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Rare books and periodicals on Natural History

info@schierenberg.nl www.schierenberg.nl

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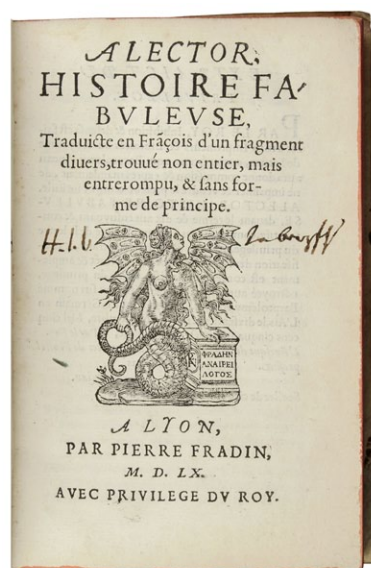


Exceedingly rare. The first French "Utopia"

[1] Aneau, B. [Anneau]

Alector, histoire fabuleuse, traduite en François d'un fragment divers, trouvé non entier, mais entreromppe, & sans forme de principe. Lyon, Pierre Fradin, 1560. Small 8vo (15.6 x 10.4 cm). Title page with woodcut vignette, [xxviii], 304 pp. [leaves numbered 1-152]. Contemporary vellum with remains of thongs. Red edges. Script title on the spine. € 25.000

= The first "Utopia", suggested to be a translation from the Greek, written in French by Barthélemy Aneau ou Anneau (Annulus in Latin) (1510-1561). The author was a French poet, humanist, and professor of rhetorics. On the suspicion that he was a protestant he was killed by a mob in 1561 while he was lecturing at the Collège de la Trinité in Lyon. It is the only novel by Aneau, and regarded as his masterpiece. It was printed a year before his assassination. It seems



the author was influenced by Thomas Moore, but it is not a copy of Moore's Utopia and in fact an entirely original work full of imagination and humor. In this "histoire fabuleuse", Aneau combined ancient myth, a historical novel, a fable, a children's story, a Utopia, and a philosophical treatise into one work dedicated to a mademoiselle Catherine Le Coq, while the lead character travels on a flying hippo. The work is extremely rare. Brunet lists it under Alector, separately from Aneau,

and only remarked "attribué", however he also noted that a 1590 work by AΛEKTOP, "The Cock", is "...probablement une traduction du roman de notre Barth. Aneau"! There are no auction records at all. It was reprinted in small numbers in 1996. Aneau is otherwise known as translator, in 1555, of Conrad Gessner's 1552 work "Thesaurus Euonymi Philatri de mediis secretis..." (see Durling, "A catalogue of sixteenth century printed books"). Old owner's inscription on the title page (with some offsetting on the front free endpaper verso; old, small, library-shelf label on the front free endpaper. Otherwise a very good, clean copy. Brunet, 156.

[2] Bloch, M. E.

Histoire naturelle des poissons, avec figures dessinées d'après nature par Bloch. Ouvrage classé par ordres, genres et espèces, d'après le système de Linné; avec caractères génériques; par René-Richard Castel, auteur du Poëme des Plantes. Paris, Deterville, an IX [1801]. Ten parts in ten. 6mo (13.3 x 8.0 cm). Half title and title page to each volume; over 3,000 pp., 160 finely hand-coloured

plates. Uniform contemporary full mottled calf. Spines with two green morocco labels, gilt title and empire-style floral patterns; boards with gilt patterned borders, gilt inner dentelles. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 2600

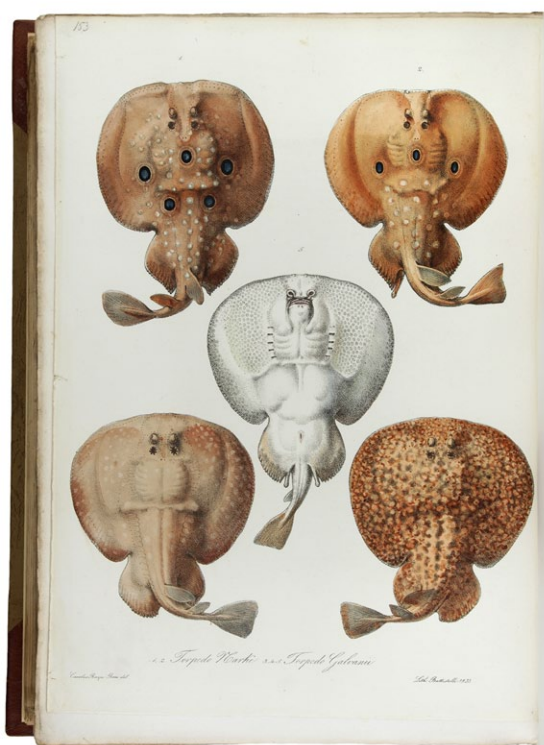
= A very good, complete set of the contribution by the famous ichthyologist Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723-1799) to one of the best Buffon editions. Contains fine plates after Jacques De Sève (1742-1788), with vivid, beautiful and realistic colouring. The pictorial bookplate of Friedrich Klein on the half-title verso of volume 1. Some minor skillfull repairs to joints. A very good, clean set. According to Nissen this was published in 18mo, but it is actually a small 6mo. Dean I, 1801.1; Nissen SFB, 24; Nissen ZBI 417; 681.

The most sumptuous work on Italian fish

[3] Bonaparte, C. L.

Iconografia della fauna Italica per le quattro classi degli animali vertebrati. III. Pesci. Roma, Salviucci, 1832-1841. Folio (28.0 x 39.3 cm). Title page, 266 unnumbered text leaves; and 78 finely handcoloured lithographed plates, heightened with silver and gold, depicting in colour 223 Mediterranean and southern European complete fish specimens, and, not coloured several taxonomically important details. Early 20th century half pigskin over grained boards and endpapers. Spine with five raised bands, bordered with gilt lines, and two black morocco labels with gilt title. € 5800

= The large fish volume of the rare magnum opus by the nephew of the emperor Napoléon, Charles Lucien



[Jules Laurent] Bonaparte (1804-1857), or Carolo Luciano Bonaparte. It is the third, last, and most voluminous part of the "Iconografia". The illustrations are very detailed, and often beautifully heightened with silver or gold, reproducing the fish scales in a lively, fresh and natural manner. Taxonomically important details are illustrated in additional uncoloured engravings. The text is very detailed, and provides useful lists of synonymies and other valuable information on distribution, behaviour, etc., etc. All parts of Bonaparte's "Iconografia" are rare. Completely uncut with the widest margins possible. Bookplate of Waldemar Schwalbe on the front pastedown. The plates are slightly smaller than the text leaves, as always in uncut copies. One plate with an old, skilful repair, otherwise a fine, clean and large copy of this rare work. Dean I, p. 148, 1832.1; Mulder Bosgoed, 586; Nissen SFB, 26; Nissen ZBI, 459; Zimmer, pp. 66-67.

[4] **Bonaparte, R. [N.]**

Collection anthropologique du prince Roland Bonaparte: "Standing Bear", "Inside Man", and "Cat". Saint-Cloud, [Bonaparte], 1883. Three Albumen prints (each 22.4 x 16.7 cm) mounted on printed board (each 40.4 x 31.0 cm).
€ 1500



= Three very rare original photos of native Americans, as follows: 1. the American Indian chief Standing Bear, or Montchou-Naji, also known as Shenou-jinga-va-shushi, at the age of 42. This is number 5 of a series of photos of Omaha Indians. 2. "Inside-Man", or Uloshinagi. This is number 9 of the same series of photos of Omaha Indians. 3. "Cat", or Ingh-rhanga. An 18 year old male, together with a four years old niece or nephew, which, according to the traditions of the tribe, still was without a name. Cat was described as "Célibataire; Il a été pendant quelques mois dans une école américaine". This is number 11 of the same series of photos of Omaha Indians. "The Omaha are a federally recognized Midwestern Native American tribe that resides on the Omaha Reservation in northeastern Nebraska and western Iowa, United States. The Omaha Indian Reservation lies primarily in the southern part of Thurston County and northeastern Cuming County, Nebraska, but small parts extend into the northeast corner of Burt County and across the Missouri River into Monona County, Iowa. Its total land area is 796.355 km² and a population of 5,194 was recorded in the 2000 census. ... The Omaha developed an extensive trading network with early European explorers and French Canadian voyageurs. They controlled the fur

trade and had access to other tribes on the Upper Missouri River. Omaha, Nebraska, the largest city in Nebraska, is named after them. Never known to take up arms against the U.S., the Omaha assisted the U.S. during the American Civil War." (Wikipedia). according to Bonaparte, there were 1,121 Omaha in 1883. These ethnographic albumen prints of North American Indians were commissioned by Prince Roland Napoléon Bonaparte (1858-1924), and photographed by Alfred Ayotte. Roland Bonaparte was the son of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and Justine Eleanore Ruflin. He was a grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Emperor Napoleon the First. He had a keen interest in anthropology and was president of the Société de Géographie from 1910 until his death. He was also one of the founders of the French Société de Spéléologie, and a member of the Académie des sciences. Official blindstamp of the "Collection" in the lower right corner of the photo, and in reverse on the board verso. The "Collection" is a photo album with 35 prints, nearly all of portraits of Omaha Indians (one is of an Omaha tent village), and therefore titled "Collection anthropologique du prince Roland Bonaparte. Peaux rouges". Board edges a bit worn and shaved at the corners and marginally a little soiled. Board edges a bit worn and a little soiled; the photo in very good condition. Very rare.

[5] **Bonnaterre, [P. J.]**

Two original letters. Paris, not published, 1801, 1803. Two single leaved letters (18.5 x 25.0 cm; 17.2 x 23.0 cm).
€ 450

= Two letters, on different paper, by the French zoologist and botanist Pierre Joseph Bonnaterre (1751-1804). The first, on white paper, dated 9 ventôse an 9e (28 February 1801); the second, on blue paper, and dated le 25 frimaire an 12 (17 December 1803). In the first letter, Bonnaterre, discusses some seeds collected in the botanical garden. It is unclear to whom this letter was addressed; Daubenton is mentioned, but he is not the recipient. The second letter deals also with botany, and includes remarks on seeds from the "jardin botanique". As noted on the verso, it was sent together with a small box (with seeds), which is not included. The recipient was "Monsieur Thouin, directeur de Jardin des plantes". The French botanist and agronomist André Thouin (1747-1824). Small chip in the second letter's right margin, caused by breaking the seal, otherwise very good, clean copies.

[6] **Chatelain, H. A.**

Atlas historique, ou nouvelle introduction à l'histoire, à la chronologie & à la géographie ancienne & moderne; Représentée dans de nouvelles cartes, où l'on remarque



l'établissement des états & empires du Monde, leur durée, leur chute, & leurs différens gouvernemens; la chronologie des consuls Romains, des papes, des empereurs, des rois & des princes, &c. qui ont été depuis le commencement du Monde, jusqu'à présent: et la généalogie des Maisons souveraines de l'Europe. Par Mr. C. *** Avec des dissertations sur l'histoire de chaque Etat. Par Mr. Gueudeville. Tome II. Première partie. Qui comprend l'Allemagne, la Prusse, la Hongrie, & la Bohême. Amsterdam, l'Honorable & Châtelain, 1718. Folio (44.2 x 28.1 cm). Engraved frontispiece by Romeyn de Hoog(h)e; title page in black and red; xii, 90 pp., 45 "tables" [numbered 1-41, 2A, 2B, 2C, 40 1/2 (sic)], which include 37 large, multi-folded maps and/or genealogical representations; and eight multiple paged texts. Contemporary full mottled calf. Spine with seven raised bands, compartments rich gilt with floral patterns and spheres, and one morocco label with gilt title; boards with large gilt, embossed vignette showing Atlas carrying a sphere surrounded by a Louis XIV floral pattern, and two intricate gilt borders; one with spheres at each corner; gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. € 2500

= This is volume two of a seven-volume publication, however it is complete for the region covered, which includes present-day Germany, The Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, The Czech Republic and Slovakia, as well as parts of some adjacent countries. It contains the genealogy of all the rulers, as well as maps of their possessions. The beautiful frontispiece, which is often lacking, is present in this copy. Provenance: the small printed bookplate of H. C. Lewis on the front pastedown. A complete and near spotless copy, in an unusually richly decorated - truly royal - binding. Goffart, p. 132.

[7] [Chinese Painting]

Group of people in landscape including children and domestic animals. China, ca. 1880. Large painting on glass (85.0 x 54.0 cm) in contemporary chinese wooden frame (91.7 x 60.7 cm). € 2400



= A Chinese reverse-painting on glass. This method of painting has a long history in China. They reached Europe in the 18th century and immediately became quite popular. Many were deliberately made for export market. Due to their fragility, few examples survived until this day, and therefore they are much sought-after and fetch high prices in auction. Especially a painting of this unusually large size is not so common. This is an example from the late Qing-dynasty. Probably it depicts a daily scene. The toys are all animals (a dog, deer, hog, and falcon). A very decorative and amusing painting in a very good state, with bright and vivid colouring. The frame in a very good, original state.

[8] Curàtulo, G. E.

L'arte di Juno Lucina in Roma. Soria dell'ostetricia dalle sue origini fino al secolo XX con documenti inediti. Roma,

Sallustiana, 1901. 4to. xxiii, 248 pp., 46 text illustrations, one large, triple-folding plate. Contemporary full vellum, rich gilt. Panels with bevelled edges, elaborate gilt floral borders and gilt vignette of the Romulus and Remus and the wolf, S.P.Q.R., on the front board. Spine with gilt patterns and title. Gilt-patterned endpapers. € 500

= A rare work on the history of obstetrics from its beginnings up to the 20th century with unpublished documents. "In ancient Roman religion and myth, Lucina was the goddess of childbirth who safeguarded the lives of women in labour. Lucina was also an epithet for Juno. The name was generally taken to mean 'she who brings children into the light'" (Wikipedia). A sumptuously bound dedication copy, with the handwritten, signed and dated [12.XI.1901] dedication by the author to Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria. Some mild foxing to the endpapers. Text clean. A unique, magnificent copy of this very rare work.

[9] Da Gama Machado, J. J.

Théorie des ressemblances, ou essai philosophique sur les moyens de déterminer les dispositions physiques et morales des animaux, d'après les analogies de formes, de robes et de couleurs. Paris, Treutel et Würtz, 1831; Fournier, 1844. Two volumes in two. Large 4to (24.0 x 31.3 cm; 26.6 x 35.1 cm). Volume I (1831): Half title, title page, 133 pp. 21 chromolithographed plates, finished by hand [1-20 numbered in the accompanying text, one not numbered]; Volume 3 (1844): xxiv, 207 pp., three hand-coloured plates. Similar, later blind quarter paper over original printed boards. € 750

= A peculiar work, being one of the first to make a deeper study of resemblances in natural history. Several observations made by Da Gama actually indicate true cases of mimicry, or true synapomorphies, but others are entirely coincidental similarities (e.g. the colours present in a bird, and in a flower). Apparently, Da Gama had a keen interest in entomology and ornithology, as most plates contain insects and, especially, birds. According to the title, the first volume has 20 plates, but actually there are 21. Inscribed by the author on the half title verso (dedication to "le Docteur Pugès"). A second volume appeared in 1836, and a fourth in 1858. These are not present in this set. Fore edges uncut. Old, ornithological library stamp on half title of volume 1, and front free endpaper recto of volume 3. Board rather rubbed, especially at the edges, and a bit soiled and worn. Age-toning to a few plates of which a few more heavy, otherwise clean. In all, good copies of this very rare work. Nissen ZBI, 1472.



