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Important history of ancient astronomy, with chapters on Egyptian, Chaldean and Persian astronomy

01

BAILLY, Jean-Sylvain.

Histoire de l'astronomie ancienne, depuis son origine jusqu'à l'établissement de l'École d'Alexandrie.

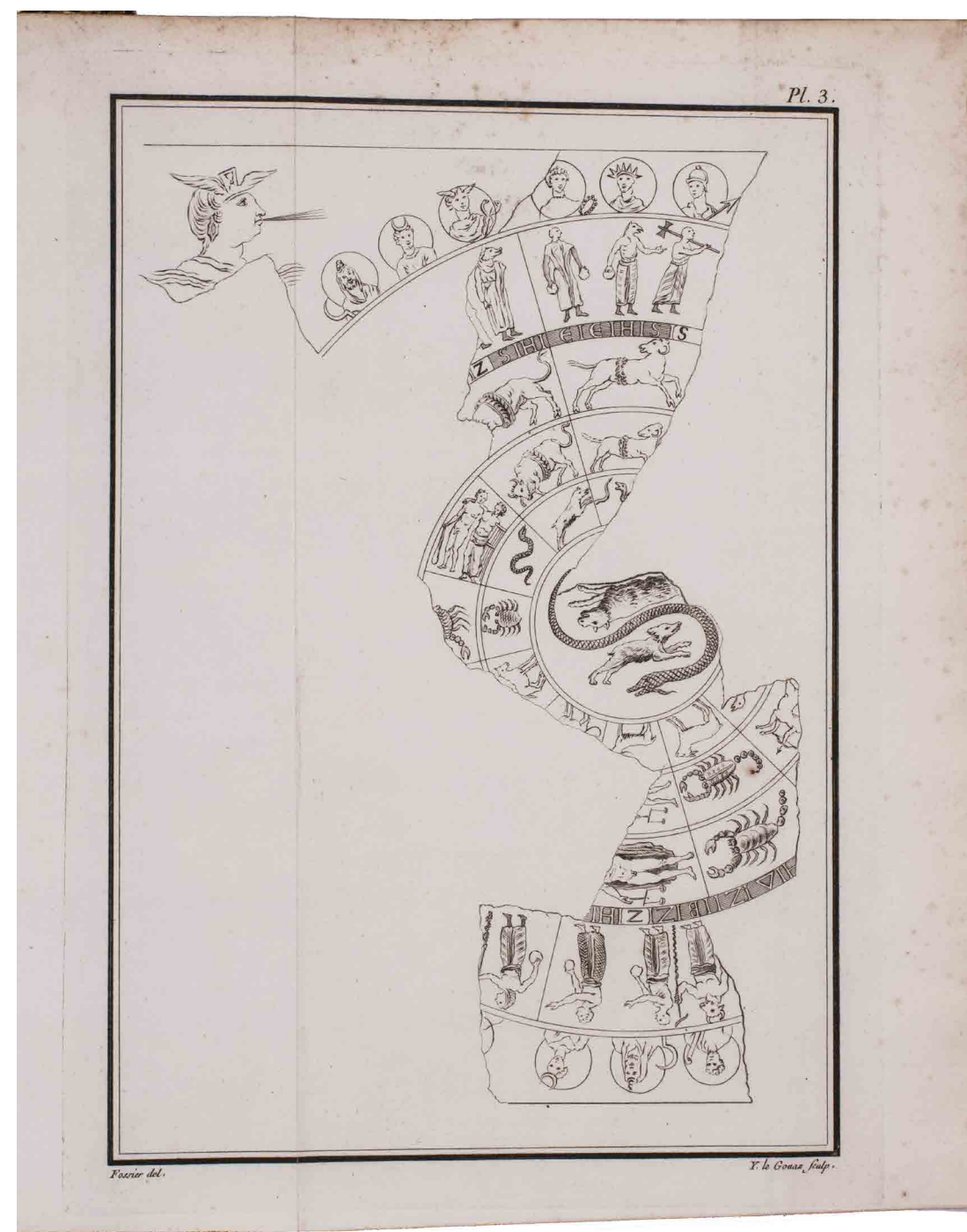
Paris, Debure brothers, 1775. 4°. With 3 numbered folding engraved plates. Beautiful contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with coat of arms of Simon-Pierre Merard de Saint-Just in the centre, marbled endpapers. In modern slipcase covered with marbled paper.

€ 25 000

First edition of a history of astronomy from prehistoric times to the Alexandrian school in the third century BC, by Jean-Sylvain Bailly. It covers not only European and biblical sources but also the cosmographical concepts of Chinese, Egyptian, Persian and Chaldean astronomers. Some of the surviving artefacts that provided a basis for his studies are illustrated in the plates, which are designed to fold out so that one can view them while paging through the text.

This copy was originally owned by and bound for Bailly's most important contemporary biographer, his friend Simon-Pierre Mérard de Saint-Just, who published *Eloge historique de Jean-Sylvain Bailly* (1794). His arms appear on the binding. In very good condition, with only a few minor spots. The binding also very good, only slightly worn around the corners and hinges. An important work on ancient astronomy, beautifully bound for the author's biographer.

[2], XXII, 526 pp. DSB I, pp. 400–402; Houzeau & Lancaster 22; E.B. Smith, "Jean-Sylvain Bailly: astronomer, mystic, revolutionary", in: *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s. 44 (1954), pp. 427–538. [More on our website](#)



A basic instruction on clocks and watches

02

BERTHOUD, Ferdinand.

l'Art de conduire et de régler les pendules et les montres: a l'usage de ceux qui n'ont aucune connoissance d'horlogerie.

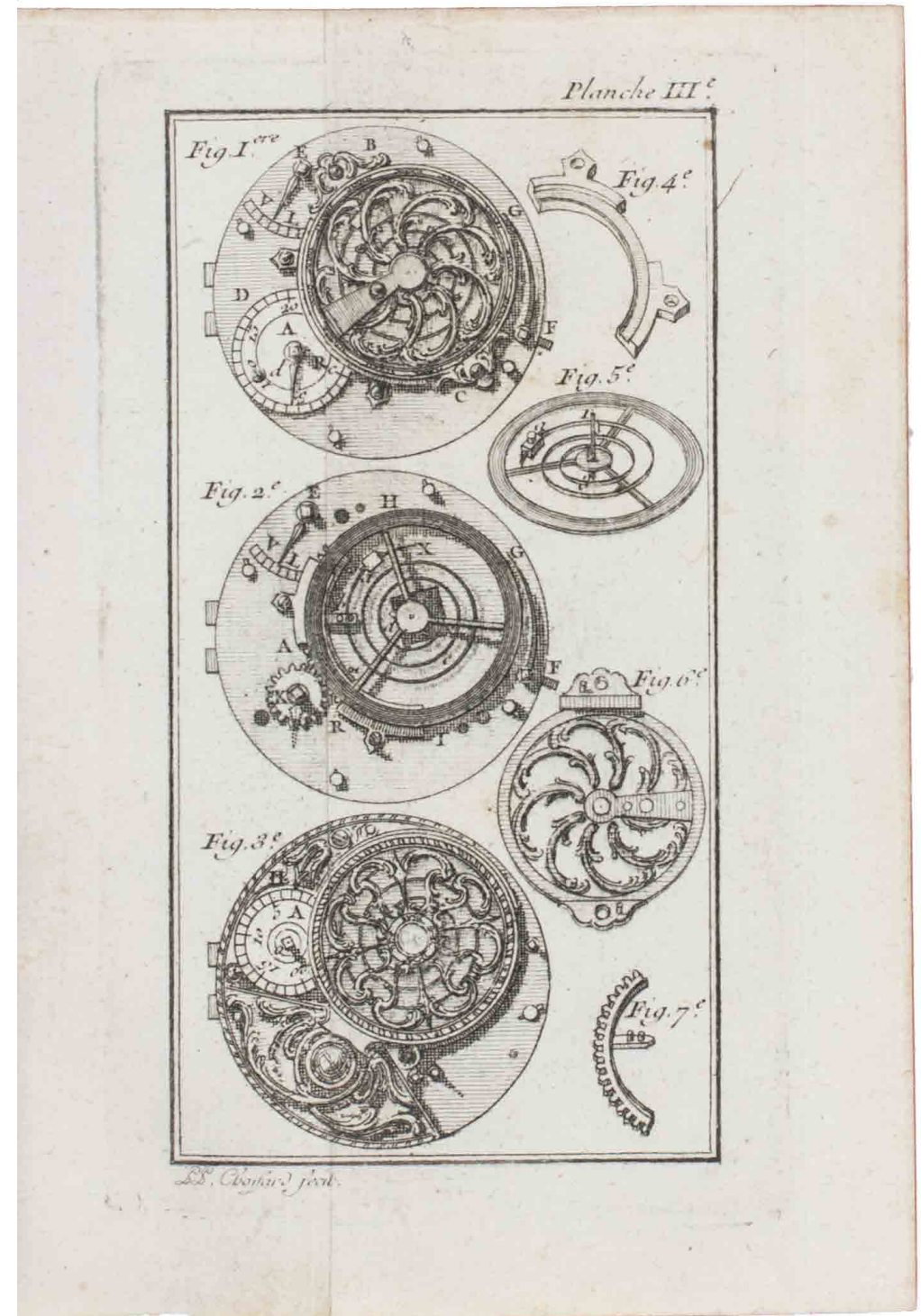
Paris, for the author and Michael Lambert (colophon: printed by H.L. Guerin and L.F. Delatour), 1759. 12°. With illustrations on 4 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 1600

First edition of a basic instruction on clocks and watches for beginners in the profession or trade and for all owners of clocks and watches in general. Ferdinand Berthoud (1725–1807), was a famous Swiss mechanic of clocks, watches, chronometers and the like who lived and worked at Paris since 1745. He was the inventor of the marine clock, and together with Pierre Leroi he was considered the best in his field. Berthoud was a member of the Institut de France and of the London Royal Society. He wrote a considerable number of esteemed books on his specialty, of which the present is the primer on the subject, teaching the very first beginners in the field. The book was also published in Dutch.

With the bookplate of Renato Rabaiotti. Binding slightly rubbed near the edges. Very good copy.

XVI, 78, [2] pp. *Poggendorff I, col. 168; Tardy, Bibliogr. Mesure du Temps 30; not in Bibl. Horlogère de Monsieur R.P.*  More on our website



First edition of Blaeu's atlas of Scotland and Ireland, beautifully coloured and highlighted with gold

03

BLAEU, Joan.

Vyfde stuck der aerdrycksbeschryving, welck vervat Schotlandt en Yrlandt.

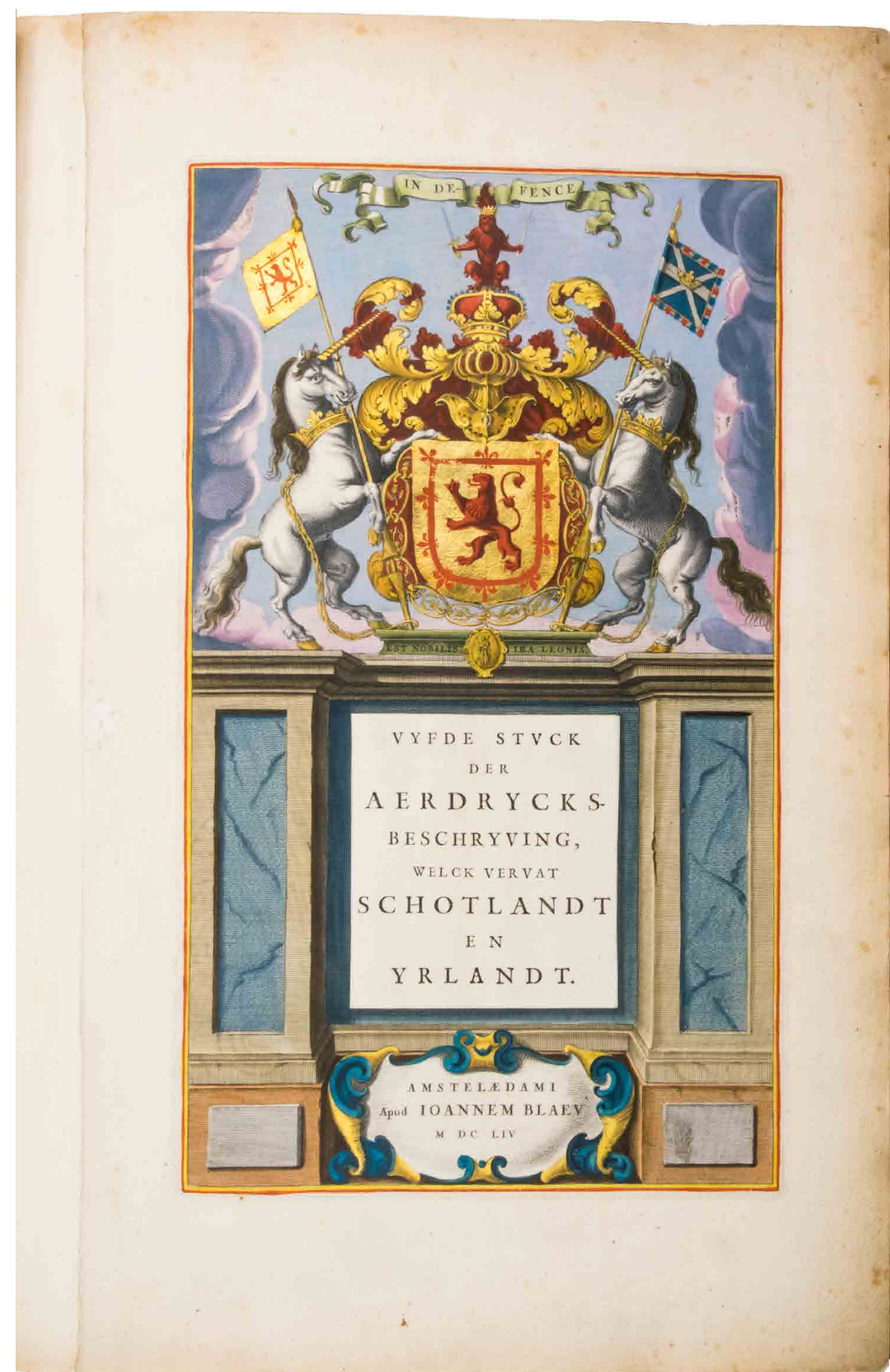
Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1654. Atlas 2°. With an engraved architectural title page, and 55 engraved maps. Numerous woodcut tailpieces and decorated initial letters. The title page, all maps, and decorations beautifully hand-coloured and highlighted with gold. All maps in their first states, without added ships or compass roses. 17th-century Dutch gold-tooled vellum.

€ 24 000

First edition, in Dutch, of the first national atlas of Scotland, far more accurate than any previously published, complete with the atlas of Ireland, the whole beautifully executed by Blaeu's printing office and with the engraved title page, maps, and the cartouches, pictorial scenes and coats of arms in the maps coloured by a contemporary hand and highlighted with gold. The maps are coloured in outline, but with cities, forests, mountain ranges, etc. also coloured. It was published both separately and (as in the present copy) as the 5th volume of the 9-volume Dutch edition of Blaeu's *Atlas major* or *Grooten atlas*. The title in the letterpress slip on the engraved title page and the volume number on the spine show that the present copy was included as part of the *Grooten atlas*, but both the states of the maps and the variant readings in the letterpress text show the versions noted by Van der Krogt in the earliest copies, issued separately, confirming the title page date 1654. The main text and preliminaries are set in four large roman types cut by Nicolaes Briot, the largest accompanied by Christoffel van Dijck's italic. In good condition, with a few leaves browned, a few creased, and occasional minor water stains or foxing. The first atlas of Scotland and Ireland, splendidly produced by Joan Blaeu.

[8], 189, [1 blank], 70, [1, 1 blank] pp. *Koeman & V.d. Krogt* 2:621.5 (2:421.2a with different title-slip); cf. *H. de la Fontaine Verwey*, "De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas", in: *Uit de Wereld van het Boek* III, pp. 195 ff.

➤ More on our website





“The greatest and finest atlas ever published”, with 610 maps, plans and views, coloured by a contemporary hand

04

BLAEU, Joan.

Grooten atlas ...

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–1665. 9 volumes. Imperial 2°. With 9 engraved title pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved plates, mostly double-page. With the engravings, woodcut devices on 4 title pages and 1 woodcut initial contemporary hand-coloured, some with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum.

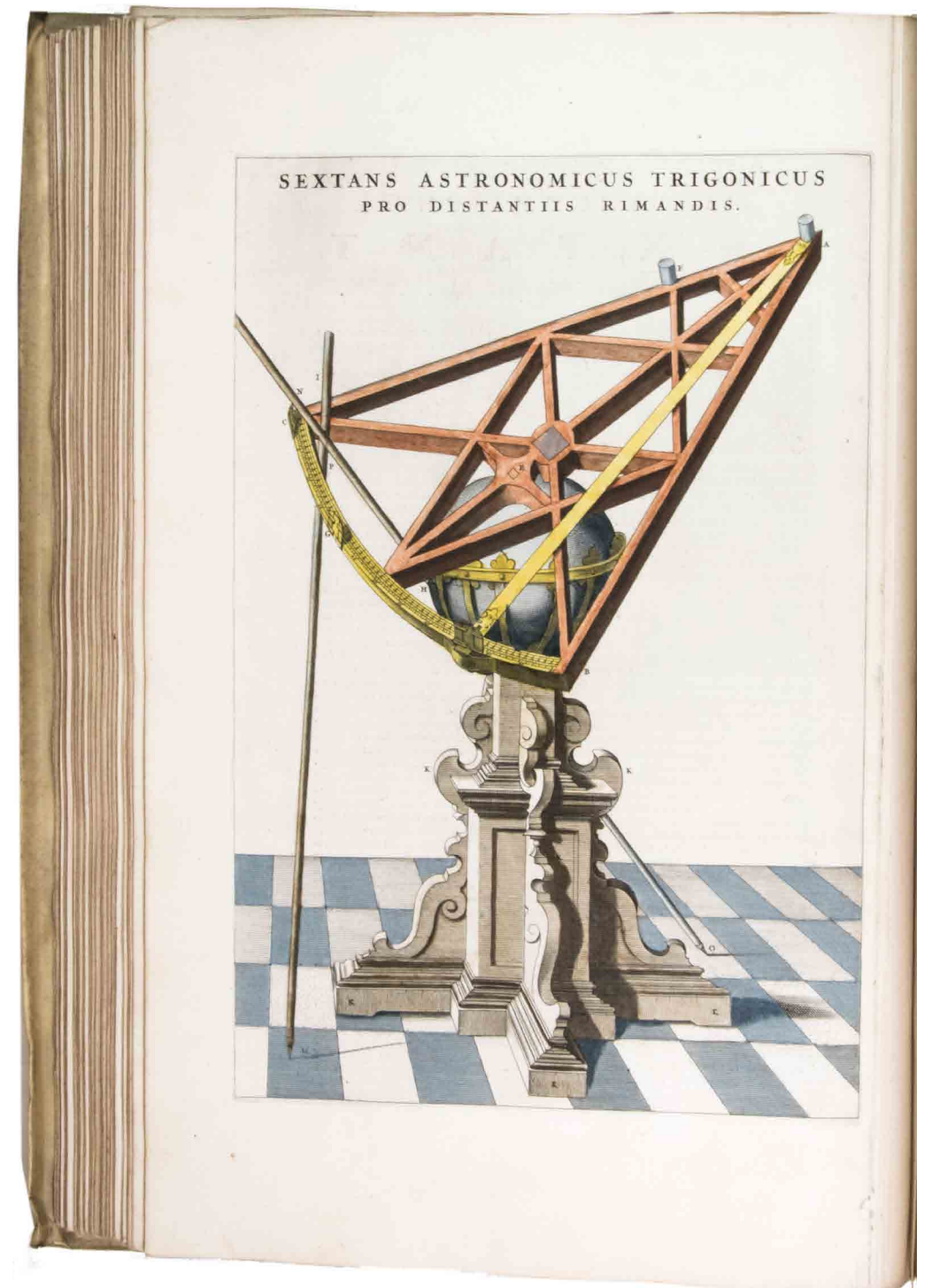
€ 675 000

First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views and coats of arms. Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

The complete description is available upon request.

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards. Otherwise in good condition.

See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



04



One of the most important pilot guides of the 17th century

05

BLAEU, Willem Jansz.

Zeespiegel, inhoudende een korte onderwijsinghe inde konst der zeevaart ...

Amsterdam, Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1627. 3 parts in 1 volume. Folio. With 108 engraved charts, 2 half-page engraved charts, 2 volvelles, a woodcut vignette on each divisional title page, and numerous woodcuts in the text. Contemporary overlapping vellum. The work is kept in a gold-tooled half red morocco clamshell box.

€ 120 000

Second edition of Willem Blaeu's famous but extremely rare pilot guide, of which only a handful of copies are still known to exist. It was one of the largest pilot guides of the time, containing almost thrice as many charts as another famous example of the time, Blaeu's own *Het Licht der Zee-vaert* (1608). Although the work proved hugely successful because of this large update, it was also actively used at sea for navigation, which accounts for its extreme rarity today. Only a few copies of each edition are currently known. For the present edition, we have traced only five other copies.

Blaeu's first pilot guide was *Het Licht der Zee-vaert* and he was the only one at the time to author these popular pilot guides, but his copyright ended around 1618, causing his competitor to publish his own in 1620, which he could offer for a lower price. This moved Blaeu to write and publish a new and significantly enlarged pilot guide in 1623: the present work.

With two bookplates on the front pastedown, and a contemporary, partly clipped, ownership annotation on the title page of the first part. The vellum is slightly soiled, most of the sewing supports have broken. The work is slightly browned throughout, with small marginal tears or holes in some of the charts and leaves, the volvelle on page 62 of part 1 without the moveable part, lacking chart 56, a water stain in the lower outer corner of the last 60 leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

[16], 64; 39, [1], 43, [1], 48, 32, 28, 24; 32, 52, 46, 43, [1], 40, 23, [1 blank] pp. *Koeman IV, M Bl. 32*; *Koeman, Blaeu and his grand Atlas*, p. 29; *STCN* 083423273 (4 copies, of which 1 incomplete); *Tiele, Ned. bibliogr.*, 124; *USTC* 1013047 (3 copies, of which 1 incomplete); *WorldCat* 68853876, 979986167, 248543751, 311897589 (4 copies). [More on our website](#)

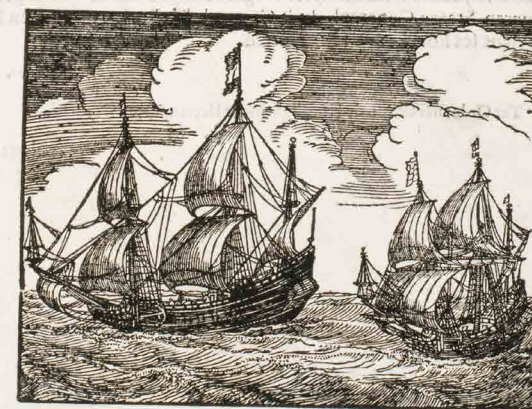
Zeespiegel

Inhoudende
Een korte Onderwijsinghe inde
KONST DER ZEEVAERT,
En
Beschryvinghe der Seen en kusten
van de Oostersehe / Noordsehe / en Westersehe
SCHIPVAERT.

Wt ondervindinghen van veel ervaren Zeevaarders
vergaderd / en t'samen gheset

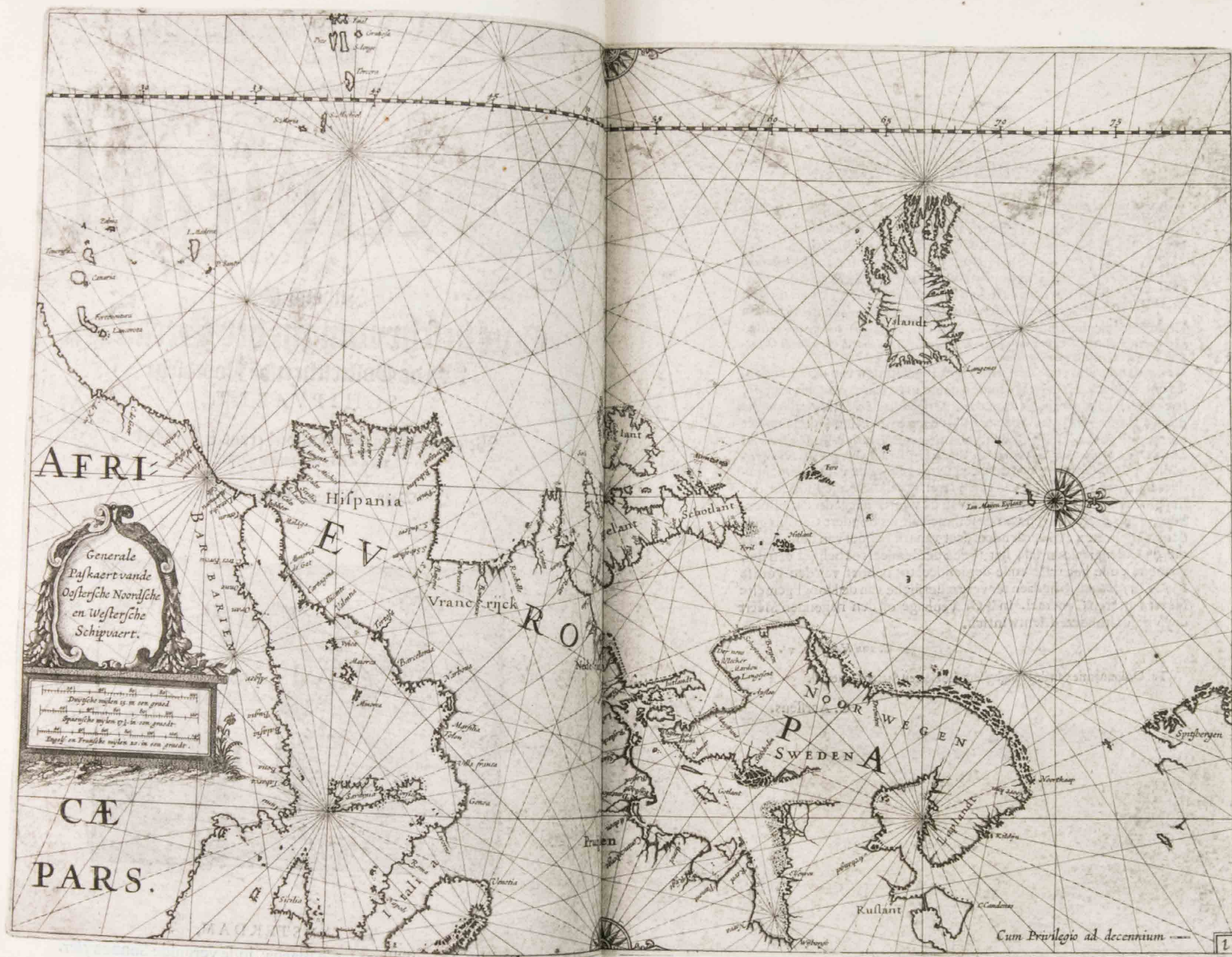
Door Willem Jansz Blaeuw.

*Haga Comitatus
1622 in auctore*



Tot AMSTERDAM,
Ghedrukt by Willem Jansz Blaeuw, inde vergulde Sonnewyfer. 1627.
Met Privilegie voor thien jaren.

05



Important description of a new clockwork mechanism

06

BONHOMO, Gabriele.

Automatum inaequale sive horologium antiquum automatis animatum. Opusculum sanè perutile, ac pro rei novitate jucundum, in quo multiplex datur. Hoc nondùm excogitatum automatum condendi methodus. ..

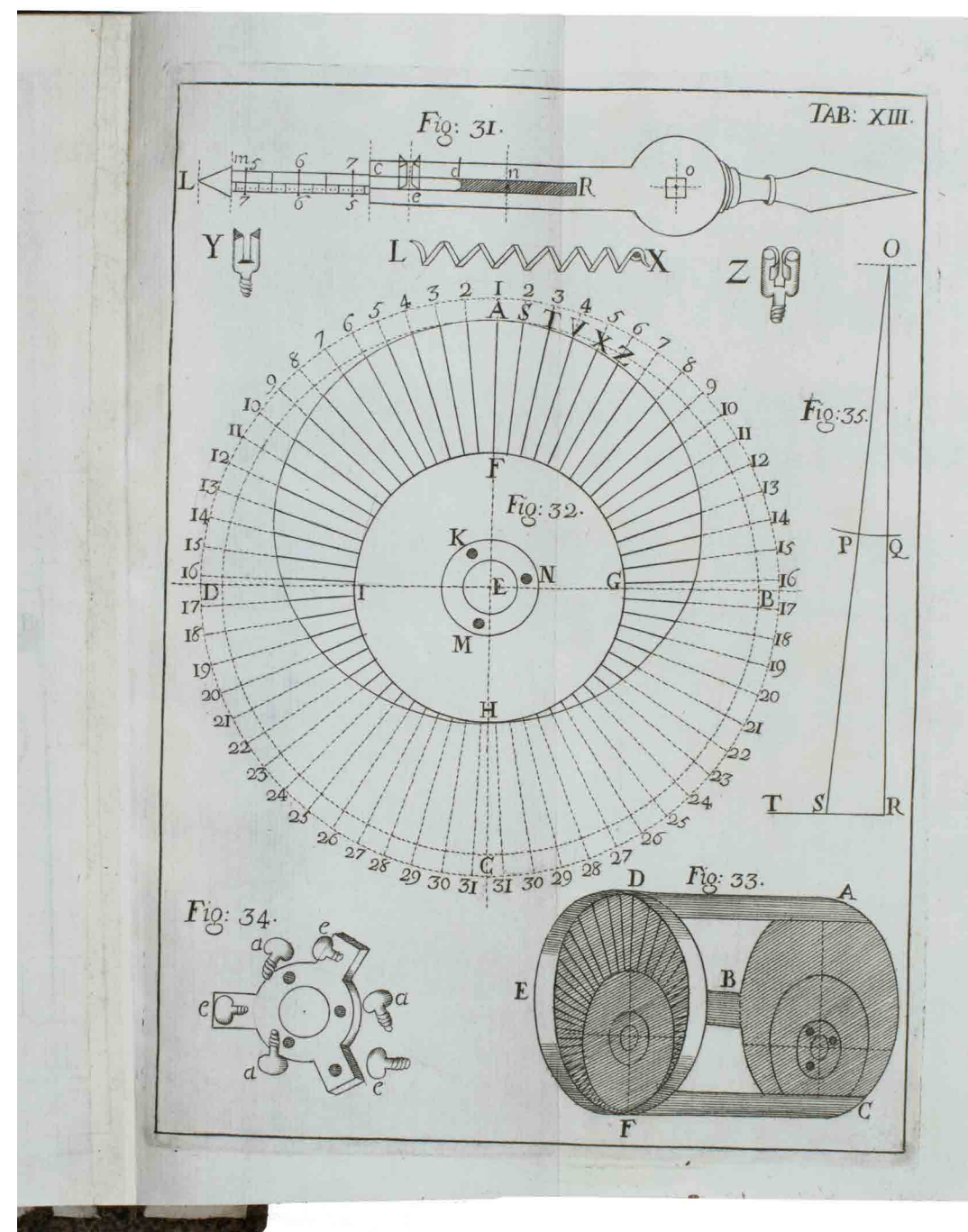
Palermo, Francisco Valenze, 1747. 4°. With numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces and decorated initials, some tables in the text and 15 numbered, folding engraved plates showing timepieces and clockwork mechanisms. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 1850

Important treatise on timepieces, describing a clockwork mechanism that indicates the solar hours of variable length. Riccardi calls Gabriele Bonhomo (1694–1760) one of the best mathematicians of the 18th century. In the present publication he includes an appendix with two interesting mathematical treatises and some astronomical tables. Bonhomo published all his works in Palermo, Sicilia.

