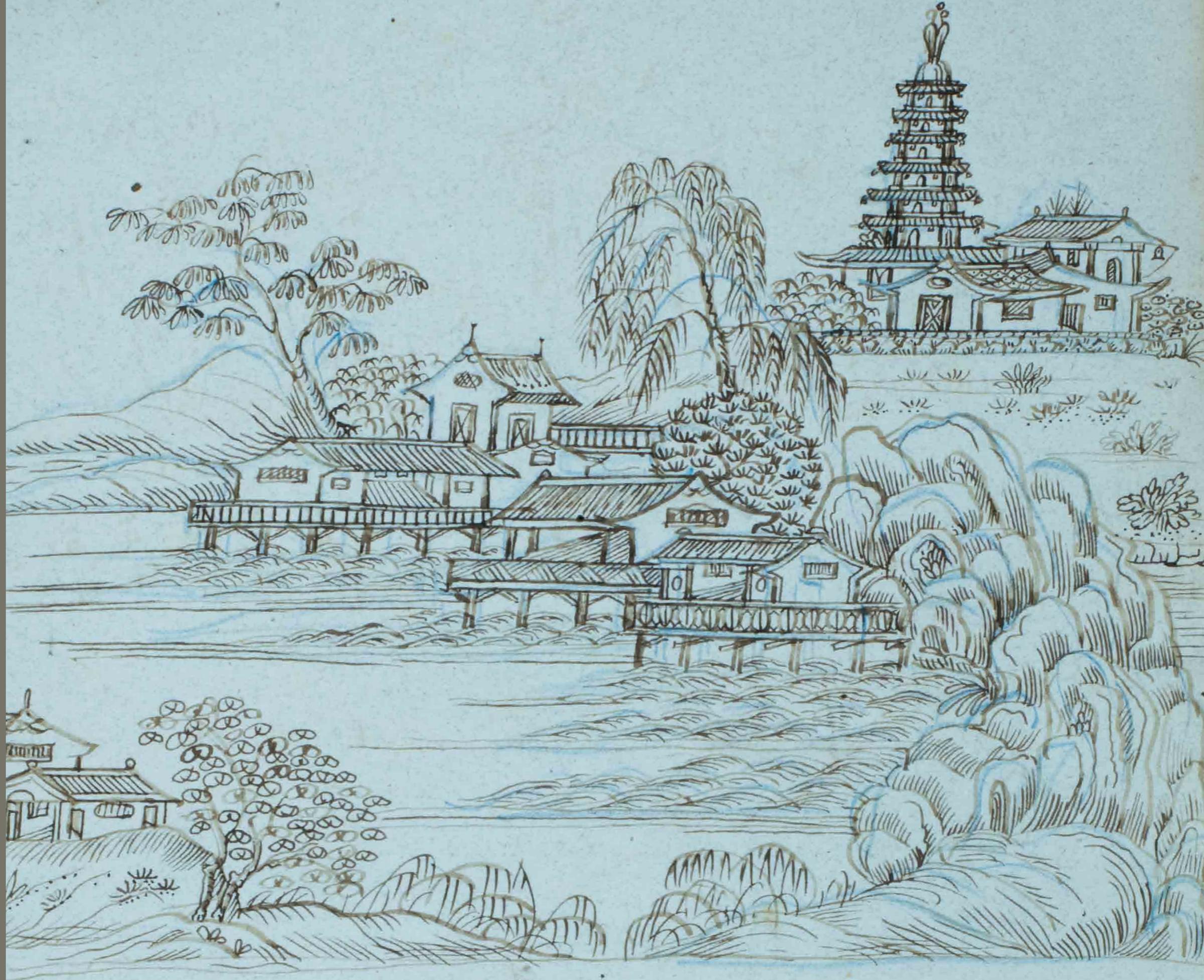


Manuscripts



# Manuscripts

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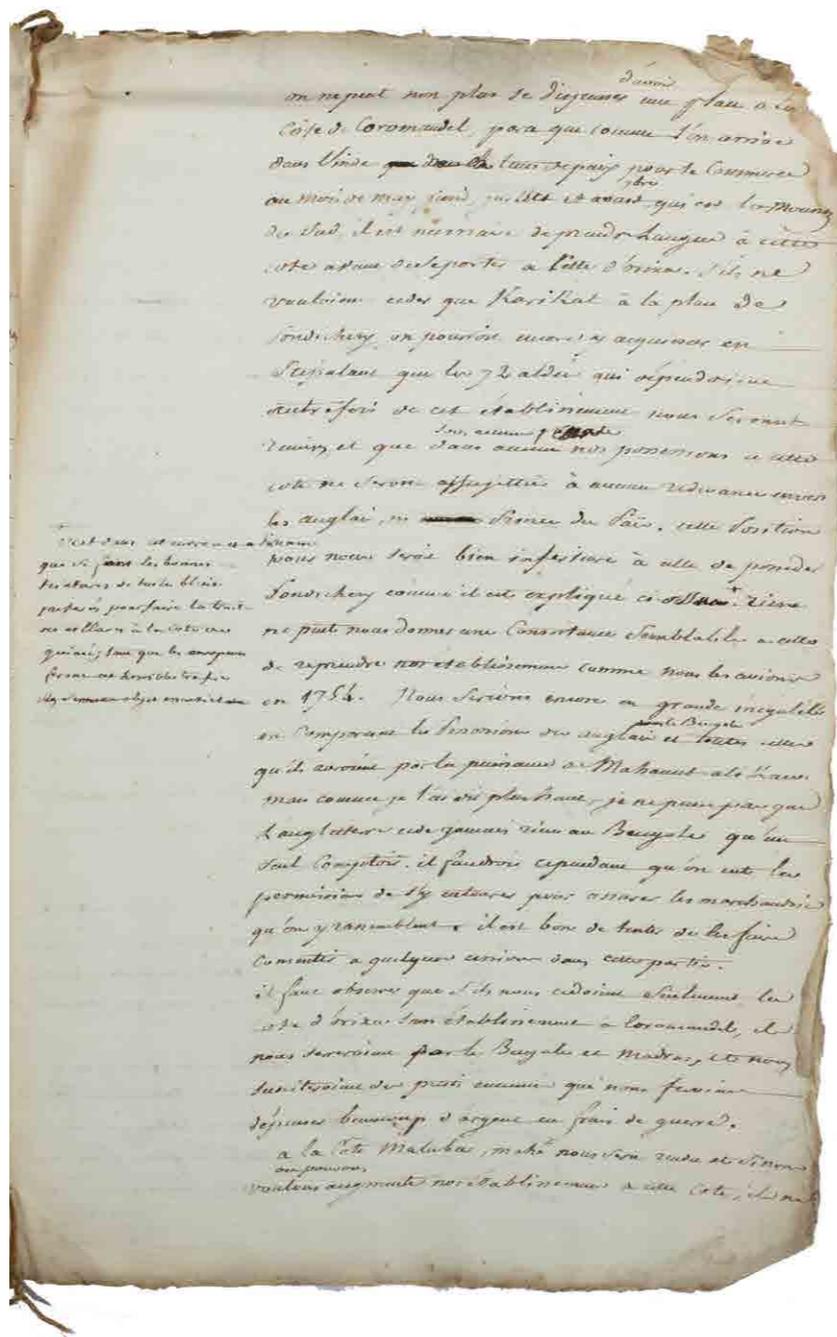
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## How to restore French power in British India after the Seven Years' War: a diplomatic draft

**I. [AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT – FRANCE, ENGLAND & INDIA].** [French manuscript on the negotiation strategy of the French with the British on India.]

ca. 1778. Folio. Sewn with 2 small chords in the left upper and bottom corner. € 2500

First draft of an autograph manuscript in French, with erasures and corrections, probably written by a diplomat or strategist, concerning the causes of Britain's defeat of France in India during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and analysing different ways to restore France to power on Indian soil by an alliance with the sultan Haider Ali Khan (1722–1782), who ruled Mysore and a large part of southern India and was one of the greatest enemies of the British East India Company. According to the unidentified diplomat who wrote this text, Haider Ali Khan was the only one who was able to defeat the British or challenge their supremacy in India. In this manuscript he describes the best strategy not only to join Haider Ali Khan, but also to negotiate with the British people on profitable Indian trade for both parties.

Slightly worn and frayed around the edges, first page slightly dust-soiled, but still an interesting autograph manuscript in good condition.

[7], [1 blank] pp. [More photos on our website](#)

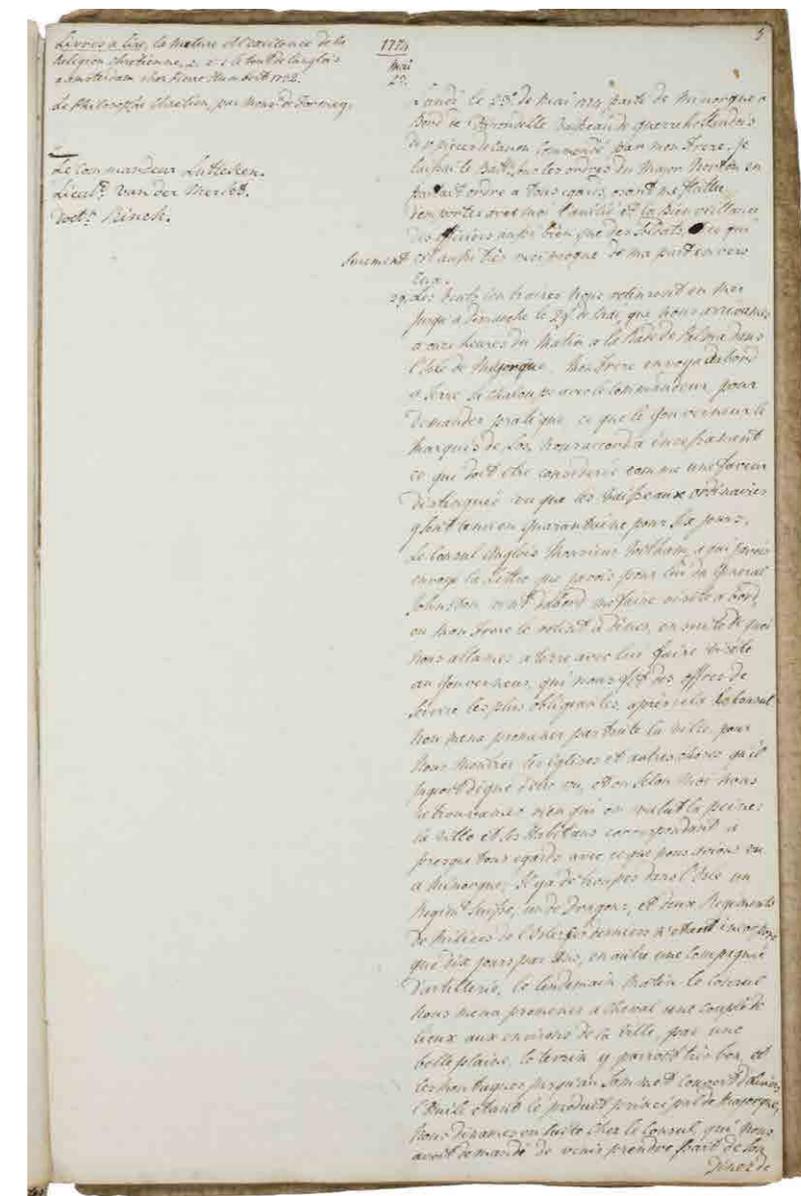
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## *Lieutenant Colonel Rudolph Bentinck's army journals in the Netherlands, the Mediterranean & Portugal: inspecting fortifications, mines, troops & young ladies*

**2. [BENTINCK, Volkier Rudolph].** [Wrapper-title:] Journael zedert 1771.

[Maastricht, Bois-le-Duc, Bergen op Zoom, Namur, etc., 7 July – 3 September 1771 & The Mediterranean and Portugal, 23 May – 18 August 1774]. 2 matching journals. Folio (32.5 × 20.5 cm). Two manuscript journals in French, written in brown ink on laid paper. Contemporary coarse brown paper wrappers, with the 1771 journal in loose bifolia (never sewn) inserted. € 5950

Two journals kept by the Dutch Lieutenant Colonel Volkier Rudolph Bentinck (1738–1820), usually called Rudolph or sometimes Rudolphus, in the Dutch and British army, who had earlier fought alongside George Washington in the British army in America. They give an intimate and very personal view of daily life in the army, especially social life. It does show Bentinck inspecting fortifications (at least once climbing to the top) and mines in Maastricht (including the fort on “Montagne de St Pierre” [= Sint-Pietersberg]), Den Bosch (Bois-le-Duc), Bergen op Zoom, Namur (also an armaments foundry) and elsewhere. It shows his enthusiasm for Captain Schoester’s collection of battle plans (“Il me montra une fort belle collection de plans des batailles des deux derniers guerres” and later “Je passai chez Monsr de Shoester le matin, pour en tirer encore quelques informations concernant ma collection de livres et plans militaires”) and he later views fortification plans with Colonel Carel Diederik du Moulin (1727–1793), a well-known Dutch fortifications engineer. Rudolph Bentinck had served as a Lieutenant in the British Royal American Army from 1756 to 1762, during the Seven Years’ War, often known in the United States as the French and Indian War, when he fought side by side with Colonel George Washington, the future first president of the United States. On his return he served as a Lieutenant Colonel in Jersey from 1769 to 1771 (also Guernsey according to the NNWB).





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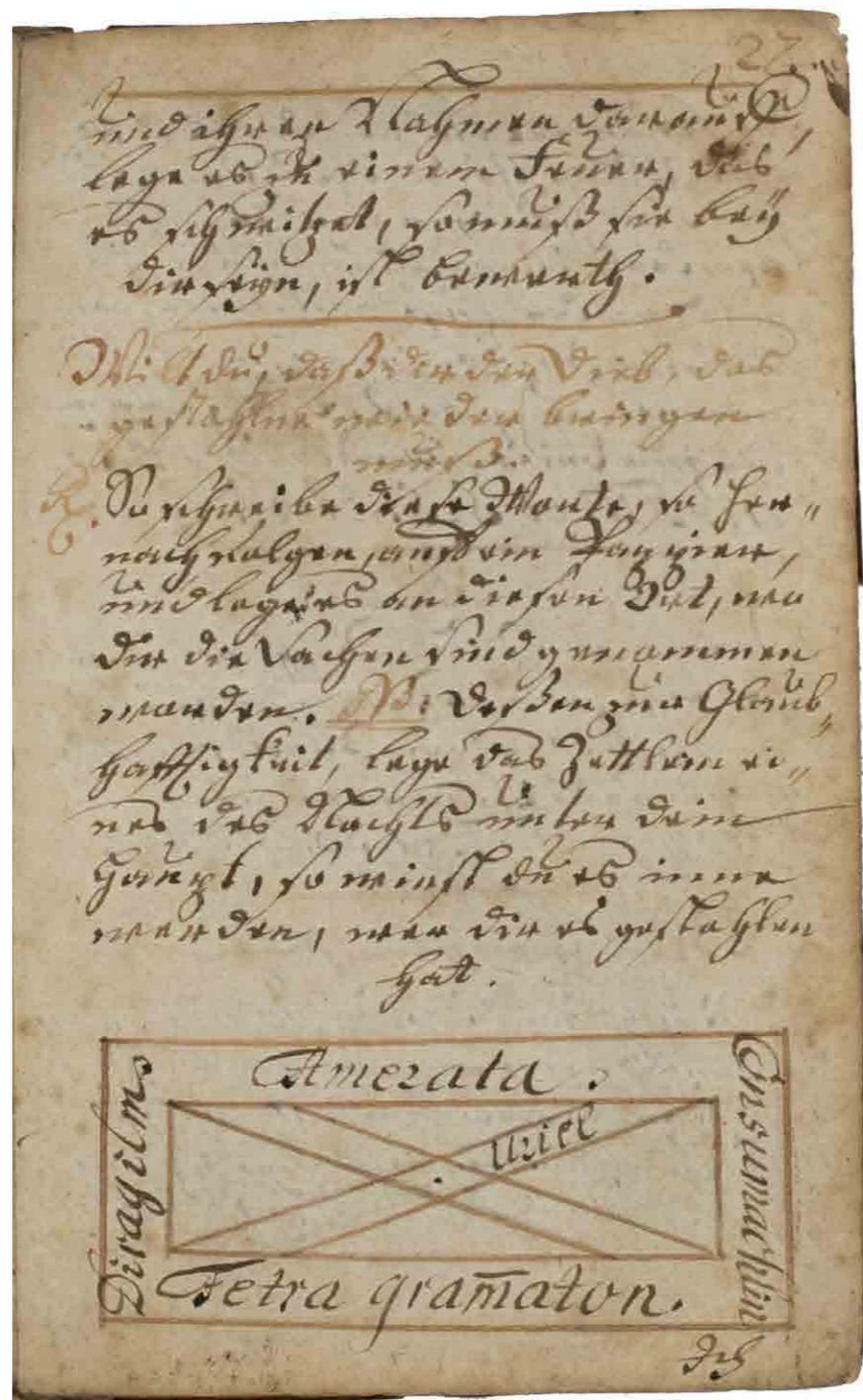
Religion &amp; Devotion

Science &amp; Technology

## German manuscript book of secrets, including an aria with a Moorish merchant selling medicinal tobacco

### 3. [MANUSCRIPT – BOOK OF SECRETS – GERMAN]. [Medicinal recipes and incantations].

[Germany?], [ca. 1700?]. Small 8° (16 × 10 cm). Manuscript in German with occasional Latin phrases, written on laid paper in brown and black ink in at least two German gothic cursive hands (the Latin phrases in Latin hands), a “tetragrammaton” diagram (rectangular with a St Andrew’s cross rather than star-shaped) with the name of (the archangel) Uriel and a “sator rotas” square. Lacking quire A and bifolium B1.8 (10 ll.?). Brown vellum(?) wrapper, sewn without supports at 3 stations. € 1500



A German manuscript book of secrets containing medicinal recipes and incantations to protect one from a wide variety of ailments and to execute various magic tricks. The numbered pages contain about 103 entries, nearly all with a heading in brown ink and the text in black ink (a few near the end entirely in black). The 2-leaf quire F that follows, in a different hand, contains an “aria” (F1–IV) with 9 numbered 4-line verses, sung to the tune of “Fleisch hin”(?). Verse 4 records a Moorish merchant selling tobacco: “Ey seht den schwarzen Mohr,| er bringt ein Kraut hervor|das heißt Toback in seiner Kraft|erhält den Leibes edlen Saft|ey seht.” A Latin verse on p. 25: “Valneribus quiuis [recté Vulneribus quinis], me Christe subtrahe nimis,|Vulnera quinque Dei, sunt medicina DEI” is clearly a variant of one published in Jean Baptiste Thiers, *Traité des superstitions selon l’écriture sainte, les decrets des conciles, ...*, Paris, Antoine Dezallier, 1679, vol. I, p. 354 (from chapter VI on phylactères ou préservatifs): “Vulneribus quinis me substrahe Christe ruinis:|Vulnera quinque Dei sunt medicina mei”. Besides the usual remedies for toothache, love charms or potions, etc., it includes “Unsichtbar zu machen” (pp. 22–23).

Lacking quire A (8 ll. with the last 7 numbered 1–14?) and bifolium B1.8 (pp. 15–16, 29–30). With the first 2 leaves cut 6 mm narrower than the others (occasionally shaving a small bit of the last letter in a line) and some minor browning, but still in good condition. The wrapper is split at the head of the spine and shows a few small chips. A German book of secrets, especially interesting for the aria with a Moorish tobacco merchant.

[4], 17–28, 31–78, [8] pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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## Famous limited edition "Ege portfolio" number 33 containing 15 beautiful manuscript leaves including texts in Arabic, Persian, and Ethiopic

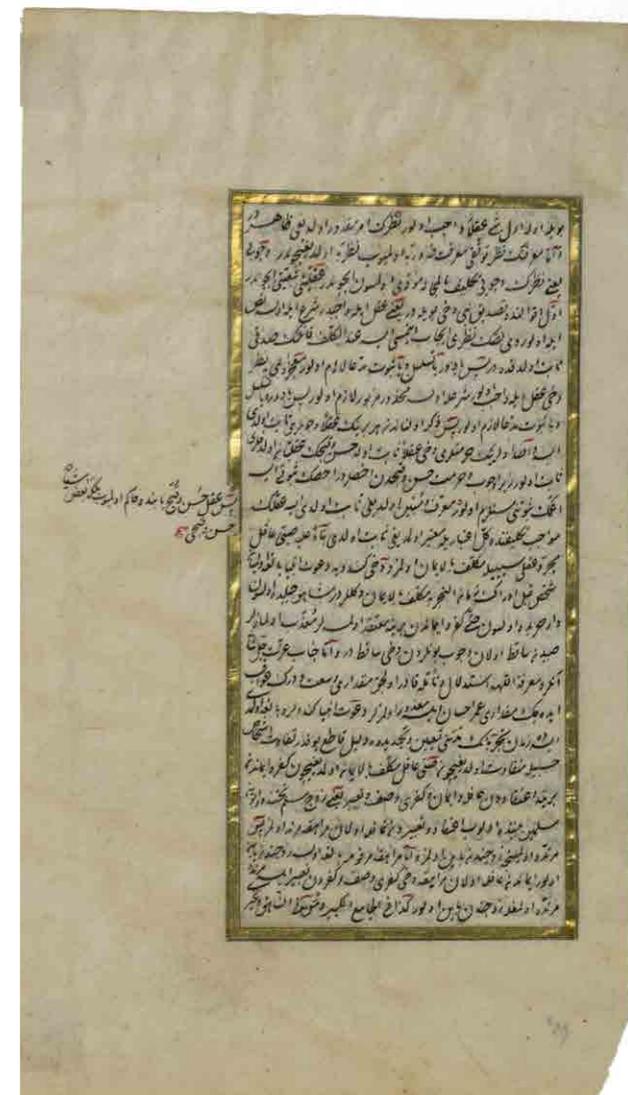
**4. EGE, Otto F.** [Drop-title:] Fifteen original oriental manuscript leaves of six centuries. [Binding title:] Fifteen original oriental manuscripts.

[Cleveland, Ohio?], [Cleveland Institute of Art or Western Reserve University?], [ca. 1952]. 15 manuscript leaves (in one case a fragment of a scroll) of various formats and sizes, some glazed (see the detailed list of contents for specific dimensions), 7 written on straight-forward laid paper (European and non-European), 6 more problematic (probably all non-European), 1 on straight-forward wove paper (no. 14, supposedly made in Russia) and one on vellum (no. 7), most rubricated and/or decorated in various colours, some decorated or highlighted in gold. Each manuscript leaf is mounted (hinged on one edge to allow access to both sides of the leaf) in a passe-partout (46.5 x 33 cm) and each has a letterpress slip (10 x 18 cm) with explanatory text tipped onto the foot of the passe-partout.