The discovery of the birds of China in fine colours

[10] David, A. and [J. F.] E. Oustalet

Les oiseaux de la Chine. Paris, Masson, 1877. In two volumes (Text and Atlas). Large 8vo. Text: half-title, title, vii, 573 pp.; Atlas: 124 finely hand-coloured lithographed plates by Arnoul. Uniform near contemporary burgundy morocco over red buckram boards. Spines with five raised bands and gilt title. Top edges gilt. € 4800

= A quite rare and important work on the until then very poorly known Chinese avifauna, by the "father" (literally) of Chinese zoology, Abbé Armand David (1826-1900) and the French professor of zoology and ornithologist Jean-Frédéric Émile Oustalet (1844-1905). The fine plates, drawn and lithographed by Arnoul, depict the birds' natural habitats. Nissen states: "probably the most important systematic monograph yet written on the birds of China". 807 species of birds are described in this book, of which 249 are supposed to be particular to China, including new taxa. Of the illustrator, Arnoul, little is known. Even Ronsil has no informa-



tion on him, although Arnoul was responsible for many fine bird plates as an illustrator and as a lithographer. The atlas does not include the title and six preliminary pages. Very light foxing and a small faint damp-stain to the margins of a few plates only. In other copies the plates are often browned or age-toned, but here they are nearly all exceptionally clean and fresh. Loosely inserted; a Wheldon and Wesley invoice, dated 9 June 1989. A very good copy. Nissen IVB, 221; Ronsil, "Iconographie ornithologique", p. 111; Wood, 311; Zimmer, p. 159.

[11] [de Théis, C. C.]

Illustrated manuscript of Arachnida, crustaceans and other animals. Unpublished, ca. 1830. Oblong folio (32.5 x 25.0 cm). 49 leaves with original watercolours; several mounted. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 7000

= A fine, versatile manuscript in its original binding, by the French zoologist and arachnologist Charles Constantin de Théis. De Théis was a student under Baron Charles Athanasie Walckenaer (1771-1852), the French zoologist, entomologist, geographer and biographer whose main entomological interest was arachnids as well. De Théis was known to be a competent zoologist (and had a spider named after him), but



he did not publish any papers on his own. This, however, seems to be a manuscript on arthropod, and in particular arachnid, diversity, although it is enriched with original drawings of many animals from other classes, principally of herpetological and malacological interest. Detailed notes in a fine hand, most likely by De Théis himself, accompany many illustrations. Armorial bookplate of de Théis "Adspirante deo", with three windmills, mounted on the front pastedown. Generally in a very good state, apart from a few small smudges, and a few leaves with light age-toning. A very good, unique item.

[12] Delaunay, C. et al.

Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France Tome XLI renfermant les mémoires, rapports et documents relatifs à l'observation du passage de Vénus sur le soleil. Paris, Firmin Didot Frères, Fils et Cie., 1874. Large 4to. Title page, 460 pp., three large, multi-folded maps of the earth, relating to areas where useful observations could be made, and two (one large, folded) plates with observation instruments. Contemporary mottled boards. Printed label on the spine. € 500

= This volume contains all the papers related to the upcoming Venus transit of 1874, and the preparations for successful observations. Originally, four sets of publications were planned, namely: 1. Summaries of the records of the committees dealing with the project; 2. Documents related to the mission, and papers on preparation of the mission; 3. Reports from the observations, and 4. discussion of the results. Published before the transit, this volume deals with the second part and contains contributions by Delaunay on the distance between earth and the sun, Wolf and André's work on the problems with observations of the transit of Mercury, Faye's paper on photography of the Venus transit, and 27 other contributions. Uncut. Shelf-wear to hinges, spine with some repairs and a bit worn, free endpapers a bit toned. Text and plates clean. In all a very good copy. Rare. Hazeau, pp. 1080-1081.

[13] Diderot, D. and J. d'Alembert (eds.)

Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, par une société de gens de lettres mis en ordre par Mons. Diderot. Marine [AND] Marine, evolutions navales. Paris, Diderot et d'Alembert, 1769. Folio (43.0 x 26.0 cm). 13 [12, 1] pp., 43 plates (partly large to very large, multiple folded). Twentieth century blind half calf over marbled boards. € 900

= Two parts, published back-to-back of the massive, famous "Encyclopédie", by Diderot and d'Alembert, being the first true encyclopaedia. This is all that has been published on navy ships, with some cross-sections of vessels, sailing, ship building, sails, flags, dry docks, naval manoeuvres, etc. this was published separately from other ship-building related entries in the Encyclopédie, such as anchor-making, and contains all the large plates of sea going vessels. The text pages contain a description of the plates. In total there are

43 plates, of which many very large and folded or double folded, all with explanatory text leaves. The catalogue of the Nederlands Historisch Scheepvaartmuseum gives a different number of text and plates, perhaps from a later (1778-1880?) edition. Plate numbering is as follows: I-XXV, suite I, suite VI, suite IX, XI bis, suite XVII, suite XVIII, suite XIX, suite XX, 1e, 2e, 3e suite XXII; I-VII. Uncut, with the widest possible margins. The binding is in a contemporary style, neatly done. A very good copy. Cat. Bibl. Nederlands Historisch Scheepvaartmuseum II, p. 750.

The rare complete zoological and botanical illustrations of a famous expedition to the South Seas

[14] Du Petit-Thouars, A.

Voyage autour du Monde sur la frégate La Venus, pendant les années 1836-1839, publié par ordre du roi, sous les auspices du ministre de la marine. Atlas de Zoologie [AND] Atlas de Botanique. Paris, Gide, 1846-1855. Large folio (54.7 x 36.0 cm). Printed front wrapper; [ii] pp. (Table des planches); halftitle "Atlas de Zoologie", 79 engraved plates of which 74 finely hand-coloured; title "Atlas de Botanique", [i] (index), half title (to the work), 28 engraved plates. € 8500

= A rare complete set of the fine zoology and botany plates of this famous expedition. Chief goal of the expedition was the annexation of the Marques Archipelago and the establishing of French Polynesia. This included detailed observation of the geography, oceanography, anthropology and natural history. The French navy officer Abel Aubert Du Petit Thouars (1793-1864) was "Capitaine de vaisseau" during the circumnavigation by the Vénus between 1836 and 1839. As usual, several naturalists travelled with expedition and many botanical and zoological objects were collected and described. The Mollusca section is with 27 plates the largest, and includes three bis-plates; the "zoophytes" has one. There are 13 plates with mammals, 10 with birds, 10 fish, 3 herpetological plates, and 16 "zoophytes". The botany, by J. Decaisne, is not coloured, as always. Plates uncut. One

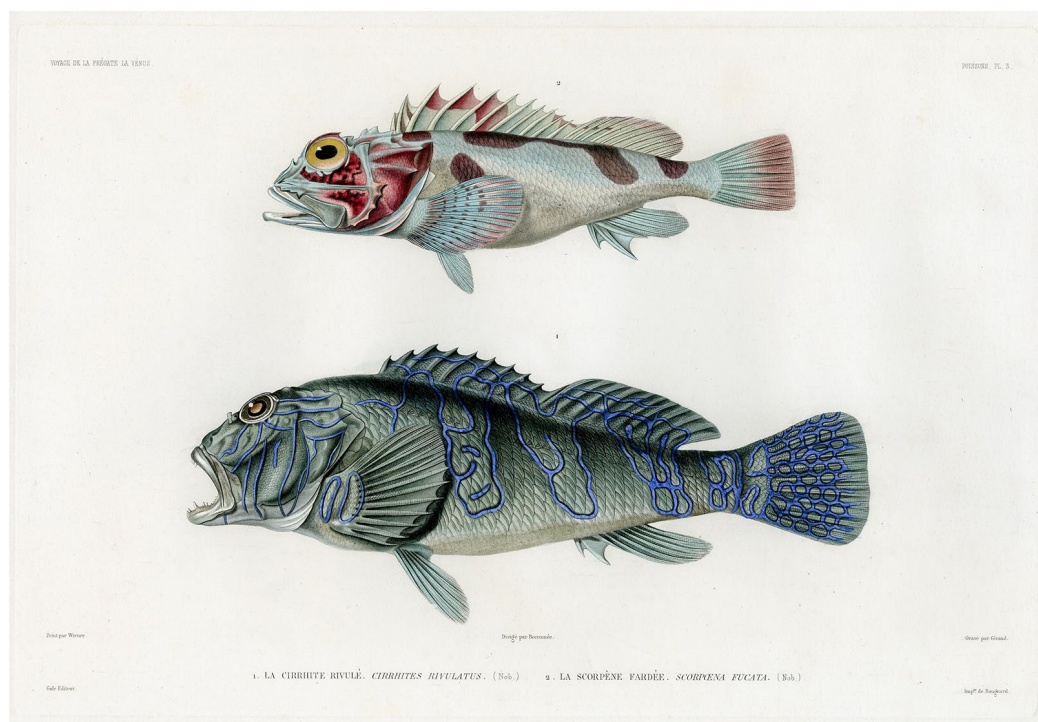
bird plate with a large tear, skilfully repaired. Most plates clean. In all a very good copy of the rare zoology and botany atlases. A nice box to contain these loose sheets in can be made upon request, please inquire. Dance, A history of shell collecting, p. 134; Nissen BBI, 561; Nissen ZBI, 1211; Stafleu & Cowan, 1337.

Dedication copy of the true first edition of the discovery of the Ape-Man from Java: the "Missing Link" in human ancestry, including an original photograph of the type locality

[15] Dubois, E.

Pithecanthropus erectus. Eine menschenähnliche Uebergangsform aus Java. Mit Zwei tafeln und Drei in den Text gedruckten Figuren. [AND] An original photo of the type locality at Trinil, Java, most probably by Eugène Dubois himself. Batavia, Landesdruckerei, 1894. Large 4to (32.2 x 25.9 cm). Title page, [ii], 31 pp., two plates (one with photos of the skull, the other a tinted lithograph of the bones), two text engravings. Blind quarter cloth over original printed boards. € 14.000

= Unique dedication copy of the true first edition of this ground breaking work in human evolution, being the first unambiguous record of "the missing link", a human species decidedly older and more primitive than Homo sapiens, based on well-preserved fossils found at Trinil near the Bengawan [Bengavian] Solo river in east-central Java. The Dutch anatomist, anthropologist and palaeontologist Marie Eugène François Thomas Dubois (1858-1940) was the first to deliberately search for hominid fossils, and the first to be successful at it. Dubois' discovery was proof that humans were as much the subject of evolution as any other animal or plant. This edition precedes the edition from "Jaarboek van het Mijnwezen", and its offprint, which were both published in 1895. Dubois immediately realized the great importance of his discovery and could not wait for the Jaarboek to be published, let alone for a thorough description of all the mammalian fossils found at the Trinil site. In the preface,



dated January 1894, Dubois stated "Für die Abfassung einer einigermaassen vollständigen Beschreibung ist die Vergleichung der gesammelten Fossilien mit ähnlichen Sammlungen, namentlich in europäischen Museen... erforderlich - und so wird die Veröffentlichung jener Beschreibung und der in mancher Beziehung wichtigen allgemeineren Untersuchungsergebnisse wahrscheinlich noch längere Zeit ausbleiben müssen. Die in der vorliegende Abhandlung beschriebene Form ist jedoch von so ganz besonderem Interesse, und giebt zu Schlüssen von so grosser und allgemeiner Bedeutung Anlass, dass... sie schon jetzt zu bearbeiten und der Oeffentlichkeit zu überliefern". It took Dubois and his fossils many years to convince the majority of the scientific world of the importance of these findings, and today it is universally regarded as a cornerstone in human palaeontology and evolution. This edition was printed at, and published by the "Landesdruckerei" [actually Landsdrukkerij in Batavia, or modern day Jakarta]. Very few copies of this edition are known. Provenance: on the front free endpaper, Dubois wrote in a neat hand "Met broederlijke groet van den schrijver" [with brotherly regards from the author]. Loosely inserted is an oblong albumen print (11.8 x 15.8 cm) of the Bengawan Solo river, cutting through the Pleistocene deposits in which *P. erectus* was found. In the left lower centre is a white tent, most probably of Dubois's team, adjacent to a cliff with outcrops of sediment layers. On the photo verso "vindplaats Pithecanthropus" [type locality of *Pithecanthropus*] is written in an old hand. A unique copy with an original photograph and inscribed by the author to his brother. See <http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/homs/edubois.html>. Garrison-Morton 210.



[15]

[16] **Dutens, L.**

Des pierres précieuses et des pierres fines, avec les moyens de les connoître & de les évaluer. Londres, Paul Elmsly [sic!], 1777. 8vo. xv, 124, [iv] pp. 19th century full polished calf. Spine with five raised, gilt-bordered bands and red morocco label with gilt title. Gilt dentelles.

€ 1000

= A rare treatise on precious stones and how to recognize them. The title page suggests that it has been printed in London, however, the name of the publisher, Elmsley, is printed incorrectly, which makes this a bit doubtful. However, "Louis Dutens (15 January 1730 - 23 May 1812) was a French writer born in Tours, of Protestant parents, who lived most of his life in Britain or in British service on the continent. He went to London, where his uncle was a jeweller" (Wikipedia). Apparently very rare; not seen by Sinkankas. Sinkankas records a Paris edition, dated 1776 as well "said to be only about 3 x 5 inches", but also notes "Not seen. Apparently very rare". The present copy measures 21 x 12.5 cm, or slightly over 8 x 5 inch. Edges of the first and last

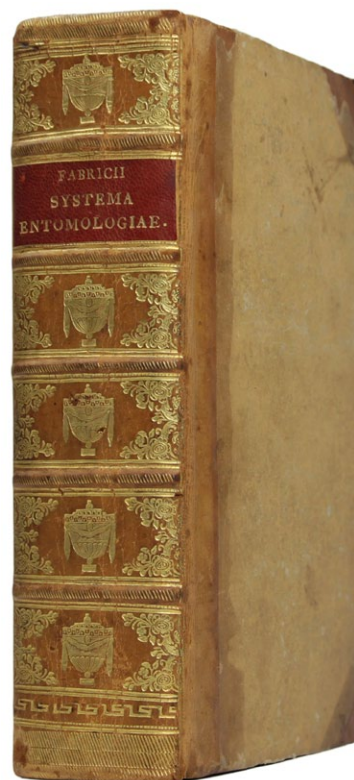
few leaves browned, otherwise clean, unmarked. A very good copy. Sinkankas, p. 291.