Good copy. Binding skilfully restored.

[8], 122 pp. *Riccardi I 155; not in Honeyman.* [More on our website](#)



The greatest map of Paris, 240 × 316 cm, here with the 20 sheets and key map bound as an atlas in contemporary gold-tooled morocco with the Paris city arms

07 BRETEZ, Louis.

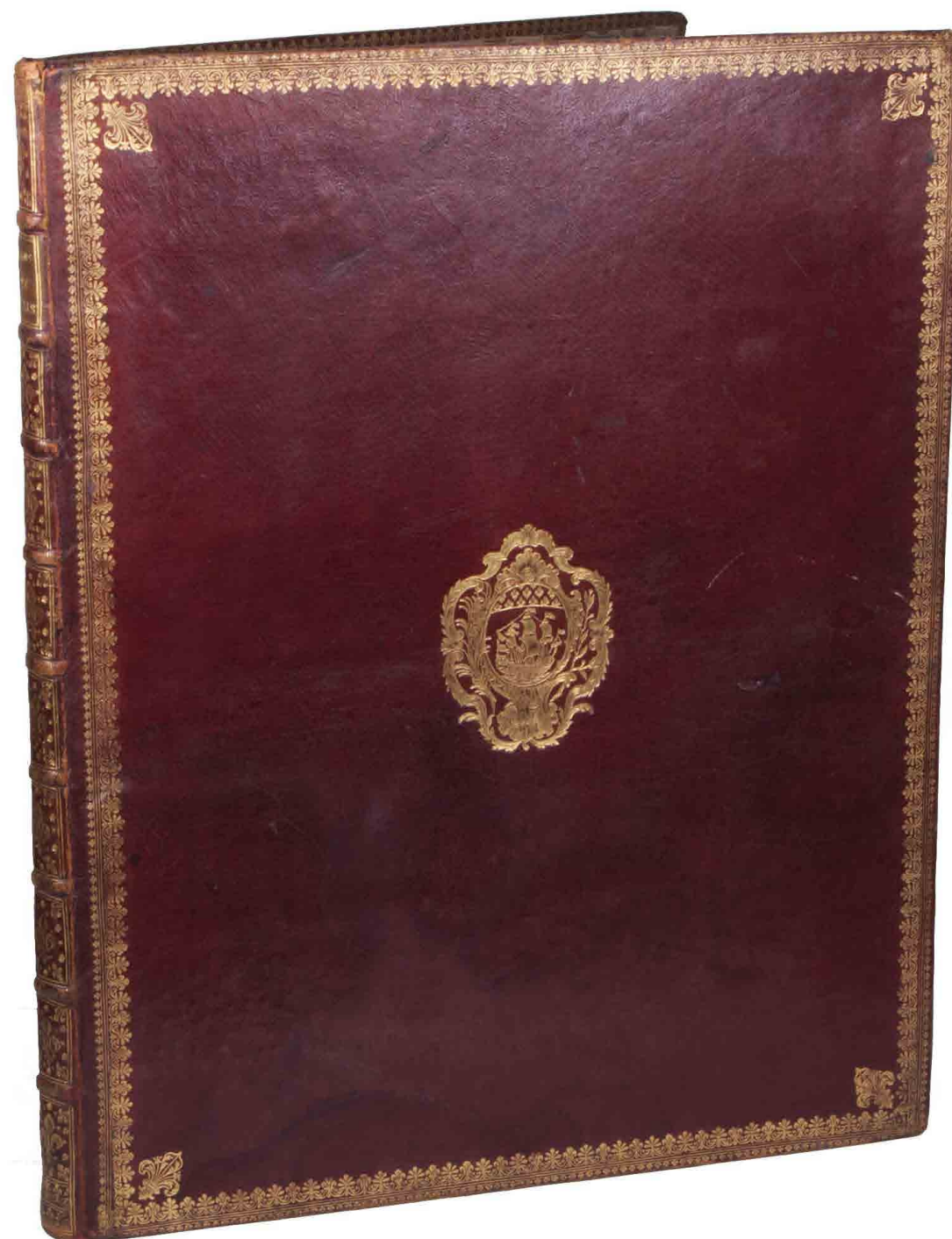
Plan de Paris commencé l'année 1734 ...

[Paris, 1739]. Grand-Aigle 2° (56 × 45.5 cm). An engraved map of Paris in 20 numbered sheets plus a key map, each segment measuring 55 × 84 cm, which would give an assembled map with image size about 240 × 316 cm! Bound as an atlas in contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with the Paris coat of arms.

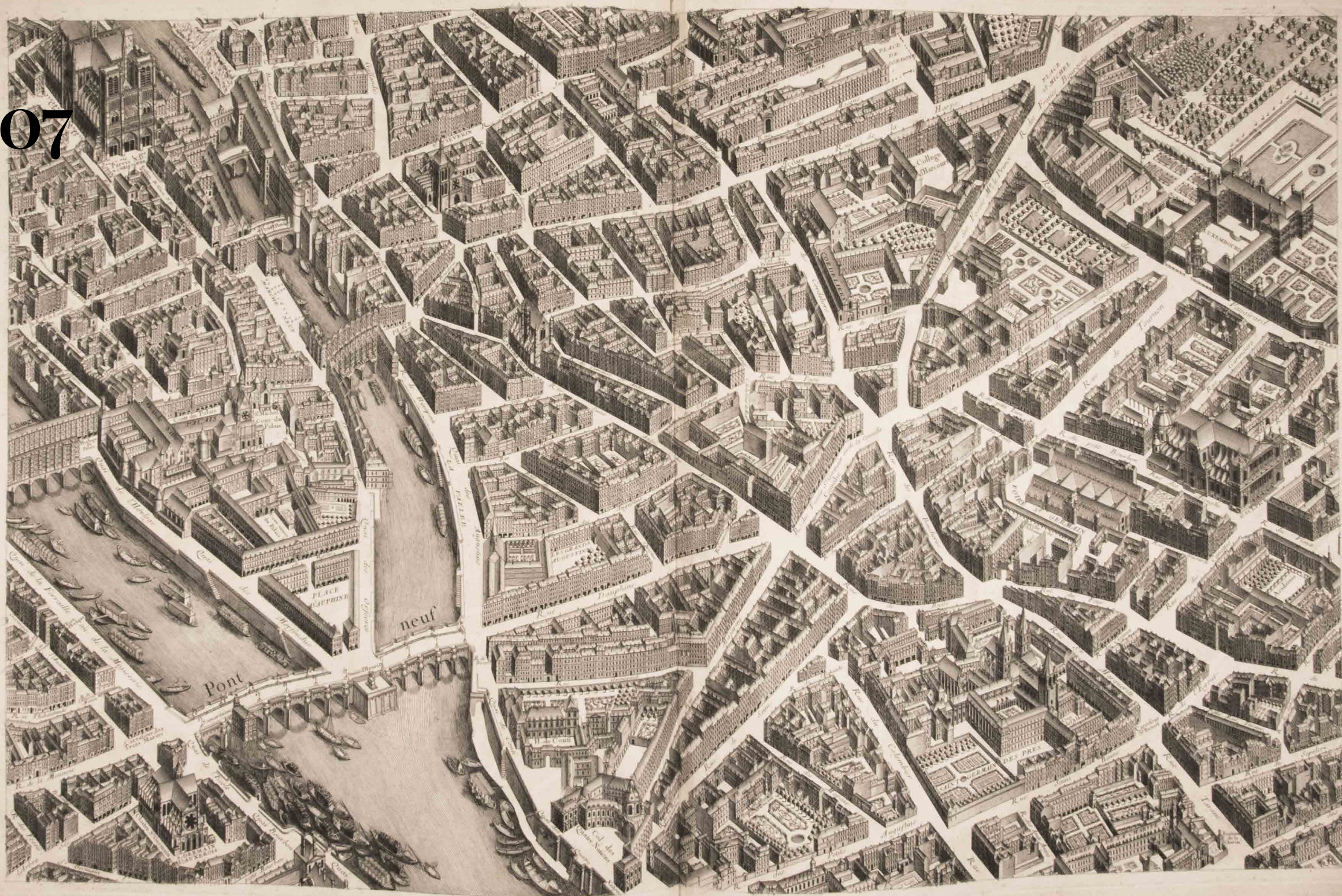
€ 15 000

An extraordinary engraved map of Paris and surroundings in 20 enormous sheets, showing the city and its buildings in a bird's-eye view (the buildings in an orthographic projection, nearly isometric, but mostly from a slightly higher angle, around 45°). It covers the area within about 3 kilometres of the centre of Paris at a scale of about 1:2000, showing every house and every other building in great detail with windows and doors, as well as the layout of gardens, parks and orchards, boats in and beside the rivers, and in the surrounding countryside also topographic features. No map gives a clearer idea of what Paris looked like ca. 1740. Michel Étienne Turgot (1690–1751), "prévôt des marchands" of Paris and one of the most powerful men in France, ordered its production, which occupied the years 1734 to 1739. It was surveyed and drawn by Louis Bretez, engraved by Claude Lucas, and the lettering executed by "Aubin". A note on the key map indicates the main map was sold both assembled as a wall map and bound in segments as an atlas. It served both practical aims as a reliable guide to the city and showed off the city's glory. The present copy, in its splendid gold-tooled red morocco binding with the Paris coat of arms and the extensive use of French lilies, certainly appears to have been intended as a presentation copy that the city might give to influential people or honoured visitors, but it contains no record of its provenance. Cohen & De Ricci notes that copies in red morocco "de Padeloup" are known with either the arms of Paris or the royal arms. With an occasional small tear, 3 entering 1 to 3 cm into the map image, but all sheets in very good condition. The binding shows minor damage at the corners and slight wear to the hinges, but is also very good.

See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



07



From the library of Lalande with his numerous manuscript annotations

08

[CORDOBA, Antonio de].

Relacion del último viage al Estrecho de Magallanes de la Fragata de S.M. Santa María de la Cabeza en los años de 1785 y 1786 ...

Madrid, la viuda de Ibarra, hijos y compañía, 1788.

With: (2) [CORDOBA, A. de]. Apéndice ...

Madrid, la viuda de D. Joaquin Ibarra, 1793. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°.

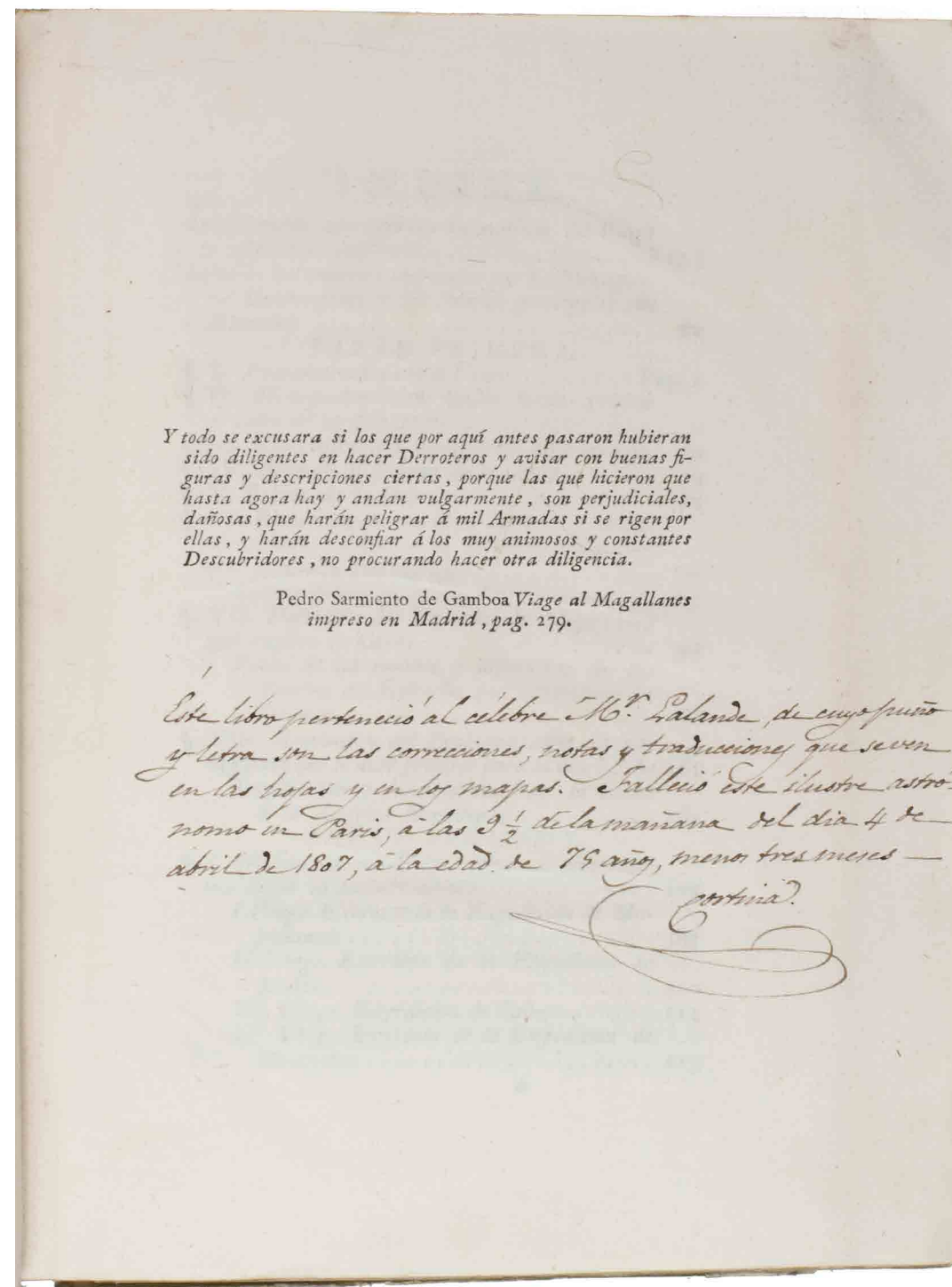
With an engraved portrait, 4 large engraved folding maps, and 4 folding tables in ad 1; an engraved folding map and a folding table in ad 2. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled Spanish roan.

€ 12 500

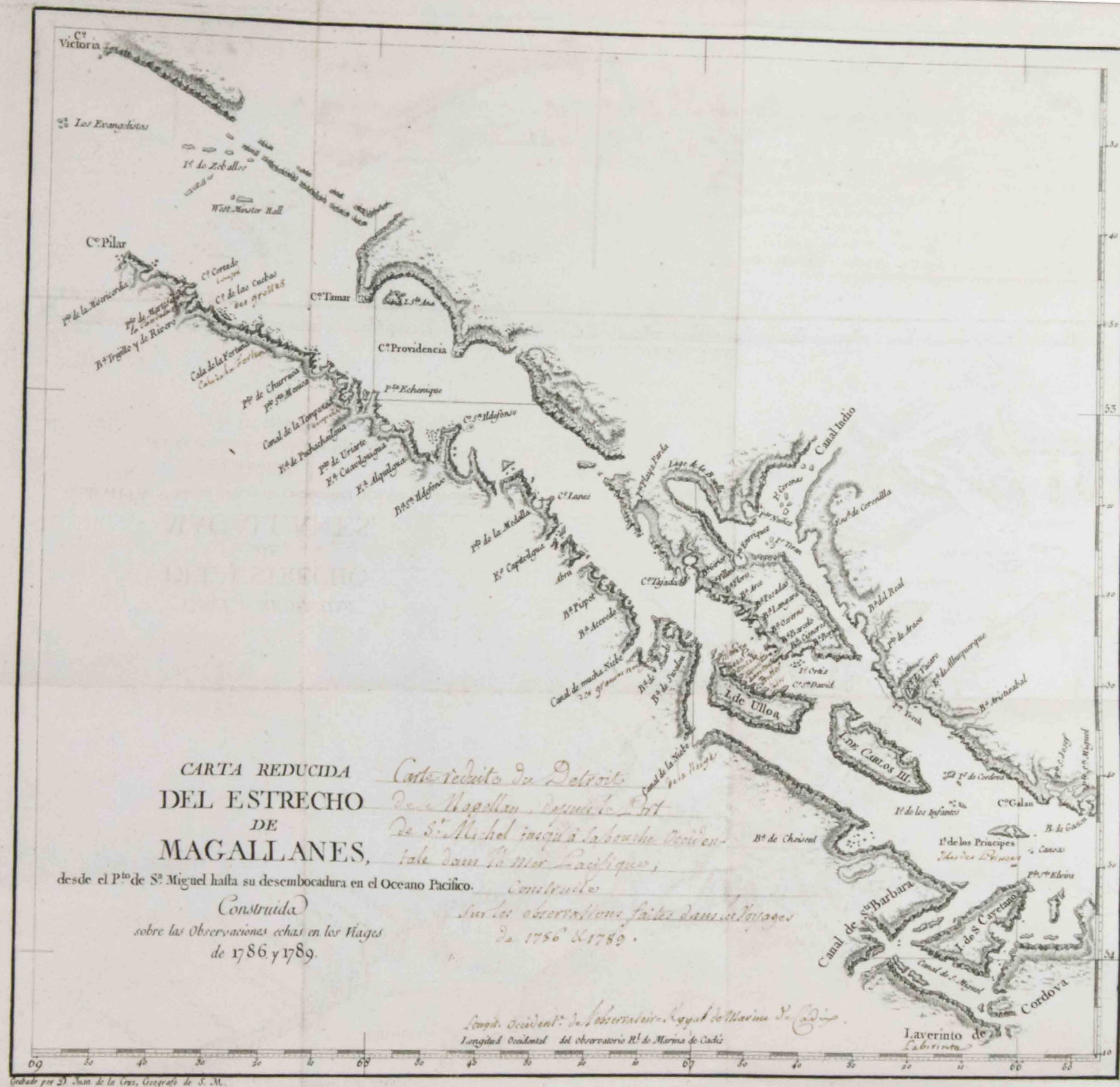
Rare, complete work on the Strait of Magellan and its surroundings, by Antonio de Cordoba (1740?-1811), a naval commander in the Spanish navy who served in various battles, campaigns, and scientific expeditions throughout the Spanish empire. His activities took him, amongst others, to Havana, Algiers, Peru, Chile, and New Granada, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Falkland Islands. In the mid-1780's he went to the Strait of Magellan, a passage through the islands of Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of South America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The main goals of the expedition were to explore various parts of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and to determine whether it was preferable to enter the Pacific by way of the Strait of Magellan or by way of Cape Horn.

This copy was previously owned by the French astronomer Joseph-Jerôme Le François Lalande (1732-1807), and contains his extensive notes, translations and corrections in the text and on the maps. The copy then passed to José Gomez de la Cortina, with his own long hand-written note on Lalande's annotations and his death on 4 April 1807 on p. [3] of the first work. With a bookplate on the front pastedown, an owner's inscription on the verso of the first flyleaf, and an annotation on page [3]. The boards are slightly rubbed. The leaves are slightly creased, a tear in the inner margin of two of the maps, without losses, manuscript annotations in the margins of the leaves and maps. Otherwise in good condition.

[6], XVI, 359; [4], 128 pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)



08



First edition of this exceptionally early printed account of the newly discovered Pacific, the Mar del Sur, and the first navigational guide to the Americas

09

FERNANDEZ DE ENCISO, Martín.

Suma de Geographia que trata de todas las partidas y provincias del mundo: en especial de las Indias.

Seville, Jacobo Cromberger, 1519. Folio. 17th- or 18th-century vellum over boards, manuscript title on the spine.

€ 220 000

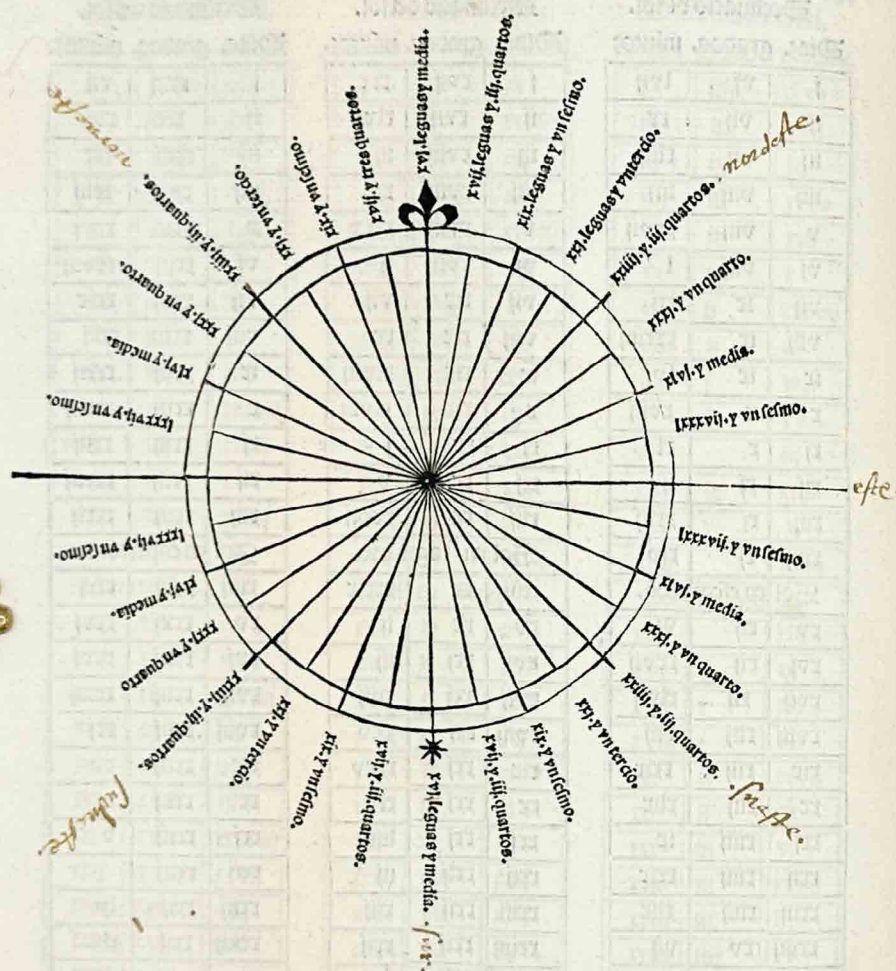
First edition, a cornerstone for the history of Pacific discovery and Americana: the *Suma*. It appeared in 1519, only six years after Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the ocean from Darién and before Magellan's voyage had crossed it and established the name by which it would become known to Europe. This work is therefore from the first phase of European knowledge of the ocean, describing it as the sea on the southern side. It is also the first navigational guide to the Americas, the first book printed in Spanish devoted to the Americas (earlier Spanish books contained references only), and the first such geographical work to draw extensively on the writer's own experience in the New World. Its importance can hardly be overstated: no earlier printed book offered comparable practical information for navigating the newly encountered American world.

Enciso was not a distant compiler of these events. He had founded Santa María la Antigua del Darién in 1510, and Balboa was among the men of his expedition. Their subsequent rivalry ended with Balboa deposing Enciso, but it placed Enciso personally at the centre of the Darién story from which the European discovery of the Pacific emerged. The *Suma*, published after these events, records geographical knowledge accumulated by the Spaniards up to 1519. Enciso's work was immediately recognised as invaluable, and it was used to instruct the young Charles I, who ascended the Spanish throne the year after its publication.

Several leaves with contemporary annotations in at least two hands. The work has been recased, old mold stabilised to upper side of boards, one tie perished. Professionally washed, last quire with restoration affecting a few letters replaced in facsimile; some annotations partially trimmed by the binder, small restored hole on margin of fiiii for the next four leaves, title with outer margin replaced affecting woodcut border. Otherwise in good condition.

75 ll. See our website for the reference list. ➤ More on our website





Para tomar el altura del norte e regirte por el has o saber que alcado se te el norte por la linea de norte sur vn grado que vale aql grado dezisiete leguas e media de camino e fátas auras andado, *que son quince y siete leguas y media.*
Etem si andas por la vna quarta relieua por grado dezisiete leguas e tres qrtos e apartaste dela linea derecha tres leguas e media por grado.
Etem por las oos quartas relieua por grado desinue leguas e vn sesmo e apar

quand il aggrava le plaies du del. eduzmoine.

taste de la línea derecha siete leguas y media.

¶ Item por las tres quartas relieua por grado veinte e vna legua e vn tercio. e aparta
ys os dela linea derecha onze leguas e cinco sesmos.

Item por las quatro quartas relieua por grado veinte e quatro leguas e tres quartos e apartaslos dela linea derecha dezisiete leguas y media.

¶ Item por las cinco quartas relieua por grado treinta e vna legua e vn quarto e apartay los dela linea derecha veinte e seys leguas e vn semio.

Trem por las seys quartas relieua por grado quarenta y seys leguas y media, y apartaylos dela linea derecha quarenta y dos leguas y media.

Ttem por las siete q̄rtas relieua por grado ochenta e siete leguas e vn ſefimo, e aparta yſos dela línea derecha ochenta e cinco leguas.

Etem por la linea del **Este** **Oeste** no ay grado porq̃ el norte no se alza ni abara , pero mira q̃ ay vn q̃ el norte no se alza el sol se alza 7 abara , y el luzero del alua nóbrado venus se alza 7 abara , 7 por aquí puedes saber lo q̃ andas tomádo el altura del sol 7 la del **Luzero** en las mañanas quádo el sol nasce , 7 has de mirar en quantos grados tomares el sol porque onse grados y vn quarto de altura del sol hazen vna q̃rta , 7 si enestos grados lo tomas es el grado ochenta 7 siete leguas , 7 assi por los otros grados va sobiendo 7 abaxádo la cuenta como la del norte; porque la equinocial es auida por norte quáto al sol o el tropico estial. Y esta misma cuenta puedes tener para la altura del luzero ayvn que aurias de saber su mouimiento, pero basta que lo tomes conel altura del sol. Los marineros cuénta lo que andá por esta linea del **Este** 7 **Oeste** por dias 7 noches , 7 por las ampollas contádo lo que anda la nao cada dia 7 cada noche segun que el viéto les haze mas o menos midiendo lo por las oras del ampollera , es buena cuétra alos que tienen conosci- miento dela nao en que vá lo que suele andar por hora porque arbitran lo que puede andar, pero como es arbitraria la cuenta es incierta , 7 para seguridad del erro: echán antes mas leguas que menos porque se pagá con la tierra antes que lleguen a ella , 7 haziedo se con ella váyá sobre auiso 7 velen las noches porq̃ no dē enella sin la ver primero 7 cono- cer a do vá a dar , 7 coneste reguardo se rigen los experimentados , 7 assi vá por esta cuen- ta ciertos no de estropear , y es esta la derecha nauegacion : 7 ayvn por las q̃rtas a do se to- ma la altura del norte se due dar el mismo reguardo porq̃ es mayor seguridad dar medio grado mas que menos 7 hazer la vela 7 mirar por la tierra.

Cifra que por la cuenta fuso dicha ¿ por la figura que arriba esta fecha del norte y delas
lineas y quartas a do está señaladas en cada linea y quarta las leguas que se andá en ca-
da grado de altura podras regirte y saber lo que andas mirado por que linea o quarta na-
uegas, y tomádo el altura del polo con tu astrolabio, si tomares la del sol miraras las re-
glas del altura del sol que adelante desto estan escríptas.

Testing chronometers by Harrison's leading French rival

10

FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret, Count d'Eveux de.

Voyage ... à différentes parties du monde ...

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1773. 2 volumes. Large 4°. With 5 numbered folding engraved plates in volume 1, 1 folding engraved plate with geometrical figures, and 5 folding letterpress tables in volume 2. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled calf.

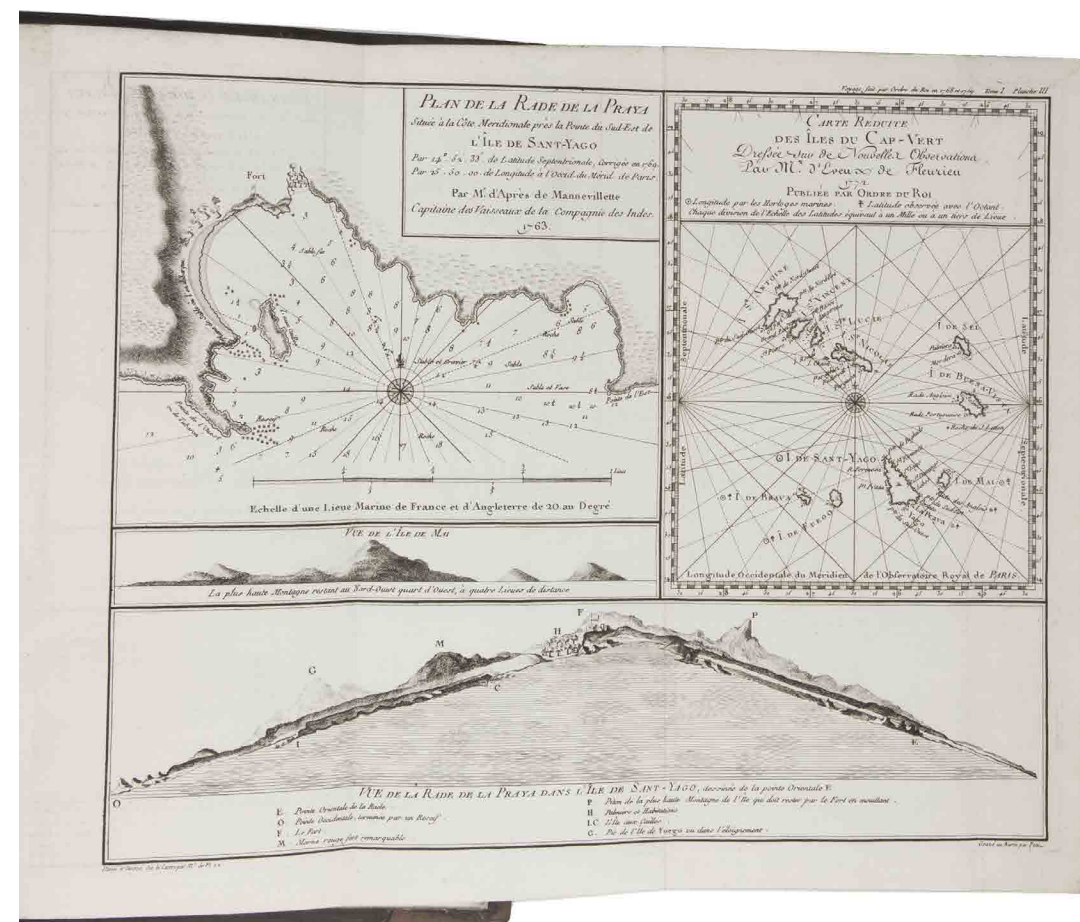
€ 9500

First edition of an account by Charles Pierre Claret, Count Fleurieu (1738–1810), of the first voyage made to test the chronometers invented by his mentor, Ferdinand Berthoud (1727–1807), designated number 6 and number 8. They were developed to keep accurate time at sea in order to solve the problem of the determination of longitude, to make it possible for ships to easily determine their position. Berthoud closely followed the work of Harrison in England, who had already proven the efficacy of his chronometer no. 4 in 1761, but refused to allow Berthoud and others to examine it in 1763 because the British government had not paid him the promised £20,000 reward. Count Fleurieu was a famous French statesman and scientist. As a scientist he was interested in the theoretical study of nautical sciences. Already as a young man he turned out to be a considerable talent, and gained admission to the Academy of Lyon. Guided by Berthoud, Fleurieu constructed several useful nautical instruments. During the voyages described in the present work, he tested Berthoud's chronometers as well as his own instruments on board the ship *Isis*, travelling to Cadiz, the Canaries, the Atlantic Ocean, and several other places. The results showed their success even beyond his own expectations. The present work is complete with the appendix. Fleurieu also included some maps he had drawn himself during the voyage, determining position with the help of his own instruments and Berthoud's chronometer.