The publication has no title-page but includes a letterpress folio leaf that serves as a table of contents and has the drop-title given above (the present copy contains two copies of that contents leaf). The display typeface used in the letterpress leaves (and on the portfolio) is the 1938 Libra by the Dutch designer Sjoerd de Roos, inspired by uncial manuscripts. Publisher's original portfolio (48.5 x 34 x 4.5 cm) covered with black cloth with on-lays in black and red on the front and the author's name in white and title in red on the spine, with three pairs of black ties (one on the inside) and a label on the inside of the right black flap giving information about the limited edition: "Edition limited to forty numbered sets of which this is No 33". € 18 000

Copy number 33 (from a limited edition of 40) of Ege's famous portfolio containing a collection of 15 leaves from oriental manuscripts, written between the 12th and 18th centuries. The press run had to be limited because some of the manuscripts probably had no more than about 40 leaves.

Otto Frederick Ege (1888-1951) was the dean of the Cleveland Institute of Art, a lecturer on the history and the art of the book at Western (later Case Western) Reserve University in Cleveland and a famous (or infamous) biblioclast.



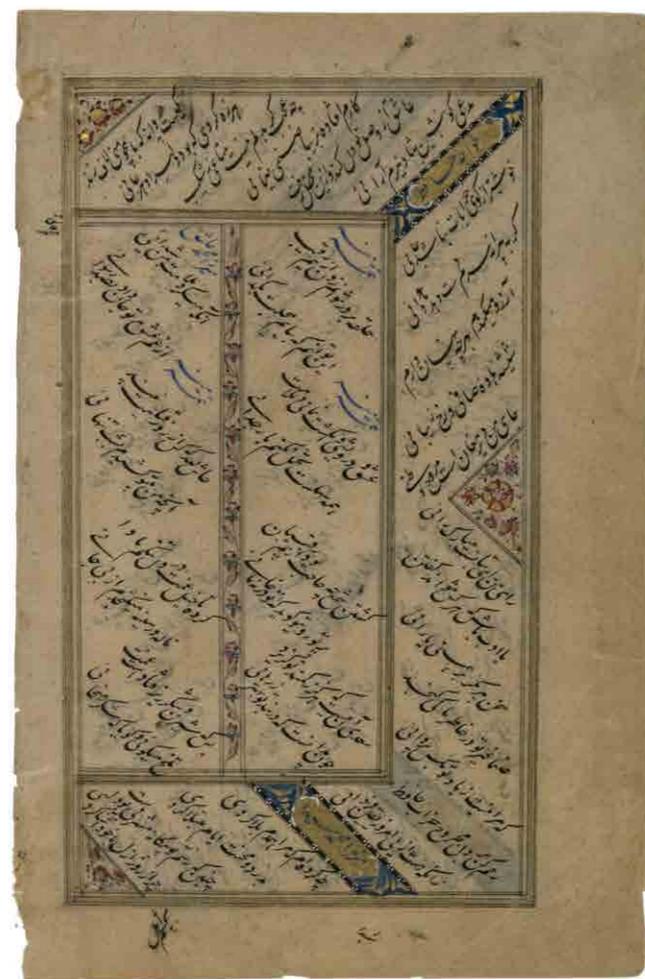
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He was one of the key figures in creating a market for medieval manuscript leaves in America during the 20th century. Between 1917 and his death in 1951, Ege acquired, broke up and subsequently dispersed hundreds of medieval and other interesting manuscripts and early printed books, wanting to give as many private collectors and public institutions as possible the opportunity to own these individual leaves. He was convinced that his purpose of inspiring as many people as possible by bringing them in contact with historical and artistic heritage, justified the means of scattering the manuscript leaves. In fairness to Ege, these were almost certainly incomplete manuscripts to begin with, though one could wish he had provided a detailed description of each manuscript before breaking them up and disbursing them, and his publications did make them available, albeit in the limited form of a single leaf, to a much greater audience than could have hoped to see, let alone own original manuscripts of this sort. Fortunately, people are now more reluctant to break up early manuscripts, but that also means that similar publications are less likely to appear in the future. Beginning in the 1940's, Ege compiled his most famous portfolios as two limited editions in press runs of 40 copies each: one portfolio with western medieval manuscript leaves and the present one with 12th to 18th century oriental manuscript leaves.

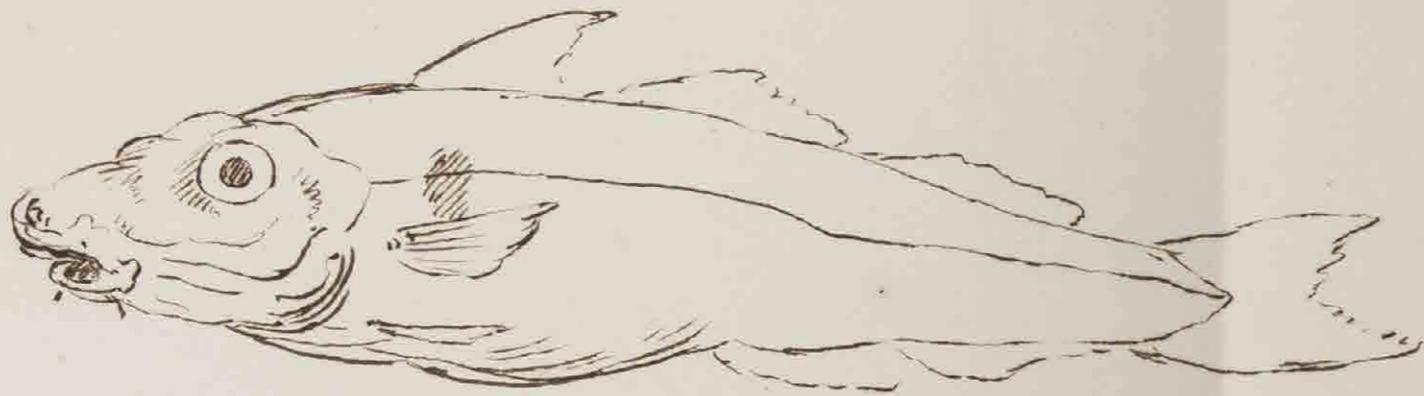
The present portfolio includes leaves from 15 manuscripts produced from the 12th to the 18th century, in Egypt, Iran, the Byzantine/Ottoman Empire, Persia/Iran, Russia, Tibet and other places. These mainly religious texts were written in several different languages, including Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, Ethiopic, Persian, Tibetan, Greek and Church Slavonic. Two of the fragments, one in Greek and one in Church Slavonic, even include music notation (neumes). Although the publication names no publisher and gives no date of publication, Ege compiled it himself and wrote the notes about each manuscript leaf, but it is said to have been published after (probably soon after) his death in 1951 (the description of Ege as "late dean of ..." is slightly ambiguous, but may indicate that he had died). His brief notes on the manuscripts lack many details and are often not reliable (particularly the dating), so we have

tried to make some additions and corrections in our detailed list of the contents. One of the Cleveland institutions where he worked probably published the portfolio. It is listed in the National Union Catalog of pre-1956 imprints. As Ege intended, many of his portfolios and other fragments were sold and distributed worldwide. Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Yale University acquired his personal collection, including 50 unbroken manuscripts, for their special collections in 2015. A detailed list of contents is available upon request. The portfolio, the two copies of the contents leaf and the 15 passe-partouts with the manuscript leaves are in very good condition. A detailed condition report of the 15 manuscript leaves included in the detailed list of contents, available upon request.

[1] leaf (plus a duplicate) plus 15 original manuscript leaves mounted in white passe-partouts. *WorldCat* 15372178 (7 copies), 78768040 (2 copies), 1322443218 (1 copy). [More photos on our website](#)







Schelvis des Hollandais

Abellus autumn

c'est. Le véritable abellus, des Hollandais nommés  
Schelvis. plus abondant ici qu'aucun autre poisson.  
Il est ordinairement de la grandeur ci marquée.  
J'en adjoint un sechee. il y en a souvent d'une  
bonne grandeur. mais bien éloignée de celle qui  
appelle gultje. qui fait la

8<sup>me</sup> Espece, il est vrai que les hollandais nomment  
ce poisson. gultje. j'ignore pour quoi, il  
tient beaucoup plus le milieu entre les grandes  
Morues que le précédent. ils ressemblent tout a fait  
aux cabellacius. cependant il est plus comprimé  
de corps. j'en tracherai d'en secher une a la  
premiere occasion. & de l'envoier

9. je doute que c'est le poisson que nos hollandais  
nomment wyting. Voyez l'espece ci jointe.  
je ne le connois point. mais je doute fort que ce ne soit  
le meme di precedent.

10. je ne le connois point.  
je ne le connois point.

qui est un petit cabellacius. qu'on attrappe beaucoup en Flandre.

11 & douze, me sont aussi inconnues pour des pieces de  
nos cotes.

13. je suis d'avis avec l'auteur d'ici sujet du Colefish,  
mais celle qui en apporte est tres rare sur nos cotes. on en a  
pourtant par hazard. mais qui fut vu, ne sont pareils a l'ancien  
de la tete, mais dans les dents.

car posé pour caractere. trois ailerons sur  
 le dos, le Lingé n'en a que deux: outre  
 cela Le Lingé a tout une autre forme de corp.  
 et si il n'est permis de parler franchement  
 a mon avis <sup>est</sup> ~~est~~ tres mal, monseigneur de l'ovire vos pecheurs  
 que Le Lingé sera La male de La mortier. rien  
 n'est plus abusif. Je connais Le male de La  
 mortier, que trop on Lu vend male et femelle



Lingé des Hollandais

aucune desse  
 dinaire  
 uleir. Si  
 eu faire  
 secher;  
 une autre  
 par conie

tant a L'engrefin que le celebre Auteur dit qu'il se trouve  
 en flandre. & qu'il a une tache proche Les ailerons, ar  
 ticularion des ouies, qu'on nome le dois de la pierre

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## Confirming the death of a former employee of the *Compagnie des Indes*

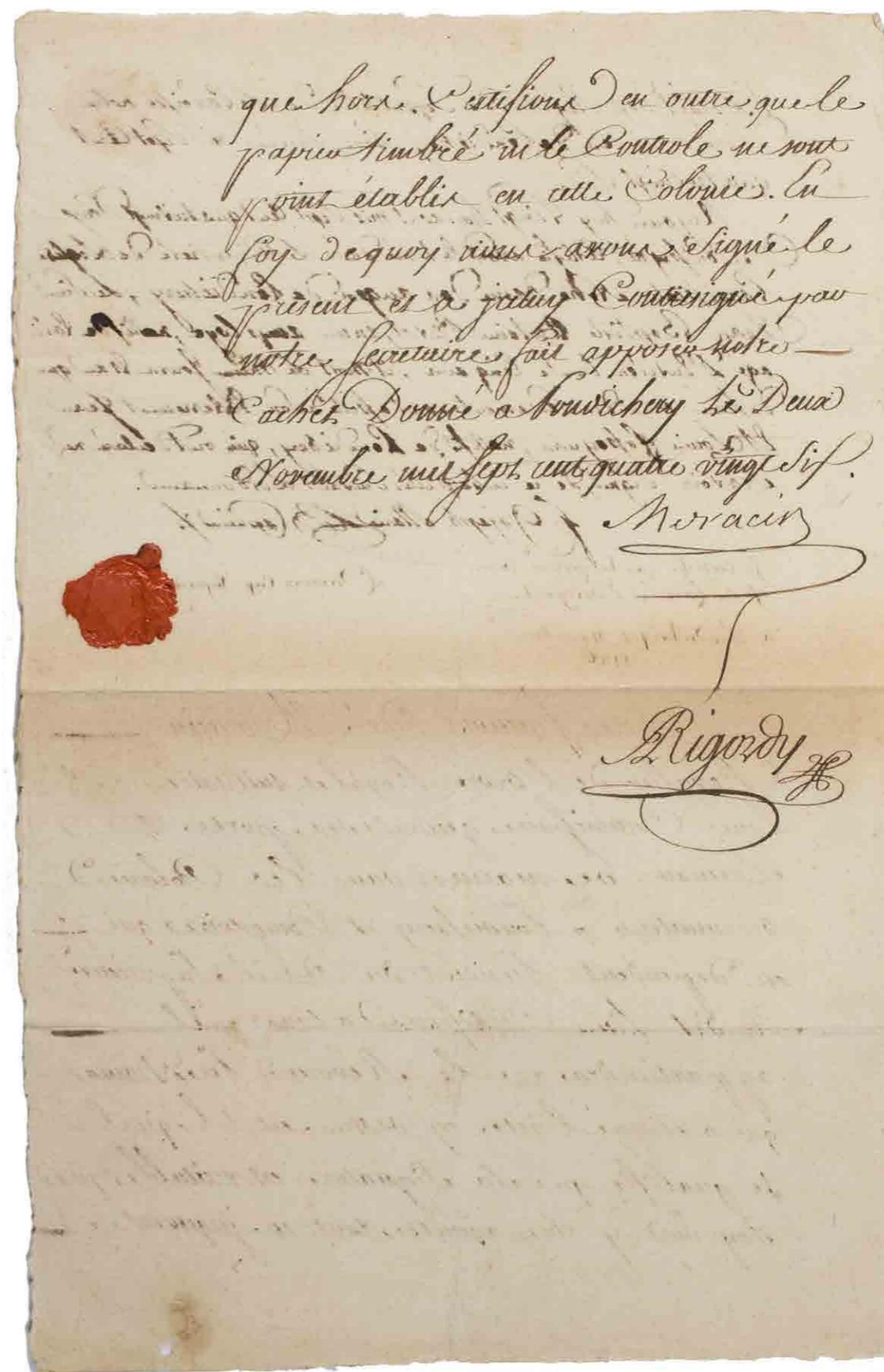
**6. [MANUSCRIPT – FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY].** Death certificate of a former employee of the French East India Company.

Puducherry (Pondichéry), 2 November 1786. Folio. € 750

Manuscript death certificate, including a red wax seal, of a former employee of the French East India Company who is buried in the cemetery of the Église Notre-Dame-des-Anges in Puducherry, which was the capital of the Indian district (and later also the larger union territory) of the same name, which was ruled by the French from 1673 to 1954. The certificate is signed by the reverend father Damas, who was superior of Puducherry, and was authenticated by the authorizing officer of the French East India Company Jean-François de Moracin, who was also commissioner general of the ports and naval arsenals in the colonies.

In good condition.

[2] pp. [More photos on our website](#)





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## Prussian fortification & artillery manual, with about 112 drawings

**8. [MANUSCRIPT]. MAHLENDORFF.** Fortification passagère et permanente [= Erstes Heft]. Artillerie. [=] Zweites Heft.

[Berlin?, ca. 1850?]. 2 volumes. Small 4° (21 × 17 cm). Manuscript in German, written in brown ink on paper in a cursive hand mixing Latin and gothic characteristics, the two volumes with about 100 and 12 drawings respectively (mostly pen and ink, but a few in pencil), mostly in the large fore-edge margins left for that purpose, but with 7 in vol. 1 on folding slips tipped onto the leaves. Most show fortification plans but there are also sections, elevations and a few other drawings, including diagrams. Contemporary uniform black half vellum. € 1850

An extensively illustrated 2-volume manuscript manual on fortification (vol. 1) and artillery (vol. 2), written in German by an “Unteroffizier in der 8ten Artillerie-Brigade”, a non-commissioned artillery officer. It includes not only permanent fortifications, but also temporary ones for use in the field. It was probably written around the time of the First Schleswig War between Prussia and Denmark (1848–1851). Each volume has an extensive hierarchical table of contents occupying 40 and 81 pages respectively. Even at this late date our author continues to cite Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban (1633–1707), Louis XIV’s Maréchal de Camp, as the leading authority

on the construction of fortifications. We have not identified Mahlendorff, though the Prussian *Staats-Kalender* for 1848 and 1852 records a doctor of that name in Köslin (now Koszalin in Poland), apparently associated with the military. The author put a vertical crease in each leaf to divide each page into a wide inner column for the text and a narrower outer column for the illustrations. The seven folding slips all show fortification plans.

With occasional minor foxing and with unintended folds in a couple of the folding slips, but otherwise in very good condition. The bindings are rubbed and the spines slightly damaged, but they remain structurally sound. A Prussian officer’s illustrated manuscript fortification and artillery manual from ca. 1850.

[2 blank], [1], [3 blank], [40], [8 blank], [314], [12 blank]; [2 blank], [1], [1 blank], [81], [3 blank], [177], [9 blank] pp., with the first and last leaf of each volume pasted down. [More photos on our website](#)



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## *Nice collection of 131 flags, banners standards and crests made in Japan*

### 9. [MANUSCRIPT – FLAGS – JAPAN]. “All the flags from 1893”.

Japan, 1893. Collection of drawings of 131 flags, banners etc. on separate leaves of varying sizes, most of them coloured.

*With:* (2) [MANUSCRIPT]. [Decorated Japanese rice-paper].

Japan, [1893?]. Ten sample leaves 928 × 38 cm) of so-called rice paper (actually cut in small sheets from the pith of the rice-paper plant, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*), decorated with varying designs, like flowers, fans and traditional Japanese dolls.

19th-century wrappers of thick handmade Japanese paper, reinforced with straps of paper containing Japanese characters and blue and red stamps; with the title of ad 1 in Japanese characters on the front wrapper. € 5000

**Ad 1:** Very interesting collection of drawings of 131 flags, code and signal flags, banners, standards, crests, etc., made in late 19th-century Japan, most of them coloured in red, blue, white, black, yellow, and some decorated with gold and/or silver paint. Many with mottos and captions in Japanese characters. The collection can be divided into 8 subcategories. (1) 34 flags on black poles of European and other powers. (2) 17 rectangular (Samurai?) banners on a pole with a horizontal pole at the top, mostly in red and white. (3) 28 pennants and banners of various shapes, mostly on crested poles and some of them decorated or partly decorated with gold and/or silver paint. (4) 27 Japanese military (Samurai?) flags and banners in red and white, some with Japanese characters, including the flag of the imperial Japanese army: the red sun with the red sunrays. (5) 11 Japanese military flags and banners in blue, black and white. (6) 4 unfinished and uncoloured sketches of Japanese military flags and banners. (7) 3 symbolic banners with mottos in Japanese characters. (8) 7 unfinished, but partly coloured in sketches of flags, banners and pennants.



(5) 11 Japanese military flags and banners in blue, black and white. (6) 4 unfinished and uncoloured sketches of Japanese military flags and banners. (7) 3 symbolic banners with mottos in Japanese characters. (8) 7 unfinished, but partly coloured in sketches of flags, banners and pennants.

**Ad 2:** 10 folded leaves of Japanese so-called rice-paper, mostly containing decorative flower designs, one with fans and another with traditional Japanese dolls. All are executed with a brush and black paint, two of the flower designs are executed in black, red and green paint. With Japanese characters in pencil and/or black and blue ink, as well as red (owners'?) stamps on the inside of the wrapper. Wrapper slightly browned with some minor signs of wear, some margins slightly frayed, some leaves with minor stains or browning.

[131]; [10] ll. [More photos on our website](#)





條約十一國の内



魯西亞旗章  
國中の人別  
六千四百万人

條約十一國の内



葡萄牙旗章  
國中の人別  
三百五十万人

條約十一國の内



和蘭旗章  
國中の人別  
三百万人

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亞米利加旗章  
國中の人別  
三十一百万人



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## *A remarkable manuscript service book for the divine offices on parchment, with seven eye-catching illustrations*

**10. [MANUSCRIPT – SERVICE BOOK – DIVINE OFFICES].** Ordine da osservarsi nell’oratorio di Santa Maria di Passione, circa gli Essercicii Spirituali delle feste cavato dalla Regola maggiore.

[Milan], [18th-century]. Folio (27,5 × 18,5 cm). With 5 full-page and 2 half-page, hand-painted religious illustrations and 9 hand-painted initials on a blue background, heightened with gold and silver. 18th-century gold- and blind-tooled parchment, each board with a blind ornamental centre-piece ornament in a blind-tooled frame, in a larger frame of gold fillets, with a gold flower in each of the 6 spine compartments. € 14 000

A manuscript service book for the divine offices of the confraternity of Santa Maria di Passione (or: Santa Maria della Passione), remarkably illustrated and written (one could better say lettered) on parchment in a very fine and legible hand, largely imitating roman printing types. It contains seven illustrations, the 5 full-page ones showing the Virgin Mary: the pietà, the annunciation, Mary as the woman of the apocalypse, a madonna and child, and the assumption of Mary. The two approximately half-page illustrations serve a more decorative function, more or less tailpieces: a jumble[!] of six putti on a garland with grape vines and a tree or shrub (laurel?) growing out of a gold vase (the fragments of red and black text on the vase are in mirror image and must have stuck to it). All illustrations are hand-painted with gouaches in striking colours. A divine office, or liturgy of the hours, contains the official set of prayers for the eight canonical hours of the day: matins, lauds, prime, terce, sext, nones, vespers and compline.

This Italian manuscript gives an insight into the day-to-day religious life of the members of the confraternity of Santa Maria di Passione in Milan and is supplemented with eye-catching, hand-painted illustrations and initials.

With an owner’s label on the front paste-down, “Sub tutela matris” (under protection of the [holy] mother), and an inscription in Dutch on the front paste-down: “Handschrift met geschilderde prenten. Italiaansch werk op perkament” (manuscript with painted illustrations. Italian work on parchment). The parchment leaves vary in colour from white to slightly browned, illustrations, initials and general text leaves in good condition – except the initials on pp. 7 and 31, the illustration on p. 33 because of some minor soiling and a tear in p. 9 (repaired with tape, but the text remains legible), lower outside corners of the leaves show minor signs of wear otherwise in good condition. Binding slightly soiled. Illustrated manuscript written in a very fine, legible hand.

[1 blank], [1], 66 pp. cf. A. Rovetta, “Oratorio di Santa Maria della Passione – Cenni storici”, in *Oratorio della Passione in Sant’Ambrogio a Milano: Risanamento degli intonaci e restauro degli affreschi* (Milan, 2004), pp. 10–17.

 More photos on our website





## A VESPERO

**Gouer.** Ave Maria &c. **Segret.** Vates antiqui temporis  
 Prædixerat quod factum est,  
 Quia virgo conciperet  
 Et pareret Emmanuel.  
**Mysterium** hoc magnum est,  
 Mariæ quod concessum est,  
 Ut Deum per quem omnia;  
 Ex se videret progredi.

**D**omine exaudi ora-  
 tionem nostram.  
**Risp.** Et clamor  
 noster ad te perue-  
 niat.

**Gouer. Lucer.** Quoniam tu  
 illuminas. **R.** Lucernam meam  
 Domine, Deus meus illumi-  
 na tenebras meas.

**Gou. V.** Quoniam in te eripi-  
 ar à tentatione **R.** Deus meus  
 illumina tenebras meas.

**Gou.** Quoniam tu illuminas.  
**R.** Lucernam meam. &c.  
**V.** Domine exaudi orationem  
 nostram.  
**R.** Et clamor noster, &c.

**Gou. Ant.<sup>a</sup>** Ornauit me **tutti**  
 ornamento suo, posuit coronam  
 capiti meo rex meus, & Deus me-  
 us.

**Gou. V.** Domine exaudi oratio-  
 nem nostram.  
**R.** Et clamor noster, &c.

**Hinno. Gouer.**  
**M**ysterium Ecclesiæ, **il Choro**  
 Hymnū Christo referimus  
 Quem genuit puerpera,  
 Verbum Patris in Filio.  
**Sola** in sexu femina,  
 Electa es in sæculo,  
 Que meruisti Dominum.  
 Sanctum portare in vtero.