[17] **Fabricius, I.**

Systema entomologiae, sistens insectorum classes, ordines, genera, species, adiectis synonymis, locis, descriptionibus, observationibus. Flensburgi et Lipsiae, Libr. Kortii, 1775. 8vo. [xxviii], 832 pp.; several nice woodcuts in the text. Contemporary half calf over plain boards. Spine with five raised, gilt-lined bands, compartments with gilt empire-style vignettes and red morocco label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers, red edges.

€ 1650

= The author's first large work on insects. Important because of the descriptions of numerous new species, including many from Australian and New Zealand insects, collected by Banks and Solander during Captain Cook's first voyage to the South Seas. Johan Christian Fabricius (1745-1808) was a student under Linnaeus and became the most influential entomologist of the 18th century. "He was a greater observer of insects than his more botanically-minded mentor, Carl Linnaeus. Fabricius named 9,776 species of insects, compared to Linnaeus' tally of around 3,000 ... Fabricius added two distinct areas to the classification system. He considers both artificial and natural characteristics. Artificial characteristics allow for the determination of a species, and natural ones allow for the relationship to other genera and varieties. The evolutionary ideas of Fabricius are not as well known. He believed that new species could be formed by the hybridization of existing species. He also has been called the "Father of Lamarckism" because of his belief that new species can form from morphological adaptation. This agrees with Lamarck's theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics. In contrast to Linnaeus' classification of the insects, which was based primarily on the number of wings, and their form, Fabricius used the form of the mouthparts to discriminate the orders." (Wikipedia). An unusually well-preserved, complete copy of this rare work. Horn-Schenkling, 6195.

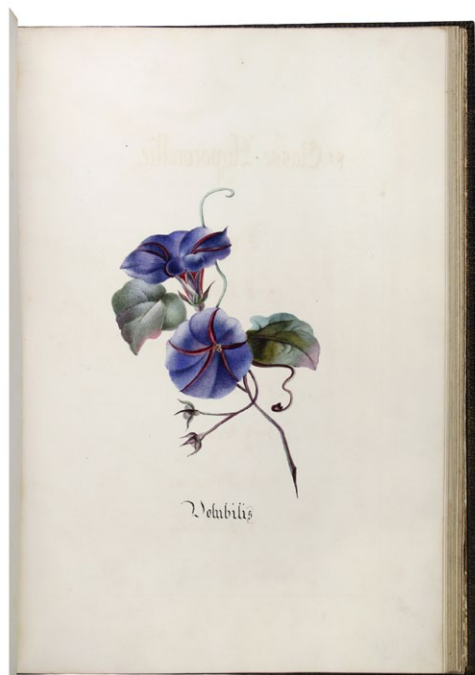


[17]

A fine album of large water colour illustrations of flowering plants

[18] Fauché, B.

Histoire naturelle, botanique. [France, unpublished, ca. 1850]. Folio (39.8 x 28.8 cm). Title page with polychrome title and vignette, heightened with gold; 15 plates with water colour images of fungi (1) and flowering plants with explanatory text leaves in fine calligraphy. Original full embossed and pebbled black calf; gilt-stippled board edges and fine gilt inner dentelles. Iridescent endpapers. Spine with five raised bands and gilt title; front board with gilt initials "B. F" (= Berthe Fauché); rear board with gilt vignette "Maison des Oiseaux". All edges gilt. € 4800



= A fine album of large water colour illustrations of flowering plants (and one with fungi), showing examples of the 15 classes of plants, covering 62 "principal" families. All are very accurately drawn and coloured. This likely follows the system designed by the French botanist Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748 -1836) which replaced the overly simple, and arbitrary system of Linnaeus, and contained 76 families in all. The rear board vignette shows a gilt-embossed burgundy morocco bookplate of Arpad Plesch on the front pastedown. Plesch (1889-1974) was one of the foremost collectors of botanical works. Slight rubbing to boards, a few tissue guards creased, otherwise very good, clean. A beautiful work.

[19] Finsch, [F. H.] O. and [C. J.] G. Hartlaub

Beitrag zur Fauna Centralpolynesiens. Ornithologie der Viti-, Samoa- und Tonga-Inseln. Halle, H. W. Schmidt, 1867. Large 8vo (24.5 x 16.2 cm). xl, 290 pp., 14 hand-coloured lithographed plates. Dark green half calf over dark green diced boards. Spine with four raised, gilt-lined bands, gilt ornaments at head and foot, and gilt title. Brown endpapers. Speckled edges. € 600

= The only collaboration between two of the foremost German ornithologists, Friedrich Hermann Otto Finsch (1839-1917) and Carl Johann Gustav Hartlaub (1814-1900). The birds were collected by Johann Cesar Godeffroy and Eduard Gräffe. The descriptions and synonymies are very extensive, as is the authors' preface, which contains observations on the zoogeography of many species, and a distri-

bution list of 172 species. The work also includes the local names of many species. The plates were drawn by the first author. Some light shelf-wear to the boards, more abraded at the corners and the spine top; some very minor spotting in the text. The plates, which include eggs and nests, are clean. A very good copy. Anker 141; Nissen IVB, 315; Zimmer, p. 219.

[20] Forbes, H. O.

The natural history of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri. Liverpool, The Free Public Museums, 1903. Large, thick 8vo (25.1 x 15.8 x 5.3 cm). xlviii, 598 pp., 88 text illustrations, 34 tissue-guarded plates of which 26 in chromolithography. Green half morocco over contemporary bevelled green buckram boards. Spine with five raised, gilt-bordered bands; compartments with gilt vignette and title. Marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. € 2800

= Very rare, extremely well-illustrated report on the natural history, geology, and archaeology of Socotra, an isolated island off the Horn of Africa, and its small companion, Abd al Kuri, which lies 100 km to the west. Both belong to Yemen. The fauna is largely endemic and consists of often-spectacular species, much unlike those known from neighbouring Africa and the Arabian peninsula. Many species are described and illustrated here for the first time. The remoteness of the island prevented it from being seriously studied by naturalists before the arrival of the expedition led by the editor and co-author, Henry Ogg Forbes (1851-1932). The best late 19th century zoologists and illustrators wrote and illustrated the results: the birds were described by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, and illustrated by H. Grönvold; the reptiles by G. A. Boulenger and drawn by J. Green; the land and freshwater shells described and illustrated by E. A. Smith; the gastropod anatomy by H. H. Godwin-Austen. The various insect chapters were written by Pocock, Kirby, Ogilvie-Grant, Lord Walsingham, and others. The botany is largely by I. B. Balfour. The fine mammal plate is by Pierre "Peter" Smit. Fore edge uncut. Preserved in original boards. The beautiful leather spine replaces the original buckram, which probably suffered from being too light for this massive volume. Apart from some offsetting to a few tissue-guards, the contents are entirely clean. A very good copy of this very rare and important work. Nissen ZBI, 3005 (erroneously listed under Ogilvie-Grant).



The best-illustrated "Cuvier", by Guérin-Ménéville

[21] **Guérin-Ménéville, F. É.**

Iconographie du règne animal de G. Cuvier, ou représentation d'après nature de l'une des espèces les plus remarquables et souvent non encore figurées, de chaque genre d'animaux. Avec une texte descriptif mis au courant de la science. Ouvrage pouvant servir d'atlas à tous les traités de zoologie. I-III. (Complete). Paris, J. B. Baillière, 1829-1844. Three volumes in three. 8vo (Text volume 15.8 x 23.8 cm; atlas volumes 14.2 x 22.2 cm). 911 pp. [xvi, 36, 40, 44, 24, 64, 29, 14, 48, 20, 576]; 448 engraved plates of which 447 finely hand-coloured, as intended. Uniform contemporary pebbled half morocco over marbled boards. Spines with gilt lines and title. Speckled edges. € 4200

= First major work by the French zoologist and founder of



the Magasin de Zoologie, Félix Édouard Guérin-Ménéville (1799-1874), and one of the most beautifully illustrated zoological handbooks of the early 19th century. Guérin dedicated the work to George Cuvier, P. A. Latreille (each present with a frontispiece portrait), and the Baron Delessert. The fine plates are by the best French natural history illustrators of the period, such as Traviès, and by Guérin himself. The colouring is superb. The first atlas contains all the vertebrates and the plate numbering is the same as given by Nissen. The second atlas contains the invertebrates. The plate numbering is the same as in Nissen, except for the annalides, plates 1-10, and 4bis, which are not mentioned in Nissen, but are included in his total of 448 plates. Guérin, in the preface, states that there are 224 plates in the invertebrates atlas, but actually there are 226. Plate 40 in the Mammifères (skeletons) is plain, as always. Entomological bookplate of the Dutch coleopterologist Piet van der Wiel (1893-1962) on the front pastedowns. Marginal fine taxonomical annotations in fine pencil, most probably by van der Wiel, in the top-margins of plates in the arthropod section; scattered light foxing to the text, as usual; plates nearly all clean, which is rare. A very good, attractive, set. Adler 3, pp. 86-87; Horn-Schenkling, 8725; Nissen IVB, 399; Nissen ZBI, 1747.

[22] **Hachisuka, M.**

The Dodo and kindred birds or the extinct birds of the Mascarene Islands. London, Witherby, 1953. 4to. xvi, 250 pp. Coloured frontispiece showing Keulemans' Dodo painting and 22 plates of which 11 are in colour. Many illustrations in the text. This copy is number 51 of only 485 copies published. Publisher's blue buckram with gilt title on the spine and gilt vignette of a Dodo on the front board. € 750

= Arguably the best and most beautiful book on the Dodo and other extinct birds, in particular from the Mascarene Islands (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez, east of Madagascar), published in a limited edition. This title is one of the few recent bird books that have become a true classic. A good copy of this title is hard to find now. The fine plates are mostly after original coloured engravings. Among the uncoloured plates are maps and a drawing of a Dodo skeleton. With a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the book. Dust-jacket not included. Armorial-type pictorial bookplate on the front pastedown, otherwise a very good, clean copy of this now rarely seen work. Nissen ZBI, 1779.

[23] **Haeckel, E.**

Kunstformen der Natur. Leipzig and Wien, Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts, (1899)-1904. 11 parts in one. Small folio. One hundred beautiful lithographed plates (most are coloured or tinted) some with overlays. Original decorated green cloth. € 3200

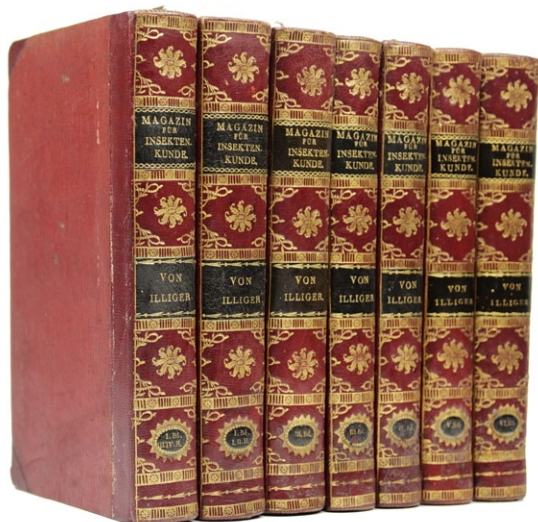
= First edition of this famous and marvellous work. It had a considerable influence on decorative design in the "Jugendstil" or "Art Nouveau" period during the beginning of this century and depicts fantastic, real forms and structures found in animal and plant life on all these very special plates. Most of the plates are chromolithographs, and some are plain lithographs. Others are photographic plates or combinations of these different techniques, which makes it a special publication with regard to printing techniques. This book was first issued in 11 parts in wrappers which comes in two boxes, once the total printing was finished in 1904, this solid, bound version was made. The rear board has a few unobtrusive thin scratches; the front cover has one in the middle. Otherwise, the original binding is remarkably well-preserved with the original green colour



dark, not faded, and with a strong impression of the illustration. Internally this is a near mint copy. Nissen ZBI, 1783; Schneider-Henn, 220.

[24] **Illiger, K. (ed.)**

Magazin für Insektenkunde herausgegeben von Karl Illiger. Volumes 1-6 (Complete). Braunschweig, Karl Reichard, 1801-1808. Six volumes in seven. 8vo. Over 1,200 pp. Contemporary crimson half calf over red grained boards. Spines rich gilt with floral vignettes and three black morocco labels with gilt title, author's name, and volume number. Marbled endpapers. € 2500



= One of the greatest rarities in entomological literature published by the famous Johann Illiger (1775-1815). The extremely rare sixth volume is present. According to Horn-Schenkling: "Der sechste Band ist fast in der ganzen Auflage, verbrannt und äusserst Selten!" Apart from being a beautifully bound set it is, being early and of a wide scope, one of the most important work on insect taxonomy: numerous new taxa are described in this work. It also includes critical reviews of the works of Linnaeus, Latreille, Olivier and others. With, on the front pastedowns, the armorial bookplate of the former Gräfllich von Hagen'sche Majorats-Bibliothek in Möckern, and on the title page verso of volume 6 the small stamp of an old library in Halle (Saale). Some scattered light, mostly marginal spotting. In general a very good, clean, complete set. Hagen I: 399; Horn-Schenkling, 11177.

[25] **Jurine, L.**

Nouvelle méthode de classer les hyménoptères et les diptères. Tome premier. Hyménoptères (all published). Genève, J. J. Paschoud, 1807. 4to. 319, 4 pp., 14 engraved plates (nine nicely hand-coloured). Contemporary (perhaps publisher's) marbled boards, paper label on the spine. € 560

= The major entomological work of Swiss medical doctor and entomologist Louis Jurine (1751-1819). Only 250 copies published. The second part, announced in the title and meant to cover the Diptera, was never published. The work contains a comparative table of the different hymenopterid genera as treated by Fabricius, Latreille, Klug, Kirby, and by Jurine himself. Wide uncut margins. Boards a bit rubbed, otherwise a near fine copy. Horn-Schenkling, 11.385; Nissen ZBI, 2147.

[26] **La Chastre, R. de**

Le prototype ou tres-parfait et analogique exemplaire de l'art chemicq; a la phisique ou philosophie de la science naturelle. Contenant les causes principes & demon-

strations scientifiq; de la certitude dudit art. Paris, J. A. Joallin, 1620. Small 8vo (10.2 x 15.8 cm). Title page, [viii], 136, [xiv] pp. Contemporary mottled calf. Spine with gilt lines and floral vignettes. Red morocco label with gilt short-title. Marbled endpapers. Red edges. € 4500

= Extremely rare (al)chemical treatise by the French nobleman René de la Chastre (1581-after 1663). According to Caillet, it contains the fundamental principles of the "Grand oeuvre", or the process of working with the prima materia to create the philosopher's stone. The work has a surprisingly modern sounding title. However, "...The words in the title might make the modern reader think that this work is indeed an experimental chemical treatise leading to an overall philosophy of natural science, but this is not the case. La Chastre's text is a traditional alchemical description of nature's perfection of gold and how the operator might duplicate its process in his laboratory" (Debus). A detailed biography, handwritten on old, blue paper, is tipped-in in front. Additionally on the front pastedown two old sales catalogue records, as well as a loosely inserted newspaper clipping dated 1933, stating that the work is rare. The first catalogue clipping may describe this copy. Some shelfwear to spine and boards, otherwise a very good, complete copy. No auction records can be traced, we could find only one copy that was on the market in 1963 with Goldschmidt, Catalogue 127, Medicine and Science. Caillet II, 5899; Debus, "The French Paracelsians: The chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France", p. 47.