With an owner's inscription on both title pages, the name struck through in the first volume. In very good condition, with only some minor, mostly marginal water stains at the beginning of volume 2. Folios e2 and e3 misbound at the end between 411 and 412.

[2], LXXIX, [1 blank], 803, [1 blank]; [2], 622, XL, [2 blank] pp. See our website for the reference list.

➤ More on our website



Spanish pioneer of the use of the chronometer in navigation & mapping

11

GALIANO, Dionisio Alcalá.

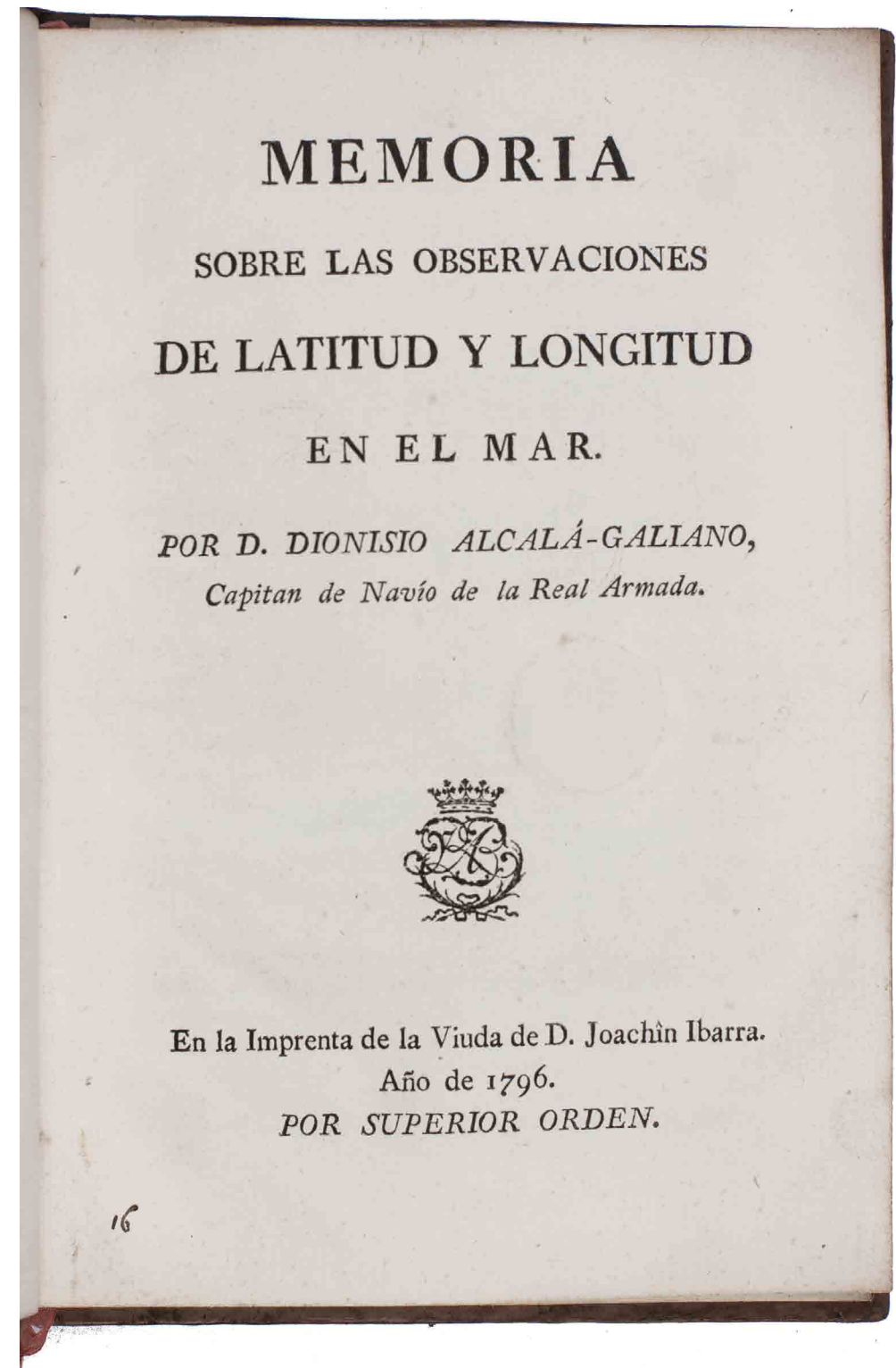
Memoria sobre las observaciones de latitud y longitud en el mar. [Madrid], widow of Joaquin Ibarra, 1796. Narrow 4° (20.5 × 14 cm). With a woodcut crowned cypher monogram (of a Spanish Duke?) on the title page and 7 folding leaves containing 13 numbered letterpress tables. Early 19th-century gold-tooled tree calf.

€ 3950

Greatly expanded second edition of a treatise on the determination of latitude and longitude at sea, by Dionisio Alcalá Galiano (1760–1805), Spanish explorer, cartographer and captain in the Royal Spanish armada. His much shorter account (26 leaves instead of 45 and without the folding tables) was also printed by the widow Ibarra, in 1795. Galiano was a pioneer of the use of the chronometer in Spain, allowing him to produce far more accurate maps of the Spanish colonies in the Americas. Galiano enrolled in the Spanish naval school in 1775. After graduating in 1779 he participated in hydrographic surveys of the Spanish and South American coasts and other Spanish naval scientific explorations.

Joaquin Ibarra (1725–1785) had been printer to the court of King Carlos III and Spain's greatest printer, vying with Bodoni and the Didots as a fine printer. His widow continued the tradition and upheld the quality of presswork and materials. The present book is well printed on fine Catalan laid paper by Joseph Llorens, who had supplied paper for Ibarra's famous 1780 Cervantes. A library stamp has been cut out of the title page and the hole expertly restored, not affecting text or monogram. Otherwise in fine condition, with the paper still crisp. The binding is worn at the hinges but still good.

[2], 87, [1] pp. *Bibl. Mar. Española* 265; *Palau* 5752 (noting only 6 folding leaves); *Houzeau & Lancaster* 10540 (1795 ed.); for *Galiano: Howegogo*, to 1800, G6.  More on our website



Rare Hondius globe dedicated to Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella of Austria, with their arms on the globe and on the pedestal

12

[GLOBE – TERRESTRIAL]. HONDIUS, Jodocus.

[Terrestrial globe].

Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], “1601” [= ca. 1603?]. Diameter (21 cm). The globe is assembled from 12 engraved gores, mounted over a hollow wooden sphere, the gores hand-coloured in outline, some areas with full colour infill.

€ 225 000

A highly important and rare Hondius globe, the dedication copy presented to Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella of Austria, one of three copies with this very special dedication: “Serenissimis Principibus Alberto et Isabellae The globe was first published in Amsterdam by Hondius (1563–1612) in 1601, with a Latin dedication to the “most famous and skilful commanders of the United Provinces of the Netherlands”, the young Dutch Republic that controlled the Northern provinces of the Low Countries. Since the Republic was at war with the Spanish forces that controlled the Southern provinces, Hondius probably thought the dedication and his own association with the Republic could hinder sales of the globe in the Southern Netherlands, hence the new dedication to Albert and Isabella signed by Hondius only as author of the globe and Vrients apparently as publisher. This may have given him an advantage over his great rival Willem Jansz Blaeu. Denucé notes that Moretus in Antwerp bought Hondius globes from Vrients and that Albert and Isabella bought a terrestrial globe (along with a celestial globe and other items) from Vrients in 1603, so the globe in its present state may date from around that time, even though it retains the original date “1601” (it does show some revisions to the topographic image and the topographic names). Since Albert and Isabella’s coat of arms appear not only on the globe itself, but also on the pedestal, Von Euw & Plotzek sensibly conclude that this is the copy presented to them.

Von Euw & Plotzek, Die Handschriften der Sammlung Ludwig. 1982, vol. 3, pp. 317–318 with illustration (this copy); V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, HON III, state iv (pp. 474–475; 2 copies); for Vrients, see also: Denucé, Oud-Nederlandsche kaartmakers in betrekking met Plantijn vol. II, pp. 265–278, esp. p. 268. ➔ More on our website



12



Goos' West-Indische paskaert in its very rare first state: a monumental nautical chart of the Atlantic Ocean in Mercator projection on vellum, used by the Dutch West Indian Company (WIC)

13

GOOS, Pieter.

West-Indische Paskaert ...

Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, [ca. 1660]. Printed on vellum (ca. 80 × 98 cm) from one large copperplate engraving, partly coloured by a contemporary hand.

€ 185 000

The *West-Indische Paskaert* engraved by Pieter Goos, in its rare first state, a nautical chart prepared for the Dutch West India Company (WIC) as an aid to crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the trading regions of the Americas and visiting trading posts in Africa. It shows parts of the east coast of North America, both coasts of South America, Mediterranean Europe and the west coast of Africa. Many *West-Indische Paskaerten*, as these navigational charts were called, were reprinted over and over from new states of the copperplates. For more than a century Dutch and foreign sea farers profited from their use on transatlantic journeys. The great cartographer Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571–1638) published the first *West-Indische Paskaert* around 1630 using manuscript charts and other documents of the Atlantic and its coasts, including information provided by the Dutch WIC navigators who sailed these routes. Being one of the first practical uses of the Mercator projection, Blaeu's small-scale nautical chart was the first useful chart for crossing the Atlantic Ocean, making it easier to plot a straight line course for long distances on one map. Around 1660 Pieter Goos engraved four large navigation charts on new copperplates, including the plate for his present *West-Indische Paskaert*. The present copy shows the plate in its first state, the only copperplate that Goos actually engraved himself. The *West-Indische Paskaert* in its present first state is of the utmost rarity: 8 other copies are known and only 4 on vellum.

The map has been professionally restored, with the tears along the edges repaired and the brittle parts reinforced with Japanese paper, and the map mounted on museum-quality preservation corrugated board which in turn is mounted on museum-quality honeycomb board. Somewhat faded, with a water stain in the left part, some smaller stains, the foot a little frayed (hardly affecting the map) and a little dust-soiled, but overall in good condition.

See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Introducing the Dutch standard method of calculating latitude in the 19th century

14

HAZEWINKEL, Abraham Cornelis.

Handleiding om op verschillende wijzen de breedte buiten den middag of meridiaan te vinden, door waarnemingen aan de zon of starren.

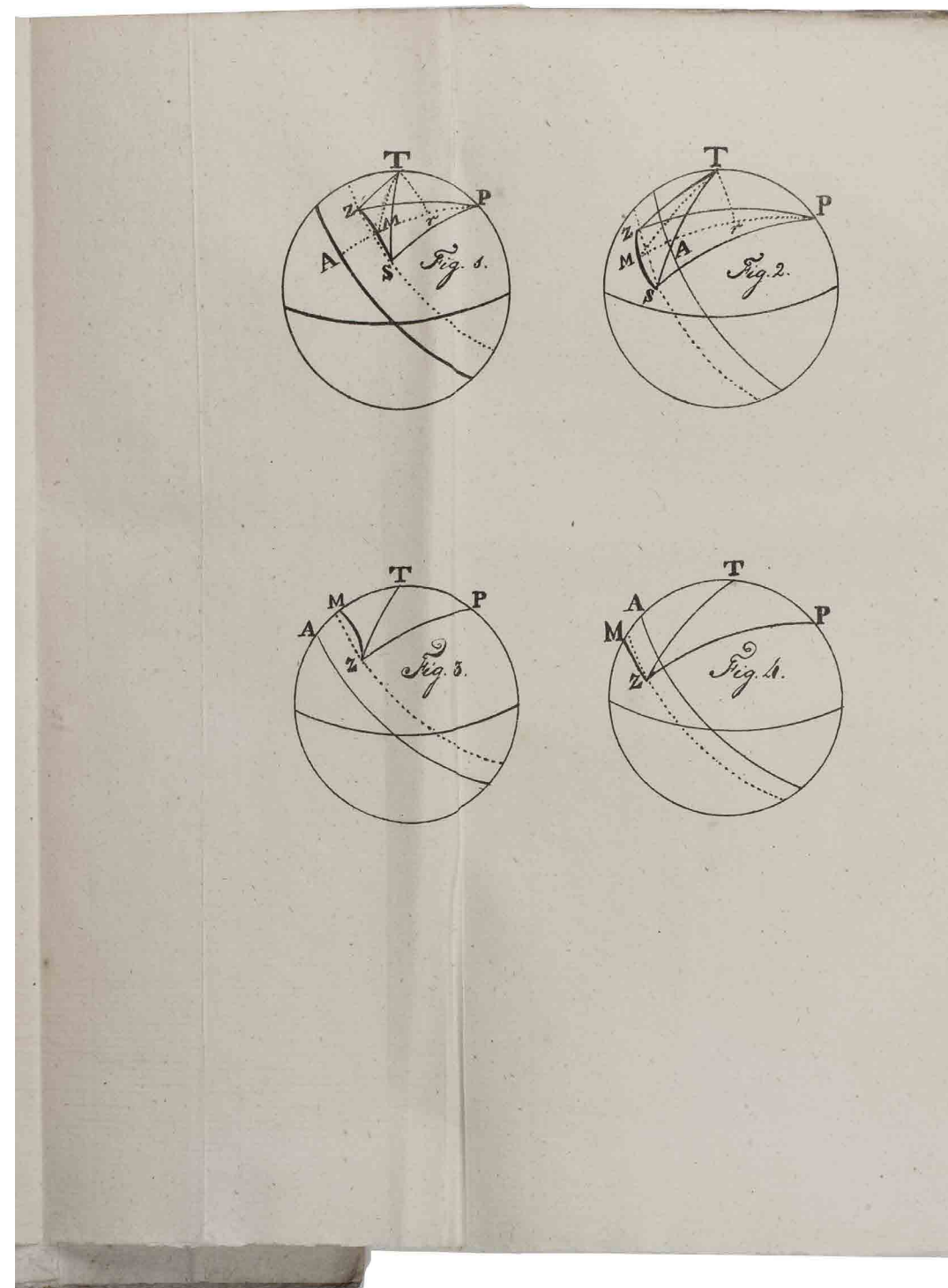
Groningen, R.J. Schierbeek, 1827. 8°. With a lithographed folding plate and numerous letterpress tables (numbered I-VI, but some spread over several pages). Contemporary boards, covered with red sprinkled paper, rebaked with brown paper tape.

€ 850

Very rare first edition of a guide introducing Hazewinkel's method of calculating latitude, which was subsequently implemented as the standard method in the national Dutch marine and remained in use until the end of the 19th century. This method by Abraham Cornelis Hazewinkel (1772–1842), a ship's captain who established a Dordrecht school for training sailors in 1817, was also invented simultaneously, but independently, by the Dutch mathematician Rehuel Lobatto (1797–1866), and is known as the Lobatto-Hazewinkel method. It replaced the longer method of Cornelis Douwes, introduced in the late 18th century. An equally rare second edition, published in 1839, was reprinted in facsimile in 1992.

With a library stamp on the title page, some occasional foxing, one leaf slightly soiled in the lower margins, binding slightly rubbed and rebaked, with the top of the spine torn. Good nearly untrimmed copy, with most of the deckles intact.

10, [2], [42], 66 pp., 3, [1] ll. *Bierens de Haan 1943; Cat. NHSM, p. 687; Crone Library 807, cf. pp. xlvii-xlviii; Maritieme Gesch. der Nederlanden III, p. 216; Saakes VIII, pp. 371-372; WorldCat 922614196 (2 copies).* [More on our website](#)



Richly illustrated pre-print manuscript of the Marifetname

15

IBRAHIM HAKKI ERZURUMLU.

Marifetname. [The Book of Gnosis].

[Ottoman Empire], 1238 H [= 1823 CE]. Folio. Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper. Written in a compact nastaliq hand in black ink, with headings, key words and punctuation marks in red, the text enclosed within ruled golden borders. With numerous full-page and smaller diagrams etc. Elaborately illuminated floral headpiece in colours and gold. Contemporary burgundy morocco binding with fore-edge flap, blind-ruled and tooled borders, central stamped medallion, and marbled paper doublures.

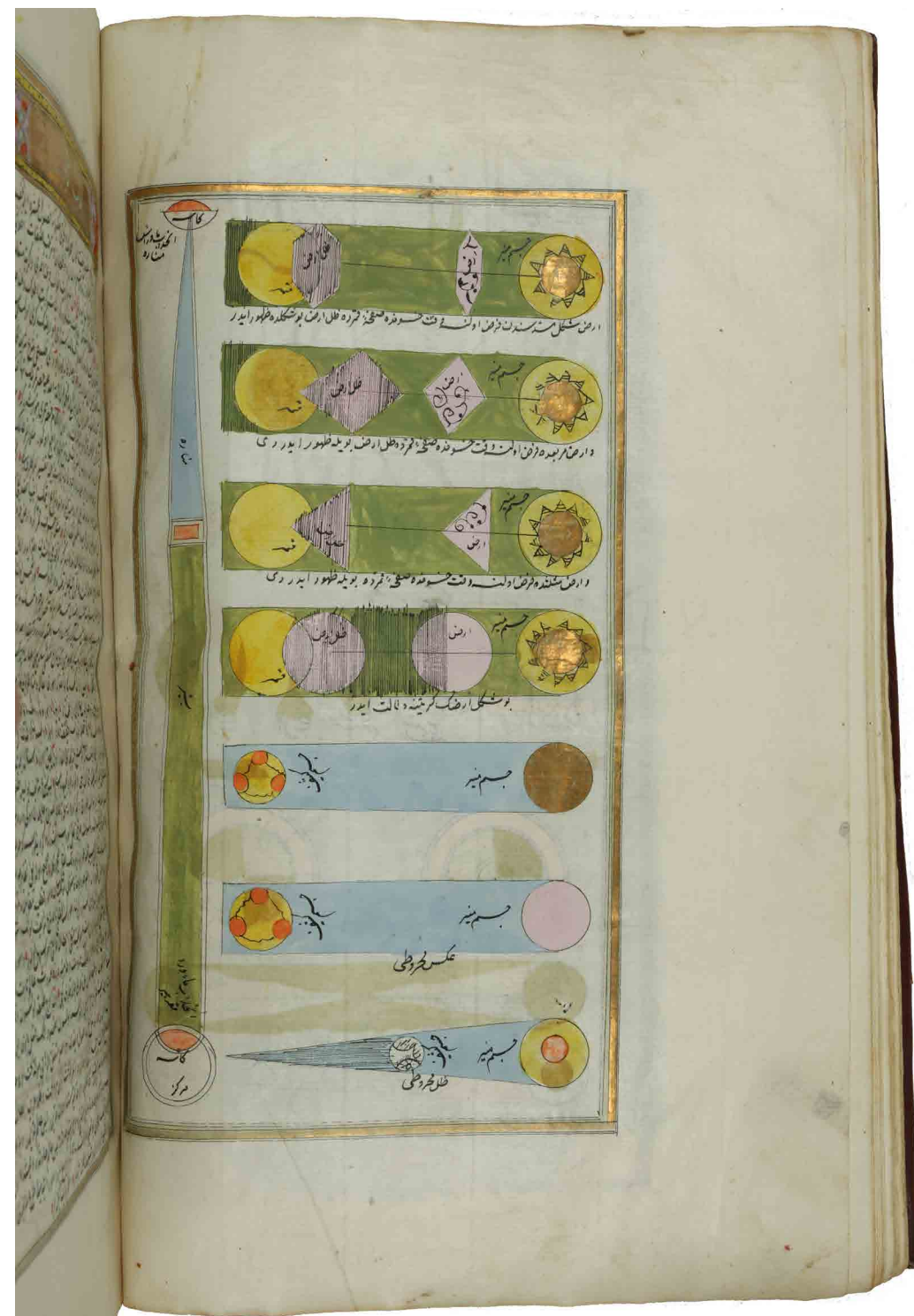
€ 48 000

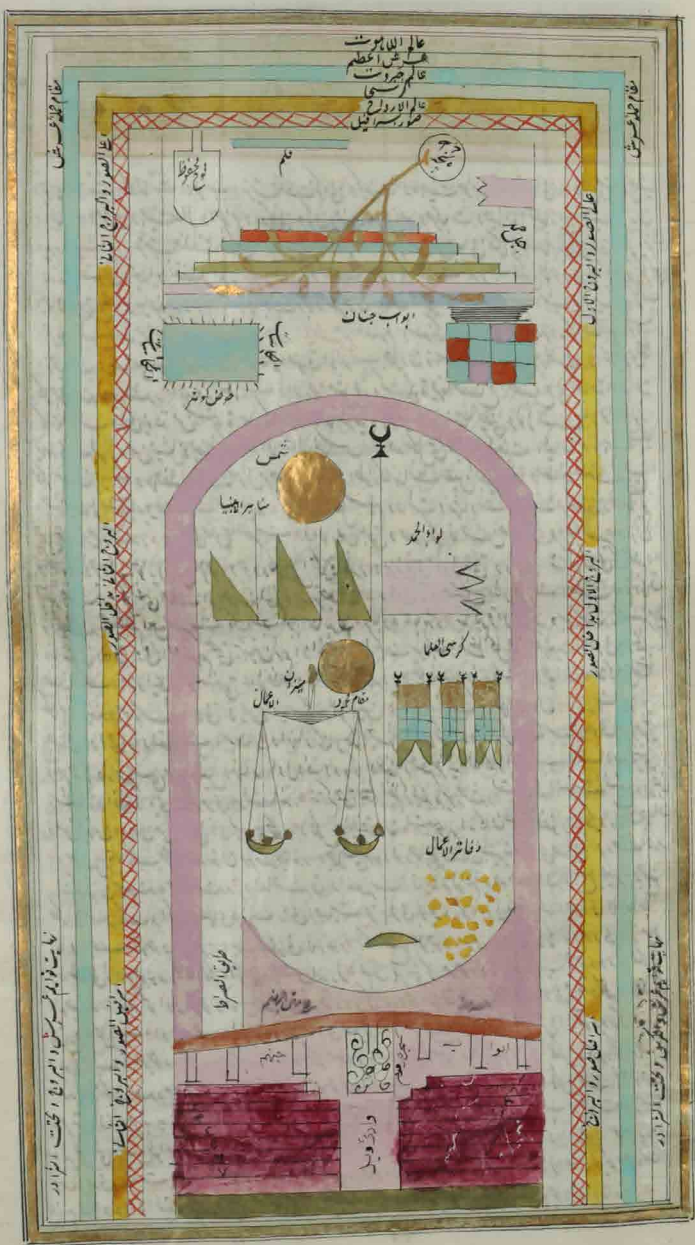
A richly illustrated, pre-print manuscript of Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumlu's celebrated Marifetname, copied in 1823, only sixty-seven years after the work was completed. The colophon identifies the scribe as al-Hajj Mustafa Kamil ibn Ismail ibn Veli and records an unusually precise chronology of production: copying began at the end of Rajab 1238 H and was completed during the second ten days of Shawwal of the same year, corresponding to April to June 1823 CE.

The Marifetname, or "Book of Gnosis", is Ibrahim Hakki's great encyclopaedic synthesis of astronomy, astrology, mathematics, anatomy, psychology, philosophy, and Sufi religious thought. It is particularly celebrated for incorporating one of the earliest Muslim treatments of post-Copernican astronomy, including a heliocentric conception of the cosmos. Ibrahim Hakki Erzurumlu (1703-1780), one of the outstanding intellectual figures of 18th-century Ottoman Turkey, combined an extensive grounding in Sufism with a sustained interest in contemporary scientific learning. For him, the study of both religion and the natural world formed complementary paths towards knowledge of God.

Binding slightly worn with traces of handling on paper. Otherwise well preserved.

259 ll. Cf. Gülen, "Key Concepts in the Practice of Sufism," p. 106, n. 69; Virk, "Science and Technology in Ottoman Sultanate"; Zenker I, 1709.  More on our website





Bulaq first edition: the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

16

IBRAHIM HAKKI ERZURUMLU.

Marifetname.

Bulaq, Bulaq Matbaasi, 1251 H [= 1835 CE]. Folio (23 × 35 cm). With a woodcut 'unwan, 17 full-page lithograph plates, and 6 lithograph illustrations in the text. Contemporary blind-stamped leather, with a fore-edge flap.

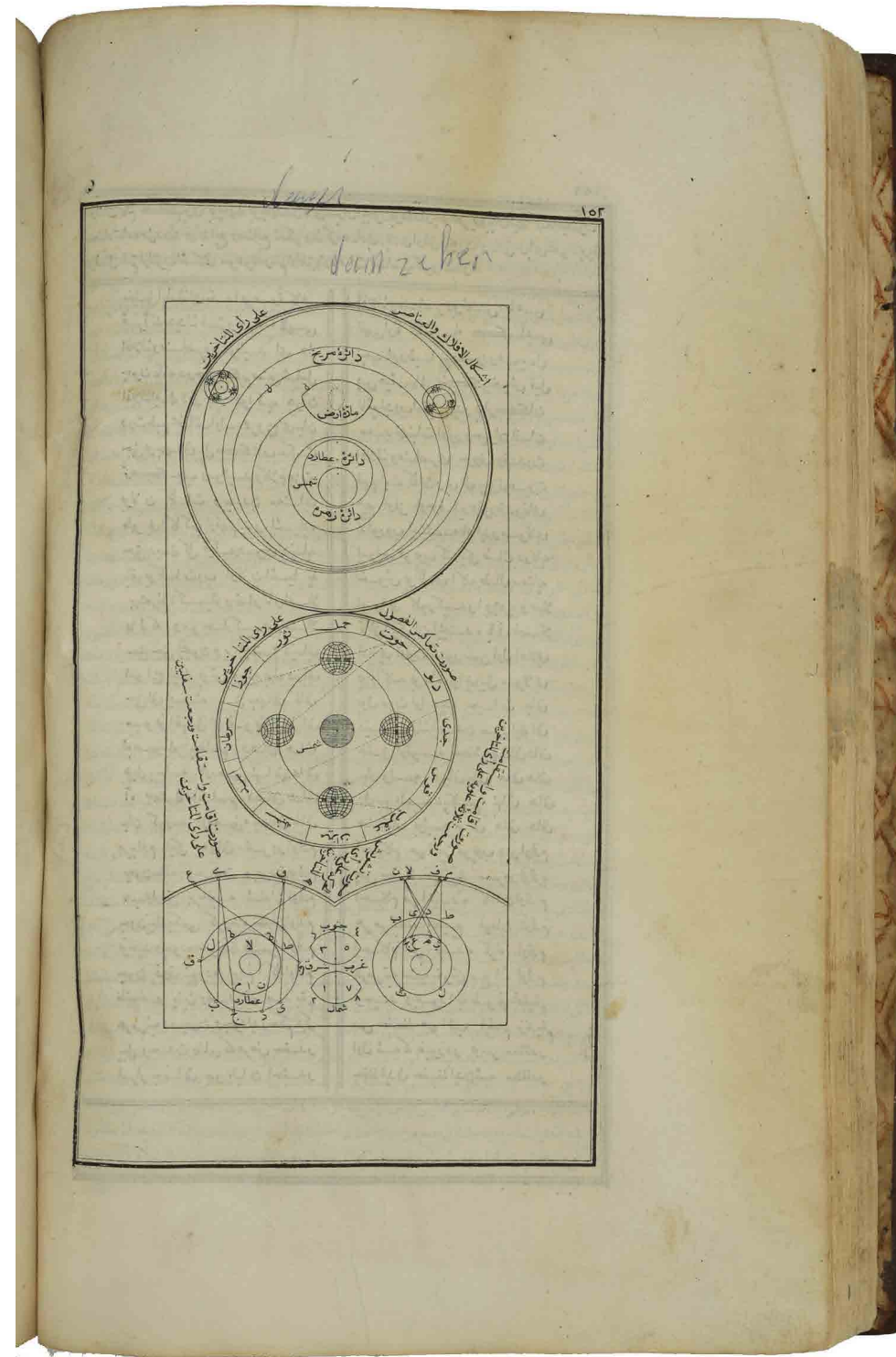
€ 15 000

First edition of the famous scientific encyclopedia, published more than half a century after the death of its author, the Turkish Sufi philosopher Ibrahim Hakki Erzurumlu (1703–1780 CE). Completed in 1756, the *Marifetname* (or "Book of Gnosis") is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Zenker called it a "sorte d'Encyclopedie, traitant successivement des croyances musulmanes, de la cosmologie, de l'anatomie etc.". Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth's orbit.

The printing office in Bulaq, near Cairo, was set up at the command of the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha (1769–1849). Almost all its productions were printed in Ottoman Turkish with Arabic types and are today considered very rare.

A few ink and ballpoints notes on flyleaves and margins, and on one plate. A good, wide-margined copy.

23, [1], 563, [1] pp. Hsu Cheng Hsiang, *The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238–1269. 1822–1851; Özege 12259; cf. Zenker I, 1709.* [More on our website](#)



The first publication of Kepler's third law, first edition of the Harmonices

17

KEPLER, Johannes.

Harmonices Mundi Libri V. Quorum.

Linz, Johannes Planck for Gottfried Tampach, 1619.

With: (2) **KEPLER, J.** Pro suo opere Harmonices Mundi Apologia.

Frankfurt, G. Tampach, 1622. 2 works in 1 volume. Folio. 4 engraved plates and 1 folding plate. Contemporary vellum.