**R.** Amen.  
**V.** Domine exaudi orationem  
 nostram.  
**R.** Et clamor noster &c.  
**Gou. Sancta Domina tutti** Dei  
 genitrix Intercede pro nobis.

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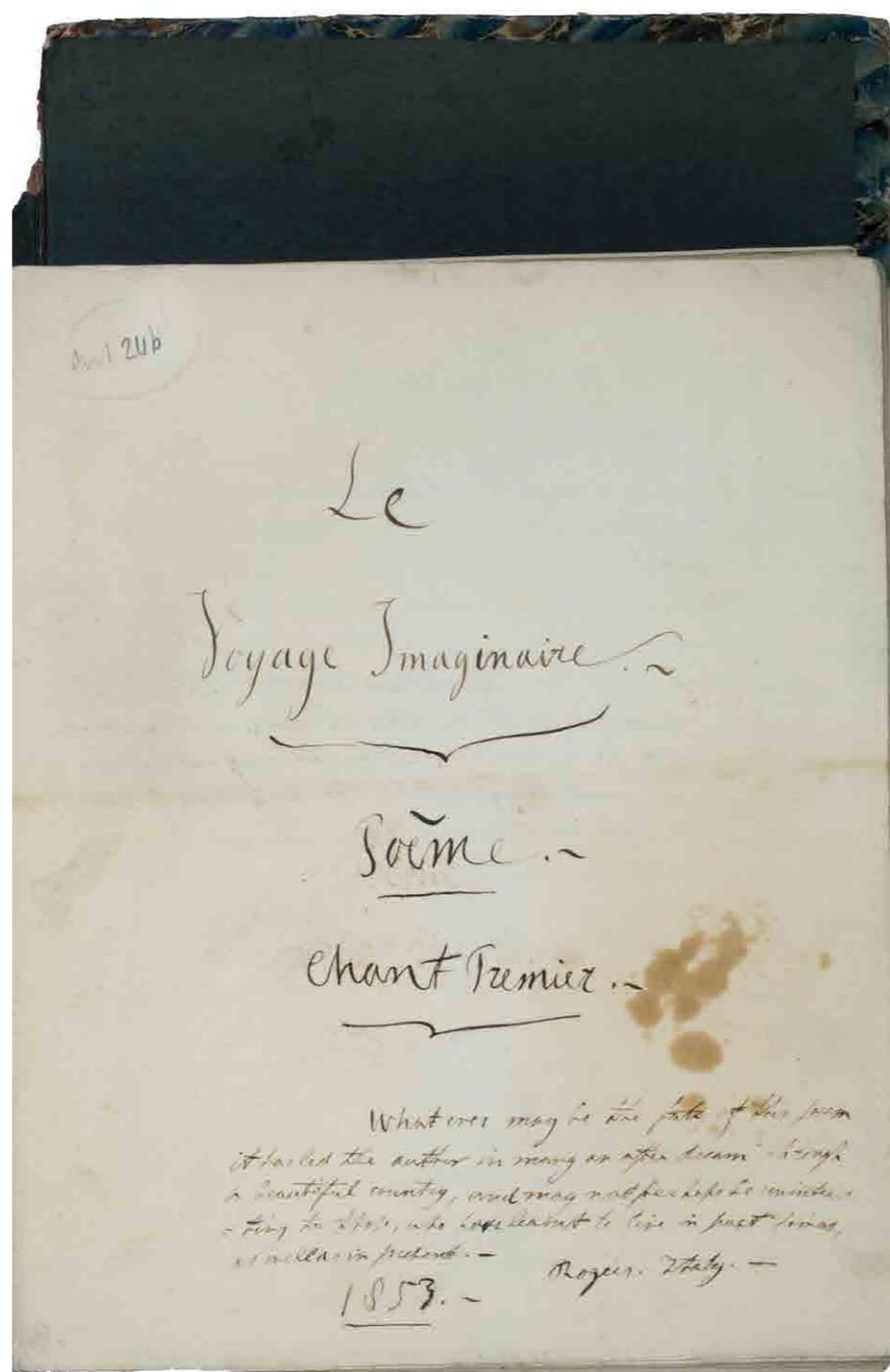
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## *Romantic imaginary voyage in French verses*

### II. [MANUSCRIPT – FRENCH – IMAGINARY VOYAGE].

Voyage imaginaire. Poème. Chant 1–4.

Adegeest (manor house at Voorschoten, between The Hague and Leiden), 1853. Large 4° (27 × 21.5 cm). Loose quires in cover: marbled boards joined together by a spine of red painted sheepskin, green ties. € 2500

Extensive autograph poetical work in four “Chants”, provided with elaborate notes, containing a romantic imaginary voyage in French verses. The anonymous author – indicating himself with his initials “J.F. v. H. (St.?)” – has composed the poem at the manor house “Adegeest” at Voorschoten, between The Hague and Leiden, and has dated his work: “Mars (deleted), and 1 April 1853. At the time the manor house was in the possession of the very rich family Dorrepad. G.L. Dorrepad (1816–1883) was an entrepreneur who had gathered his wealth in the Dutch East Indies (he was involved f.e. in a notorious financial scandal denounced by the famous Sicco Roorda van Eysinga). To all probability our anonymous author was the private teacher for his children at Adegeest.

In the introduction the author states that he had never visited the countries and regions he describes so passionately “N’ayant jamais visité les lieux que je decrits”. Citing Cicero, Lord Byron, Alexandre Dumas and many others he concentrates on classical Greece and Italy and the Mediterranean.

Contents: pp. 1–v; Avertissement; 1–53: Chant premier; 55–81: Notes; 1–61: Chant second; 63–120: Notes; 1–vi Avertissement; 1–68: Chant troisième; 69–132: Notes; 1–76: Chant quatrième; 77–136: Notes. Cover rubbed and spine damaged, otherwise in good condition.

[2], v, 81, 120, vi, 132, 131 pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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## Early 18th-century Dutch student's manuscript on navigation and mathematics

**12. [MANUSCRIPT – NAVIGATION – DUTCH].** De schat kamer ofte de konst der stuurlieden.

[The Netherlands], [ca. 1702/13?]. Folio (33.5 × 21.5 cm). With more than 300 mathematical figures and illustrations, mainly full-, half- and quarter-circle diagrams. The Dutch text is written in a clearly legible, 18th-century cursive hand in brown ink. Contemporary flexible paperboards. € 3850

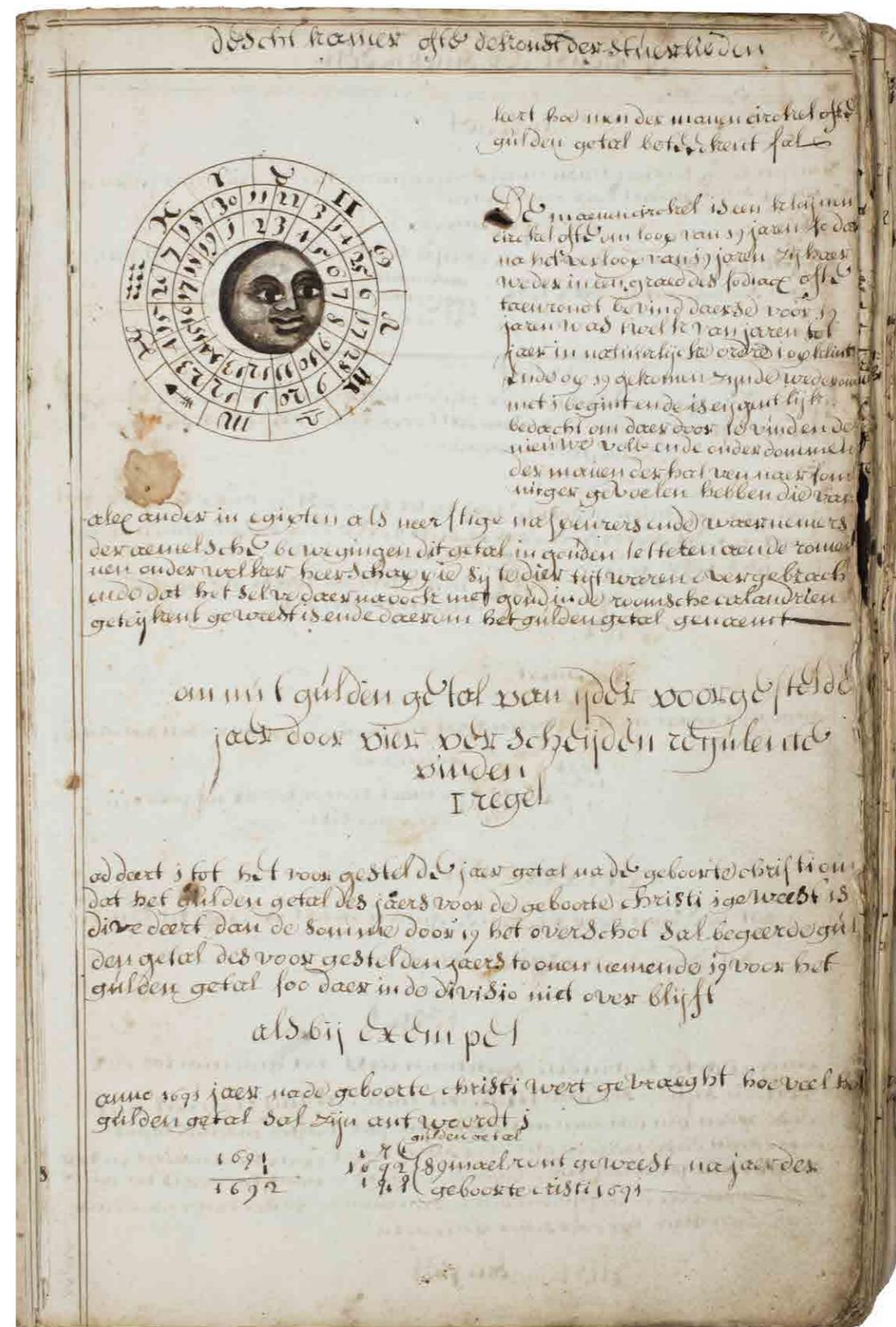
Early 18th-century Dutch manuscript on the art of navigation, based on Klaas de Vries, *Schat-kamer ofte konst der stuurlieden ...* (1702). De Vries taught mathematics in Amsterdam, his work proved very popular and appeared in numerous editions between 1702 and 1818. The author of the present manuscript unknown, but was most likely a student of mathematics, possibly even a student of De Vries himself at the beginning of the 18th century.

The manuscript deals with several subjects regarding navigation, including many different calculations for calendars (for example the golden number), the tides and determining the time at night. Furthermore, theories and examples of correcting compass declination and determining the time of sunrise and sunset from the declination of the sun in combination with the pole star, map reading and course calculation. It ends with approximately 50 sample problems in trigonometry and geometry, showing the (student) author's mathematical work.

Binding soiled, edges frayed, lacking the first 7 leaves, quires 3 and 5 detached. With several ink stains, the ink has bled through some leaves. Otherwise in good condition. An interesting manuscript on navigation, probably from a Dutch student ca. 1702/13.

[213], [4 blank], [1] pp. *For De Vries's work: The Crone library 374 (1st ed 1702).*

[More photos on our website](#)



## *Unpublished French study of Islamic coins and medals, with about 157 drawings and engravings, many in colour*

### 13. [MARCEL, Jean-Joseph?]. [Islamic coins and medals].

[Paris?], [ca. 1791–ca. 1817?]. Mostly 2° (31.5 × 21 cm). A manuscript compilation of loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (some in ink; some in coloured gouaches, many including gold, silver and other metallic colours) and about 53 engravings (some black on white; some white on black) each drawing and engraving showing the obverse and reverse of an Islamic coin or medal (except for about 3 that show only one side). Most of the drawings and engravings are on slips attached to leaves with notes in Arabic and French. Loose leaves and bifolia. € 28 000

An extensive study of Islamic coins, medals and seals prepared on loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (in ink or coloured gouaches, many with gold and/or silver and occasionally copper or metallic blue) and about 53 engravings, most drawings and engravings with manuscript notes in Arabic and French. Nearly every drawing and engraving shows both the obverse and the reverse of the coin or medal, some shown at the original size and some enlarged, so the diameter of the coins in the drawings ranges from about 1½ cm to about 10 cm, though even some of the larger ones note that they are drawn at the original size. Some of the ink drawings were made directly on the leaves, but nearly all of the colour drawings and engravings are on separate slips mounted on the leaves (some pasted, some with sealing wax, some with pins). The notes on these leaves usually give the dates of the coins (whether or not the coins themselves are dated) following the Islamic Hijri calendar and sometimes also following the Christian calendar. They often give a transcription of the inscriptions in a naskh Arabic hand (though they appear on the coins in several styles of Arabic script, including Kufic). A few include longer notes in French. The coins come from Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and elsewhere. The dates given for the coins range from at least AH 93 to at least AH 1203 and probably to AH 1219 (712–1788 CE and probably to 1804/05 CE). The compilation of these drawings, engravings and notes probably began in the 1790s and may have spanned two or three decades.

Although the manuscript nowhere names its compiler(s), Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), grand nephew of the Consul Général in Egypt, was a brilliant student at the University of Paris, where he received many prizes in 1790 and 1791 and began his study of oriental languages. He came into contact with the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès, who arranged for him to accompany Napoleon on his 1798 Egyptian Campaigns (1798–1801), where he took charge of the Campaign's printing office (printing an Arabic type specimen in 1798), made the first steps toward deciphering the Rosetta Stone and collected medals, manuscripts and inscriptions. Back in Paris he became director of the Imprimerie Impériale, a post he held until 1815.



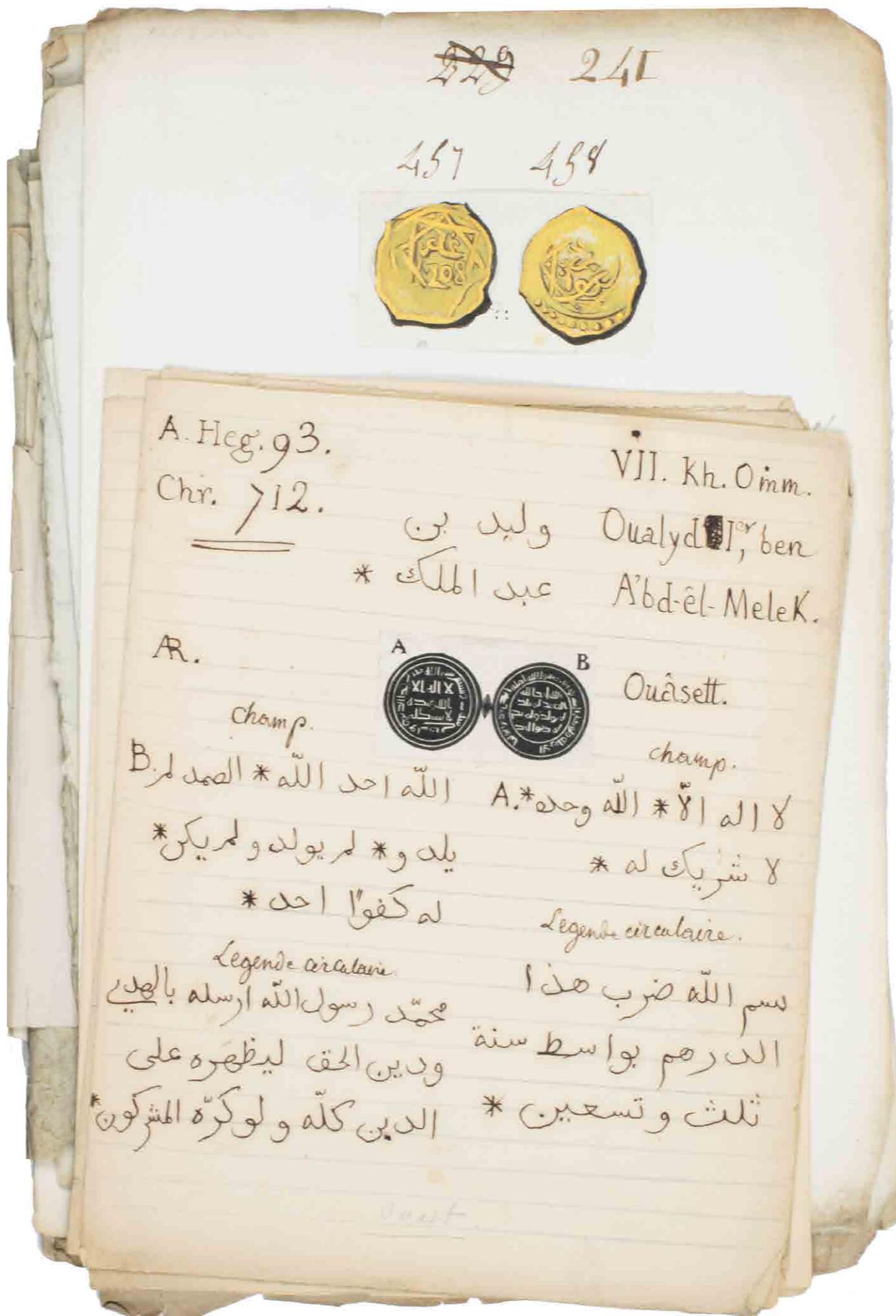
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He wrote, compiled or translated numerous works concerning Arabic and other oriental languages. He may have planned to produce a publication based on the present compilation, but no such publication appeared. The compilation in any case shows Europe's new interest in Islamic studies after Napoleon's Egyptian Campagne, with Paris as its most important centre.

Some leaves are tattered along the edges and a few have had their corners cut off, none of this affecting the illustrations or text, in a very small number the ink has eaten holes in the paper, severely in 2 leaves, and one of the drawings on oiled paper has been cut up with 3 (of 4?) pieces surviving, but most of the leaves remain in good condition. A remarkable record of Islamic coins and medals, compiled ca. 1791-1817, with about 157 illustrations.

[ca. 150] ll. For Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, *Les Arabisants et la France coloniale* (2015), pp. 239-240. [More photos on our website](#)

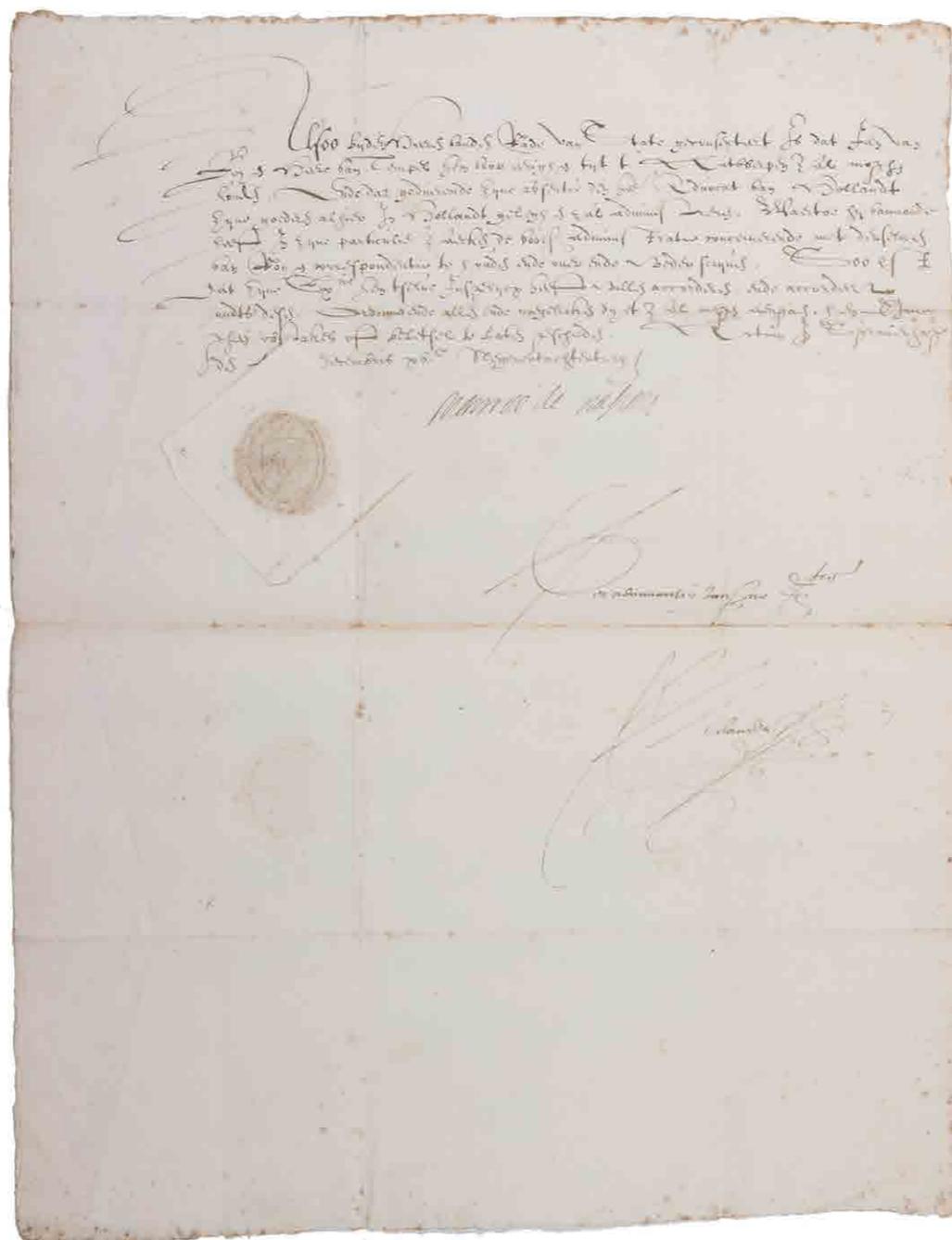


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*Prince Maurits gives Oldenbarnevelt temporary oversight of Den Tempel, which later gave him his title, signed by Prince Maurits and bearing his armorial seal*

**14. MAURITS, Prince of Orange.** [Declaration for Jan de Roo].

[The Hague], 4 December 1589. 1° (41 × 31.5). Document written in brown ink on one side of a whole sheet of paper in an upright gothic cursive hand, with the autograph signature “Maurice de Nassau” and with his armorial seal (3 × 2.5 cm) stamped on a slip of paper over red sealing wax. With (separately added) Maurits’s signature clipped out of another document and mounted on a paper slip. € 5000



An official declaration by Prince Maurits of Orange-Nassau, stadtholder of the Dutch Republic since 1585, for the benefit of Jan de Roo (d. 1592/1600) from Utrecht, Heer van Tempel (Lord of the estate Den Tempel in Delfland, South Holland, near Berkel, east of Delft), said to be the uncle of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, land’s advocate of Holland since 1586. Under these two titles, Maurits and Oldenbarnevelt were the two most powerful figures in the Republic and were at this date on good terms, though Maurits was to have Oldenbarnevelt executed in 1619. The present document records Oldenbarnevelt’s first known association with the estate that he was to take over by 1600, raising his social status. As stadtholder, Maurits held a seat in the Raad van State (Council of State) and he here announces that the Council has granted Jan de Roo permission to stay for a while (“eenighen tijt”) in Antwerp, and that while he is away Oldenbarnevelt will look after the administration of his estate. Maurits himself adds his own declaration that no one is to hinder Oldenbarnevelt in that administration, apparently meaning that all must acknowledge his authority to make decisions concerning De Roo’s affairs.