[27] **Latreille, P. A.**

Histoire naturelle des salamandres de France, précédée d'un tableau méthodique des autres reptiles indigènes: avec figures coloriée. Paris, De Crapelet, An VIII = 1800. 8vo. xlvii, 61 [2] pp., five hand-coloured and one tinted engraved plates. Near contemporary pebbled quarter morocco over marbled boards. Spine with gilt lined and stippled bands, and gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Speckled edges. € 1500

= The rare first edition of this important and finely illustrated work on the salamanders of France, including a



methodical table of all the French amphibians and reptiles, as well as descriptions, and notes on synonyms, habitats, distribution, etc. The work was dedicated to the zoologist and entomologist Antoine-Jean Coquebert. This is the first herpetological work by Pierre André Latreille (1762-1833); the next year he co-authored the four volume "Histoire naturelle des reptiles" (Adler). The plate of the salamander skeleton is tinted, as always. A few light spots, some weak, marginal damp-staining to a few leaves, a tiny wormhole in the top gutter. The plates clean. The colouring of the plates is excellent. A very good copy of the rare first edition. Adler I, p. 19; Cat. BM(NH) III, p. 1,064; Not in Nissen ZBI.

**A unique collection of very fine,
spectacularly well-drawn
original medical-anatomical watercolours**

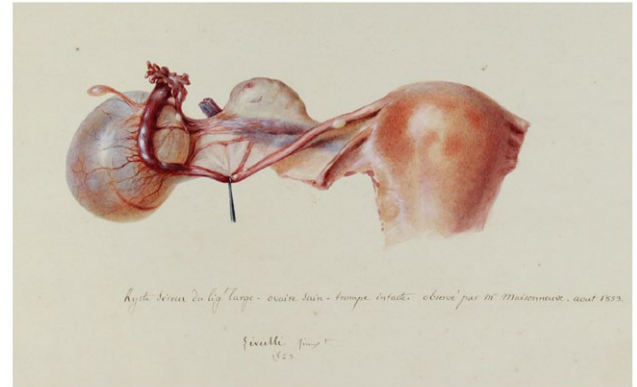
[28] **Léveillé, J. B.**

Large set of 84 leaves with original full colour drawings of human anatomical (surgical) pathology, and two tinted drawings of medical instruments. Paris, 1851-1863. 136 detailed original drawings on 86 mostly thick, stiff boards in portfolio, of which 75 sheets with full colour drawings by Léveillé, as well as two tinted ink and pencil drawings, and nine unsigned or signed by contemporary medical illustrators (including one by Lackerbauer), and two printed chromolithographed plates after Léveillé. Sheet size varying from 13.0 x 14.2 cm to 50.0 x 63.1 cm. The majority with a greatest width well over 25 cm (10").

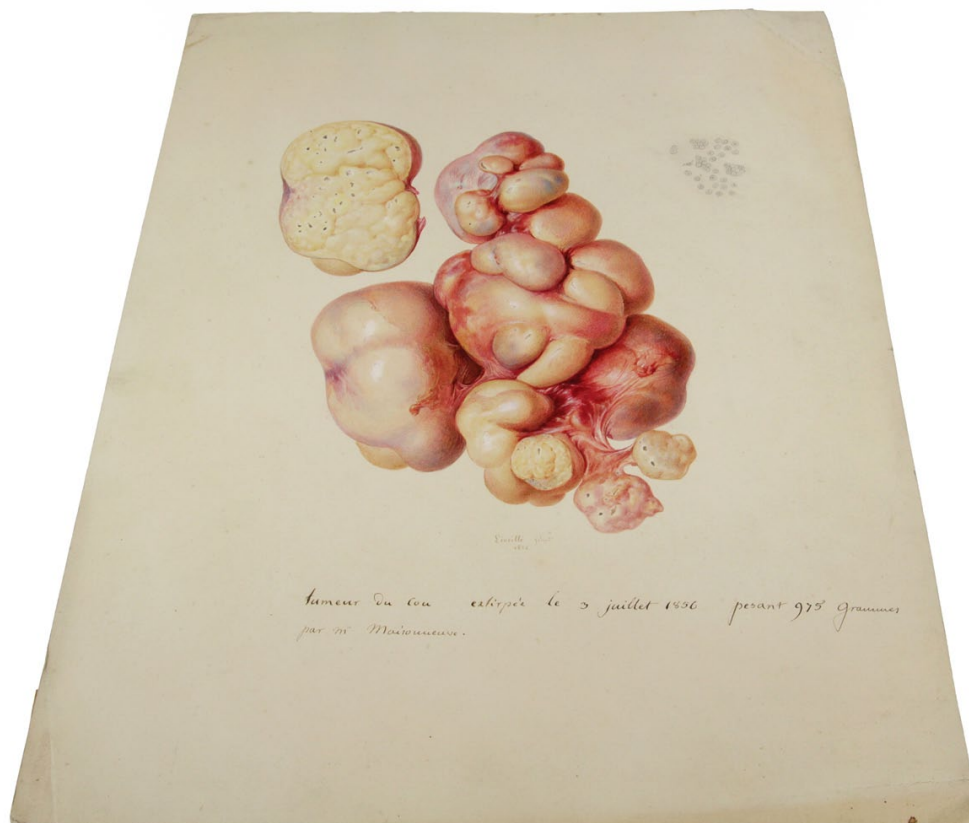
€28.000

= Unique and great set of original medical watercolour drawings, nearly all by Jean-Baptiste Léveillé [sometimes spelled Leveillé]. Léveillé, a pupil of Henri Nicolas Jacob, was one of the greatest anatomy painters of the nineteenth century. He was responsible for 92 folio plates of fine anatomical illustrations in Bourguery and Jacob's "Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme" (published between 1832-1854), the "Anatomie élémentaire" by the same authors; and the excellent anatomical-neurological illustrations in Ludovic Hirschfeld's "Névrologie et organes des sens" (first published in 1853), where his contribution was regarded as enough substantive to regard him as co-author. "The Traité de l'Anatomie by Bourguery and Jacob and the Névrologie by Hirschfeld and Léveillé are among the best works in medical iconography. They are considered to rank in importance with other magnificent atlases due to their excellent plates and precise descriptive text. They set an new standard in anatomical illustration and made the artist devoted to anatomy a scientific collaborator of his scientist in anatomy." [R. Hildebrand, in Anat Anz. (1985) 158(4): 363-372]. In total, Léveillé contributed many hundreds of illustrations to at

least 14 major anatomical works, and to numerous smaller studies published in, mainly French, medical journals. Among his works is also a suite of 22 plates illustrating human races as part of Dumont d'Urville's "Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans L'Océanie". The present set of plate consists of original, mostly finished, drawings of the human anatomy,



mostly anatomical pathology, including ulcerating tumours. The majority of the drawing were made after objects operated upon by "Mr Maisonneuve". This is Jacques Gilles Maisonneuve (1809-1897), a French surgeon and student of Guillaume Dupuytren. Maisonneuve is notable as the first surgeon to explain the role of external rotation in the production of ankle fractures. The eponymously named Maisonneuve fracture describes a specific fibular fracture (Wikipedia). Apparently Maisonneuve also had a keen interest in cancers, in particular of the oral cavity and jaw, and in the reproductive organs. Several plate captions were written by Maisonneuve, one is signed by him. Other organs are less well-represented in Léveillé's drawings, but we see detailed illustrations of tumours in the neck, the bladder, the eye, and in several other organs. A few drawings were made by other artists. One is signed "P. Lackerbauer ad nat. pinx[it] 1852". Pierre Lackerbauer was an accomplished artist and lithographer in his own right. For instance, he illustrated the "Atlas



d'anatomie pathologique co-authored with Lancereaux, published in 1871; and a finely illustrated work with superb algae drawings, "Le monde de la mer" (1866). One set of two drawings of an eyelid operation is clearly more simple; they are signed, in pencil, R. [or L.?] Desterne. These drawings, although adequate and scientifically correct, form a strong contrast with L  veill  s work which is meticulous in its rendering of fine details, colouring, structure, and texture; it may be said that in clarity and vigour it even surpasses everything that can be achieved with photography. Nearly all the plates are in a very good condition. Only few boards are slightly to moderately toned; there is little or no foxing. In all a very good set of these fine and rare drawings. A full list of illustration details (subjects, date, sizes, caption texts -including patient's data and case histories-, state, and various other remarks) is available upon request.

[29] [Linnaeus, C.] Manetti, X. (ed.)

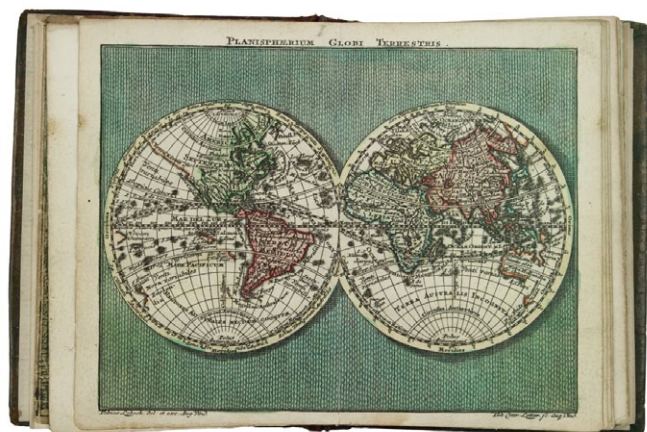
Caroli Linnaei...Regnum Vegetabile juxta systema naturae in classes ordines, et genera ab eodem constitutum. Curante Xaverio Manetti. Florentiae [Florence], P. C. Viviani, 1756. 8vo. 123 pp., two large, folded plates. Contemporary quarter calf over blind boards. Spine with gilt ornaments and brown morocco label with gilt title. Edges speckled red. € 850

= This is "a botanical treatise based on the Philosophia Botanica (1751), Genera Plantarum (1737), & Systema Naturae (1748). Very rare, especially with the plates. The British Library has a copy, but without the plates. Manetti's letter accompanying his presentation copy to Linnaeus is in the collections of the Linnean Society of London" (Soulsby, p. 11). Saverio, or Xavier, Manetti (1723-1785) was an Italian naturalist perhaps best known for his grand work on birds, "Storia naturale degli uccelli trattata con metodo eadornata di figure intagliate in rame e miniate al naturale". He was a good friend of Linnaeus, and is regarded as the editor of this work, rather than as the writer. Boards a bit rubbed, some light spotting, otherwise a very good copy. Cat. BM(NH) pp. 1128, 1232; Soulsby, 65; Stafleu & Cowan, 5340. Not in Nissen.

[30] Lotter, C. T.

Atlas geographicus portatilis XXIX mappis orbis habitabilis regii exhibens. Caelo accurate expressit. Tobias Conradus Lotterus delineavit et excudit. Augsburg, T. Lobeck, ca. 1760. Very small folio (7.7 x 10.7 cm). Engraved allegorical frontispiece, engraved allegorical title-page, 36 partly hand-coloured maps, index leaf (all double-sized, mounted). Near contemporary blind leather spine cover; contemporary embossed full calf boards. € 750

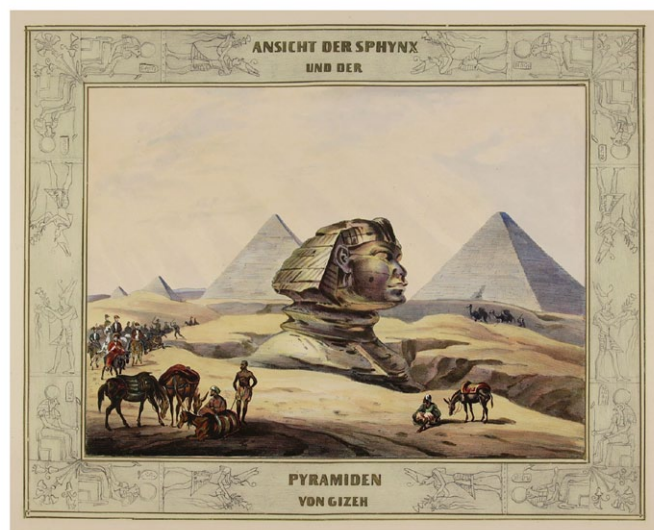
= A rare pocket atlas by the German cartographer Tobias



Conrad Lotter (1717-1777), with maps engraved by Tobias Lobeck, who was also the publisher. A former owner added a second, watercolour, frontispiece, which is tipped in on the

first blank verso. It is titled "Tabula Anemographica" and shows wind directions, in French and their corresponding Italian names (e.g. Sudest - Sirocco). The number of plates in 36, whereas the index calls for 29 only. The additional plates show parts of present day Germany and adjacent countries in more detail. The work was (ir)regularly expanded, while the index was not changed. A later copy with 41 maps has been recorded. Small old repair to this frontispiece. Boards rather rubbed, otherwise in a very good condition.