€ 220 000

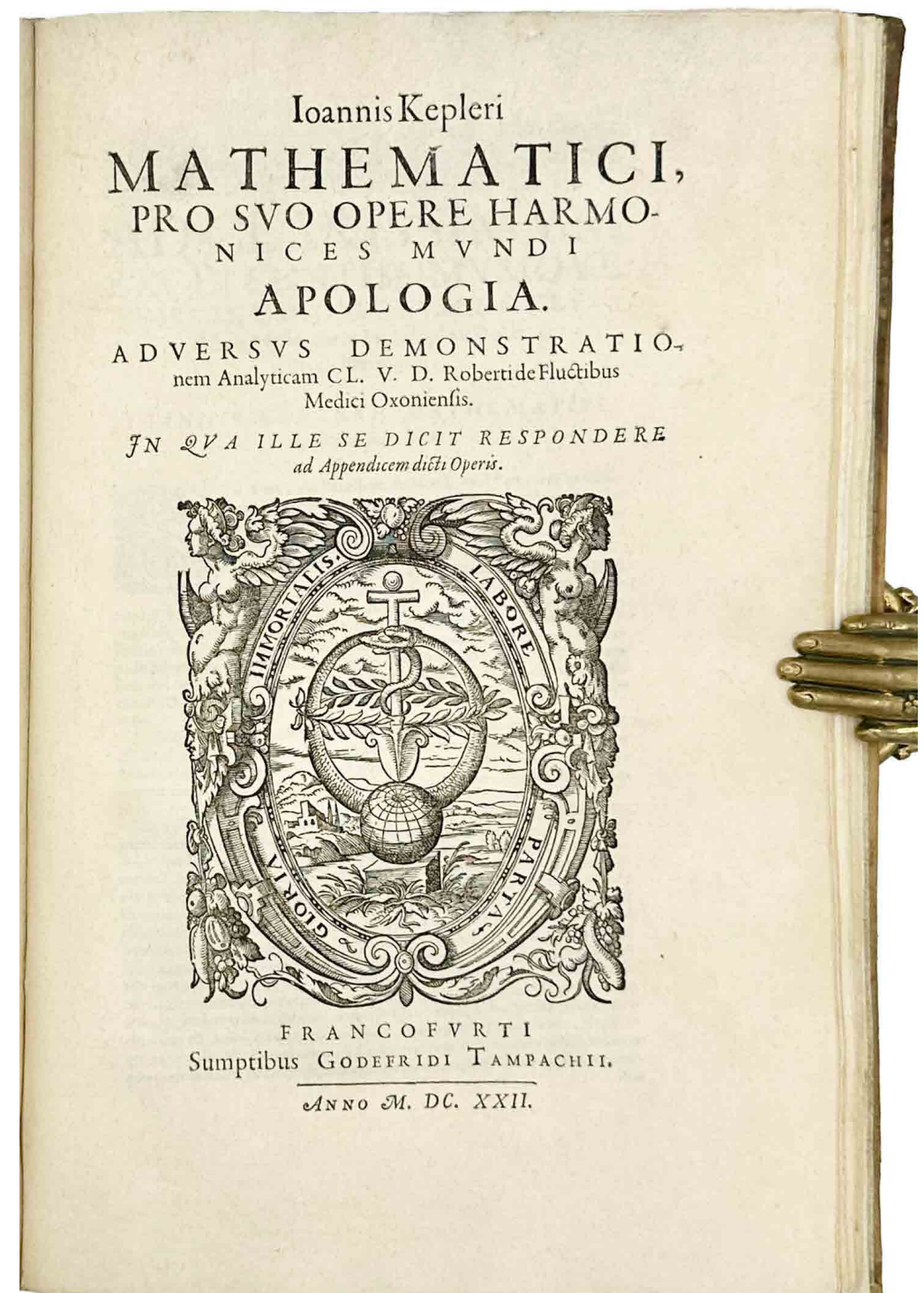
First edition, first issue, of Kepler's *Harmonices*, one of his most important and influential works, containing his third law of planetary motion, it "represents Kepler's attempt to discover God's archetypal model of the universe in the simple mathematical ratios embodied in the five regular polyhedrons, in the laws of musical harmony (based upon the seven ratios recently accepted as the basis of the 'just' scale), in his own theory of astrological aspects, and in the planetary system he had proposed in the *Mysterium cosmographicum*" (Norman).

The *Harmonices* is one of the most remarkable scientific treatises of the early modern period, it is here, and previously in the *Astronomia Nova* (1609) that Kepler established the three laws of planetary movement, began earlier by Copernicus and Brahe. The third law is published here for the very first time, it was the basis for Newton's gravitational theory in the *Principia*, that is when the full impact of the discovery was felt.

Kepler (1571–1630) "stands, with Galileo (u3), between Copernicus (70) and Newton (161) among the founders of modern astronomy and of a new conception of the Universe..." (PMM). "Kepler studied mathematics, astronomy and theology at Tübingen. Compelled as a Protestant to give up his post as a teacher of mathematics at Graz, he joined Tycho Brahe, the famous Danish astronomer, at Prague and on his death became mathematician to the Emperor Rudolf II, a great patron of science." (PMM, for the *Astronomia Nova*).

Binding is soiled and presenting old mold now stabilised, spine lettered in ink fading, endpapers renewed. Some underlining, ink stamp to title page, several contemporary and later manuscript inscriptions.

4, 66, 255; 50 pp. Caspar 58; Norman 1207; USTC 2070139/2057229; cf. see also Caspar, M., *Kepler*, (1959, translated by C. D. Hellman); Rothman, A. *The Pursuit of Harmony* (2017). [More on our website](#)



180 DE MOTIBUS PLANETARUM

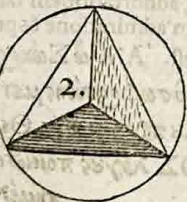
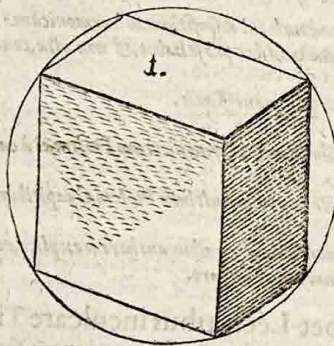
μη μέλλοντες, ἀλλ' ἐν παντί παρὰ λαβὴν, ἀνάγκη δεῖσθαι καὶ θεῶν ὑπερβαλόμενος ἔχειν πάντας, κατὰ νοῦν ἐκείνοις μὲν μαλιστα, ἐπομένως δὲ ὑμῖν αἰετῶν. Enim vero Socrates, cum omnes qui vel minimum Mentis habent, quoties negotium aliquod seu leve seu arduum aggrediuntur, Deum semper invocent: Nos utique, quibus de Rerum universitate disserere animus est, nisi plane ab omni sana ratione aberramus, necesse est, Deos Deasque votis conceptis precari unanimes, ut talia dicamus, quæ primum ipsis maximè, tum deinde & vobis sint grata & accepta.

CAPVT I.

De quinque Figuris solidis regularibus.

Quomodo figuræ planæ regulares congruerent ad formandas solidas, dictum est libro secundo: de quinque nimirum solidis (inter ceteras) propter planas ibi locuti sumus. Numerus tamen illarum quinaris ibi demonstratus fuit; additumque, cur illæ Mundanæ à Platonis denominatæ, & cui quælibet Elemento, quamque ob proprietatem, comparata sit. Jam in hujus libri vestibulo rursum de his figuris, ob seipsas, non ob planas, agendum erit; quantum quidem sufficit ad Harmoniam Cælorum: cætera reperiet lector in Epitome Astronomiæ parte alterâ, libro quarto.

Igitur ex Myſterio Cosmographico hic breviter inculco Ordinem quinque figurarum in Mundo, quarum tres primariæ, duæ secundariæ. Cubus enim i. extimus & amplissimus, quia primigenius, & rationem habens *Terminus*, ipsa generationis suæ formâ. Sequitur Tetraëdron 2. tanquam *Pars* sectione Cubi constituta, primaria tamen & ipsa, angulo solido trilineari, ut Cubus. Intra Tetraëdron est Dodecaëdron 3. Ultima primariarum, similis scilicet *Composita* ex Cubi partibus, Tetraëdri similibus, id est, ex Tetraëdris

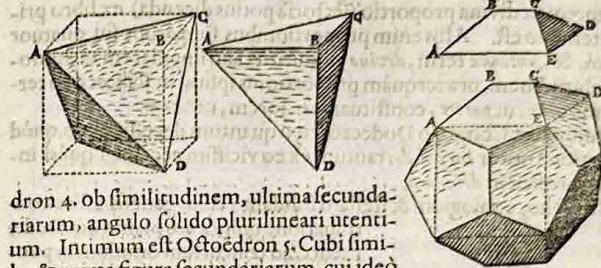


Circuli angulis circumscripti adumbrant Sphærica, sed illa paulo maiora his circulis, sunt concipienda, præterquam, in 5. ut scilicet verè omnes figuræ angulos stringant. Magnitudinis ratio in hoc schemate hæc fuit observata, ut sphericum ipsius, posset inscribi in 4. hujus iterum Sphæricum in figura 3 & hujus denique Sphæricum in 1. Cubum tangens omnia ejus sex plana in centris suis.

HARMONICIS LIB. V.

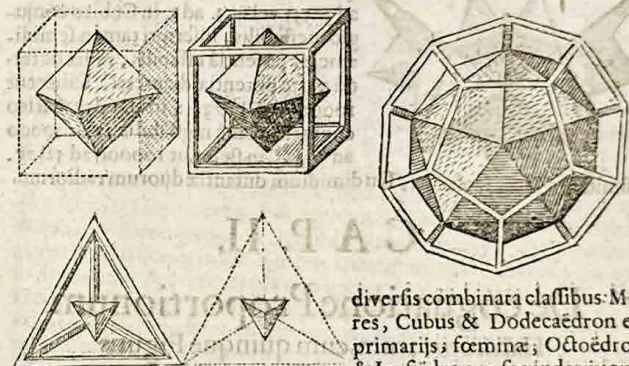
181

edris irregularibus, quibus tegitur Cubus intus. Huic succedit Icosæ-



dron 4. ob similitudinem, ultima secundariarum, angulo solido plurilineari utentium. Intimum est Octaëdron 5. Cubi simile, & prima figura secundariarum, cui ideo primus locus interiorum debetur, quippe inscriptili; uti cubo circumscriptili primus exteriorum.

Sunt autem notabilia duo veluti conjugia harum figurarum; ex



diversis combinata classibus: Maiores, Cubus & Dodecaëdron ex primariis; scæminæ, Octaëdron & Icosædron ex secundariis; quibus accedit una veluti cœlebs aut Androgynos, Tetraëdron; quia sibi ipsi inscribitur, ut illæ scæminæ maribus inscribuntur & veluti subiiciuntur, & signa sexus scæminina masculinis opposita habent, angulos scilicet planiciebus.

Præterea ut Tetraëdron est elementum, viscera & veluti costa Cubi Maris; sic Octaëdron scæmina, est elementum & pars Tetraëdri, alia ratione: ita mediat Tetraëdron in hoc conjugio.

Præcipua connubiorum seu familiarum differentia in hoc consistit: quod Cubicæ quidem *Effabilis* est proportio; nam Tetraëdron est Triens de corpore Cubico, Octaëdron semissis de Tetraëdrico, sexta pars Cubi: Dodecaëdrici verò conjugij proportio est *Ineffabilis* quidem, sed *Divina*.

Harum duarum vocum copulatio jubet cavere Lectori, de earum significatu. Vox enim *Ineffabilis* hic non denotat per se nobilitatem aliquam, ut aliàs in Theologia & rebus divinis; sed denotat conditio-

In prioribus figuris apparet Tetraëdron A C D E latens in Cubo, sic ut quodlibet Tetraëdri planum ut A C D, tegatur ab uno cubi angulo A C D B. In secunda figura apparet Cubus A E D latens intus in Dodecaëdro; sic ut quodlibet Cubi planum, ut A E D, tegatur a duobus Dodecaëdri angulis seu Tetraëdro A B C D E quod est scilicet in tria Tetraëdra dissimilata per duo plana, D C A, & A B D. Hic vides Octaëdron inscriptum Cubo, locum Dodecaëdri, Tetraëdron Tetraëdra.

Spectacular 18th-century Dutch composite sea atlas with 3 detailed manuscript charts, all charts and the engraved title page expertly coloured by a contemporary hand

18

[KEULEN, Gerard and Johannes van, and others].

[Composite sea atlas containing 56 detailed charts including 3 manuscript charts].

Amsterdam, [Johannes van Keulen and others, 1700–1753, engraved title page dated 1734]. Large 2°. With an engraved allegorical title page, and 56 detailed sea charts, the whole expertly coloured by a contemporary hand. The atlas includes 22 large folding charts, including 3 highly interesting manuscript charts, 27 double-page charts, 1 full-page chart, and 6 half-page charts, most of them with beautiful cartouches. The maps are engraved and originally edited by the most famous Dutch cartographers and map-publishers of the late 17th- and early 18th centuries. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, with green cloth closing ties.

€ 495 000

Magnificent contemporary hand-coloured composite sea atlas containing 53 detailed printed charts and 3 remarkable, excellently produced manuscript charts. The printed charts were designed by the best chart-makers and originally published by the best Dutch map-publishers of the time. The original owner has apparently made up his Atlas with the purpose to have all the charts covering the sea-route to the East Indies and beyond, along the coasts of China and Japan.

With a manuscript table of contents on the first blank free endleaf and each chart has been numbered in manuscript on its verso with a corresponding number to the table of contents. The binding shows slight signs of wear, lacking one of the ties on the front board, the back of the maps are slightly browned without affecting the maps themselves which remain fine and clean. The charts are all beautifully coloured by hand and are in excellent condition.

Title page and 56 charts. *Koeman I, Aa 9; Koeman II, C&M 10; Koeman IV, Jac 6 and Keu 45, 71, 124E, 135B and M.Mor 7; 'In de Gekroonde Lootsman' (Utrecht, HES, 1989), passim.* ➔ More on our website





18

Best and only folio edition of an encyclopedic work of eccentric genius on magnetism

19

KIRCHER, Athanasius.

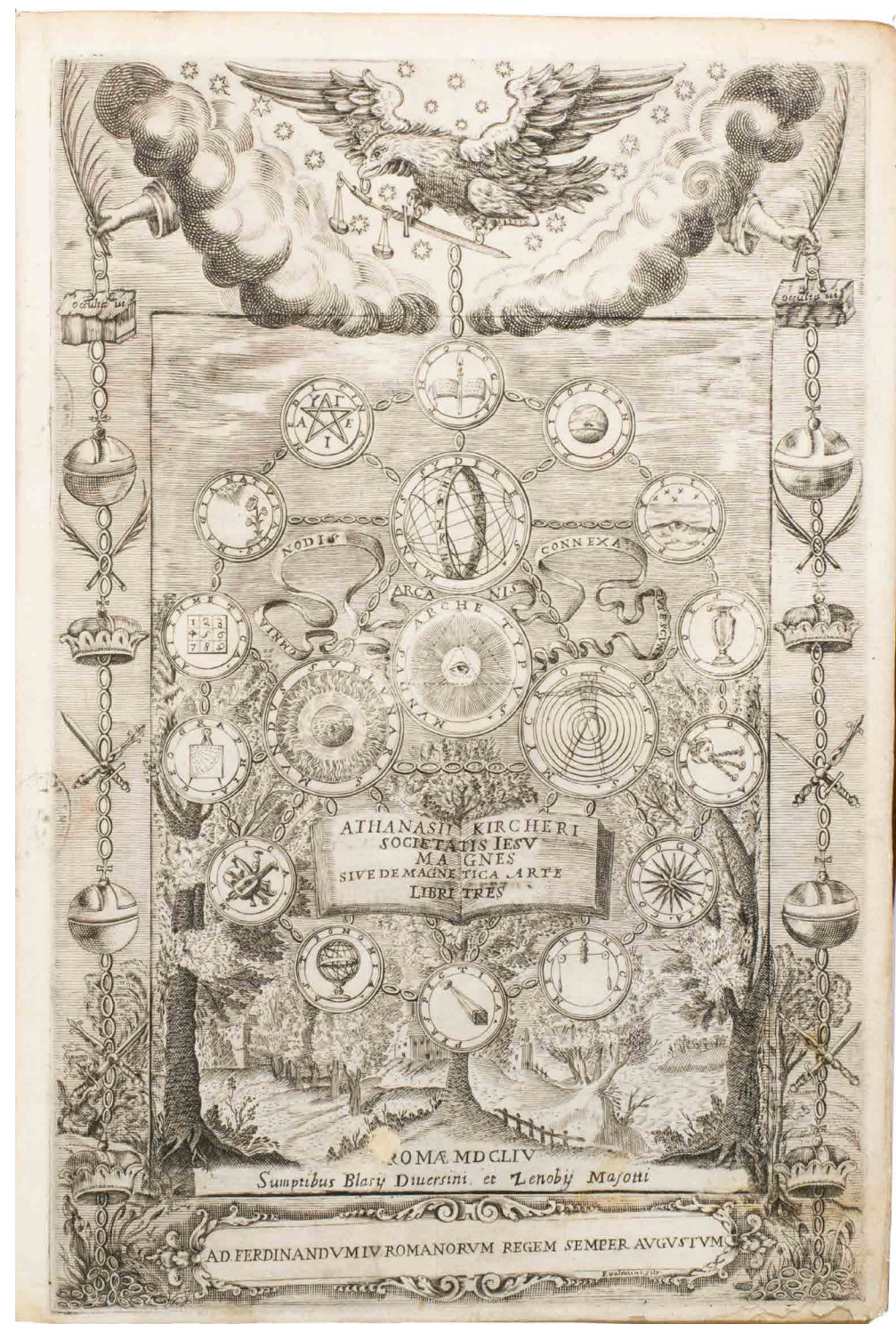
Magnes sive de arte magnetica opus tripartitum quo universa magnetis natura, eiusque in omnibus scientiis & artibus usus, nova methodo explicatur: ...

Rome, Biagio Diversin and Zanobio Masotti (printed by Vitale Mascardi), 1654. Folio. With engraved frontispiece by F. Valentius, letterpress title page printed in red and black with engraved double publisher's device, full-page engraved plate with the portrait of Emperor Ferdinand IV, 34 mostly full-page engraved illustrations, 215 woodcut illustrations and about 50 letterpress tables. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 17 500

The third, last, best and only folio edition, much enlarged, thoroughly revised and with the engraved and many other illustrations newly made for it, of one of the major scientific works of the famous German Jesuit scholar, Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680), a truly encyclopedic work on magnetism. Kircher published his first major work, *Ars Magnetica*, in 1631. Only 63 pages in length, it extensively reports on his invention of a method for measuring magnetic power by means of a balance. The present work on magnetism was for Kircher an omnibus of scientific and also phantastic theories. He researched and measured magnetism in numerous situations and applied it to numerous fields of study, including cosmology, astronomy, geography, optics, electricity, medicine, metallurgy, animals, music, love, etc. He was the first to propose using magnetic declination to determine longitude. With the armorial bookplate of Hyacinth Theodore Baron (1706/07–1787), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and library stamps of Dr. Timoteo Riboli (1809–1895). Somewhat browned and with a small defect in the engraved title page, but still in good condition, binding slightly stained.

[32], 618, [28] pp. *De Backer & Sommervogel* IV, cols. 1048–1049; *Caillet* 5780; *DSB* VII, pp. 374–378; *Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher* (2011), p. 565 (no. 5b) & *passim*; *Poggendorff* I, pp. 1258–1259; *Wheeler Gift* 116a; cf. *Kemp, The Science of Art*, pp. 280–281 & *passim*.  More on our website



Well-illustrated treatise on sundials, by a Dutch defender of Copernicus

20

LANSBERGE, Philip van.

Horologiographia plana: in qua omne genus sciotericorum horologiorum, quae plano cuilibet inscribi possunt, certis evidentibusq[ue]; . . .

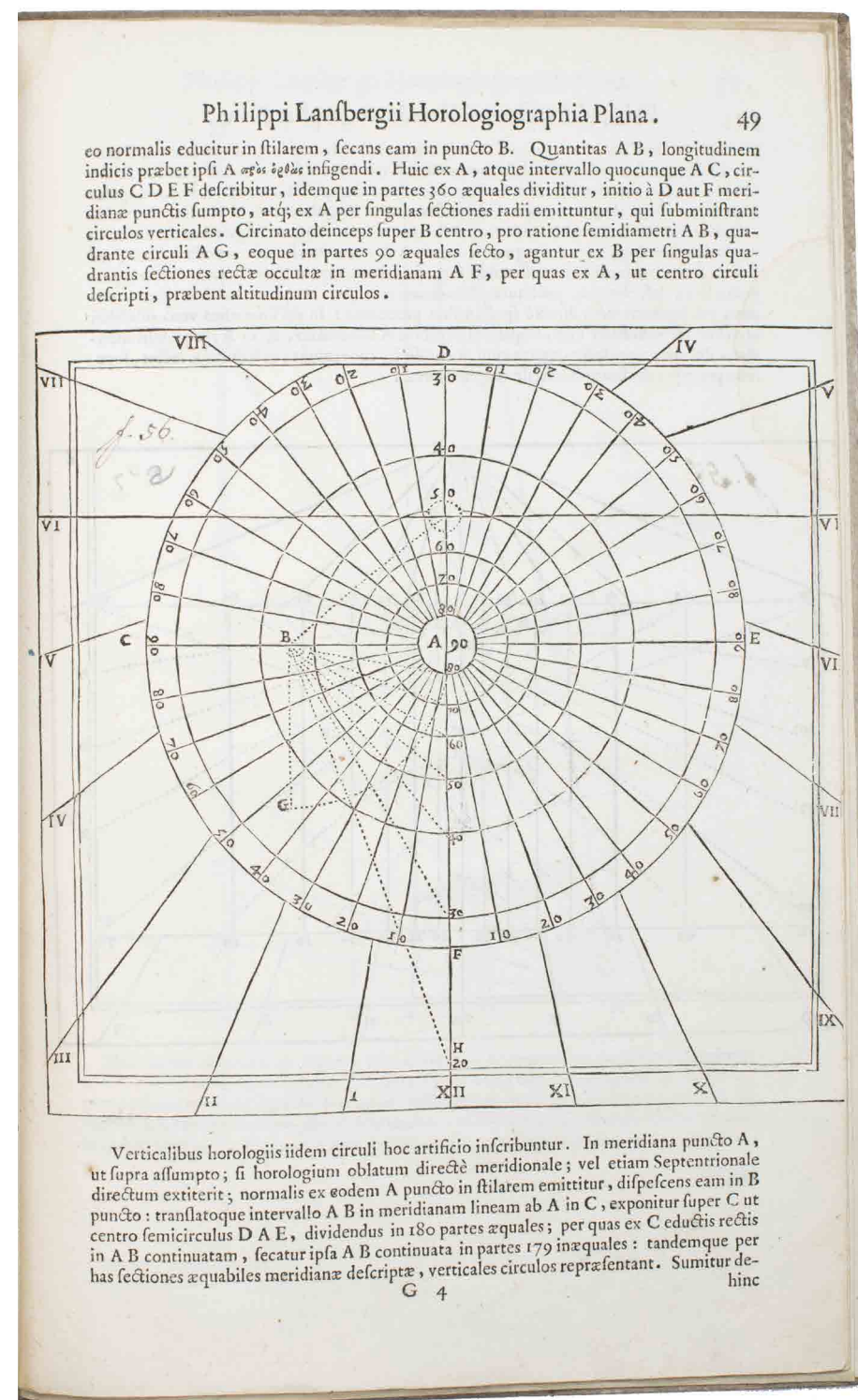
Middelburg, Zacharias Roman, 1663. Small 2° (28.5 × 17.5 cm). With 61 woodcuts in the text (1 repeated on the title page, illustrating a sundial), many more than half-page, including both sundials and diagrams illustrating how they work. With extensive 19th-century manuscript notes on the back of the title page. Lacking 2 leaves containing Roman's dedication. Modern paper-covered boards.

€ 3500

Rare first (and only Latin) edition of Van Lansberge's detailed and well-illustrated treatise on sundials, posthumously published by Zacharias Roman in Middelburg, who had published most of his works. Roman says he found this text in manuscript among the papers of Van Lansberge's estate. Planning the publication of the complete works, he decided to publish this text as well. The present treatise was designed to be bound with the *Opera omnia*, published in the same year.

From the library of Christopher St. John Hume Daniel, author of several recent books on sundials. Lacking folios A2-3, containing Roman's dedication to Nicolaas Blanckaert and brief note to the reader, and with a few of the figures shaved by the binder, but otherwise in very good condition.

[2], 53 pp. Bierens de Haan 2675; STCN 831098473 (7 copies); not in Poggendorff; cf. for Lansberge: DSB VIII, pp. 27-28; NNBW II, cols. 775-782. ➤ More on our website



The Pacific in your hand, 3 famous related voyages all in their first edition in contemporary uniform bindings

21

LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois de Galaup de.

Voyage autour du monde.

Paris, Imprimerie de la République, An V (= 1797).

With: **(2) LABILLARDIÈRE, J. J. Houton de.** *Voyage à la recherche de Lapérouse.*

Paris, H.J. Jansen, An VIII (= 1799–1800).

(3) ENTRECASTEAUX, A. R. J. de Bruni, chevalier d'. *Voyage envoyé à la recherche de Lapérouse.*

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1808. 9 volumes: ad 1 in 4 volumes; ad 2 in 2 volumes; ad 3 in 2 volumes, with the atlases of the 3 works bound together in 1 volume. 4° and large 2°. Ad 1: with an engraved portrait and tables in the text. Ad 2: with tables in the text. Ad 3: with 33 folding engraved plates and with tables in the text. The 3 atlases contain an engraved title page each, one engraved table of contents (ad 3), 61 double-page plates, and 101 full-page plates. Contemporary uniform gold-tooled marbled calf.

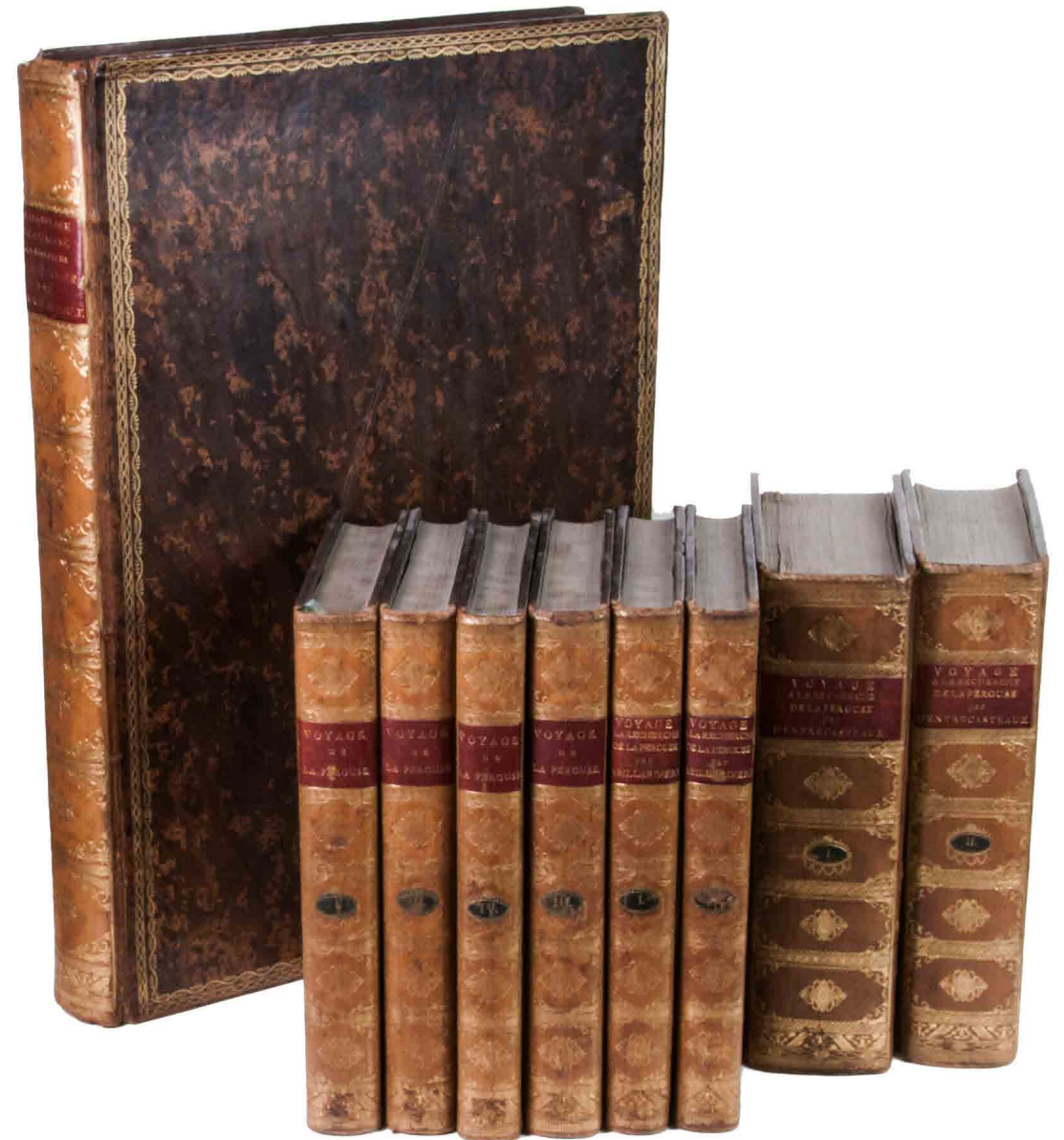
€ 85 000

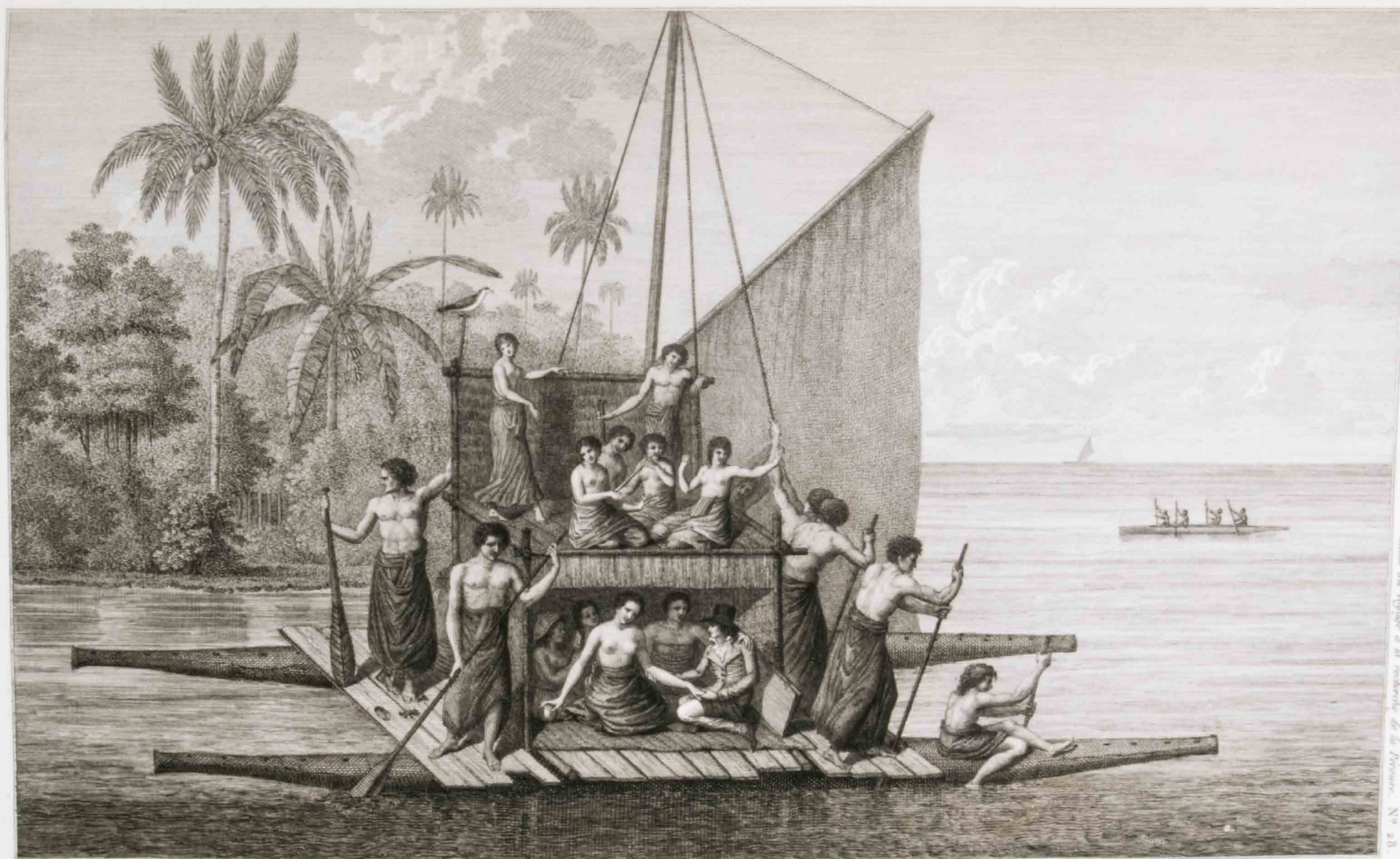
Three first editions of descriptions of the rarest and most interesting 18th-century expeditions bound as a set in beautiful contemporary uniform bindings. A milestone set in the history of exploration of the Pacific.