Folded in half and formerly folded further to 10.5 × 12 cm. With a few spots, mostly outside the text area, and some tiny holes on the old folds, but still in very good condition.

[1] leaf, written on one side. [More photos on our website](#)

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## *Dutch medicinal and culinary recipe book, begun ca. 1720 in a ca. 1700 album*

### 15. [MEDICINE – RECIPES]. Recepten boek.

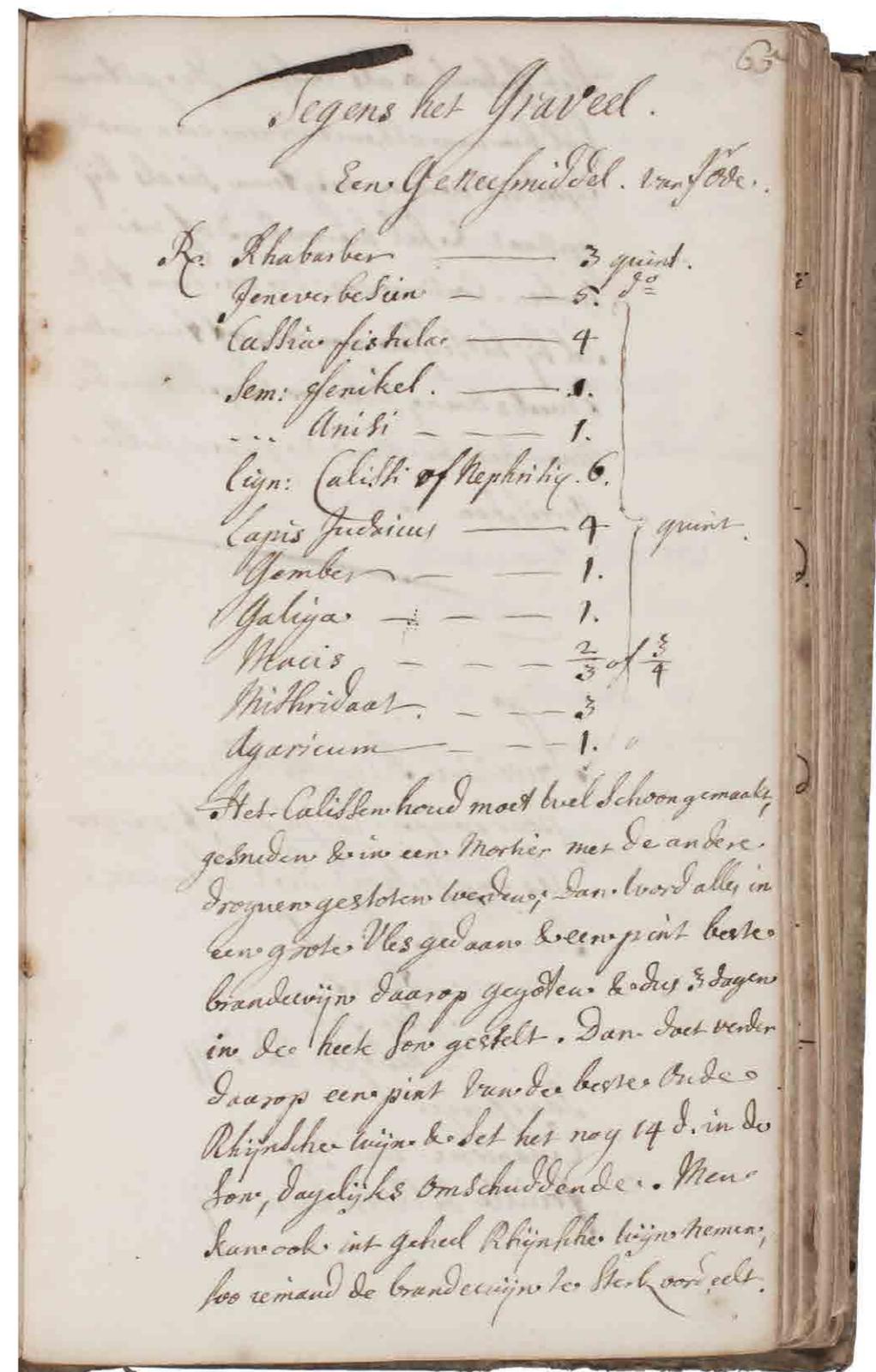
[The Netherlands], album [ca. 1700], written [ca. 1720] to 1758 or possibly later. Large agenda 8° (20.5 × 12 cm). Manuscript in dark brown ink on laid paper, with 1 printed and 10 manuscript slips with recipes loosely inserted (late 18th & early 19th centuries). Recased ca. 1720 in its own original ca. 1700 blind-tooled parchment, with a large centrepiece on each board. € 2650

A recipe book in Dutch probably written beginning around 1720 but with additions to at least 1758. Most of the recipes are medicinal, but about 15 written pages near the end, separated from the others by numerous blanks, contain culinary recipes. Among the medicinal recipes one also finds a few for ink, shoe polish and other things. The medicinal recipes include treatments for the plague, rabid dog bites, jaundice, worms, warts, scurvy, toothache, headache and many other ailments. Unusually, the compiler cites about a dozen sources for the medicinal recipes. The culinary recipes include several kinds of pancakes, waffles and “poffertjes” (a popular Dutch treat like tiny puffy pancakes), tarts, cookies and other sweet treats.

A small number of leaves had been used for something else before the present text, but they were removed and the rest recased in the original binding to begin the present manuscript. The only remaining clue to this earlier text is in the index leaves at the end, where a small number entries at the heads of the pages are written in a different hand and in Latin, with references to leaf numbers that are no longer present. They are clearly religious/theological.

The manuscript as it now stands has minor marginal defects at the foot of about 40 leaves (not affecting the text) and occasional minor spots, but is still in good condition. The binding is slightly loose (due to the removed leaves) and the parchment shows a few wrinkles and small spots, but the tooling of the centrepiece is clear. A charming manuscript recipe book in Dutch, both medicinal and culinary.

pp. [15], 16, 23–188, 197–386, [387]–[412] (minus 16 scattered pp.), including integral paste-downs, and about 160 pp. blank except for the page number.  More photos on our website



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*Manuscript of one of the first printed books on Dutch poisonous plants, together with the printed edition, bound with an unpublished pharmacological manuscript*

**16. [MIQUEL, Friedrich Anton Wilhelm.].** Over de Noord-Nederlandsche vergiftige gewaschen.

[Rotterdam?, 1836?]. 4°. Manuscript in brown ink on laid paper, written in Dutch in a small but neat Latin hand.

*With:* [MIQUEL, Friedrich Anton Wilhelm?]. Pharmacie.

[Rotterdam?, ca. 1845?]. 8°. Manuscript in brown ink on wove paper, written in Dutch in a small but neat Latin hand. Near contemporary half cloth (impressed with a diamond diaper pattern), marbled sides (light brown unusual spots on dark brown shell spots, the interior of the unusual spots looking more like “tourniquet” or “Gustav” marbling than Stormont or “cassés”), sewn on 2 tapes. With the second manuscript never sewn or bound and loosely inserted.

*Together with:* (2) MIQUEL, Friedrich Anton Wilhelm. De Noord-Nederlandsche vergiftige gewassen.

Amsterdam, C.G. Sulpke (back of title-page: printed by C.A. Spin), 1836–1837. 8°. With 30 partly hand-coloured lithographed plates. Original publisher’s printed paper wrappers over boards. € 3950

Manuscript, apparently by the author, of one of the first printed books on Dutch poisonous plants and one of the earliest works of the eminent botanist Friedrich Miquel, giving detailed descriptions and discussing the toxic properties of nearly 200 species: flowering plants, mushrooms, grasses and berries, including belladonna and some species of nightshade. It covers both indigenous species and foreign species grown in Dutch gardens and for most species gives the Latin, Dutch, French, English, German and sometimes other names, the Linnaean class, a physical description, locations and seasons, medicinal properties and a description of the symptoms of its poisoning. It is one of Miquel’s earliest works, printed in 1836–1837, and was intended primarily for physicians and laymen. Though first published at Amsterdam in 1836 as *De Noord-Nederlandsche vergiftige gewassen* (with the title matching the present manuscript except that the last word is spelled “gewassen”), the author signed his foreword from Rotterdam, September 1836. The text of the first edition closely matches the present manuscript, but adds the foreword and references to the engraved plates. The manuscript, like the first edition, refers to an 1835 publication. A second edition appeared in 1838.

The printed edition of the *Noord-Nederlandsche vergiftige gewassen* with an owner’s inscription on the half-title and an annotation and underlining in the margin and text on p. 9. The binding of this volume is worn and some pieces of paper are missing on the spine, especially at the bottom and around the hinges. Some foxing and browning throughout the book, although a copy with the original publisher’s binding. A beautiful set of two complementing volumes, not only containing the first edition of Miquel’s book on Dutch poisonous plants, but also the manuscript of this work together with another rare, unpublished pharmacological manuscript.

Ad 1: [1], [3 blank], 145, [3 blank] pp.; [3], 10, [10], [5 blank] ll., both written primarily on the rectos. Ad 2: 198, [2 blank] pp. Ad 2: *Ekama I*, p. 373; *Landwehr*, Coloured plates 140; *Nissen BBI* 1388; *Pritzel* 6257; *Stafleu & Cowan* 6088. For Miquel: *Stafleu*, “F.A.W. Miquel, Netherlands botanist”, in: *Mededelingen v.h. Botanisch Museum en Herbarium ... Utrecht*, 220 (1966), pp. 1–95, item 11; *Wittop Koning*, p. 270.  More on our website

en op nieuw fijn milt, als, eenige eekelnut dat de scherpe zamenstelling  
 de kersporen, hierdoor verandert wordt, dat ook met Sulphophos en Carbonas  
 facis, de laatste byna uit het uit kook, zullen bestaan. Gebrande heershoornen, velen  
 schalen, en: worden doerofte milt toevoerd.

Ter, lood, zink en: worden aldus gemaakt. chesmelidereen, en duet te in een  
 spacen of houten doos, die inwendig met klijf is bedekt, menscheid de doos zo lang  
 totdat men aan het geluid hoort, dat de los metaal sijn gemaakt is. Het relos wordt  
 hierdoor geheel verduet, en van het aanhangende klijf door water men niet. Scio.  
 bekeed gesuivend, daarna met water afgepact en gedroog. Yrampes des rots van  
 Simatura ferris bereid door binnop een droog plaats te stampen, te risten, en in een  
 helpoldene fles te brengen. Het zwaargel dat men bekipt, moet zeer glanzend, het  
 poeder zacht, niet voochmatig zijn.

Zuur zouten, make men, nimmer in, marmen, vijelen sijn.

**Kool.**

Plantenkool die men, zal sijn maken, moet goed uitgesieid, klein kende zijn. Het  
 wordt met eenige water besprengt en sijn gelaat, met veel water, daarna tot een deeg gemaakt  
 maan, men, worden vormt, die men, in de zon laat droogen, door de zonne sijn verkipt de  
 kool men, ontkleurend vermogen, dan andere. Zulke plantenkool bereid men, dus in de  
 zomer. Planten, en die sijn kool, maan, eekten vooft in, eenen ruime hoeverheid water, afge  
 wa sijn, worden, door het branden, en maan, van het hout, wordt eenige Empyroumatia  
 oij ge vormd, doch de kanten die in het hout aanwezig zijn, niet uitgedreven. Om deze  
 twee redenen, maan dus de Plantenkool door vooft asphing, en voofting van bly, vooft van  
 de potasch zouten, gesuivend worden. In de kool, maan, vooft de sijn kool, vooft de sijn  
 kool bereiden, van die sijn kool, wordt Acid: hydrocyanicum gevormd, en de kool, in die, sijn  
 wordt uitgesieid, kan dus de sijn kool sijn. De die sijn kool is men gevormd met een  
 eenige Acid: hydrophloricum of die. Deze sijn kool, en, vooft de, sijn kool, en Carbonas  
 facis, sulphoretum facis, eekten vooft, vooft, de sijn kool, te ontremen, die vooft, eenen  
 behandeld die die sijn kool, maan, door een ruime hoeverheid vooft water, vooft, van dit  
 zuren bereid worden. Dulong heeft ontdekt een vooft van kool, die zeer ontkleurend is, vooft  
 kool, die, vooft met koolen de vooft, als het vooft vooft vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft  
 bereid worden.

In water vooft vooft, sijn vooft vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft, vooft

*Fam. Fungi*



*Agaricus muscarius. Lycoperdon Bovistia.*

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

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

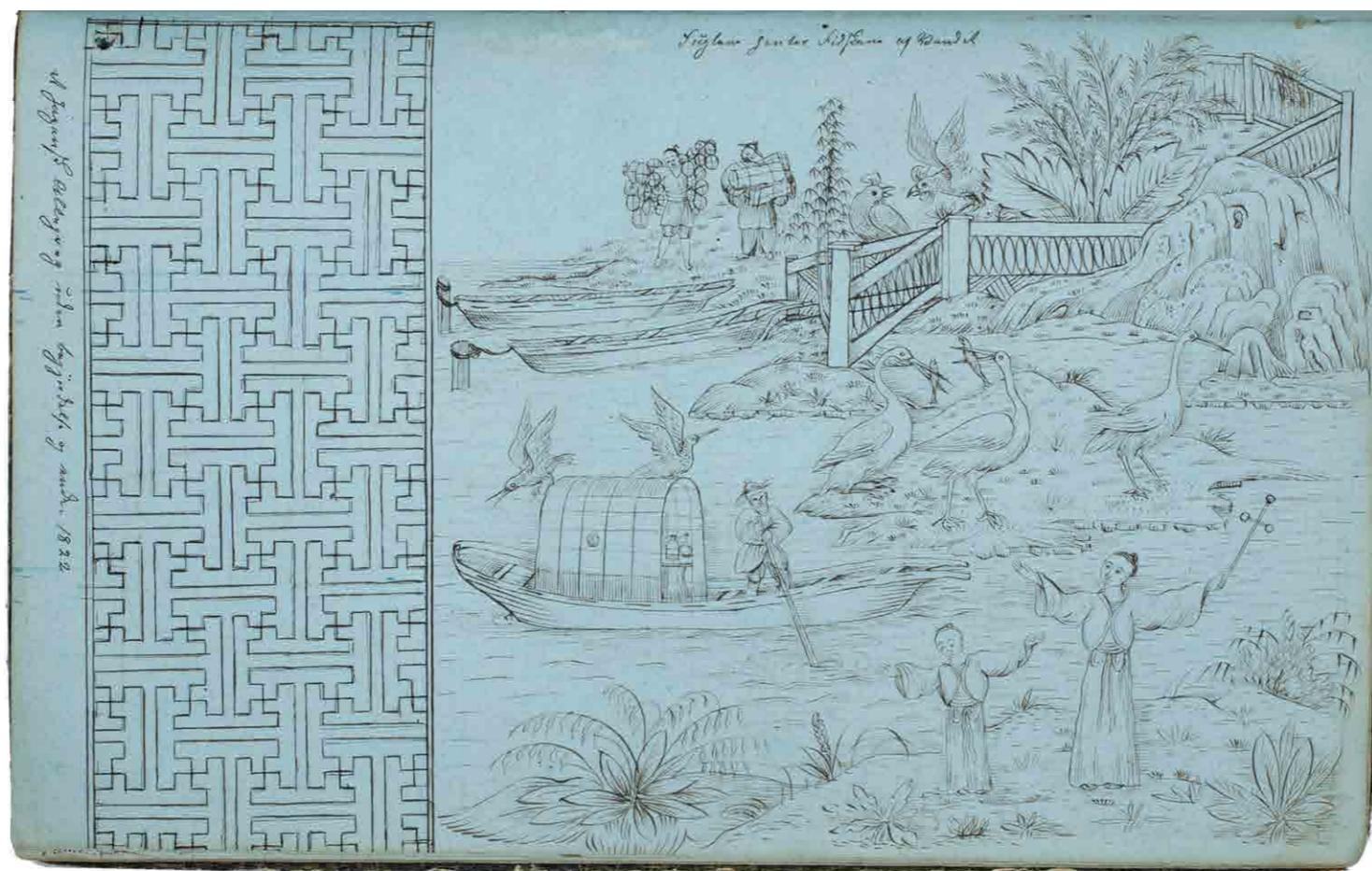
[Denmark?], [ca. 1822–1834, with one note dated 1841]. Folio (ca. 33.5 × 21.5 cm). 31 blue paper leaves with approximately 210 illustrations, drawn on both sides of the leaves, all in brown ink, sometimes decorated with blue pencil, some with dates and/or captions in Danish written in ink in a contemporary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

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

interesting and richly illustrated manuscript of Chinese decoration patterns for ceramics, illustrating the great European interest in chinoiserie in the early 19th century. It depicts China and Chinese ornamentation in very refined and elegant way.

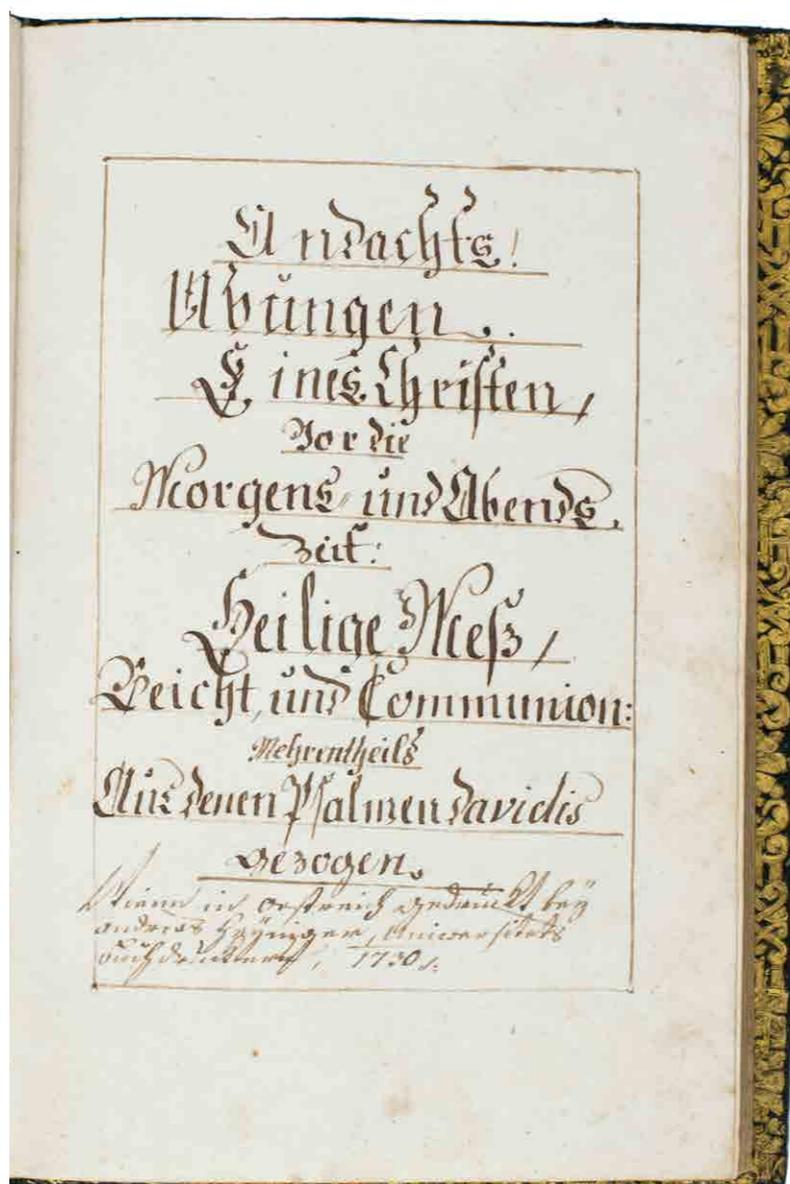
With about half a centimetre cut off the foot of A5, two leaves detached (as noted above) and a few others slightly loose, a few spots throughout the book and marginally very slight marginal browning and dust-soiling, but overall in good condition. The marbled paper on the boards badly rubbed, and the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

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





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## *Religious manuscript in German in a fine binding*

**18. [PEIKHART, Franz (original compiler)].** Andachtsübungen eines Christen vor die Morgens- und Abendszeit, Heilige Mess, Beicht und Communion: mehrentheils aus denen Psalmen Davidis gezogen.

[Vienna?, ca. 1800]. 8°. Manuscript in German on laid paper. 19th-century elaborately gold-tooled green morocco, spine with raised bands and red morocco label lettered "A.M.C.Z." in gold, gold-tooled turn-ins, paste-paper endleaves, gilt edges. € 1250

Beautifully bound manuscript, copied from a popular text by the Austrian Jesuit Franz Peikhart that first appeared in Vienna in 1730. The manuscript contains prayers and psalms for use at home and during Holy Mass. Several "reminders" between the prayers clarify several rituals and events during Mass.

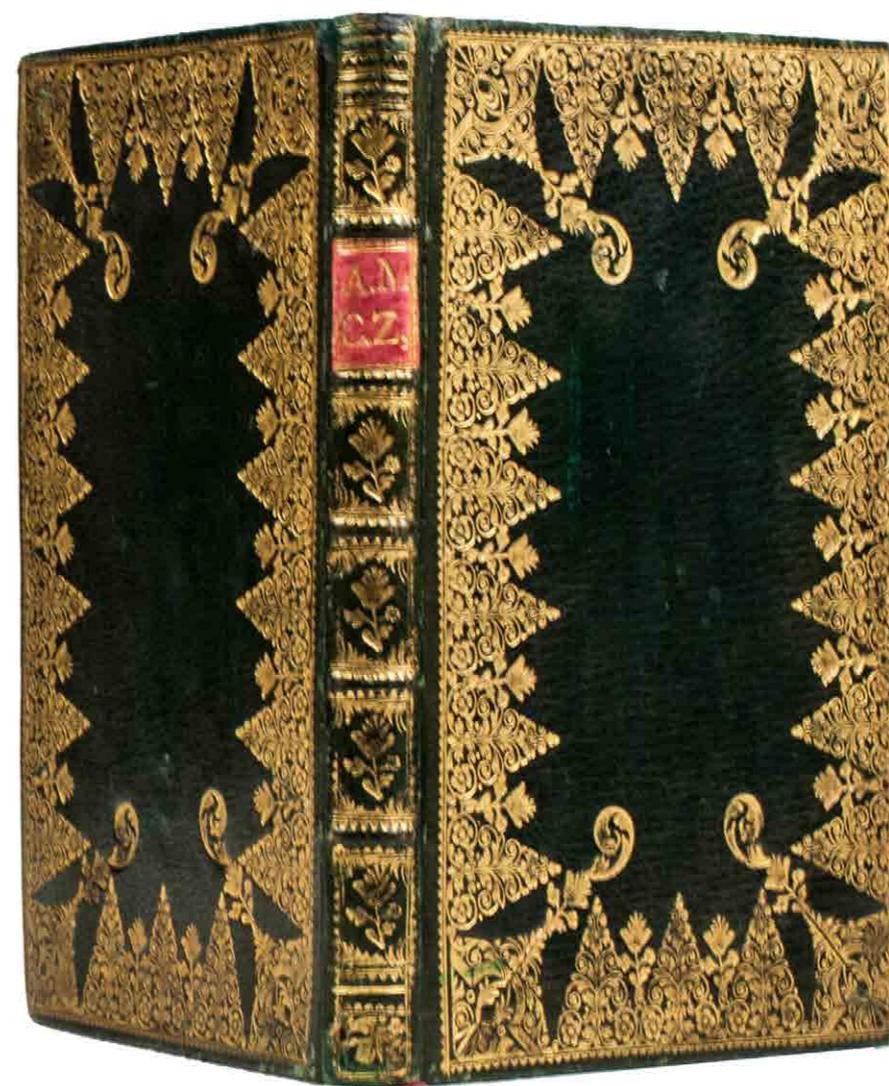
The Jesuit priest Franz Peikhart (1684–1752), "a prince of the Austrian pulpit in a day when the Austro-Hungarian Empire had reached its

zenith" (Old) was cathedral preacher in Vienna from 1720 to 1745. In 1736 he presided over the funeral of Prince Eugene of Savoye. Of the sermon delivered on that occasion, 4000 copies were printed and spread all over Europe.

