de Fontenermon, de Saint-Pierre Langer, de Coulange, de la Réauté, de Thievile et de Brecé...". The dedication contains information on the Boisyvon family: their ancestors were at the Crusades with Godefroy de Bouillon; others were advisers to the sovereign court of Rouen, and not all of those called de Boisyvon enjoyed the caresses of fortune. He adds, with humor: "Si la mer avait de l'intelligence comme elle montre de la régularité dans son mouvement, elle avouerait que s'abaissant à vos pieds; son élévation serait d'autant plus fameuse que vous ferez un plus favorable accueil à ce divertissement hydro-géographique que je vous dédie." (translated : "If the sea had intelligence as it shows regularity in its movement, it would confess that lowering itself at your feet; its elevation would be all the more famous as you will give a more favorable reception to this hydro-geographical entertainment that I dedicate to you.")

Extremely rare book: to our knowledge only two copies are listed in libraries around the world (B.N.F. and Mazarine Library), one of which is incomplete from the last 4 pages.

Beautiful copy preserved in its original parchment binding. 4727

$ 4 200

141. CASMANN (OTHO). -MARINARUM QUAESTIONUM TRACTATIO PHILOSOPHICA BIPARTITA, DISCEPTANS QUAESTIONES PARTE PRIORE AD MARIS NATURAM PERTINENTES INTERIOREM: POSTERIORE DE MOTU MARIS AGITATAS, PRAECIPUE VERO DE EO QUI DICITUR AFFLUXUS & REFLUXUS MARINUS. *Frankfurt, Palthenius, 1596.* 1 vol. 12mo (170 x 98 mm) of : 244 pp. (including title with vignette, foreword, pagination errors without incidence). Engraved ex-libris on back cover: "Rudolph Graf von Abensperg und Traun, K.K. nürcklicher Camerer"; crowned monogram at upper right of title of same

provenance; handwritten ex-libris in brown ink crossed out at bottom of title: "Anton Hiltenbrand". Painted contemporary full vellum binding with headband, raised bands on the joints, blue edges. (Some worm tracks).


Othonis Casmanni
MARINARVM
QVÆSTIONVM TRA-
CTATIO PHILOSOPHICA
Bipartita,
Disceptans Quæstiones parte
PRIORE
Ad maris naturam pertinentes interiorem:
POSTERIORE
De motu maris agitatas, præcipue vero de eo, qui dicitur
Affluxus & refluxus Marinus.
Cum Cæs. Maiest. priuilegio decennali
FRANCOFVRTI
Ex Officina M. Zachariæ Palthenii
Anno M. D. XCVI.

First edition of this treatise on the sea and the tides by Otto Casmann (1562-1607), an eclectic author and important figure in the history of anthropology and psychology.

Casmann studied philosophy in Marburg with Professor Rudolf Goclenius and theology in Helmstedt, where he obtained a master's degree in philosophy. There he taught logic in lectures in which he took a stand against the Aristotelian system. Initially a Catholic, it was not until 1587, during his studies at the University of Heidelberg, that he gradually converted to Protestantism. From 1594, he taught philosophy and theology in Stade. His approach is centered on logic and natural philosophy.

In 1594, he published his first version of "Psychologia anthropologica" in which he defined the term "anthropology", inherited from Magnus Hundt. Casmann defines anthropology as "the doctrine of human nature", which is a particularity of being that participates in the double world-nature, the spiritual and the physical, which are united at the basis of reason.

In 1596, he published his second version of Psychologia anthropologica, which focused on the structure of the human body. However, Casmann wrote on a wide variety of subjects, which he always approached with a so-called "biblical" philosophy. This is the case of the present book where the author tries his hand at oceanography, always tinged with theology.

Indeed, in this book, Casmann deals with many themes related to oceanography, including: the question of sea water and the causes of its salinity, the Aristotelian approach to water as an element, ice water and its formation in cold areas, the consequences of the sphericity of the Earth on the masses of water, the movement of waves, currents and the tidal cycle (the ebb and flow) or the explanation of the differences in tidal range observed between seas. Thus, in this treatise, Casmann delivers his theologically tinged approach and his critical opinion on the work of the many authors who wrote on this subject before him.

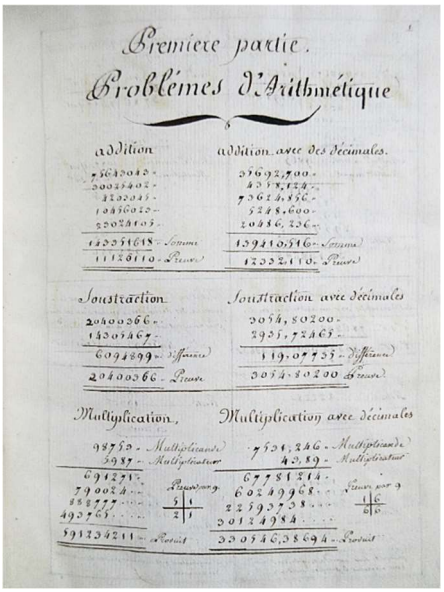
Provenance: Rudolph Graf von Abensperg (engraved ex-libris and crowned monogram); Anton Hiltenbrand (1721-1786), theologian, university professor and specialist in natural sciences, agriculture and theology in Lemberg (manuscript ex-libris).

A work of great rarity of which we have found only a few copies passed on sale and a few conserved in public funds. Fresh, preserved in its beautiful original painted vellum binding. 4890 **$ 2 880**

142. KELLER (ANTOINE ÉDOUARD). -DES OURAGANS, TORNADOS, TYPHONS ET TEMPETES [&] DES OURAGANS... 2 parts in 1 vol. 8-vo (222 x 159 mm) of : 24 pp. (including title); [1] f. (errata and additions); 1 full-page diagram; 46 pp. (including title and table), tables in the text. (Stamps of the Library of the Ministry of the Navy and Colonies). Half tan basane, boards covered with marbled paper, smooth spine decorated, gilt title.

First edition of this work on hurricanes, tornadoes and typhoons by François Antoine Édouard Keller (1803-1874), hydrographic engineer of the Navy, former student of the École Polytechnique.

The present work is actually composed of two works bound together, both of which are extracts from Keller's work on currents and tides, one entitled "Des ouragans, tornados, typhons et tempêtes" (1847), the other "Des typhons de 1848, des ouragans obliques et des coups de vent fixe etc" (1849). These excerpts are therefore much earlier than the publication of "Des Ouragans, tornados, typhons et tempêtes, typhons de 1848, typhon de 1849" (1861), whose content is entirely taken from them and completed. After brilliant studies at the École Polytechnique, Keller joined the corps of hydrographic engineers of the French Navy in 1823. From 1824 to 1826, then from 1829 to 1838, he sailed on the western coasts of France under the orders of Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré. From 1840 to 1850, he made the meteorological observations that were the basis of his work. Having climbed the ranks, he was promoted to the rank of first class hydrographic engineer in 1848. The quality of Keller's work on hurricanes and other meteorological phenomena was widely recognized. The book has numerous diagrams and tables in the text as well as a full-page diagram showing the "Northern Hemisphere Hurricanes from July to October" and the "Southern Hemisphere Hurricanes from January to April" (translated from French). 4138 **$ 780**


Premiere partie.
Problémes d'Arithmétique
Addition
Addition avec des décimales.
Soustraction
Soustraction avec décimales
Multiplication
Multiplication avec décimales

143. [MANUSCRIPT - MATHEMATICS]. -PROBLEMES D'ARITHMETIQUE ET DE GEOMETRIE. *[Circa 1780].*

1 vol. 8vo manuscript (200 x 150 mm) with : 70 numbered pp. Contemporary full shagreened calf, ornate smooth spine, red morocco title-piece, marbled paper end-papers (corners worn, covers rubbed, stains on first cover).

Impressive mathematics manuscript by an anonymous author, dated late 18th century.

The work is entirely handwritten by the same hand in black ink, in a very small, yet legible script. It consists of 5 major parts: I. "Problèmes d'arithmétique"; II. "Geometry problems"; III. A detailed presentation of measurement systems, the value of a quintal,

the pound, the metric system (distance, volume, weight, surface area etc.); IV. “Definition of terms used in arithmetic, statements of the propositions it contains, & explanation of the problems it gives rise to”; V. “Definition of terms used in geometry, statements of the propositions it contains, & explanation of the problems it gives rise to”.

Rigorously composed manuscript. 5838 **$ 1 440**

144. [MANUSCRIPT]. -HISTORIA GENEALOGIA TEMPOROM ET VERITATIS [SUIVI D'UN TRAITE DE MATHEMATIQUES / FOLLOWED BY A MATHEMATICAL TREATISE]. *[Circa 1710].* 1 vol. 8vo manuscript (200 x 175 mm) of : [2] f. (title illustrated in ink, small lexicon of heraldry with illustrations); 93 pp. of coats of arms; 121 pp. of mathematics. Re-used half vellum awaiting binding, smooth muted spine (use defects).



Fascinating heraldry and mathematics manuscript written by an officer in the early 18th century in the Alsatian department of Haut-Rhin, near Mulhouse. On the first flyleaf is written: “This book belongs to me, Pierre Joseph Boillot, native of Belfort, department of Haut-Rhin. I beg the person to whom this book may [end up] in the hands, to return it to the undersigned, he will be very grateful.”.

Further on is a short summary of the places around Mulhouse where the author was assigned as a lieutenant. The first part is devoted to the heraldry of royal and clergy families: “Arms of the King of France”, “Arms of the King of Prussia”, “Arms of the Queen of Hungary”, “Arms of the Queen of Russia”, “Arms of the King of Sweden and Viscount of Cafselle”, “Arms of the Bishop of Regensburg” “Arms of the Bishop of Lüthig” etc. The 93 coats of arms are finely drawn in full-page Indian ink, and all are untitled. The second part is a richly detailed course in elementary mathematics, introducing the basics (Indo-Arabic and Roman numerals, addition, subtraction, multiplication etc.) before developing their applications through examples, observations and further demonstrations.



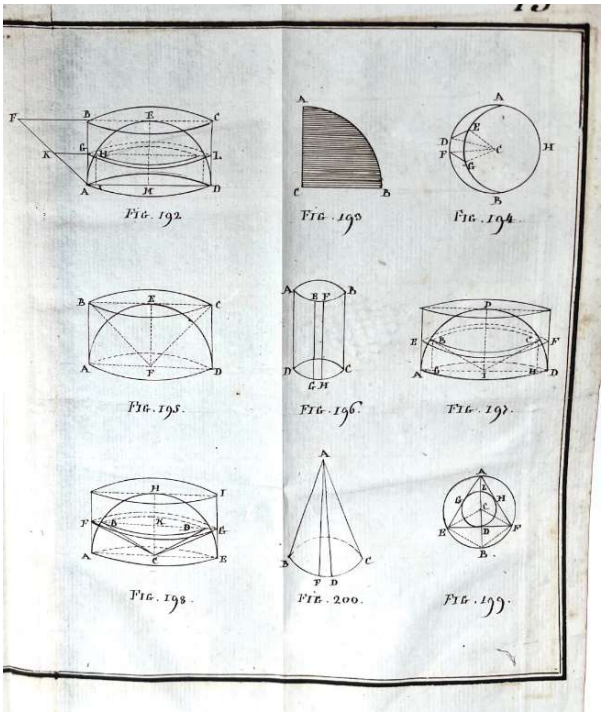
An interesting manuscript. 5850 **$ 4 560**



145. [MANUSCRIPT] -TRAITE DE GEOMETRIE A MR DE MASSINGY. 1ERE PARTIE : THEORIE DE LA GEOMETRIE. *1769.* 1 small vol 4to manuscript (145 x 213 mm) of: [1] f. (frontispiece in black ink wash); 479 pp (including table and errata); 15 folded manuscript plates. Ex-libris with the coat of arms of the Baron de Charansonnex (Mr. de Massingy): “virtus sepulta resurget.” Dedication by the author to Mr. de Massingy on the illustrated frontispiece. (Ink stain in upper margin, some plates cut on the frame). Full marbled calfskin of the period, decorated spine, title in tan morocco, roulette on the edges, red edges. (Small loss to the lower cap, small 5 mm split at the top of the upper joint).

Impressive mid-18th century manuscript on geometry, complete with 15 handwritten plates.

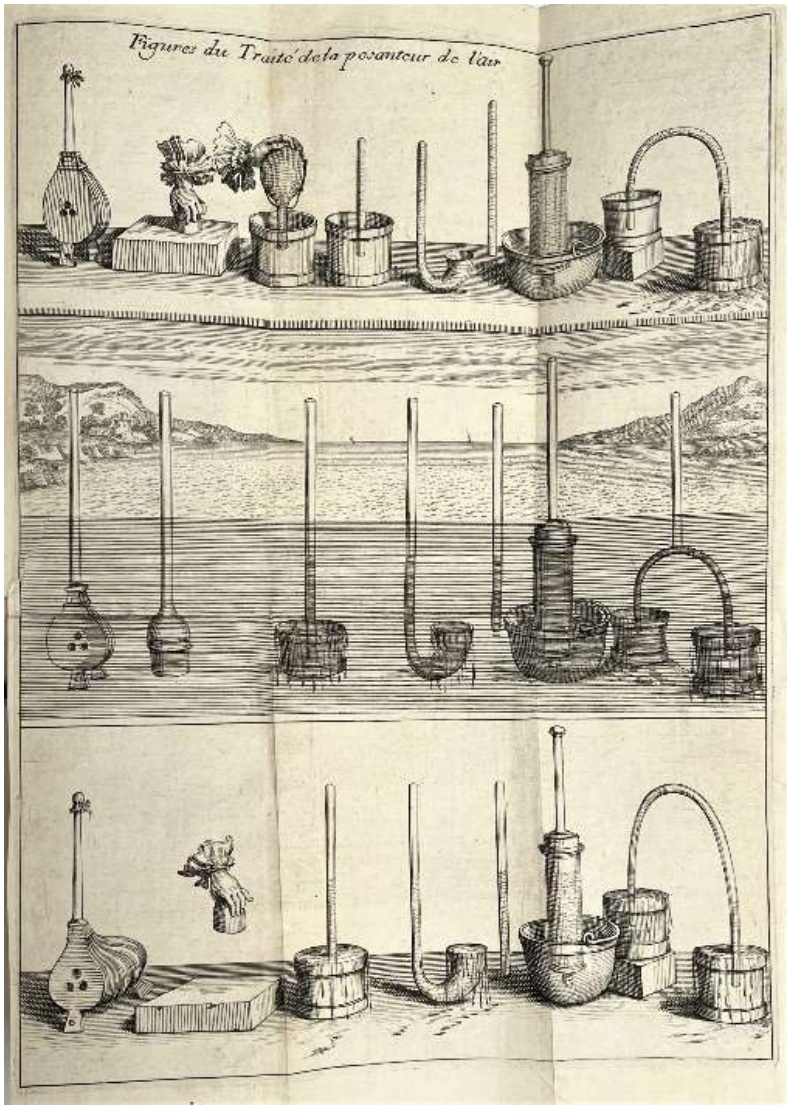
This remarkable anonymous work was undoubtedly intended for publication. It is the first volume of this treatise covering the theory of geometry, including solid bodies and rectilinear trigonometry. The second part, announced in the introduction but missing here, was to cover practical geometry. The work is written in brown and black ink within a double-lined frame, in neat, perfectly legible handwriting. The author presents his work as follows in the introduction: "Geometry is divided into two parts, namely speculative geometry and practical geometry. In the first part, we will focus on developing the different relationships of extension; without giving rules for drawing lines, constructing figures, and measuring extension in the second part, which is practical geometry. We will give these kinds of rules with a demonstration of their infallibility, so there is no need to get bogged down in the first part with methods for



constructing figures; it will suffice to assume that they have been constructed using the rules provided in the second part. It is also worth noting that the figures presented to the eye have no purpose other than to focus the listener's attention..."

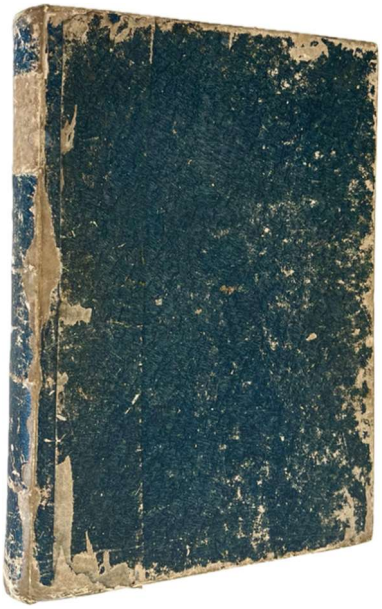
At the end of the book are 15 plates containing 211 numbered geometric figures, finely drawn and framed.

The manuscript is very well preserved. 5715 **$ 1 680**



146. PASCAL (BLAISE). -TRAITEZ DE L'EQUILIBRE DES LIQUEURS, ET DE LA PESANTEUR DE LA MASSE DE L'AIR CONTENANT L'EXPLICATION DES CAUSES DE DIVERS EFFETS DE LA NATURE QUI N'AVAIENT POINT ESTE BIEN CONNUS JUSQUES ICI & PARTICULIEREMENT DE CEUX QUE L'ON AVAIT ATTRIBUEZ A L'HOMME DU VUIDE. *Paris, Guillaume Desprez, 1663.* 1 vol 12mo.(147 x 82 mm) of: [28] ff. (title, preface, warning, privilege, errors to be corrected); 232 pp. (including 1 diagram and tables); [4] ff. (table); 2 engraved folding plates. 2 engraved armorial ex-libris on the endpapers. (Tears discreetly restored to the boards). Full period calf, ribbed spine decorated and titled in gold, framed with gilded fillets on the boards, gilded roulette on the cuts, red marbled edges. Provenance: 2 engraved armorial ex-libris.Modern case covered with canvas(Corners restored, one joint partially split).

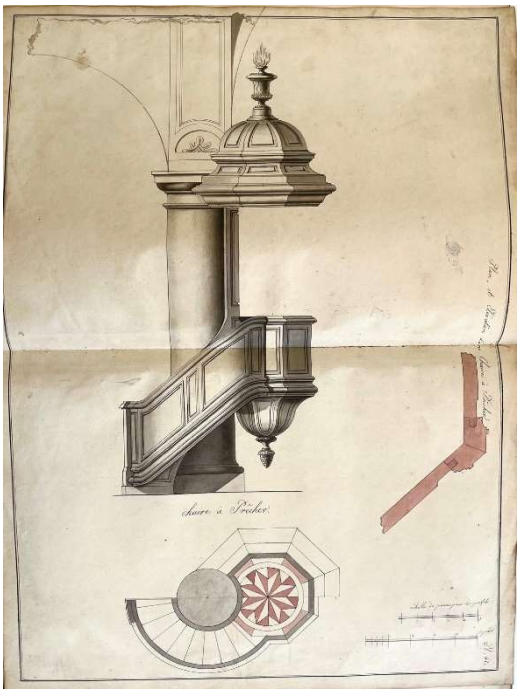
First edition of the first account of Pascal's aw, stating that pressure in a liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions.



Divided into two closely related parts, this posthumous work is devoted to the laws of hydrostatics and to the demonstration and description of the various effects of the weight of air. Continuing the investigations of Stevin, Galileo, Torricelli, and Mersenne, he provided in the Traitez a lucid account of the fundamental concept of pressure. Using the recently invented Torricellian barometer, Pascal had his brother-in-law climb the Puy-de-Dome in 1648 and watch the barometer level fall with the ascent, thereby demonstrating that air had weight... The relationship of barometric change and change in the weather was first outlined here. 4279 **$ 4 200**

147. [PEJOINE, COMPAGNON] - [ARCHITECTURE - MENUISERIE D'ART/ COLLECTION OF 65 HANDWRITTEN PLATES BY A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER]. *SLND [France, circa 1800].* 1 folio volume (420 x 300 mm) containing: [1] blank folio, 65 hand-drawn double-page plates mounted on tabs, most measuring 550 x 400 mm and about ten of a smaller size, approximately 450 x 330 mm, executed on thick watermarked vellum paper within a double-line border in ink, wash, and watercolor in , [1] title page written in black ink in two columns, listing 73 plates, of which: 18, 27, 28, 33 are missing and 42, 43, 44, 45 are untitled. (Soiling, stains, and signs of wear). Full contemporary vellum covered with blue paste paper, smooth spine with faded title label. (Paper losses and signs of wear).

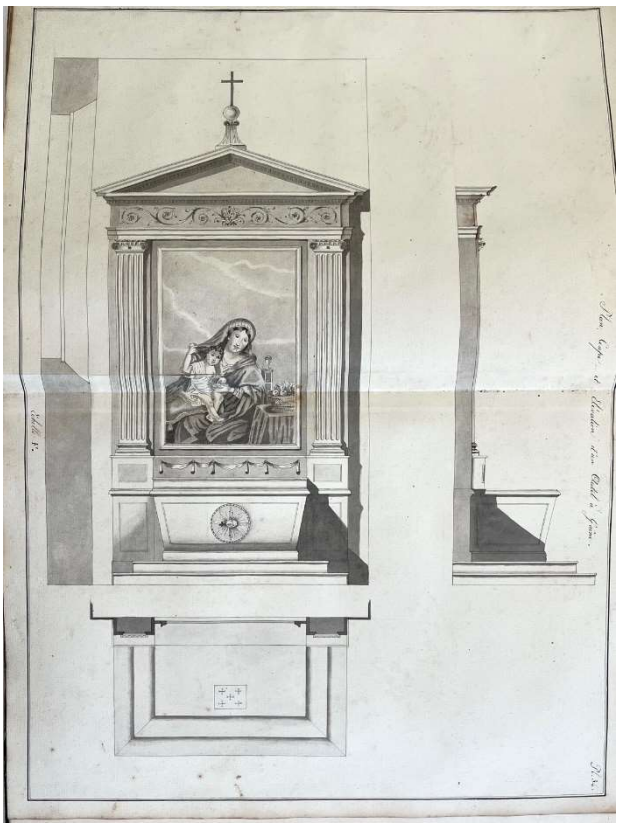
A remarkable collection of architectural drawings executed in ink, wash, and watercolor by a journeyman carpenter around 1800.





The “Passage” website of the National Library of France states: "The term ‘carpenter’ comes from the Latin minutiare (to make small). For, unlike the carpenter who works with large pieces of wood, the joiner works only on small pieces (furniture, shutters, panels, parquet floors, etc.). He is also called a ‘small-axe carpenter.’ While this distinction was established in 1280, the trade of joiner was sometimes conflated with that of cabinetmaker or paneler. Carpenters could also be referred to by their specialties: huchers, huchiers, or faiseurs de huche (furniture specialists), huissiers faiseurs d’huis (door and window specialists), lambrisseurs (interior walls and ceilings), etc. During the Ancien Régime, carpenters were part of the large Carpenters’ Guild”... “By the end of the 18th century, certain ancestral traditions of the carpentry trade were being upended. Turgot’s abolition of the guilds in 1776 liberalized professional practices: from then on, a cabinetmaker would be allowed to perform the work of a carpenter, and vice versa. The apprenticeship system, inherited from the Middle Ages, fell apart: the transmission of know-how moved away from a master-apprentice model. Nevertheless, the guild system remained, even though it was weakened by the Industrial Revolution, which gave rise to a poorly skilled and poorly organized proletariat. The various guilds, often rivals, worked to defend and train workers and artisans. The status of journeyman is attained after training with a master craftsman, but also after completing a tour of France, during which the aspiring journeyman meets masters and studies their techniques. The tour of France can last several years and culminates in the creation of a “masterpiece.”

This manuscript is typical of the work of a journeyman carpenter from the post-Revolutionary era. The faded title on the back of the binding reads “Pejoine, journeyman.” Plate No. 1 shows measurements in feet, indicating that the work was completed before the law of January 1, 1840, which prohibited the use of the old measurements. This type of collection was produced at the end of the craftsman’s training and then used throughout his career. A true technical manual executed to scale, our manuscript features a very wide range of the various works or projects by this skilled carpenter, a long list of which is provided in the table at the end: exterior door and window frames (crossed, shutters, fans, louvres, landing and passageway doors, carriage entrances, greenhouse doors; various types of paneling and decorative flooring (in capucine, herringbone, fern, leaf, compartmentalized, star, chain, or interlaced patterns; a plan of a store interior with its counters, fixtures, storefront, and doors; furnishings for religious and funerary buildings: altars, confessionals, stalls; all types of staircases: half-winding, octagonal, English, half-landing, half-oval, winding, round, oval, S-shaped, mixed, conical, triangular, spiral, hunting-style, figure-8; assembled ceilings, cornices... Plates 67 through 73 explain gluing and assembly techniques: “how to glue curved arches in plan view,” “how to glue the backs of Marseille voussures” ... Eight plates from the table are missing from the collection, four of which have been left blank and were likely never produced.



The set is in perfect condition, preserved in its very sturdy and functional original binding. 6503

$ 9 000

149. BOUDIN (J.). -CONVENTION NATIONALE, DU DESSECHEMENT DES MARAIS ET TERREINS SUBMERGES. *Paris, imprimerie nationale, SD. [Circa 1792-1795]* 1 vol. 8vo untrimmed (210 x 135 mm) with : 56 pp. (including false title, title). (Some foxing). Original paperback, uncut and untrimmed (some foxing and wear).

Rare publication on the desiccation of marshes and submerged lands by J. A. Boudin, deputy for the Indre department at the French National Convention. This phenomenon of flooded land is the source of considerable losses for the agricultural economy, which is why the deputy intends to remedy it in the present work.

In the introduction to the present work, Boudin recalls the importance of the phenomenon, while pointing out the failure of previous governments: "One of the most difficult and important problems to be solved in rural economics is, without a doubt, the draining of marshes and submerged lands. For over 100 years, despotism has successively deployed every effort and used every means suggested to it, to save this precious part of French territory from submersion and insalubrity. But the immensity of our marshes, the enormous suffering and incalculable losses that result from them, attest only too well to the futility of the former government's attempts".

The author first discusses the causes of submersion (natural or accidental), then details the effects of the phenomenon (on pastures, on livestock and on humans), before taking stock of previous attempts at desiccation and the reasons for their failure (results, obstacles and previous decrees) to finally propose new solutions (possibility, demonstration and application) and in particular his draft decree in 11 articles listed at the end of the work.

Well-preserved copy in publisher's cover of this short work combining agronomy and ecology. *5766* **$ 480**

150. FUCHS (LEONHART). -COMMENTAIRES TRES EXCELLENS DE L'HYSTOIRE DES PLANTES, COMPOSEZ PREMIEREMENT EN LATIN PAR LEONARTH FOUSCH, MEDECIN TRES RENOMME : ET DEPUIS, NOUVELLEMENT TRADUICTZ EN LANGUE FRANÇOISE, PAR UN HOMME SCAVANT & BIEN EXPERT EN LA MATIERE *Paris, chez Jacques Gazeau, en la rue Sainct Jehan de Latran, devant le college de Cambray, 1549.* 1 vol. folio (316 x 208 mm) of: [11] ff. (including title, dedication, privilege, table), [1] bl. f., [277] ff. (handwritten chronological table); handwritten annotations from the period. Engraved bookplate and motto "Semper Jucti" on the first back cover. Marquis de Migien with his signature dated 1751 on the second flyleaf. Knight of St. Louis, former captain in the regiment of the French guards, Burgundian bibliophile who lived at the chateau de Savigny-les-Beaunes. Full 16th c. calf, double gilt fillet framing the boards, spine ribbed and titled in gold, edges speckled with red. (A few wormholes in the lower margin, defects of use, soiling, stains, traces of folds and small restorations on the first folios and on folio "O", the rest fresh).



De l'Eſpine vinette. Chap. CCVI.

C La racine broyee & induicte, tire hors du corps eſpines & ferremens. On dict qu'elle faict auorter les femmes, ſi on en frotte, ou ſi on en frappe tout doulcement le ventre par trois fois.

De Galien.

Tout ainſi que l'Eſpine vinette n'eſt gue re diſſemblable a vng poyrier ſauluaige, auſ ſi eſt elle quaſi pareille en vertu, nō plus ne moins que le fruict. Il eſt certain que le fruit de poyrier ſauluaige, eſt du tout & ſimple- ment auſtere. Mais celuy de l'Eſpine vinet te eſt de ſubtiles parties, & ha quelque peti te vertu inciſiue. Cōbien que lon pourroit dire, que le fruict de ceſt arbre n'eſt pas ſem blable au fruict du poyrier ſauluage, mais plus toſt a celuy de Meurtre, ceſt a dire rou- ge. D'auantage il ha quelque pepins ou noyaulx. Au reſte, iceluy nō ſeulement beu mais auſsi māgé, arreſte toutes manieres de fluxs.

De Symeon Sethi.

D Des bayes & fruict de ceſte plante, on ti- re du vin pour enyſer, ne plus ne moins que des grains de grenade. Les grains d'Eſpine vinette ſe tiennent cōfictz en ſucre ou miel pour eſtraindre la ſoif, & pour oſter toute facheries d'eſtomach, en ceulx qui ont la fie ure, ayans la bouche & le palais ſi faſché, qu'ilz ne trouuent rien bon. Et pourtāt on recree l'appetit languiſſant, par l'agrea- ble aigreure de ce fruict.

Eſpine vinette.

De la Linaire. Chap. CCVII.

Les noms.

A Syris en Grec, ſe nōme pareillemēt Oſyris en Latin. Es boutiques Li- naria. D'aucuns Herba vrinalis. Les modernes l'appellent Linaria, a raiſon des feuilles que reſemblent aux feuilles de Lin.

La forme.

Ceſte plante eſt quaſi cōme vne verge plantee, ou vng ſarment ten- tant de ſoy pluſieurs autres petites vergettes, tenules & courgeaſſes, deſquelles ſor tent (ceſt a ſçauoir, de cheſcune) trois ou quatres petites feuilles tantoſt cinq & quel que fois ſix, noires du cōmancement, cōme ſont celles du Lin, & puis elles deuien- nent rougeatres. Or ſi tu prend maintenant garde a toutes les marques de ceſte de- ſcription d'oſyris, les trouueras toutes en l'herbe pour le iourdhuy nōmee Linaria. Et a ce, ſe conforme le teſmoignage du vieil herbier eſcrit a la main, qui dict que Li naria eſt l'herbe appellee de Dioſcoride Oſyris: & dict d'auātage qu'elle ha la fleur iaulne. D'auantage la peincture du tout y reſpond.

Le lieu.

Elle vient es lieux champeſtres, quaſi par tout.

Le temps.

Elle fleuriſt tout l'aiſté & l'Automne.

Le temperament.

Oſyris eſt amer & ouure opilations, en ſorte qu'il fault neceſſairemēt qu'elle ſoit chaut.

First French translation by Eloy Maignan of the most famous botanical treatise of the Renaissance entitled "De historia stirpium commentarii insignes" (Basel, 1542) by Leonarth Fuchs (1501-1566), Bavarian physician and botanist.

Together with Hieronymus Bock, known as Tragus, Otto Brunfels and Valerius Cordus, he was one of the major actors of the emergence of botany as a natural science in its own right, the latter being very close to medicine in its time. Copy in period colors entirely ruled in brown ink.

Author of more than 500 books and pamphlets, he opposed the theories of Arab physicians and philosophers and his texts concerning the anatomy of the eye and its diseases were a reference for the time. In 1535, he was appointed professor of medicine at the University of Tübingen, where he taught for 31 years and also founded the first German botanical garden. He was also a translator, commentator and editor of the works of the Greek physician Claude Galen. Because of his major contribution to the field of botany, the name of the genus fuchsia is partly named in his honor by Charles Plumier, who discovered these plants in Saint-Domingue at the end of the 17th century.