A fine, complete hand-coloured copy of the illustrations of Maximian of Bavaria's travels to the Holy Land and the Middle East



[31] Mayr, H. von

Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre MDCCCXXXVIII [1838] und Herausgegeben von Heinrich v. Mayr. / Vues pittoresques de l'orient recueillies dans le voyage de S. A. Monseigneur le Duc Maximilien de Bavi  re en Nubie, en Egypte, en Palestine, en Syrie et    Malta en MDCCCXXXVIII et publi  es par Henri de Mayr. M  nchen, Heinrich von Mayr, 1839-1840. Oblong elephant Folio (39.4 x 51.7 cm). Ten instalments, each of six finely lithographed and hand-coloured plates with one explanatory text leaf, for a total of 60 plates, and a hand-coloured lithographed pictorial title and dedication page; in ten uniform hand-coloured pictorial wrappers. € 18.000

= Very rare complete, hand-coloured copy, as issued, of the magnificent, large, illustrations of the Holy Land, Middle East and Malta. The original wrappers are hand-coloured as well. The Nuremberg artist Heinrich von Mayr (1806-1871) accompanied the Duke Maximilian II of Bavaria (1811-1864; from 1848 onwards King of Bavaria) and his entourage as a personal painter on an eight-month "Grand Tour" from Bavaria to the Orient and back. "Ermunternd wirkten die ersten Auftr  ge des Herzogs Maximilian, welcher, nachdem der junge K  nstler 1832 und 1833 am Hofe des F  rsten von Thurn und Taxis mehrere gr   ere Gem  lde, Cavalcaden, Jagden und dgl. ausgef  hrt hatte, denselben als artistischen Begleiter auf seine orientalische Reise 1838 und 1839 mitnahm. Die Titelverleihung zum herzoglichen Cabinetsmaler war nur eine auszeichnende F  rmlichkeit, da der Herzog den K  nstler pers  nlich hochhielt und mit wahrer Freundschaft ehrte. Als Frucht dieser Aegypten, Nubien, Pal  stina, Syrien und Malta umfassenden Reise gab M. die beiden gro  en, damals gerechtes Aufsehen erre-

genden Prachtwerke heraus "Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient" (München und Leipzig 1839 ff., lithogr. von F. Kaiser, 60 Blätter)" (Deutsche Biographie). They travelled from Munich to Venice, Corfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They then travelled via Malta back to Munich, arriving in September 1838. The illustrations depict ancient monuments as well as ordinary life, including views of street life in Cairo, various views of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem, Karnak, and Luxor; the Sphinx and Great Pyramids of Gizeh, and many others, including Alexandria, Malta, etc., etc. Each illustration has a different, broad, pictorial border. Some letterings heightend in gold. The text is in two columns: German and French. Title with two pieces of paper stuck to the back, some small marginal tears and an occasional brown spot. Overall a fine, clean copy of this rarity. Kainbacher, 265 ("RRR - Rarität").

From Lamarck to Père David: The congregation of all the leading 19th century French botanists and zoologists

[32] **Museum d'Histoire Naturelle**

Museum d'Histoire Naturelle: Annales volumes 1-21 (AND) Nouvelles Annales volumes 1-4 (AND) Mémoires volumes 1-20 (AND) Archives volumes 1-10 (AND) Nouvelles Archives Series I volumes 1-10; Series II volumes 1-10; Series III volumes 1-9. Paris, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1802-1897. 4to. 2,048 copper engravings and lithographed plates of which many double-sized

tant scientific natural history journal published in France during the 19th century. There are in total 84 volumes in 4to with more than 2,000 engraved and lithographed plates, of which over 250 are hand-coloured or in chromolithography. This work contains the contributions of all the famous French naturalists of the 19th century, in many cases the first publication(s) of these authors, or at least in their first editions, and often their most important research and results. In the Annales, for instance, Cuvier published his important series on molluscan anatomy, while his rival Lamarck contributed with his monograph of the fossil shells of the Paris Basin. Ornithology is well-represented. For instance: De Blainville "Le Dodo, autrement Dronte (Didus ineptus L.)" with four lithographed plates one being a beautiful hand-coloured head of the dodo by G. de Bière. Another important "first" is Geoffroy St-Hilaire's "Descriptions des mammifères nouveaux ou imparfaitement connus: famille des singes" with eight lithographed plates of which two are coloured, one of which is the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* L.) and appears to be the first monograph, antedating that of Owen by seven years. A herpetological treasure is De Blainville's "Description de quelques espèces de reptiles de la Californie". Throughout each series there is also a great deal on entomology, and more on conchology/malacology, including palaeontology, ichthyology and studies on crustaceans. Authors included are Cuvier, Valenciennes, Audouin, Lamarck, Becquerel, H. and A. Milne-Edwards, Brongniart, Jussieu, Tulasne, De Serres, Duméril, Thouin, Deleuze, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, a.o. Among the entomological titles, for example, are the following works by Lyonet: "Anatomie de différentes espèces d'insectes" (a long series, with plates



or larger, and/or hand-coloured or in chromolithography, and seven portraits. Contemporary uniform marbled boards with morocco labels on the spines in different colours for the different series; original printed wrappers of several issues bound in (Annales, Mémoires, Nouvelle Annales), and near contemporary uniform cloth bindings with red morocco labels (Archives and Nouvelles Archives, first series), and original printed wrappers (last two series of the Nouvelles Archives). € 48.000

= Very rare set, seldom seen complete, of the most impor-

by W. de Haan), Lacordaire's "Essai sur les coléoptères de la Guyane Française"; an illustrated paper by Boisduval on Macrolepidoptera from Madagascar, Mauritius and Réunion, inaptly titled "Considérations générales"; Audouin and Brullé's "Description des espèces nouvelles ou peu connues de la famille des cicindelètes", with nice large hand-coloured plates, Raffray's "Coléoptères de la famille des paussides"; Paul Gervais' paper titled "remarques sur la famille des scorpions et description de plusieurs espèces nouvelles de la collection du Muséum", and more. Père

David, the first westerner to see a deer named after him as well as the giant panda, published his travel diaries in the *Nouvelles Archives*, with many zoological observations, and this came with a string of papers by Vaillant, Sauvage, Heude, and others on the specimens of birds, fish, molluscs and other animals he collected. Over the years many papers included in this series have been sold separately for considerable prices. In all, it can be stated that these publications by the natural history museum of Paris do not only contain a great deal of zoological, palaeontological, geological and (bio)chemical observations and discoveries, but also provided a platform for many new ideas and concepts about how the natural world is organized and how it is developing. Some rubbing to boards, and especially to spine ends. Ten parts of the “*Nouvelles Archives*” with renewed spine, a few text parts with brittle edges (and, however, very wide margins), a few text sections and plates spotted or age-toned, but much less so than usual; a few sections, including plates with some offsetting (more obtrusive in a few sections of the “*Mémoires*”), some minor creasing, a few captions shaved and some minor, usually marginal damp staining. This set ends with “*Nouvelles Archives* series III, volume 9(1)”; one more part and one more volume were published before the start of the fourth series. By then, however, the great era of descriptive zoology and botany, with large and lavishly hand-coloured plates, had come to an end. On request, we can offer a complete collation for a detailed list of irregularities, including reversals of plate orders (including plate 5 of “*Nouvelles Archives* volume 4”, which was perhaps issued later and here bound in volume 5). In all, a very impressive set. Nissen ZBI, 4551, 4552, 4560, 4561, 4677.

[33] Nawa, Y.

Sketch Block. [Japanese butterflies and moths] Narai, Nishigamo-gun, Aichi prefecture, Tan'ba Hiroo, ca. 1928. Oblong folio (17.6 x 25.4 cm). 42 pp. with mounted butterfly wings. Original pictorial wrappers. Patterned paper spine. Black thongs. Preserved in transparent plastic sleeve. € 1200

= A Japanese specimen book containing over 50 examples of preserved nature-printed moth and butterfly wings, with Japanese annotations, including the vernacular names of the species. This process of butterfly printing was developed by “The Insect Man”, the Japanese entomologist Yasushi Nawa (1857-1926), founder of the Nawa Insect Museum, which still operates in the city of Gifu, Gifu prefecture, south-central Japan. Apart from the specimens mounted on the leaves, there are six butterflies mounted on separate cardboard sheets, preserved in a printed envelope. Paper a bit age-toned, some offsetting from the wings to the blank versos. The Japanese scripture very neat. A very good, unique, item.



A beautifully bound, large copy of the rare first edition in quarto with amazing hand-coloured plates



[34] Noisette, L. [C.]

Le jardin fruitier, contenant l'histoire, la description, la culture et les usages des arbres fruitiers, des fraisiers, et des meilleures espèces de vignes qui se trouvent en Europe; les usages de fruits sous le rapport de l'économie domestique et de la médecine; des principes élémentaires sur la manière d'élever les arbres, sur la greffe, la plantation, la taille, et tout ce qui a rapport à la conduite d'un jardin fruitier. Par L. Noisette, et rédigé d'après ses notes par L. A. Gautier. Ouvrage orné de 90 planches représentant 220 espèces de fruit coloriés d'après nature. Premier - Deuxième - Troisième Volume. (Complete). Paris, Audot, 1821. Three volumes in one. 4to (30.5 x 23.5 cm). Half titles and title pages to all three parts, 286 pp. [(iv), 95, (i); (iv), 176, (ii); (iv)]; and 90 beautifully hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf over marbled boards; richly gilt decorated spines with intricate gilt bands, vignettes and title. € 12,000

= A beautifully bound and large copy of the rare first edition in quarto with the plates in contemporary hand-colouring. It was followed in 1833-1839 by a much smaller 8vo edition. Louis Claude Noisette (1772-1849) was a French botanist and agronomist, son of Joseph Noisette, gardener to the Count of Provence, the future Louis XVIII. “Louis Noisette ... followed the same occupation in 1795, after his military service, when he took charge of the gardens and greenhouses of the Val de Grâce hospital in Paris. Three years later he was renting land for his own nursery garden in Faubourg Saint-Jaques. Once his garden was established he travelled to Hungary with Prince Esterhazy, furnishing the Prince's new plantations there. As Noisette's reputation and his nursery's stock both grew, he started a larger garden for trees and fruit at Fontenay-les-Roses, before moving to Montrouge in 1836. The Noisette nursery is credited with the introduction to France of many new North American plants, a speciality that must have been helped by Louis's brother Philippe, who was for some years a nurseryman in Charleston, South Carolina. The original Noisette rose, first raised in Charleston, was one of these introductions,

in 1814, and the 'Fraisier de Caroline' in the 'Jardin fruitier' is another reminder of the association." (Raphael). The ten plates of the first volume (numbered I-X, of which II is much larger, double folded) show several horticultural techniques and many tools. The second volume contains the fruit descriptions, and the third volume contains another 80 hand-coloured plates, numbered 1-77, 9bis, 10bis, and 52bis. There are mostly several fruits on each plate. A fine copy. Dunthorne, *Flower and Fruit Prints*, 217; Nissen BBI, 1450; Raphael, *An Oak Spring Pomona*, pp. 114, 117.

[35] **Orbigny, C. H. d'**

Original letter, signed. Paris, unpublished, partially dated. Single, printed sheet (13.4 x 20.2 cm). With handwritten text, signed. € 300

= A signed letter by Charles Henry Dessalines d'Orbigny (1806-1876), author and editor of one of the best, most successful and influential zoological encyclopaedias, the "Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle", and younger brother of the famous explorer, palaeontologist and malacologist Alcide Charles Victor Marie Dessalines d'Orbigny (1802-1857). The letter is dated le 26 7bre, but no year is given. However, since it was written on official "Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle" stationery, it must have been around 1849, or a bit later. In 1849 the first edition of the Dictionnaire was published, and it is likely that the special stationery was printed at the same time. who the recipient was, is not clear, but he must have been related to the Dictionnaire project. A very good, clean item.

Very rare surviving original wallpaper designs in an amazingly big size



[36]

[36] **Paul Dumas**

"P.D.". Échantillons de papier peint - Wallpaper samples. "P. D." [Paul Dumas, Paris, ca. 1930]. A large wooden frame, height 135 cm, with 64 pochoir designs with flowers, birds and chinoiserie, for wallpaper or similar ornamental purposes, each measuring 114 x 73 cm (eight mounted on linen, 56 not mounted); and one green linen cover of similar size with a large gilt vignette of a letter P inside a letter D. € 12.000

= A rare collection of very large original wall-paper artwork, from a period that hand-made wallpaper was still in use. The pochoir process involves the manual application of gouache (as here) or watercolour pigments through the medium of stencils by which many different colours could be applied layer after layer to a single print. The patterns show an interesting variety in floral designs, many repeated with a wide array of different background colours. This is an (early) work of the French firm of Paul Dumas (operative from 1906 to 1978), renowned for its high-quality wallpaper and wallpaper design. The designs remind of the work of Paul Poiret, who worked for Dumas. In all, it forms an extraordinary ephemeral collection of practical design in pattern and coloration. Several leaves with tears, about seven with long tears which definitely need repair; also several, short, marginal tears of which some with old repairs on the versos, hardly visible, if at all, on the rectos. A few leaves varnished, and prone to chipping or crumbling. About seven leaves have the corresponding black and white printed sales leaflet mounted. In all, however, generally in good condition and surprising that this survived. The colouring vivid and bright, it must be seen!

[37] **[Photography]**

Atomic bombs: Operation Crossroads, "Able" and "Baker" events. Bikini, [not published], 1946. Two original photo prints. Each 25.4 x 20.6 cm. € 2500

= Original photographs, made by a military observer from an aircraft and not by a monitoring camera, as most known photographs from these tests. These were the first open air atomic detonations on the Bikini Atoll. The photographs most probably come from the personal collection of John T. "Chick" Hayward (1908-1999), who later became a Navy vice admiral and who was a decorated aviator and who participated in the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb. He was born in New York. As a youth, he was a batboy for the New York Yankees baseball team. When he was 16, he joined the Navy after being expelled from military school for disciplinary reasons and dropping out of high school. He was such an exemplary seaman that he was one of the few enlisted men accepted by the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1930. In the early part of World War II, he flew dozens of bombing missions in the South Pacific before participating in the Manhattan Project. Admiral Hayward joined the Manhattan Project at the China Lake Naval Ordnance Test Station in California in 1944. He helped develop the implosion components of the bomb dropped over Nagasaki, Japan. He was not involved in the development of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima three days earlier. After the war, he went to Japan to study the aftereffects on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. In 1946, he was in charge of the first attempt to photograph a nuclear explosion on the Bikini atoll, with equipment that shot 800,000 frames per second. In the early 1950s, he helped plan atomic weapons laboratory work at Los Alamos and Sandia. He also worked on the foundation of the Livermore Laboratory program in 1952 in close collaboration with Edward Teller. Over the years, he had worked on systems for ground- and air-launched rockets and became a pioneer in the development of weapons used to fight submarines. He also commanded the first nuclear-powered task force in naval history, lead-



ing the aircraft carrier Enterprise. Admiral Hayward served as president of the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, from 1966 until retiring from active duty in 1968. He later worked for General Dynamics as a vice president for international programs. His Navy decorations included two awards of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. These photos document the first Bikini atoll explosions, known as the Operation Crossroads, "Able" and "Baker" events. Operation Crossroads was a series of nuclear weapon tests conducted by the United States in the summer of 1946. Its purpose was to investigate the effect of nuclear weapons on naval ships. The series consisted of two detonations, each with a yield of 23 kilotons. The first photo records Test Able, which was detonated at an altitude of 520 feet (158 m) on July 1, 1946. The second photo is from Test Baker, which was detonated 90 feet (27 m) underwater on July 25, 1946. American, German, and Japanese battleships are in the foreground, earmarked for tested destruction. A third burst, Charlie, planned for 1947, was canceled primarily because of the Navy's inability to decontaminate the target ships after the Baker test. The Crossroads tests were the fourth and fifth nuclear explosions conducted by the United States (Trinity, in the New Mexico desert was first, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the second and third). They were the first of many nuclear tests held in the Marshall Islands, and the first to be publicly announced beforehand and observed by an invited audience, including a large press corps. Admiral Hayward was in charge of photographing the two detonations seen on these two pictures. Original file numbers, release dates and further information are printed on the print verso "IT FLIES THROUGH THE AIR WITH THE GREATEST OF HEAT - The atom bomb burst, in its test of the fleet. Looking for all the world like a giant cauliflower head suspended to an ever-stretching neck, Bikini's billowing cloud of smoke and flame was caught in its various stages of formation by a Navy patrol bomber flying just beyond range of the deadly explosion..". This remarkably poetic text on the back suggest a great admiration for these weapons of mass destruction. The photographer(s) of these were close enough to the detonation that they were exposed to radioactive contamination. "Able" was the first detonation at Bikini Atoll. It required that the entire native popu-

lation be relocated, which is still controversial. They were told they could return but the island is still too radioactively contaminated today. Both photos are of great historical value. Very light marginal creasing, otherwise fine. Very rare. Added to the photographs are "How to photograph an atomic bomb published by VCE, Inc in 2006 and a copy of Bluejacket Admiral by John T. Hayward and C.W. Borklund, Naval War College Foundation, 2000, with a nice dedication by Hayward's daughter, Victoria. The original photographs came with the book, supporting the claim that these came from the personal collection of Admiral Hayward.