With genealogical notes in different hands relating to a family "Werner" on the 5 last pages. Browned throughout. Some negligible wear to extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

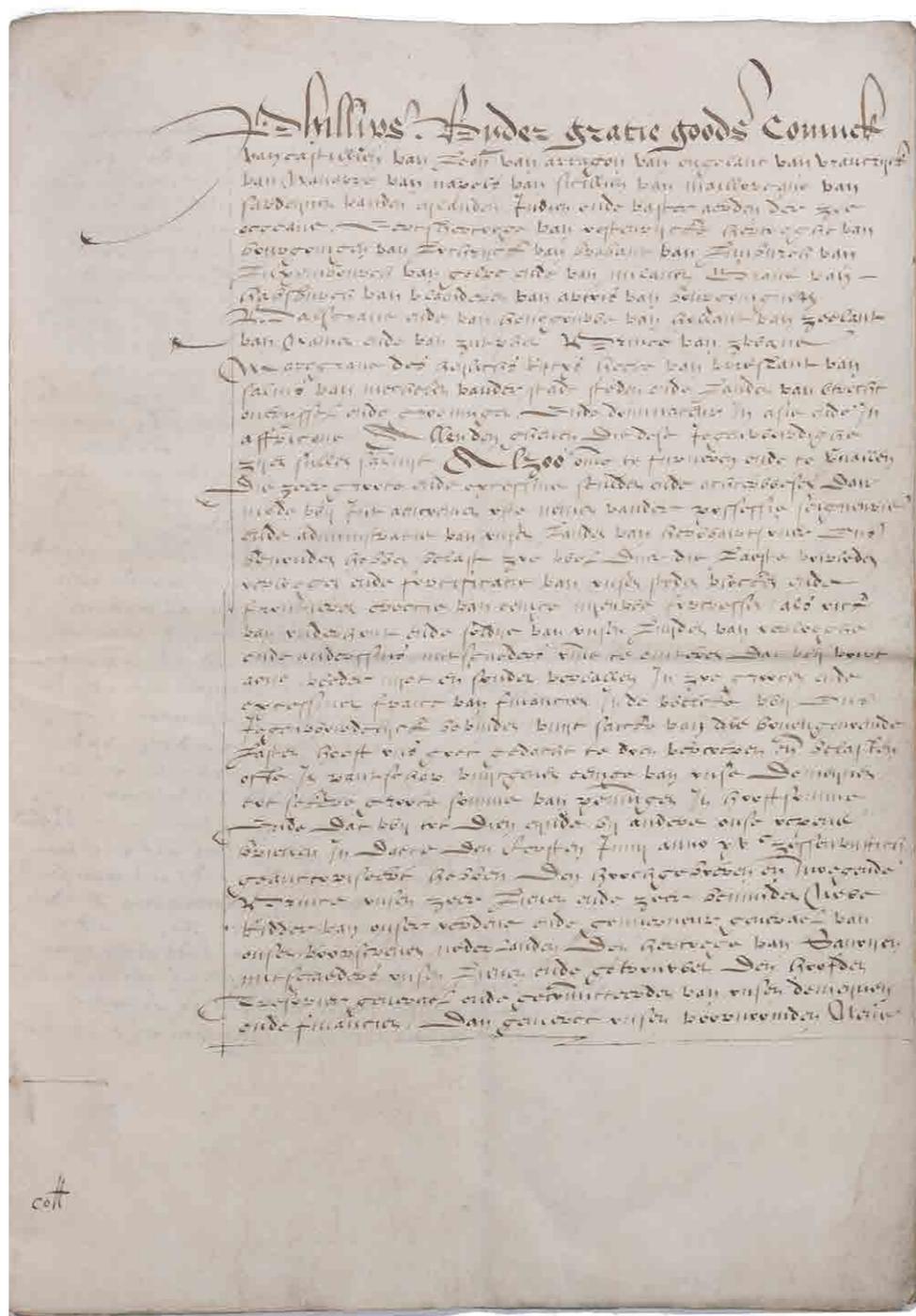
[62] ll. For Peikhart: *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich XXI*, pp. 430–431; Old, *The reading and preaching of the scriptures in the worship of the Christian church V*, pp. 344–350.

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## *King Philip II mortgages then sells his lands of Voorburg and Voorschoten near The Hague to help fund his wars*



**19. [MANUSCRIPT]. PHILIP (FELIPE) II, King of Spain.** [Mortgage agreement, granting Jan Hanneman, Steward General of North Holland, the rights to the tithes of the King's lands of Voorburg and Voorschoten].

The Hague and Brussels, 1557 (with additions to 1565). Folio (36 × 25.5 cm). Manuscript mortgage agreement, signed by King Philip's representatives, written in brown ink on parchment in a nearly upright cursive gothic hand. With a typescript transcription of the main text and an interlinear translation in Spanish. € 6500

Original mortgage agreement in Dutch in which King Philip II of Spain, who had sovereignty over the Low Countries and held the title Count of Holland, grants Jan Hanneman the rights to the tithes from his lands of Voorburg and Voorschoten. Philip had succeeded to the Spanish crown the year before on the abdication of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, and the present elegantly written text explains that he and the Spanish Government wish to ameliorate their "very large and excessive debts" (it later speaks of 300,000 guilders, which would be 50,000 Flemish pounds) resulting from years of war, the building and maintenance of many fortifications and the salaries of the troops, so the King wishes to mortgage or sell some of his royal domains and the rights to tithes that go with them. Efforts in 1556 had not yielded enough. Spain was later able to finance the wars with treasures from the colonies, most famously transported in the annual silver fleet beginning in 1566, but here a decade earlier, the King was desperate for funds. Formerly folded. In very good condition, but with the sewing recent and rather loose. A primary source for Spain's financial state in 1557 and for the history of Voorburg and Voorschoten.

[2 blank], 9, [1 blank] pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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## From a famous private collection

**20. [MANUSCRIPT – QURAN].** [A splendid illuminated Quran manuscript].

Iran, AH 1204 [= 1783 CE]. 8° (15 × 9 cm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 19 lines per page, written in a neat naskh script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white in gold cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with a flap and gold-tooled borders and central ornaments. € 18 000

Splendid pocket-size Qur'an. Marginal section markers in white naskh script on a gold ground within a polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold.

Hinge tender between the first two leaves, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in fine condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.

243 ll. plus 2 end-leaves. More photos on our website



لَا يَلَا فِي قَرْيَةٍ إِلَّا لَكُمْ رَحْلَةٌ الشَّاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ  
وَلَا يَحْضُرْ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ  
عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاؤُونَ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ  
وَانْحَرْ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ  
لَأَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مِمَّا  
عَبَدْتُمْ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ



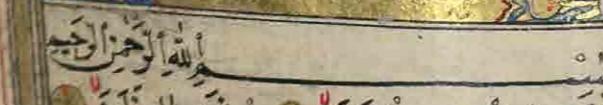
لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي  
دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ إِنَّكَ كَانَتْ تَوَّابًا



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي هَبٍ وَتَبَّ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ  
وَمَا كَسَبَ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ هَبٍ وَامْرَأَتُهُ  
حَمَالَةٌ أَحْطَبُ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِنْ مَسَدٍ



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ  
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ



لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ  
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

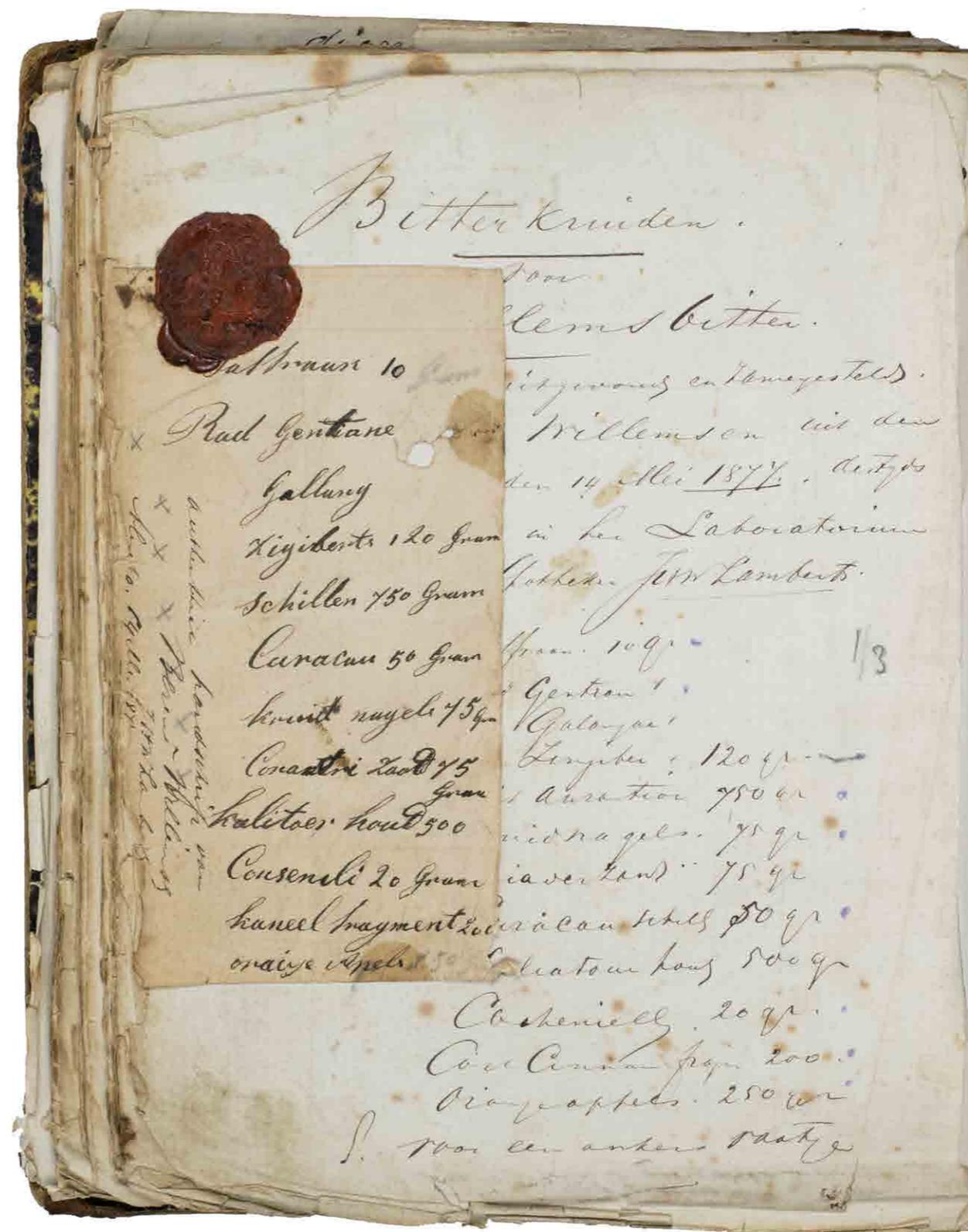
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## *Dutch rural pharmacist's manuscript recipe book, with veterinary and human medicaments*

**21. [RECIPE BOOK – TWENTE].** [Recipe book].  
 [Twente, ca. 1865]. 4°. with many added notes.  
 Contemporary half calf. € 1800

Anonymous manuscript recipe book (ca. 1865), by a Dutch pharmacist from the Twente region in The Netherlands. The book contains about 150 leaves filled with manuscript recipes and formulas to cure animals. For example: a cure for a sow that will not let her piglets drink, or for a cow that retains her placenta. The book also contains recipes for humans (yellow fever) and domestic recipes like making piccalilli, several types of spiced wine and a trick to keep eggs fresh for months. With many lists of ingredients with prices. Mainly written in Dutch, but also French and German. Written in multiple hands, but the main and earliest one dates from 1862. Later dates are noted throughout, as well as some printed notes pasted in that date from the early 1900's. This indicates that the book had several subsequent users. Named places are Almelo, Borne, Oldenzaal, Deventer, Zenderen, Hengelo and Rijssen, which all lie in the rural northern Twente region. This recipe book gives an insight in Dutch rural life of the nineteenth century. Severely damaged by frequent use, spine broken. Some notes attached with candle wax. Pages frayed at the margins. Slightly soiled throughout. But the text remains in quite good condition.

[ca. 300] pp. [More photos on our website](#)



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## Handwritten copy of the explanatory text belonging to a print commemorating the early history of the Remonstrants

**22. [PROTESTANT REMONSTRANTS].** Verklaring van het monument voor de Remonstranten.

[ca. 1825]. Plano (27.4 × 34.5 cm). Manuscript text in ink on paper with 2 drawn borders in red, text in 3 columns, caligraphic title. € 150

Manuscript copy of the printed explanatory text belonging to a historical print commemorating the fortunes and early history of the Remonstrants, engraved by G. Kitzen, Rotterdam, after the design of the publisher J. Jelgerhuis Rz., at Delft, who published the plate in the first quarter of the 19th century, together with the printed explanatory text on a separate leaf. Especially the right hand edge a bit frayed.

[1] leaf. cf. Muller, *Historieplaten 1414 & 5575; Atlas van Stolk 5526*. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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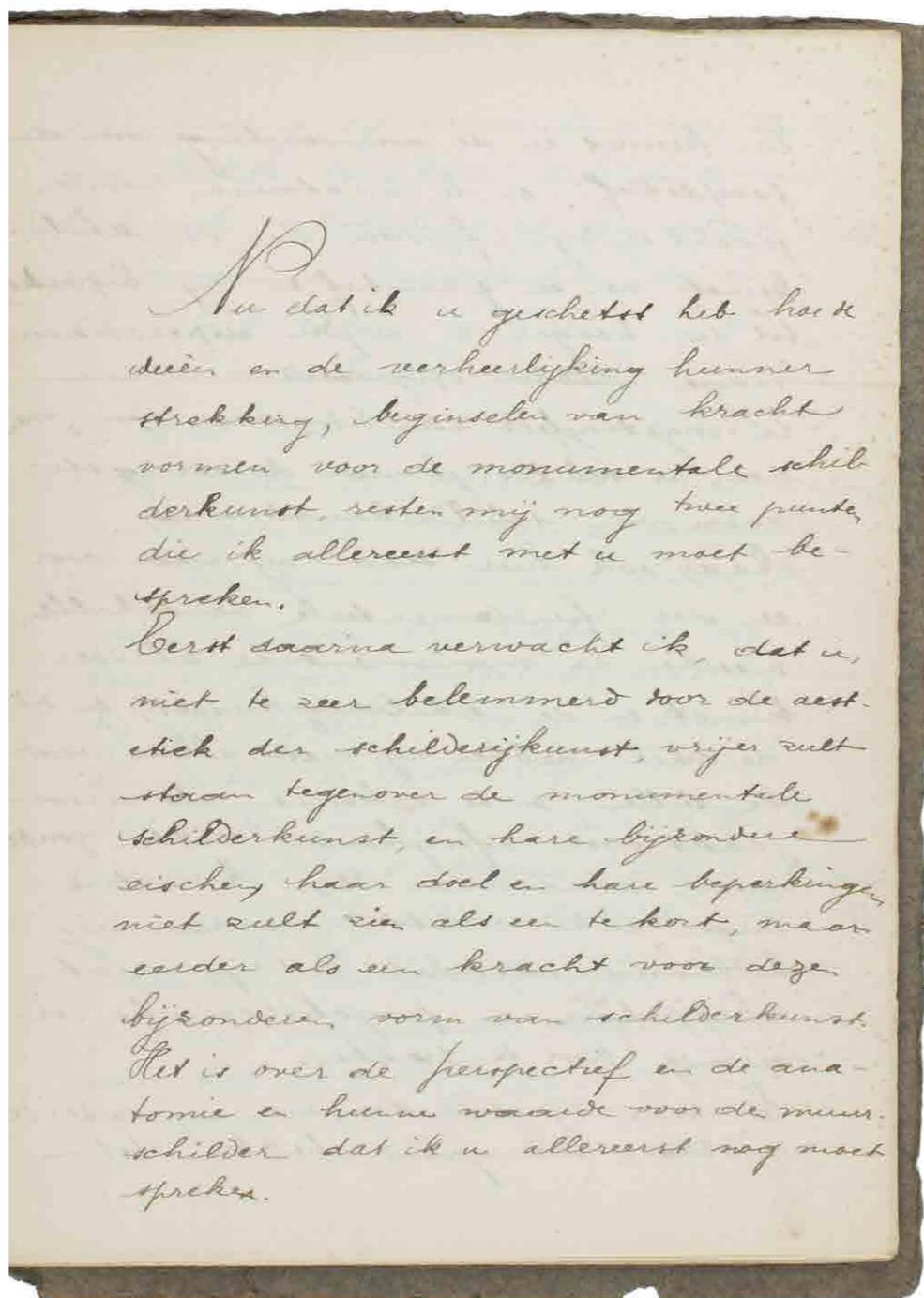
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## Original manuscripts of two influential essays on art and society



**23. ROLAND HOLST, Richard Nicolaüs.** Over de monumentale schilderkunst en hare beïnvloeding door de maatschappij.

[Laren?, 1910].

*With:* **(2) ROLAND HOLST, Richard Nicolaüs.** Over het rhythmische en het naturalistische element in de monumentale schilderkunst.

[Laren?, 1914]. Small 4°. Neatly written in dark brown ink on machine-made wove paper without watermark. Loosely inserted is a newspaper clipping with an article about Roland Holst's lectures in Paris, from the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, 28 November 1923. Sewn in quires and each essay formerly glued (now loose) in dark grey thick paper wrappers. € 2250

Author's fair-copy manuscripts of two important and influential Dutch essays on the applied arts and society, written by the artist, craftsman, teacher and writer Richard Nicolaüs ("Rik") Roland Holst (1868–1938), husband of the Marxist poet Henriette Roland Holst-Van der Schalk and uncle of the poet Adriaan Roland Holst. Both essays were published in the journal *De nieuwe tijd*. These essays helped to promote in the Netherlands ideas that had been introduced by John Ruskin in England in his essays "Unto this last" (1860) and especially "On the nature of gothic" (1853), and promoted and put into practice by William Morris and the Arts and Crafts Movement in the next four decades.

The wrappers of both essays have come loose, and some leaves in the first also show minor damage to the fold around the sewing, but they are still in very good condition. Author's manuscripts of two essays influential in the development of Dutch fine and applied arts.

[2 blank], [64], [2 blank]; [35], [5 blank] pp. [More photos on our website](#)

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## Shah Jahan, Begum of Bhopal, becomes the second female member of the Order of the Star of India

**24. [SHAH JAHAN, Begum of BHOPAL], Thomas George BARING and others.** [Official documents related to the investiture of Sultan Shah Jahan, the Begum of Bhopal, in the Order of the Star of India].

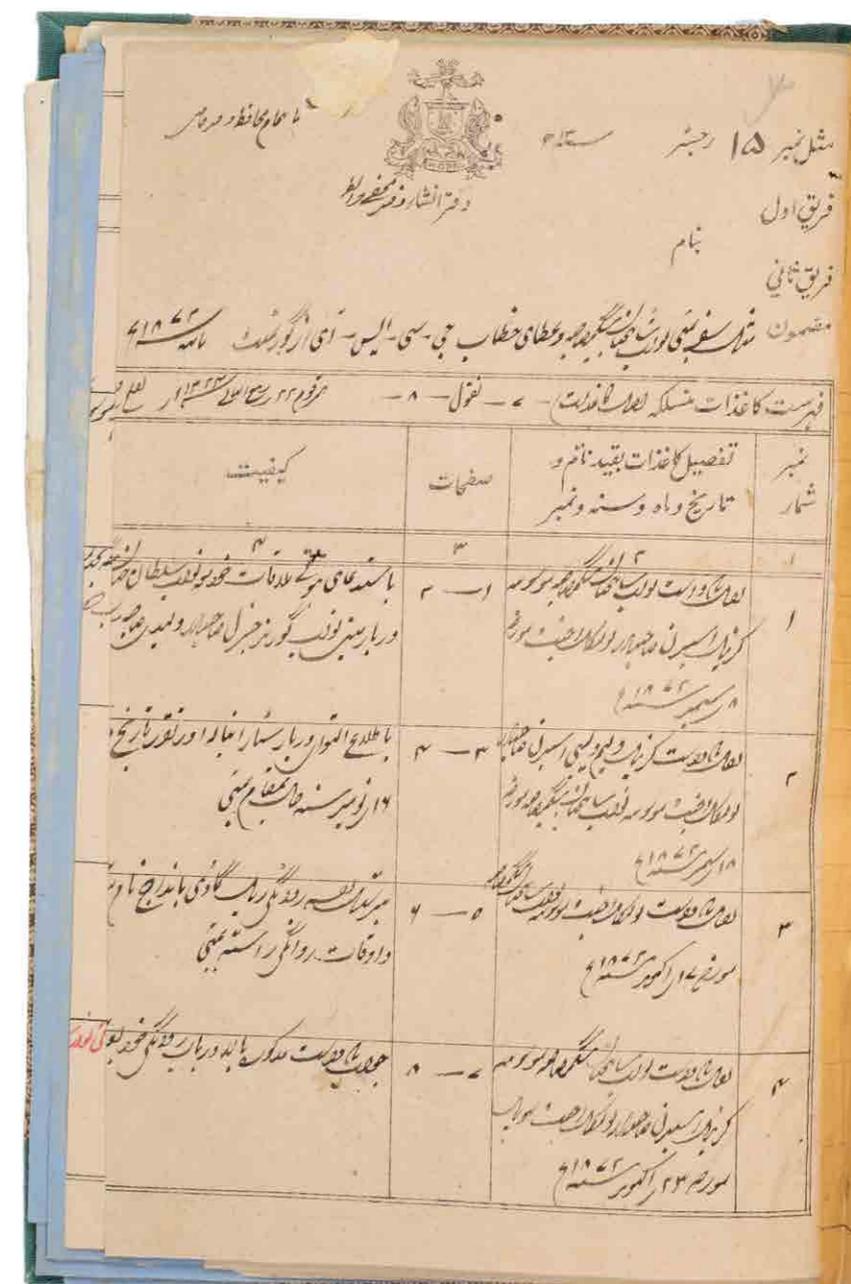
[Fort William (Kolkata) and other places, ca. 1873]. Folio (ca. 32.5 × 21 cm). Finely written letter in English signed “Northbrook” and addressed to Shah Jahan; about 11 official manuscripts in Urdu (7 verified as “true copy” or “true translation”, some on folding leaves); and 3 folding manuscript pages giving the contents of the folder. Many of the documents include manuscript annotations in Urdu in the margin and two documents contain large stamps (text in Urdu). Loose in a contemporary government folder with a paper label and a manuscript title in Urdu on the front. € 7500

Unique collection of manuscripts and letters illustrating the relationship between British officials and the Princely State of Bhopal in the early 1870s. Unique among the princely states in India, Bhopal was ruled by a succession of widows (Begums) who governed with the consent of their people. For services rendered during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Sultan Shah Jahan (1838–1901), the Begum of Bhopal was created a Knight Grand Commander in the Order of the Star of India in 1872, the second (of four) women to be invested in the order. Ironically Great Britain also had a female ruler, who was to be proclaimed Empress of India in 1877.