The present work, a French translation from 1549, is illustrated with 509 woodcuts in the text and plates representing 4 plants, all in period colors. The drawings are by Albert Meyer and the engravings by Veit Rudolph Speckle. The engravings, which were used by the Basel publisher Michael Isingrin for

the in-8 edition of 1545, have been reduced and reversed from those of the original edition and are engraved by Albrecht Meyer, Heinrich Füllmaurer and Veit Rudolf Speckle.

In this herbarium, Fuchs describes more than 400 plants in all their aspects: name, form, place, time, smell, temperament as well as virtues. To do so, he relies mainly on three ancient references: Dioscorides, Galen and Pliny. Although the author focuses mainly on German plants, his work is the first to include plants from America such as corn, cactus, pumpkin, kidney bean, chili pepper, marigold and tobacco.

Fuchs' work represents a major change in the history of natural sciences in that it is the first monograph on medical botany to be based on a truly scientific approach. At the time, botany was intrinsically linked to medicine, with plants being studied mainly for their medicinal virtues. Although Fuchs, himself a physician, was also part of this approach, he nevertheless demonstrated a desire to study plants for themselves. In doing so, he participated in the emergence of botany as a natural science in its own right, quite distinct from medicine. The engravings that accompany the descriptions of the plants are of a rare finesse for the time and thus constitute a real advance for the scientific drawing in botany. Moreover, Fuchs seriously invested himself in the realization of the illustrations, contrary to the majority of the authors of the time who left the responsibility to the editor. In this way, he made sure that each engraving clearly shows all parts of the plant described. In order to make his illustrations as complete as possible, many plants are represented at different stages of their evolution in one and the same drawing. This book is now recognized as a major historical work in its field according to the University of Glasgow. It is even considered one of the best illustrated books of all time and a masterpiece of the German Renaissance by the Stanford University Press. Its scientifically rigorous approach for its time set a new standard of accuracy and quality, and it was the first known publication of plants from the Americas. Our copy is finely watercolored in period colors and has contemporary handwritten annotations in brown ink in the text as well as 14 pages of additional table in the same hand.

A very nice and fresh copy, preserved in its original binding in fine condition. 5239 **31 200**

151. [HERBARIUM] BLUM (C.0.). -FLORE DES PYRENEES. PLANTES RECUEILLIES DANS LES PYRENEES PAR C. O. BLUM. *Eté 1876, Cauterets.* 1 vol. 4to oblong (245 x 320 mm) of : [26] ff lined with approximately 90 dried plants mounted on adhesive and each determined in black ink. (soiling, some specimens missing). Contemporary purplish half-percaline, smooth mute spine, boards covered with purple waffle paper with floral motifs titled in gold on the first "Flore des Pyrénées" (wear to corners and edges, stains).



Beautiful herbarium of mountain plants collected by C.O. Blum in the Pyrenees during the summer of 1876.

The specimens are skilfully dried and laminated, and determined and located underneath in black ink by the owner, certainly the work of an amateur or professional botanist. Among these species, some particularly rare, are: Primula Farinura, Renoncule Silvestre, Parmassa Palustris (Oueil valley, August), Farinosa Montana (Rare plant, Spain), Oxytropis Pyrencica (Lac Vert, July), Poligala Montana (May), Miosotis Alpetrus (June), Anemone Alpina (June), Geronion Phenum (May), Delhinium Consolida (Orgelès Valley, June), Thalictrum Aquilegilofium (Super-Bagnéres, June), Anemone Alpina (Andore Valley), Trifolium Badium (Pic des Bergons, July), Primaria Officinale (Pic Miné, August), Anemone Alpina in fruit (July), Gagea Fistulosa (Cirque de Gavarnie, July), Tressus Montanus (Cresson Montagne), Drias Octopetala in fruit (Pic Blanc, August), Lychnis Alpina (Gavarnie), Sonicera Pyrencica (Gèdre, June), Pedicularis Pyrenaicius (Pic du Midi, June)Ononis Rotondefolia (Luz, July), Prunus Padus (Gavarnie, June), Centaurea Montana (Héas, June), Erica Vulgaris (Campan, June)Scilla Verna Montana (Montagne Espagnole, June). ..

Precious document in good condition, despite a few breaks or missing parts. 3815

$ 2 160

152. INSTRUCTION SUR LES EFFETS DES INONDATIONS ET DEBORDEMENTS DES RIVIERES. *Paris, Meurant, An 4, 1796.* 1 vol. 8vo untrimmed (210 x 135 mm) with : [1] f. (title) ; 17 pp. Bookseller's label on spine of title page. Publisher's blue paper cover, untrimmed.

Rare copy of this work of instruction on flooding and river overflows due to the agricultural council of the Ministry of the Interior in Year IV (1796), written by citizens Cels and Gilbert, members of the council and the national institute.

The main consequence of these natural phenomena affecting meadows is to alter both the quantity and quality of hay, and thus the feed available to domestic animals. Cels and Gilberts set out their approach at the beginning of the book: "There is little general knowledge of the principles according to which one should conduct oneself in these kinds of events, which are not always as unfortunate as many farmers seem to think; and the procedures that are followed almost everywhere are more or less affected by this ignorance.

It is therefore necessary to know first and foremost the effects of river overflows on meadows". The two authors divide their work into 4 parts: I. Effects of river overflows on meadows. II. Measures to be taken for hay harvests in these circumstances, and means of compensating for them. III. Dangers for animals feeding on muddy hay. IV. Precautions and remedies against dangers.

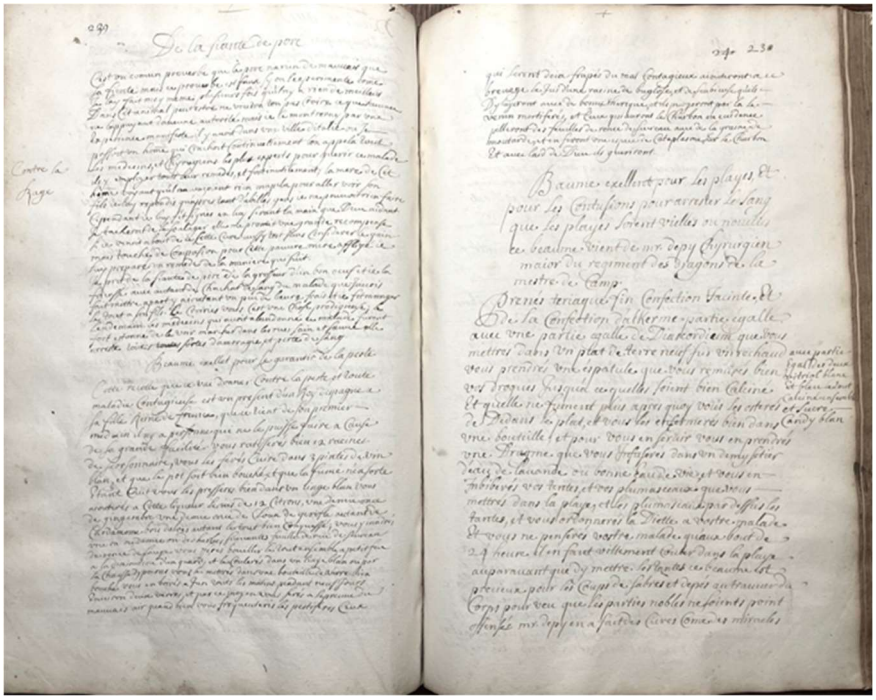
A well-preserved copy in publisher's cover of this little work combining agronomy, ecology and animal medicine. 5767 **$ 340**



153. **LE MOINE (CHIRURGIEN).** -[POTIONS-PHARMACOLOGY-ALCHEMY-WITCHCRAFT] RECEUIL CONTENANT PLUSIEURS SECRETS APPARTENANT A MR LE MOINE. *Saint Boingt, SD (Circa 1700).* 1 vol. in-folio (362 x 250 mm), manuscript in brown ink of 407 pp, [7] ff. of tables, 2 engravings placed in frontispiece and a printed in finé, and some handwritten leaves and half-leaves inserted; commentary notes and addition in black ink by another hand. (numbering errors but text quite complete: 2 p. 174, jump from 176 to 178 and 225 to 236, 2 p. 225, jump from 239 to 230, from 276 to 278, from 310 to 312, 2 p. 326, jump from 329 to 340, 2 p. 344, jump from 352 to 354, from 372 to 374 and from 382 to 384; stains and handling defects). Contemporary full brown cloth, spine ribbed and titled "Recueil de secrets", red edges, remnants of a metal clasp.

Amazing manual of potions and secret remedies composed by a surgeon in eastern France in the early 18th century for his own use, a manuscript containing hundreds of recipes found or experimented with by him, some of which are related to alchemy and witchcraft.

The author, Mr Le Moine, was a surgeon in St Boingt, a small town in the Meurthe et Moselle département close to the garrison towns of Nancy and Lunéville. Two (later?) engravings on the frontispiece of the manual, depicting the battles of Philipsbourg (July 17, 1734) and Parma (June 29, 1734), indicate that Le Moine worked in the army. A second owner, whose name has been partly erased, was also a surgeon. The style of the binding, the paper, the handwriting and several references to other works date it from the first quarter of the 18th century, and its use until at least 1774 (the date of the prospectus printed on the "Boule blanche" pasted on the back). Our manuscript is therefore contemporary with Louis XIV's Edict of January 17, 1708, which created the posts of physicians and surgeons in the armies, formalizing a state organization designed to ensure a coherent system of care for wounded and sick soldiers. Our manual then passed through the library of a religious congregation, that of the former seminary of St Die, now defunct (wet stamp at the bottom of the first page).



The remnants of a metal clasp used to lock the binding attest that the recipes in our "Recueil contenant plusieurs secrets" were not meant to fall into every hand. The work contains a wide range of potions and remedies for use in medicine, surgery and aesthetics. It also includes recipes and elixirs relating to witchcraft and alchemy, as well as the virtues of precious stones (alchemy). Additions, notes or comments in the margins and bottom of the pages complete certain recipes. Page 407 lists the 'price of drugs taken from Mr. Du Molard, apoticaire in Lunéville for painting', a list of pigments probably used for coloring preparations. An extensive 14-page table of contents at the end of the text enabled the user to find for each ailment: balms, poultices, herbal teas, syrups, elixirs, broths, plasters, ointments... as well as a list of physical and mental illnesses, wounds, injuries and "recipes" for dealing with issues outside the realm of medicine: (pour avoir la paix dans la maison (p.42), to make a woman talk in her sleep, an admirable stone that heals all kinds of wounds...". (P. 345), to make Simil gold

"The diamond is admirable against enemies, puts ferocious and poisonous beasts to flight, brings disputes and lawsuits to an end and is very good against poisons and folets; it must be worn on the left side...".

"For the eyes - who will carry the feet of the lark on himself will never be persecuted on the contrary will be always victorious and the enemies will fear him The virtues of the cat huant if one puts his heart with his right foot on a sleeping person, he will say aussy tost what he will have made and will answer the requests which one will make to him. What's more, if you put it under the armpit, dogs won't be able to bark at it... The virtues of the raven... If you cook the eggs and put them back in the nest where you took them, the crow will go to an island... And brings a stone with which, touching the eggs, he returns them to the same state they were in before, which is quite surprising...

"If you put this stone in a ring, with a laurel leaf, and then touch someone who is chained, or the lock of a closed door, the chains will break.

"The virtues of the turtle-dove. If one carries the heart of this bird in a wolf skin, it will extinguish all the fires of concupiscence and amorous desires, and if one rubs its blood mixed with water in which a mole has been boiled, all the black hairs will fall out and the horse hairs will become white...". Of the weasel: if someone eats its still-beating heart, it will foretell the future".

"If you attach a wolf's right eye to the sleeve of your right hand, neither men nor dogs nor any other animal will be able to harm it or do it any harm.... To make a woman love you, take goat droppings... Snake skin applied to the hip of a woman in labor makes her give birth promptly".

"To make a girl or woman say all she knows in her sleep, take the heart of a pigeon with the head of a frog.... To make a woman conceive, powder deer horn and mester it with cow dung..." (p.27)

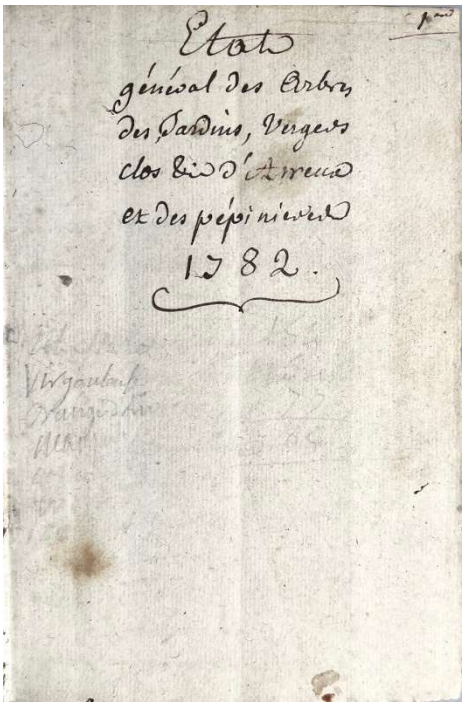
One chapter gives the ingredients for making Monsieur Dalibour's water (the famous elixir "Dalibour's water" invented in 1700 by the famous surgeon, which had antiseptic virtues).

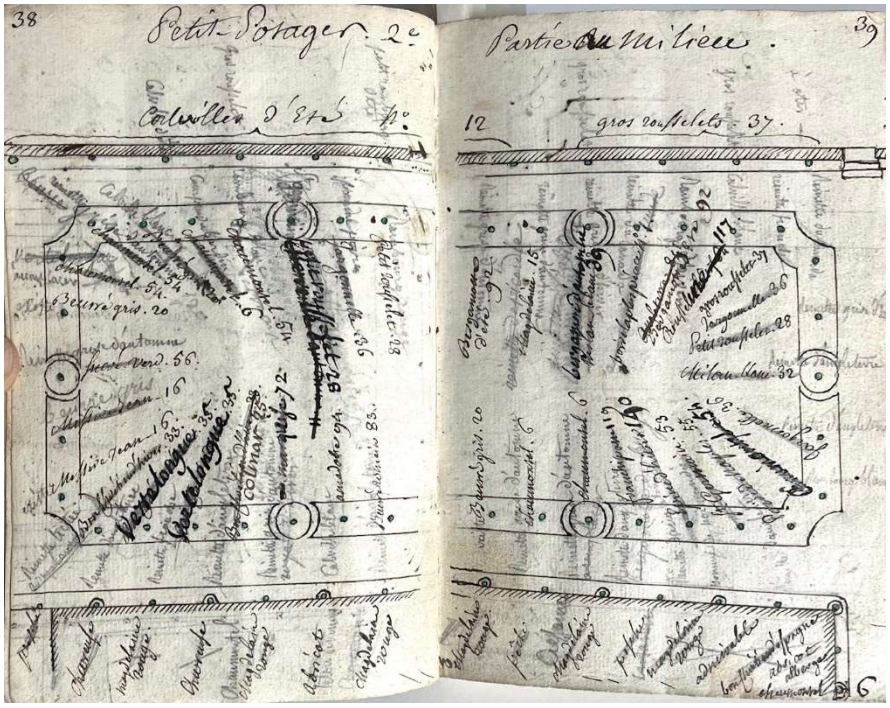
Of particular note is a "Recipe for the herb of Constantinople, otherwise known as 'Petun' or tobacco".

Manuscript perfectly preserved in its original binding. 6220

$ 8 160







154. [MANUSCRIPT MANUAL OF A FRUIT PARK AND ACCLIMATIZATION]. -I. ETAT GENERAL DES ARBRES DES JARDINS, VERGERS CLOS & D'ARREUX ET DES PEPINIERES. II. PEPINIERE. III CATALOGUE DES POIRES, SUIVANT L'ORDRE APPROCHES DE LEUR MATURITE. *Arreux, 1782-1796.* 1 vol. 8vo (190 x 125 mm) manuscript in brown ink and pencil: 396 pp., including 12 full-page or double-page garden plans with trees marked in watercolor, about twenty blank pages, numerous corrections, additions, and inserted sheets or laminated modifications. Engraved "Montcourcel" bookplate on the back of the front cover (stains, spots and signs of wear). Half vellum binding, smooth spine titled in black ink, covers covered with marbled paper, body of the book preserved in its original untrimmed condition.

Remarkable manuscript collection containing details of a park of fruit trees and exotic species at the Château d'Arreux (Ardennes), a veritable work manual, abundantly documented and illustrated with 12 plans of gardens and orchards, begun in 1782 by a farmer close to the famous botanists Thouin and Vilmorin.

The Château d'Arreux is a property in a commune in the Ardennes department (Grand Est region) built in 1756 as the country house of the governor of Mézières. Despite transformations and destruction, its park still exists today and includes one of the rare orangery in the French Ardennes.

Our manuscript includes a first part describing each plot of the park and its plantings, a second part (p. 148) describing the nursery, and a third part (p. 251) cataloging the fruits with their grafting and cultivation characteristics. Corrections, marginal notes, and pages

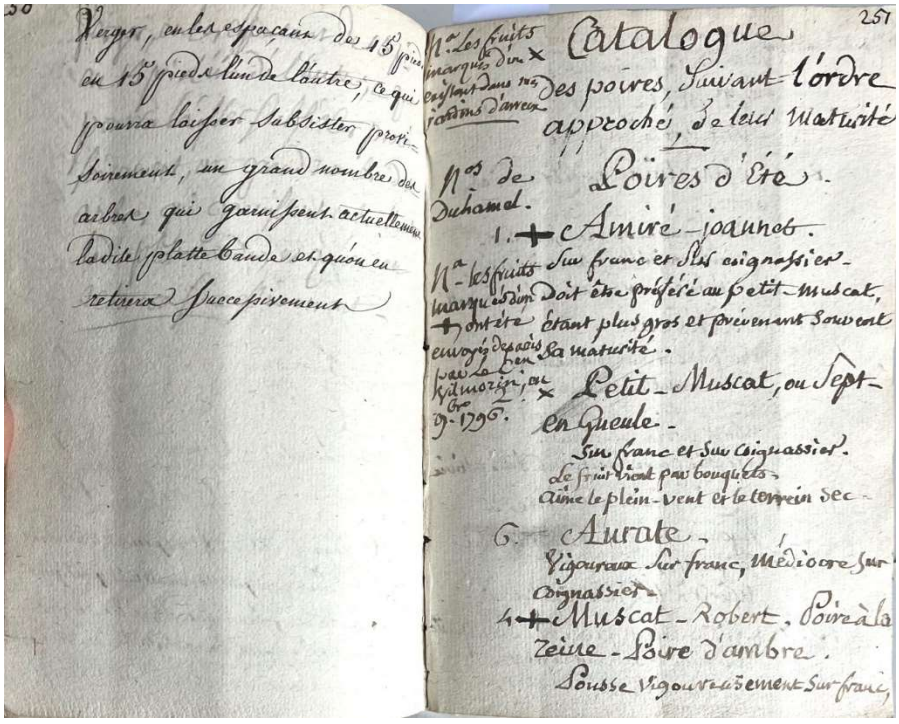


added later by the author or others show that it was used for farm management for many years, with updates on dead trees and replacements at least until October 1796 (p. 248). The owner of this manual and manager of the farm, who had extensive knowledge of botany, was in contact with botanists André Thouin and Philippe De Vilmorin, from whom he regularly received plans, and he used Duhamel Du Monceau's classification system.

The beginning of the first part provides an exhaustive list of the general condition of the trees in the gardens, enclosed orchards, and nurseries on the property, with tables listing each species of fruit tree and references to the relevant pages, as well as a list of plots and gardens: Apple and pear trees for eating and cider, peach, apricot, cherry, plum, mulberry, orange, and hop trees, etc., with a total of 142 + 109 + 65 + 41 = 357 cultivated species with "flowery" names that are now forgotten: Apples: Doux Evêque, Petit Rouger, Cul Cousu, La Peau de Vache, etc.; pears: Angélique de Bordeaux, Beurré d'Angleterre, Archiduc, Angoisse d'Automne, Bourdon Musqué, Cuisse-Madame, Merveille d'Automne, etc. The author indicates the origin of the plants in the notes: P. 6: August 1788, 8 species of peach trees and 6 species of apricot trees "sent by Mr. Thouin." In addition to fruit trees, a list [drawn up on P. 380] includes exotic species provided by Thouin: "On November 6, 1786, two rows of foreign trees sent by Mr. Thouin were planted in the northwest corner of the small vegetable garden. This list of 34 species includes: Catalpa, American ash, False acacia, Sycamore, Virginia hackberry... [André Thouin (1747-1824), botanist, agronomist, head gardener of the King's Garden trained by Jussieu, encyclopedist, specialist in grafting and the cultivation of exotic plants. Together with René Desfontaines (1750-1831), he compiled an inventory of the botanical gardens in the Paris area. In 1806, he founded a school of practical agriculture and trained many future explorers, including Jean Nicolas Collignon from La Pérouse's voyage, Félix Lahaie from Entrecasteaux's voyage, Anselme Riedlé, Antoine Sautier, and Antoine Guichenot from the Baudin expedition...]

Starting on page 37, there are 12 detailed plans of the plots, with the trees marked in green watercolor and corresponding captions: small vegetable garden, dovecote vegetable garden, large orchard, flowerbed planted in October 1784, large vegetable garden, melon patch, round garden, Clos Bontemps, Clos des Gacogners.

The third part (p. 251) is a work manual, listing the "catalog of pears, in order of their approximate ripeness." In the margin, a note specifies: "The fruits marked with an 'X' are in my gardens in Arreux (which tells us that the author is the owner of the park). And "The fruits marked with a + were sent from Paris by Citizen Vilmorin in November 1796." [Philippe-Victoire Levêque de Vilmorin (1746-1804), founder of the Vilmorin "dynasty," had many connections with botanist explorers. He introduced the field beet around 1775, then the rutabaga in 1790...]

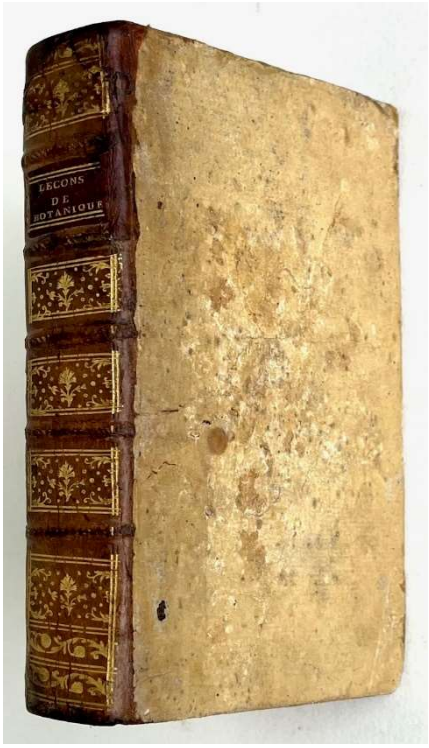


For each fruit, the author gives characteristics of grafting, shape, color, growth, etc. P. 252: "11. + Cuisse-madame. Vigorous on its own root: unsuccessful on quince. Ripens at the end of July" ... p. 257: "Good summer muscat. The tree is delicate, even when grafted on its own root; cannot be grafted onto quince. Good, attractive fruit but prone to splitting and cracking before ripening, which occurs in late August and early September..."

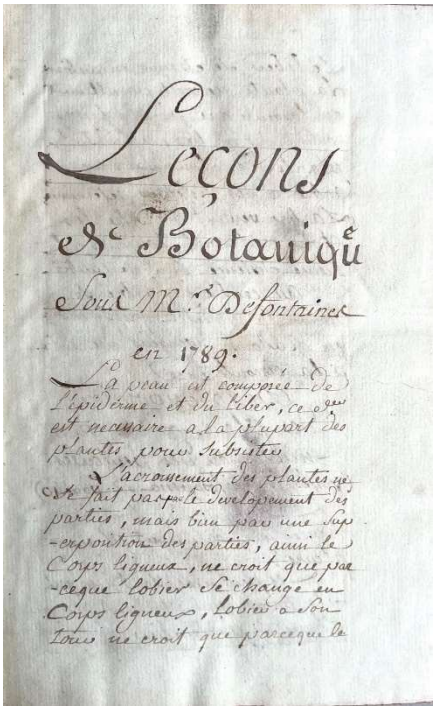
Provenance: "Montcourcel" (engraved bookplate with coat of arms).

Document in perfect condition, body of work intact, bound in a later binding. 6372

$ 4 560



155. [MAUSCRIPT] DESFONTAINES (RENE LOUICHE). -I. LEÇONS DE BOTANIQUE POUR MR. DEFONTAINES EN 1789. II. ORDRES NATURELS DE BERNARD JUSSIEU SUIVANT LESQUELS SONT DISPOSES LES PLANTES DU JARDIN DU ROY A PARIS. *[Paris, le jardin du Roi], 1789.* 1 vol. 8vo (200 x 130 mm) manuscript in brown ink on blue paper in two parts: I. [192] ff, [3] ff blank and 1 folding table; II. [62] ff, [17] ff bl. (stains and browning, traces of water damage on endpapers). Contemporary brown half calf, decorated ribbed spine, red morocco title label, covers covered with yellow paper, red edges. (stains and signs of wear).

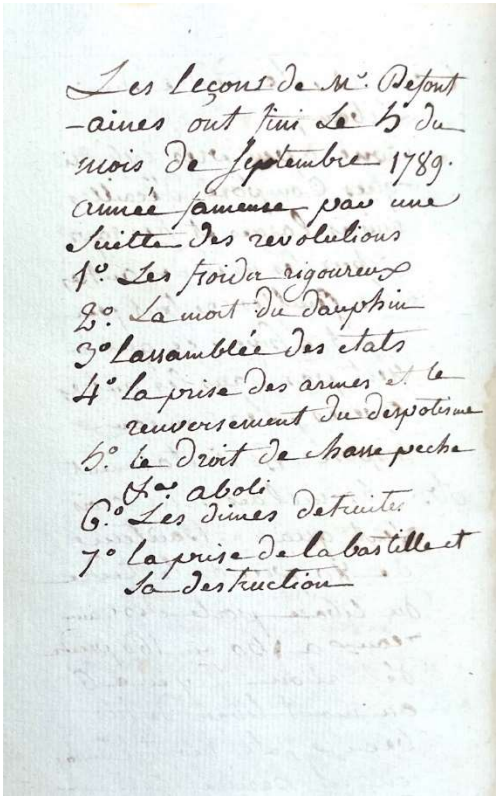

Leçons
de Botanique
Faite par Mr. Defontaines
en 1789.
La peau est composée de
l'épiderme et du liber, ce dernier
est necessaire a la plupart des
plantes pour subsister
L'accroissement des plantes ne
se fait pas par le developpement des
parties, mais bien par une sup
-erposition des parties, ainsi le
Corps ligneux, ne croit que par
-ce que l'obier se change en
Corps ligneux, l'obier a son
tour ne croit que parceque le

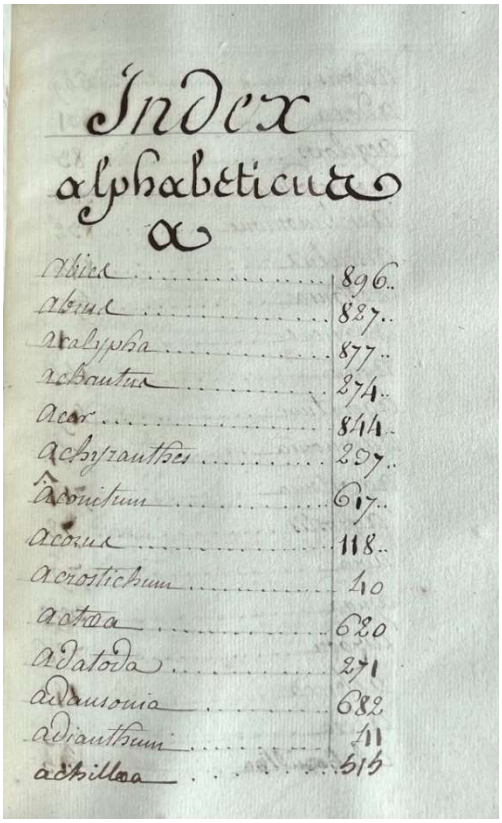
A precious manuscript copy of the famous botanical course given by the renowned botanist René Desfontaines until September 5, 1789, followed by the natural order of plants in the king's garden established by Bernard Jussieu.

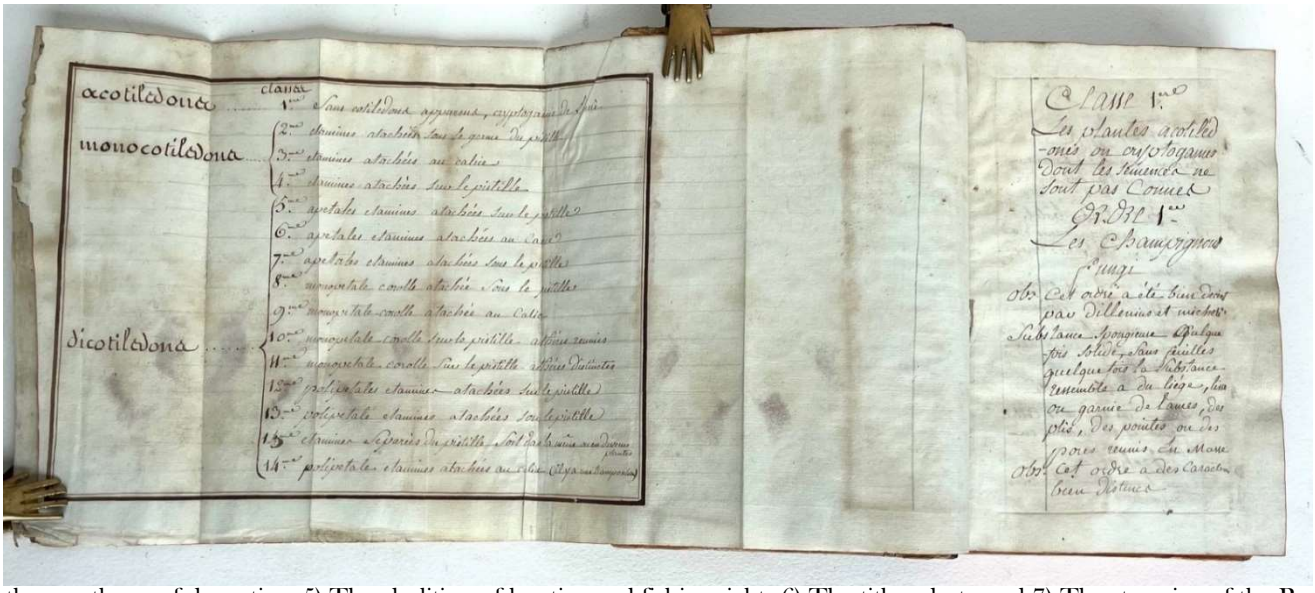
René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833) was a French botanist. After studying medicine, he studied natural history under Bernard de Jussieu. Articles published on his botanical work earned him admission to the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1783, and he became a member of numerous scientific academies. He stayed in North Africa from 1783 to 1785. Appointed physician to the Bey of Tunis, he traveled freely throughout the Maghreb and brought back a herbarium of 1,200 plants, which would form the basis of his future work Flora atlantica (Flora of the Atlas), published in 1798. He is credited with new observations on the date palm, the Libyan lotus, the sweet acorn oak, and the irritability of plants. On his return to France, Desfontaines obtained the prestigious chair of Botany at the Jardin du Roi (April 1786), beating out brilliant botanists (including Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck). He never left the Jardin des Plantes, where he lived with his colleagues, the closest of whom were André Thouin and Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (André's nephew).