From an unknown expedition: an exiting and unique collection of original glass positives of Ecuador, Peru, and northern Chile

[38] Reinburg, P.

Mission officielle commanditée par le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour un voyage d'étude en Amérique latine (1909-1913). Unpublished, 1909-1913. 266 framed glass positives (including colour positives), 9.9 x 8.5 cm with handwritten descriptive labels (positive size 7.0 x 7.0 cm); preserved in one wooden box (28.5 x 11.0 x 11.1 cm) and 25 contemporary cardboard boxes, mostly with pictorial printed labels. € 6000

= A rich collection of photos on glass from a time and area poorly documented. All the photos were made during a little-known geographical and anthropological expedition to Ecuador, Peru and Chile between 1909 and 1913. They show people, buildings (churches, factories), views, including street views, mountain views, etc., as well as volcanoes, geological features, sometimes including expedition members and material, of, chiefly, Ecuador, and of northern Chile, and Peru, including the upper Amazon. Over 200 photos are from Ecuador, several showing volcanoes, including some with mission crew-members amidst fumaroles. Other photos are anthropological, showing the people of the (high) Andes, as well as from the Amazon region, and people in cities such as Lima, Santiago, and Quito. Pictures include the Trans-Andean railroad (several views); views of harbours (Valparaiso, Callao), streets, bridges, statues, a Roman Catholic procession, the army of Ecuador, and of Chile, on parade. A few show maps, with the expedition's itineraries. Still others show llamas, a flying condor, the unloading of a cow from a ship, Indian pottery, a beautiful girl from Chile (twice!), etc., etc. In general, there are 14 photos of expedition members and camps, 175 of various views on very diverse landscapes from the tropical rainforest to the glaciers of the high Andes. 17 volcanological photos and 19 others. The Parisian anthropologist Pierre Reinburg (1877-?) came from a family of organ builders in Strasbourg. He published on the Marawan (Guyane) Indians (1921), and a work titled 'Le Vénézuéla pacifique et travailleur' (1927). He also wrote a paper on South American plant hallucinogenics 'Contribution à l'étude des boissons toxiques des Indiens du Nord-Ouest de l'Amazonie: l'ayahuasca, le yajé,



le huánto. Étude comparative toxico-physiologique d'une expérience personnelle'. He was a member of the 'Société des Américanistes', but little else is known about him. For an unknown reason (perhaps the outbreak of WWI) the material gathered during this Andes-expedition remained unpublished and has been lying dormant for more than a century. The Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris contains his manuscript on the Peruvian Indian Jivaro language, which may have been based on data collected during the same expedition, also never published. It seems likely that the glass positives were used as lantern slides, but there are no records of this use. A few photos are partly browned/yellowed and very few with a broken glass or without the second (protective) part of the glass; several are in full colour, or enhanced with colour. Nearly all positives are in a very good state, crisp, without fading. Very interesting, unrecorded expedition waiting to be discovered and researched.



[38]

[39] **Risso, [J.] A.**

Histoire naturelle des crustacés des environs de Nice. Ornées de gravures. Paris, Librairie Greque-Latine-Allemande, 1816. 8vo. 176 pp., three folded engraved plates. Later green morocco over marbled boards. Spine with four gilt-ornamented bands, gilt vignettes and title. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

= The principal work on crustaceans by the zoologist and botanist Joseph Antoine Risso (1777-1845) who made several contributions to the knowledge of invertebrates and fishes of the Mediterranean, in particular around his home town of Nice. The work contains the descriptions and illustrations of many new species. Uncut. Some light foxing to several text pages, but nowhere obtrusive. A small old stain to the lower margin of the half title and title. Tiny stamp of former owner (a renowned Crustacea specialist) in the upper margin of the half title. The binding is rather recent but nicely done. Very rare. Nissen ZBI, 3428.

[40] **Romanoff, N. M.**

Mémoires sur les lépidoptères. Rédigés par N. M. Romanoff. Tome I-II, IV-VI, and IX. St-Petersbourg, Privately published, 1884-1897. Six volumes [of nine] in six, 4to. Text, and 90 plates of which 89 finely hand-coloured [I (1884) 181 pp., 10 plates; II (1885) 262 pp., 16 plates; IV (1890) xvii, 577 pp., 22 plates (including one tinted plate A, between pp. 192-193), one rose-tinted table on p. 146, and a rose-tinted map on p. 196. Lacks one



map (as usual); V (1889) [i], 248 pp., 12 plates; VI (1892) 701 pp., 16 plates; IX (1897) 367 pp., 14 plates]. Contemporary half calf over embossed cloth. Spines five raised bands and gilt title. Speckled edges [volumes I-II, IV]; Later half calf over marbled boards. Spines with gilt title. Patterned endpapers [volumes V, VI, IX]. € 7000

= A beautifully illustrated work and one of the rarest publications on butterflies. Even single volumes are very rare, and of volume 8 only about ten copies exist, since most were destroyed in a fire. This set comprises volumes 1-2, 4-6, and 9. A modern reprint of volume 8 is included for free. In this set, all 89 plates that should be finely hand-coloured are indeed so. The work contains contributions by several leading entomologists of the late 19th century, including Christoph, Snellen, Standfuss, Staudinger, and others, including Romanoff himself. Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich Romanoff (1859-1919) was the only naturalist of the Czar family. He was murdered by the Bolsheviks. The various contributions here are mainly written in German and French, and many new species are introduced. Volume IV forms a single, large monograph, titled "Le Pamir et sa fauna lépidoptérologique" and is written by G. Groum-Grshimaïlo, who provided several other contributions. It lacks the map. Otherwise all volumes are complete. Copies having several or many of the plates uncoloured do exist, but in this set all plates are in original, very fine hand-colouring. Former owner's name handwritten in the upper margin of the title pages of volumes V, VI, and IX; some shallow worming in the spine of volumes V-IX, and few pages lightly spotted, otherwise a fine, clean set. All volumes were printed in very low numbers, so they are rarely for sale. Junk, Bibliotheca Lepidopterologica, 2268; Nissen ZBI, 4678. Not in Horn-Schenkling II.

[41] **Rossmässler, E. A.**

Bilderatlas zu der "Systematischen Übersicht des Thierreichs, ein Leitfaden". Dresden und Leipzig, Arnold, 1835. Folio (30.0 x 41.7 cm). 12 lithographed plates, each with numerous illustrations. Marbled paper boards. Later cloth label with gilt title mounted on front board. € 950

= The finely illustrated, large atlas of a very rare work on general zoology. It is recorded in the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum as "wanting". It was written by the German naturalist, educator, politician, and malacol-

ogist Emil Adolf Rossmässler (1806-1867). Not surprising, this "Bilder Atlas" is of a much higher quality than most contemporary atlases, which were produced by numerous publishers for schools and laymen, and generally lacked accuracy and detail. Plate I shows Protozoa and "Urthiere", mainly sponges, corals, etc.; Plate II contains Hydrozoa and echinoderms; plate III shows molluscs and brachiopods; plate IV "worms", crustaceans, and other arthropods; plate V contains insects; plate VI fish; plate VII fish and amphibians; plate VIII, snakes, turtles and lizards; plates IX and X birds; and plates XI-XII mammals. Each image is numbered, for a total of well over 300 different engravings. Hartung et al. state that a first text-edition, without an atlas, was published in 1832. A second, enlarged edition appeared in 1835, together with this atlas. Finally, in 1856 a third edition "Anleitung zum Studium der Tierwelt", again without an atlas, was published. All editions are rare. No title page included, probably never issued. Front free endpaper with two spots and two old stamps on verso, small stain on the first plate, otherwise good, clean. Cat. BM(NH) vol. IV, p. 1735; Hartung et al., "Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Geburtstag Emil Adolf Rossmässlers", p. 186. Not in Nissen.

[42] [Rumpf, J. D. F.]

Deutschlands Goldgrube, oder durch welche inländischen Erzeugnisse kann der fremde Kaffee, Thee und Zucker möglichst ersetzt werden? Und was ist insbesondere von der Zuckerbereitung aus Runkelrüben und Ahornbäumen zu erwarten? Berlin, Oehmigke dem Jüngern, 1799. Small 8vo (18.1 x 11.1 cm). 171 pp., hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and one hand-coloured engraved plate. 19th century blue quarter paper over grained black boards. Spine with gilt ornaments on handwritten paper label. Speckled edges. € 800

= A very good copy of a very rare publication. The author explores German products that can be used as substitutes or surrogates for tea, coffee and, in particular sugar. The plates show the maple leaf (frontispiece) and sugar beet. There is no indication of authorship except for the initials J. D. F. R. on the last text page. However, it is known that the author is the writer and Prussian Hofrat Johann Daniel

Friedrich Rumpf (1758 or 1765 - ca. 1839). Another work of him is "Vollständiges Wörterbuch zur Verdeutschung der, in unsere Schrift- und Umgangs-Sprache eingeschlichenen, fremden Ausdrücke; nebst Erklärung der wichtigsten sinnverwandten Wörter" (Complete dictionary for germanizing of foreign expressions crept in our written and colloquial language; as well as explanation of the most important words of similar meaning). In both works he shows to be an advocate of German self-reliance and independency. Armorial bookplate on the front pastedown; small note, in ink, on the title page verso (visible on recto). Otherwise a meticulously clean copy. Meuller, Kaffee, p. 183.

A superb copy of the first edition

[43] Rumphius, G. E.

D'Amboinsche rariteitkamer, behelzende eene beschryvinge van allerhande zoo weeke als harde Schaalvijschen, te weeten raare krabben, kreeften, en diergelijke zeedieren, als mede allerhande hoorntjes en schulpen, die men in d'Amboinsche zee vindt: Daar beneven zommige mineraalen, gesteenten, en soorten van aarde, die in d'Amboinsche, en zommige omleggende eilanden gevonden worden. Amsterdam, François Halma, 1705. Folio (38.6 x 24.5 cm). Half title, engraved frontispiece (by Jan Gouwe & Jacobus de Later), title page in two colours with vignette with view on Ambon, [2] (dedication pages by the publisher), [4] foreword (by F. Halma, 1704), [10] (list of chapters), portrait of Rumphius (by Jacobus de Later); 340 pp., (with beautiful engraved text vignettes, and including two half titles), [43 pp.] (index and errata), with 60 engraved plates after Maria Sybilla Merian. Contemporary full speckled calf. Spine with seven raised bands. Compartments rich gilt with floral patterns, red morocco label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Edges speckled red. € 9000

= A beautiful, contemporarily-bound copy of the first edition. Georg Eberhard Rumphius (1628-1702) worked for the Dutch East-India Company and was stationed on the



island of Ambon for most of his life. He devoted much time to research on the flora and fauna of the island. Despite disasters in his private life and the loss of his library and manuscripts in a fire, he managed to compile this great work on the natural history of tropical marine animals, with a special focus on shells. Rumphius did not live to see the published version of his book. It was published from the manuscripts he sent back to Holland in various shipments. Since most of Rumphius' drawings never arrived, the publishers commissioned Maria Sybilla Merian to draw the illustrations for the "Amboinsche Rariteitkamer". Merian had just returned from Surinam and was in financial need while she worked on her masterpiece about its insects. Needless to say, apart from being a very original work of natural history, this title also stands out for the 60 very fine plates. "D'Amboinsche Rariteitkamer stands apart from those other eighteenth-century publications which may be considered among the gems of conchological literature, for it is based upon the work of a near-genius who, like Aristotle, observed the fascinating creatures living in the waters around a small island and made a valuable contribution to the literature of biology in general and of conchology in particular" (Peter Dance, "Delights for the eyes and the mind. A brief survey of conchological books"). This copy contains the often-missing portrait. Provenance: the small armorial bookplate of G. N. P. Hasselaer mounted on the front pastedown. Gerard Nicolaes Pieter Hasselaer (1755-1812) was the last of the elder branch of a famous Haarlem family. Plates clean, with very nice and strong impressions and wide margins. A few small, skilful repairs to the near-perfectly preserved original binding. Very rare in this fine state. Landwehr 591; Nissen ZBL 3518; Ruinen, pp. 8-9.

[44] **[Sabbathier E.]**

Idealis umbra sapientiae generalis. Paris, Mmme Jablier, 1679. Small folio (17.2 x 12.3 cm). Title page (printed strips, mounted, as issued) and 24 printed and partly engraved oblong sheets, mounted. Contemporary blind marbled wrappers. € 4600

= The very rare Latin edition (there is an equally rare French edition as well), of a work that was printed on a single broadsheet, but distributed only in the present form. This complex, esoteric, Kabbalistic work was written by the capuchin priest Sabbathier. After his untimely death, his fellow capuchin François Marie edited the material and oversaw the production of the text on an engraved broadsheet: half in Latin, half in French. As stated on the title, Marie's sister, Mlle. Jablier, acted as publisher. However, she cut the large engraved sheets into smaller components and mounted them in albums, which she then sold from her house at the veille rue du temple in Paris. According to Caillet, "This unusual scheme explains the extreme rarity of copies that survived, and their singular appearance". In 1897, it was reprinted in 100 copies only, and advertised as "ouvrage introuvable et purement cabbalistique". This, however, is the much rarer original. Caillet III, 9731 (pp. 449-450) "Excessivement rare".

[45] **Saemann, L.**

Original letter, signed. Paris, unpublished, 1863. A single, printed leaf (17.1 x 24.5 cm) with hand-written text, signed and dated. € 150

= This letter, dated 9 November 1863, was written by Louis Saemann, owner of the little known "Comptoir Minéralogique & Paléontologique" in the rue St. André des arts, in Paris. It was sent to a Mr Maillard in Euville, France, and deals with fossils sent to Mr Maillard. Apparently the fossils were of Tertiary shells, as Saemann writes that they could be identified by Mr. Deshayes. Gérard Paul Deshayes (1795-1875) was the foremost expert on the fossils of the Paris Basin. Peculiarly, written on the verso, in Saemann's hand, are the words "Monsieur Maurice Sand". "Jean-François-Maurice-Arnauld, Baron Dudevant, better known

as Maurice Sand (1823-1889), was a French illustrator and writer. Maurice Sand also experimented in various other subjects, including painting, geology, and biology. He was the son of Baron Casimir Dudevant and his wife, French novelist and feminist George Sand" (Wikipedia). Perhaps the letter was forwarded to Sand. Saemann was associated with chemist Félix Pisani with whom he owned a similar shop, named "comptoir de géologique et botanique". Letter folded horizontally in the middle. Small chip in the top-left corner, otherwise in very good condition.