One of the documents, the only one written in English, is a letter by Thomas George Baring (1826–1904), Baron Northbrook and Viceroy of India, addressed to the Begum. Northbrook thanks the Begum for her letter sent to him, where she had expressed her “acknowledgements for the honorable ceremonials” that attended her investiture and he promises to “forward to the Secretary of State of India for delivery to Her Majesty your Highness’ petition and accompanying address”.

Among the documents written in Urdu are seven documents signed by British officials: Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison (1832–96); foreign secretary of the Government of India and editor of *A collection of treaties, engagements and sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries*, Captain Dalrymple, “assistant political agent, Bhopal” and John Willoughby-Osborne (1833–1881), British political agent in Bhopal. Willoughby-Osborne had previously written the brief history of the Nawabs of Bhopal included in the account of Shah Jahan’s mother’s pilgrimage to Mecca, which was published in 1870. Some of the paper slightly discoloured, one document split into two parts, but overall in very good condition. A unique collection of interesting primary source materials on an important early native female ruler in India.

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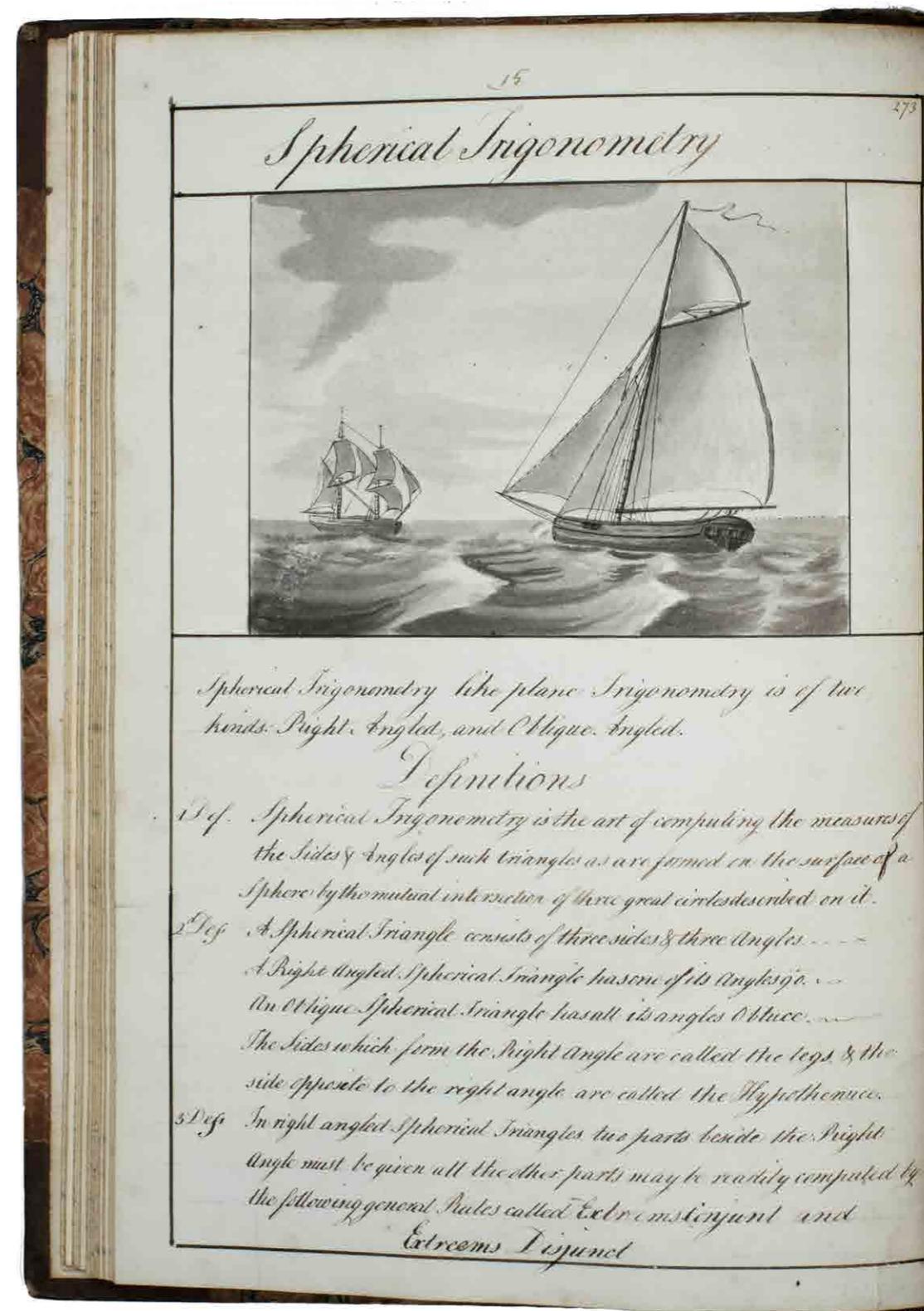
Science &amp; Technology

*Finely executed Royal Naval Academy exercises by the teenage future  
Admiral, Charles Sotheby 493 pages including nautical charts, fortification  
plans, astronomical diagrams, topographic views, etc.:*

**25. SOTHEBY, Charles.** [engraved title-page:] A plan of mathematical learning taught in the Royal Academy Portsmouth performed by [in pencil: Charles Sotheby] a student there.

[Portsmouth], "177" [recté 1795–1798]. 2 volumes. Imperial 4° (37.5 × 27 cm). Manuscript school exercises with a pre-printed engraved title-page with a blank space for the student to add his name, with 4 full-page and 1 larger folding nautical charts (some partly in colour), 7 full-page fortification plans (in black ink with 1 to 3 colours), 4 full-page astronomical diagrams (2 also with yellow), a full-page compass rose, 23 pen and ink wash views in the text (9 × 15 cm to 12.5 × 22 cm, 1 also with blue washes), and numerous other diagrams (including maps in the surveying section) and some illustrations in the text. Near contemporary (ca. 1803) blind- and gold-tooled half calf, blue sprinkled edges. € 25 000

Exercises in mathematics, navigation, fortification, surveying, mechanics, etc., at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth, finely executed by the future Admiral Charles Sotheby (1782–1814) when he studied there in the years 1795 to 1798 (probably ages 13 to 15). The large folding nautical chart of the North Atlantic shows the North American coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod, the Caribbean and Atlantic islands and the coasts of West Africa and western Europe, while the full-page one includes the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, western Europe, West Africa, the Atlantic islands and a sand bank off Newfoundland. The other nautical charts show Christmas Island (off the coast of Java, though the form differs), Palmerston Island (in the South Pacific) and Table Bay (at Cape Town, South Africa) in great detail.



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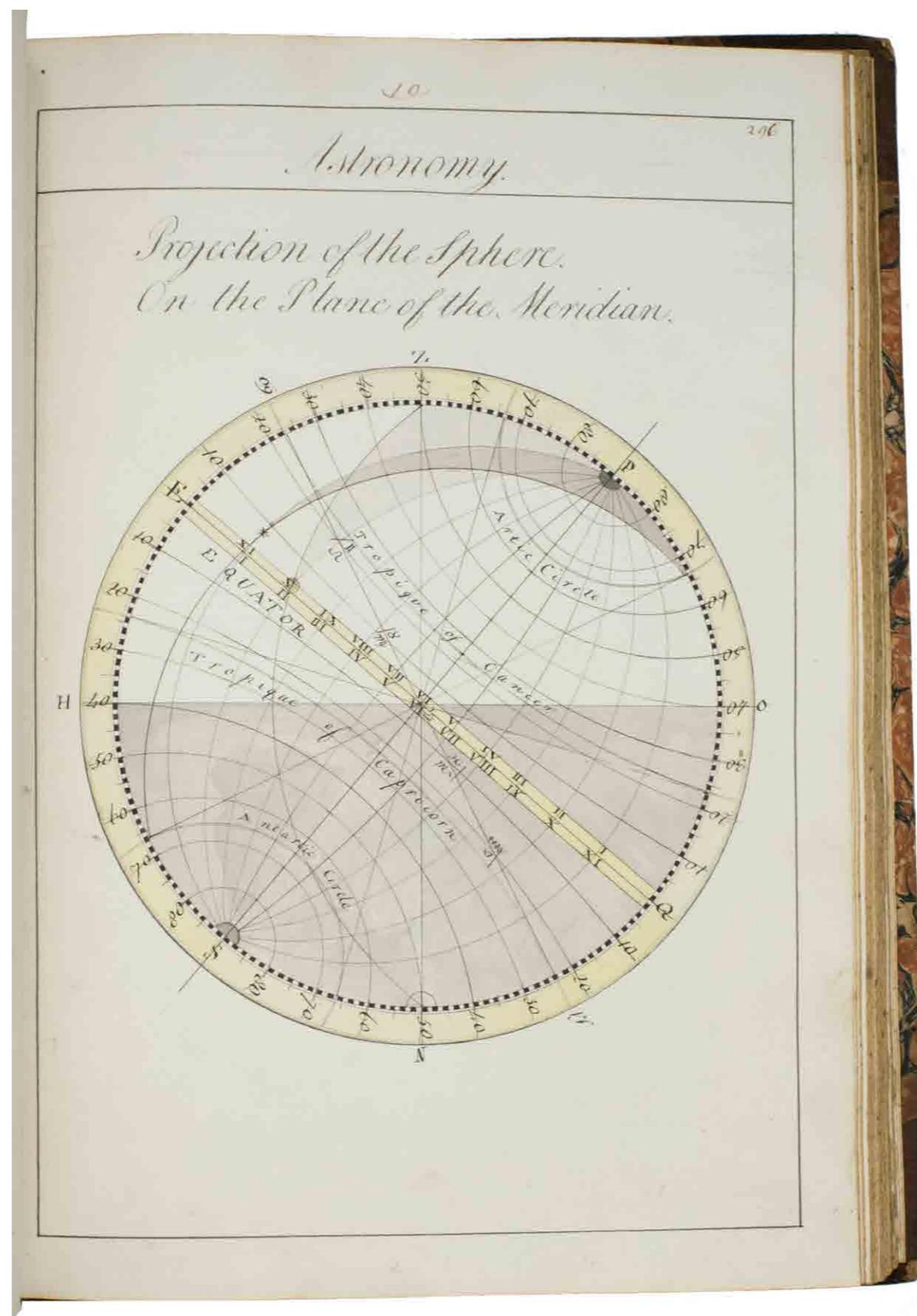
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The pages have been numbered as a whole, with a single series covering both volumes, and mostly also section by section with the following number of pages: arithmetic 56, geometry 48, plane trigonometry 18, the description and use of the terrestrial globe 5, geography 12, chronology 10, navigation 17 & 29, spherics 28, astronomy 34, latitude 13, longitude [33], days works [= journal keeping] [22], marine surveying [31], fortification [29], gunnery [22] and mechanics [19].

Charles Sotheby (1782–1854), entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth on 5 September 1795 and studied there until he began his service in the British navy on 31 March 1798, seeing duty at the Battle of the Nile in that year. He commanded a ship by 1809 and rose steadily through the ranks until he became Rear-Admiral in 1848. The academy was restricted to sons of noblemen and gentlemen and was intended to train officers for naval command.

The present exercise book not only shows Sotheby's high level of skill and knowledge at an early age, it also provides a very clear and detailed picture of the training of British naval officers in the 1790s, as Napoleon began making his earliest plans to invade England.

Each volume with the engraved bookplate of Charles Sotheby, with the rampant talbot crest from the Sotheby coat of arms, and also with the bookplate of the Dutch cartographic historian Cornelius Koeman (1918–2006). In very good condition, with only a small chip in one leaf and a tattered fore-edge in a few others. The bindings are rubbed and the spines worn, with a crack in the front hinge of vol. II, but the tooling remains clear. A detailed and fascinating picture of the teenage studies at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth.

engraved title-page + "229" [= 228]; 230–493, [2 blank] pp., with pp. 229 and 493 blank excepting the page numbers.

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*Important German gothic  
art collection, reproduced in  
watercolour by the collector  
himself*

**26. SOYTER, Magnus.** [Collection of watercolour drawings with manuscript captions].

[Augsburg], 1849–1853. 13 loose wove paper 2° leaves and 1 loose wove paper bifolium. Large 2° (55 × 35 cm). With 64 watercolours and manuscript captions on 15 leaves (each leaf drawn on one side only). € 18 000

Collection of impressive watercolour drawings after Medieval art objects by Magnus Soyter (1806–1884). Soyter was an Augsburg-based collector of German medieval art who made watercolour reproductions of the objects that he owned with added captions in ink containing information about the object depicted. He was highly skilled in the art of watercolour and his large reproduction drawings are exquisite. He is now best known for his collection of medieval knight's helmets that have ended up in museum collections worldwide.

The objects displayed in the present drawings come from Soyter's private collection, as the manuscript captions indicate. Many of the artifacts included in the drawings are now lost so that the present watercolour drawings are the only record of some superb Medieval German pieces.

Wholly untrimmed. In very good condition.

[15] ll.  More photos on our website

Fig. I.

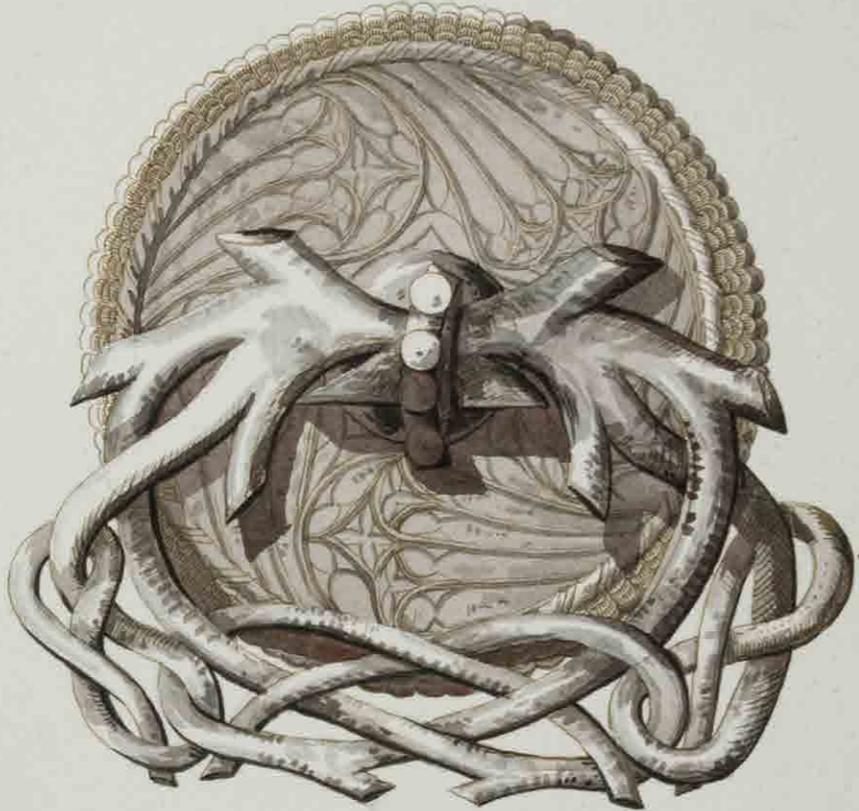


Fig. II.

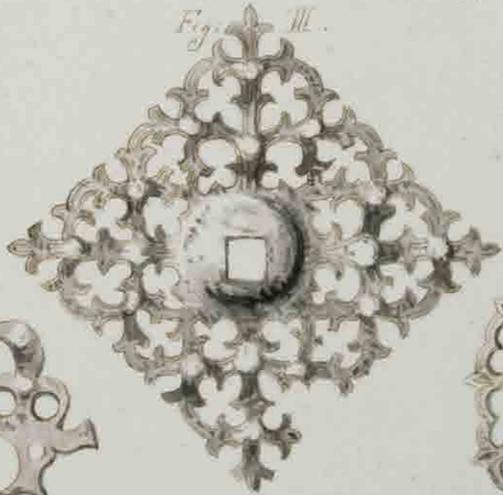
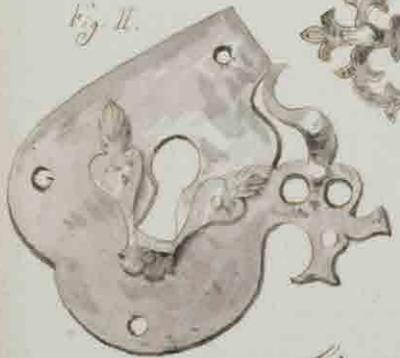


Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



*Mitdeutsche Gegenstände*

aus der Sammlung von M. J. Sjöster in Augsburg.

Fig. I. Kupf. mit 4 Auslösern für einen wahren Handschuh. H. 11. 3/4  
Fig. II. Kupf. mit 2 Auslösern. aus Messing in Eisen.  
Fig. III. Grundgestalt eines in gelbem Eisen gefassten Ringes.  
Fig. IV. Ein Schmuckstück aus dem selben Eisen. aus demselben Eisen.  
Diese Gegenstände sind in der Natur des Eisens gefertigt.  
M. J. Sjöster 1852.

Fig. I.



*Altäuerisches*

*Kreuz*

aus dem 11. u. 12. J. Sjöster  
Fig. I. Dieses Kreuz ist von  
Eisen und hat eine Höhe von  
11 1/2 Zoll. Es ist in der  
Natur des Eisens gefertigt.  
M. J. Sjöster 1852.

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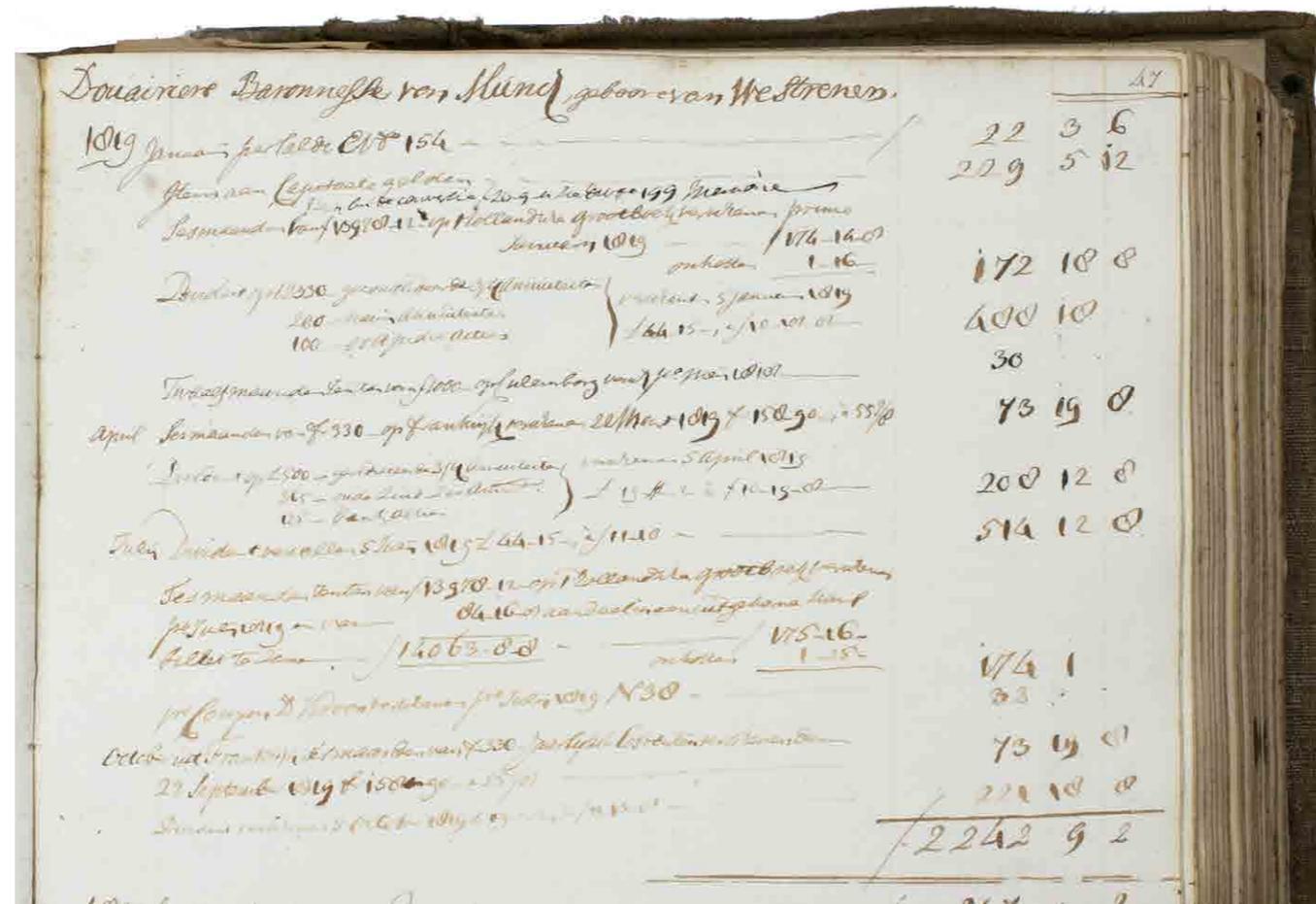
## Interesting insights into the financial position of many eminent and noble Utrecht families

**27. [UTRECHT – BANKING].** [Account book of the banking house and stockbrokers firm Vlaer & Kol at Utrecht, for the years 1818–1821].

[Utrecht, 1818–1821]. Folio. Contemporary parchment over boards, sewn on 4 vellum tapes, formerly laced through the joints, spine lettered in ink: “FU” and later in pencil: “1819”. € 4000

Interesting account book of the well-known banking house and stockbroker’s firm Vlaer & Kol in Utrecht, administering financial transactions for its private customers in and around Utrecht, during the years 1818 to 1821. Included are well-known names of eminent and noble families such as Bentinck, Van der Capellen, Feith, Hardenbroeck, Heeckeren, Van Lijnden, Ram, Renesse, Tuijl van Serooskerken, Taets van Amerongen and Utenhove. Notably, the names and titles of numerous dowagers and other noble women in their own right are also included, separately from their family members. The names are listed in an alphabetical index, bound at the front of the volume. Many original accounts, bonds, letters and other documents are bound in, pasted in, attached with sealing wax or pins, or loosely inserted.