This manuscript is one of the rare copies of the famous botany course he taught until September 5, 1789 (note on the back of page 192). A large audience came to hear his lectures, including many women who had reserved seats in the large amphitheater. His lessons were attended by hundreds of listeners. The fashion for botany, of which Jean-Jacques Rousseau was an important instigator in the 1770s, remained strong for a long time. Only excerpts from his lectures were later published by the revolutionary periodical "Décade philosophique." Desfontaines was a remarkable teacher, as numerous testimonials attest. Among his illustrious students were the inventor of botanical geography, von Humboldt (1769-1859), and the explorer of America, Aimé Bonpland (1773-1858).

In the introduction to his course, Desfontaines explains the nature of plant growth and discusses the arrangement of flowers or peduncles according to their group: flowers at the top, flowers in spikes, flowers in clusters... then he presents "Mr. de Jussieu's natural method." A fold-out table showing the three groups: "acotiledona, monocotilodona, dicotidelona" and their division into 14 classes precedes the seventh page, which begins the list of 898 species of algae, flowers, plants, and trees from around the world, with their Latin names and descriptions in French. The last five pages describe unnumbered exotic species, mainly from America, North Africa, and the Middle East, ending with the "cedar of Lebanon." The reverse side bears the inscription: "Mr. Desfontaines' lessons ended on September 5, 1789, a year famous for a series of revolutions. 1) The severe cold 2) The death of the Dauphin 3) The assembly of the estates 4) The taking up of arms


Les Leçons de Mr. Defont
-aines ont fini Le 5 du
mois de Septembre 1789.
année fameuse par une
Suitte des revolutions
1°. Les froids rigoureux
2°. La mort du Dauphin
3°. L'assemblée des états
4°. la prise des armes et le
renversement du despotisme
5°. le Droit de Chasse peche
6°. Les dimes detruites
7°. la prise de la bastille et
sa Destruction


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adansonia 682
adiantum 111
achillea 515



and the overthrow of despotism 5) The abolition of hunting and fishing rights 6) The tithes destroyed 7) The storming of the Bastille and its destruction."

The second part of the manuscript, which begins on ff 196, is entitled “Natural orders of Bernard Jussieu according to which the plants in the King's garden in Paris are arranged.” This is followed by an alphabetical index of the 898 species with their French names and numbering.

René Desfontaines published his first work on botany, Flora Atlantica, between April 1798 and July 1799. The plants in this herbarium are preserved at the National Museum of Natural History. Desfontaines also wrote Tableau de l'école de botanique (1804) and Histoire des arbres et arbrisseaux qui peuvent être cultivés en pleine terre sur le sol de France (1809). As a professor of botany, René Desfontaines was in charge of the herbariums. He had to organize them for easy access, maintain them, and expand them. He only began to take serious interest in them after the creation of the Museum and spent the end of his life organizing them. The herbarium contained 10,000 species in 1802 and 25,000 in 1823. This role gave him a crucial place in the history and development of botany in France in the early 19th century. He exchanged herbarium sheets with many botanists, such as André Thouin, holder of the Chair of Cultures, and exchanged seeds with gardeners from all over the world. Their correspondents were famous: their great friend James-Edward Smith (1759-1828), president and founder of the Linnean Society of London; Robert Brown (1773-1858), botanist at the British Museum, who visited them in 1816 and then in 1824; Carl Willdenow (1765-1812), professor of natural history at the University of Berlin, who stayed in Paris in 1810 to study Alexander von Humboldt's collections; the director of the Copenhagen Botanical Garden, Martin Vahl (1749-1804), whom Desfontaines met in Barbary, where he had been sent by the King of Denmark. Their correspondents also included more local celebrities, who nevertheless played an important role in their own right, such as Abbé René Le Berriays (1722-1807), a Norman pear grower whom Desfontaines helped to establish the Avranches Botanical Garden (Manche).

Document preserved in its original binding in fairly good condition. 6357 **$ 5 400**



156. **[VINEYARD AND APICULTURE IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY]** *[Circa 1820]* 11 handwritten pieces in black ink of different formats subdivided into 4 parts: I. 1 small in-8 notebook of 31 leaves; 1 large in-4 notebook of 32 numbered leaves; 4 additional leaves; II. 3 small in-8 notebooks of 24, 36 and 15 leaves; III. 8 leaves in large in-4 format, 2 in-8 leaves and 1 leaf with a diagram; IV. 2 small double leaves in in-8 format.

Interesting corpus of 12 handwritten pieces from the beginning of the 19th century on the theme of agriculture.

Of various formats, the set is composed of reading notes taken from works published on the theme of agriculture and more particularly the themes of beekeeping, the cultivation of fruit trees (orange and lemon trees) and vineyards.

The first part is devoted to beekeeping and bees in general. It is composed of a small notebook in-8 format of 31 leaves, a large in-4 of 32 numbered leaves and 4 additional leaves. These last ones are extracted from the "Traité de l'éducation des abeilles et de leur conservation" (Paris, 1804) due to P. C. G. Beville, as well as from the "Traité pratique sur l'éducation des abeilles" (Paris, 1806) due to Stanislas Beaunier (1781-1858) of the agricultural society of Blois, and finally from "Culture des abeilles, ou méthode expérimentale et raisonnée sur les moyens de tirer meilleur

parti des abeilles" (Vevey 1771) by François Xavier Duchet (17..-1782). Horticulturist, naturalist and physician, their works make up a very complete corpus with both theoretical and practical aims. Thus, these leaflets focus on everything there is to know on the subject, namely: the natural habitat of the bee, the way to collect swarms, the exploitation of hives to take advantage of them without destroying them, the way to govern the hives for each month of the year, the utensils necessary for beekeeping, the way in which bees shape honey and wax or the concoction of a syrup for the bees' food.

The second part is devoted to agriculture and in particular the culture of fruit trees (orange and lemon trees). It is about 3 small notebooks format in-8, all taken from the " Cours complet d'agriculture, théorique, pratique, économique, et de médecine rurale et vétérinaire ... ou dictionnaire universel d'agriculture " (Paris, between 1785 and 1796) due to the abbot François Rozier (1734-1793), priest, learned botanist and French agronomist. This very rich course highlights the many advances in agricultural techniques and practices in the 18th century as well as in veterinary medicine. Each booklet from this course is titled: 1. orange and lemon trees. Culture. Des moyens de multiplier des orangers et des citronniers", 24 sheets; 2. "Culture, principes des végétations, jachères, luzernes", 36 sheets; 3. "Second cahier d'agriculture", 15 sheets.

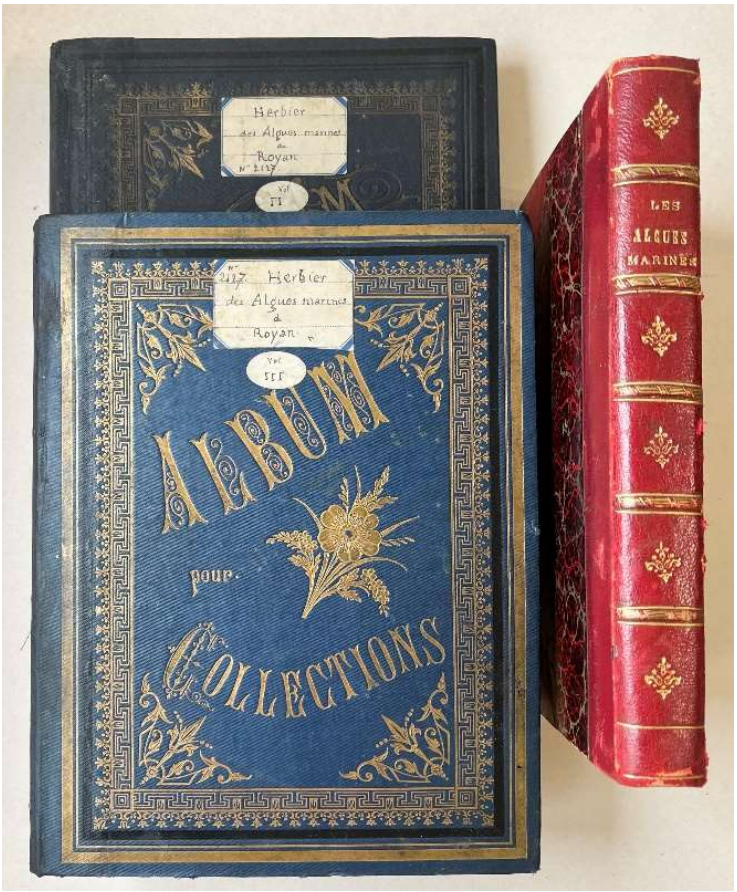
The third part is especially devoted to the cultivation of the vine. It is also drawn from the course of the abbot Rozier and is composed of 8 leaves in the large format in-4, 2 leaves in-8 and 1 leaf with a diagram. The first two are titled: " Liste des espèces et variétés le plus généralement cultivées en France " and " Temps de la vendange ".

Finally, a fourth part consists of 2 small double sheets in-8 entitled "Sheep" and "Treatment of headaches" which also seem to be taken from works of the time on the subject.

Beautiful corpus on agriculture and especially beekeeping, fruit trees and vineyards. *5563*

$ 1 380

Natural history





157.[ALGAE HERBARIUM]. COLLECTION ET DESCRIPTION DES PLUS BELLES ALGUES ET PLANTES MARINES QU'ON TROUVE SUR LES BORDS DE L'OCEAN AUX ENVIRONS DE ROYAN. *[Circa 1850]*

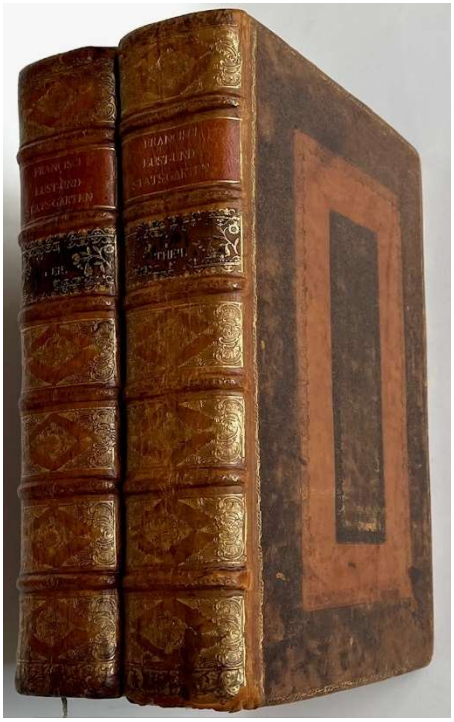
1 vol. 8-vo (245 x 155 mm) and 2 vol. in-4 (280 x 215 mm) of : 325 species of seaweeds distributed on 161 plates accompanied by important handwritten descriptions. Half red moroco with corners, boards covered with marbled paper, spine ribbed and titled, cold-stamped blue percaline, gilt title "Album for collecting" and decorated with framing the first plate, smooth spine.

Impressive alguier of unknown author gathering a total of 325 seaweeds. As announced on the title page, these species were collected on the coast of Royan in the lower Charente.

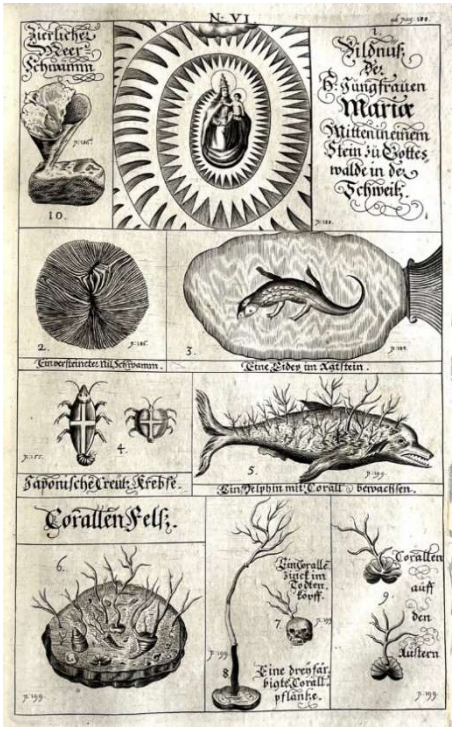
This colossal work is divided into two parts: the first entitled "Basic notions on marine algae" and the second entitled "Collection and description of the plants produced in this booklet". The first part, which is an introductory course on seaweed botany, is divided into four chapters: "1. search for and collection of seaweeds", "2. treatment and application of plants", "3. definition of seaweeds, their structure, reproduction and nutrition", "4. general information on seaweeds, their colors, shapes, usefulness and role in nature", and "5. collection and description of the plants produced in this booklet". The second part, much longer, is dedicated to the specimens collected in the vicinity of Royan. The whole is organized in classes (e.g. "Les Frondosées"), tribes (e.g. "Les Ulvassées"), genera and species (e.g. "Chondrus crépu, Chondrus crispis"), most often with vernacular and scientific names. The 325 well-preserved and titled specimens are arranged opposite a very complete description. The whole is written in black ink in a very legible handwriting and paginated.

Remarkable work well preserved and carried out with application. *5559*

$ 4 200









158. FRANCISCI (ERASMUS). -OST- UND WEST-INDISCHER WIE AUCH SINESISCHER LUST- UND STATS-GARTEN. *Nuremberg, Johann A. Endters and Wolfgang Sel, 1668.* 3 parts bound in 2 vol. in-folio of: [20] ff. ; 1762 pp., [18] ff. ; 65 full-page engravings numbered from 1 to 63, with plates 45 and 47 line. 17th-century paneled calf gilt.

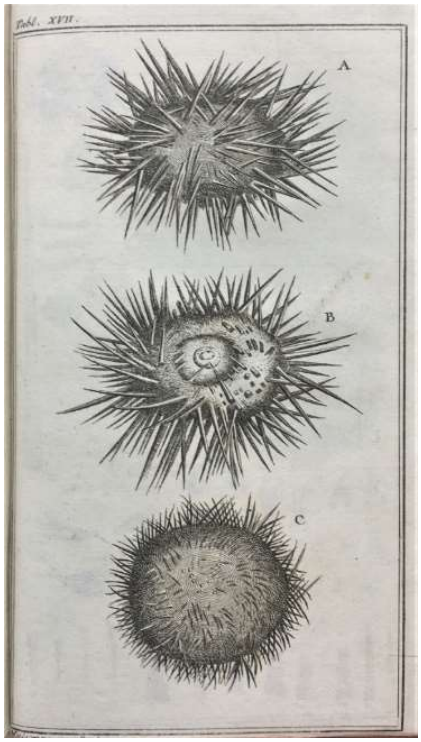
First edition of this work by Erasmus Francisci (Lübeck 1627, Nuremberg 1694). Polymath, he is best known for his indefatigable collection of all kinds of folklore, natural history and ethnography.

His massive studies, often published under pseudonyms of society, were best-sellers in the seventeenth century Europe. He is considered one of the most influential personalities of the German Baroque period. In his present work, descriptions of natural history are interspersed with ethnographic reflections, homeopathic advice on traditional medicine and history of European exploration and expansion, both real and fabulous. The three books of this vast work deal with the natural history, customs and curiosities of the East and West Indies and the Americas, with many very curious details, including a speculation about a fight between a tiger and a dragon, the Anatomy of the sirens and flying turtles from China. The iconography presents multiple subjects, many devoted to botany. With a sumptuous series of detailed planks, including two views of Batavia (founded in 1623), showing the harbor filled with junks and various ships.

Fine copy. 4248

$ 7 800

159. KLEIN (THEODORE). -ORDRE NATUREL DES OURSINS DE MER ET FOSSILES. *Paris, Bauche, 1754.* 1 vol. 8vo (200 x 128 mm) bilingual Latin-French of : [3] ff. (false title, engraved portrait of the author, title with vignette); 233 pp. (including preface, tables, disclaimer, inconsequential pagination error); [3] pp. (including errata and bookseller's catalog); 28 off-text engravings. Endpapers. Contemporary marbled calf, smooth spine gilt, red label, cold fillet framing the boards, gilt roulette on the edges. (Small traces of damp-staining on the upper margin on about ten pages).



First French translation, with Latin text opposite, by François-Alexandre Aubert de la Chesnaye des Bois of this work on sea urchins first published in 1734 under the Latin title "Naturalis Disposito Echinodermatum" by Jacob Theodor Klein.

François-Alexandre Aubert de la Chesnaye des Bois (1699-1784) is a French writer, genealogist and compiler. La Chenaye des Bois is mainly known for his publications on the genealogy of noble families and especially his "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse".

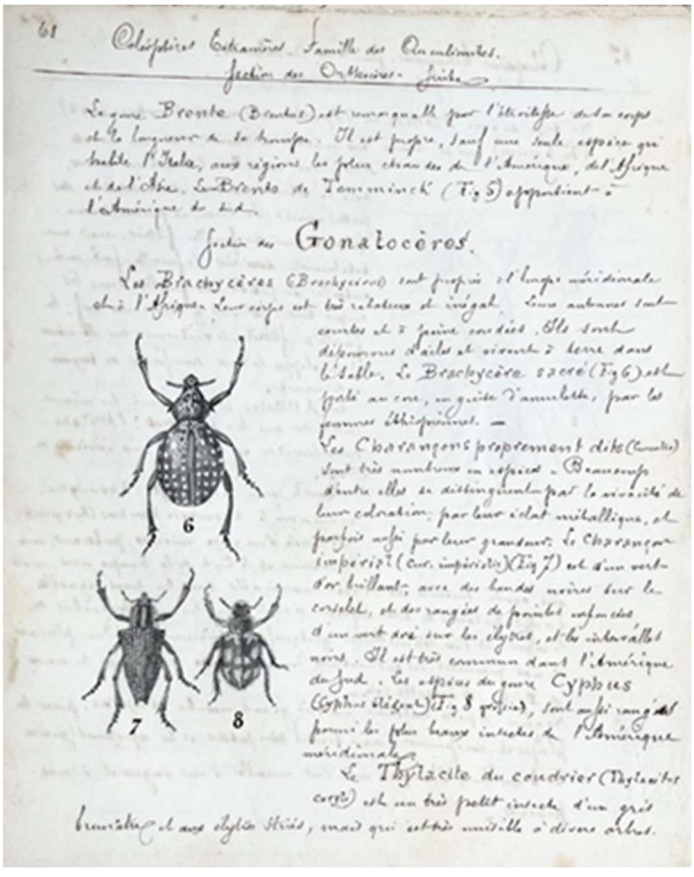
Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759) is a German marine zoologist, naturalist, lawyer, botanist and member of the Royal Society. He had one of the richest natural history cabinets in Europe. His collection of sea urchins, parts of which are kept in the State Zoological Collection in Munich, is considered a valuable source of scientific material for zoologists and paleontologists. Klein is known, among other things, for having built a classification system intended to rival that of Carl von Linné (1707-1778; Swedish naturalist) and for having founded the botanical garden of Ogród Botaniczny w Oliwie in Gdansk. He "had many and varied interests in natural history besides sea urchins. He developed a botanical garden in Danzig, founded and directed a society of naturalists there, made extensive collections, and published about two dozen monographs, including studies of birds, fishes, reptiles, and invertebrates other than sea urchins, especially mollusks" (D.S.B.)

His seminal treatise on sea urchins, recognized as one of the major works on the subject until the 19th century, summarizes the author's feelings on taxonomic methods. His method is based entirely on external characteristics, such as the number and position of the limbs and mouth, and he vigorously opposes any method, including the Linnaean system, based on characters that are not externally visible. His work also contains a "general table of a zoological method" [translated from French] classifying animals that have feet and those that do not.

The illustration consists of an attractive portrait of Klein standing in front of his natural history cabinet and 28 plates engraved by Maisonneuve representing various species of sea urchins. The last 6 plates are engraved after Humblot's original drawings of sea urchins that were in the cabinet of René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757; French physicist, mathematician, meteorologist, naturalist and director of the Académie des Sciences).

A fine copy preserved in its original binding. 4871 **$ 1 440**

160. [MANUSCRIPT OF 112 DRAWINGS] METHODE DE LATREILLE. -ENTOMOLOGIE - COLÉOPTÈRES, ORTHOPTÈRES, LÉPIDOPTÈRES... *France, première moitié du XIXe s.* 1 vol. 4to (292 x 227 mm.), sheets, (8) ff., 10 p., 90 p. (Coleoptera), 16 p. (orthopterans), 11 p. (Neuroptera), 48 p. (Hymenoptera), 43 p. (Lepidoptera), 18 p. (Hemiptera), 21 p. (Diptera), (1) f. (Rhipiptera), 4 p. (Parasites and Siphonaptera), 2 p. (Thysanurans), 5 bl. ff.Brown morocco chagrin jacket, black framing on boards, smooth spine with long gilt title, clasps (spine faded, some rubbing, one clasp missing, a few stains in volume, notably on title page).



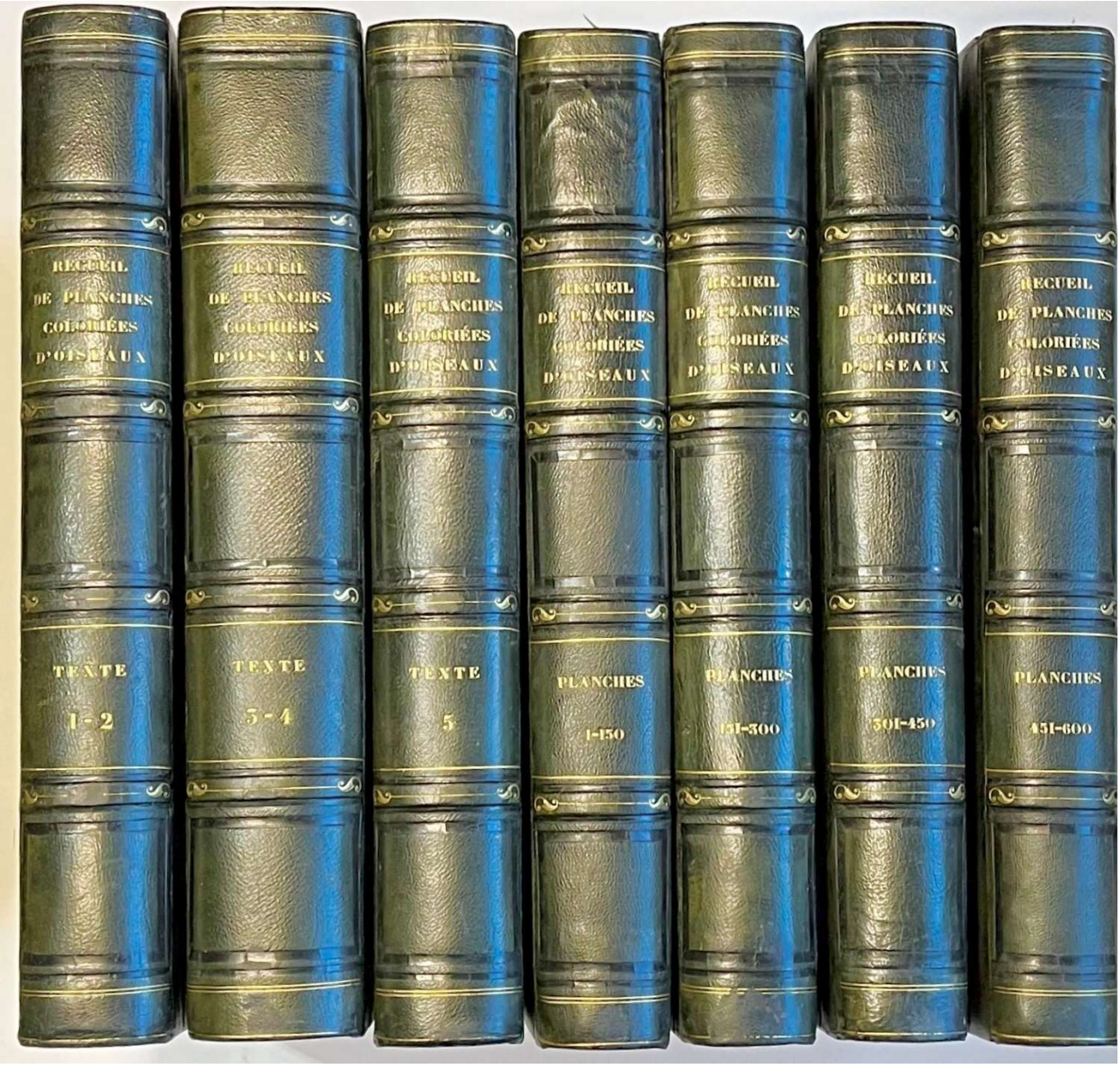
Magnificent entomological manuscript, illustrated with 112 beautiful drawings in the text, mainly of beetles, and 2 preliminary drawings of butterflies.

The work of an anonymous entomologist, it is based on the method of the famous Pierre-André Latreille (1762-1833), who divided insects into families. We owe to him important “Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des animaux composant les classes des crustacés, des arachnides, et des insectes ; avec un tableau méthodique de leurs genres, disposés en familles” (Paris, Schœll, 1810) & a “Histoire naturelle et Iconographie des Insectes coléoptères d'Europe”, 1822. The author, who seems to be preparing a book, could be one of his disciples.

The fine drawings reveal the exact relief and appearance of the insects. They are accompanied by precise descriptions: "The Clairones are distinguished by their toothed mandibles, by their club-ended palps, by their tarsi whose penultimate article is bilobed and whose first is often very short and not very visible, and by their usually almost cylindrical body, with the head and corselet narrower than the

abdomen." (Figs. 6 and 7). Anatomical descriptions are generally followed by Latin names, details of living environment, diet, subgenera or types, possible harmfulness, appearance of larvae, and so on. A system of cross-references provides a detailed description of the different organs of each insect. In the case of the golden crab, for example, "There are generally seven parts... (Fig. 5, k, secretory organ of this genus...)" (chapter on Coleoptera, p. 5).

A fascinating dive into the complexity of the insect world. 5674 **$ 2 640**



161. TEMMINCK (COENRAAD JACOB) - MEIFFREN LAUGIER DE CHARTROUSE (BARON). -NOUVEAU RECUEIL DE PLANCHES COLORIEES D'OISEAUX, POUR SERVIR DE SUITE ET DE COMPLEMENT AUX PLANCHES ENLUMINEES DE BUFFON [...] *Paris ; F. G. Levrault, Amsterdam ; Legras Imbert et Comp., 1838 [1820-1839]*

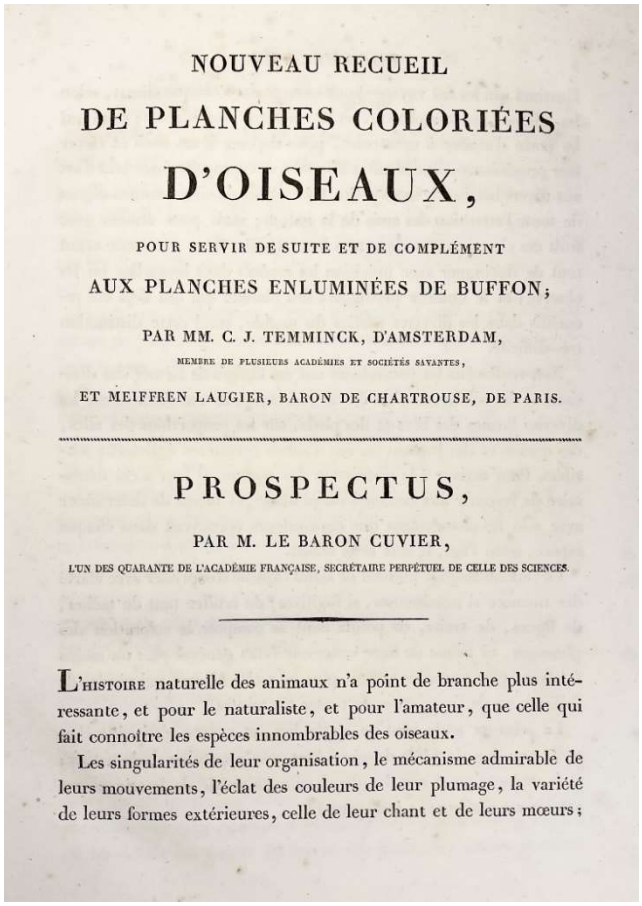
7 vol. in-folio (380 x 285 mm) of: vol. 1 (includes volumes I and II) [3] ff. (false title, title, dedication); 11 pp. (prospectus) [257] pp.; vol. 2 (includes volumes III and IV) [2] ff. (false title, title); [347] pp.; vol. 3 (includes vol. V) [184] pp; 109 pp. (table); vol. 4 (plates from 1 to 150); vol. 5 (plates from 151 to 300); vol. 6 (plates from 301 to 450); vol 7 (plates from 451 to 600); a total of 600 plates. Slight and small scattered foxing to the text volumes, a few yellowed leaves in fine of the 3rd text volume, a few very small foxes to a few plates in the 3rd plate volume. Bound in contemporary green half-chagrin, boards covered with blue marbled paper, spine ribbed and decorated in black and gold, titles and endpapers gilt (some minor rubbing).

Superb copy of this masterpiece of ornithological works co-edited by Coenraad Temminck and Guillaume Meiffren de Laugier, comprising 600 magnificent hand-colored and gummed plates of birds from all over the world, depicting more than 800 birds from all over the world, executed after the drawings of Jean-Gabriel Prêtre and Nicolas Huet.

Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858) is considered one of the greatest ornithologists of his time. His father, treasurer of the Dutch East India Company, intended him to become an employee of the Company. But he was made aware of natural history by his father, whose personal collection was enriched by François Levaillant (1753-1826), and he turned to the study of birds. He then entered the







NOUVEAU RECUEIL

DE PLANCHES COLORIÉES

D'OISEAUX,

POUR SERVIR DE SUITE ET DE COMPLÉMENT

AUX PLANCHES ENLUMINÉES DE BUFFON;

PAR MM. C. J. TEMMINCK, D'AMSTERDAM,

MEMBRE DE PLUSIEURS ACADÉMIES ET SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES,

ET MEIFFREN LAUGIER, BARON DE CHARTROUSE, DE PARIS.

PROSPECTUS,

PAR M. LE BARON CUVIER,

L'UN DES QUARANTE DE L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE, SECRÉTAIRE PERPÉTUEL DE CELLE DES SCIENCES.

L'HISTOIRE naturelle des animaux n'a point de branche plus intéressante, et pour le naturaliste, et pour l'amateur, que celle qui fait connoître les espèces innombrables des oiseaux.

Les singularités de leur organisation, le mécanisme admirable de leurs mouvements, l'éclat des couleurs de leur plumage, la variété de leurs formes extérieures, celle de leur chant et de leurs mœurs;

service of the German ornithologist Meyer in Offenbach who introduced him to taxidermy. Temminck became the first director of the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden, a position he held from 1820 until his death. He was the author of numerous works, including "Manuel d'ornithologie, ou Tableau systématique des oiseaux qui se trouvent en Europe" (1815), for a long time the reference on European birds. But his masterpiece remains his present "Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux...". A fervent supporter of the classification of species, he wrote in 1820 "The more we want to agree reciprocally on the nomenclature of genera and species, the more the sciences will gain, and the less we will have to occupy ourselves with the most boring and sterile work that I know of". He co-edited the present work with the Frenchman Guillaume Michel Jérôme Meiffren de Laugier, baron de Chartrouse (1772 -1843), politician, restorer of the Roman monuments of his city, botanist and ornithologist, he lent to the artists many naturalized specimens of his collection to realize the illustration and it is considered that it is Temminck who is the author of the scientific part of the work and the new species which are described there are allotted to him. Many animals, birds and mammals but also fishes, were dedicated to him as Temminck's sandpiper (Calidris temminckii), Temminck's courvite (Cursorius temminckii), Temminck's woodpecker (Dendrocopos temminckii), Temminck's pangolin (Manis temminckii), Temminck's akalat (Pellorneum pyrrogenys), Temminck's tragopan (Tragopan temminckii), Temminck's sporophila (Sporophila falcirostris), Temminck's roller (Coracias temminckii), Temminck's cat (pardofelis temminckii), Temminck's todirostrum (Hemitriccus diops) or the kissing gourami (Helostoma temminckii).