The complete description is available upon request.

With two small book plates on the front endpapers, of Clemens Platen-Hallermund and IvR, in every volume. Occasionally very slightly foxed in the margins and with a few minor tears in the bottom margin of some leaves, otherwise in very good condition. Beautiful copies of an extremely rare and complete set of De la Pérouse's expedition and two descriptions of one of the two expeditions in search of De la Pérouse.

Ad 1: Chadenat 106; Cox I, 67; Hill, p. 173; Lada-Mocarski 52; Nissen, ZBI, 281; Sabin 38960; ad 2: Chadenat 99; Cox I, 68; Nissen, ZBI, 2331; Sabin 38420; cf. Hill, p. 168 (English ed.); ad 3: Chadenat 5056; Hill, p. 97 (only 32 plates in text vols.); Poggendorf I, 671; Sabin 22671. ➡ More on our website





DOUBLE PIROGUE DES ÎLES DES AMIS.

Astronomical, atmospheric and riverine physics by King Louis XV's favourite astronomer

22

LE MONNIER, Pierre-Charles.

Mémoires concernant diverses questions d'astronomie et de physique ...

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1781. 4°. With woodcut vignette on the title page, and an engraved folding plate with 3 illustrations of eclipses. Near-contemporary half mottled calf.

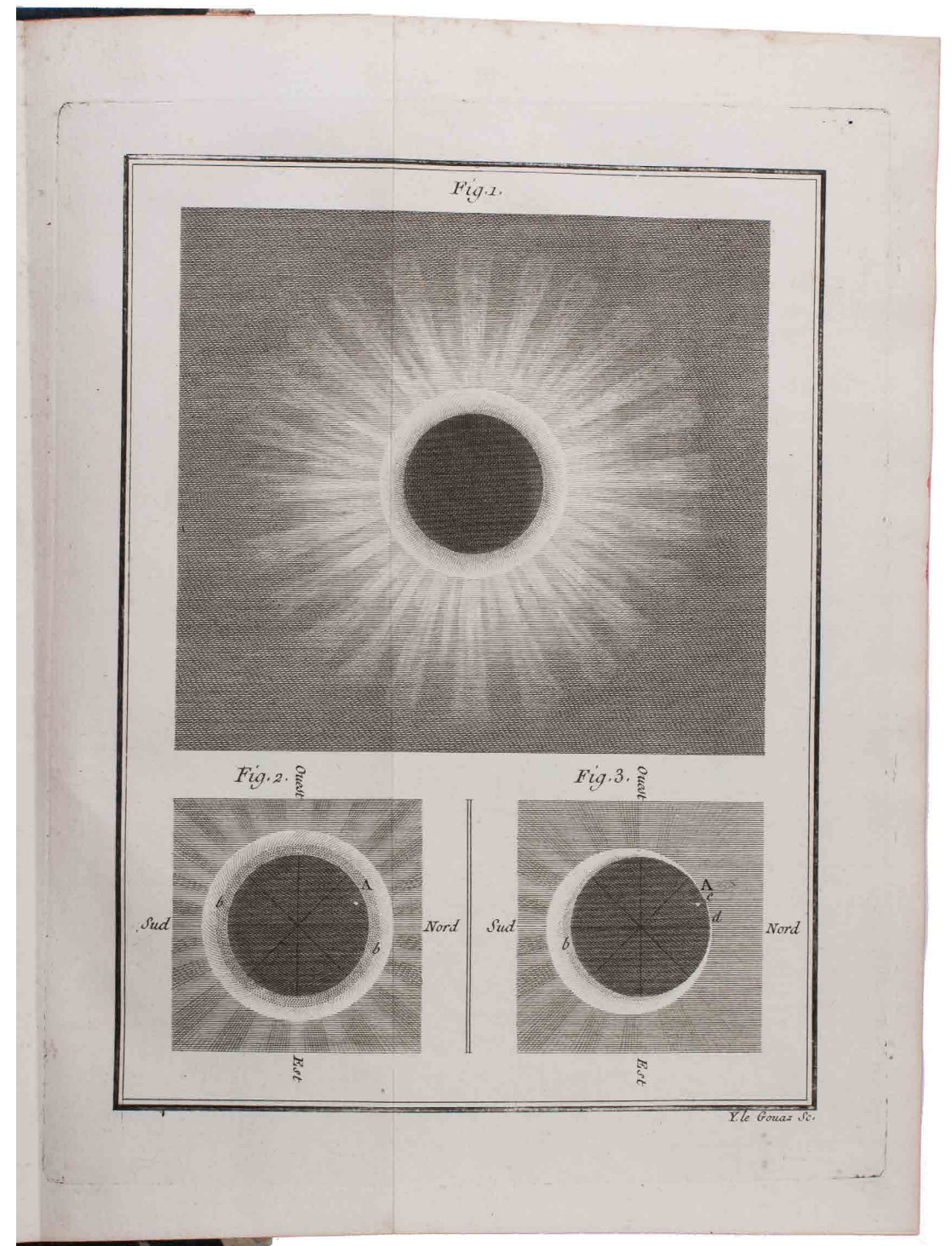
€ 5000

First edition of a treatise concerning several questions of astronomy and physics, written by the famous astronomer Pierre-Charles Le Monnier (1715–1799). After the introduction (pp. I–VIII), follow a short history of discoveries relating to the density of air, with reflexions on the gradients of rivers, especially the Seine (pp. I–XIII); an extract of observations made in Paris and Rouen, to verify the gradient of the Seine (pp. XIV–XXIV); a discussion of the total eclipse observed in Africa on 24 June 1778 (pp. 1–8) including Le Monnier's mistaken conclusion (based on the observed physical phenomena) that the moon has an atmosphere; a report sent to Le Monnier by the famous Spanish scientist Don Antonio de Ulloa, with his observations of the same total eclipse made from the ship *Espagne* near Cape Saint-Vincent in the Islands of Tercères (pp. 9–19: he was the only scientist to observe this eclipse from the sea); and a discussion of the shift in the apparent position of the sun observed by Gerrit de Veer at Nova Zembla in 1597 during Willem Barentsz.'s third voyage, a result of refraction (pp. 20–34). Three further parts were published from 1784 to 1788. The engraved plate with three eclipse figures is 4to in size, but was printed in the right half of an oblong folio leaf so that it could fold out to be consulted while reading the text. The book is set in the famous Romain du Roi, cut for the Imprimerie Royale in the 1690s and early 1700s following the guidelines drawn up by the Académie Royale.

With very minor foxing, but otherwise in fine condition. The paste-paper sides are slightly rubbed, but the binding is also otherwise fine. An elegantly produced book by a leading French astronomer.

VIII, XXIV, 34 pp. Houzeau & Lancaster 3518; Sabin 40010; DSB VIII, pp. 178–179.

 More on our website



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

23

LEY, Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der.

Het gulden zeeghel des grooten zeevaerts ...

Leeuwarden, Abraham vanden Rade, 1615. Oblong 4°. With an engraved device/diagram on the title page and 27 (of 28) woodcut figures. 18th-century(?) half vellum, blue-green paper sides, with manuscript author and title on spine.

€ 55 000

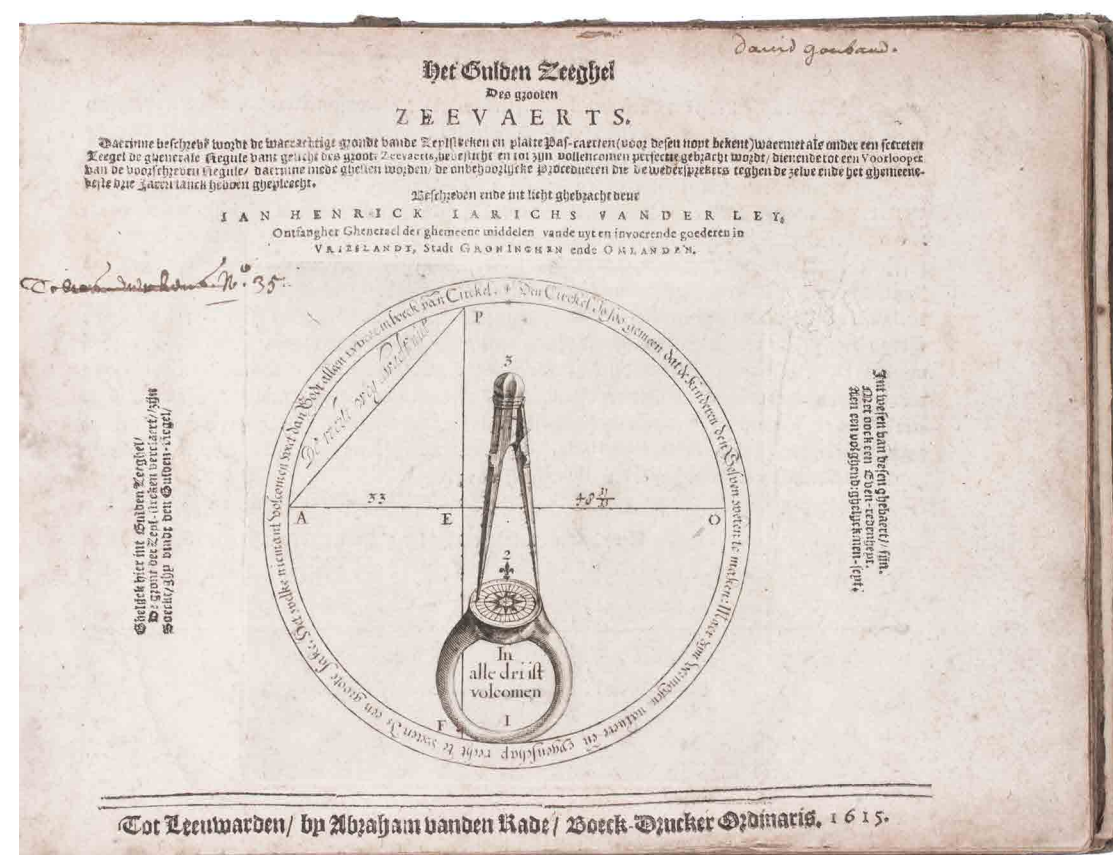
Rare first edition of a seminal work on practical navigation, describing for the first time the method developed by Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der Ley (1565–1639) to estimate longitude at sea.

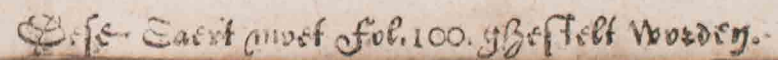
In 1612 the Dutch States General had offered a large reward to anyone who could solve the navigational problem of accurately determining longitude at sea. Van der Ley developed a detailed system for estimating latitude and longitude based in part on estimates of the distance sailed. The estimated latitude could easily be checked by simple astronomical observations, which also helped to correct errors in the estimated longitude, which could not be checked directly. He drew his charted routes on what he called "platte pascaerten" in Mercator projection. The method's greatest disadvantage was that any errors in longitude made for the various parts of a voyage would be compounded in the estimate of the final location. It remained almost the only method in regular practical use among mariners of the seventeenth century, especially on ships of the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

The Earl of Macclesfield's copy, with his 1860 armorial bookplate on the pastedown and embossed armorial stamp on the first 2 leaves, with two early owners' names on the title page: David Goubaud (probably the first owner) and Tobias Dierckens ("No. 35"). Lacking folding plate no. 17. Some water stains in the gutter margin, and a few leaves nearly detached. A good copy of a rare work on the determination of the longitude at sea.

114, [2] pp. Bierens de Haan 2307; Davids, *Zeewezen en wetenschap*, pp. 80 – 85; V.d. Krogt, *Globi Neerlandici*, p. 235; STCN 153669071 (3 copies); WorldCat 993443716, 1122821281 (9 copies); not in Carter & Vervoliet; Cat. NHSM; Crone Library; for Jarichs van der Ley: NNBW III, cols. 766–767.

More on our website





Manuscript on the motion of the sun and stars, from the Bibliotheca Phillippica

24

[MANUSCRIPT – MEDIEVAL TIMEKEEPING].

Calculus temporum ecclesiasticus.

[Possibly England, ca. 1360]. Small 4° (15.5 × 22.5 cm). Latin manuscript on paper. Brown ink in an early bastarda hand, the final three leaves in a slightly later (near-contemporary) hand. 19th-century paper wrappers, with the manuscript title on the front.

€ 95 000

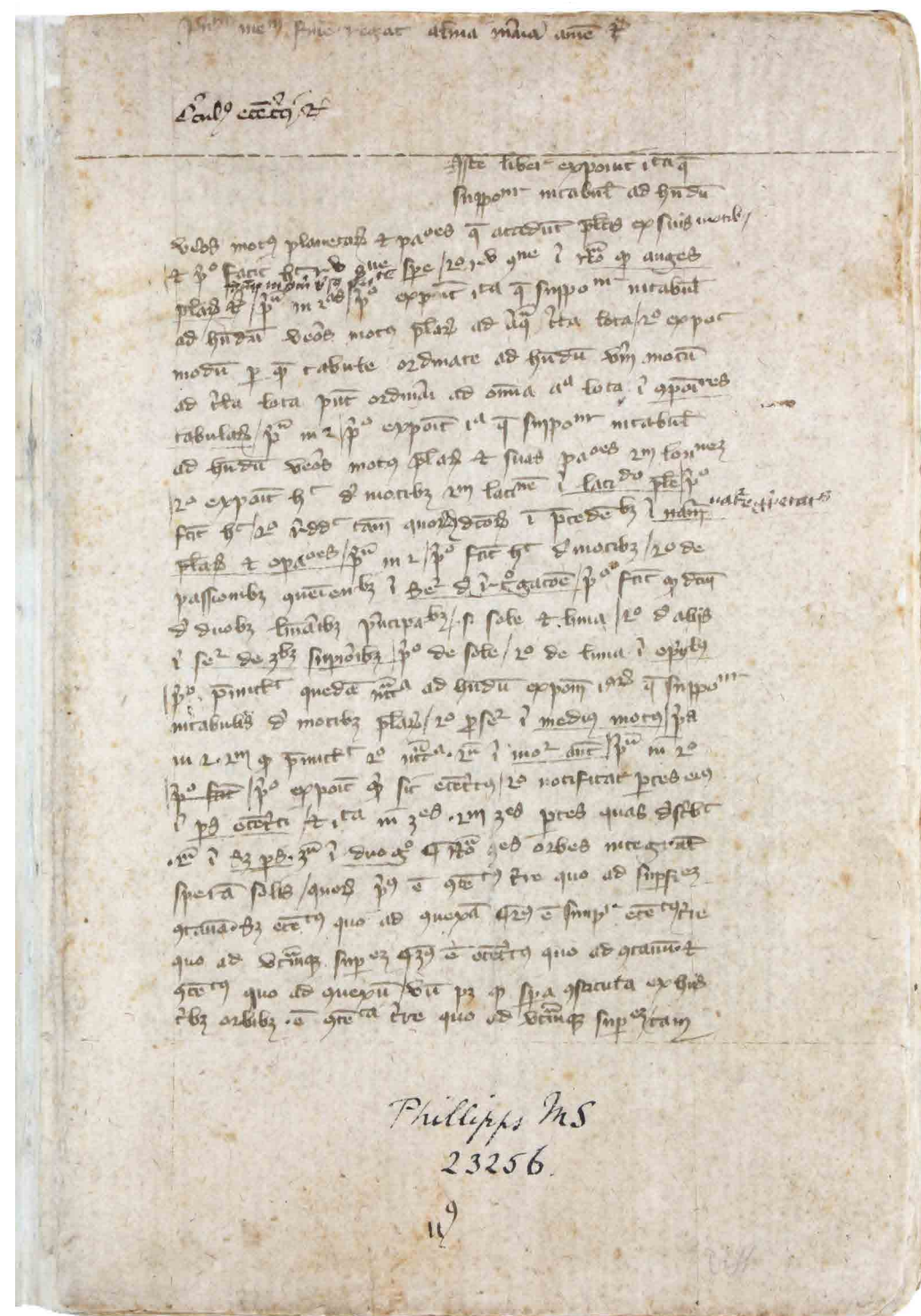
With no other known textual witnesses, this extremely interesting Latin calendrical manuscript must be considered a unique work, possibly of English origin. It was formerly the property of the bibliophile Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), who lends the work its title (and short catalogue description) on its wrappers.

It appears likely that the manuscript had not been entirely completed by its scribe when it was bound, as there are a number of spaces left open in the text for diagrams which were never drawn in, as well as spaces for catchwords in the left margin of the pages (a later owner has completed a few of these). Throughout the manuscript, the text makes reference to these non-existent diagrams; these were perhaps intended to contain computational tables or similar, although the incipit does indicate significant astronomical content when it describes the “motus planetarum”. The three final leaves, which are penned in a slightly different, but likewise contemporary hand, may be an attempt to complete the work textually.

Altogether, a fascinating example of a unique 14th-century manuscript in progress, and one with a rather unique construction, as well as no other surviving copies. The most notable previous owner of the manuscript was Sir Thomas Phillipps, who amassed one of the greatest private manuscript collections in English history.

With Phillipps' description is pasted to the inside front cover, and the first leaf shows “Phillipps Ms. 23256” inked in Phillipps' own hand in the lower margin. Minor water staining throughout, but otherwise quite well preserved.

30 ll. Schoenberg Database 72245; Phillipps MS 23256 (Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps, pt. 4 [1871]: “Calculus Astronomicum, & Mathematicum de Motu Solis, & Astrorum ... Dering Mss., Sale 674”); not listed by In Principio index. [➤](#) More on our website



Astrology, alchemy and mineralogy on the threshold of modern science

25

MAZZOTTA, Benedetto.

De triplici philosophia naturali, astrologica, et minerali ...
Bologna, Giovanni Baptista Ferroni, 1653. 4°. With an engraved heraldic and allegorical frontispiece with the arms of the dedicatee, a full-page engraving, and 2 engraved illustrations and 2 woodcut diagrams in the text. Contemporary boards covered with a vellum leaf from a 16th-century(?) plain-chant manuscript antiphonary.

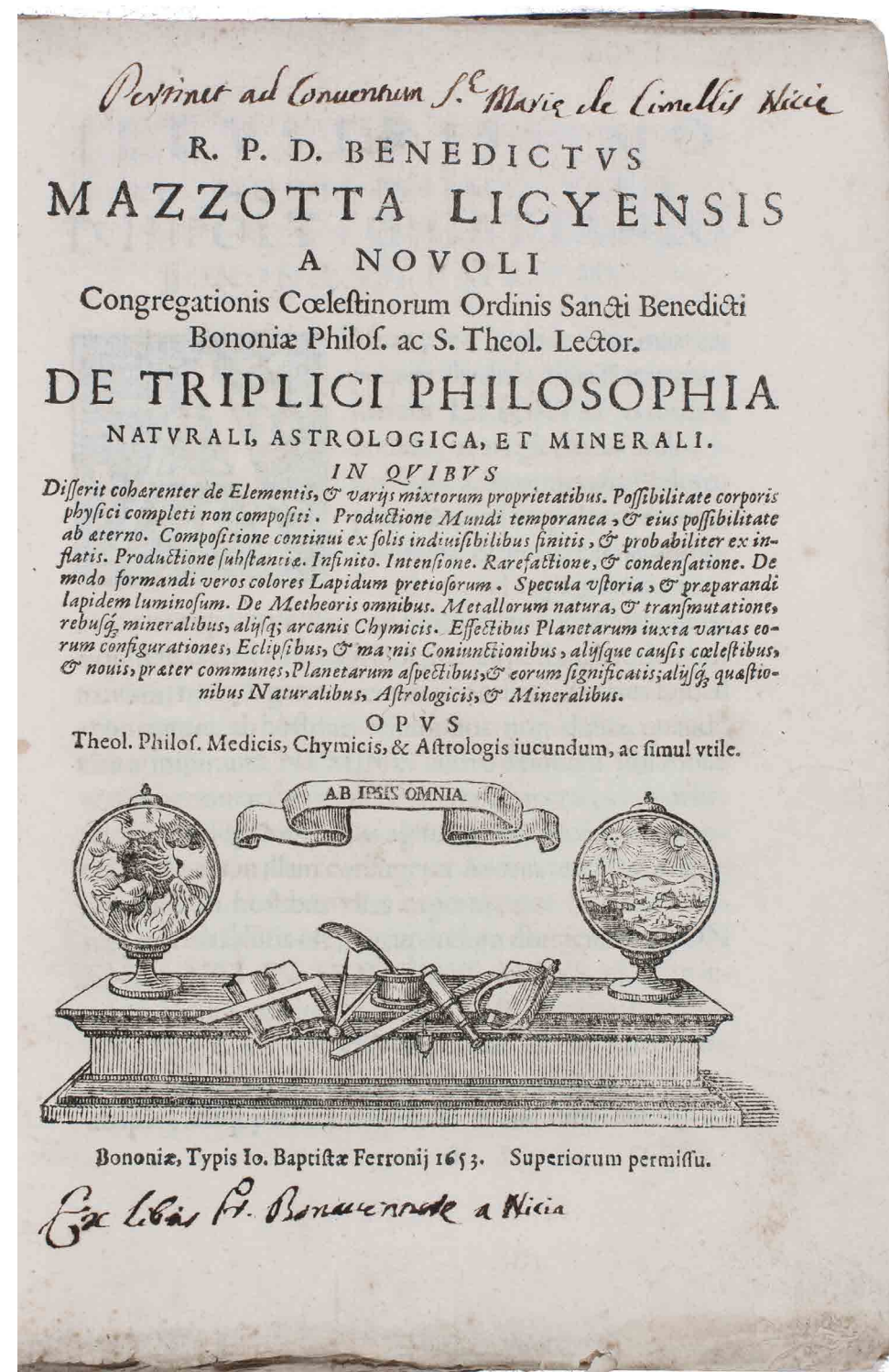
€ 19 500

First and only edition of a detailed Latin treatise mixing astronomy, astrology, mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, alchemy and gemology, by Benedetto Mazzotta, professor of theology at the University of Bologna and a member of the Benedictine order. Mazzotta belonged to the old school of Bologna scientists, attributing powers to the traditional four elements, the planets and precious stones, and defending the geocentric model of the universe against Copernicus, whose heliocentric model (he notes) had been condemned by the Church. It "beautifully illustrates scientific knowledge on the threshold of modern science, which would increasingly be based on experiments rather than on philosophical speculation" (Schuh). The work seems to have escaped the attention of alchemists, scientists, historians and collectors, perhaps because it falls in the transition from alchemy and astrology to modern science. Of special interest is the engraved frontispiece by Bartolomeo Coriolano (1599–1676), a highly gifted artist and engraver. A great deal of alchemical symbolism has been read into it.

With early owner's inscriptions and a bookplate. The book uses several paper stocks and one has browned slightly and there are very minor browned patches or spots in the frontispiece and last 3 leaves, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. Some of the sewing supports have broken at the hinges, the backstrip is damaged and there are some wormholes in the sides. A fascinating view of ideas about natural phenomena during the transition to modern scientific thought.

Frontispiece plus [10], [2 blank], 148, "252" [= 272] pp. See our website for the reference list.

More on our website



First edition of a very rare manual on the construction and use of the widely used “astrolabium catholicum”

26

METIUS, Adriaan Adriaansz.

Astrolabium, hoc est astrolabii utriusque accurata descriptio ...
Franeker, Ulderick Balck [for Hendrick Laurensz, Amsterdam], 1626.
8°. With many woodcut geometrical and astronomical illustrations and figures in the text, a woodcut title vignette and woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Contemporary vellum with remnants of ties.

€ 5850

Very rare issue of the first edition of Adriaan Adriaansz Metius's *Astrolabium*, being an instructive manual on how to built an astrolabium catholicum, being a particular kind of astrolabe which was generally used by many Dutch pilots in the 16th and 17th century, as it is often depicted in frontispieces of Dutch atlases and pilot guides. The astrolabium catholicum (an universal astrolabe) “was an instrument for the graphic solution of various astronomical and nautical problems, based on the parallactic triangle on the celestial sphere” (Koeman).

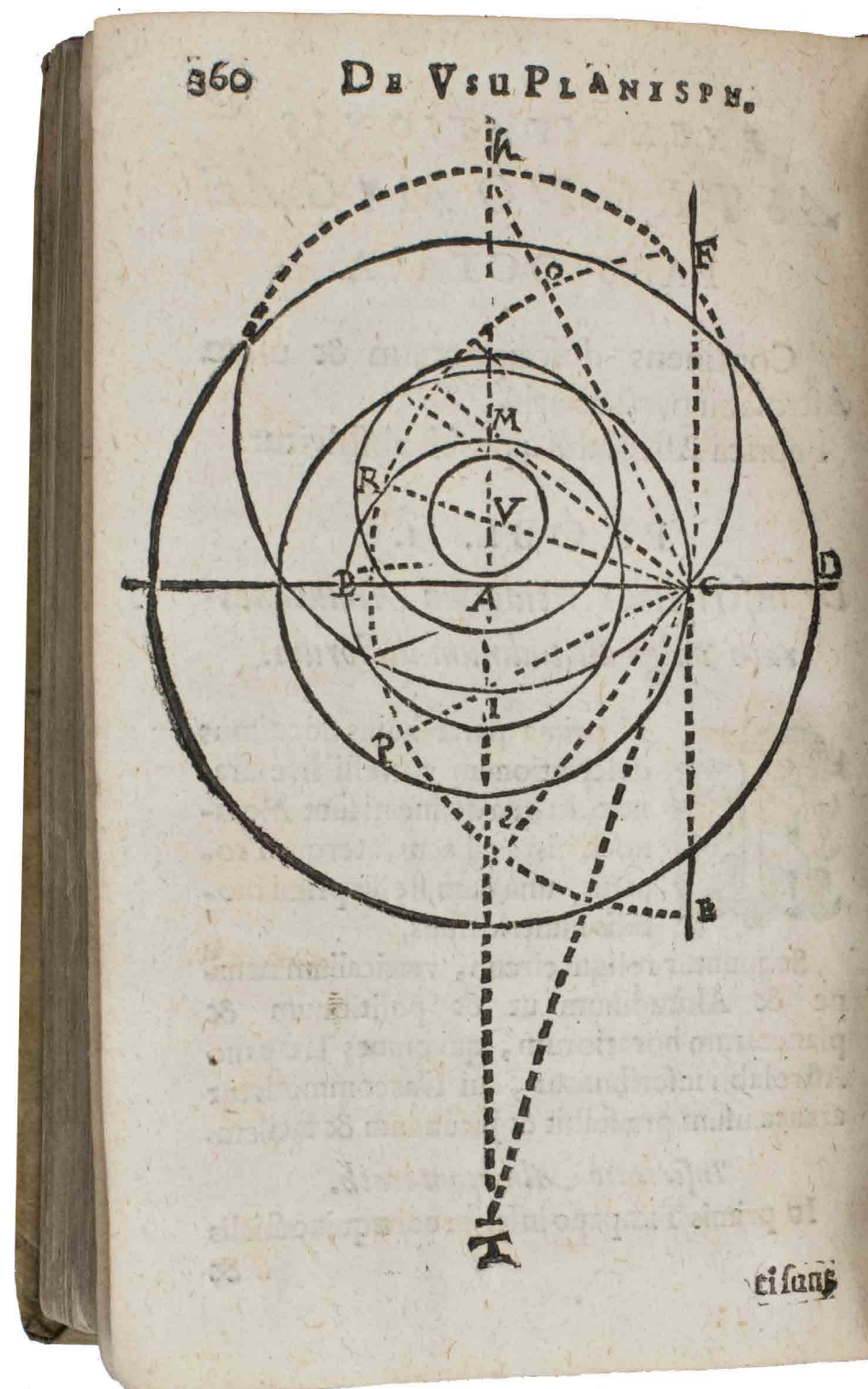
Metius (1571–1635) was a renowned Dutch mathematician, instrument maker and astronomer. He is known for his many geometrical, arithmetical and astronomical works, who were widely used in his time.

The present work by Metius is very rare: it is not recorded in the STCN and only 9 copies are recorded in WorldCat. Another copy not recorded in WorldCat, held at the university library in Budapest, is mentioned by Hoogendoorn in his bibliography. As it seems that there appear two different title pages for the first edition, as recorded by Hoogendoorn, the present copy seems to be a reissue of the first edition.

A highly interesting, very rare and widely used manual on an astronomical and mathematical instrument which was considered to be one of the most important instruments of 16th- and 17th-century Dutch seafarers.

With a bookplate, with an owner's inscription on the title page, and a few annotations in the text. Binding slightly stained and dust-soiled, some leaves very slightly browned, a few spots throughout, with a very small hole in p. 129 (with loss of a few letters), but overall in very good condition.

[16], 391, [1] pp. See our website for the reference list. ➔ More on our website



Essays on chronometry based on Roquemaurel's circumnavigations to the Pacific, South East Asia and South America (Brazil)

27

MOUCHEZ, Amédée Ernest Barthélemy.

Observations chronométriques faites pendant la campagne de circumnavigation de la corvette La Capricieuse ...

Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1855.

With: (2) **MOUCHEZ, A. E. B.** Longitudes chronométriques des principaux points de la cote du Brésil ...

Paris, Paul Dupont, 1863.

(3) **MOUCHEZ, A. E. B.** Positions géographiques des principaux points de la cote orientale de l'Amérique du Sud ...

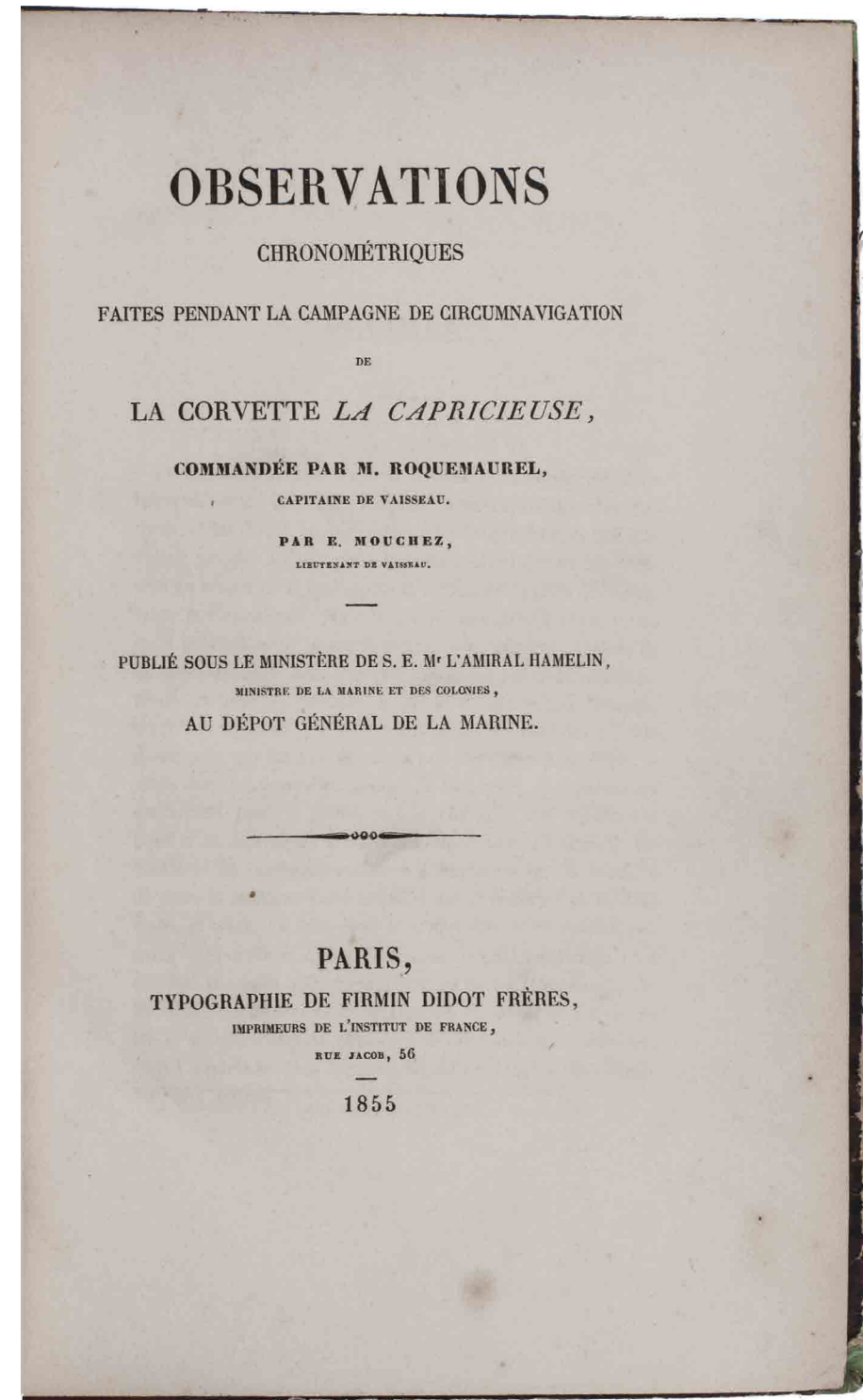
Paris, Paul Dupont, 1868. 3 works in 1 volume. 8°. With 4 folding plates. Contemporary grained red half sheepskin.