During this period Everard Kol (1753–1824) ran the bank, also administering the many financial transactions of his son (“mijn zoon”) Jan Kol II (1789–1848), who would succeed his father in 1824. The firm was established in Utrecht in 1748 by Jan Kol I (1726–1805) and evolved to become the most important bank in Utrecht, later housed in the remarkable (still existing) building opposite the Utrecht town hall on the Oude Gracht, better known as “De Winkel van Sinkel”.



Although most of the firm’s archives are in the Utrecht City Archives (see the inventory by Van der Beek & Andries), the account books for the years 1810 to 1848 are lacking in their collection.

The binding is stained and slightly tattered, with tears in the backstrip, and has come loose from the bookblock at the hinges, so that the sewing is somewhat loose and a few leaves detached, but otherwise internally in very good condition.

[24], 185 ll. See: G. van der Beek & J. C. Andries, *Inventaris van de archieven van de families Kol, van de bankiersfirma’s Vlaer & Kol, Kol & Co ... Utrecht, Utrechts Archief*, 1980. [More photos on our website](#)

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## Unique printed and manuscript documents of fishery and the fish trade in Veere, together in contemporary wrappers

**28. [VEERE – FISHERY].** Nieuwe ordonnantie doen maaken, en emaneren by burgemeesters en regeerders der stad Vere. Op den visch-tol, afslag der visch, en wat verder daar toe zyn relatie is hebbende.

[Middelburg], Suenonius Mandelgreen, [24 December 1746].

*With:* (2) Ordonnantie op den afslag der Verschen visch, binnen de stad Vere, gelyk mede op den pligt van den keurmeester en den afslager.

Middelburg, widow of Jakobus Pauwelsen, [6 July 1754, published 25 July].

(3) Ordonnantie op den afslag der Verschen visch, binnen de stad Vere.

Vere, Christiaan Hendrik Held, [18 May 1771].

(4) [MANUSCRIPT]. Extract uit de notulen van weth[ouders] en raad der stad Vere.

[Veere?], [18 July 1772–19 June 1773, 7 April 1787].

(5) Reglement voor die van de haven der stad Vere ter vis-vangst vaaren.

Middelburg, Adriaan de Vin, [1 June 1774].

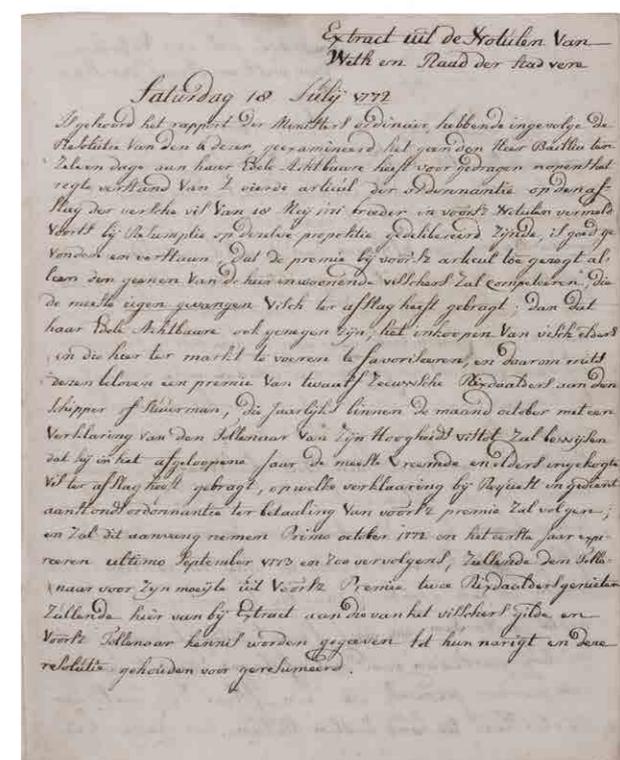
With a woodcut Veere coat of arms on the title-page of each of the 4 printed ordinances (3 different blocks). 5 items in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary marbled wrapper backed with plain paper. € 1750

Contemporary collection of 4 extremely rare printed ordinances and regulations concerning fishery and the fish trade at Veere, near Middelburg in Zeeland, none recorded in NCC or STCN, plus 7 manuscript extracts from minutes of the meetings of the Veere city council on the same subject. The city had been a leading fish market place since the Middle Ages, held a privilege for the inspection and taxation of fish caught in the region and authorized the auctioneers. To avoid taxes some people transported fish out of the city before it was sold. The first three ordinances attempted to reassert control over the fish trade, though the fact that the authorities found it necessary to issue new ordinances every few years suggests they were not very successful. Each ordinance refers to the previous one, showing that the Council issued none between these three. The fourth printed item gives guild regulations for fishermen using the city harbour, who are required to register their crew members, keep them orderly and make payments to the guild. The manuscript begins on the final integral blank of the 1771 ordinance. From differences in the handwriting it appears that these extracts of minutes were written over the years as the issues came up in the Council. Amusingly, the family name of the printer and publisher of the 1774 regulations is “De Vin” (The Fin).

In very good condition. Spine faded and tattered. A remarkable contemporary collection of unique items concerning fishery and the fish trade in Veere.

12; [1, 1 blank], 21, [1 blank]; 22; [8, 4 blank]; 9, [1 blank] pp. Cf. *Het Utrechts Archief* 53 (*De Beaufort family archive*), item 242 (similar printed ordinance of 1771); NCC & STCN (2 copies of a 1770 ordinance by the Stadholder); for fishing and the fish trade in Veere: Kees Leeman, *De geschiedenis van de Veerse visserij 1250–1961*, 2nd ed., 1997.

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## *Three “attestaties de vita” (life certificates) for a single employer who served the Dutch (1805), French (1811) and British (1814) governments of the East Indies*

**29. VERMEULEN, Adriaan Theodoor.** [Three original manuscript documents (Attestaties de Vita)]

Serambang & Soerabaya (Indonesia) , 1805, 1811 & 1814. Folio & 4°. Three manuscript certificates, written in ink on paper, folded. € 2250

Three original certificates (attestaties de vita) drawn up on Vermeulen’s request by the “Raad van Justitie” (Council of Justice) at Semarang (1805), still under Dutch rule, and Soerabaya under French rule (1811 under Daendels) and under British rule (1814 under Raffles), the last two in the northeast district of Java].

Ad 1: Manuscript certificate stating that Adriaan Theodoor Vermeulen, born at Rotterdam on 9 July 1766 as son of Hendrik Vermeulen, wine-merchant, and Ida Adelgonda Daaghoven [recté Bachooveen], was actually present in person as a “koopman” (merchant) living in Semarang and that the Raad has given him this “attestatie de vita” (life certificate) on his request. Dated: Saturday 3 August 1805.

Ad 2: Manuscript certificate stating that Adriaan Theodoor Vermeulen arrived in the East Indies in 1783 on the ship “De Geregtigheid” as an ordinary seaman. After having served the VOC (Dutch East India Company) in several functions, Vermeulen was promoted to koopman (merchant) and he now lives in Soerabaya after having served the French Empire as vice-prefect of Sumanap (the eastern part of the Island Madura). He has declared that he was born at Rotterdam on 9 July 1766 as son of Hendrik Vermeulen and Ida Adelgonda Bachoven, that he is actually present in person and that the Raad, on his request, has therefore given him this “attestatie de vita” (life certificate), “door hem ook met ons te gelyk ... onderteekend” (“also signed by him at the same time as us”, but the space below “Door mij versogt: ...” remains blank!). Dated: at the Office of the Raad van Justitie at Sourabaya (Soerabaja), in Java’s Noord-Oost Hoek (northeast district), 12 Lentemaand (March) 1811.

Ad 3: Manuscript certificate stating once again that Adriaan Theodoor Vermeulen arrived in the East Indies in 1783 on the ship “De Geregtigheid” as an ordinary seaman, served the VOC (Dutch East India Company) in several functions, was promoted to koopman (merchant), then he served the (French) Kingdom of Holland as vice-prefect of Sumanap (the eastern part of the Island Madura). It adds that he is now living in Soerabaya as former President of Justice and president of the “wees- en boedelmeesters” (of the orphan’s court and trustees of estates), serving the now British government. In good condition.

1; 1 pp. [More photos on our website](#)



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## *Beautiful drawing book by an apprentice of the silversmith Bernardus Hayens*

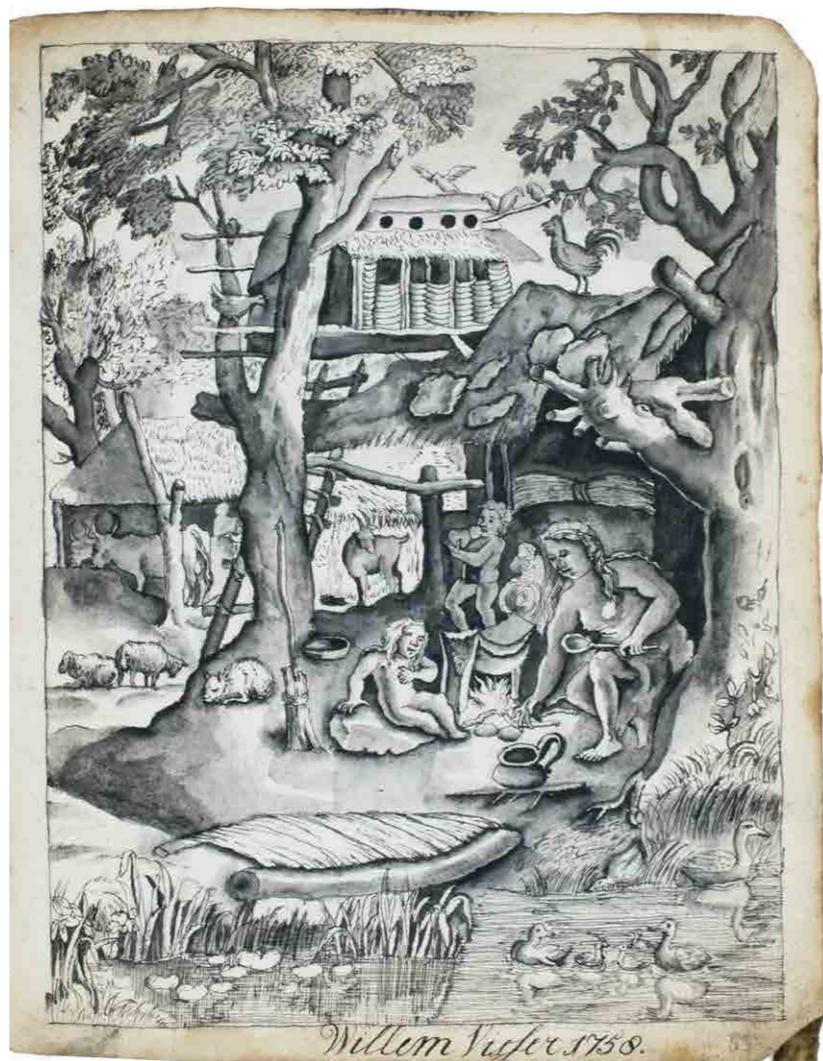
**30. VISSER, Willem Abrahams.** [Drawing book by an apprentice silversmith].

Emden, 1755–1759. 4°. Drawings on paper, some in red chalk and others in black ink with washes, some sketches of e.g. flowers in pencil on the verso of the leaves. Contemporary vellum, leather ties. € 9500

Very interesting, unique and charming drawing book by Willem Abrahams Visser, made in the years 1755–1759 as an apprentice of the silversmith Bernardus Hayens (Scheffler), who was active in the gold and silver trade in Emden (then part of the Kingdom of Prussia), on a North Sea inlet that separates Germany from the Netherlands. It contains 90 mostly full-page drawings in red chalk (ll. 3–12) or black ink with washes, including portraits, emblems, rural scenes and allegorical figures, some with manuscript captions. They appear to be exercises to improve his artistic skills, often by copying engravings. Exercises in pencil on the back of the leaves show floral ornamentation (and some other elements, sometimes executed later, one after 1873), sometimes crossing over to the margins of the facing page.

Binding nearly detached, wrinkled, dust-soiled and somewhat stained. The leaves are a little soiled, with some stains, first leaves slightly frayed and with some traces of use and thumbing, but overall in good condition. A fascinating drawing book by an apprentice silversmith in the 1750's.

92 ll. Cf. *W. Scheffler, Goldsmiede Niedersachsens. Erster Halbband (Berlin, 1965), p. 332, no. 155.* [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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Science &amp; Technology

## *Manuscript course in the art of navigation, with figures in colour, including 2 volvelles*

**31. [NAVIGATION]. [VRIES, Klaas de, and others].** Schatkamer of konst der stuurlieden.

[Holland?], [ca. 1735/40?]. Folio (31.5 × 20.5 cm). A manuscript course in navigation written in brown ink on laid paper in a largely upright cursive hand, with 6 colour figures, including 2 volvelles, about 100 black and white diagrams, and numerous tables of data, highlighted with a yellow wash. Green paper wrappers (made from a discarded prospectus or the wrapper of an instalment of a book, [ca. 1865?]), later green cloth spine. € 18 000

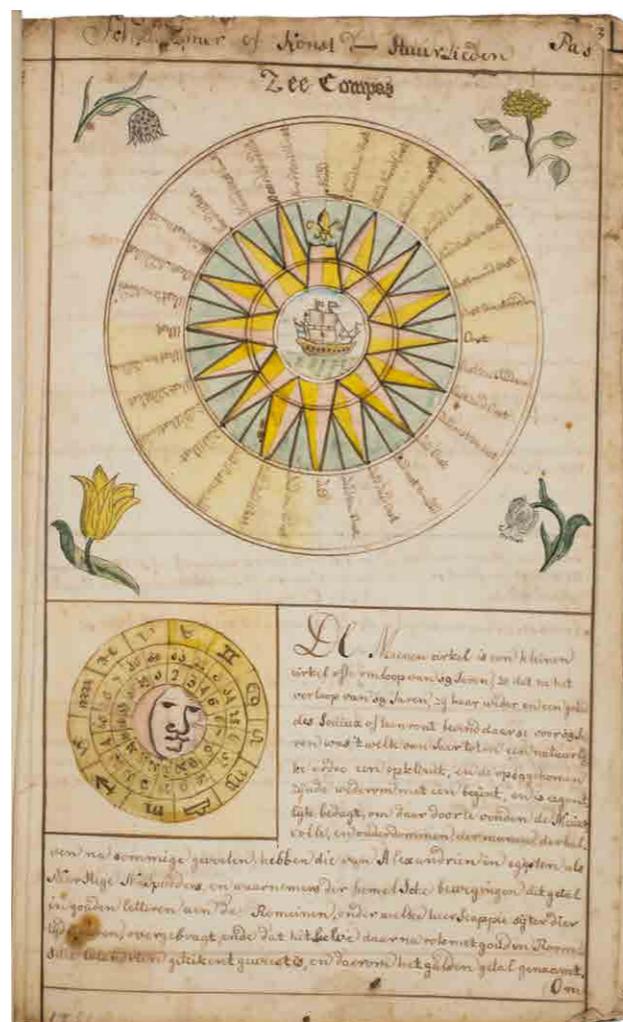
A detailed manuscript course in the art of navigation in folio format, with figures in colour, including two volvelles, partly based on the very rare first edition (in 8° format) of Klaas de Vries (1662–1730), *Schat-kamer ofte konst der stier-lieden*, (1702; Crone 374), probably in the first issue (not known to survive), before the insertion of an additional quire between B and C. But the manuscript doesn't merely copy the printed book: at least much of the text differs and also at least some of the tabular data, and some of the figures also have no direct equivalents in the printed book (also not in later editions, as far as we have seen). The colour illustrations include a compass rose (13.8 cm diameter) with a ship in the centre, directly copied from the folding engraved plate in De Vries and virtually the same size, but the ship in the centre is copied in mirror image and De Vries's abstract floral decorations in the corners outside the circle are replaced by colour drawings of four different flowers, one in each corner. The manuscript also directly copies De Vries's

woodcut illustration of a human hand marked with the numbers "29", "9" and "19" on the thumb and the letters A, B and C next to them, presented as an aid to calculating the epact (the number of days past the new moon on 1 January), but the hand is rotated 180 degrees. Most of the examples of calculations use years in the period 1700–1711, though there are a few later ones (one example uses the year 1809!), which also largely agrees with the 1702 edition of De Vries, though the examples are not identical. The clearest indication that the present manuscript follows the 1702 edition rather than a later one is that the tables giving differences between the positions of the sun and moon cover the years 1701–1704, as in the first edition before the insertion of an extra quire extending the tables to 1710 (B8 was replaced at the same time, not noted by Crone). All later editions we have seen give these tables and the examples of calculations for later years. Yet even in these tables, the data in the present manuscript doesn't exactly agree with De Vries's.

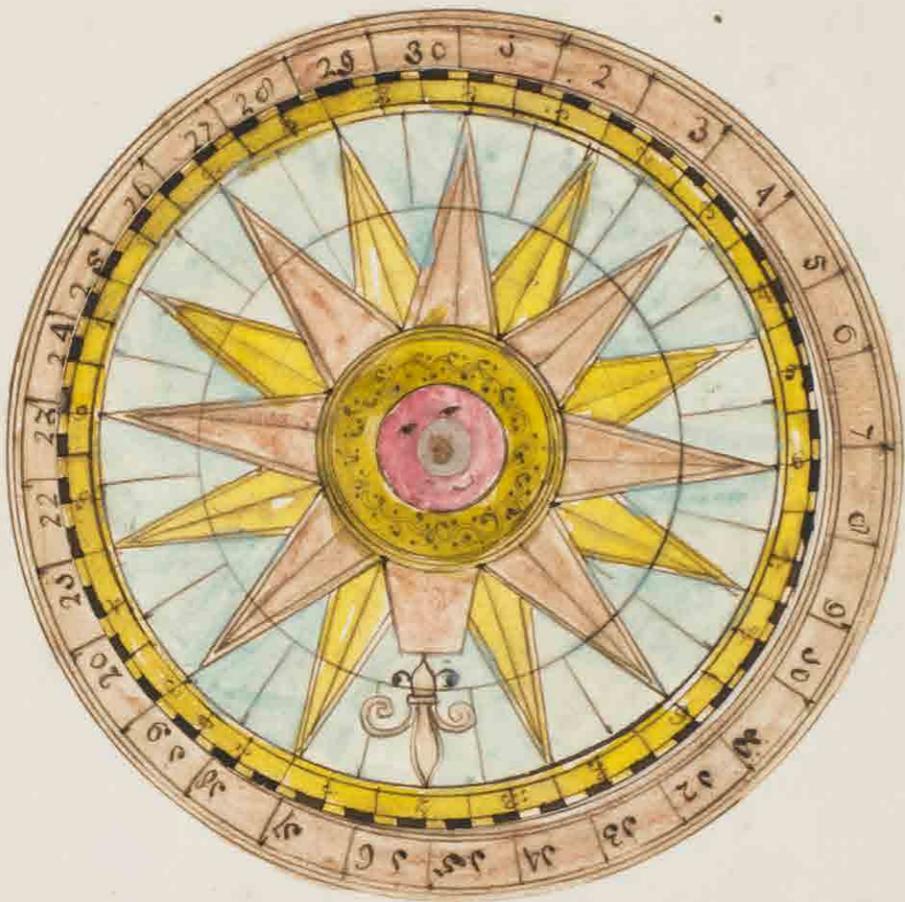
With a bookseller's ticket ca. 1901/1919?. Very slightly browned with occasional minor spots or ink stains, but still in good condition. The one leaf that appears to be lacking may have been deliberately cancelled by the compiler. The wrapper has a later cloth spine, as noted, and is somewhat worn. A fascinating manuscript course in navigation, with volvelles and other figures in colour, partly based on the very rare first (1702) edition of De Vries's handbook, but not merely copying it.

[2 blank], 16, 19–109, [9 blank] pp. For De Vries's 1702 handbook: Crone 374 (collation not entirely correct).

 More photos on our website



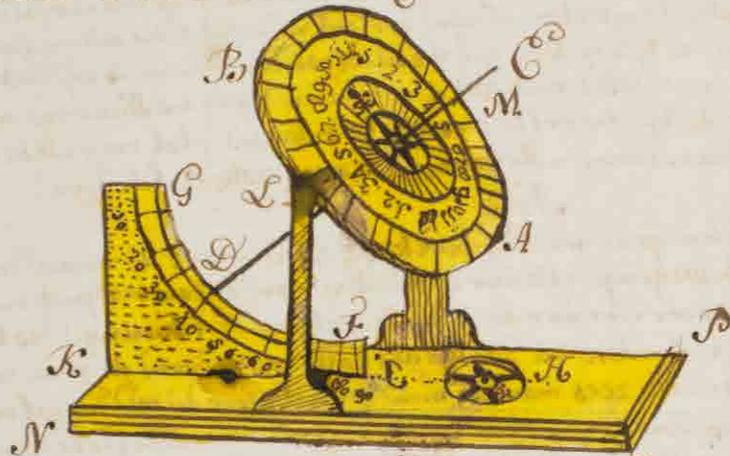
tweede figur



Nademaal dese voorgaande getij rekeningen door de Spaeta, in vadedtj den bij de Stuurlieden gebruikt is, so is dese wel nochtans niet goet alsoo ze veel vouten onderworpen is en om daar correct in te gaan, so merkt dat er juist geen 30 dagen in zijn van de een tot de ander Nieuwe... maan maar omtrent 29 dag, als voren overhaelt. Daarom heb ik hier navolgende enige tafels gestelt en berekent waarin gij zien moogt hoe veel tijd dat er tusschen de zonn en maan is, het welk is, hoe veel uren en minuten dat de maan na de zonn op gder middag in de meridiaan tot Amsterdam komt.