The two illustrators are chosen by the authors among the best animal iconographers of the time. Their names are engraved in the lower left corner of each plate:

Jean-Gabriel Prêtre (1768 - 1849), a Franco-Swiss natural history painter who illustrated birds, mammals and reptiles in a large number of books. An outstanding ornithological artist, he first worked for the zoo of Empress Josephine, then for the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He drew natural history specimens collected during important French geographical and exploratory expeditions, including Dumont d'Urville's Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Freycinet's Voyage autour du monde, Laplace's Voyage autour du monde and others. Early in his career, Prêtre worked closely with Temminck, who complimented him by naming the red-eyed parrot (Phaethornis pretrei) after him. A prolific artist, he also illustrated Palisot's Flore d'Oware et de Benin, Tussac's Flore des Antilles, the Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles published between 1816 and 1830, and the ornithological works of Lesson and Vieillot.

Nicolas Huet (1770 -1830), French painter, draughtsman and engraver. He was the eldest son of Jean-Baptiste Huet, himself the son of Nicolas Huet the Elder, all painters and engravers of animal life. He participated in Napoleon's scientific and artistic exploration of Egypt between 1798 and 1801, illustrating the government report. A talented watercolorist and engraver, he acquired a reputation as a natural history draftsman. In 1804, he was appointed painter to the Museum of Natural History and to the menagerie, Empress Josephine's collection of animals, birds and plants. He also illustrated the works of naturalists Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Georges Cuvier and produced a series of 246 drawings on vellum, published in 1808 under the title "Collection de mammifères du Muséum d'histoire naturelle". A professor of animal iconography, he also created elaborate drawings of animals, often on vellum, for such notables as Frederic-Augustus II of Saxony, the officer André Masséna, the Prince of Essling and the Duke of Rivoli. His contribution to the illustration of the "Nouveau recueil des planches colorées d'oiseaux" is masterly.



The title announces that the work is intended to complement Buffon's "Histoire naturelle des oiseaux" (1770-1786): The very numerous explorations around the world made since Buffon's work had enriched ornithology with a considerable number of species that justified such a publication. The "prospectus" bound at the beginning of volume 1 announces: "The authors of the present undertaking have taken on the task of responding to the desires of naturalists and the needs of science [...]. They are currently offering to the public a collection of colored plates whose essential object will be the birds that are not represented in Buffon's illuminated plates" and further on: "The work will be published each month by delivery of six plates entrusted to the care of the first engravers in this genre, according to the drawings of Mr. Huet, a painter, attached to the Museum of Natural History, and of Mr. Prêtre, well known by the figures with which he has enriched several modern works. Both of them are especially charged with the supervision of the illumination". Thus, this monumental project appeared in 102 issues over nearly two decades from August 1820 to January 1839, and in folio and large quarto format [the present copy], uniform with Buffon's work. Our copy is bound with the text placed in the order of the "methodical table" of the work, in 15 orders: 1 raptors, 2. Omnivores, 3. Insectivores, 4. Granivores, 5. Zygodactyls, 6. Anisodactyls, 7. Alcions, 8. Chelidons, 9. Pigeons, 10. Gallinaceous, 11. Alectorids, 12. Racers, 13. Grales, 14. Pinnatipeds, 15. Palmipeds, 16. Inerts. That is to say 5 volumes bound in 3 volumes, followed by 4 volumes of plates arranged from 1 to 600 totaling 800 figures, all the original serpents are present. The body of the work has remained at the size of the issues with its wide margins, without being trimmed. The book presents birds from all continents, including America, Africa, Asia and Oceania. The quantity of new species presented for the first time to the public added to the quality of the engravings whose execution and coloring was directed by Prêtre and Huet made this work one of the masterpieces of natural history that Brunet qualifies as "one of the most beautiful and important books on ornithology.

Fine copy, complete with the dedication to Cuvier, the prospectus and all the plates, the body of the book and binding are particularly fresh.

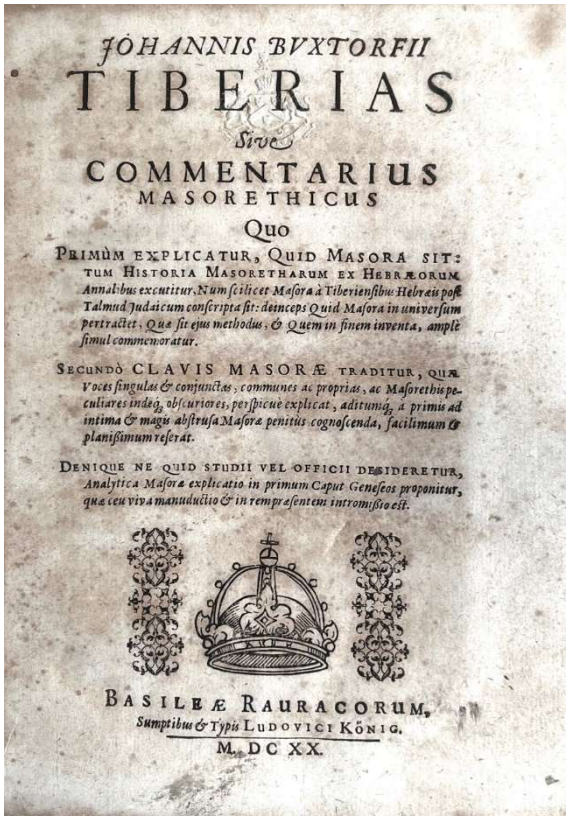
Brunet V, 693-694; Anker 503; Fine Bird Books, 1990, p. 147; Nissen IVB 932. *5615* **$ 30 000**

Linguistics

162. BUXTORF (JOHANNIS). -TIBERIAS SIVE COMMENTARIUS MASORETHICUS. *Bâle, König, 1620.* 1 vol. small 4to (213 x 160 mm) of: [12] 324 pp.; woodcut printer's mark on title page, large woodcut initial and ornament at top of first page. Wet stamp on the title page and engraved bookplate "North Library"; handwritten bookplate in brown ink "Thomas Coke." (Uniform foxing due to the paper, rare stains or soiling). Full old calf, spine with raised bands decorated with blind-stamped fillets, brown morocco title, double blind-stamped fillet framing the covers, gilt fillet on the edges, red marbled edges. (Traces of labels on the spine, 1 joint split at the ends).

First edition of this treatise on the "Masorah" (punctuation of the Hebrew Bible) by Johann Buxtorf, one of the most important Christian Hebrew scholars of his time, who contributed greatly to the transformation of Hebrew studies.

Johann Buxtorf (1564-1629) was a professor of Hebrew in Basel for 39 years. He contributed greatly to transforming Hebrew studies from an amateur pastime into a recognized academic discipline in the early 17th century. He is the author of several important works


JOHANNIS BVXTORFII
TIBERIAS
Sive
COMMENTARIUS
MASORETHICUS
Quo
PRIMÙM EXPLICATUR, QUID MASORA SIT: TUM HISTORIA MASORETHARUM EX HEBRÆORUM Annalibus excutitur. Num scilicet Masora à Tiberiensibus Hebræis post Talmud Judaicum conscripta sit: deinceps Quid Masora in universum pertractet, Qua sit ejus methodus, & Quem in finem inventa, ample simul commemoratur.
SECUNDÒ CLAVIS MASORÆ TRADITUR, QUÆ Voces singulas & conjunctas, communes ac proprias, ac Masorethicè peculiares indeq; obscuriores, perspicuè explicat, additumq; à primis ad intima & magis abstrusa Masoræ penitiùs cognoscenda, facilimum & planissimum refert.
DENIQUE NE QUID STUDII VEL OFFICII DESIDERETUR, Analytica Masoræ explicatio in primum Caput Geneseos proponitur, quæ ceu viva manuductio & in rempræsentem intromissio est.
BASILEÆ RAURACORUM,
Sumptibus & Typis LUDOVICI KÖNIG.
M. DC XX.

on Judaism, including "Synagoga Judaica; Das ist, Juden-Schul" (1603), a theological study of religion and an ethnographic portrait of the Jews.

Conceived as a supplement to his famous Biblia Rabbinica, this work deals with the history and evolution of the Masorah (codification of vowels and vocalization of the Hebrew text). The work sparked controversy because it contradicted the theory of the late emergence of the Masorah, defended by the Hebrew scholar Elia Levita (1469-1549). Buxtorf's work was expanded and developed by his son, Johannes Buxtorf the Younger, in a later edition printed in 1665. The text is printed in Latin and Hebrew.

Provenance: North Library. (Wet stamp on the title page and engraved bookplate); Thomas Coke: handwritten bookplate in ink on the flyleaf with the Latin inscription: “purchased the book from William Wells, bookseller in London, in 1657-8.”

A fine copy. 6221

$ 1 440

163. [RADONVILLIERS [(ABBE CLAUDE-FRANÇOIS LIZARDE DE)] - DE LA MANIERE D'APPRENDRE LES LANGUES. *Paris, Saillant, 1768.* 1 vol. 8vo (110 x 180 mm) of : XXIV (false title, title, preface, table); 278 pp (including table, errata). (Few stains). Author's name written in pen on the false title and title pages.Contemporary full speckled calf, ornate smooth spine, red morocco title-piece, fillet on the edges, red edges, marbled paper end-papers.

First edition of this language-learning method by Claude-François Lizarde de Radonvilliers (1710-1789), a French churchman and pedagogue.

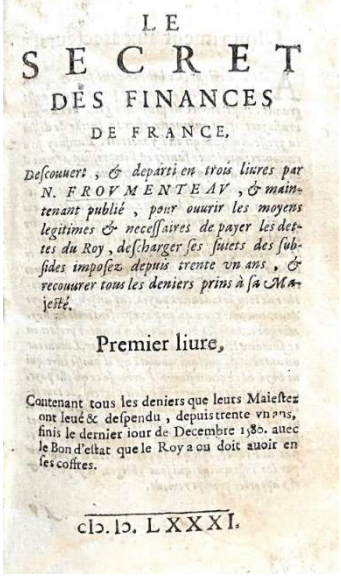
This treatise made its author one of the most renowned grammarians of his time. In it, he praises the practice of spoken language rather than grammatical exercises. He also gives a method of translation, starting with the translation of words and then moving on to the syntax of the sentence, while avoiding literal translation and striving to reproduce the author's thought.

Radonvilliers taught foreign languages at several Jesuit colleges before leaving his order in 1742 to become secretary to the French ambassador in Rome. He then became chaplain to the king and sub-preceptor to Louis XV's children, earning him election to the Académie française in 1763 following Marivaux's death. In 1770, he became abbot of the Abbey of Villeneuve à Bignon, and of the Abbey of Neauphle-le-Vieux in 1771. In 1774, Louis XVI, his former pupil, appointed him Conseiller d'État.

Inspired by Dumarsais' ideas, this work on how to learn languages was an innovative approach for its time. Indeed, the author fights against the usual method of studying a language by means of a grammar book and a dictionary. This traditional, cold, written-centric method was favored for learning ancient languages such as Latin, due to its predominantly written form and the scarcity of oral expression. Radonvilliers proposes to reintroduce oral expression not only in the learning of Latin, but also in contemporary languages such as English, German and Italian. In the present book, the author criticizes the lack of progress in this area, and even a certain regression. Indeed, the preface (VII-VIII) states: "Young Romans learned Latin in their fathers' homes, and only by conversation. When they heard the language, they went to the school of grammarians to learn how to pronounce and read with taste".

A fine copy in contemporary binding of this landmark treatise on language didactics. 5717 **$ 540**

Economy-Politics-Law


LE
SECRET
DES FINANCES
DE FRANCE,
Descouuert, & departi en trois liures par N. FROVMENTEAV, & maintenant publié, pour ouurir les moyens legitimes & necessaires de payer les dettes du Roy, descharger ses suiets des subsides imposez depuis trente vn ans, & recouurer tous les deniers prins à sa Majesté.
Premier liure,
Contenant tous les deniers que leurs Maiestez ont leué & despendu, depuis trente vn ans, finis le dernier iour de Decembre 1580. auec le Bon d'estat que le Roy a ou doit auoir en ses coffres.
cIↃ. IↃ. LXXXI.

164. FROUMENTEAU (NICOLAS). -LE SECRET DES FINANCES DE FRANCE, DESCOUVERT, ET DEPARTI EN TROIS LIVRES. & MAINTENANT PUBLIE, POUR OUVRIR LES MOYENS LEGITIMES & NECESSAIRES DE PAYER LES DETTES DU ROY, DECHARGER SES SUJETS DES SUBSIDES IMPOSEZ DEPUIS TRENTE UN ANS, & RECOUVRER TOUS LES DENIERS PRINS A SA MAJESTE. *S. L., 1581.* 1 vol. in-8° (177 x 115 mm) in 3 parts from: Book I. [28] ff, 152 pp.; Book II. 472 pp. [pag. error: no pp 17 to 32 but complete text]; Book III. [4] ff, 439 pp [pag. error: no pp 433 to 436 but complete text] (uniform foxing). Full period vellum, edged threads crossing the caps, traces of laces, smooth spine with title in brown ink and pencil, library label.

Expanded edition of the secret of the “thrésors de France”, also published in 1581, making it the best edition of this valuable statistical analysis of public finances from the years 1550-1580 and sharply criticizing the “tax regime” of the time.

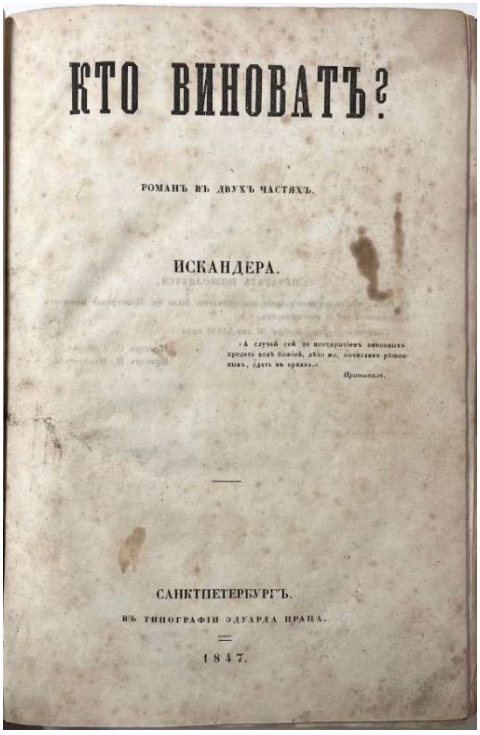
The work is attributed by bibliographers to Nicolas Barnaud du Crest, the name of N. Froumenteau would only be a pseudonym. The latter is considered a precursor of authors such as Boisguilbert, Vauban and Boulainvilliers, as well as the physiocrats of the 18th century.

The epistle to the King underlines the decadence of France and the published investigation, by highlighting its evils, must serve to its recovery. The author carefully lists the funds to be found in the royal finances from 1550 to 1580, from Henry II to Henry III. It gives a detailed list by archbishopric, diocese, bailiwick of expenditure and revenue for each institution and attempts a population count. “He claims to assess, with the singular precision of a statistician, all the damage caused to France by the wars of religion, towns and villages destroyed, soldiers and inhabitants killed, even women and girls raped” (Hauser). It is therefore one of the first published statistical surveys which must obviously be taken with the reservations inherent in a particularly troubled period of our history.

The work published the same year under the title “The Secret of the Treasures of France” does not include the third book. Note that there are several variants of our edition, of which our copy is the rarest, with the "The" of the title printed in Roman characters and not in italics and with the "Epistle to the reader" of the second book printed on 16 pages instead of 32, hence the absence of pages 17 to 32.

A very desirable copy preserved in its original vellum.

Einaudi, 5204. Kress, 146. Hauser, Sources, 2340, INED, 1932. 6212 **$ 2 160**


КТО ВИНОВАТЪ?

РОМАНЪ ВЪ ДВУХЪ ЧАСТЯХЪ.

ИСКАНДЕРА.

САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ ЭДУАРДА ПРАЦА.
1847.

165. HERZEN (ALEXANDRE IVANOVITCH). -[A QUI LA FAUTE ?] *Pratz, Saint-Pétersbourg, 1847.* 1 vol. 8vo (235 x 150 mm) with 222 pp. (foxing and slight soiling to pages, engraved bookplate pasted to first counterplate). Contemporary half basane with corners, smooth spine decorated and titled in Cyrillic, boards covered with marbled paper (spine and corners discreetly restored).

A rare copy of the first edition of this social novel by Alexander Ivanovich Herzen (1812-1870), a Russian Westernist philosopher, writer and political essayist considered the “father of Russian populist socialism” and the inspiration behind the abolition of serfdom in 1861.

Alexander Herzen was the son of Henriette-Wilhelmine Luisa Haag (1795-1851), a young German servant taken in by Ivan Alexeyevich Yakovlev, a high-ranking member of the Russian aristocracy. He received an aristocratic education, largely in French, developing an early sensitivity to revolutionary ideas and an impetuous character. The Decabrist uprising in December 1825 was a key event in his life. “The accounts of the uprising, the trial and the terror that reigned in Moscow made a very strong impression on me [...] The execution of Pestel and his comrades definitively awakened my soul from its childish slumber”. (Alexander Herzen, Past and Meditation). He was banished to Perm and Viatka from 1834 to 1838. In March 1838, he returned illegally to Moscow and married Nathalie Zakharine (1817-1852), a Russian letter-writer. In 1841, he moved to St. Petersburg, where he pursued a career as a civil servant. Having become a suspect, he crossed the Russian border with his wife and their two children on January 31, 1847, and settled in Paris, where he became close to Proudhon. In 1748, after a short stay in Rome, he lived between Geneva, Nice and Paris. A patriot, his articles in L'Étoile polaire (1857-1865) focused on the Tsarist regime. From 1857 to 1865, with Nikolai Ogarev, he published Kolokol (The Bell), a libertarian socialist-inspired newspaper dedicated to the Russian revolutionary cause. The intellectual Malwida von Meysenbug introduced his work as a political activist and writer to the German public. In the 1860s, he met writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky on several occasions, who held him in high esteem. Despite censorship, his articles had a great impact in Russia, not least on Kropotkin, who in his Memoirs describes reading The North Star as having inspired him to think politically. He died in Paris on January 9, 1870, just before the Commune.


Изъ бывшихъ князь-Потемкихъ удивительный талантъ,
Чиновникъ прельстивъ напомнитъ имъ о томъ,
Какъ тѣ-бы положилъ истинныя лихіе
На то, чтобы собрать остатки дорогіе
Искусства русскаго, покинувшіе домъ...
Онъ бредилъ и дышалъ единственно Россіей

Dedicated to his wife Natalia Alexandrovna Zakarine, “Whose fault is it?” was first published, partly censored, in the magazine Otechestvennye Zapiski (1845-1846). It is considered the first purely “social” novel in Russian literature. The famous Russian literary critic Vissarion Belinsky (1811-1848) wrote that the novel was “artistically weak, but a valuable social and psychological analysis of contemporary Russian life”.

In the first part, Dmitri Kroutsiferski, the poor son of a provincial doctor, is hired to tutor the son of the wealthy Negrov landowner. Kroutsiferski ends up marrying Lyubov, Negrov's illegitimate daughter. In the second part, Krusifersky and Lyubov enjoy a happy marriage and have a child. Their happiness is shattered when a wealthy young landowner, Beltov, befriends the family and begins an illicit relationship with Lyubov. Beltov eventually leaves Russia for Europe, leaving the young couple with a broken and hopeless marriage.

The first part satirizes the Russian landed gentry, revealing their coarseness and pettiness. The second part presents the type of “superfluous man” in the person of Beltov.

Provenance: collection of a Russian exile: “Popov” (bookplate in French).

Copy preserved in its original Russian binding. 6214 **$ 7 200**

166. [MANUSCRIT GUERNESEY]. -GUERNSEY. ORDERS IN COUNCIL. *circa. 1800.* 1 vol. 8vo manuscript (145 x 230 mm) of: [2] ff. (table); 420 numbered manuscript pages. Contemporary half basane, boards covered with orange marbled paper, smooth spine decorated and titled. (small losses on the flyleaves restored)

Fascinating anonymous manuscript from the beginning of the 19th century on Guernsey. With a very fine handwriting, the text is divided into 5 parts, the first of which is written in French while the following ones are in English.

The content of the 5 parts is thus composed of : I. pages 1-28: "Le Précepte d'Assise", II. pages 29-91: "Orders in Council in the reign of Queen Elizabeth", III. pages 92-286: "Orders sent down by the Commissioners in 1607", IV. pages 287-412: "Orders of Council [1627-1767]", pages 413-420: "Extract of an Act of parliament passed in the 4th year of the reign of king George III".

The first part in French, a sort of legal inventory of Guernsey, is presented by its author in the preamble as follows: "Here follows part of the liberties uses and old customs, used, held and kept in the island of Guernsey of all the time of which memory of man is of the contrary and approved duly yllenques by before the justices of our sovereign and very excellent Lord the King of England. (translated from French)".

The following sections report on the debates in the British Parliament concerning the question of Guernsey during the past centuries as well as the Orders in Council on the subject. The preamble to the first part reads: "At Westminster, the XI of March 1568, the L. Keeper, the Duke of Norff, the marquis of Northampton, the L. Stewarde, the L. of Beddeforde, the L. of Leicester [...] where complainte hath been lately made upon the lords and others of the Ducenés [...] by letters as well from francis Chamberlain, Esquier captain and Governor of the Isle of Guernsey as from the Bailliffe of Juratts of the same Isle of divers quarrels and troubles latelie grow on betweene them concerninge certain graunts, confirmations and other matters of controuversie when he had to the pacification and good quiet of that Isle, and the Inhabitants of the same, like as their Lordships thought it not fitt for good respects to suffer any such striffe or division to be any longuer nurished, speciallye amongest suche as ought chiefalie to joine together in good concorde for the well governing of the charge committed unto them. ".

As a remnant of the medieval Duchy of Normandy of 1204, which resulted in the conquest of Normandy by the French and the retention of the Channel Islands by the King of England, Guernsey and its neighbors have always been the subject of debate. Stormed many times by the French but having resisted thanks to its forts, Guernsey is still owned by the British monarch under the title "Duke of Normandy" without being part of the United Kingdom. The Channel Islands are indeed crown dependencies. Therefore, they have had their own legislative and executive power for a long time.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate in a gilt medallion and pasted on the back of the first cover: "TDC Graham". This appears to be Thomas Douglas Cunningham Graham (1816-1884) of Dunlop, Ayrshire, who inherited a fortune of over £200,000 from his uncle Thomas Dunlop Douglas, a West Indian merchant.

A valuable and well-preserved document for use in the history of the organization of the Island of Guernsey. 5603

$ 2 160

167. TOCCI (EDOUARD). -L'ŒIL [OEIL] DU SPECULATEUR RENFERMANT PAR ORDRE ALPHABETIQUE, TOUTES LES MARCHANDISES QUI CIRCULENT DANS LE COMMERCE, LES LIEUX OU LA NATURE LES A PRODUITES, CEUX OU L'ART LES A FABRIQUEES, ET CEUX OU ELLES TROUVENT DES DEBOUCHES ; AUQUEL SONT JOINTS LES REGLEMENS ET LES DROITS ETABLIS POUR LEUR IMPORTATION OU LEUR EXPORTATION ; SUIVI DU TABLEAU DES PRINCIPAUX NEGOCIANS, COMMISSIONNAIRES ET BANQUIERS DES VILLES LES PLUS COMMERÇANTES DE L'EUROPE. PAR EDOUARD TOCCI. *A Lyon, Chez l'Auteur, rue Royale, n°131 ; Et chez les principaux Libraires de l'Europe. 1810.* 1 vol. 8vo (214 x 142 mm.) of: viii, 568 pp.Contemporary blue marbled paper binding, smooth muted spine.

Rare first edition of this work providing an overview of international trade at the dawn of the 19th century.

In alphabetical order, the author lists all the goods and technical terms that might be useful to merchants. “In the work I offer to the public, my intention is to present from a single point of view everything that may be useful to the Speculator in his commercial operations, so that he may know the laws that govern his trade, the facilities or hindrances he experiences, the prohibitions that hinder or stop him, the profits or losses that may result.”All types of merchandise are covered (description, use, origin, outlets, regulations, import duties, etc.), as well as concepts such as the public accuser, circulation, deficit, right of warehousing, etc. Commodities include bezoar, lace, camels, cinnamon, down, figs, twine, hops, vanilla, and more. Commodities include bezoar, lace, camels, cinnamon, down, figs, twine, hops, vanilla, etc. About the ermine, the author tells us that it is: “a species of small weasel very common in northern countries, but more particularly in Siberia. This small animal, whose hair is very white, with the exception of the tail, which is very black, provides a very rich fur that furriers, to enhance its whiteness, brush or sprinkle with flies made from small pieces of Lombardy lamb skin, which are very black and shiny. Muscovy ermine skins come by way of Holland, and are sold in masses or stamps: each mass is made up of forty skins entirely tied together on the side of the head. The whiter they are, the higher their value. Entrance fees are set at 2 fr. per 100 skins.”

The work is therefore a mine of information for the economic and consumer history of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Quérard, IX, 495. 6171

$ 840

168. [CURIOSA] - MERCIER DE COMPIEGNE (CLAUDE-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER) - ELOGE DU SEIN DES FEMMES : OUVRAGE CURIEUX DANS LEQUEL ON EXAMINE S IL DOIT ETRE DECOUVERT S IL EST PERMIS DE LE TOUCHER QUELLES SONST SES VERTUS SA FORME,SON LANGAGE,SON ELOQUENCE LES PAYS OU IL EST LE PLUS BEAU ET LES MOYENS LES PLUS SURS DE LE CONSERVE. *Bruxelles, Gay & Doucé, 1879.* 1 vol. 12mo (195 x 125 mm) comprising: 1 frontispiece; [2] ff. (half-title, title); II (foreword); 224 pp. (repeated at 3); III (table). (half-title missing at one corner, foxing on frontispiece). Blue half-basane, covers covered with blue marbled paper, decorated spine with title, speckled edges, marbled paper endpapers. (binding rubbed).



New edition of this charming work by Mercier de Compiègne (1763-1800), author and publisher of erotic tales and poems, who was successively secretary to the Chevalier de Jaucourt, clerk in the Navy, and then printer-bookseller.

The work consists of alternating verses and prose dealing with the subject from many angles. The subtitle reads: “A curious work in which we examine whether it should be uncovered, whether it is permissible to touch it, what its virtues, form, language, and eloquence are, the countries where it is most beautiful, and the surest means of preserving it.”

Copy no. 65 of a limited edition of 500, illustrated with a beautiful frontispiece engraved after Chauvet and printed on China paper. 6376

$ 420

169. [FOIGNY, (GABRIEL DE)]. -[UTOPIA]. LES AVANTURES DE JACQUES SADEUR, DANS LA DECOUVERTE ET LE VOYAGE DE LA TERRE AUSTRALE CONTENANT LES MOEURS & LES COUTUMES DES AUSTRALIENS, LEUR RELIGION, LEURS EXERCICES, LEURS ETUDES, LEURS GUERRES & LEURS ANIMAUX... *Amsterdam, David Mortier, 1732.* 1 vol. 12mo (163 x 100 mm) of : [8] ff. (title, preface, table) ; 341 pp. ; [2] pp. (approval, privilege). Full contemporary marbled basane, smooth spine decorated, fawn morocco title, red edges, endpapers of dominoté paper with floral motifs.

Last edition of the most famous utopian novel of the 17th century about the southern land (OE: 1676) and its inhabitants by Gabriel de Foigny (1630-1692).

A defrocked monk and libertine thinker, Foigny was initially a member of the Cordeliers order, where he was considered an excellent preacher. It was not until 1666 that he turned away from Catholicism and moved to Switzerland. From then on, he published a few lessons including the manuals: "La Facilité et l'élégance des langues latine et françoise comprend en XCI leçons (1673)" and "L'Usage du jeu royal de la langue latine (1674)". His utopian novel was published in 1676 and provoked strong reactions and indignation. Indeed, this fictional account of the southern land, a land of which practically nothing was known at the time, was forbidden to be sold in several regions, including Geneva, because of its description of the unorthodox mores and customs of the "Australians".

Originally published under the title: "La Terre australe connue, i.e. the description of this hitherto unknown country, its manners and customs, by Mr. Sadeur", the work depicts a utopian society whose marvellousness turns into parody. The main character, Jacques Sadeur, also imaginary, discovers a country: "without rules and without precepts" (translated from French), in which there is neither power nor classes and where the anarchy which reigns there creates a certain harmony. The idea is reminiscent of "L'Abbaye de Thélème", described in Gargantua by Rabelais, published in 1534. Foigny imagines a country populated by good savages commanded by reason "which unites them and leads them to all that is best and most just" (translated from French). One can read that this country: "can pass for a perfect image of the state of the man enjoying the natural bliss on the Earth" (translated from French). Throughout the pages, the author depicts a society populated by egalitarian and vegetarian hermaphrodites, who, in spite of their gentleness and tolerance, massacre all sexual individuals, the latter being seen as half-men. Jacques Sadeur, himself a hermaphrodite, is thus accepted and lives for 35 years in this imaginary society. There is no need to dwell on the reasons for the censorship of such a story at that time. Foigny was logically forced to explain the content of his scandalous book to the courts. In order to escape justice and to affirm his good faith, he pretended to be a simple translator and not the author of the incriminated work. Gabriel de Foigny died, according to the authors, in a convent of his order in Savoy in 1692. Because of its setbacks, the work has known many editions of which this is the last one, all rare on the market.

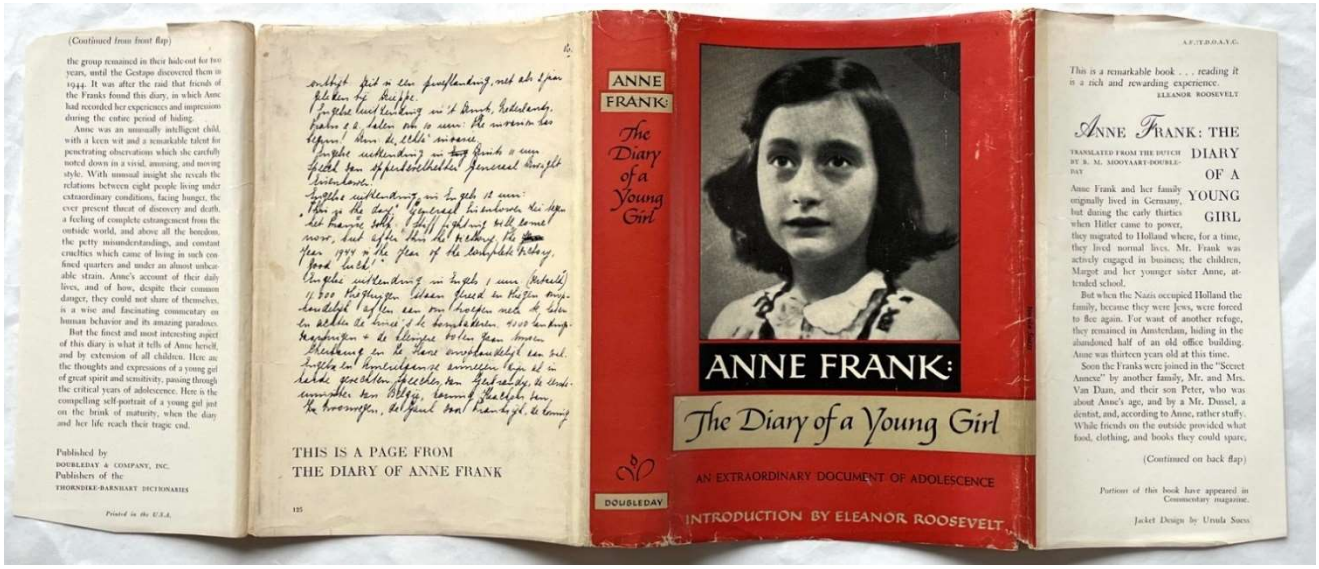
Provenance : Leopold P. de Lowenstein (handwritten bookplate in brown ink at the bottom of the preface leaf).