€ 3500

First edition of an important treatise on chronometry by Ernest Barthélémy Mouchez, who sailed as French astronomer, geographer and naval officer in the *Capricieuse* commanded by Roquemaurel. In his work he tried to improve surveying technique and he promoted the use of stationary observational instruments by the navy. The work contains extensive technical and methodological information on chronometry and the use of chronometric instruments, followed by observations made during the *Capricieuse's* circumnavigation with detailed notes on the Pacific (Marquesas Islands, Tahiti), Cochinchina, the Sunda Islands, and the coasts of China and Korea. Bound with two other valuable essays resulting from scientific expeditions along the coast of South America, notably Brazil, with the object to map the region more precisely. The second work for example discusses the longitudes of principal points along the Brazilian coast which would be used for a new map of the coastal line of Brazil, among others Paranagua, Cabo Frio, Ilhéus, Camamu, Morro de São Paulo, Bahia, Fernando de Noronha and Céara. It was extracted from *Annales hydrographiques*, 1863.

In very good condition.

VIII, 139, [1]; 32; [4], 35, [1] pp. *Ad 2–3: Garraux, Bibliographie brésilienne, pp. 202–3; cf. DSB IX, p. 551; not in Borba de Moraes; Sabin.* ➔ More on our website



First edition of two of the most important works on twilight and optics

28

NUNES, Pedro.

De crepusculis liber unus, nu[n]c rece[n]s & natus et editus.

Including: [Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn MU'ADH]. De causis crepusculorum liber unus ...

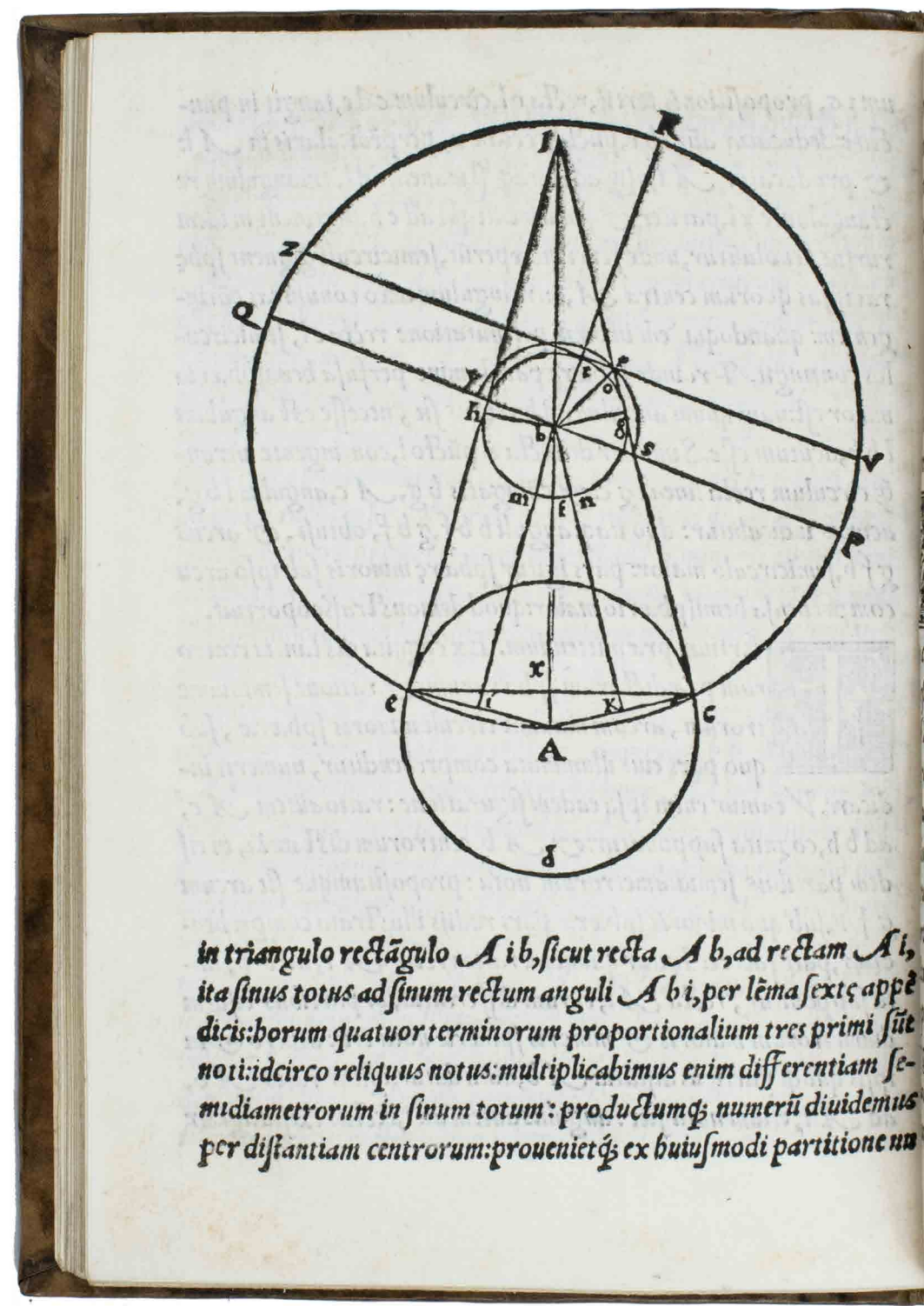
(Colophon:) Lisbon, L. Rodericus, January 1542. 4°. With a woodcut architectural title page, 40 woodcut diagrams in the text, a full-page emblematic woodcut device, numerous woodcut initials, and a vine-leaf ornament. Period-style Italian calf.

€ 75 000

First edition of two of the most important and rarest scientific works on twilight and optics. The first is a work written by the Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nunez (1492–1577), who served as royal cosmographer at the court of João III. His *De crepusculis* discusses new solutions for problems concerning twilight and the refraction of light, and announces his new instrument for measuring exceedingly small angles, now called a "nonius". The second work, *De causis crepusculorum*, is attributed to "Allaken", meaning the greatest Islamic physicist Ibn Al-Haytham (965–1039). However, it is now attributed to the 11th-century Andalusian mathematician, father of spherical trigonometry and astronomer Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh. His work discusses the density of the atmosphere and establishes a relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude. It also notes that twilight only ceases or begins when the sun reaches 19 degrees below the horizon. As an artifact it shows the significant and crucial contributions Islamic civilisation made to the accumulation of scientific knowledge in the pre-modern age, the golden age of Arabic science, though the Latin translations in this field only provide "a dim reflection of the true splendour of achievements" (Gerli, p. 804).

With an owner's inscription at the head of the title page and a handwritten imprint on the title page in the same hand, three faint library stamps and with traces of a bookplate removed from the front pastedown. Binding very slightly worn around the spine, some small stains on the endpapers, but otherwise a beautiful copy in very good condition.

[73], [1 blank] ll. See our website for the reference list. ➔ More on our website



28



Probably the first manual for the use of chronometers at sea

29

OWEN, William Fitzwilliam (ed.) & Richard OWEN.

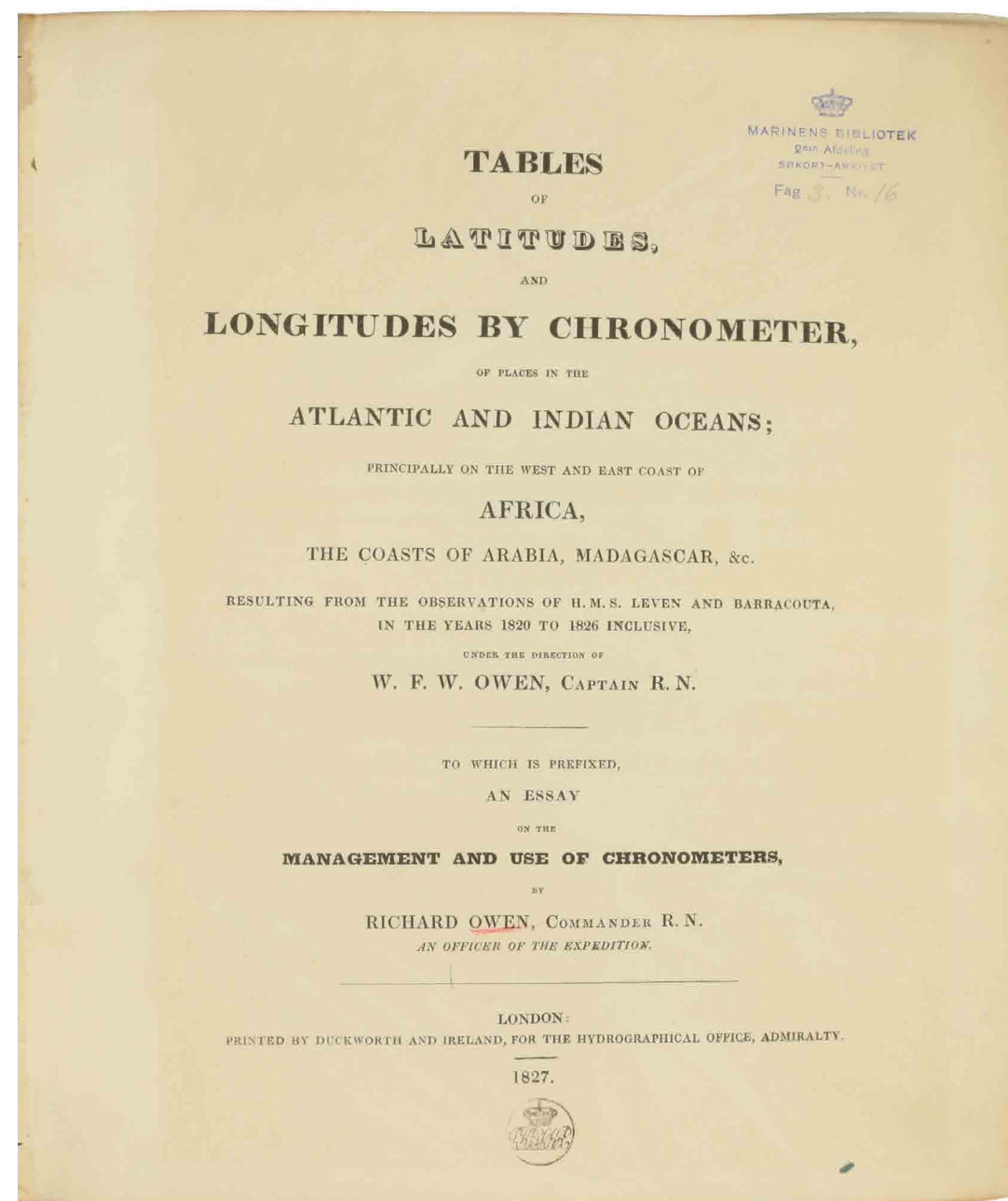
Tables of latitudes, and longitudes by chronometer, of places in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; principally of the west and east coast of Africa, the coasts of Arabia, Madagascar. &c. resulting from the observations of H.M.S. Leven and Barracouta, in the years 1820 to 1826 inclusive, ... To which is prefixed an essay on the management and use of chronometers ...

London, George Duckworth and William Ireland, 1827. 4°. Contemporary blue boards for the Danish Navy Library, later backed with cloth.

€ 2500

First edition of an important work in the history of navigation and probably the first manual for the use of the marine chronometer. Richard Owen (1896–1863), an Irish Lieutenant in the royal navy, wrote the account of the chronometer, while the tables are based on observations conducted under the direction of Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774–1857). The two men appear not to be related. The places referenced along the Eastern coast of Arabia include Ras Morebat, the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Ras al-Hadd and Muscat. While John Harrison famously demonstrated the accuracy of his chronometer in 1761, making it possible to reliably and precisely determine longitude at sea, it was not acknowledged until 1773. James Cook and William Bligh used Harrison's chronometers on their famous voyages in the 1770s and 1780s, but the chronometer really superseded other methods only when less expensive models appeared in the early 19th century. The present book met the demand for instructions on the use of this new device. With the stamp of the Royal Danish Navy Library on the title page and several contemporary handwritten corrections in ink. Binding slightly loose, corners bumped. Final 8 pp. of errata printed on paper of lesser quality and therefore slightly browned but otherwise internally fine.

[2], 33, [3], 16, [36], 8 pp *WorldCat* 4878142. [More on our website](#)



Richly illustrated work on astronomy and the modernisation of the Islamic calculation of time, together with a very rare appendix

30

PASHA, Ahmed Muhtar.

Riyaz ül-muhtar, mirat ül-mikat ve 'l-edvar.

Cairo, Bulaq Matbaasi, 1303–1313 AH [= 1885–1896 CE]. 3 volumes bound as 1. Large 4°. Text in Ottoman Turkish, set in a naskh Arabic type, most pages in a frame. With a separate title page and 36 full-page, numbered plates on 36 leaves at the beginning of the book and 1 folding plate at the end. Later elaborately gold- and blind-tooled brown calf, marbled endpapers.

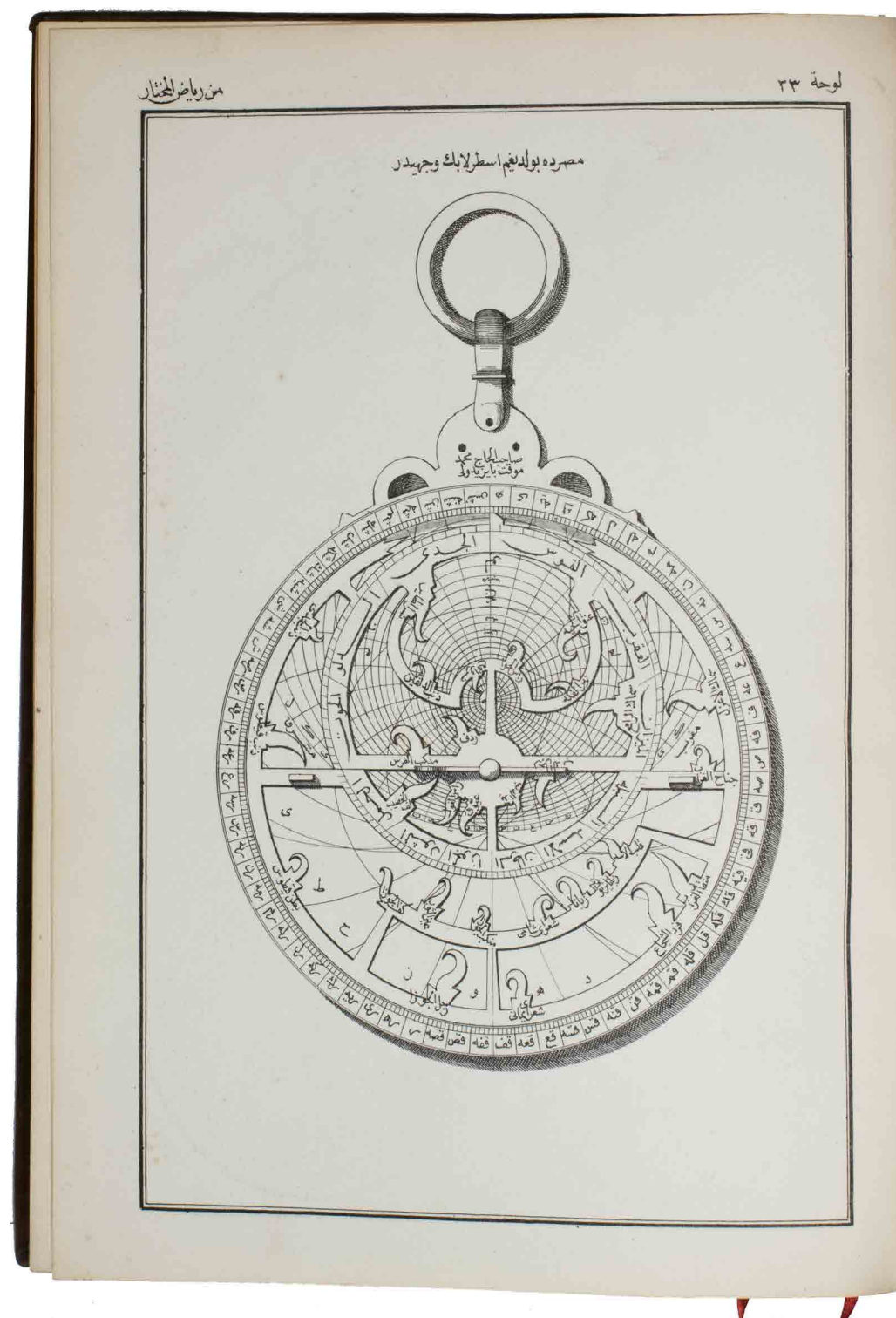
€ 8500

Rare second edition of a remarkable and richly illustrated work on modern astronomy and the calculation of time in the Islamic world, together with a very rare appendix (printed in 1304 AH [= 1886/87 CE]) including an additional folding plate. The author, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839–1919), modernized the Islamic calculation of time by combining traditional Islamic knowledge of astronomy, astronomical instruments, and time-keeping with contemporary Western discoveries, consulting and citing sources written in Latin, French, German and English. In the course of the 19th century, military operations and the development of science and technology in the Middle East demanded a more accurate calculation of time, formerly used primarily for religious purposes.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was an Ottoman scientist, author, military leader, diplomat and even Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (in 1912), born in Bursa, in present-day Turkey. He attended, and later taught at, the Ottoman Military College, where he won praise for his intellect and his military prowess. He became a respected authority on military technology, astronomy and related subjects. He visited the West to learn about new scientific discoveries, which would help with his military modernization plans. Moreover, he also helped found the Darüssafaka Society (still active), a charity providing equal opportunities in education for underprivileged children.

With an owner's inscription on the title page of the plates-volume. The folds of the quires are slightly weak, but without affecting the overall integrity of the binding; occasional foxing. Otherwise in good condition.

[10], 378, [1 blank]; 58 pp. See our website for the reference list.  More on our website



First printed mathematical world model

31

PLATO and Marsilio FICINO (translator).

[Opera. Tr: Marsilius Ficinus].

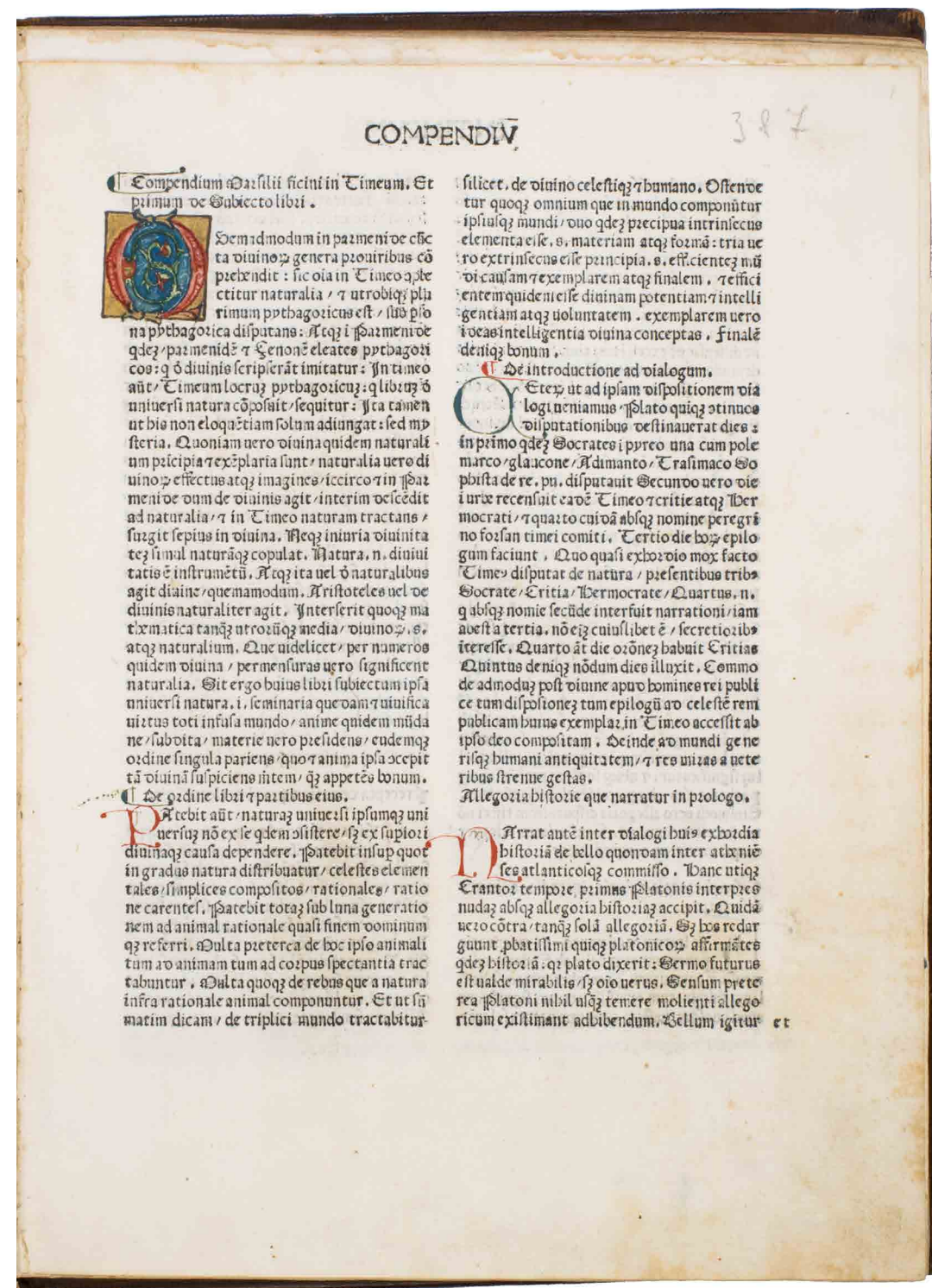
(Colophon:) Florence, Laurentium Venetum, 1484–1485. Folio. Modern blind-tooled vellum in period style.

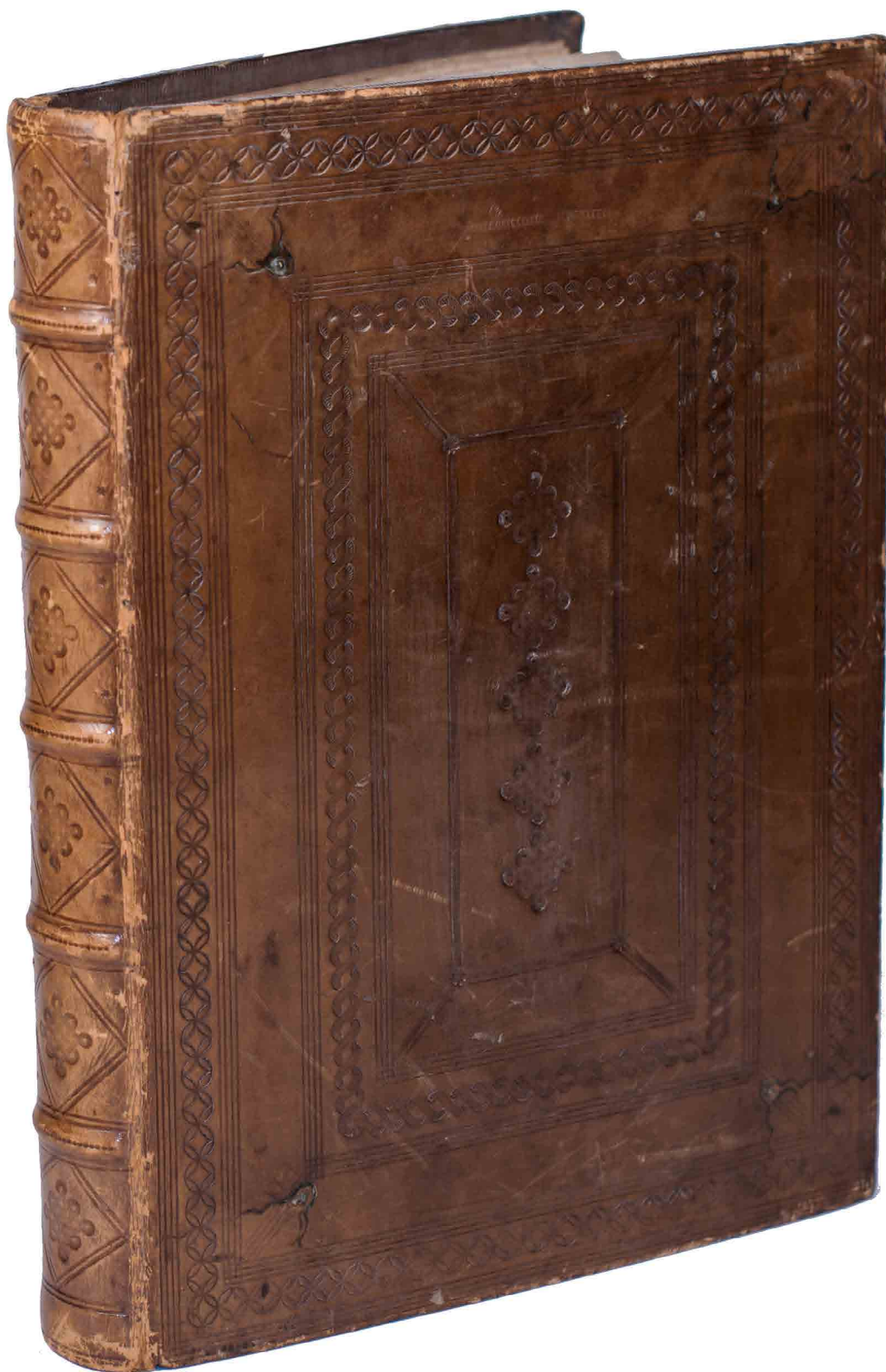
€ 280 000

Editio princeps of the first mathematical world model in philosophy. Plato's *Timaeus*, here with the *Critias*, *De legibus*, the *Epistolae*, corrigenda, and colophon, survives in a substantial consecutive portion of the 1484–1485 Florentine *Opera*: 176 leaves comprising the complete parts III, IV, and V. What gives this section its singular force is the presence of the *Timaeus*, the dialogue in which the structure of the cosmos is explained through number, proportion, geometry, and ordered construction. This should not be overstated into modern science in the strict sense, yet it is fully arguable that the text offers the earliest great model of nature as intelligible through formal relations, and that this edition is the first printed witness to that claim. The complete description is available upon request.

Binding with minor abrasion and slight fading to the backstrip. Includes a circular owner's stamp reading "Walter Ashburner Florence" on leaves [cum]4v, [2rum]6v, II4r, pp1r, ss10v, [chi]6v. (1). Small wormhole in the lower blank margin of about ten early leaves; a thin pale water stain along the upper margin of some initial leaves; occasional light blooms and marginal halos, more noticeable in places. Further marginal worming from oo2 and towards the end; small old repair with a pasted patch (peccetta) affecting the lower margin on the final leaves. Generally very well preserved and clean. This copy preserves telling signs of early reception. At the opening of the *De legibus* a contemporary humanistic note reads "Ad laure[n]tium medice[m] virum magnanimum[m].", while an early hand has written at the lower margin "Mars. Ficino in Tim. Ptol." The first leaf, supplied from another copy and slightly shorter, bears a 2.5 cm illuminated initial Q in red, green, and blue on a gold-ochre ground, with further small initials and paragraph marks in red and blue differing from the remainder.

[176] ll., being ll. [387]–[562] of [562]. ISTC ip00771000. IGI 7860. HC 13062. BMC VI, 666. GW M33912. Kristeller, "The First Printed Edition of Plato's Works and the Date of Its Publication (1484)", in *Studies in Renaissance Thought and Letters* (Rome, 1993), 138ff. ➔ More on our website





EPISTOLE

asseritū ē. Nam qui diuini modestiq; simul / ali
isq; uirtutib; natura prediti sūt / Disciplinas
pieterea felices consecuti / quas diximus / iis
solummodo satis ad felicitatem omnia se habe
re uidentur. his igitur qui ita et priuati et pu
blice in his elaborarunt / cum ad senectam
peruenerint / maximos tradi magistratus iube
mus. Ceteros uero sequi. et deos simul deasq;
laudare: ac etiam nocturnum ad hanc sapien
tiam omnes uiligetū examinatione peracta q;
rectissime ac hortari.

Argumentum Basilii Ficinī. In Epistolā
primā que est Dionis.

DIONYSIACUS ANS
uir profecto magnus / Platonis
non auditor solum / sed etiam ini
tator: a tyranno expulsus / et ma
gno animo pecuniam quam mis
erat tyranno statim remisit: et utpote Platonē
cuius p. summa iniuria / summo quodam Diony
sium afficit beneficio: tribus. s. preceptis salu
taribus ammonens. Primum est / principes nō
pecuniarum sed amicorum defectu perire. Se
cundum nullam potentiam maiorem esse bono
rum prudentiumq; consensu. Tertium oportere
errata preterita recognoscere. et quanto no
bis detrimento sint augurari. quo a futuris de
lictis absterreamur.

Basilii Argumentum in Epistolā Secundā
que est Platonis ad Dionysium.
Sicilie tyrannum.