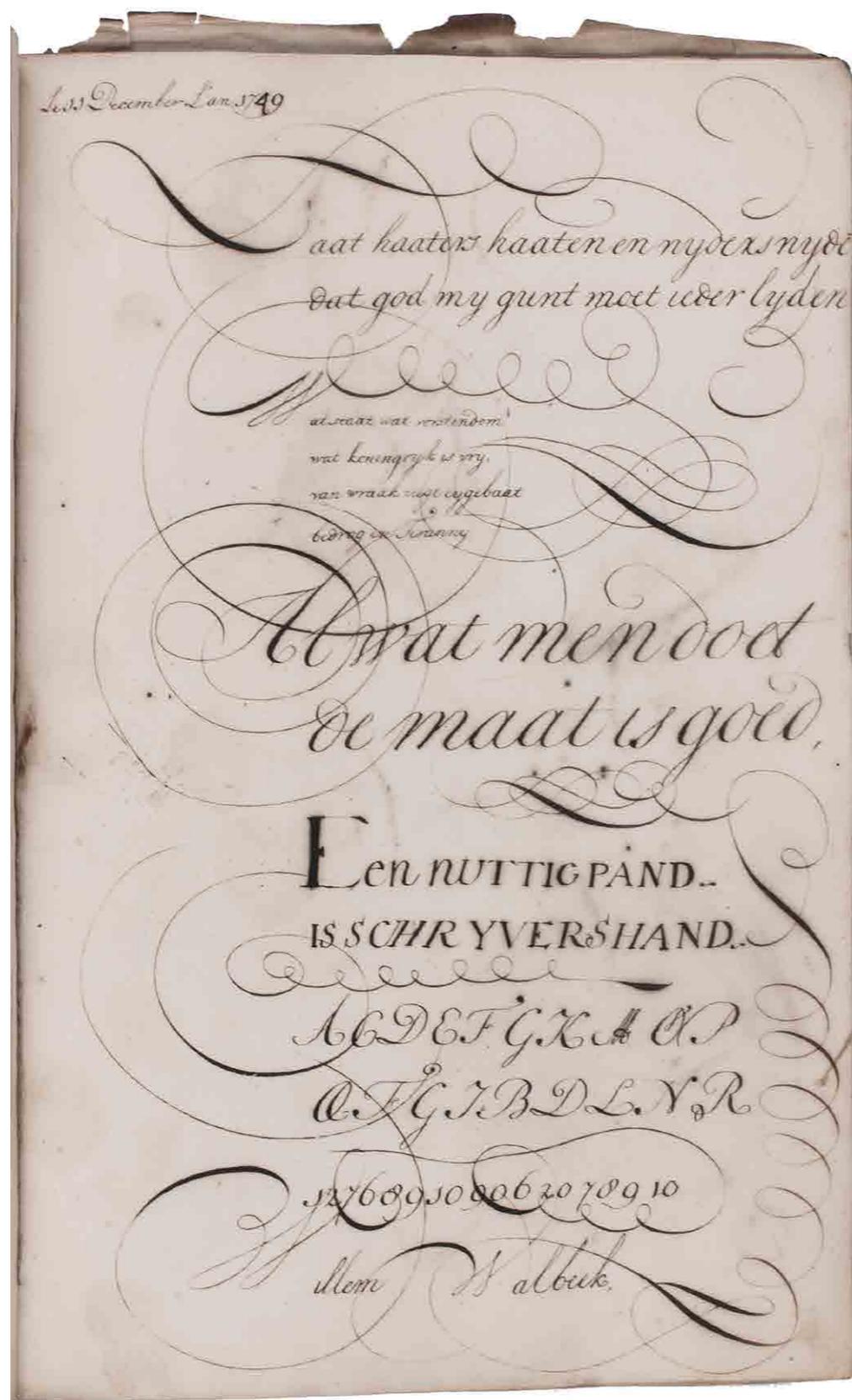
52 Voorstel

Leert de zonn en maan op compass streken te peilen  
Het peilen van zonn en maan na enige streck mag niet gedaan werden na een gemeen vlakdrijvend compass, door dien dat alleenlijk den horison afsdeilt in gelyke strecken en aanwydt en wat verticael, Cirkel of Assimuth de zonn of maan staan; maer een compass dat (een heven zijnde na de Superstie des Equinoctiaels) den equinoctiael een alsoo in gelyke delen atgedeeft als de gemeene vlakdrijvende compass den horison doen.



Salk Equinoctiael Compass is van makkel als hier booven atgebeelt staet daer aen vertoont de schijve A B C het vlak des Equinoctiaels, de wysen E de Assen der werelt de voor schijve moet op beide syden so onder als booven getekent zijn binnen met een compass aen de buiten hand met 2 maal 32 uren en nevens het Oost en west aen L en M op twee pinnen als op een asse alsoo hangen dat die op en neder gekeert en de wysen aen t onder ste eind aen D aen t quadrant F G op alle poolen hoogten gestelt mag werden, so men dan zulk compass stelt, met doonders te boden van terpas, met de linie A K regt noorden en zuiden te weten, H na t noorden en K na t zuiden, en het onderste asse de werelt, de Voors: schijve moet op beide zyden so onder als booven getekent zijn, binnen met een compass van buiten met 2 maal 32 uren nevens het oost en west aen L en M op twee pinnen als een asse alsoo hangen, dat die op en neder gekeert en de wysen aen t oost en west aen D aen t quadrant F G op alle poolen hoogten gestelt mag werden, so men dan so een compass met de onderste bodem waterpas, de linie H K regt Noorden en zuiden te weten H na t noorden en K na t zuiden en het onderste eind des wijse rs nevens al zulkien graad aen t quadrant F G als de hoogte des poolen daar men herin op bewint so balden schijve A B C staen gelyk d'ormig met de Superstie des wa ter

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*Skillful calligraphic copy-book  
by a student of the Haarlem  
schoolmaster Hermanus van der Laan*

**32. WALBEEK, Willem.** Livre d'écriture ... a l'école de Monsieur Hermanus vander Laan ...

Haarlem, 30 October 1749–13 January 1750. Folio (31 × 20 cm). Manuscript calligraphic copy-book with Dutch texts (except for the French title-page and colophon), written in black ink on laid paper, with a calligraphic title-page followed by 43 pages of calligraphic examples on 23 leaves. An additional loosely inserted leaf has one additional full-page example, also by Walbeek. Contemporary decorated paper wrappers (block-printed flower pattern with a dotted background). € 2500

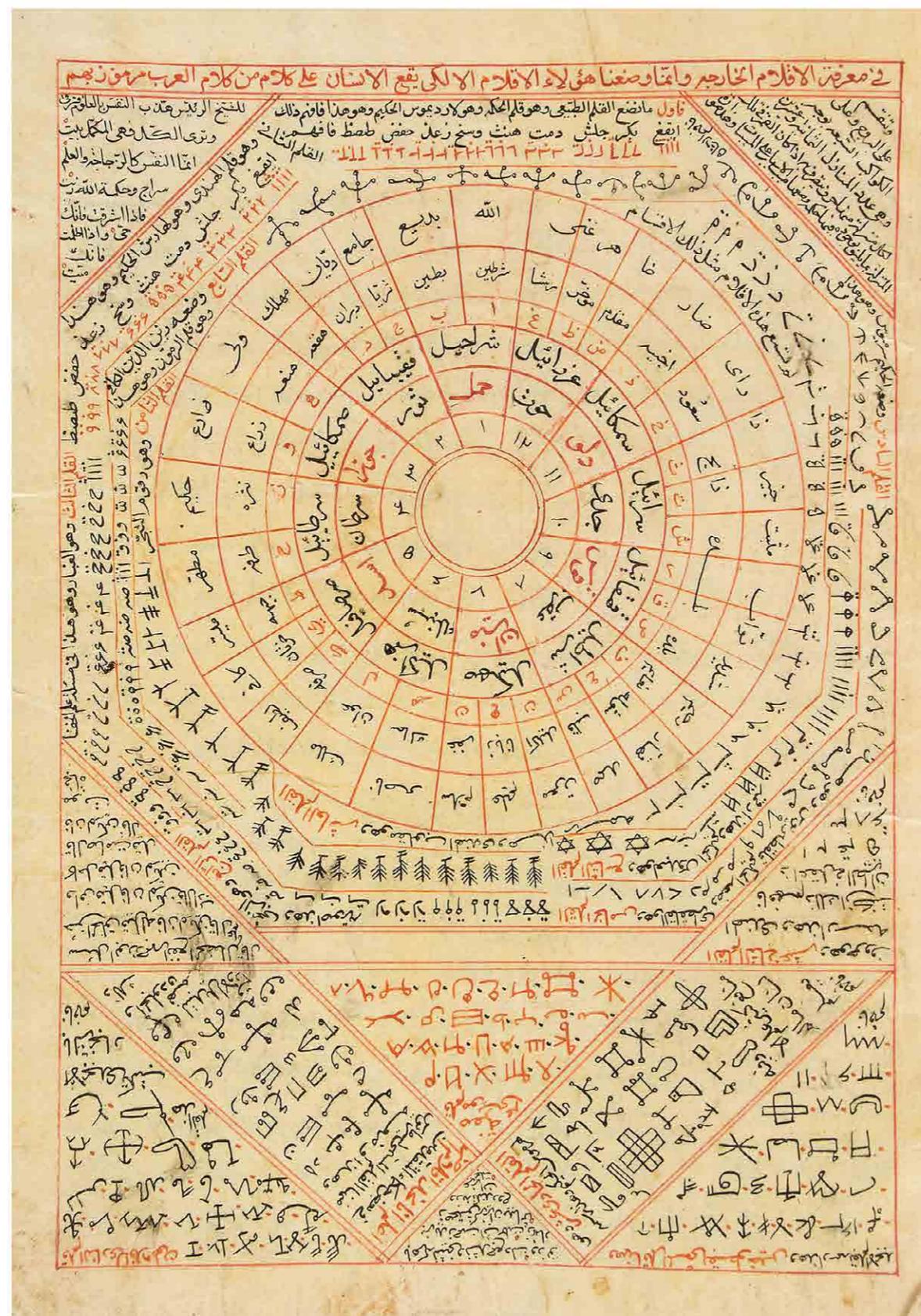
A carefully planned and skilfully executed calligraphic copy-book, including a calligraphic title-page and colophon. Although it was made by a student, Willem Walbeek, over a period of 2½ months in one academic year, it is not merely a daily exercise book. It has the appearance of a writing master's copy-book and Walbeek probably produced and presented it to demonstrate his mastery. Most of the texts on the rectos are 2- to 4-line proverbs and aphorisms in verse, some about penmanship, other of a religious or moral nature. Most of the examples are executed in a round-hand sloped cursive script, with a few in upright cursive, roman capitals (occasionally with some minuscules), textura, fraktur and some decorative gothic hands.

With two leaves removed (possibly by Walbeek himself), the ink shows through on most leaves, there are some water stains, and the head of the loosely inserted leaf is tattered, but the calligraphic samples are otherwise in good condition. The spine of the wrapper is tattered. A manuscript copy-book produced by a talented young student.

[1], [1 blank], [45], [1 blank] pp. plus 1 loosely inserted leaf.

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*Attributes of the Prophet:  
Arabic manuscript in black and  
red with text and ruling  
in geometric patterns*

33. [WASF AL-RUSUL]. [Kitab Wasf al-Rusul wa al-Imama].

[Near East, ca. 1820?] Small 2° (ca. 21 × 30 cm). Arabic manuscript in a naskh script, written in black ink on paper, with headings, key words and short passages in red, ruled in red throughout (often in complex patterns to form tables and geometric shapes) and with a diagrammatic human body also in red, 2 leaves with circular diagrams, some ruled leaves blank (text never completed). Contemporary limp leather. € 12 000

A theological manuscript whose title can be translated as “The book of attributes of the Prophet and the leader”. While the ruling on most leaves is horizontal and vertical, many include diagonal rules, arcs and circles, sometimes forming diagrams (there is also a diagrammatic human body drawn in red lines). The texts are written right side up, upside down, vertically, diagonally or in a circle or arc following the ruling, and with some passages of “text” consist entirely of a wide variety of symbols. Binding a little rubbed, spine chipped, sewing somewhat loose. Some light staining and soiling throughout; a few ink smudges; several (mostly marginal) tears (some professionally repaired), but nearly untrimmed and with the text, ruling, etc. in very good condition.

بیتنا الجدل الخاضع للفرع من المسافرين البلاد المشوع بالخط المتقین اللام والحاء علام المنازل والفرانج

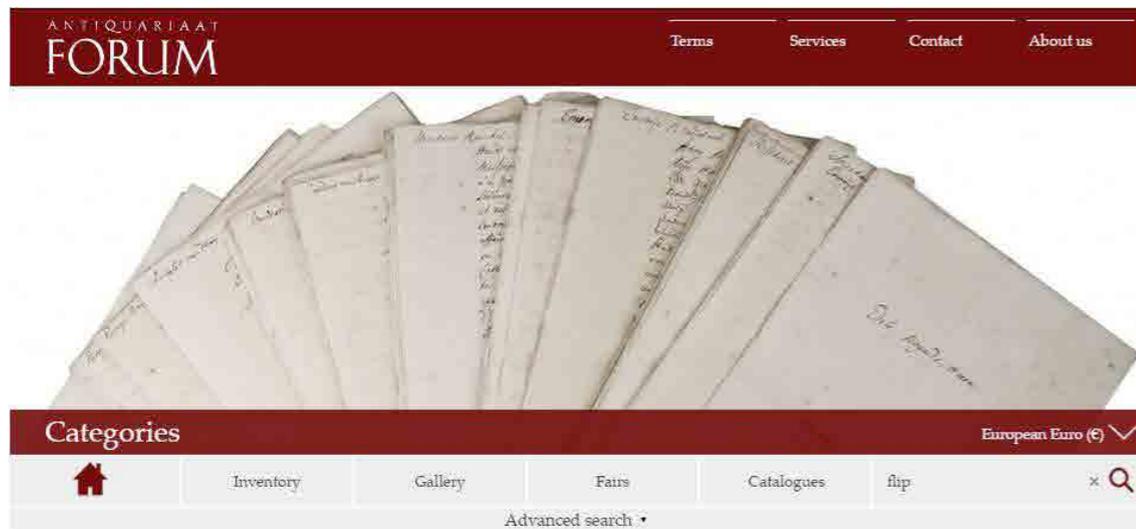
Table with 10 rows and 10 columns of handwritten text. Each row contains a large central title (e.g., 'الکتاب', 'التفلیس', 'البحران', 'سمرقند', 'الموئلان', 'حشور', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب') surrounded by smaller text in a grid format.

الجدول الثلثون فی ذکر من ارجح الخلق والامور العباسیة الفاجین لمحقوق الامنة العصور بان علیهم السلام

Table with 10 rows and 10 columns of handwritten text. Each row contains a large central title (e.g., 'معاذنی', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب', 'الکتاب') surrounded by smaller text in a grid format.

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### Letter by famous French sinologist



[AUTOGRAPH]. ABEL-RÉMUSAT, Jean Pierre.  
[Autograph letter, signed, revealing his work for deaf mutes to a critic].  
[Paris], 20th June 1825[?]. 1 leaf (20 x 12.6 cm). In French. [1] p. text. [Full description](#)

€ 750

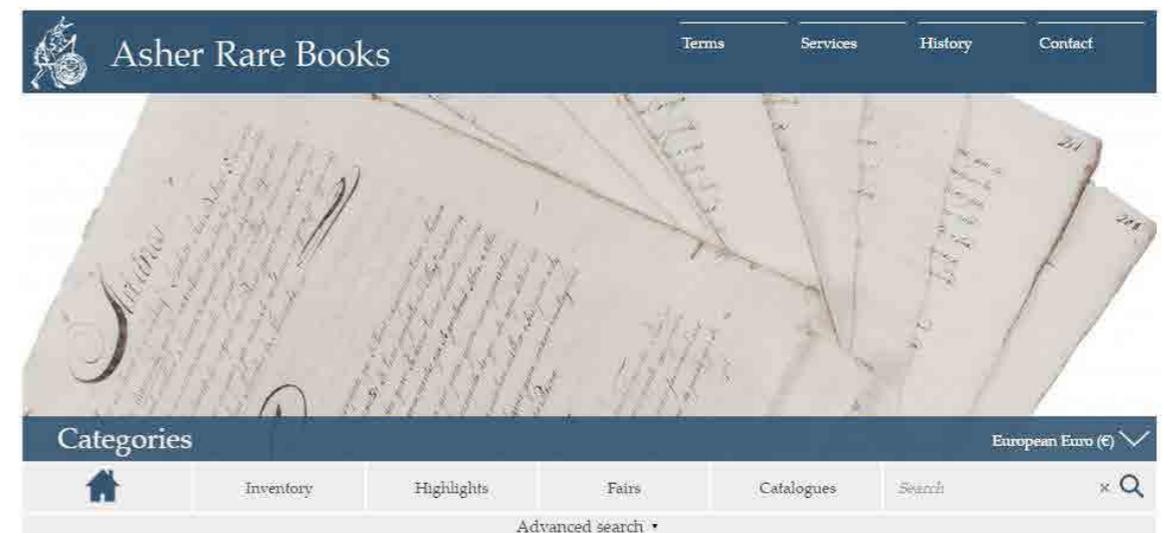
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### One of the earliest Antwerp records of Charles V's Italian financier



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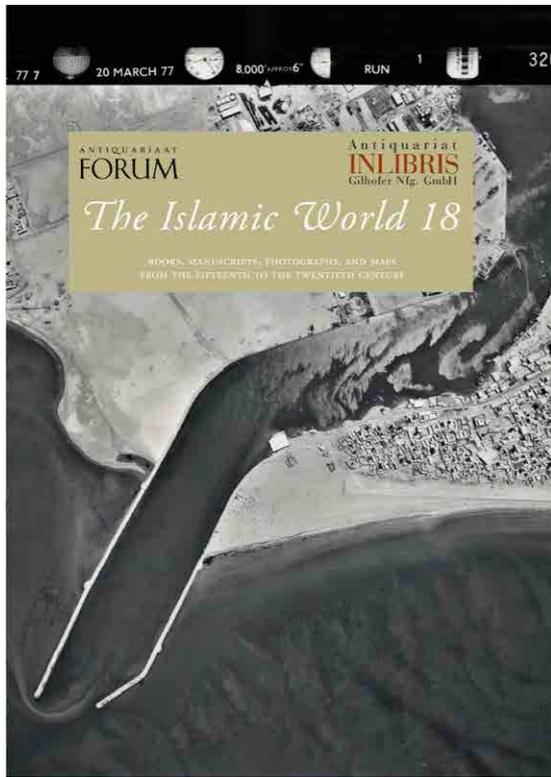
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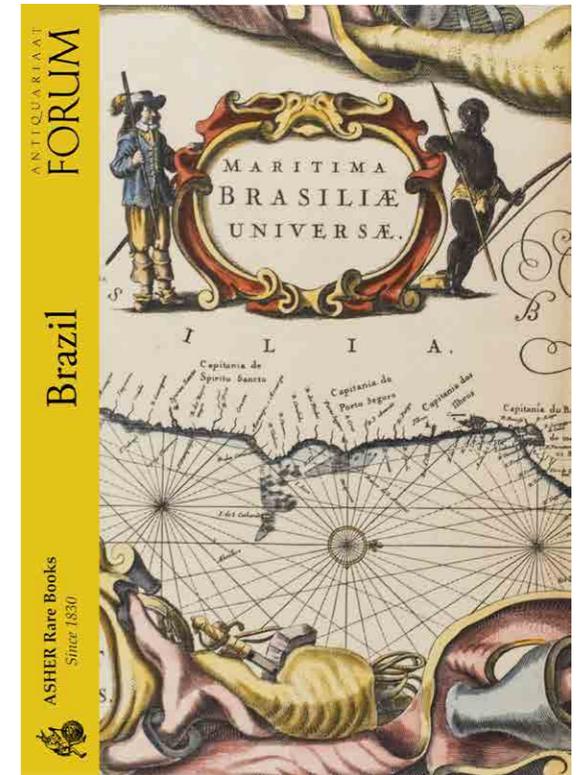


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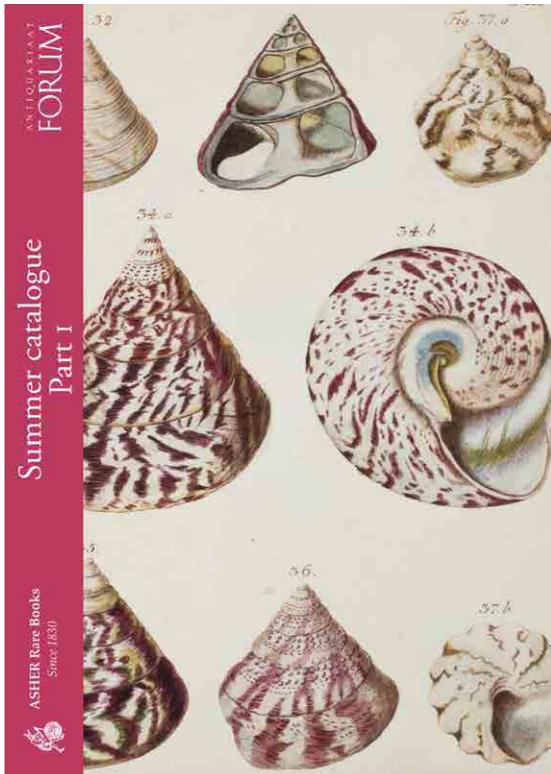
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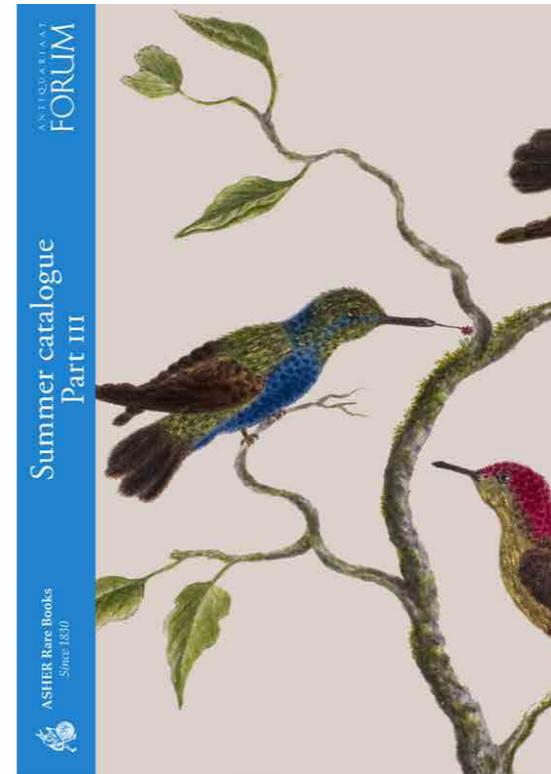
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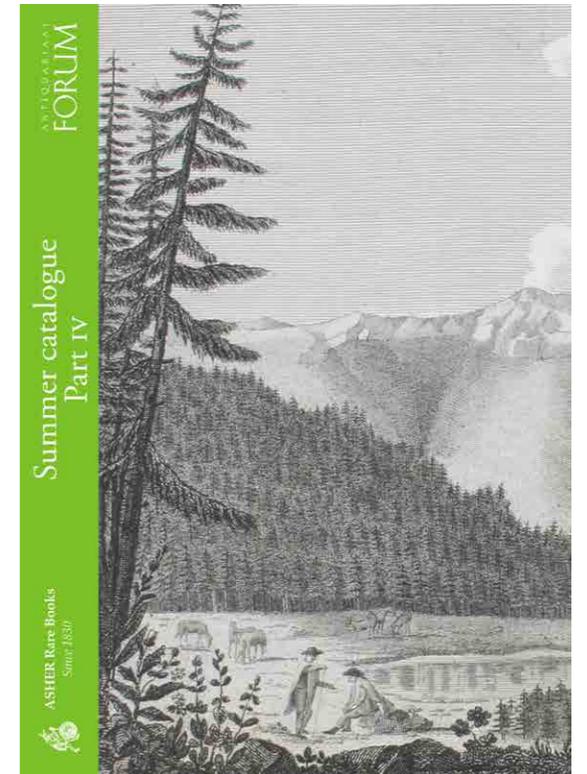
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