A nice and fresh copy. 4889

$ 960

170. FRANK (ANNE). -ANNE FRANK THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL. *Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1952.* 1 volume 8vo (195 x 135 mm) of: 285 pp. Black cloth binding, smooth spine with silver lettering, polychrome dust jacket with flaps. (Slight wear to the edges of the dust jacket, body and binding in very good condition).

First American edition, second printing, of Anne Frank's famous diary, translated from the Dutch original written during her two years in hiding with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.



The Diary of Anne Frank, also titled "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl," is a moving account written by a Jewish teenager who hid with her family to escape Nazi persecution during World War II. This diary, begun on June 12, 1942, for her thirteenth birthday, is addressed to an imaginary confidante whom Anne calls "Kitty." Through her words, she recounts the events that marked her life, her deepest thoughts, and her dreams for the future.

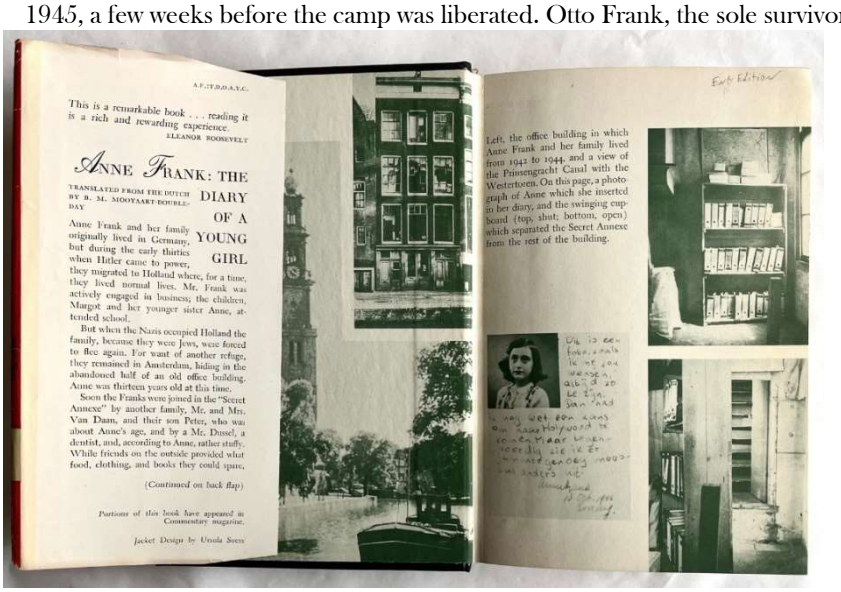
In July 1942, the Franks (Otto, Edith, Margot, and Anne) had to flee their home in Amsterdam after Margot received a summons to a labor camp. They found refuge in "the Annex," a secret space behind Otto Frank's business. They were joined by another Jewish family, the Van Daans (Hermann, Auguste, and their son Peter), and later by a dentist, Albert Dussel. Life in hiding began, marked by isolation, restrictions, and the constant fear of being discovered.

In her diary, Anne recounts the difficulties of this forced cohabitation. The eight people living in this confined space had to follow strict rules to avoid being heard by the construction workers. Anne describes the frequent arguments between the occupants, particularly between her parents and the Van Daans, as well as the tensions caused by the lack of food and the uncomfortable living conditions. Despite these conditions, Anne managed to maintain a certain joie de vivre, observing the human dynamics around her with great maturity.

Anne also explores her own personality and her relationships with her family. She often feels misunderstood, especially by her mother, with whom she has a difficult relationship. She admires her father, Otto, whom she considers a model of patience and wisdom. She frequently compares herself to her sister Margot, who is more reserved and studious, and seeks to assert herself as an individual. She develops a friendship with Peter Van Daan that gradually evolves into romantic affection, although she doubts her own feelings and the depth of their relationship.

Despite the dangers and uncertainty, Anne has big dreams. She aspires to become a writer and journalist, using her diary to perfect her style and express her ideas. She reflects on human nature, war, and justice, showing incredible clarity for her age. Her writings are punctuated with hope, even though she sometimes confides her despair at the absurdity of war.

On August 4, 1944, after more than two years in hiding, the Annex was discovered by the Gestapo following a tip-off. The occupants were arrested and deported. Anne and her sister Margot were sent to the Bergen-Belsen camp, where they died of typhus in March 1945, a few weeks before the camp was liberated. Otto Frank, the sole survivor, returned to Amsterdam after the war. Miep Gies, one of the protectors of the fugitives, gave him Anne's diary, which she had recovered after their arrest.



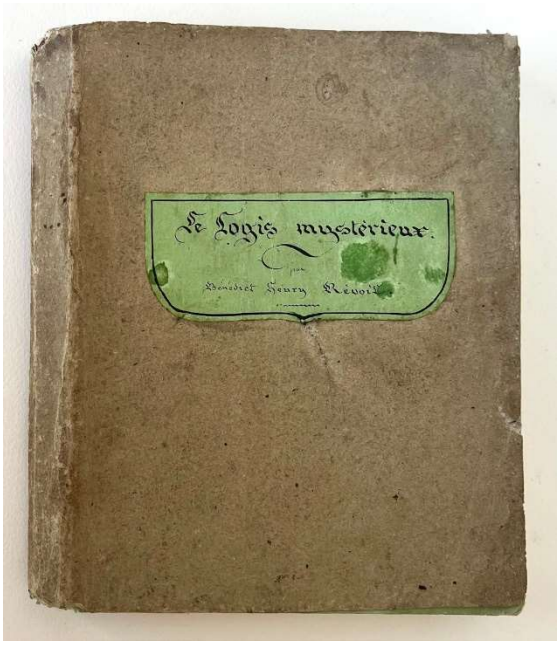
Aware of the importance of his daughter's testimony, Otto decided to publish the diary in 1947. The work quickly became a huge success, translated into many languages and studied in schools around the world. This diary, both universal and deeply personal, has become a symbol of the Holocaust, reminding us of the horrors of war and the humanity behind the statistics.

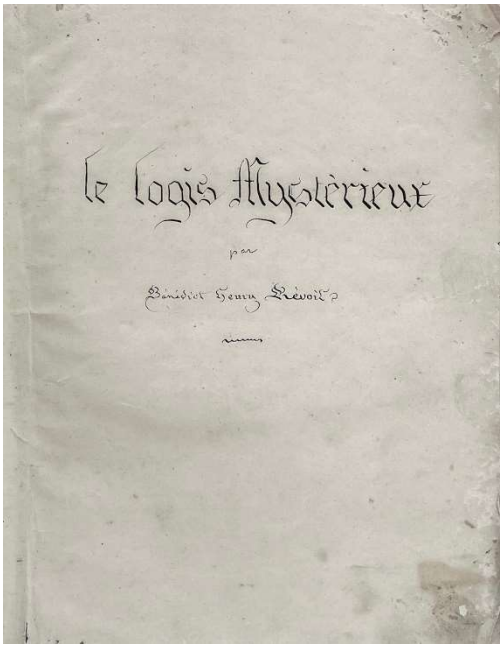
This second printing of the American edition differs from the first only in the absence of the words "first edition" on the title page and on the dust jacket flap, the price of $3.00, and the code "AF: T.O.D.A.Y.G." (Ours bears the number "A.F.: T.D.O.A.Y.C."). .

Superb copy, very fresh. 6439

$ 1 080

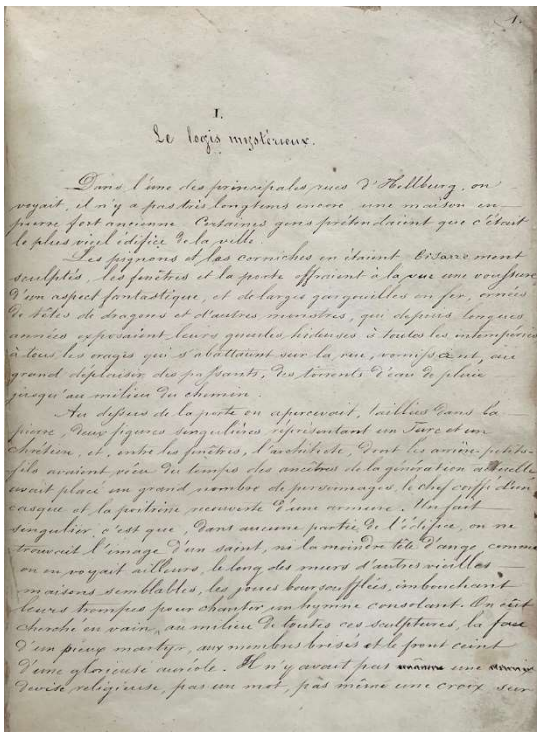
171. [UNPUBLISHED AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF FANTASY LITERATURE] REVOIL (BENEDICT-HENRY). -LE LOGIS MYSTERIEUX. *SLND [circa 1860].* 1 volume 4to (235 x 200 cm), handwritten in ink on 208 folios written on the verso, with some corrections, additions, or erasures. The leaves are written on the recto only. Paperback, original cardboard cover, title label calligraphied in brown ink on green paper pasted onto the front cover.





An original autograph manuscript of fantasy literature, unknown to bibliographers, of an unpublished fantasy novel by the polyglot traveler and man of letters Bénédict-Henry Révoil, who lived in the United States for nine years, where he wrote plays.

The son of the famous French painter Pierre Henri Révoil (1776–1842), the author was initially employed at the Ministry of Public Instruction. He was later assigned to the Manuscripts Department at the National Library, which he left in 1842 to travel to the United States. During this journey, which would last nine years. He is considered the alleged inspiration for Alexandre Dumas's *Un Gil Blas en Californie. Un an sur les bords du San Joachim et du Sacramento* (1852). During his stay in America, Révoil gathered a wealth of material and observations and had three comedies written in English staged: *New-York comme il est et comme il était*, "Nut-Yer-Stick," and "Horatius Trelay." Upon his return to France, he contributed to *L'Illustration*, *L'Ordre*, the National Assembly, and, beginning in 1854, *Le Mousquetaire*. He became known for his translations of a large number of English and German works and novels, including "Picturesque North America" (1880), and he is the author of, among other works, "History and Brief Research on the Origin of Firearms" (1839), "Hunting and Fishing in the New World" (1856), and "The Trappers' Camp" (1864).



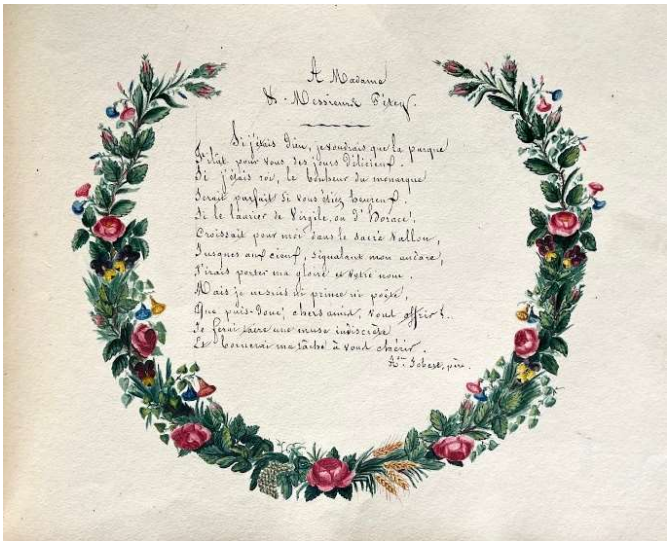
"The Mysterious House" is an unpublished work by Revoil; to our knowledge, this manuscript—unknown to bibliographers—is the only surviving copy. Written in fine, highly legible handwriting in brown ink, it contains a few erasures and corrections, indicating that it is in the author's own hand. This fantasy story—a literary genre in full bloom in the mid-19th century—features as its "main character" an old stone building located in the imaginary town of Hellburg [the town of Hell!!!], which the author describes in a unique way in the introduction to his novel: f.1: " On one of Hellburg's main streets, not so long ago, there stood a sturdy, ancient stone house. Some people claimed it was the oldest building in the city. The gables and cornices were bizarrely carved; the windows and doors presented a fantastical archway to the eye; and large iron gargoyles, in the form of dragon heads and other monsters, which for many years had exposed their hideous maws to every kind of weather, to every storm that raged down upon the street, spewing, much to the peasants' displeasure, torrents of water and rain right into the middle of the road...". This house, sealed off since the death of its elderly owner—who died without a will—has given rise to rumors and superstitions in the neighborhood: flickering lights and nocturnal noises reported by the servants of the neighboring house, separated from the mysterious dwelling by a single door. The night watchman himself has seen lights during his rounds. Marie, the owner's own daughter, Councilor Hechner, stubbornly insists she has heard knocking against the infamous door. A maid testifies that a deep sigh "like those uttered by a person in distress" has emanated from this mysterious place. These supernatural occurrences ultimately force Hechner to replace his servants. Since Marie, the councilman's only child, was of fragile health and easily impressionable, he decided to have the infamous door bricked up.

However, during a dental procedure under chloroform anesthesia, Marie has a dream in which she enters the house, experiencing very vivid visions: She finds seated at the table: Mr. Quezlinberger, the last owner of the mysterious house; Gundelrèbe, a very pale child with a scar; and Marguerite, the housekeeper. (...) "Is your name Gundelrèbe?" Marie asks the young boy. "Yes, isn't that a very unusual name?" he replies. "My uncle has always called me that..." Marie wakes up deeply unsettled, but over the years she convinces herself that it was all just a dream caused by the anesthesia. Next comes the succession of events at the haunted house: Conrad G. Schierling, a missing adopted son of the owner, resurfaces... The rest of the story, peppered with twists and turns and fantastical events experienced by Marie and Conrad, ends with the violent and mysterious fire at the cursed house...

Document perfectly preserved in its original cardboard slipcase. 6419 **$ 2 160**

Musique and Poesie







172. BOURGUIN, FEUILLET, STERMANN (GUSTAVE), JOBERT (ALEXANDRE.), GURMAUD. -ALBUM. [ALBUM D'HOMAGES, DE POESIES ET DE DESSINS/ALBUM OF HOMAGES, POEMS AND DRAWINGS] *30 mars 1841 (commencé le).* 1 vol in-8° oblong (221 x 295 mm) of [32] ff of white, blue and grey paper, 20 of which are decorated with illuminated calligraphy in ink and pencil and wash drawings. (wet stamp on the title "Petey, dentist in Besançon, bookseller's label "Servais, supplier to the kings and queens of France and Belgium"). Romantic period binding of purple sheepskin, smooth spine decorated with gilded motifs, first cover set with an oval glass medallion in a gilded metal frame protecting a white marble plaque with polychrome painted decoration of a floral bouquet with a double frame of gilded motifs, second cover decorated with a cold decoration in a gilded frame with a small central gilded medallion intended for initials, endpapers of yellow embossed paper surrounded by a triple gilded fillet, gilded edges. (cracked stone without losses, discoloration of the leather, defects of use).

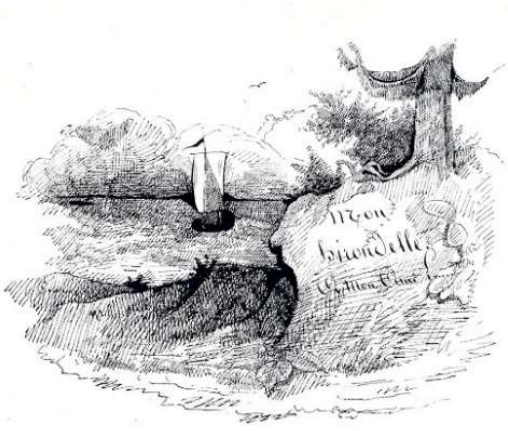
Very beautiful work of calligraphy, writing and drawing done by several hands in 1844 in homage to a couple.

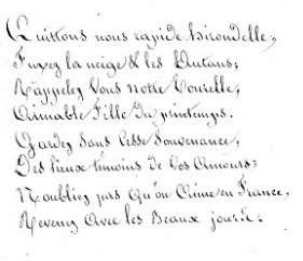
Contents of the album : “ALBUM” (letters representing characters); “Supreme wish. Homage to Mr. de Petey (calligraphed text signed Bourguin, in a frame of finely drawn pen drawings, signed “J. Feuillet del.”); “To Mrs. and Gentlemen of Petey” A. Jobert, father; “H(omage) to my mother”, G. Sternemann, Gustave, 1844; “My irondelle, to my friend L...”, G. Sternemann, Gustave, 1844; “Altys [dog] born n 1830”; “Him” [drawing of a goat facing]; [2 country drawings] signed “A T. and Gurmaud”; “To Léon Petey” Alexandre Jobert; “Presentiment”.

Sumptuous binding with a watercolor representing a bouquet of flowers, painted on white marble and set in an oval frame on the upper cover.

Together in beautiful condition, colors of the bouquet very vivid. 5876

$ 1 440





173. LULLY (JEAN-BAPTISTE). -ATYS, TRAGEDIE. [COPIE MANUSCRITE CONTEMPORAINE / CONTEMPORARY HANDWRITTEN COPY]. *SLND [circa 1680].* 1 vol. in-folio (418 x 268 mm) with : [3] bl. ff, 314 pp. [notes inscribed on 12 staves, booklet text calligraphed below, footnotes], [1] ff with blank staves, [2] ff bl. Marked trace in the paper of an inscription on verso of last flyleaf: "M Bouvet, Oui à de cet opéra" with signature below. 3 unbound score fragments slipped into the manuscript: "Doris de l'Europe galante", "Les folies d'Espagne", "La Pessac". (Soiling, stains, a few marginal tears and wormholes, fairly fresh paper).

Contemporary full speckled calf, spine with 6 mute nerves, traces of leather laces, edges speckled with red (epidermures, corners damaged and missing, but binding still solid).



Rare complete manuscript copy, prior to its publication (1689), of "Atys", a musical tragedy composed by Jean-Baptiste Lully to a libretto by Philippe Quinault, premiered in 1676 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Jean-Baptiste Lully (Florence, 1632- Paris, 1687) was an Italian composer and violinist of the Baroque period, who left his mark on the reign of Louis XIV. Naturalized as a French citizen in 1661, he was appointed superintendent of the king's music and, the following year, music master to the royal family. A gifted musician and organizer, as well as a courtier and intriguer, Lully dominated musical life in France during the reign of the Roi-Soleil. He conceived and organized several forms of music: the tragédie en musique, the grand motet and the Ouverture à la française. He is a major figure in French Baroque music. His influence was felt throughout the European music of his time. Eminent composers such as Henry Purcell, Georg Friedrich Handel, Johann Sebastian Bach and Jean-Philippe Rameau owe him a debt of gratitude.

Atys is the first opera to place love at the heart of the plot, and the first musical tragedy in which the hero dies on stage. The score was published in 1689 (Paris, Ballard), a very rare edition on the market. The work comprises five acts preceded by a prologue. The libretto was inspired by Ovid's Fastes. A work strongly marked by convention, it introduces the poetry of sentiment and the lyricism of drama as a counterpoint to narrate the disarray of youth confronted by a world of intransigence and sacrifice.

In l'Avant-scène Opéra, musicologist Jean Duron emphasizes the dramatic qualities: "Atys is in fact not an opera, but a tragédie-lyrique whose master builder is not the musician (Lully), but the poet (Quinault) - nor is it a libretto, but a tragedy. Atys is the fourth collaboration between Jean-Baptiste Lully and Philippe Quinault. In addition to having suggested the theme to the librettist, the king was involved in the creation of the tragedy, thus crystallizing the desire to extricate the genre from Italian influence. Atys is intended for the entertainment of "the greatest of Heroes", Louis XIV. Already performed in Paris since August 1675, the work was premiered before the king in the Salle des Ballets at the Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye on January 10, 1676 for a dozen performances. It was revived before the King in January 1678 with the same performers, then in January 1682 with a new cast. This opera is also known as "the king's opera", as Louis XIV was so fond of it that he often sang arias from it for himself. The highlight of the show comes in act three, with Atys's marvelous "sleep" passage, and arias from pleasant dreams. The Sun King was said to recognize himself "in this love-insensitive Atys; that Cybèle bears a strong resemblance to the Queen, and Sangaride to Mme de Maintenon: "The Council to his eyes may present itself, As soon as he sees his bitch he leaves everything for her. Nothing can stop him, When the fine weather calls him." (Louis XIV, singing an aria from Atys after dismissing his Conseil to go hunting, February 20, 1685).



The opera was revived in December 1986 and again in 1987, to mark the tercentenary of Lully's death, in a co-production between the Opéra de Paris and the Opéra de Montpellier. William Christie was the musical director, Jean-Marie Villégier the stage director, and Les Arts florissants the chorus and orchestra. The show was a resounding success, marking a turning point in what would later be called the revival of Baroque opera, and rapidly establishing Les Arts Florissants as an institution in French Baroque opera.

Our manuscript copy is contemporary with the work's creation (watermark on paper with crowned fleur-de-lys, binding). It comprises 314 numbered pages. The notes are written on 12 staves, with the libretto text calligraphed below and footnotes. This transcription differs from the printed version of 1689 (number of staves per page, etc.). The trace of an inscription on the verso of the last page authorizing the copying of this

opera (“M Bouvet, Oui à copie de cet opéra” with signature underneath) is perhaps an indication that this was a copy made from the original manuscript prior to Ballard's edition. We have found only one identical complete manuscript copy on the market in the last 30 years: lot 223 of the Sotheby's sale of May 23, 2017 (sold for 13,750 GPB): 1 vol. in-folio of 314 pages (385 x 250 mm), handwritten in dark brown ink on twelve staves per page. The expert states: “We found no complete manuscript score of Atys at auction. Schneider lists eight manuscript scores outside France, and twenty-six in all. The photo of a page from this manuscript shows that ours is by the same copyist, and it too shows corrections and alterations. The NL copy is very similar (1 vol. in-folio, 132 pp.), and the Gallica entry indicates its provenance: musicologist and composer François Brossard: “Copiste Ancien possesseur”.

Fragments slipped into the manuscript:

“L'Europe galante”, in the same hand as our manuscript: [5] ff including 2 blank in-8° format (250 x 180 mm) with 6 staves per page. L'Europe galante is an opera-ballet in a prologue and four entries composed by André Campra, to a libretto by Antoine Houdar de La Motte and choreography attributed to Louis Pécour. The work was first performed on October 24, 1697 at the Palais-Royal, by the troupe of the Académie royale de musique.

“Les Folies d'Espagne": [4] pp in folio folded (460 x 300 mm) of 16 staves per page. The Folia (in Portuguese), also known as Follia (in Italian) or Folies d'Espagne, is a dance that first appeared in 15th-century Portugal, the theme of which has been used for variations by over 150 composers, from Lully to Sergueï Rachmaninov, Arcangelo Corelli and Antonio Vivaldi.

“La Pessac, Andante": [2] oblong 8vo (165 X 205 mm) including 2 blanks.

A precious musical document preserved in its original condition, which merits in-depth study along with the accompanying score fragments. 5836 **$ 14 400**

174. [MANUSCRIPT - SONGBOOK] - *[Circa 1870].* 1 vol. 8vo oblong manuscript (125 x 200 mm) of : [56] ff. of songs; 1 slipped f.. Bookseller's label: Bazar de l'industrie, boulevard poissonnière 27, dépôt de la papeterie Marion. Full contemporary green morocco, gilt fillets and motifs framing the boards, large cold-stamped motif on the boards, ornate smooth spine, roulette on the edges, gilt edges, green paper endpapers (first handpaper restaured).



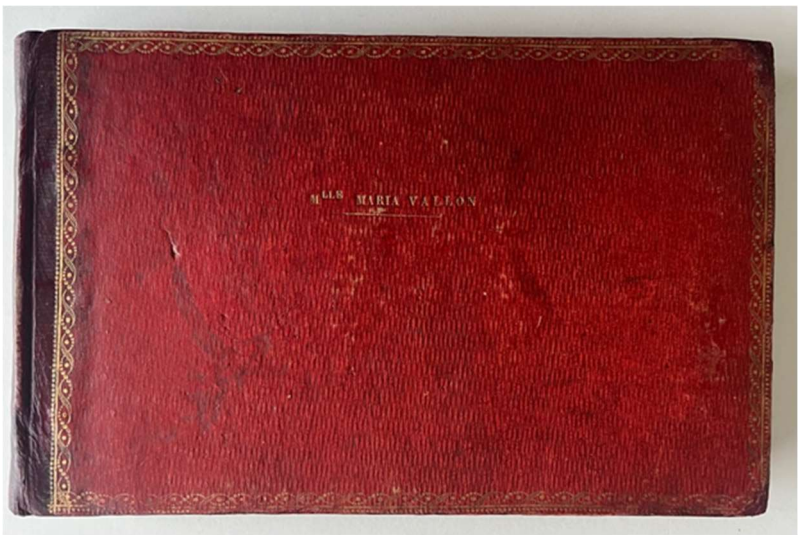
Curious little collection of original manuscript songs from the second half of the 19th century.

Written by an anonymous author, the work is made up of 52 short, numbered songs written in fine, yet legible, black ink. The songs are in a popular style, tinged with humor, sometimes even a little saucy, about love affairs, love affairs, the powerful and so on. The author sometimes mentions the tune of well-known songs to imitate when singing his lyrics. Some of the songs date from 1852 to 1874. Among the many songs are: “Ma confession” (6), “Si vous m'aimiez un peu” (9), “L'amour à la gasconne” (19), “Vive l'Empereur!” (21), “Moi j'veux bien de vous (22)”. For example, the fourteenth song, entitled “Erotica” and dedicated to an undisclosed lady, begins as follows: “ Un jour d'automne, ou bien d'été peut être, Lequel des deux? je ne peux deviner ; vous souvient-il assise à la fenêtre, Vous regardeziez les passans cheminer? En ce instant, grâce à un bon génie, Vins à passer celui qui vous écris. Vous voir Madame, et vous trouver jolie, Fut entre nous plus vite fait que dit...”.

An amusing little collection. 5823 **$ 960**

175. [MANUSCRIPT OF SONGS] VALLON (Maria). -ROMANCES GUITARES. *SLND [France, circa 1830]*

1 oblong vol. 12mo (230 x 143 mm) of: 90 ff manuscripts in brown ink of songs with musical scores written on staves drawn in red. Musical register consisting of papers of various weights and colors bound in red long-grain half morocco of the period, smooth spine decorated and titled in gilt, covered with red paper imitating morocco, with gilt roulette framing and “Mlle Maria Vallon” in gilt letters in the center of the front cover.



A charming handwritten pocket collection of songs and guitar tunes, finely calligraphied by Mlle Maria Vallon.

Its owner, whose name is stamped in gold letters on the front cover, has compiled the following pieces in this register entitled “Romances Guitares”: Le pré au cercle. Robert le diable. Lampa ou la fiancée de marbre, music by F Herold [Louis-Joseph-Ferdinand Hérold (1791-1833), French composer]. Romance. Le bon pasteur.

Le jeune homme charmant. Childhood memories. The little boatwoman. The young islander. Tell me if you hear me. To my guardian angel. Seagull porter. The young girl. Marguerite. I thought I saw him again. Pretty words. The shy lover. The fisherman's daughter. What good is it to be pretty? Grandeur and simplicity. Will you sleep for much longer? I don't remember. The young Neapolitan girl. The old drummer. Marie, my sweet Marie. The return to Provence. The foundling. Adrien and Médor. The joy of seeing each other again. The singer. Come back to me. Farewell, be faithful to me. My heart is in pain. Rounds in the clear meadow. The round of pleasure. Village round.

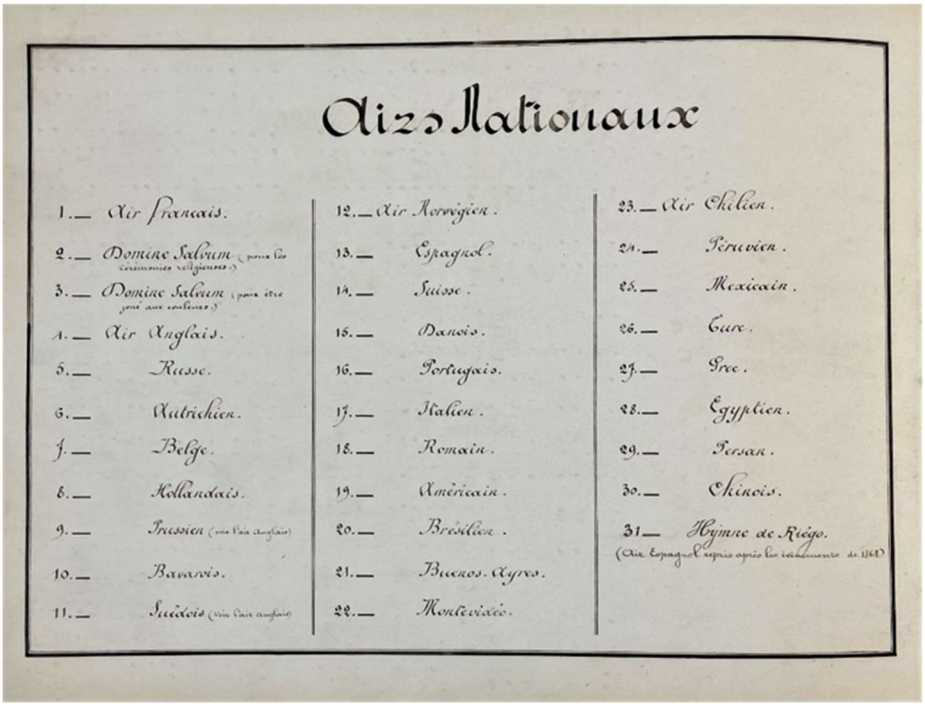


Each text is accompanied by staves drawn in red ink on which the musician has notated the music. The style of the binding and the paper allow us to date this collection to around 1830.

A beautiful document preserved in its original condition. 6381

$ 1 440

176. [MUSIC MANUSCRIPT]. CHIC (LEON). -RECUEIL D'AIRS NATIONAUX ET DOMINE SALVUM. *Brest, s.d. [circa 1868].* 1 vol. 4to oblong entirely handwritten on printed staves of : [63] ff. Contemporary red half-chagrin.



Manuscript collection of 31 national airs from various countries noted on printed staves.

Its author, Léon-Prudencio Chic (1819-1916), born in Oviedo, Spain, was composer and chief of music for the crews of the Brest division fleet.The 31 handwritten arias are carefully noted in black ink on printed staves (24 per sheet) and some scores include annotations by the author. On the last 3 ff. music notes are written in grey pencil, suggesting that they are original compositions by Chic, which are added to the 31 scores.

The tunes are "specially arranged for the music of the fleet so that they can be played by 10 instrumentalists as well as by the most numerous musics" [translated from French]. Chic therefore writes his scores so that they can be adapted by orchestras composed of different musicians: clarinet, saxophone, bass, trombone, flute, double bass, drums, etc. Among these national airs from various countries of the world (France, Norway, Chile, United States, Peru, Egypt, Greece, China...) are two Domine Salvum: a musical composition that served as the national and royal anthem of France during the celebration of mass during the Ancien Régime.

A collection offered in homage to his Excellency Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly (1807-1873), Minister of the Navy and Colonies, according to the golden mention struck in the center of the first plate. During his career, he led a colonial maritime expedition to China and then to Vietnam and was one of the founders of the Shipwreck Relief Society to which he bequeathed most of his fortune.

Beautiful original document preserved in its original binding.