In hac Epistola quam Plato scribit ad
Dionysium iuniorē post primum ab eo
discessu / et pulso Dione quatuor sunt
pre ceteris obseruanda. Primum quidem / quo
ait magnam potentiam naturali quodam instin
ctu atque sapientiā se se inuicē petere: quo in
unum cōgrediantur. Ito quidem i diuinitate /
in natura / in arte compertum habemus. Prin
cipio penes deū infinitam rei potentiam im

mensa sapientia comitatur. Quod hic sub Jo
nis et promethei nomine indicat / Iouem qui
dem potentiam: prometheum uero prouiden
tiam esse iudicans. Nempe diuine intelligen
tie fontem atque spectaculum eiusdem poten
tiam esse putat. Siquidem: et quia potest intel
ligere / ideo intelligit: et potentiam eandem
contemplatur intelligendo. Apparet et horū
nestigia in natura. In his enī que naturaliter
composita sunt / sine lapide et metallis / sine plā
te et animalia / immo et in primis in ipso celo / ita
natura comparatum est / ut ex intima nature
potentia naturaliq; uigore procedat / ordo qui
dam tum in ipse horum formis / tum in actioni
bus atque effectibus. Ordo uero eiusmodi ex
trifidus / cuius iteriorēq; uigorem potentie
comitans / sapiam quandam pre se ferre uidetur.
Non enim aliter in progressibus ordinatis na
tura procedit / aliter sapientia: sed similia
omnino est utriusq; progressio. In arte quoq;
humana sine priuata sine publica similitudine
uideatur potentie sapientieq; congressus. Na
turalis quidem ingenii / memorie / uoluntatis
uirtus ad potentiam pertinet. Ex hac uero
acquisita oritur sapientia: et in actionibus ipse
ad sapientiam pertinet ordo seruatur. Huius
autem mysterii diuinitate / natura / arte con
stantia / in consuetudine eleganti habemus exē
pla / qualia hic Plato recenset: in mutua uide
licet potentie sapientieq; familiaritate et qua
si naturali quadam necessitudine. Qua re re
nos admonet celum: in quo planete significato
res principum his proximi sunt / qui significāt
sapientes. Nam et Iupiter Saturno est sibi
proximus. et sol ferre / et Mercurio non disce
dit. Morale igitur apud Platonem preceptū
esto: principes sapientes honorent. sapientes
libenter principibus consulant. Nam et sapien
tia absque potentia prodest paucis / et potentia
remota sapientia obest multis. Potentia qui
dem ex parte sapientie quo maior est / eo pernici
osior. Sapientia uero procul a potentia man
ca uidetur. Docent hoc magne planetarum cō
iunctiones. Iupiter quidem dominus est.
Saturnus uero philosophus. hi profecto nisi
siugātur nihil uel magnū uel stabile molitur. 22 ii

Exceptional Portolan chart, likely made by famed cartographer and chart maker, Luis Texeira

32

[PORTOLAN CHART – Luis TEXEIRA].

[Portolan chart of the Mediterranean basin].

[Iberian peninsula, second half of the 16th century, before 1574?].

96 × 61 cm. Manuscript nautical chart on a single sheet of vellum, centred on the Mediterranean basin.

€ 325 000

A visually striking portolan chart of the Mediterranean, North Africa, and parts of the Middle East, lavishly decorated and preserved in exceptional condition. Stylistically unmistakably Portuguese, it was likely produced by the prominent cartographer Luis Teixeira, father of João Teixeira Albernaz I, who also became a celebrated mapmaker.

As typical of portolans produced in the Iberian Peninsula during the period of the Iberian Union, the chart is richly embellished. It depicts the desert-like yet greenish landscapes of North Africa, the castles of Spain and Germany, and the Cross over Jerusalem, among other features.

Coastlines are drawn in reddish ink; smaller islands are fully painted in gold, blue, red, or green, while major islands are outlined in green. No rivers are indicated. Toponyms are rendered in red and black ink, recording over 800 coastal place names. Seven town vignettes are included, notably Lisbon, topped with the Portuguese flag. Particularly noteworthy is the imperial double-headed eagle over Tunis; if this refers to actual Habsburg occupation rather than a retrospective tribute, it would suggest a date prior to 1574, when the city was retaken by Ottoman forces.

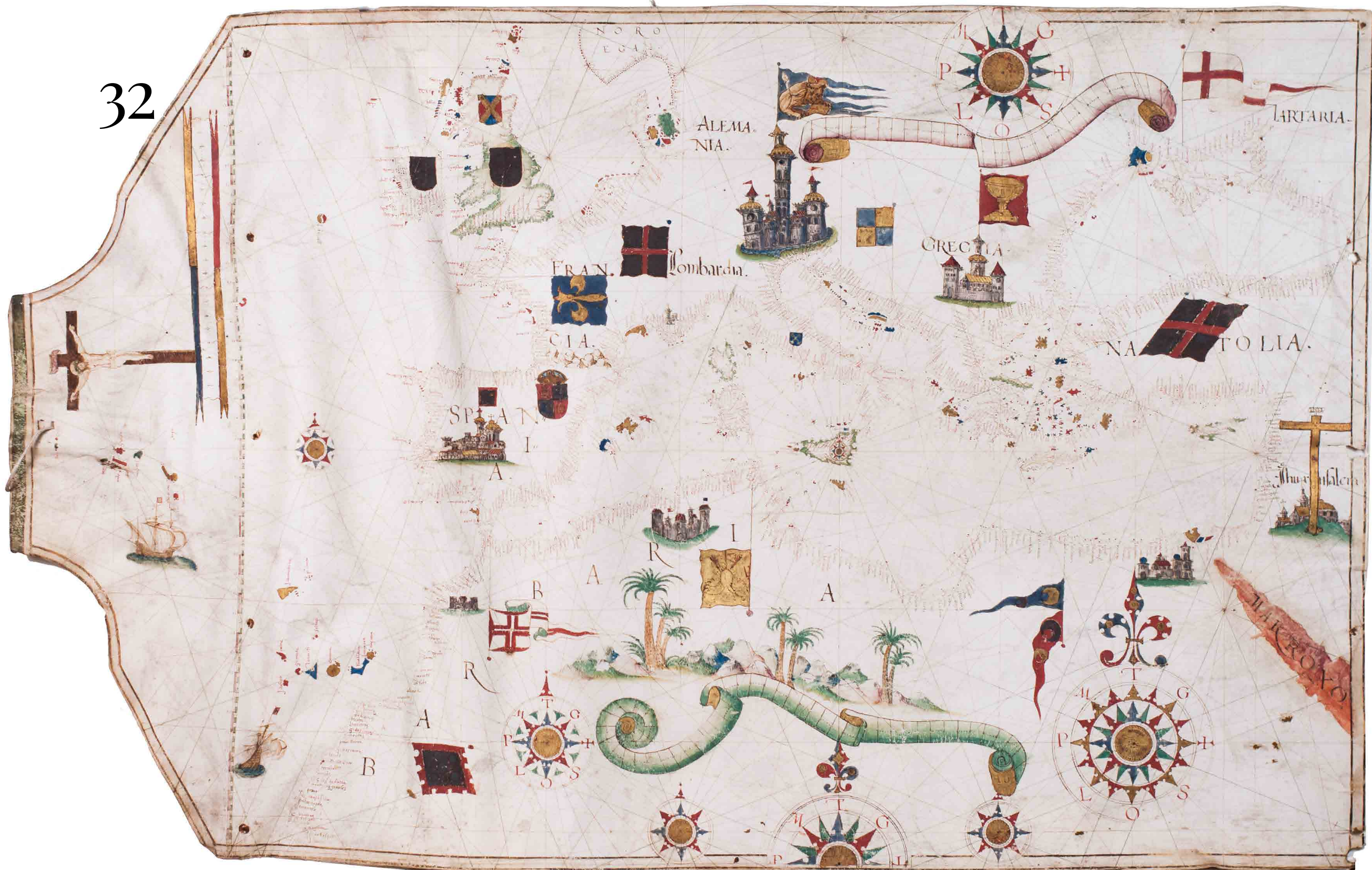
Overall, this is a highly accomplished portolan chart, executed in the Iberian style, which is characterised by greater visual richness than the typically more restrained Italian school. Its elaborate embellishment and careful execution suggest that it was intended for presentation or collection rather than active navigational use.

The chart presents some cockling to the vellum and traces of a previous mounting at the edges and near the latitude scale, some minor fading to colours which for the most part are strong and vibrant; overall excellent.

 [More on our website](#)



 Detail



Artist's manual with an exceptional collection of old master prints

33

[PRINT ALBUM].

Spiegel der natuur en school ter teekenkunde ...

Amsterdam, Jan Steven van Esveld-Holtrop, [ca. 1808–1833]. Oblong 8°. With 76 full-page engraved plates in various styles and sizes. The last 6 folding. Contemporary half calf with gold-tooled spine, blue title-label and marbled sides.

€ 7500

Very rare drawing manual with exceptionally fine plates by mainly 17th-century old masters. The confirmed artists of the prints are: Jan van Almeloveen, Cornelis Danckerts (I), Pieter de Molijn, Nicolas Perelle, Gillis van Scheyndel (I), Claes Jansz. Visscher (I). Furthermore the title-page names Silvestre, Quinault, Della Bella, Nolpe, Schenk and Vermeulen, which we could not confirm. Possibly several prints in this album are unknown works by these masters. The signatures and marks were erased from the plates, making these prints all new states.

Only the first 10 plates are typical instructional illustrations, showing the basics of geometry and anatomy. The other 66 are all high quality engravings and etchings by the most renowned Dutch and international old masters. These served the readers as examples for drawing. The plates are of remarkable high quality, especially for a manual, the imprints are very fresh and well inked. A short introduction and explanation of the first 6 "onderwysplaatjens" (teaching plates) is present. Rudolph Wiegels *Kunstcatalog* of 1840 states that the prints are original and "very valuable" and that the signatures were removed from the plates. In addition it refers to the Bartsch numbers of a few: P. Molyn, Bartsch 1, 2 and 3; Almeloveen, Bartsch 27–31 and 34–36. We only traced 1 complete copy in a library (Utrecht University), 2 other copies in libraries are incomplete: Rijksmuseum (lacking title page) and RKD (lacking some plates). The identity of the compiler is unknown, but he was in possession of the original 76 old master copper plates. All plates are in very good condition, except for one folding plate, which is slightly grimed on the fold. one quire with two plates detached without damage. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

IV pp. text. *Cat. Kunsthist. Bibl. Rijksmus. Amst. I, p. 225*; Rudolph Wiegels, *Kunstlager-Catalog*, vol. 8, Leipzig, 1840, no 63; not in *Kunst op Schrift*; not in NUC.  More on our website



First edition of a famous French dancing manual

34

RAMEAU, Pierre.

Le maître à danser ...

Paris, Jean Villette, 1725. 8°. With etched frontispiece and 59 etched plates. Further with numerous charming woodcut headpieces and tailpieces, woodcut decorated initials, and decorations built up from cast fleurons. Green morocco (ca. 1900?), gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled turn-ins, fillets on board edges, curl-marbled endpapers, gilt edges.

€ 15 000

First edition of one of the best and most influential dancing manuals of all time, by the famous French dancing master Pierre Rameau (1674–1748). It was reissued with new title pages in 1734 and 1748 and translated into English in 1728 by the dancing master John Essex (ca. 1680–1744). Rameau, a leading dancing master in his day, is now best known for his present manual, one of the most important primary sources for of French Baroque dance and for the study and reconstruction of 18th-century dance technique in general. "One of the most important books in the history of dance literature" with "the clearest and most detailed descriptions ... of the structure and execution of the basic steps used in social and theatrical dance" (O'Brian Malkin quoting Fletcher and Hilton).

Part one carefully describes and illustrates the appropriate manner of walking, foot positions, and for the first time clearly sets down the five basic positions of the feet. Part two covers the use of arms while dancing. The manual is also important for the study of the invention and introduction of a dance notation system in the early 18th century, one of the most fascinating aspects in the development of French Baroque dance.

With a bookseller's ticket. With small tears in 3 plates (2 repaired), the caption or number to an occasional plate slightly shaved and an occasional spot, marginal water stain or marginal restoration, but still generally in very good condition. The binding shows very minor cracks or wear at the head and foot of the hinges, but is otherwise fine.

XXIV, 272 pp. *See our website for the reference list.* ➤ More on our website



Magnificent Dutch sea atlas of the world

35

RENARD, Louis.

Atlas van zeevaart en koophandel door de geheele weereldt ...

Amsterdam, Reinier & Josua Ottens, 1745. Large 2°. With an engraved title page, a letterpress title page printed in red and black, an engraved dedication, 4 large folding maps, and 28 double page maps, the majority with striking cartouches and all beautifully contemporary hand coloured in outline and gouache washes. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with a red sheepskin title label, lettered in gold, decorated edges.

€ 50 000

First Dutch and only enlarged and corrected edition of this beautiful and authoritative maritime atlas that set the standards of 18th-century Dutch map making.

The present first Dutch edition of this sea atlas was published by Reinier and Josua Ottens, after a careful correction of the original plates obtained from Louis Renard. The name of Louis Renard was removed from the plates and replaced by the names of R. and J. Ottens. Apart from that, nearly all the plates were corrected by adding place names, altering coastlines, shoals and soundings. This continuous revision proves that the atlas was intended for use at sea and not only for the consultation on shore. The descriptions were translated, edited and expanded by Jan van den Bosch Melchiorz.

This edition also contains six new maps, not previously published in Renard's sea atlas. These include a world map in two hemispheres, Delisle's northern hemisphere map, Delisle's southern hemisphere map, Edmund Halley's large folding world map depicting isogonals, a map showing European postal routes, and a double page map of the Shetland Islands. A special feature of the maps in the present work are the beautifully engraved cartouches.

A complete list of contents is available upon request.

The binding has been skilfully restored, the leather on the boards is slightly scratched along the edges, the top edge of the leaves is very slightly browned, never affecting the maps. Overall a magnificent copy.

[1], [1 blank], [4], 152 pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)



Celestial atlas containing an introduction on astronomy, with 38 contemporary hand-coloured plates showing celestial maps, spheres, constellations etc.

36

ROST, Johann Leonard.

Atlas portatilis coelestis. Oder Compendiöse Vorstellung des gantzen Welt-Gebäudes in den Anfangs-Gründen des wahren Astronomie ...

Nürnberg, Johann Christoph Weigel, printed by Johann Ernst Adelbulner, 1723. Large 8°. With a double-page title page printed in red and black and XXVIII (38) engraved plates (1 double-page), coloured by a contemporary hand and tipped onto the fore-edge, folding out so that they can be viewed while reading the book. Contemporary calf.

€ 3500

First edition of Rost's "Taschenatlas", a portable celestial atlas published as an astronomical handbook and lavishly illustrated with celestial maps, globes, spheres, constellations and diagrams. Johann Leonard Rost (1688–1727), a German astronomer, was strongly influenced by the work of Hevelius, like many other 18th-century German astronomers. The *Atlas portatilis coelestis* contains an introduction on the subject and the principles of astronomy, discussing not only astronomy in general, but also geometry, globes, ecliptics, terrestrial zones, climates, meridians, the Ptolemaic, Tychonic and Copernican solar systems, celestial globes, constellations, planets, comets, eclipses of the sun, a geographical description of the moon, and much more. All this information is accompanied by engraved plates and maps, including a double-page view of the surface of the moon. With an owner's inscription on the front pastedown, partly struck through, stating that the owner acquired the book on 20 March(?) 1739 from a friend. Also with an owner's inscription on the recto of the first endleaf by Mathias Schleiper and on the verso another dated 1749 by Joseph Krümmel. Also with a slightly faded library stamp on the title page.

Binding only very slightly worn. A highly interesting astronomical work with beautiful plates, especially those of the constellations with the zodiac figures.

[16], 362, [22] pp. *De La Lande*, pp. 376–377; *Poggendorf II*, col. 701; *VD18* 11070072; *Warner, The sky explored*, p. 212; not in *Houzeau-Lancaster*.  More on our website



First and only Latin edition of Schöner's main astronomical and astrological work, referring to the brand-new Copernican heliocentric model of the universe

37

SCHÖNER, Johannes.

De iudiciis nativitatum libri tres ... Item praefatio D. Philippi Melanthonis ...

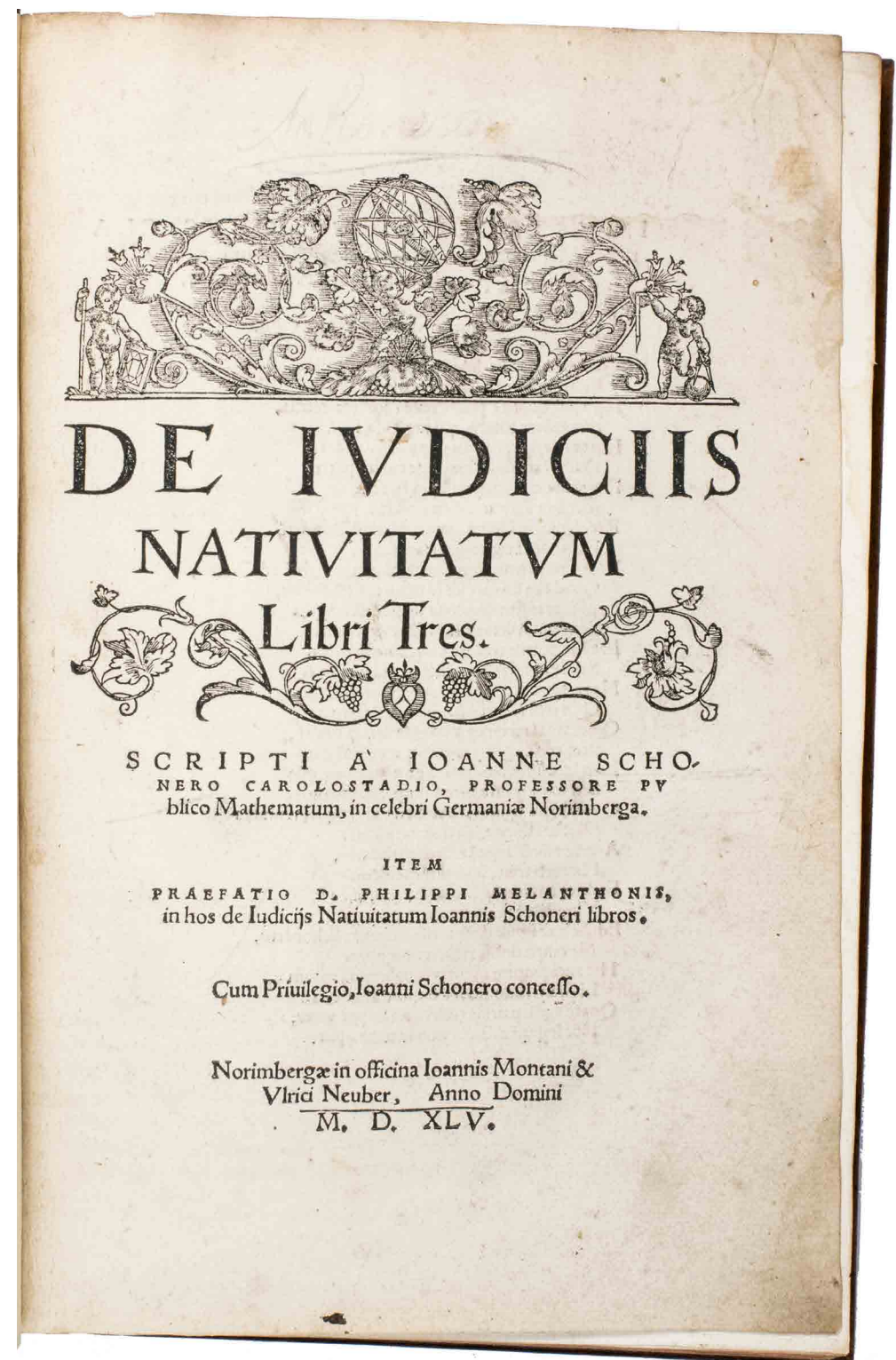
Nuremberg, Johann vom Berg and Ulrich Neuber, 1545. Folio. With a woodcut headpiece and vignette on the title page, a large woodcut printer's device on the verso of the last leaf. Further with numerous diagrams, letterpress tables, and decorated woodcut initials in the text. Modern gold-tooled sprinkled leather.

€ 28 000

Rare first and only edition in Latin of the main astronomical and astrological work written by the German polymath Johannes Schöner (1477–1547) concerning the judgements of nativities and the method of finding the ascendant at birth. In 1543, Copernicus' ground-breaking work *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (On the revolutions of the heavenly spheres) was published in Nuremberg, an endeavour in which Schöner was partially involved by encouraging Copernicus to publish his magnum opus, replacing the geocentric model of the universe (Ptolemaic System) with the heliocentric model. "... although preferring the method of Ptolemy in astrological judgments, Schöner maintained that the Copernican model was not unfavorable to astrology" (Thorndike). The preface was written by the German Lutheran reformer and philosopher Philip Melancthon (1497–1560). Johannes Schöner, born in 1477 in Karlstadt am Main, was a German polymath who studied theology at the University of Erfurt. He started his career as a Roman Catholic priest. He is best known as a mathematician, but was also active as astronomer, astrologer, geographer, cosmographer, cartographer, and maker of globes and scientific instruments.

With a few manuscript annotations and corrections in black ink in the text, some water staining in the head margin of most text leaves, occasionally slightly soiled or ink stained, lower margin of 4 leaves (Z1, c4, d1 & f2) partly torn and strengthened with paper. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], CLII ll. Adams S68r; DSB XII, pp. 199–200; Caillet 9997; Houzeau/Lancaster 4827; Rosenthal 3532; Thorndike V, pp. 367–369; USTC 630184; VD16 S 3470; Zimmer 1884.  More on our website



First authorised edition, with many corrections, additions and improvements by the author, of an important work on the Jewish calendar and on Jewish customs in Palestine

38

SUSAN, Issachar ben Mordecai ibn.

[in Hebrew:] Sefer Ibur shanim.

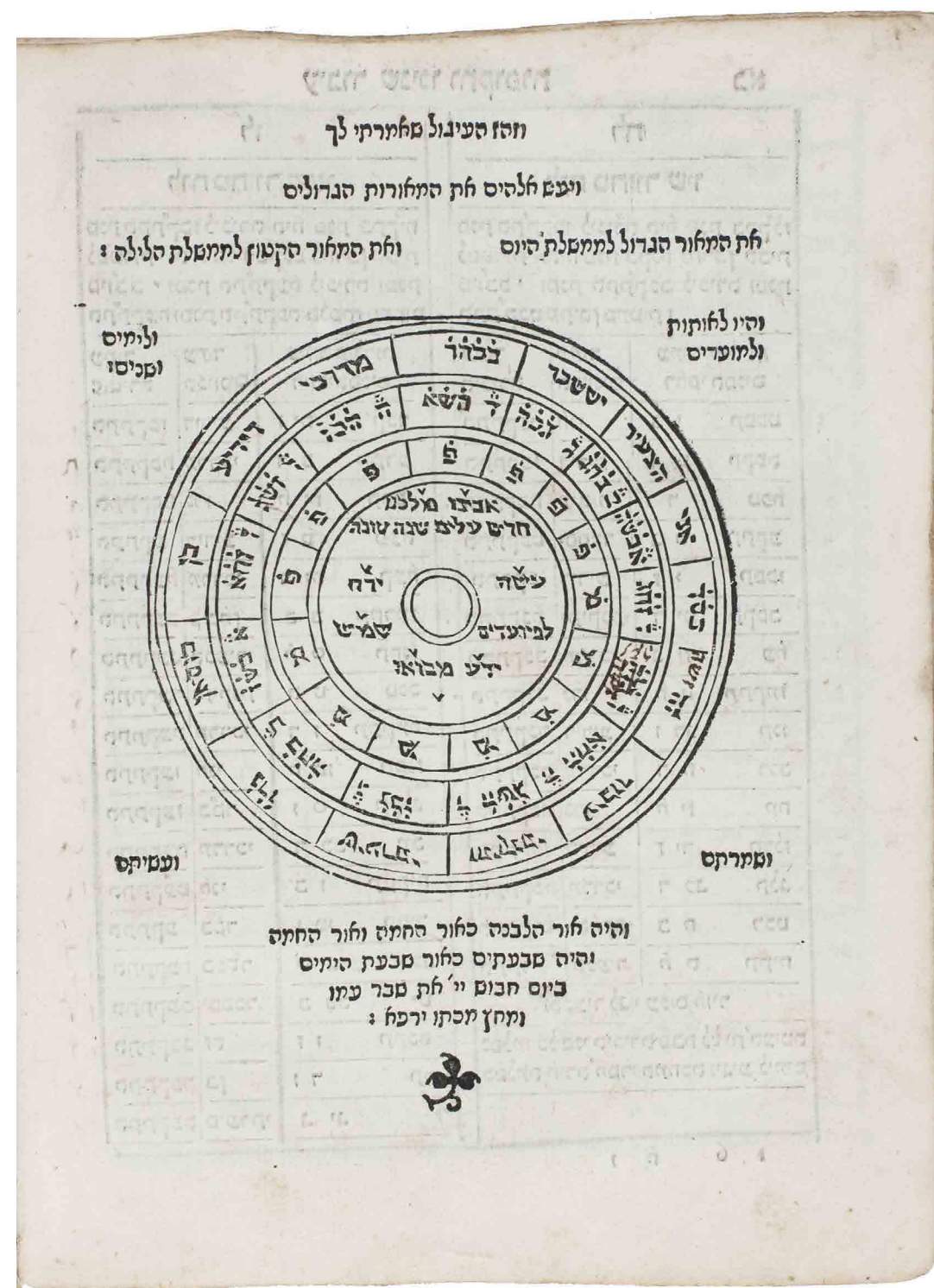
Venice, Giovanni di Gara, [5]339 [= 1578/79]. Small 4° (19.5×15 cm). With the title set in an elaborate woodcut architectural arch and 6 round woodcut calendrical or astrological diagrams with text. Set entirely in Hebrew type, the main text in semi-cursive (rabbinical) and the headings in meruba, each of the two styles in at least 3 sizes. Contemporary limp sheepskin wrap-around cover with flap and fastened with strap.

€ 38 000

Rare second (first authorised) edition, by far the best, of an extremely important work on Jewish calendrical calculations, also in relation to the liturgy, choice of readings, customs and dates for holidays. In addition to being a seminal work on the calendar and chronology, it records customs and liturgical practices (minhagim) of the ancient Jewish communities of Palestine (including even lore about the weather), whose traditions were already threatened and in many cases were soon to be lost as a result of the influx of Sephardic Jews after their expulsion from Spain in 1492 and Portugal in 1497. It also includes similar information about the communities in northern Africa, as well as astrological and astronomical information.

Susan (ca. 1510?-1572) was a Maghribian (northwest African) Jew, probably born in Fez, in what is now Morocco. He moved to Jerusalem at an early age and studied with Levi ibn Habib, chief rabbi there from 1525, in the early years of the Ottoman control of Palestine. He studied further in Safed then briefly sought work in Thessaloniki in 1539, when he was already preparing the present work, and continued it in Damascus in 1540 before returning to Safed. With skilful repairs and restorations in the margins of first leaves, but still in good condition and with generous margins. The best edition, prepared by the author, of an essential source for Jewish calendrical calculations and for Jewish customs surviving in Palestine in the mid-16th century.

136 ll., including the blank leaf [108]. See our website for the reference list. ➤ More on our website



How to calculate longitude at sea

39

SWINDEN, Jan Hendrik van, Pieter NIEUWLAND and Gerard HULST VAN KEULEN.

Almanach ten dienste der zeelieden voor het jaar 1788.

Including:

(2) Over het bepalen der lengte op zee door de afstanden van de maan tot de zon, of vaste sterren, ...

(3) Van tafelen, ten dienste der zeelieden, en voor al ter bevordering van het bepaalen der lengte op zee, door de afstanden van de maan tot de zon, of de vaste sterren; ...

Amsterdam, Gerard Hulst van Keulen, 1787–1788. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With three title pages with woodcut printer's device, mathematical figures in the text, letterpress tables, and 4 large printed folding tables. Contemporary half vellum.

€ 1500

First edition of an almanac for the use of seamen, in three parts, published by order of the board of the Amsterdam Admiralty by the Committee for the establishment of longitude at sea and the improvement of nautical charts, in which committee Van Swinden played a leading role. The almanac is based on the English *Nautical almanac* and includes everything that can be of use to seamen, including a separate part on the calculation of longitude at sea and a part with letterpress tables necessary for the calculations. Although John Harrison had already demonstrated the accuracy of his chronometer in the 1760s they were still not in widespread use and the present works calculate longitude from very precise measurements of the position of the moon.

In very good condition, only slightly browned around the margins. Binding worn along the extremities, sides chafed but otherwise good.

XXX, 108, 87, [1]; XXIII, 136; [4], 30, [2], 60 pp. *Bierens de Haan*, 4789 (1), 4791 (2), 4793 (3); *C.A. Davids*, *Zeewezen en wetenschap*, pp. 188–190; *NNBW IV*, cols. 1289–1291; *Poggendorf II*, col. 1058; *STCN* 242356230 (3 copies).  More on our website



Pearl-fishing in the Gulf and the first printed mention of Qatar: significant association copy

40

TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir KHWAND and Turan SHAH].

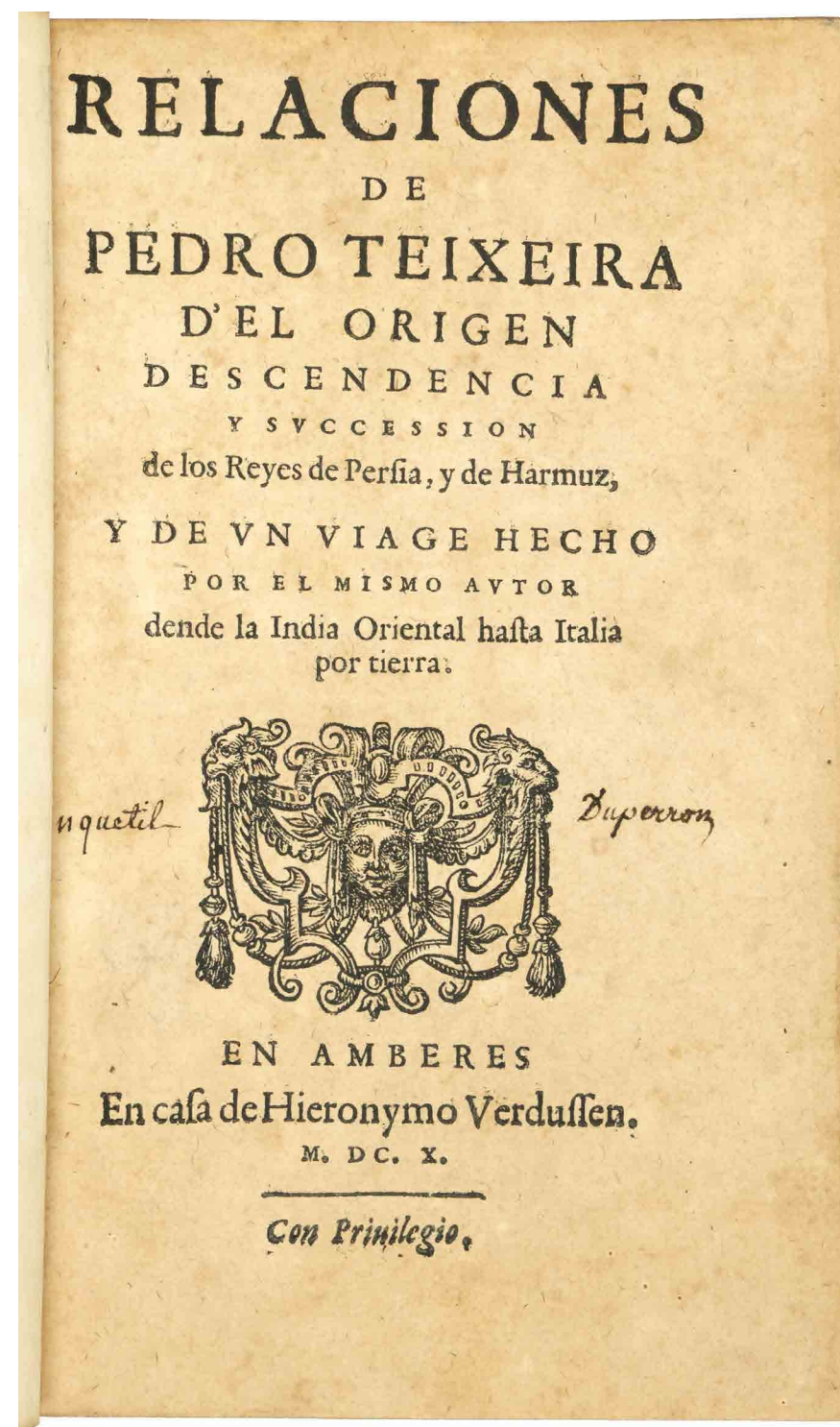
Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. 18th-century quarter calf over marbled boards.