[46] **Sand, M.**

Original notes on palaeontology, with a hand-written copy of a related letter by Terquem. France, unpublished, ca. 1860. Three leaves with handwritten notes (each ca. 17 x 22 cm), and one transcript of a letter (folded leaf, 21.0 x 13.3 cm). € 200

= Three hand written sheets (text on rectos) outlining the Liassic (lower Triassic) stratigraphy, with lead fossils, presumably written by the French pharmacist and malacologist Olry Terquem (1797-1887), not to be confused with his uncle, the famous mathematician and "the first, most radical, and most outspoken of the major proponents of Jewish reform in France" (Wikipedia). To this is added a copy of a letter by "Mr Terquem à Mr. Maillard": "Je voulais vous tenir au courant des travaux que j'ai faits pour Mr. Maurice et dont je lui ai communiqué le résultat...". This probably copied by or for Maurice Sand. "Jean-François-Maurice-Arnauld, Baron Dudevant, better known as Maurice Sand (1823-1889), was a French illustrator and writer. Maurice Sand also experimented in various other subjects, including painting, geology, and biology. He was the son of Baron Casimir Dudevant and his wife, French novelist and feminist George Sand" (Wikipedia). Maillard is possibly the French malacologist Louis Maillard (1814-1865), or a namesake with interest in local French palaeontology. One sheet with some short tears in the margins, the other two, and the copy of the letter in good, clean condition.

[47] **Schinz, H. R.**

Abbildungen aus der Naturgeschichte mit Text von Dr. H. R. Schinz. Zürich, Friedrich Schulthess, [1824-1828]. Folio (28.1 x 40.7 cm). Title page, 104 pp. [1-20, 27-112, but text complete], 41 [12; 8; 9; 12] lithographed plates, all finely





[48]

hand-coloured except plates I-II of the plants, which are plain as published. Original blind-tooled green cloth with gilt title on the front board. € 1000

= The rare first edition of this early and comprehensive work on natural history by the Swiss naturalist Heinrich Rudolf Schinz (1777-1862). It consists of four parts, of which the plate-numbering starts anew: mammals (12 plates); birds (eight plates), reptiles, fish, and invertebrates including insects and molluscs (9 plates), and plants (12 plates). The text page numbering is consecutive. This work is not mentioned in the Cat. BM(NH), and neither by Casey Wood. Text occasionally spotted, especially in the margins; plates clean. A very good to fine copy. Nissen ZBI, 3669.

Extremely rare and spectacular large plates of the 1855 Vesuvius eruption

[48] Schmidt, J. F. J.

Die Eruption des Vesuv in ihren Phänomenen im Mai 1855. Nebst ansichten und Profilen der Vulkane des phlegräischen Gebietes Roccamonfina's und des albaner Gebirges. Nach der Natur aufgenommen und durch Winkelmessungen berichtet. Wien und Olmütz, Eduard Hölzel, 1856. Elephant folio (59.2 x 43.6 cm). Nine large lithographed plates of which three hand-coloured, and the others tinted by hand, mounted on stiff cardboard sheets with blue paper borders. Slightly later blind half cloth portfolio. Original printed front wrapper loosely inserted. € 7200

= Extremely rare and important contribution to volcanology by the German geologist and astronomer Johann Friedrich Julius Schmidt (1825-1884), best known for his research on the geology of the moon. "...In 1853 he became director of Baron von Unkrechtsberg's private observatory at Olmütz (today Olomouc, Czech Republic). In 1858, he became director of the new Athens Observatory, where the clear skies

were very suited to astronomical observation, and where he spent the rest of his career...He also studied volcanism and seismic phenomena on Earth, sometimes at the risk of his life." (Wikipedia). He witnessed the May 1855 eruption from nearby. The present atlas focuses on the visual aspects of the eruption. The drawings show fumaroles, and flowing lava (the coloured plates). The explanatory text, which consisted of 24 pages, and was sold separately, as was the author's work "Neue Höhen-Bestimmungen am Vesuv...", is not included. Neither is the 224 pp. text volume. The boards on which the plates are mounted are contemporary; perhaps it was sold in this state, although copies with the sheets as printed, are known of as well. In 1874, Schmidt published another work on volcanology, "Vulkanstudien". Portfolio boards rubbed; light foxing and toning, due to the paper quality, otherwise a very good copy. The only copies of the atlas we could trace are in Bibliotheque National de France (Paris) and in the ETH library in Zürich. The latter copy shows similar foxing. We could trace only one auction record (1993). DSB XII, p. 192. Not in Ward and Carozzi.

An excessively rare and luxurious work on tropical fruit

[49] Schnell, J.

Het vruchtmandje van Java, of verzameling van de voor-naamste vruchten der Indische gewesten, naar de natuur geteekend door J. Schnell, eerste teekenaar bij de Directie der Genie in Nederlandsch Indië. Met eene beschrijving van Jonkheer von Siebold. Opgedragen aan de wel edel geboren mevrouwe Baud. 1ste aflevering. [All published]. 's-Gravenhage, C. W. Mieling, 1848. Elephant folio (71.5 x 52.5 cm). Three chromolithographed plates in gilt ornamental borders, with additional hand-colouring, in original printed wrappers. € 7500

= An excessively rare and luxurious work, which shows rich



[49]

selections of the tropical fruits of Java, arranged as still lifes. The author/illustrator was J. [J.] Schnell, "Principal draughtsman at the engineers, who made numerous improvements in the lithographic process" (Bastin & Brommer, pp. 24-25). The printing was done at A. Kloots & Compagnie. According to the *Aardrijkskundig en statistisch woordenboek van Nederlandsch-Indië* (1861: 724), this is all that was published, despite the fact that it is stated on the wrapper (in Dutch) as the "first part". Perhaps it was to be accompanied by an 8vo description by Philip Franz Von Siebold, as also stated on the wrapper, but it is questionable if that was published together with the plates, if at all. In volume 2 of "*Le Moniteur des Indes*", published by Von Siebold and Melvill, it was only stated that: "Nous apprenons avec plaisir que M. J. Schnell, à qui nous devons la planche des fruits de Java, insérée dans le dernier numéro du *Moniteur des Indes*... Nous avons eu l'avantage de voir l'ouvrage de M. Schnell, et nous pouvons assurer qu'il ne laisse rien à désirer tant pour ce qui regarde l'exactitude que sous le rapport d'une belle exécution. C'est le premier ouvrage dans ce genre que nous connaissions, et nous pouvons recommander d'avance cet album à tous les amateurs et connaisseurs". Indeed, this volume does contain a similar but much smaller (19.7 x 26.3 cm), often uncoloured version of a still life with fruits; apparently to create interest for Schnell's projected work, but an explanatory text could not be found anywhere, nor does the above text imply that von Siebold had anything to do with the production of Schnell's work. There are no copies of this work anywhere on the internet, nor is it present in any Dutch or foreign library. The huge library of the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunst en Wetenschappen, being by far the largest scientific library in the former Netherlands Indies, did not have a copy. The Koloniaal Museum in Haarlem probably had a copy, as it is mentioned in their *Bulletin* (1898). However, the museum merged with the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, of which the library has been dispersed. There is no trace of their "Vruchtmandje". It is neither mentioned by Landwehr, nor by Bastin and Brommer. It is not included in the catalogue (1864; supplements 1872, 1877) of the Bataviaasch Genootschap. Edges a bit frayed, and with some short tears, a good distance from the printed surface. An excellent set. Bastin & Brommer, *Nineteenth century prints and illustrated books of Indonesia*, 342 (for the "Moniteur" plate).

Extraordinary copy of a very rare 18th century shell-book with 17th century engravings

[50] Schröter, J. S. [Schroeter]

Musei Gottwaldiani testaceorum, stellarum marinarum et coralliorum quae supersunt tabulae. Die Conchylien, Seesterne und Meeresgewächse der ehemaligen Gottwaldtschen Naturaliensammlung nach den vorhandenen neun und vierzig Kupfertafeln mit einer kurzen Beschreibung begleitet. Nürnberg, Raspische Buchhandlung [Raspe], 1782. Folio (25.1 x 38.8 cm). Engraved frontispiece portrait, title page with finely engraved allegorical vignette, pp. 3-64; engraved portrait, 49 engraved plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt ornamental lines and vignettes. Red morocco label with gilt title. Edges red. € 8900 = A very rare, well-illustrated work by the German palaeontologist and malacologist Johann Samuel Schröter, or Schroeter (1735-1808), describing and illustrating the natural history collection of father and son Christoph (1636-1700) and Johann Christoph (1670-1713) Gottwaldt. Both of whom were medical doctors in Danzig. As Schröter explains in the preface, it was the father, Christoph, who commissioned his collection to be engraved on copper plates. At least forty nine of which contained illustrations of shells and other sea life. The whereabouts of other plates with "Wunderkammer" illustrations, if made, are unknown. It could be envisioned that more plates with shells once existed, because, as noted by Schröter, many gastropod families are not represented. And there are no bivalves either. But it is also possible that the 49 plates were all that were made with conchological and related matters. The illustrations mainly show shells; only six of the 49 plates depict other marine invertebrates, in particular echinoderms and corals. The Gottwaldts appeared to be unusually attracted by the gastropod families with glossy shells: cowries, olives, cones, and volutes are featured most prominently. There is also a whole plate devoted to Harpidae. Other families include Muricidae, Strombidae, etc. After Johann Christian's death, his widow and daughters sold the collection to Czar Peter the Great of Russia for a thousand rouble. The copper plates remained in Danzig, where they were bought by the publisher, Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe (1712-1785). Only one auction record found

in the past 50 years and we could only trace one copy on the market in the last 20 years. The engravings are of a very good quality, especially in view of their 17th century origin; all shells are coiling in their natural direction, and mostly they are easily identifiable to the species level. The contemporary binding is very well-preserved, as are the contents. All the plates and text are clean; the paper and the impres-



sions strong. An excellent copy. Very rare, especially in this exceptionally good state and with both portraits. Nissen ZBI, 3758.

[51] **Scrope, G. [J.] P.**

Maps & plates to the memoir on the geology & volcanic formations of Central France. London, Longman, [1827]. Oblong folio (25.5 x 40.4 cm). Printed title mounted, two large, folded maps, and 18 mostly hand-coloured plates. Later blind quarter morocco over marbled boards. Printed title mounted on front board. € 1800

= First, rare, and finely hand-coloured edition of the all-important atlas of this ground breaking work on volcanology and the history of the earth. It contains two large, folded maps, titled "Map of the volcanic district of the interior of France", and "Geological map of the Chaîne des Puys near Clermont, Puy de Dome", and 18 plates, mostly elongate, hand-coloured, panoramas as follows (number between

brackets not printed on the plate): I, II, III, IV, V, [VI], VII and XI on one sheet, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII. The very large plates II and III are 360° (full circle) panoramas. The work was later translated into French. George Julius Poulett Scrope (1797-1876) was "The man who really discovered geological time through the study of volcanoes He spent a year in the Auvergne, Velay, and Vivarais regions of south-central France, tracing extinct lava flows. He found an extinct volcano near the city of Jaujac in the Vivarais, where there was evidence that lava had streamed from the crater and completely filled the valley of the Alignon river. Then a river had excavated more than 200 feet of the deposit, revealing vast cliffs of columnar basalt. In other places he found layers upon layers of basalt, eroded by water, and then filled up again by subsequent eruptions. All of this must have taken an immense amount of time. Scrope's illustrations of central France were elaborate multiple-folding plates that were very expensive to print, and so publication was delayed for more than five years." (http://vulcan.lindahall.org/63_large.shtml). This is the atlas only; the text part is not included. Most plates are mounted on Whatman wove paper; the larger plates and panoramas are bound in. The later English (1858) and French (1863) editions have the plates much reduced; the French edition in black and white only, the English version usually with uncoloured plates too. All plates clean, in a very good condition. Ward & Carozzi, 2015.

The most breathtaking pochoirs on insects ever published

[52] **Séguy, E. A.**

Insectes. Vingt planches en phototypie coloriées au patron donnant quatre-vingts insectes et seize compositions décoratives. Paris, Duchartre et Van Buggenhoudt, [1926]. Folio (45.0 x 32.6 cm). [iv] pp. (Title page, preface and index of scientific names), 20 very fine full colour pochoir plates. The original publisher's pictorial portfolio, some lettering in gold, original ties intact. € 11.500

= A very rare and wonderfully preserved copy of this enigmatic work by the French Art Deco painter, decorator and entomologist Émile Allain Séguy (1877-1951) (not to be confused with the dipterologist Eugène Séguy - see Young for details, including the "invented" middle name of Eugène Séguy). This work is even somewhat rarer than his very similar sized and styled work on papillons (butterflies). The first 16 plates contain much-enlarged, finely detailed insects (the majority being Coleoptera); the last four have patterns, presumably for wallpaper or curtain designs, based on these figures. "Simply stated, pochoir is the French word for stencil. In the 1920's and 30's Art Deco era, the colour application process of the stencil was rejuvenated by the French, bringing color illustration processes for books and prints to new glorious heights. This interest in exploring the stencil process came in reaction to the proliferation of machine printing and the poor quality of color reproductions in publishing. With pochoir printing, the hand application of layers of pigment created dazzling effects that the camera or printing press could never replicate. Earlier stencil works, typically used for decorative surface ornament were quite primitive, with applied color areas outlined by the supporting cutout framework. New experimental techniques in pochoir refined the process using multiple layers of color applications for a single print. Pochoir printing was also easily combined with images made by lithography, woodcut, wood engraving, line drawings, or etchings, thus turning a decorative technique into fine art" (RISD library website). The insects are absolutely spectacular, but they are not fantasies. Hence this work is listed in Nissen's "Die zoologische Buchillustration", who dates the work from 1926.



According to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the date is 1929 (see: <http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/356920>). The portfolio is exceptionally clean and well-preserved. A near mint copy. Nissen ZBI, 3796.



[52]

[53] **Séguy, E. A.**

Papillons. Vingt planches en phototypie coloriées au patron donnant 81 insectes et 16 compositions décoratives. Paris, Tolmer, [1924]. Folio (45.1 x 32.2 cm). [iv] pp. (title page, preface and index of scientific names), 20 fine full colour pochoir plates. The original publisher's pictorial portfolio, some lettering in gold, original ties intact.