List of the musics: 1. Air Français; 2. Domine Salvum (pour les cérémonies religieuses); 3. Domine Salvum (pour être joué aux couleurs); 4. Air Anglais; 5. Air Russe; 6. Air Autrichien; 7. Air Belge; 8. Air Hollandais; 9. Air Prussien (voir l'air anglais); 10. Air Bavarois; 11. Air Suédois (voir l'air anglais); 12. Air Norvégien; 13. Air Espagnol; 14. Air Suisse; 15. Air Danois; 16. Air Portugais; 17. Air Italien; 18. Air Romain, 19. Air Américain; 20. Air Brésilien; 21. Air Buenos-Ayres; 22. Air Montévidéo; 23. Air Chilien; 24; Air Péruvien; 25. Air Mexicain; 26. Air Turc; 27. Air Grec; 28. Air Egyptien; 29. Air Persan; 30. Air Chinois; 31. Hymne de Riégo (Air Espagnol repris après les événements de 1868). 4783

$ 3 000

177. [MANUSCRIPT] PERREVE (JEAN JULES). -RECUEIL DE POESIES DIVERSES. *[Circa 1850].*

1 vol 8vo manuscript (220 x 160 mm) of : 607 pp. (including table). Contemporary half-basane, spine ribbed, decorated and titled, boards covered with blue marbled paper (corners worn, spine rubbed, spine ends split, second board detached).

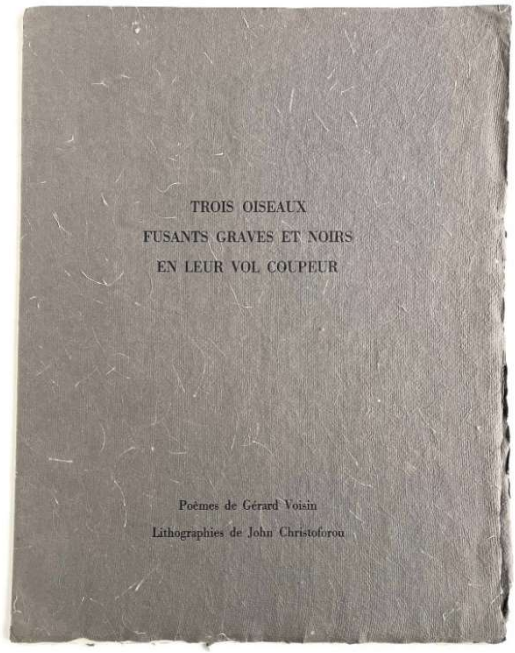
Impressive manuscript collection of original French poetry by Jean Jules Perreve, a humble amateur poet.

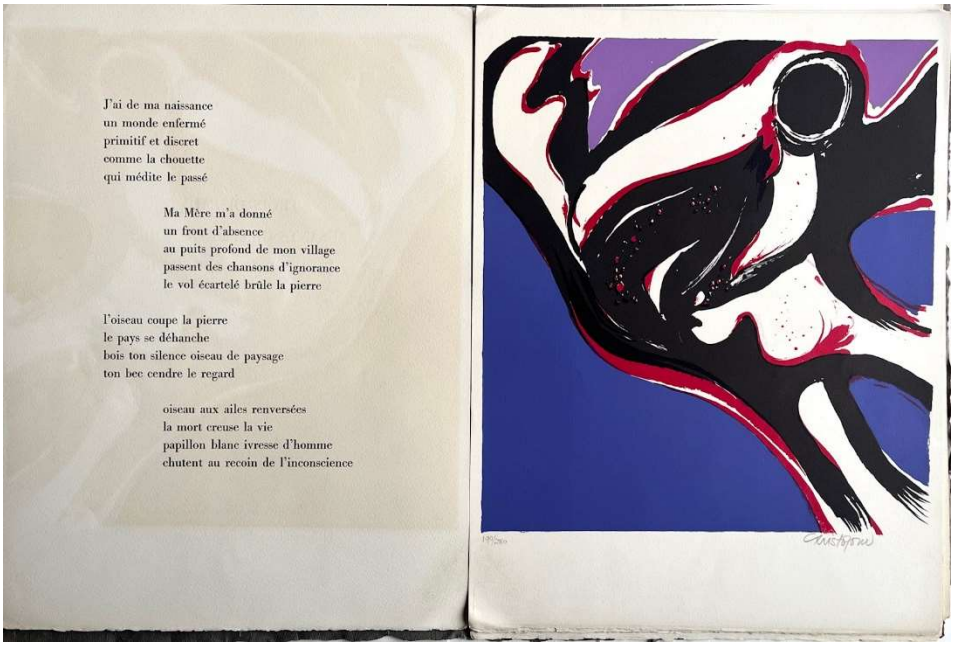
In the preamble to his collection of miscellaneous poems, the author delivers his first poem, "A mon recueil", in which he humbly declares: "writing for myself alone is my claim...". However, the author's work certainly benefited those closest to him, as evidenced by the many poems addressed to them, albeit anonymized, as well as the songs for their weddings. The work contains almost 300 poems, songs, fables, charades, epigrams and various confessions: A l'amour de l'étude, Les fêtes de Noël, Epitre à ma cheminée, Le Printemps, A Mme L.. sur sa broderie, A mademoiselle D. sur son mariage, A Monseigneur l'Archevêque de Mouen, Le renard et la sonnette, Chants pour ma femme le jour de nos noces, Le cocher de Monseigneur etc. Written between 1813 and 1862, most are dated by month and year. Here is the poem dedicated to his friend, page 160: "A Mademoiselle R. Rose que cultiva l'amour, Par le sein de mon [adére], Et rappelle lui chaque jour, Celui qui ne veut aimer qu'elle. Portrait de mon amie. Elle est aimable, elle est modeste, Elle a des grâces, de l'esprit ; J'admire sa douceur céleste, De son cœur le vice est proscrit. Piquante sans coquetterie, Elle est belle et, chacun le sait ; Dans cet admirable portrait, Qui ne reconnait mon amie !".

A touching literary testimony to the life of a great lover of poetry. 5845

$ 1 680

Art - Sketch Books - Fashion





178. CHRISTOFOROU (JOHN) - VOISIN (GERARD). -TROIS OISEAUX FUSANTS GRAVES ET NOIRS EN LEUR VOL COUPEUR *SL, Georges Girard [lithographe], Imprimerie Clot Bramsen, et 10 mars 1972.* 1 vol. in-plano (475 x 363 mm) of: [7] ff including 3 color plates numbered and signed by the artist, copy on Velin d'Arche n° 190 of 280. (transfer marks opposite the illustrations). Cover printed in black on thick gray embossed Japanese paper, unbound.

Rare copy of this collection of poems composed by sculptor Gérard Voisin and illustrated by painter John Christoforou.

The author of the poems, Gérard Voisin, is a French sculptor and poet born in 1934 in Nantes who was a friend of photographer Robert Doisneau, singer Claude Nougaro, and painter Corneille. At the age of 14, Gérard Voisin was hired at the city's foundries and at the same time became involved in union activism and poetic writing. In the early 1960s, the working-class artist squatted in an abandoned house. He began carving pieces of wood with a knife, turning them into faces. In the 1970s, Gérard Voisin moved to the capital and frequented artists close to the "CoBrA movement." While continuing to write his poems, he developed a passion for African art. By sculpting wood and bronze, bodies, and desire, he felt close to it. He campaigned for the preservation of the memory of slavery and the colonies, and collaborated with artists from the African continent. In 2002, he created a monument commemorating the abolition of slavery, entitled "Tendresse, Égalité, Fraternité" (2002) in Saint-Herblain (Loire-Atlantique). He was named UNESCO Artist for Peace in 2005. A collector, Gérard Voisin has amassed thousands of books and magazines, including a library devoted to the slave trade, 30,000 cut papers, and 7,000 postcards on sub-Saharan Africa.

The author of the three lithographs illustrating our book is the French painter of Greek origin, born in London, John Christoforou (1921-2014). He was marked by his two years of service in the Royal Air Force during World War II, on rescue missions at sea for victims of war and cyclones raging in the Indian Ocean. In 1949, he had his first solo exhibition at the Twenty Brook Street Gallery in London. In 1951, he stayed in Paris, where he discovered all the major museums. In 1953, he returned to London, where he exhibited at the Gimpel Fils Gallery. In 1957, he moved to Paris and also worked in Aix-en-Provence with the sculptor Marius Bruel. In 1971:

exhibition at the Galerie Vercamer, Paris, with Arman, Enrico Baj, Mandeville, Friedensreich Hundertwasser, Charles Lapicque, Alberto Magnelli, Roberto Matta, and Georges Noël. In 1974: exhibition devoted to Christoforou's work on the theme of Night and Nothingness at the Musée Galliera in Paris. Publication of a monograph. Retrospective exhibition at the Randers Kunstmuseum, Denmark. In 1975: first participation in the FIAC (Rive Gauche gallery). Christophorou developed a strong expressionist style of painting, dominated by black. The figurative themes developed by the painter include war, childbirth, crucifixions, and scarecrows.

The book includes three poems on the theme of birds composed by Gérard Voisin, accompanied by three lithographs by John Christoforou, numbered and signed by the artist. Copy on Velin d'Arche n° 190 of this unique edition produced in 280 copies by lithographer Georges Girard and Imprimerie Clot Bramsen.

A beautiful copy that has remained in good condition. 6256

$ 1 440





179. [FASHION DRAWINGS]. -[NOTEBOOK CONTAINING 21 DRAWINGS OF WOMEN'S FASHION] *Circa 1920.*

1 vol. 8vo oblong (175 x 270 mm) with : 21 full-page drawings, 8 of them watercolored and enhanced with gold or silver. Full blue percaline titled "modes" on the front cover, smooth spine.

An attractive anonymous notebook from the first half of the 20th century, featuring French and urban women's fashions of the period.

Each female model is drawn full-page in portrait format, highlighting her slender silhouette and her entire outfit, from hat to shoes to accessories. The set contains 21 drawings, some in pencil only, 8 with outlines enhanced in black ink, watercolors and touches of gold and silver. The outfits are very elegant, even chic, most of them depicting made-up women in evening wear with finely woven dresses, hats, heels and any matching accessories. Others depict urban women with coats, hats and umbrellas. None of the drawings are signed or titled, with the exception of one on a loose leaf and laminated in the notebook, titled "création" and depicting a little girl in winter attire. Thus, this could be the notebook of a French dressmaker or couturier.

A fine, well-preserved notebook. 5704

$ 1 140









180. [FASHION DRAWINGS] HENRY (RENEE). - [ALBUM D'AQUARELLES ORIGINALES DE MODE REPRESENTANT DES MODELES DE ROBES VERS 1890, DANS LE STYLE DE JEANNE PAQUIN/ALBUM OF ORIGINAL FASHION WATERCOLORS REPRESENTING DRESS MODELS AROUND 1890, IN THE STYLE OF JEANNE PAQUI]. *SLND [Paris, circa 1890].* 1 vol. in-folio (315 x 240 mm) of 91 ff of 1 to 4 original drawings per page executed in pencil, watercolor and gouache, signed “Renée Henry” and mounted on tabs. Half burgundy basane, smooth spine decorated with fillets titled in gold “Gravures de mode”, boards covered with marbled paper (wear and tear).



Beautiful album featuring 91 original pencil, watercolor and gouache drawings of long dresses, most signed “Renée Henry”.



At the end of the 19th century, Jeanne Paquin was the first major French couturier to achieve international success. Her “romantic evening gowns, refined lingerie and fur-trimmed suits” enchanted aristocratic women and cocottes alike. The couturier is also known for her simple outfits with a few details that make all the difference, as well as for her coats. She was one of the first to use black, until then reserved mainly for mourning, to enhance the brightness of colors.



The drawings in this album, very similar to Jeanne Paquin's models, are signed “Renée Henry”. The bodies and faces of the young women are approximate, but the designs for the dresses and accessories are remarkably meticulous, attesting to their being the work of a fashion professional. The colors and fabrics used are varied and colorful, with Paquin's own use of black. It is possible that Renée Henry worked for this great couturier or a rival house of the time. Some of the dresses are highly original: flowers, butterflies...

Set in superb condition, with very vivid colors. 6155

$ 11 400

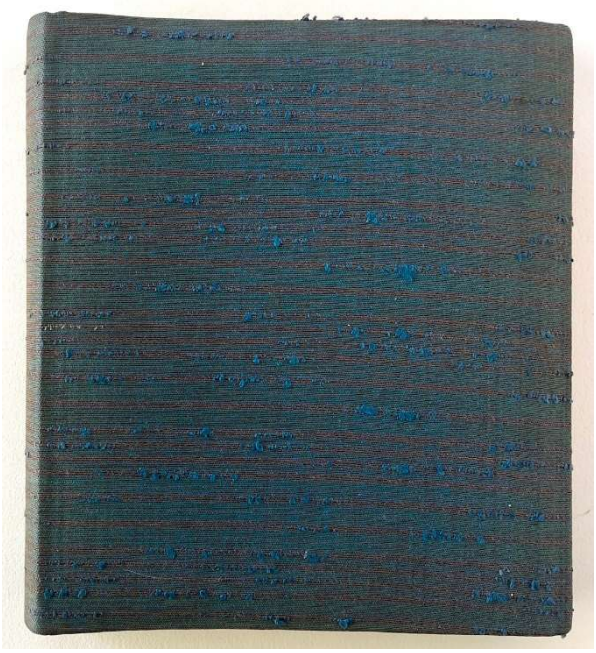


181. [1920s FASHION]. - [A SET OF 24 GOUACHE DRAWINGS DEPICTING DIFFERENT STYLES OF DRESSES OR WOMEN'S CLOTHING] *France, circa 1920-30.* 24 drawings executed in black ink on tracing paper (medium-sized, approximately 300 by 240 mm) and colored with gouache and watercolor, with a few annotations and fabric swatches. (Some sheets are yellowed.) Presented in a cardboard storage sleeve.

A beautiful set of 24 gouache drawings depicting various styles of women's dresses and clothing from the 1920s.

The 24 drawings are finely traced in black ink on tracing paper and colored with gouache and watercolor. Each model is drawn full-length, full-page, and in portrait format, highlighting her slender silhouette as well as her entire outfit, from hat to shoes. A small sketch in the margin in black ink shows the back of each model. The outfits are very elegant, even chic, with most depicting women in evening wear—finely woven dresses, hats, and high-heeled shoes. Others depict urban women's outfits with coats. Most of the drawings bear a number in the upper right corner. Two feature fabric samples, one of which is uncolored and includes the annotations: "Gribouille" and "Chiné blanc et noir." One is signed: "Phésy." These drawings likely originate from the studio of a French fashion designer.

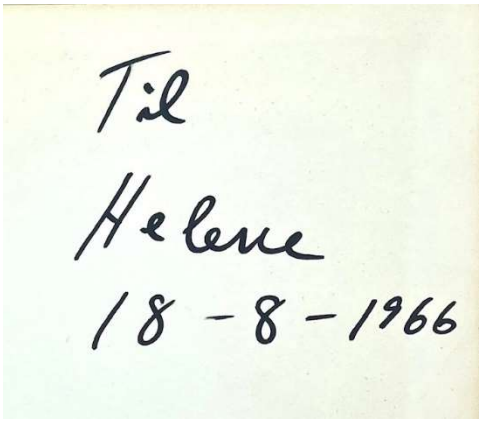
Nice collection, with very vivid colors. 6484 **$ 1 140**



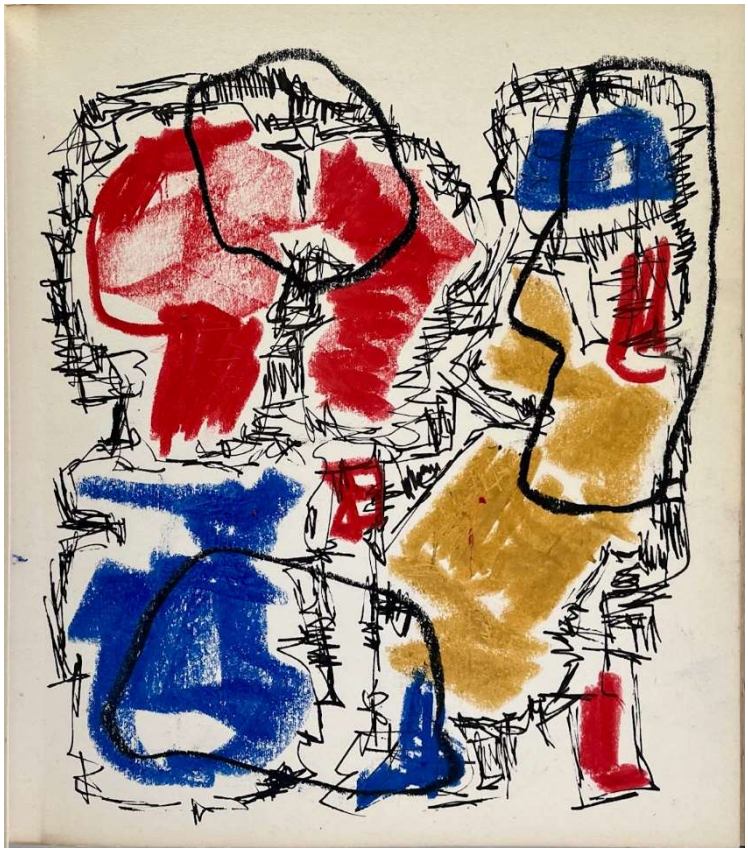
182. ROBERT JACOBSEN (1912-1993) -[CARNET DE DESSINS, 1966 / SKETCHBOOK, 1966] *SL, 18 aout 1966 [dédicace].* 1 large 4to volume (290 x 260 mm) comprising 37 folios, featuring 37 original full-page works on thick Bristol board and 1 additional work executed on a sheet of paper. Includes 4 black-and-white photographs of the artist and a copy of "I Meyerson, Jacobsen, figures," published in an edition of 200 copies by the Galerie de France, Paris, 1957. Full blue marbled cloth, blank spine.

Rare album of 37 original drawings (ink, gouache, colored pencil) by the Danish artist Robert Jacobsen, inscribed to his wife, Hélène Jacobsen, and dated August 18, 1966.

Robert Jacobsen (1912–1993) was a Danish sculptor and painter from Copenhagen. This self-taught artist from a modest background created his first wooden sculptures at the age of 18. After discovering the paintings of Klee, Kandinsky, and Mondrian, he studied under a sculptor and a stonemason. In 1941, he exhibited at the Copenhagen Autumn Salon. In 1947, he received a grant from the



French government and moved to Paris. He shared a home with Richard Mortensen and later Asger Jorn, living in Suresnes as part of a community of Danish artists. He created sculptures from welded iron, about which he said: "Welding was my lucky break. That's how I became a scrap-metal sculptor. That's all there is to it; there's no need to embellish or invent fancy stories. With stone, you navigate between forms. With iron, you know the form; you choose the space.". He held his first exhibition in 1950 and received the Grand Prize at the Venice Biennale in 1966. In the 1970s, he returned to Denmark to fulfill public commissions. A large statue of him is on permanent display in front of the Copenhagen train station. In 1962, he became a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich and at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts from 1976 to 1985. Robert Jacobsen had the genius to create magnificent abstract sculptures using sheet metal, a medium that typically results in bulky and pretentious objects. In his work, however, the metal defines volumes of shadow and void with a rare harmony, inviting contemplation. In the book *Figures* dedicated to him by his compatriot I. Meyerson (Paris, 1957), it is written (p. 4): "Jacobsen's studio. A small courtyard. A small door. You descend two steps. You find yourself in a large shed: 12 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 6 meters high. To the right, a whitewashed wall; to the left, two tall windows; at the back, a large glass door with small panes; a ceiling with exposed beams. On the wall, on shelves, on trestles, on the floor, abstract iron sculptures—those constructions of air volumes that have created the new space of sculpture. In the middle: two workbenches, an arc welding station, a large anvil, a wooden block holding the large shears, torches, and acetylene and oxygen cylinders. Against the windows: an electric lathe, two more workbenches, and a blackboard, where vices, drills, polishers, sanders, hammers, pliers, tongs, shears, alligator clips, drill bits, and files are placed, arranged, and hung. In the far left corner, two large crates: the treasure crates.



Jacobsen's creations can be divided into two categories: on the one hand, the figures and silhouettes created during his "free time"—poetic and light, sometimes inspired by the primitive art he collected—and, on the other, the best-known facet of his work, consisting of geometric constructions that the artist paints black to give them the appearance of drawings in space.



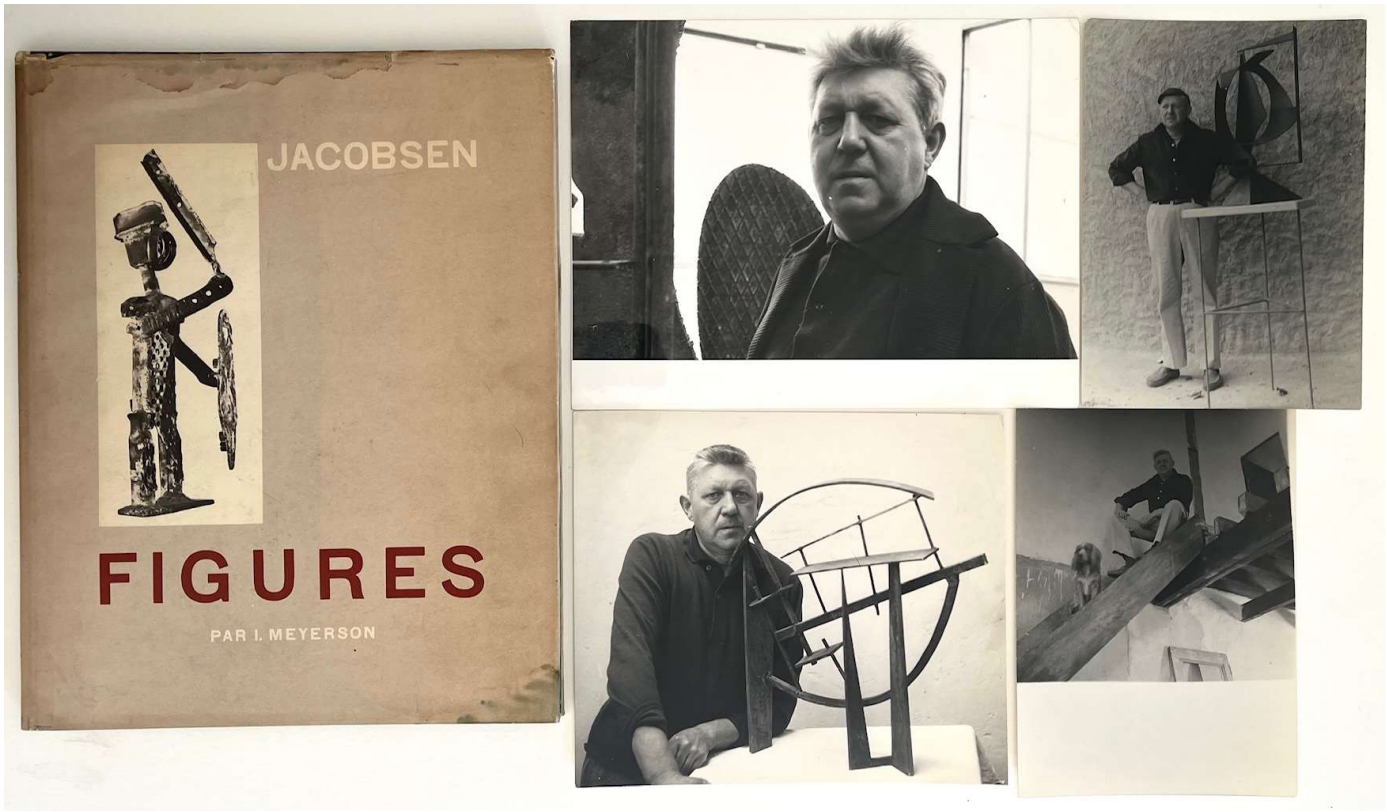
A few of his many solo exhibitions: 1948, Galerie Denise René, Paris. 1951 – Galerie Birch, Copenhagen. 1953, Galerie Denise René, Paris. 1954, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels – 1955, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. 1962, Kootz Gallery, New

York. 1969 - Galleri Haaken, Oslo. 1970 - Birch Gallery, Copenhagen - 1973 - Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum, Aalborg - 1975 - Kunstmuseum, Helsinki. 1978 - Kunstmuseum, Aarhus - 1984, Galerie Denise René, Paris. 1987 - Kunsthalle Mannheim. 1990, Galerie Denise René, Paris.

His works are exhibited in museums around the world, including: Walloon Art Museum, Liège; Museo de Arte Moderna, São Paulo; Von der Heydt Museum, Wuppertal; Wilhelm Hack Museum, Ludwigshafen; Lembruck Museum, Duisburg; Sculptors Museum, Glaskasten; Neue Pinakothek, Munich; Didrichsenin taidemuseo, Helsinki; National Museum of Modern Art, Paris; Grenoble Museum; Museum of Fine Arts of Rennes; National Contemporary Art Fund; Rodin Museum, Paris; Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam; Kröller-Müller Museum, Otterlo; Nationalgalerie, Oslo; Moderna Museet, Stockholm; Museum of Fine Arts, La Chaux-de-Fonds; Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Washington; Herzog Foundation, New York; Carnegie Institute, Philadelphia...



This album, dedicated to his wife in August 1966, contains 37 original full-page works on heavy Bristol paper and one additional work executed on tissue paper. These drawings are similar to his works from this period, including his Cosmonauts series (1962).



Provenance: Formerly in the Robert Jacobsen collection. Also included with the album are four black and white photographs of Jacobsen and a copy of I. Meyerson's *Jacobsen, Figures*, published in an edition of 200 by Galerie de France, Paris, 1957.

The entire set is in excellent condition. 6490

$ 13 200

183. [VERDIERE (CHARLES)]. -ALBUM AMICORUM "C. V.". *s.l., 1838-1850.* 1 oblong vol. 12mo (147 x 227 mm.) of: 25 ff. ; 23 original drawings (mostly pastedowns) ; 1 printed miniature signed "Baxter, patentee, 11 Northampton Square"; 5 signed poems (4 original). Romantic red morocco binding, spine with ornate faux-nerves, cold-stamped boards with triple gilt filleting, monogram "C.V." in the center of the first board, gilt edges.

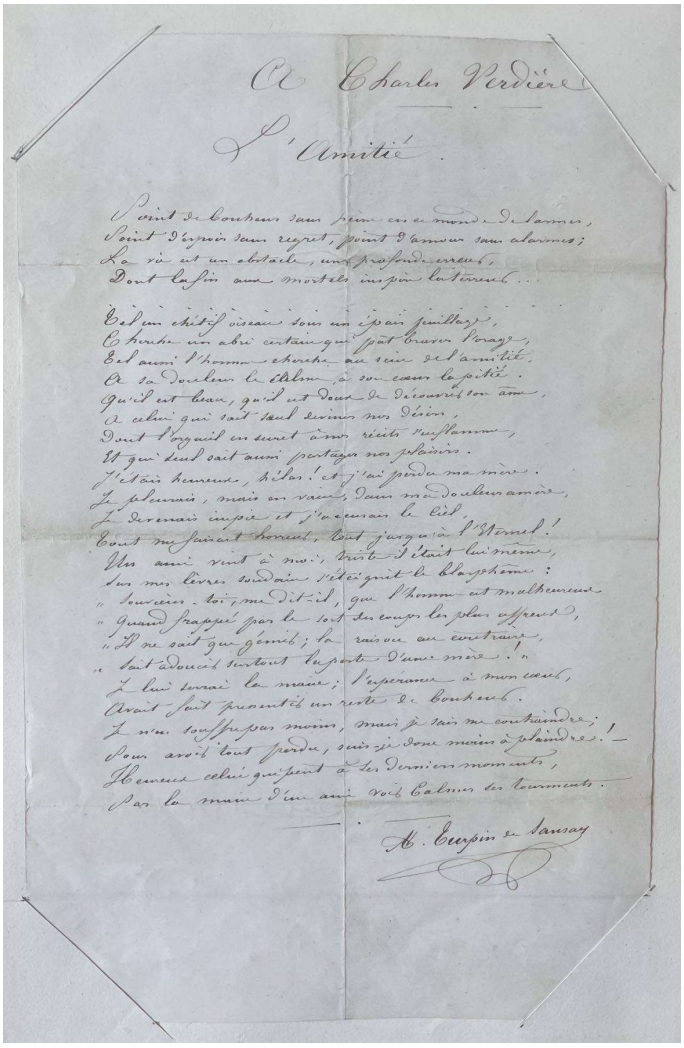
Charming album amicorum of romantic period belonging to Charles Verdière with original drawings and poems, mostly signed by his friends.

Among the authors of these drawings, we find: "C. Pollissard", "Marguerite", "C. Lecorbeiller", "C. L.", "P.F.", "Adèle Lallemand" and "Adèle Lallemand Lecorbeiller". The drawings, in grey pencil, pastel and ink, are finely executed. They represent portraits, landscapes, street scenes, flowers, still lifes and boats. Of note are the two very fine inks depicting Bretons in costume as well as the splendid miniature printed by George Baxter, the famous London-based artist and printer credited with inventing large-scale color printing.

The poems, as for them, are signed by "C. Lecorbeiller", "C.", "C. L.", "I. G." and Turpin de Sansay. The latter, entitled "L'amitié", is by the French playwright, songwriter and author, Louis-Adolphe Turpin de Sansay (1832-1891). Dedicated to Charles Verdière, it is an ode to their relationship: "Happy the one who takes in his last moments, by the hand of a friend, calms the torments" (translated from French). The other poetic compositions are all original, except for one of them which gathers two poems attributed to Frederick II, King of Prussia (1712 - 1786) and Cardonne-Bassuel.

The poems and drawings allow to date this album amicorum between 1838 and 1850.

A very nice album preserved in its period romantic binding of red morocco with the initials of its owner stamped in cold on the first plate. 4771


A Charles Verdière

L'Amitié.

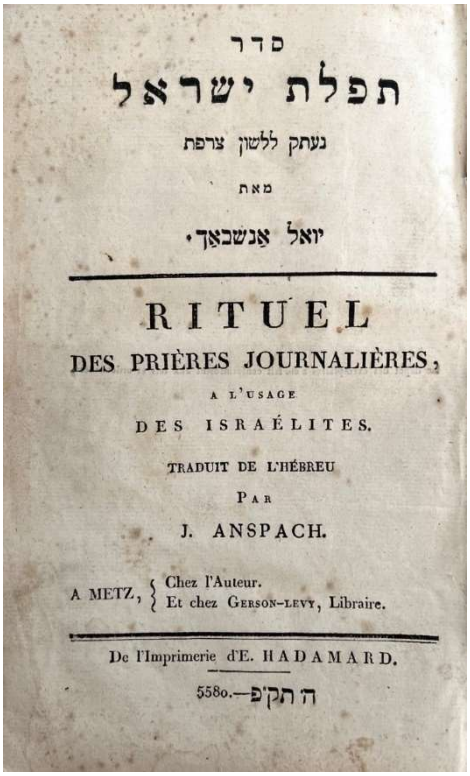
Point de bonheur sans peine en ce monde de larmes,
Point d'espoir sans regret, point d'amour sans alarmes;
La vie est un obstacle, une profonde mer,
Dont la fin aux mortels inspire l'effroi.

Et l'on cherche un abri contre ce fier orage,
Et l'ami l'homme cherche au sein de l'amitié,
A sa douleur le calme, à son cœur la pitié.
Qu'il est beau, qu'il est doux de découvrir son âme,
A celui qui sait seul entendre nos désirs,
Dont l'orgueil ne saurait à nos récits surprise,
Et qui seul sait aussi partager nos plaisirs.
J'étais heureux, hélas! et j'ai perdu ma mère.
Je pleurais, mais en vain, dans ma douleur amère,
Je demandais au ciel, et j'accusais le Ciel,
Tout me jurant honneur, tout jusqu'à l'Homme!
Un ami vint à moi; Dieu! c'était lui-même,
Sur mes lèvres soudain j'étouffai le blasphème:
" Souviens-toi, me dit-il, que l'homme est malheureux
" Quand frappé par le sort en vain le plus affreux,
" Il ne sait que gémir; la raison en entraves,
" Sait adoucir souvent les pleurs d'une mère. "
Je lui serrai la main; l'espérance à mon cœur,
Avait fait pressentir un reste de bonheur.
Je n'ai su toujours mourir, mais je sais me contraindre;
Pour avoir tout perdu, suis-je donc moins à plaindre? —
Heureux celui qui peut à ses derniers moments,
Par la main d'un ami voir calmer ses tourments.