€ 48 000

First edition of a "history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah" (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, with notes on the pearl fishing in the region that may be translated: "The pearl fishery at Bahrain begins some years in June, but generally in July, and lasts all that month and August ... They generally go fishing around Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the south of the Island Bahrain. As soon as an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight ...". The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous *Rawzat as-safâ*... by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into a European language. The second part is a translation of the chronicle of the kings of Hormuz by the Ayyubid emir Turan Shah (d. 1180), a text that survives only in translations. Though Teixeira's adventures started in 1586, he reached Hormuz in 1593, where he resided for several years to study its history. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the region. The third and last part contains an account of Teixeira's later travels from India to Italy in the years 1600–1601 and 1604–1605, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East. Verso of front free endpaper with an early 19th-century inscription in Spanish identifying the book's previous owner as the great French Indologist Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron.

[8], 384, [8], "115" [= 215], [17] pp. Alden, A610.1; Howgego, to 1800, T19; Palau, 328892; STCV 12914615; USTC 1001550; not in Atabey, Blackmer. ➔ More on our website



Beautifully illustrated work on astronomy and more, by “the most important Italian thinker of his times”

41

VENETUS, Paolo Nicoletti [and Restoro d'AREZZO].

Summa philosophie naturalis ...

Paris, Jean Lambert (colophon: printed by Thomas Kees, 14 November 1513). Small 4° (28 × 20.5 cm). With 55 woodcut illustrations in the text. Flexible wrap-around paperboards (ca. 1750?), sewn on 3 tanned leather supports.

€ 18 000

First edition of one of the best early attempts to give a scientific account of astronomy, cosmography, geology, meteorology, tides, springs and rivers, by Paolo Nicoletti Venetus (ca. 1369/70–1429), edited by Jean Dullaert of Ghent (ca. 1470–1513). The book is also a splendid display of the woodblock cutter's art. In addition to the many astronomical diagrams and an armillary sphere, it shows 24 pictorial constellations with stars, 12 for the northern hemisphere and, more unusually, 12 for the southern hemisphere. Venetus joined the Augustinians at Venice at age 14, then studied in Oxford and Padua, continuing as a lecturer there, in Bologna and elsewhere, and wrote his *Summa philosophiae naturalis* in 1408. While Veneto's *Summa naturalium Aristotelis*, a commentary on Aristotle, first published at Venice in 1476, was published at Venice under the present title in 1503, it is a completely different work, so Dullaert's present edition is the first edition of the present text. Venetus based his book largely on Restoro or Ristoro d'Arezzo, *Composizione del mondo*, written ca. 1282, and it is sometimes regarded as a Latin translation of that (Italian) work, but the ideas circulated via Dullaert's present edition of Veneto's text until d'Arezzo's Italian text was published in 1859.

With a few minor spots and smudges, but still in very good condition and with generous margins (some deckles preserved at the fore-edge). An important compendium of scientific knowledge about the earth and the heavens, especially valuable for its astronomical information and beautiful, sometimes fantastic woodcuts.

[35], [1 blank] pp. Moreau II, 679 (7 copies of 5 issues, not distinguished); USTC 20912 (citing Moreau); cf. Houzeau & Lancaster 2272 (other issue); not in Adams; Mortimer, French; for the author: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/paul-venice>. ➤ More on our website



Primus liber incipit de cōpositione mūdi.

Summa philosophie naturalis clarissi-
mi philosophi Pauli beneti bna cū
libro de cōpositione mundi qui
astronomie ianua nuncupa-
ri potest notissime recogni-
ta et sine aliquo errore
in lucē emis-
sa.

¶ Liber phis-
icorum.

¶ Liber de
teozorum.



¶ Liber de
celo et mūdo.

¶ Liber de
anima.

Jehan Lambert

¶ Liber de
generatōe et
corruptione.

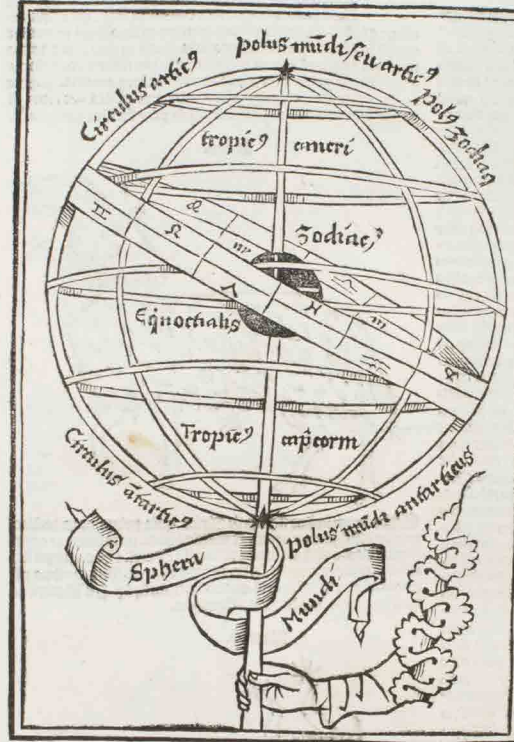
¶ Liber de
thaphis.

Veniūdantur Parisiis a Johāne lam-
berto eiusdē ciuitatis Bibliopola. sub
diuo Claudio sedē iuxta collegiū Co.

De cōpositione mūdi.

Diui Pauli Veneti Theologi

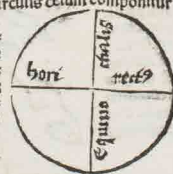
clarissimi philosophi summi ac Astronomi maximi Augustiniani libellus
quē inscripsit de cōpositione mundi adreus incipit.



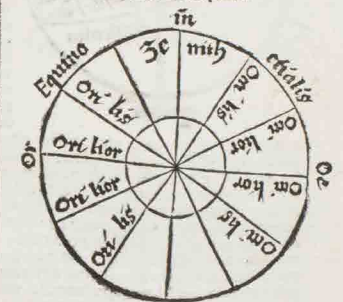
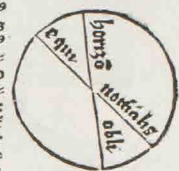
¶ De circulis componentibus mundum: et quot sunt:
et quo nomine vocentur. Cap. I.

Ractatus de cōpositione

mūdi: est primo videndū quibus circulis celum componitur
Et videtur q. iiii. sūt circuli pncipa-
les celi. ¶ Primus est circulus orizon-
tis iacens et trāsiens p polos mūdi:
et per pūcta orientis et occidentis: et diuidit in duas
medietas: quarū vnā ponit supra terrā: et alia
infra terrā: ppter quam causam iste circulus so-
let vocari diffinitio: seu determinator visus: q. nō
sinit nisi partem superiorem celi videri.



¶ Si isto circulo ali-
quid abstrahatur cōsimilis
denominations: cui-
us vnā p. se pcedit quo-
cūq. vadas: et alia sub
sequitur: et pars pcece-
dens semp inclinatur:
que autē retro sequit-
ur: elevatur. ¶ Si istius cir-
culi sūt duo pūcta op-
posita sūt. vni in dex-
tro: et alterū in sinistro: quo circulo demonstratur
tur terrā esse in medio celi. Quoniam semp vnā
medietas celi stat sup terrā: et alia infra. differen-
tia autē istius circuli a pūcto nō consistit rei immobi-
litate: quia iste mobilis: et alter immobilis vici-
tur: cuiuslibet tamen correspondet circulus orizon-
tis: seu diffinitio visus nuncupatur.



¶ Secundus circulus est circulus meridianus vel mediū ce-
li qui non iacet: sed elevatur supra circuli orizon-
tis: secat illū in duobus polis: et trās sūbstrā ter-
rā diuidit celi iterū in duas medietates: quarum
vnā ponit ad orientem: alia ad occidentem. Vocatur
circulus meridianus: vel mediū celi: q. per illū termi-
natur meridianus: et mediū celum.



¶ II.

Very rare first edition of a standard illustrated handbook for ships' pilots

42

VRIES, Klaas de.

Schat-kamer ofte konst der stier-lieden ...

Including: (2) VLACQ, Adriaen. De Tafelen der sinuum, tangentium en secantium ...

Amsterdam, Joannes Loots, 1702. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With a woodcut illustration on the title page, 4 engraved plates. Further with many woodcut illustrations, and letterpress tables, woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut decorated initials (2 series). Ad 2 primarily with letterpress tables of logarithms and trigonometric functions, the present copy lacking those for logarithms. Contemporary vellum, manuscript title in English on spine.

€ 8500

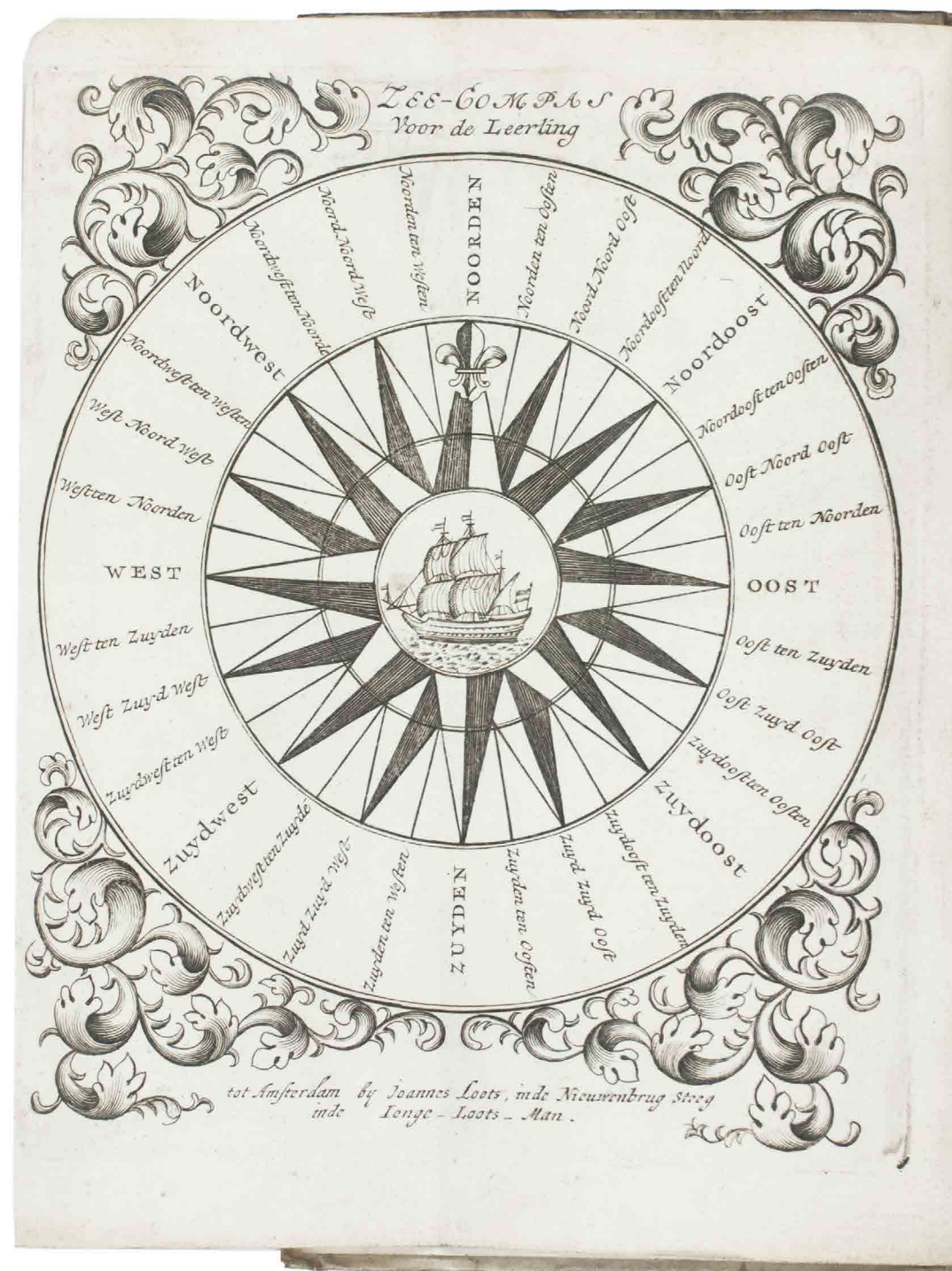
Very rare first edition of a standard practical manual on the art of navigation, by the virtually unknown Klaas de Vries, teacher of mathematics in Amsterdam. In the preface De Vries summarises the content of the book, which is profusely illustrated (mostly with diagrams) and includes letterpress tables of the tides, the time lag between the positions of the sun and moon for the years 1701–1710, the declination of the sun, etc., as well as 4 engraved plates of a compass rose, the use of the Jakob's staff, the "Platte Paskaart" and the "Wassende graadige paskaart". The work is concluded by sections on the winds one can encounter on the journey from Holland to the Dutch East Indies, etc.

Ad 2: The corrected Loots edition of tables of trigonometric functions and logarithms. The note to the reader explicitly states that the tables are based on those published by Adriaen Vlacq in 1665, but that they have been corrected. The present copy lacks the tables of logarithms, but its collation otherwise agrees with the somewhat irregular ones given in Crone.

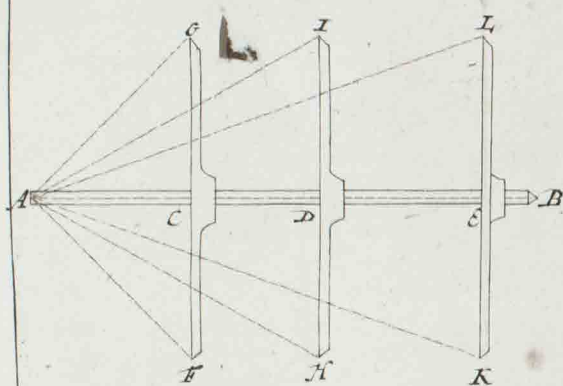
Good copy, the Schat-kamer complete with the errata leaf. The Tafelen lacks the two tables of logarithms (45 leaves, (2)A1-M1). Binding somewhat dirty and stained, with the head of the spine chipped and cracked.

[12], 30, [12], [1], 32–272, 271–334, [1], [1 blank]; [3], 44, [1], [12], [90 lacking], [2], [101], [1 blank] pp.

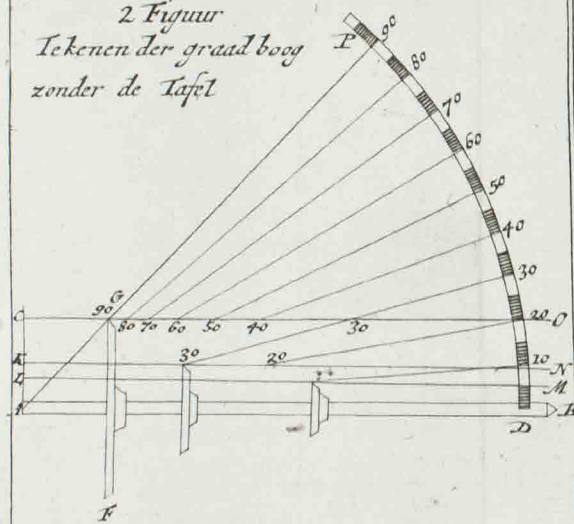
See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



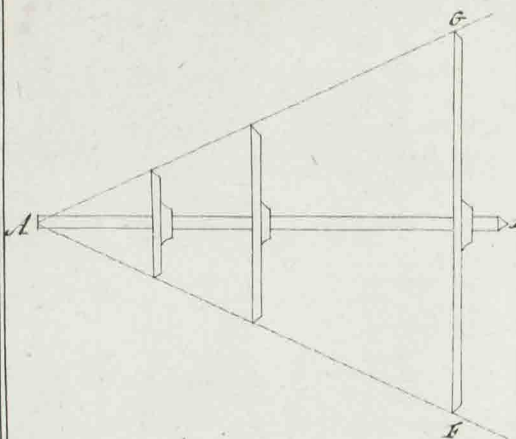
1 Figuur
Van het Teykenen der graadboog



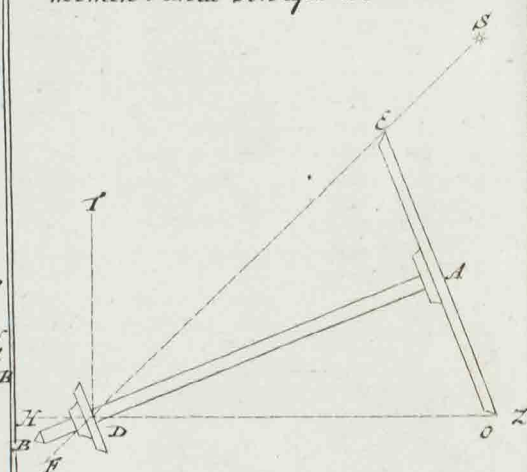
2 Figuur
Teykenen der graad boog
zonder de Tafel



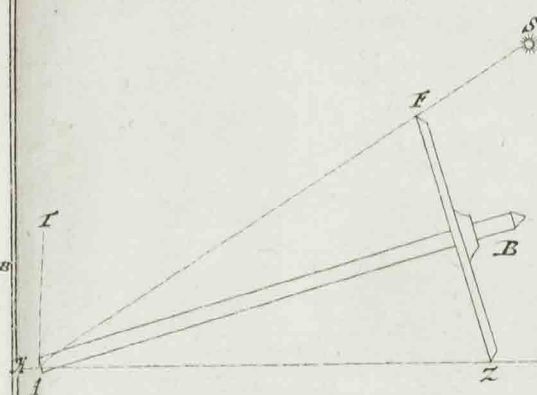
3 Figuur
om een graadboog te Proberen



4 Figuur
hoe men Van de Son afschiet

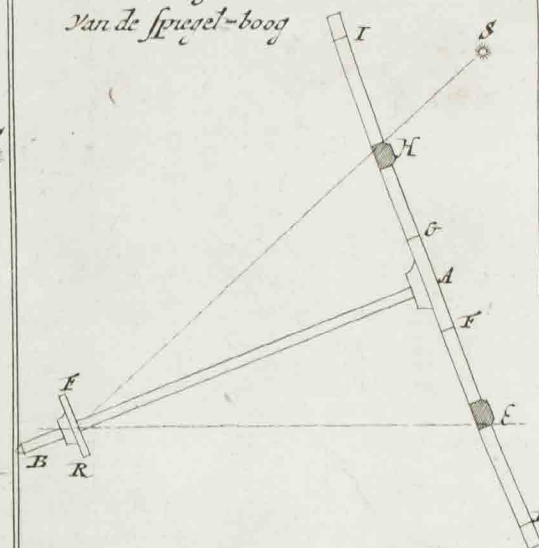


5 Figuur
hoe men nade Son toefchiet

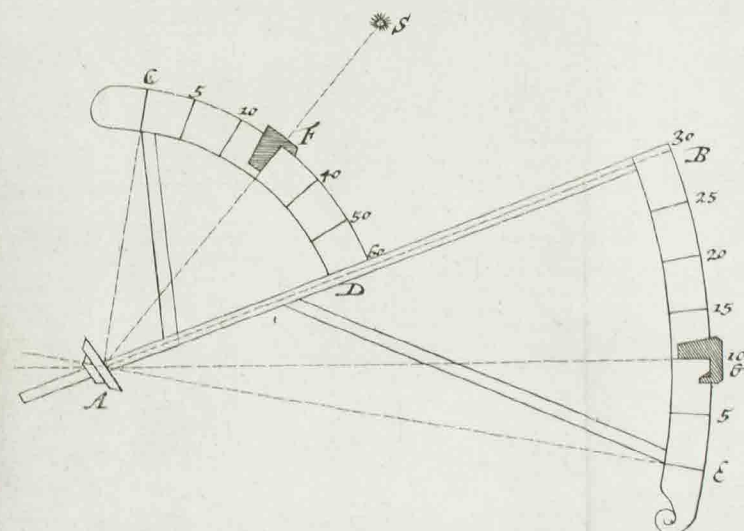


7 Figuur
Van de Spiegel-boog

Fol 272



6 Figuur
Van een quadrand of hoekboog



Rare mathematical study of the construction of sundials

43

WELPER, Eberhard the elder.

Gnomonica, oder gründlicher Unterricht und Beschreibung, Wie man allerhand Sonnen-Uhren auf ebenen Orten künstlich aufreissen und leichtlich verfertigen soll &c. ...

Nuremberg, Paulus Fürstens, printed by Christoph Gerhard, 1672. 2 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With a finely engraved frontispiece (an architectural gate with a wide variety of sundials and other astronomical instruments), 16 engraved plates (1 folding) in the first part (that for p. 48 repeated – at the end of vol. 2 – in accordance with the instructions to the binder), and numerous mathematical illustrations and figures on 13 folding engraved plates lettered A-N in the second part. Contemporary parchment.

€ 4250

Rare second edition (1st issue, in 2 volumes), extensively revised and enlarged, of a mathematical study of the construction of sundials, by Eberhard Welper the elder (1590–1664), first published in 1625 and here with useful additional observations and enlarged with a second part by Johann Christoph Sturm. Welper was born in Lohr (near Marburg), but studied in Strasbourg where he worked as a bookseller, printer, mathematician, astrologer and astronomer. The first edition of the present work was one of his earliest publications. Sturm greatly expanded Welper's *Gnomonica* for the 1672 edition, which was originally complete in the present two volumes. In 1681 Sturm added a third volume, so the present two volumes were reissued with the third. Doppelmayer added a fourth volume in 1708. Occasionally browned, but still in good condition. A rare 17th-century work on sundials.

[12], 88; 74, [2] pp. BMC STC (17th cen.), W815, vols. 1–2; VD17 39:119761M & 39:119760D, vols. 1–2 (6 copies); Zimmer, *Astronomische Instrumente*, pp. 546 & 583; cf. Zimmer, *Astronomischen Literatur* 5023 (1625 ed.); not in Honeyman; Poggendorff; Wheeler gift. ➔ More on our website



Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

44

WIT, Frederick de.

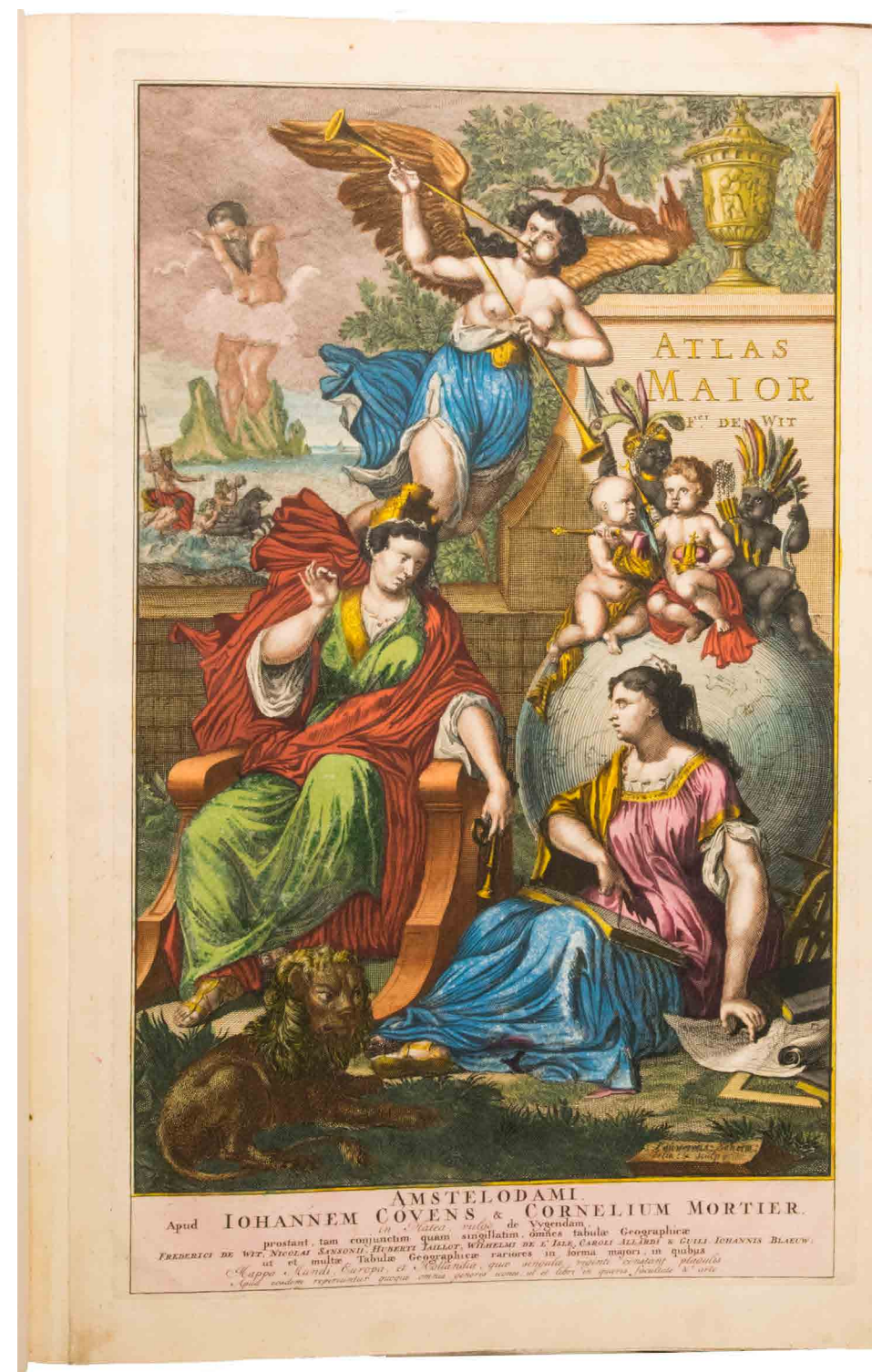
Atlas maior.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial 2° (53×35.5 cm). With engraved title page and 76 double-page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title page and all maps coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine.

€ 45 000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the *Depôt de Marine* in Paris. The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps. With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded.

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The work that revolutionised ocean navigation

45

[ZACUTO, Abraham Ben Samuel].

Ephemerides sive Almanach perpetuu[m].

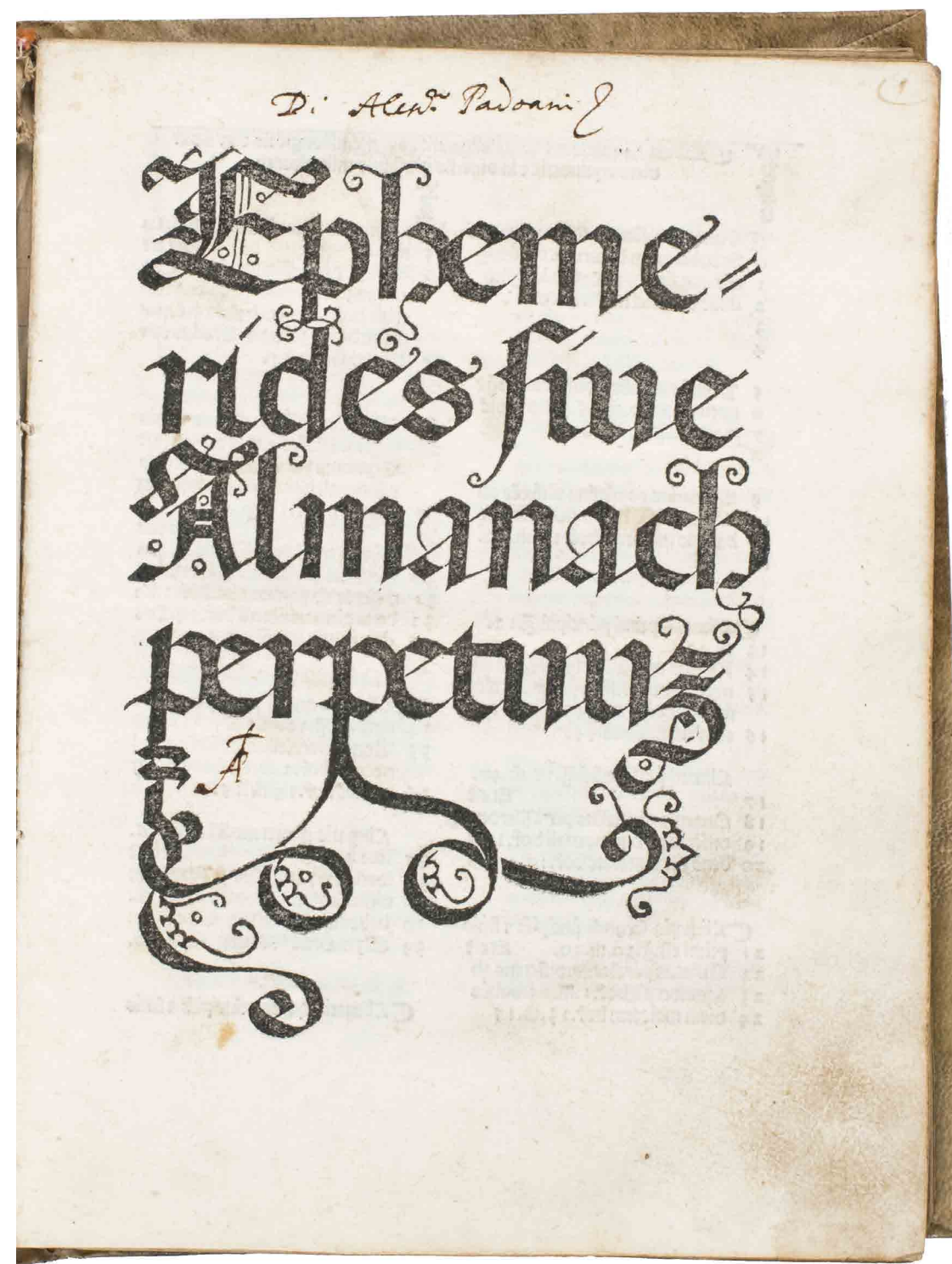
(Colophon:) Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, for Johannes Lucilius Santritter, October 1498. 4°. With a woodcut title page and numerous tables. 20th-century limp vellum, sewn on 2 thin vellum straps laced through the joints, with the manuscript name of the (wrong) author and year of publication on the spine.

€ 90 000

Highly important 15th-century work on navigation, which helped sailors navigate more accurately. According to Gunn, the work "immediately helped to revolutionize ocean navigation. Prior to the Almanach, navigators seeking to determine their position in the high seas had to correct for "compass error" by recourse to the quadrant and the Pole Star. But this proved less useful as they approached the equator and the Pole Star began to disappear into the horizon. Zacuto's Almanach supplied the first accurate table of solar declination, allowing navigators to use the sun instead". The work contains dozens of astronomical tables, charting the position of the sun, moon, and five planets, between 1473 and 1530. Abraham Zacuto (1452-ca. 1515) was one the most important geographers and cosmographers in the age of Columbus. His astrolabe, astronomical tables and charts played a fundamental role in Portuguese and Spanish navigation to America and India, as they were used by Vasco da Gama and Columbus. The navigators to Brazil and India also took Zacuto's charts with them. As such, Zacuto is one of the men who helped usher Portuguese global expansion.

With a later ownership annotation on the title page and contemporary annotations in the margins throughout. The vellum is somewhat creased and browned, with a dent on the back. The lower corner of the first few leaves shows some thumbing, with brown (ink) stains on some leaves, a water stain in the lower outer corner of leaves 81 and 82, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

[122] ll. B See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



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