A. Turpin de Sansay

$ 960

Religion


סדר

תפלת ישראל

נעתק ללשון צרפת

מאת

יואל אנשבאך.

RITUEL

DES PRIÈRES JOURNALIÈRES,

A L'USAGE

DES ISRAÉLITES.

TRADUIT DE L'HÉBREU

PAR

J. ANSPACH.

A METZ, { Chez l'Auteur. Et chez GERSON-LEVY, Libraire.

De l'Imprimerie d'E. HADAMARD.

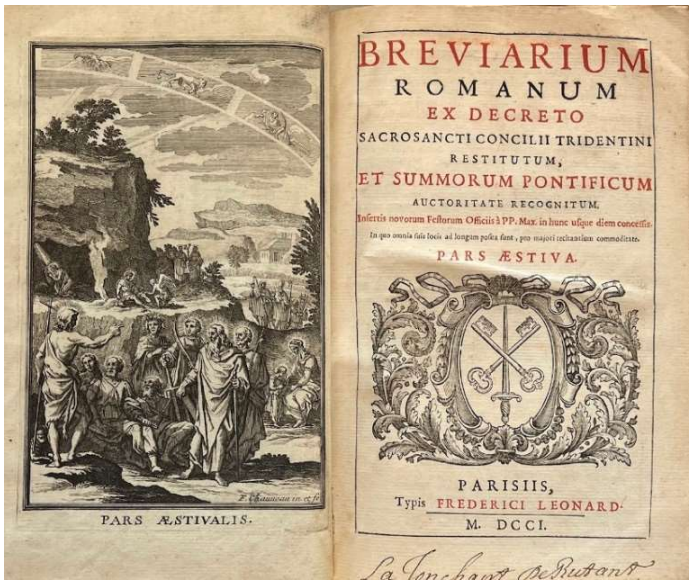
5580.—ה תק"פ

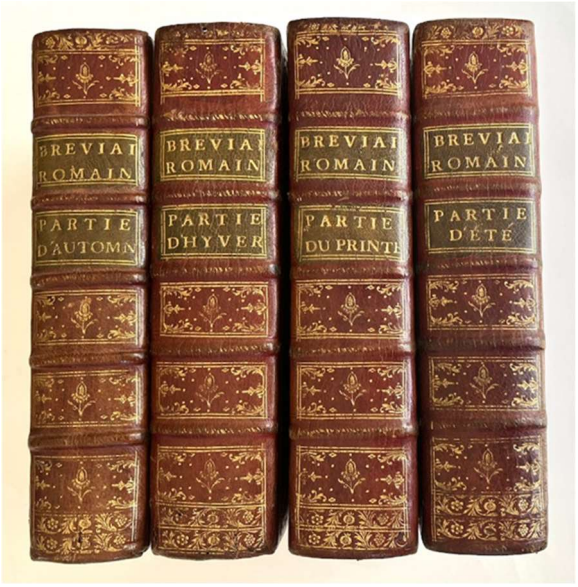
184. ANSPACH (J.). [TRADUCTEUR]. -RITUEL DES PRIERES JOURNALIERES, A L'USAGE DES ISRAELITES. TRADUIT DE L'HEBREU PAR J. ANSPACH. *Metz, chez l'auteur et chez Gerson-Levy, de l'imprimerie d'E. Hadamard, 5580 [1819].* 1 vol. 8vo (210 x 125 mm): [1] title page, VII, 424 pp. (scattered foxing). Contemporary half-vellum with corners, smooth spine titled in ink, covers covered with blue paper-over-board. (wear to edges and corners).

Rare first edition printed in Metz of this prayer ritual for the use of the Israelites, with the text in Hebrew and its French translation opposite.

In his preface, J. Anspach, the translator of the work, states: "It was during conversations with my family that I was inspired to translate and publish this collection of our prayers; surrounded by a wife and sisters who fulfill toward the Divinity the duty it prescribes for us to invoke it, and whose hearts feel the need to address our Heavenly Father, they often observed with sorrow that they were merely going through the motions, mechanically repeating expressions they did not understand. The thought of putting an end to an abuse so contrary to the relationship that should exist between the creature and its Creator—an abuse whose effects are felt not only by nearly all women, but even by a large portion of men who have not studied the sacred language—led me to devote my leisure time to this work. The hope of doing some good sustained me and finally, thanks to Heaven, enabled me to complete my work. I shall be sufficiently rewarded if my work produces this good, if it can help facilitate the study of a language that is the repository of the truths of all religions, and in which is written everything that the Israelite must believe and hope for.

Copy preserved in its original, slightly worn binding. 6510 **$ 660**





185. BREVIARUM ROMANUM EX DECRETO SACROSANCTI CONCILII TRIDENTINI RESTITUTUM, ET SUMMORUM PONTIFICUM AUCTORITATE RECOGNITUM. *Paris, F. Leonard, 1701.* 4 vol. in-8vo (215 x 145 mm) from: I. [10] ff (frontispieces, titles, table), 584, CCXXXI, 4 pp.; II. [10] ff (frontispieces, titles, table), 604, CCXXXII pp, [14] ff.; III: [10] ff (frontispieces, titles, table), 53é, CCXXXI pp, [13] ff. Printing in red and black, 4 engraved frontispieces, 7 out-of-text engravings (including one repeated), initials, banners. Added publications bound at the end of volumes. Some handwritten inscriptions in brown ink. Full period red morocco, spine with decorated raised bands, titles and volume numbers in green morocco, triple fillets framing the boards with angular fleurons and golden coat of arms later in the center (Harry and Caresse Crosby), gilt fillet on the cuts, gilt edges.

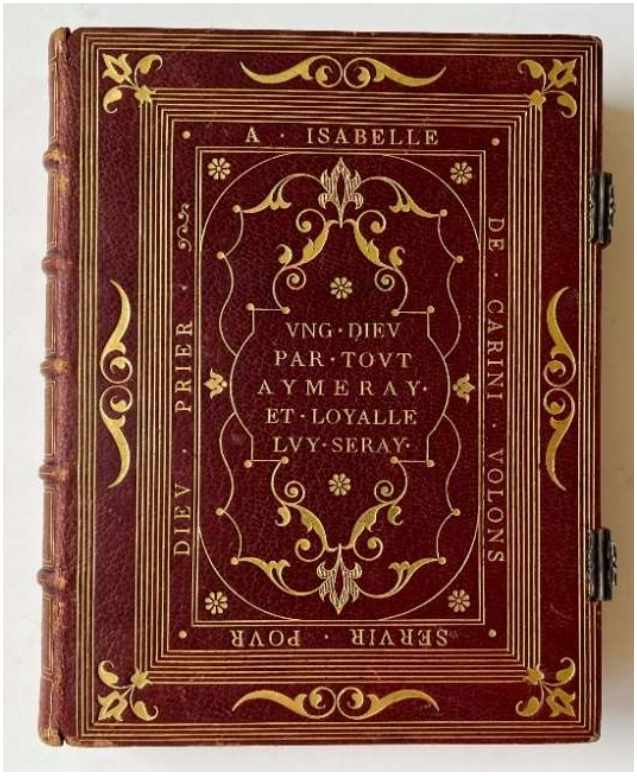
Superb copy, from prestigious collections, of this four-volume breviary printed in red and black by the Parisian publisher Frederic Léonard.

Provenance: 'La Ponchapt. De Rustant' (inscription in brown ink at the bottom of the titles); M. L'Abbé Andreu (engraved ex-libris); Estelle Doheny (oval gold bookplate on red morocco laminated on the first back cover, her sale, Christie's Camarillo California, February 1, 1988, lot 403). Harry and Caresse Crosby (rectangular golden bookplate in green morocco laminated on the first cover, golden coat of arms in the center of the first cover).

Estelle Doheny, second wife of Californian oil magnate Edward Lawrence Doheny (1856-1935), began her book collection in the mid-1920s, showing a marked taste for books with painted edges, and she built up a collection of manuscripts and books renowned rare prints, counting among the most famous private libraries in the United States, a collection in which bibles and religious books held an important place. Its oval morocco ex-libris is decorated with a Renaissance style frame (shell at the head and mascaron at the tail), with the golden inscription “ex libris * estelle doheny”.

Harry and Caresse Crosby founded the Black Sun Press in Paris in 1927, which influenced the publication of the early works of a number of writers, including James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Ezra Pound, Ernest Hemingway... Caresse Crosby, born Mary Phelps in (1892, New York-1970, Rome), is an American columnist, sculptor, poet and woman of letters, notably famous for having participated in the invention of the bra in 1913. 4280

$ 5 400



186. [GRUEL (LEON) & ENGELMANN]. -HEURES DU MOYEN-ÂGE. *Gruel-Engelmann, Rue Royale St-honoré, 10. Paris, Mdccclxii. 1862.* 1 vol. 12mo (160 x 125 mm) of : [1] f. (date and medallion ornaments), CXCII (192, including illuminated title) ; [4] ff. ("Souvenirs de famille": blank leaves with blue and red framing). 1 large full-page illustration and 13 medium-sized illustrations in the text. Full contemporary brown morocco, muted five-rib spine decorated with cold-stamped fillets and motifs in the boxes, concentric cold-stamped fillets framing the boards with floral framing in the center in boards inscribed: "A Isabelle de Carini, volons servir pour Dieu prier, ving Dieu par tout aymeray et loyalle luy seray", double gilt fillet on the necks, chasses and headpieces, gilt edges with motifs, burgundy cloth endpapers, brass clasps with engraved ornaments. (Signed Gruel, in gilt lettering, on tail).

A very well-bound copy of Gruel's Heures du Moyen-ge, a fully illuminated work, lithographed in color and enhanced with gold, respecting the aesthetics of medieval manuscripts, in all their fantasy and refinement. These richly illustrated works were often given as wedding gifts.



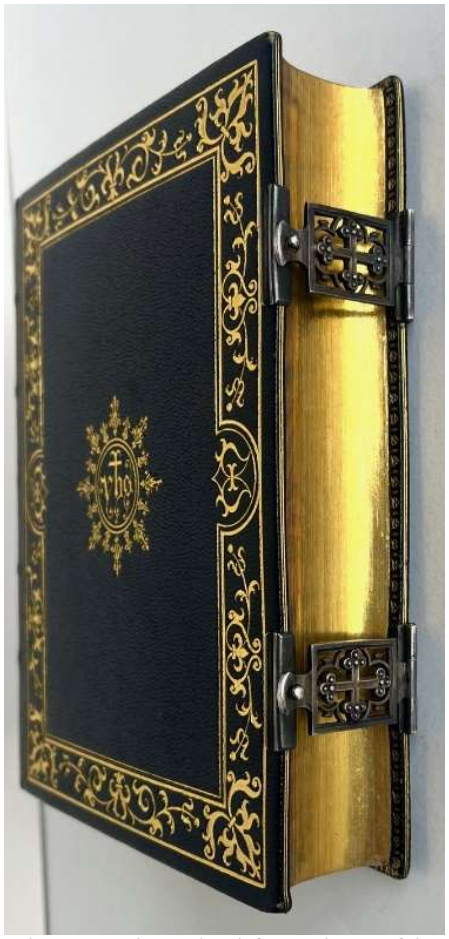
In addition to the illuminated frames, the work features a fully illuminated title, a full-page illustration and 13 large figures placed in the center of the page (the Nativity, the Virgin and Child, the Adoration of the Magi and Shepherds, Christ on the Cross, etc.).

The work consists of a calendar (decorated with a large illuminated frame, with medallions historiated according to the seasons, and religious scenes) and the Mass.

The illuminated frames feature full, fully-colored bands with various motifs, arabesque interlacing with flowers and figures, and a construction based on the cathedral motif, with large pillars and statues, and religious scenes. No two frames are alike. The ornamentation is very rich: a wide variety of natural and legendary bestiary, angels, fleurs-de-lis, scenes from medieval life (men practicing archery, elegant ladies in a jewelry shop, a tournament, etc.).

The text is written in black, red and blue ink, with numerous gilded initials and small ornaments.

Very fine work in perfect condition. *5666* **$ 1 800**



187. PAROISSIEN ROMAIN D'APRES LES IMPRIMES FRANÇAIS DU 15EME SIECLE. *Paris, Gruel et Engelmen, 1858.* 1 vol. 12mo (160 x 130 mm) of: 704 pp. (including title). Label affixed to the flyleaf: Papeterie L. Coquemard, Angoulême. Full blue morocco leather signed Gruel, spine with 5 raised bands decorated and signed at the tail, semi-floral gold fleur-de-lis motif in a frame on the covers, chased silver metal clasps featuring crosses, gilt edges, interior roulette, blue silk endpapers.

A sumptuous prayer book, adorned with a binding signed by the famous bookbinder Léon Gruel (1840-1923).



Author of a "Historical and Bibliographical Manual for Bookbinding Enthusiasts" (1887 and 1905), he was the third generation of this family of bookbinders. In 1811, Isidore Desforges founded the workshop, which was taken over after his death by Paul Gruel, his son-in-law, who was trained as an engraver. When Paul Gruel died in 1846, his widow brilliantly succeeded him, participating in exhibitions, notably that of 1849, where she won a bronze medal. In 1850, she remarried the lithographer and engraver Jean Engelmann, and the workshop became Gruel-Engelmann. When he died, she and her three sons (Léon, born in 1840 from her first marriage and to whom we owe this work, Edmond and Robert, born from her second marriage) formed one of the most important bookbinding workshops in the capital. Léon became the sole owner in 1891, and his son, Paul Gruel, who took over the workshop upon his father's death in 1901, made it the leading bookbinding house in Paris. Paul Gruel was also renowned for his collection of antique books, which he bequeathed to the Musée Carnavalet.

The workmanship of this book is magnificent, with the various liturgical prayers framed by motifs representing certain passages from the Bible, accompanied by short texts in Latin and sometimes in French.

A superb copy, in very good condition. *6400* **$ 1 680**



188. [SMALL PRAYER MANUSCRIPT. -BENI SOIT LE SEIGNEUR, LE DIEU D'ISRAËL DE CE QU'IL A VISITE ET RACHETE SON PEUPLE [...] *SLND [France, circa 1770].* 1 vol. 16to square (108 x 83 mm) of: [2] ff (including engraved watercolor frontispiece), [18] pp calligraphied in black ink in a frame, [3] ff bl. Full contemporary red morocco, mute ornate smooth spine, triple gilt fillets framing the boards with fleurons in the corners, gilt roulette on the edges, gilt edges, marbled paper endpapers.

Charming miniature religious manuscript produced in the 18th century, illustrated with a watercolor engraving of the Sacred Heart.

The author has finely calligraphed the text from the Gospel of St. Luke 1- verse 68 ff: “Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel, for he has visited and redeemed his people, for he has raised up for us a mighty savior in the house of David his servant...”.

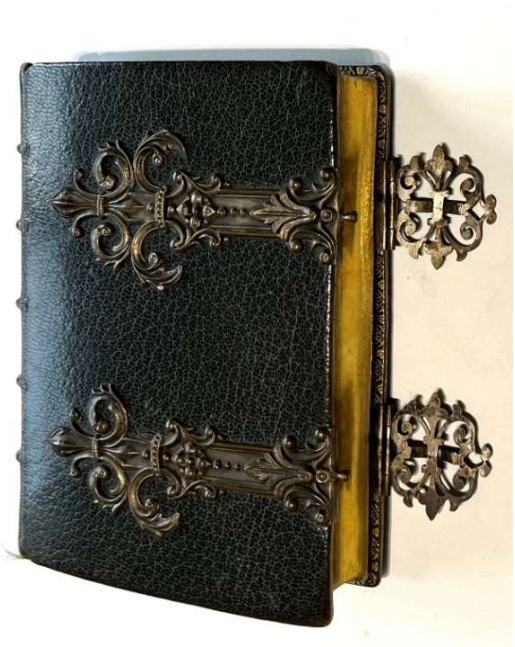
Preserved in its luxurious original binding. 6233

$ 1 440



189. PIGOUCHER, SIMON VOSTRE, KERVER [ENCADREMENTS / FRAMES], ABBE ALBIN [CHAMOINE DE LA CATHEDRALE DU MANS / CHAMOINE OF LE MANS CATHEDRAL], MOUCHON (ILLUSTRATEUR). - LIVRE D'HEURES SELON LE RIT ROMAIN. [MISSEL DE PREMIERE COMMUNION ET DE MARIAGE / FIRST COMMUNION AND WEDDING MISSAL]. *Le Mans, Edmond Monoyer Imprimeur-Editeur, 1881.* 1 vol. 12mo (154 x 112 mm) of : VIII pp. (false-title, frontispiece, aprobation), 720 pp, [4] ff. (table of contents, explanations); engraved framing on each page, 5 inserted inset maps including 2 polychrome with system. (slight foxing). Full olive-green chagrin, five-ribbed spine with cold-engraved titles, chased silver metal clasps, double gilt fillet on edges and headpieces, inner gilt border with signature, gilt edges, blue silk endpapers with gilt innitials on first. (one clasp slightly missing).

Superb edition and binding published under the auspices of Abbé Albin, Chamoine of Le Mans Cathedral and illustrated by Mouchon, reproducing the frames of the books of hours printed by Pigoucher, Simon Vostre and Kerver from 1497 to 1500.



Prayer book belonging to Jeanne Thiébaud, whose initials "J. T. 5 juin 1897" are stamped in gold letters on the silk of the first endpaper, and whose name is inscribed on the back of one of the 5 cards preserved in the book.

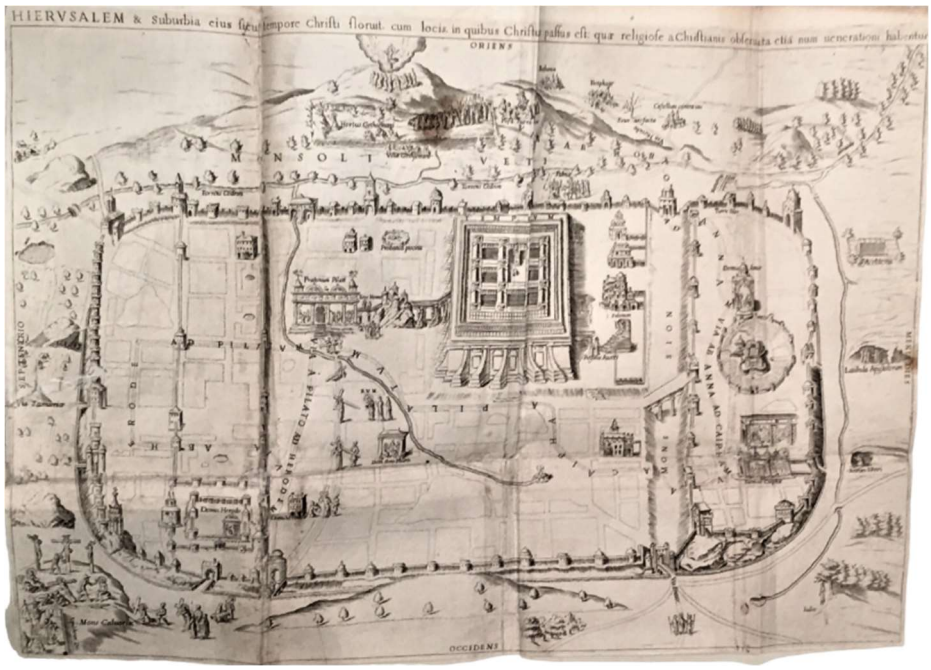
The blank sheets bound at the beginning were used to record a date of communion and marriage. The explanatory leaflet in fine indicates: "With the Ordinary of the Mass, page 4 begins the series of marginal engravings. First come the twelve Sibyls, who are accepted by Christian tradition and who foretold the main events in Christ's life. The lower subjects represent the seven sacraments. From page 48 to page 74: Birth of Mary. Marriage of Joseph and Maris - Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, his passion, death and resurrection. - Death of the Blessed Virgin Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. From page 74 to page 78, the three Theological Virtues and the four Cardinal Virtues follow. From page 79 to page 84, the main scenes of the Last Judgment. From pages 208 to 224, the subjects at the bottom of the pages represent the Life of Job.

The binding, in chagrin with a chased silver clasp, is signed F. Cornu et Gille, bookbinders and gilders in Paris. 2 of the 5 card-signets are system-bound with lace and fabric decoration, depicting a young girl in communion and wedding attire.

A fine, fresh copy. 5818

$ 1 020

190. RICCI (BARTOLOMEO). -VITA D.N. JESU CHRISTI EX VERBIS EVANGELIORUM IN IPSISMET CONCINNATA. *Rome, Barthol. Zanettum, 1607.* 1 volume 8vo (200 x 127 mm) of : [15] pp. (engraved title, privilege, notice to the reader, index); 160 pp. (alphabets); 160 engravings ; 2 folding engraved maps: Maps of the Promised Land (Palestine) and of Jerusalem (handwritten titling in brown ink of the engravings, stains, soiling, wear and tear, small marginal restorations to the 1st ff. and to the maps). Handwritten inscription in brown ink on the endpapers. Vintage red morocco, smooth spine decorated.



A lavishly illustrated first edition of this work on the life of Jesus by the Jesuit priest Bartolomeo Ricci.

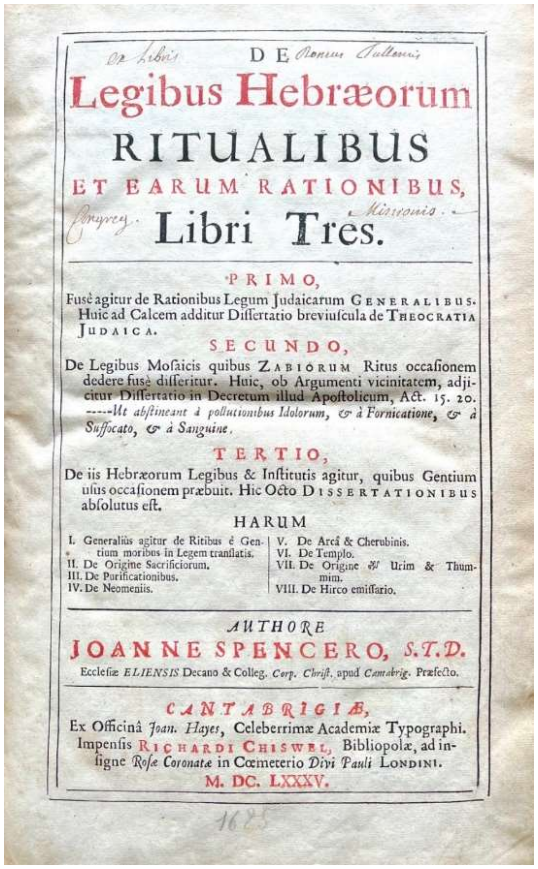
Bartolomeo Ricci (1542-1613) entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Rome in 1566. He became successively master of novices in Naples, then in Rome, and provincial of Sicily. Ricci was a promoter of Ignatian spirituality. The present work "Vita D.N. Jesu Christi Ex verbis Evangeliorum in ipsismet concinnata" retraces the life of Jesus and the words of the Gospels.

The illustration consists of 2 engraved folding maps: Maps of the Promised Land (Palestine) and of Jerusalem as well as 160 engravings on each page: “La génération éternelle de Jésus Christ”; “Conception de Saint-Jean”; “Généalogie de notre St Jésus Christ”; “la Ste Vierge visite Ste Elizabeth”; “Démoniaque délivré dans la synagogue”; “Jésus dans la synagogue lle jour du Sabat guérit la main paralitique d’un homme”; “Mission des apôtres, pouvoir des miracles”; “L’ascension”; etc. Each engraving is captioned by hand in brown ink in a contemporary handwriting.

Rare work of which we have found only 3 copies sold in the last 50 years.

Beautiful copy preserved in its original red morocco binding, complete with the two maps and 160 engravings. 4290

$ 2 400


DE
Legibus Hebræorum
RITUALIBUS
ET EARUM RATIONIBUS,
Libri Tres.

PRIMO,
Fusè agitur de Rationibus Legum Judaicarum GENERALIBUS. Huic ad Calcem additur Dissertatio breviuscula de THEOCRATIA JUDAICA.

SECUNDO,
De Legibus Mosaicis quibus ZABIORUM Ritus occasionem dedere fusè disseritur. Huic, ob Argumenti vicinitatem, adjicitur Dissertatio in Decretum illud Apostolicum, Act. 15. 20. -----*Ut abstineant à pollutionibus Idolorum, & à Fornicatione, & à Suffocato, & à Sanguine.*

TERTIO,
De iis Hebræorum Legibus & Institutis agitur, quibus Gentium usus occasionem præbuit. Hic Octo DISSERTATIONIBUS absolutus est.

HARUM
I. Generaliùs agitur de Ritibus è Gentium moribus in Legem translatis.
II. De Origine Sacrificiorum.
III. De Purificationibus.
IV. De Neomeniis.
V. De Arcâ & Cherubinis.
VI. De Templo.
VII. De Origine Urim & Thummim.
VIII. De Hirco emissario.

AUTHORE
JOANNE SPENCERO, S.T.D.
Ecclesiæ *ELIENSIS* Decano & Colleg. *Corp. Christ.* apud *Cantabrig.* Præfecto.

CANTABRIGIÆ,
Ex Officinâ *Joan. Hayes*, Celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi.
Impensis RICHARDI CHISWEL, Bibliopolæ, ad insigne *Rosæ Coronatæ* in Cœmeterio *Divi Pauli* LONDINI.
M. DC. LXXXV.

1685

191. SPENCERO (JOANNE) -DE LEGIBUS HEBRAEORUM RITUALIBUS ET EARUM RATIONIBUS LIBRI TRES. *Cantabrigiae (Cambridge) ex officina Joan. Hayes, Celeberrimae Academiae Typographi. Impensis Richardi Chiswel, Bibliopolae, ad insigne Rosae Coronatae in Coemeterio Divi Pauli Londini 1685.* 1 vol. in-folio (330 x 215 mm) with : [8] ff. (false title, title, to the reader, table) ; 1051 pp. Ex-libris: “De la bibliothèque de Thiéry Petit-Jean à Toul”. Manuscript ex libris on title page. [Ronius Tullenris, Pingrey Missionis] (rare stains or foxing). Contemporary full calf, spine ribbed, decorated and titled (wear and tear, minor restorations to spine ends, headpieces and corners).

First edition of this treatise on the laws of Hebrew ritual and the reasons for them, one of the first works on comparative religion by theologian and Hebraist John (Johan) Spencer (1630-1693).

Educated at King's School, Canterbury, before entering Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, in 1645, Spencer obtained his doctorate in theology in 1665 and was elected head of Corpus Christi College, a post he held until his death in 1693. “De Legibus Hebraeorum”, in which he develops the idea that Judaism is not the oldest religion in the world, is considered his major work and one of the first treatises on comparative religion.

The work is divided into 3 books: Book One: On the Reason for Rites : What is the function of rites in ancient Judaism and their origin. Book two: of the Sabaean scabies, when Moses was sent as redeemer to the Hebrews, who were bending under the yoke of Egyptian servitude. Book Three: Tolerable nonsense: There remained, however, certain rites which God did not disdain to accept in his Law and in his worship.

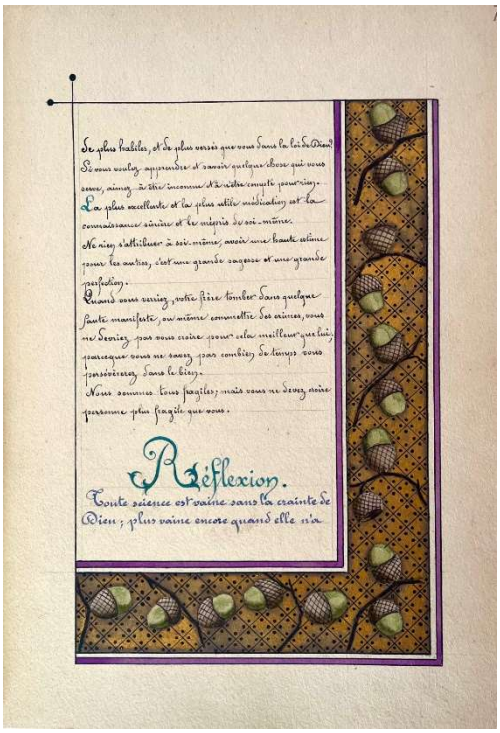
The original edition has a title in red and black. The text is printed in Latin and Hebrew. Provenance: Ex-libris: “De la bibliothèque de Thiéry Petit-Jean à Toul”. Handwritten bookplate on title page: “Ronius Tullenris, Pingrey Missionis”.

A fine copy preserved in its original binding. 5728

$ 1 920

192. [S. R.] -LIVRE PREMIER. AVIS UTILE POUR ENTRER DANS LA VIE INTERIEURE. *SLND [France, circa 1860-70].* 1 folio volume (285 x 200 mm), a polychrome manuscript on individual sheets of Bristol board: [1] f. (title page); 274 pp. with pages numbered in black ink in the upper right corner, text calligraphied in black, red, blue, green, and violet ink, and margins illuminated with plant motifs, animals, fantastical creatures, landscapes... (A few restored tears and soiling). Storage case covered in marbled paper edged with fine red sheepskin, interior lined with red paper, Arches paper folder. (Soiling and signs of wear).

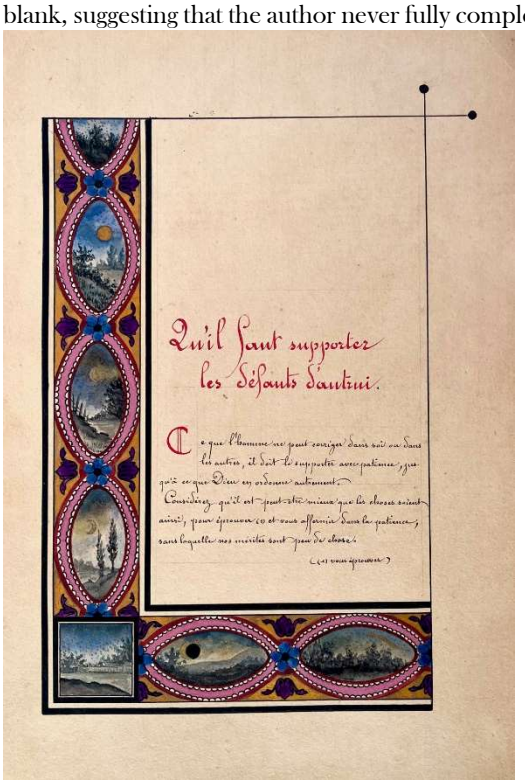


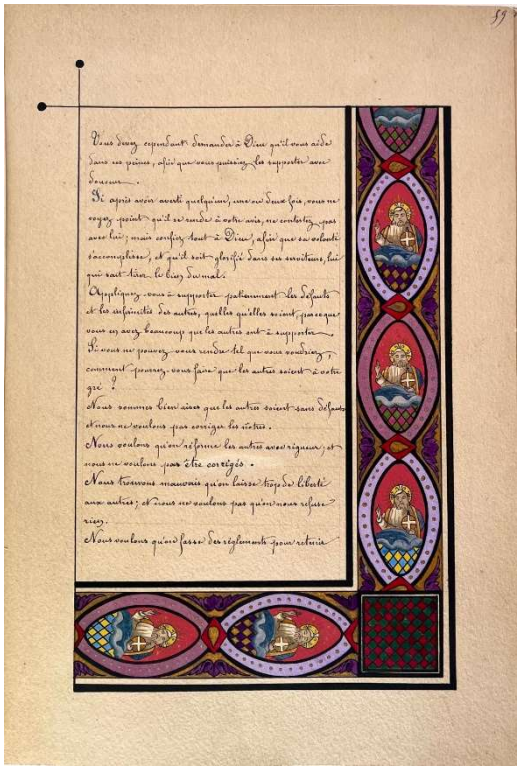


An exceptional manuscript on Christian doctrine and morality, masterfully executed in the style of 15th-century books of hours, comprising 274 pages calligraphied in ink within frames whose margins are decorated with sumptuous polychrome illuminations executed in an Art Deco style inspired by the aesthetic of illuminated manuscripts in their fantasy and refinement.

In the mid-19th century, interest in medieval manuscripts was spurred by the work of publishers and bookbinders such as Ingelman, Curmer, and Gruel, who produced magnificent facsimiles of famous books of hours, perfectly reproducing their illuminations thanks to the new process of chromolithography. Families gave these works as wedding gifts. Some were printed in black and then illuminated by hand.

In the mid-19th century, interest in medieval manuscripts was spurred by the work of publishers and bookbinders such as Ingelman, Curmer, and Gruel, who produced magnificent facsimiles of famous books of hours, perfectly reproducing their illuminations thanks to the new process of chromolithography. Families gave these works as wedding gifts. Some were printed in black and then illuminated by hand. Artists taught the art of illumination, and a predominantly female audience became passionate about this resurgent art form. As in the 15th century, the quality of these works sometimes reached an exceptional level; this is the case with the present manuscript, which undoubtedly required years of research, drawing, calligraphy, and coloring. The 274 pages feature text finely calligraphed in black, red, blue, green, and violet ink, framed by margins illuminated with original compositions conceived by the artist: plant motifs, flowers, fruits, geometric figures, animals, fantastical creatures, characters, landscapes... The drawings are executed in ink, watercolor, and gouache in a style influenced by both 15th-century illuminations and the decorative arts, which were then in full swing. Each page is numbered in ink, with no pages missing. However, some of the headings of the nine chapters that make up the manuscript remain blank, suggesting that the author never fully completed her work. Among the topics covered: The need to imitate Jesus Christ and to despise all the vanities of the world. On true doctrine. On the reading of Holy Scripture. On the means of acquiring inner peace and the cultivation of virtue. On the benefit of suffering. On the need to resist temptations. On works of charity. On the need to bear with the faults of others. On the religious life. On the example of the saints. On the specific exercises of a fervent religious. On the love of retreat and silence. On the composition of the heart. That it is important to consider the miseries of life. That one must meditate on death. On the judgment and punishments of sinners. On the peaceful man. On the purity and uprightness of the heart. On self-reflection.





On familiarity with Jesus. On the deprivation of all consolation. On the knowledge of God's blessings. On our Lord's conversation with the faithful soul. On the wonderful effects of the love of God. On the test of true love. That we must hide the gifts God gives us. That we must refer everything to God as our ultimate end.

This manuscript, Siècleuscrit, a true masterpiece both in its original composition and in the finesse of its execution, is typical of works from the second half of the 19th century created by young women in the period leading up to their marriage, yet bears no name. However, at the bottom of two pages, the intertwined initials "S R" and "S L" appear in the margins—possibly those of the author and her husband or future husband?

A perfectly preserved set with colors that are strikingly fresh. 6432 **$ 7 800**

Almanachs and guides

193. ALMANACH HISTORIQUE ET CHRONOLOGIQUE DE TOUS LES SPECTACLES. *Paris, Chez Duchesne, Libraire, 1752.* 1 vol. 18vo (121 x 65 mm.) of: [2] ff. (engraved frontispiece and title), 160 pp, [4] ff. (bookseller's catalog). Full contemporary calf, smooth spine decorated, red morocco title, gilt roulette on the edges, marbled edges, red soue bookmark.

Nice and fresh copy of this first volume of this famous almanac which will be published until 1815 and will be reissued several times.

It includes the precise list for the past year (1751) of all the plays that were performed in the most famous Parisian theaters, such as the Comédie Française, the Comédie Italienne and the Opéra. He specifies "the three days of parade for the Comédie Française are Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. It is for these days that we reserve the best plays or new plays (translated from French)". The Almanac also contains notes on the works and on the theater in general, a list of actors and musicians currently working at the Comédie, and excerpts from several dramas.

Beautiful allegorical frontispiece and ornate title. 5573 **$ 540**



194. [ANONYMOUS] -NOUVEAU MESSAGER DE LA COUR. *Imprimerie de Doublet.* 1 vol. 32-mo (98 x 63 mm) of : 128 pp; 4 folding tables (half-title printed on the back of the first table); 6 out-of-text portraits included in the pagination depicting the royal family (some pages still attached). Green boards covered with contemporary decorated paper with floral motifs.

Edition of 1818 of this new messenger of the court of Louis XVIII printed in Paris at Caillot.

These small messengers were printed very regularly in order to provide the king's court with all the necessary information about France and the world. Of a portable format, it could be stored in a pocket and taken out when necessary. It includes: a table on the main states of Europe and the world (capitals, population etc.), a table of new measures (kilometer, kilogram etc.), the signs of the zodiac, the eclipses, the different calendars in the world, the dates of the seasons, the planets of the solar system, the complete Gregorian calendar and the cycles of the zodiac, the list of the members of the royal families (France, Austria, Great Britain, Netherlands, Poland etc.), the residences of the French royal family and their staff (the king's house, the house of Madame la duchesse d'Angoulême, the house of the duc de Berry, the house of the duc d'Orléans etc.), the king's ambassadors, the list of the peers of France, the deputies of each department, the king's advisors, the ministries, the general administrations, the list of the cults, the police commissioners, the monuments, the libraries, the museums, and a brief history of Paris etc.

A well preserved copy of this new messenger of the court for the year 1818. 5541 **$ 420**

195. [COLLECTIVE] -LE MENESTREL FRANCAIS, ALMANACH LYRIQUE DEDIE AUX DAMES. *A Paris, chez Louis Janet, Libraire, successeur de son Père, rue St. Jacques n°. 59, [Circa 1820].* 1 vol. 16to (120 x 80 mm) of: [1] f. (title); 160 pp.; 11 vignettes in the text; [4] ff. (calendar). Cardboard covered with emerald paper in a case of the same color, smooth spine with title, black ink motifs and illustrations on the covers, spine, and case, gilt edges. (Case slightly rubbed).



A charming little romantic almanac for ladies, edited by Louis Janet.

The work compiles numerous poems and songs, sometimes accompanied by sheet music, such as: "La pauvre bohémienne" (The Poor Gypsy Girl), "Les adieux" (The Farewell) and "Le chevalier et la pastourelle" (The Knight and the Shepherdess). Some of the songs are illustrated with a finely engraved vignette. At the end of the book are the "table of authors of lyrics," the "names and addresses of the music publishers where the romances contained in this collection can be found with piano accompaniment," and the "calendar for the year 1819" listing important dates, eclipses, seasons, and major holidays.

A beautiful copy. 6178

$ 360

196. **LES SPECTACLES DE PARIS**, OU CALENDRIER HISTORIQUE & CHRONOLOGIQUE DES THEATRES; AVEC DES ANECDOTES ... POUR L`ANNEE 1768. *Paris, Duchesne, 1768.* 1 vol-18vo (120 x 65 mm) of [12] ff. (Title page, Warnings, Calendar, births); 164pp; [2] ff. (Approval and table of contents). Contemp. calf, gilt fillet framing on the boards with palmettes at the corners, gilt roulette on the cuts, decorated spine, red morocco title, dominoté paper endpapers decorated with a half of gilded stars. (small repear to the title)..

Rare small almanac dedicated to Parisian shows for the year 1768.

For calendar, some signs of the zodiac are different: eg; the month of June corresponds to the sign of the crayfish. We also note that the period of Septuagesima is written therein; in Christian liturgy it matched the third Sunday before the first Sunday of Lent, which is the 70th day before Easter is January 31. The liturgical reform of Vatican II suppressed this time of Septuagesima and integrated in Ordinary Time after Epiphany. There are also stories about the singers and actors of the Opera and several catalogs: all the opera houses of Paris, tragedies and comedies or a list of the living Authors and of course the year's program for shows which will be presented in Paris, the French Comedy, the Opera or the Comedie Italienne.

Enjoyable and interesting almanac, very fresh. 5634

$ 540

197. **[MANUSCRIPT]** -MEMORIAL GENERAL OU RECUEIL D'AGENDA JOURNALIER. *1819 et 1er janvier 1820.* 1 vol. 12vo manuscript (160 x 110 mm) of : [86] pp. handwritten in black ink (several diary pages left blank or partially filled in). Full brown speckled parchment with lace overlay, smooth muted spine.

Curious anonymous handwritten perpetual diary showing the rigorous organisation of the life of an elected official who lived in the first half of the 19th century.

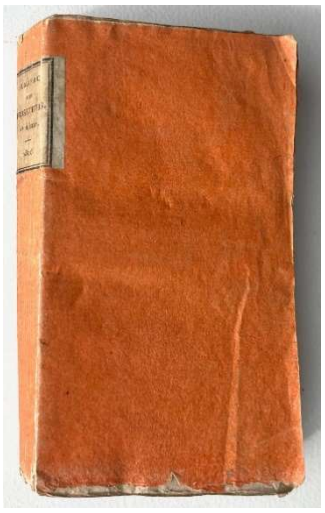
The work takes the form of a treatise enabling its user to organise his life in several parts. The author introduces his work as follows: "The General Memorial is divided into four parts. First part: Business. Second part: Health and various needs of the body. Third part: Study. Fourth part: Moral conduct, or duties. There is no happiness except in () order. Order consists in the perfect fulfilment of one's relationships with the creator, one's fellow creatures and oneself. Perpetual diary. 1819 and 1st January 1820. General memorial or collection of daily diaries for essential or permanent objects". Thus, in the first half of the work, we find details on the organisation of his personal and public affairs at the town hall (expenses, income, farm work, repairs to be planned, papers to be dealt with, organisation of work etc.) but also information on his personal tastes in terms of fruit, drinks, colours etc. The second half is a sort of essay on Christian philosophy and theology, in which the author reveals the moral values he considers indispensable. These include: "Virtues, relationship with our neighbour", "Inner peace", "On the love we owe to God", "Religious library", "Exercising our intellectual faculties: memory, imagination, reason", "Exercising our moral faculties. Faults and vices to destroy, virtues to practise".

Fascinating perpetual diary, well preserved and written in very legible black ink. 4655

$ 960

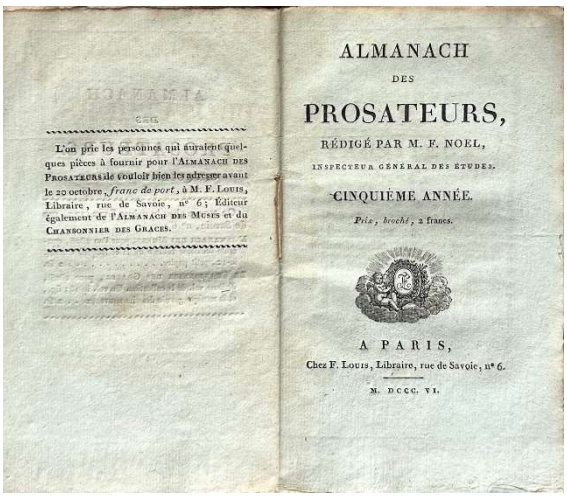
198. **NOEL (M. F.)** -ALMANACH DES PROSATEURS. *A Paris, chez F. Louis, Libraire,rue de Savoie, n°6, 1806.*

1 vol. 12mo untrimmed (155 x 90 mm) of: [8] ff. (half-title, title, calendar); 272 pp. (including table of contents). Orange binding, smooth spine with title.



Fifth year of this small almanac by Jean-François-Joseph-Michel Noël (1756-1841), French humanist and politician.

This almanac was intended to run for longer but only included eight issues from 1802 to 1809. It was supposed to serve as a counterpart to the prose in the Almanach des muses, but was not successful. This issue, dedicated to the year 1806, includes a wide variety of short texts such as: “Philosophical Considerations on the Pin,” “The Magic Lantern, a Pastoral Tale,” “In Praise of Coquetry,” and “The Journey to Mecca.”


ALMANACH
DES
PROSATEURS,
RÉDIGÉ PAR M. F. NOEL,
INSPECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DES ÉTUDES.
CINQUIÈME ANNÉE.
Prix, broché, 2 francs.
A PARIS,
Chez F. Louis, Libraire, rue de Savoie, n° 6.
M. DCCC. VI.

A beautiful untrimmed copy. 6179

$ 240

199. **TOURAINE (MICHEL).** -TRAITE DES INSTRUCTIONS DU CALENDRIER UNIVERSEL ET PERPETUEL [...] *A Paris chez Charles Huguier, rue de la Huchette, à la Sagesse, 1707.* 1 vol. 12mo (172 x 107 mm) of : [8] ff. ; 248 pp. Numerous tables, calculations and engravings. Culs-de-lampe. Contemp. marbled paperboard.

Second edition of this very rare work from Touraine (EO: 1705) pointing out the errors of the calendar.

Michel Touraine (circa 1670 - 1733) was priest and parish priest of Margency from 1699 to 1720. Passionate about astronomy, he spent most of his life challenging the reform that would give birth to the Gregorian calendar.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII reformed the Julian calendar in order to compensate for the gap accumulated over the centuries in the calculation of the days, which in particular caused the Easter holiday to drift towards summer. This reform, prepared by a college of scientists, gave rise to the Gregorian calendar. The difference between the two calendars is mainly based on the way leap years are distributed. This change in the mode of calculation resulted in a spectacular way: Thursday, October 4, 1582 was immediately followed by Friday, October 15, at least in Catholic countries. This reform aroused much political, religious and scientific resistance: a number of countries (notably Protestant and Muslim) refused what they considered to be a diktat from the Pope, and learned astronomers contested the mode of calculation used to revise the calendar.

Touraine, one of these contenders, spent nearly thirty years pursuing the Gregorian reform. He fought on all fronts and engaged the iron with all his opponents, in particular his fellow priest of Houilles, but also the famous César-François Cassini (1714 - 1784), who had the audacity to sing the praises of the Gregorian reform after having criticized it at first! Touraine appealed to the Pope, who sent him an emissary. It was during this struggle, at once grandiose and derisory, that he first published an "Abrégé des instructions du calendrier universel et perpétuel" in 1690, which went relatively unnoticed. Then, in 1705, he published the first edition of his "Traité des Instructions du Calendrier Universel et Perpetuel [...]" which was republished in 1707. This work, hailed as much as it was contested by many scholars, made a lot of noise in the scientific community of the time. The author demonstrates with precision the errors present in the calendar. His book begins with an explanation of the time, the solar and lunar cycles, the golden section and the epacte ("nombre épactal" p.44). Thanks to numerous demonstrations and mathematical calculations, Touraine presents the 6 errors in the calendar that he has identified, all accompanied by objections and reflections by various scholars. He devotes the second part of his book to the 4 conclusions serving as corrections to the errors previously identified: (1) The number of solar and lunar days of each month is not correct; (2) "the epactal numbers are badly distributed" [translated from French] (p.147); (3) it is useless to alternate between the Epactal and Golden Numbers for the calculations of the solar and lunar calendar; (4) the bisextil years are not correctly identified. These conclusions are accompanied by reflections and questions/answers about them as well as 8 replies from the author in response to one of his protesters. The book ends with a calendar regrouping the universal calendar of Touraine, the Roman calendar before the reform of 1582 and the Gregorian calendar accompanied by 6 explanatory tables useful for the understanding of its calendar.

A very rare work on the calculation of time, of which only 3 copies are listed in public collections and no history of sales. 4829

$ 1 140

GAMES

200. ARRET DU CONSEIL D'ETAT DU ROI QUI CONFIRME LES DIFFERENS REGLEMENS RENDUS SUR LA FABRICATION DES CARTES A JOUER, ET QUI FIXE LES VILLES DANS LESQUELLES LA FABRICATION EN EST PERMISE. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1776.* 1 vol. in-folio (250 x 200 mm.) of: 7 pp., [1] blank page. (foxing, trace of fold). Unbound, as issued.

One of the last regulations on the production of playing cards taken before the revolution.

Recalling the state of the legislation in force concerning the production and taxation of playing cards, the text also includes a "State of the cities where his majesty wants and intends that the manufacture of cards be restricted..." (translated from French). Established in 1583, the rights on cards were abolished on March 2, 1791. However, the law of 9 Vendemiaire Year VII [30 September 1798] and article 80 of the law of 5 Ventôse Year XII [23 February 1799] re-established the taxes, the collection of which was entrusted to the indirect taxation service. It was not until January 1st 1959 that the State abolished the tax on card games, which was replaced by the VAT. 5553

$ 264

201. ÉDIT DU ROY, DONNE A FONTAINEBLEAU AU MOI D'OCTOBRE 1701, PORTANT ETABLISSEMENT AU PROFIT DE SA MAJESTED'UN DROIT DE DIX-HUIT DENIERS SUR CHAQUE JEU DE CARTES A JOUER, ET REGLEMENT POUR LE MAITRES CARTIERS? *A Grenoble, A. Giroud, Librairede Nosseigneurs du Parlement, à la salle du Palais, 1701.* 1 vol. 4-to (243 x 175 mm.) of 8 pp. (some foxing, fold). Unbound.

Rare Grenoble printing of this tax provision on playing cards.

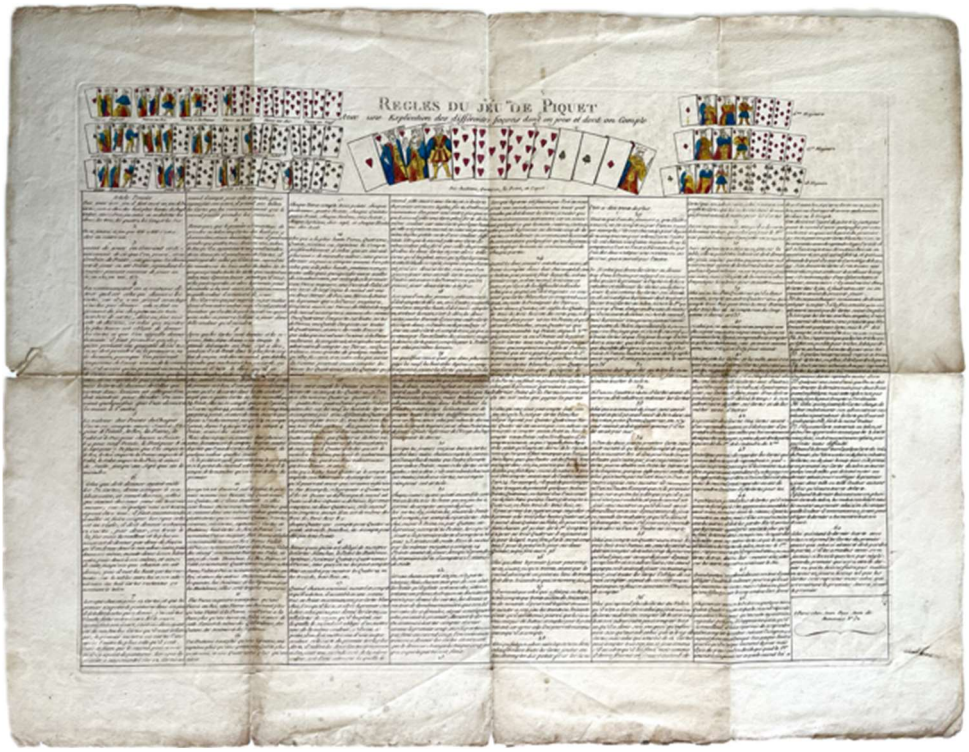
Introduced in 1583, the rights on the cards will be abolished on March 2, 1791. However, the law of 9 Vendemiaire Year VII [30 September 1798] and article 80 of the law of 5 Ventôse Year XII [23 February 1799] re-established the taxes, the collection of which was entrusted to the indirect taxation service. It was not until January 1st 1959 that the State abolished the tax on card games, which was replaced by the VAT. 5551

$ 300

202. JEAN (PIERRE), LIBRAIRE EDITEUR. -REGLES DU JEU A PIQUET. AVEC UNE EXPLICATION DES DIFFERENTSES FAÇONS DONT ON JOUE ET ON COMPTE. *Paris, chez Jean [Pierre], rue Jean de Beauvais, SD [circa 1780].* 1 large sheet of vellum paper (450 x 590 mm), engraved and colored with watercolors. (Some soiling; discreet restorations at the folds).

A rare watercolor engraving detailing the rules of the card game Piquet, published by the Parisian publisher Pierre Jean around 1790.

Pierre Jean (1754–1829) was a bookseller, publisher, and dealer in prints and maps. The son of a laborer from Mesnilbus (Manche), he married in June 1784 the daughter of the Parisian publisher and print dealer Louis-Joseph Mondhare. He worked in partnership with his father-in-law and continued in the business until his death. His son (Jean-Baptiste-) Auguste Jean (1788–1826) succeeded him.

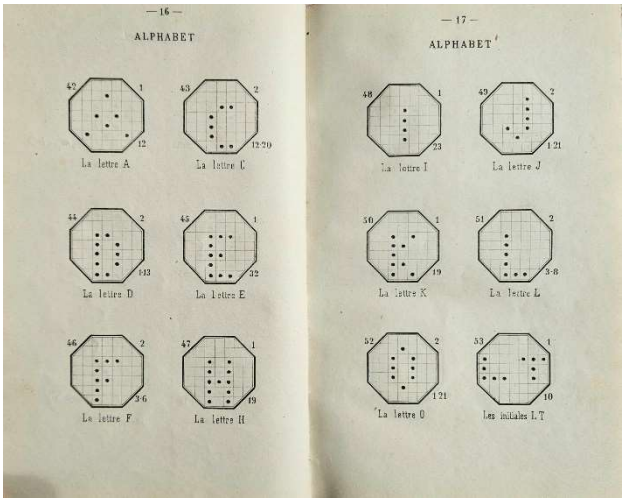


He produced a large number of maps as well as this engraving setting forth the rules of the card game Piquet. Piquet is one of the oldest card games to have survived to the present day. It is mentioned in 1532, under its former name of Cent, by Rabelais in Gargantua. It was formerly played with a 36-card deck; it was not until the late 17th century that it came to be played exclusively with the reduced 32-card deck created specifically for it. Abroad, this format is also frequently known as the "piquet deck."

The text of the rules consists of 60 paragraphs. It is topped by a complete illustration of the cards, colored in watercolor.

A fine copy showing some signs of water stains. 4722

$ 540



203. [GAME]. DEVEAU-CARLIER. -LE SOLITAIRE AMUSANT. REGLE DE CE JEU & CENT-QUATRE-VINGT-ONZE COMBINAISONS. *Cambrai: Renaut, 1884.* 1 volume in-8° (210 x 140 mm) of: 139 pp. (including half-title, title); numerous diagrams and tables in the text; bookseller's stamp and handwritten signature of the author and game designer on the back of the title page. Green half-basane leather binding, smooth spine decorated and titled, covers covered with marbled paper, marbled edges. (Binding rubbed).



Curious solitaire game accompanied by its original edition manual.

The set includes an octagonal wooden board shaped like a racket, in which 37 bone receptacles, pierced with a hole, allow for the insertion of turned bone cards. The accompanying manual is illustrated with 139 pages giving the rules of this game of skill and its many variations. The book bears the handwritten signature of the author and designer of the game, Devau-Carlier. A small drawer box containing the cards (36 in number, one of which is broken in two) is attached under the board by means of a slide.

A very rare set. 6396

$ 1 440

Miniature books and Dance card

204. [CARNET DE BAL EN NACRE/MOTHER-OF-PEARL DANCE CARD]. - *SLND. (circa 1850).* 1 vol. 18vo (62 x 42 mm.) of 5 bone sheets grooved for writing (traces of pencil). Mother-of-pearl binding held by a silver rivet, top cover decorated with an engraved silver medallion, silver mechanical pencil with case and bound by a chain with holding ring.



Charming 19th century mother-of-pearl ball book.

The ball book appeared in the public balls around 1820. It serves as a reminder for the dancer who writes down the order of the dances that are on the program for the evening. Next to each dance, she wrote the name of the partner who had offered to dance (or the one she had asked for). Soon, its use was extended to men as well. The present notebook, finely worked, presents the different dances inscribed in brown ink at the top of the sheets: Polkas, Valses and traces of names in pencil.

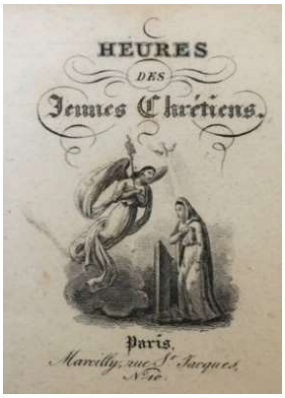
Beautiful object, perfectly preserved. 5673 **$ 780**

205. [MOTHER-OF-PEARL DANCE CARD]. - *SLND. (circa 1850).* 1 vol. 18vo (65 x 39 mm.) of 5 bone sheets grooved for writing (traces of notes). Mother-of-pearl binding held in place by a silver rivet, bone and silver-plated mechanical pencil held in a riveted side bar acting as a clasp and linked by a chain with a holding ring.

Charming 19th century mother-of-pearl dance card.

The carnet de bal first appeared in public balls around 1820. It serves as a reminder for the dancer, who writes down the order of the dances on the program for the evening. For each dance, she writes the name of the partner who has volunteered (or the one she has asked for). She soon extended her use to men as well. This finely worked notebook is decorated with an engraved silver cutout riveted to the first cover.

A beautiful, perfectly preserved object. 5806 **$ 900**



206. [MINIATURE BOOK]. -HEURES DES JEUNES CHRETIENS. *Paris, Marcilly, ca. 1815.* 1 vol. in-24° (68 x 46 mm.) of : [1] f. ; 128 pp. ; 5 engraved plates. Annotations in black ink at the beginning and in-fine. Cardboard covered with long grain morocco imitation paper.

Charming little book of hours for young Christians containing the Order of the Mass and various services in French as well as hymns and prayers in Latin.

This tiny book ends with the wedding service, rather than the service for the dead, as was the custom in the old Books of Hours.The illustration consists of an engraved title and five plates, the most charming showing David dancing and playing the harp as he leads the Ark procession. The Blessed Virgin surrounded by two angels can also be seen. The beginning and the end of the work are annotated in ink. These annotations are prayers: a prayer for communion at the beginning of the work and two prayers for the deceased parents at the end.

Nice copy. 4693 **$ 460**



207. [MINIATURE BOOK]. -PETIT PAROISSIEN DE LA JEUNESSE. *Paris, chez Marcilly fils, sans date, (ca. 1850).*



1 vol. minuscule (44 x 28 mm) of: [2] ff. (half title, engraved title); 96 pp.; 5 engravings outside the text. Contemporary binding with bone covers, front cover titled "Mass" in blue ink, spine and interior in red silk.

A very fine edition of this small missal illustrated with five engraved plates depicting scenes from the life of Christ.

The work is subdivided into the following parts: "Morning Prayers" (followed by Evening Prayers), "Prayer During Holy Mass," "Easter Day at Mass," "Hymn for the Day of Pentecost," "Sunday at Vespers," and finally "Prose to the Blessed Virgin." The entire work is written in French.

A fine copy. 6413 **$ 340**

208. [MINIATURE BOOK]. -PETIT PAROISSIEN DE LA JEUNESSE. *Paris, chez Marcilly fils, sans date, (ca. 1830).* 1 miniature vol. (44 x 28 mm) of : [2] ff (half-title, engraved title); 96 pp; 5 out-of-text engravings.Bound in black horn, first board inlaid with a cross in a gilt frame, blue velvet spine, blue silk endpapers.

Very nice edition of this small missal illustrated with five engraved plates representing scenes from the life of Christ.

The work is subdivided into the following parts: "Morning prayers" (followed by those of the evening), "Prayer during the holy mass", "The holy day of Easter at mass" "Hymn for the day of Pentecost", "Sunday at Vespers" and finally "Prose to the holy virgin" (translated from French). The whole is mostly written in French except for some parts in Latin. **Nice copy.** 4704 **$ 300**





209. [MINIATURE BOOK]. -PLAISIR ET GAITE. *Paris, SN, 1824.* 1 vol. 32mo (28 x 20 mm.) of: 64 pp, illustrated with 8 full-page engravings. (brown endpapers, some foxing). Full black morocco of the period, spine and covers decorated with gilt ornamentation, gilt edges.

A rare copy of this tiny print dedicated to the literary and musical arts, decorated with 8 charming engravings.

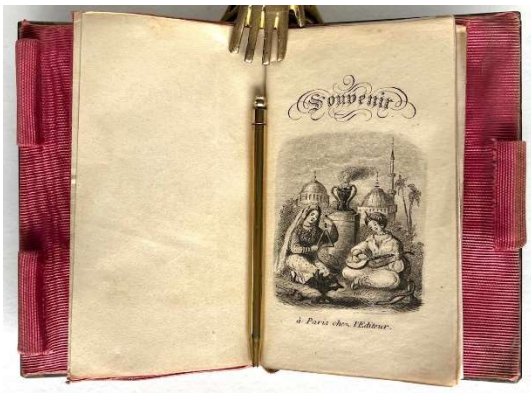
List of works: The Willow and the Bush. The Metamorphosis, aria. The Fir Tree and the Broom, fable. The Two Invalids. The Abandoned Shepherdess. The Snake and the Tortoise, fable. Winter. The dance, aria. The buffalo and the gnat, fable. Followed by a 12-month calendar giving the names of the saints (28 to 61).





A beautiful copy preserved in its original binding in perfect condition. 6368

$ 1 200



210. [MINIATURE BOOK] F. A. -[GOLD-INLAID TORTOISESHELL NOTEBOOK "F A"]. *A Paris, chez l'Editeur, SD (circa 1850).* 1 vol. 16to (95 x 65 mm.) of [1] printed page titled "Souvenir," [18] blank pages, [2] pages of card stock with the days of the week. Tortoiseshell binding with a gold medallion decorated with foliage and monogrammed "F.A." on the front cover, brown sheepskin spine, gold metal clip holding a pink silk pocket and paper notebook secured with a white silk ribbon.



A delightful 19th-century feminine accessory bearing the initials of its owner, "F A," engraved in gold inlay on the front cover of its tortoiseshell binding.

It contains a notebook printed in Paris entitled "Souvenir" and left blank.

The set is in superb condition. 6409

$ 600



211. [MINIATURE BOOK] M. B. -[NOTEBOOK IN MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND EMBOSSED SILVER WITH "M B" MONOGRAM]. *A Paris, chez l'Editeur, SD (circa 1850).* 1 vol. 16to (95 x 65 mm.) of [1] printed page titled "Souvenir" with engraving depicting a couple of musicians, [16] blank pages, [2] pages of card stock with the days of the week. White mother-of-pearl binding, front cover set with an embossed and openwork silver plate engraved with the monogram "M.B.", white velvet spine, matching pencil holder, white silk interior with pocket, paper notebook with printed cover.



A charming 19th-century feminine accessory bearing the initials of its owner, "M B," engraved on the front cover of its mother-of-pearl binding set with an embossed and openwork silver plate.

It contains a printed notebook with the title "Souvenir" decorated with a pretty engraving depicting a couple of musicians.

Set in superb condition. 6410

$ 600



212. [MINIATURE GREEN LEATHER WALLET]. *[France, circa 1880].* 1 pocket 32mo (22 x 33 mm) containing a tiny notebook covered with marbled paper of [16] blank pages. Olive green leather cover, interior compartments with 6 pockets, 3 of which are large, with a small blank notebook in one of them.

Charming miniature green leather wallet containing a small blank notebook covered with marbled paper. 6411

$ 300