€ 8500

= A scarce and wonderfully preserved copy of this enigmatic work on butterflies by the French art Deco painter and entomologist Émile Allain Séguy (1877-1951) (not to be confused with the dipterologist Eugène Séguy - see Young for details, including the "invented" middle name of Eugène Séguy). The first 16 plates contain much-enlarged, finely detailed insects; the last four have patterns, presumably for wallpaper or curtain designs, based on these figures. "Simply stated, pochoir is the French word for stencil. In the 1920's and 30's Art Deco era, the colour application process of the stencil was rejuvenated by the French, bringing color illustration processes for books and prints to new glorious heights. This interest in exploring the stencil process came in reaction to the proliferation of machine printing and the poor quality of color reproductions in publishing. With pochoir printing, the hand application of layers of pigment created dazzling effects that the camera or printing press could never replicate. Earlier stencil works, typically used for decorative surface ornament were quite primitive, with applied color areas outlined by the supporting cutout framework. New experimental techniques in pochoir refined the process using multiple layers of color applications for a single print. Pochoir printing was also

easily combined with images made by lithography, woodcut, wood engraving, line drawings, or etchings, thus turning a decorative technique into fine art" (RISD library website). The butterflies are absolutely spectacular, but they are not fantasies. Hence this work is listed in Nissen's "Die zoologische Buchillustration". Of the butterflies, almost all come from tropical regions, including Guyane, the Congo, Madagascar, Sikkim, and China; one, *Callimorpha hera*, is from Europe. Nissen states that the work was published in 1925. Contents and the portfolio are exceptionally clean and well-preserved. A near mint copy. Nissen ZBI, 3798; Young, <http://designobserver.com/article.php?id=38887>.



[53]

[54] **Snellen van Vollenhoven, S. C. et al. [Pollen, F. P. L. (ed.)]**

Recherches sur la faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances, d'après les découvertes de Fr. P. C. Pollen et D. van Dam. 5me partie, 1re livraison, insectes [AND] 2me livraison, crustacés et échinodermes [AND] 3me livraison, mollusques de Madagascar et de ses dépendances. [The complete 5th part on invertebrates]. Leyde (Leiden), E. J. Brill, 1869-77. 4to. Two title pages to the 5th part, two half titles to the 5th parts; half titles to each installment; 127 pp. [I: 23; II: (i), 58; (i) 44], 18 lithographed plates [I: 2 (double suite - 2nd plates not counted); II: 10 (one double-sized); III: 6], of which 8 finely hand-coloured. Contemporary polished half calf over marbled boards. Spine with four raised, gilt-pattered bands and two red morocco labels with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Original printed wrappers bound in.

€ 3400

= Rare complete part of the invertebrate zoology of Pollen and Van Dam's travels, dealing with the insects, crustaceans, echinoderms and molluscs, with three examples of original artwork by John Gerrard Keulemans. The insects (published in 1869) are by the Dutch entomologist Samuel Constantinus Snellen van Vollenhoven (1816-1880) and the

Belgian entomologist and ornithologist Baron Edmond de Selys Longchamps (1813-1900). Snellen described new species of Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Lepidoptera, and Hemiptera; Deslongchamps a new genus and two new species of Odonata. The Crustacea and Echinodermata are by C. K. Hoffmann (published in 1874), and include species from Réunion. In this part the plates are not coloured. Finally, the Mollusca of Madagascar and Réunion are treated by J. G. de Man (1877). Included are marine, freshwater and terrestrial species. The plates are beautifully coloured. In the rear, the original printed front wrappers of all three sections, and the rear wrapper of the Insecta, with the printed prospectus, are bound in. The wrapper edge of the Mollusca is reinforced with Japanese paper. On the front pastedown the armorial bookplate of C. J. Koldewey, co-author of "Feathers to brush. The Victorian bird artist John Gerrard Keulemans 1842-1912" (published in 1982), and the small, oval bookplate of J. C. Puls, "Pharmacien & Droguiste" in Gand, Belgium. The two insect plates, with colourful beetles and butterflies, are double; on the first, two original drawings by the great Dutch-British zoology illustrator Keulemans are tipped in, on the second, one original butterfly plate is tipped in. It is very rare to see original artwork by Keulemans. A few scattered spots. Slight damage to the front board top corner. In all a truly exceptional copy of this rare publication. Horn-Schenkling II(IV), p. 346; Nissen ZBI, 3215 (under Pollen).

An excellent copy of the largest and most beautiful bird atlas before Audubon, with the rare original title page

[55] Temminck, J. C. and P. de Courcelles [Madame Knip]

Histoire naturelle générale des pigeons; par C. J. Temminck, Directeur de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Arts de Harlem, et membre de plusieurs Sociétés d'Histoire naturelle. Avec figures en couleurs, peintes par mademoiselle Pauline de Courcelles, gravées, imprimées et retouchées sous sa direction. Paris, Garnery, 1808-1811. Folio [51.5 x 35.0 cm] "superroyal folio" (Zimmer). Title page, 87 chromolithographed plates, the birds finely

coloured by hand. Plate numbering 1-11, 1-16, 1-58, [59], 25(bis)]. Contemporary speckled half calf over speckled boards. Spine with elaborate gilt bands and solar vignettes; red morocco label with gilt title. € 17.500

= First edition of one of the finest ornithological atlases ever produced, and sometimes regarded as the grandest book on birds before Audubon. The printing is in several colours, most noticeable the branches, moss and leaves, and the bird's legs; the birds are most delicately hand-coloured by Pauline de Courcelles. De Courcelles married the Dutch painter Josephus Augustus Knip (1777-1847) in 1808, and this is reflected on the plates: the first four plates are engraved with "Pauline de Courcelles pinx.t", the others "Pauline de Courcelles Fem. Knip Pinx.". This work made "Madame Knip" notorious, as she high-jacked the work from Temminck after the ninth (of 15) parts was published. She changed the title page (here present) into "Les pigeons par Madame Knip née Pauline de Courcelles, premier peintre d'histoire naturelle de S. M. l'Impératrice Reine Marie-Louise [Napoléon]. Le texte par C. J. Temminck", and altered much of the introduction, replacing it with her own version. She even went so far as to send Temminck a few copies with his original text and the original title page. Temminck, who lived in Leiden, some 500 kilometres north of Paris, only found out what had happened much later. Then he revealed the swindle and published his own text version. Meanwhile, the taxonomy of the pigeons became confusing because it seemed that two different authors, Knip and Temminck, had validly described the same new species. A detailed rendering of the Knip-Temminck controversy is present in Coues' "Ornithological bibliography". This copy, with the "Temminck" title, most probably is one of just 12 copies approved by Temminck. Included in the atlas are several now extinct species, such as the North American passenger pigeon, and the Mauritius blue pigeon. Circular pictorial bookplate "B.L." on the front pastedown; small, old private owner's inscription in the top-margin of the front free endpaper. Boards with some rubbing, boards with some scraping to paper, a few plates with some light, mostly marginal, foxing, otherwise very clean. A very good to fine copy. Anker, 261; Nissen IVB, 511; Sitwell, p. 113; Zimmer, pp. 356-357.



[56] **Thoulet, J.**

Original drawings of views first illustrated in Hayden's "Geological Survey of the Territories" (1873) Three original ink drawings (two in black ink, one in sepia) on cardboard, each measuring 35.0 x 50.0 cm. Handwritten text on versos. € 1500

= Rare original artwork of landscapes and geological features in the Yellow Stone region. They were made "on the spot" in 1874, and closely following the illustrations in Hayden's "Sixth annual report of the geological survey of the territories embracing portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah; being a report of progress of the explorations for the year 1872" (published 1873), in particular the engravings on p. 50 (fig. 9), p. 55 (fig. 15), and p. 155 (fig. 39). Depicting, respectively, the Giant Geyser of Yellowstone National Park, Basaltic columns in Yellowstone near the mouth of Tower Creek, and Oblong Geyser near the Giant Geyser. The first view is vertical, emphasizing



on the height of the water jet, the second also has a vertical orientation, accentuating the depth of the narrow river valley, and the third is horizontally oriented, showing the considerable width of the geological features. "The Hayden Geological Survey of 1871 explored the region of north-western Wyoming that later became Yellowstone National Park in 1872. It was led by geologist Ferdinand Vandever Hayden. The 1871 survey was not Hayden's first, but it was the first federally funded, geological survey to explore and further document features in the region soon to become Yellowstone National Park and played a prominent role in convincing the U.S. Congress to pass the legislation creating the park" (Wikipedia). The illustrations are signed, "J. Thoulet", who did not participate in the expedition. The expedition artist was W. H. Holmes. However, the geologist, oceanographer, and hydrographer Jullien Thoulet (1843-1936) who later explored Newfoundland, and became "the father of French oceanography", was in the area. He lived

in the United States for several years and, apparently, he visited the Yellowstone area. Perhaps in connection with his involvement in the Northern Pacific Railroad works, just north of Yellowstone. Most probably he went to Yellowstone with a copy of the new Hayden publication in his luggage. On the versos there are hand-written references, partly in French and most probably by Thoulet, to Hayden's work and to the specific pages. In comparison with the published engravings, the drawings cover a larger view, one is made from a slightly different point of view. A man, watching the Giant Geyser, probably Thoulet himself, is present in one drawing, but of course not in the engraving; otherwise the drawings and engravings are quite similar, that is: the view-points are (near) the same, and many details, such as individual trees and the shape of boulders are near identical too. All three plates are signed by Thoulet, and one is dated 1874. All three plates clean; four tiny pinholes in the margin of the Geyser drawing, otherwise fine. A unique set.

[57] **[Trade Catalogue]**

Les couleurs Diamine de Leopold Cassella & Cie. Francfort sur le Mein. Leurs qualités et leur emploi en teinture et en impression. Frankfurt am Main, Leopold Cassella & Cie., 1896. Small, thick quarto/folio (25.0 x 16.5 x 5.5 cm). Double frontispiece; title page, ix, 275, xv pp.; 38 numbered and one unnumbered sheets (three large, double-folded) with mounted coloured examples of fabric (usually 8 samples, sometimes fewer, or many more). Another 160 samples mounted in the text. Original blind stamped cloth with gilt title on the spine. Patterned endpapers. € 800

= A rare, well-designed trade catalogue of dyed fabric, with ample examples, as well as information about the colouring processes, their application and quality, determined precisely according to up to eight characteristics. 120 years after publication, the colours are bright, and still show the quality of the colouring indeed. The firm was founded by Leopold Cassella (1766-1847). By the end of the 19th century, it had factories in Frankfurt and Lyon, as shown on the frontispieces. "Founded in 1798 in the Frankfurt Jewish Alley by Leopold Cassella, Cassella operated as an independent company until 1995 and was one of many predecessor companies of today's Sanofi. Its history is closely tied to its former owners, the prominent Jewish German Gans family. Its main products were dyes, drugs, cosmetics and various other chemical products." (Wikipedia). A well-preserved item. Rare, especially in this good state.

[58] **Vanhaudt, J.**

[Original watercolours of birds] Flanders or northern France, ca. 1750. Four original watercolours (each ca 21 x 25 cm), mounted on larger sheets (each ca. 28 x 35 cm). € 2000

= A collection of four detailed and accurate watercolours of birds, each in a natural setting, and each captioned with the bird's French vernacular name, and signed by the artist, "J. Vanhaudt", possibly the Fleming, Joannis van Haudt (1697-1784). One signature is erased for an unknown reason. All four are made on laid paper and pasted on a larger sheet of laid paper with the Dutch watermarks: J. Honig & Zoonen, "Pro Patria" and J. Honig & Zoonen, with a beehive (3x). Paper by J. Honig, renowned for its quality, was widely used in the 18th century. The birds depicted are the "Veille Bécassine Mâle" (snipe); Bécasse (woodcock); Pluvier d'ore (golden plover); and Grive vulgairement le mauvis (redwing). The first three are indigenous to northwestern Europe, the fourth is a wintering bird. Van Haudt drew it sitting on a stump, next to an autumn leaf. Two are mounted with the upper piece of paper to a stiffer later carton board. Some faint creases, but all four watercolours in a good state, with a few small spots only. A very good, unique set.



[58]

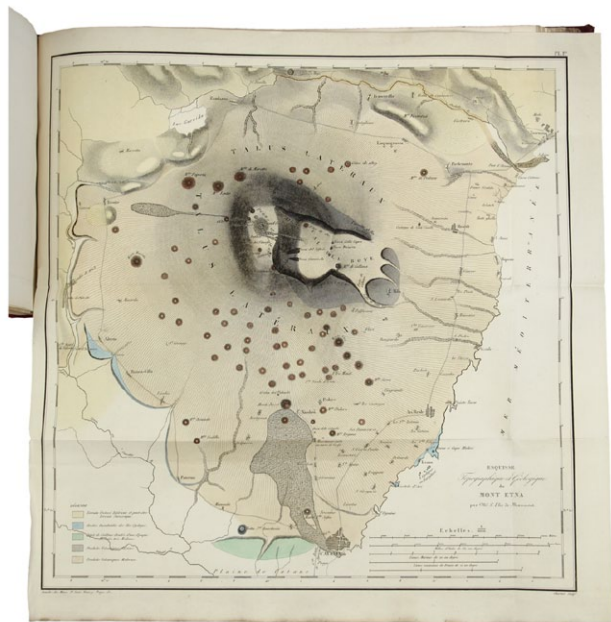
A rare set with a huge amount of unfolded plates

[59] various authors

Annales des Mines. Series III-VI. Atlases. Paris, Ecole de Mines, 1832-1866. Two series in four. Oblong folio (40.5 x 22.0 cm) with 758 (of 759? see below) engraved and lithographed plates and maps, of which 29 are hand-coloured geological maps or profiles. Contemporary uniform red cloth. Gilt titles on the spines and front boards. Marbled endpapers.

€ 5500

= Rare atlas belonging to this early French mining journal that started as "Journal des Mines" (1794-1813) and was continued as "Annales des Mines". It includes an early geological map of Los Angeles County (1855), a mining map of California (1862), maps of the volcanoes Mount Vesuvius and Etna, and a fine map of the island of Jersey (1851) with seven colours, etc., etc. Other plates show mining equip-



ment, including locomotives, conveyor belts, and metal-lurgy devices, including ovens. One plate shows the reconstruction of an exploded boiler, with a map of the debris field, and views of damaged buildings, several others depict eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. In this set, nearly all the plates are not folded, in strong contrast to copies where the plates are included in the text volumes, nearly all folded, and often trimmed. Does not include plate VIII in serie III, volume XX (either not published or never bound in; it is described as "Carte géologique de la Russie d'Europe", and should contain a "coupe géologique du nord au sud"; however, it is also lacking in the only other copy of série 3 vol. 20 that we have seen, and it is absent too in the digitalized copy at http://annales.ensmp.fr/numeros/ANN_1841_S03_20/ANN_1841_S03_20.pdf. The description of this plate in the "Explications des planches" is incomplete, as if the compiler had not seen it either). All other plates present. Corners slightly worn, some very marginal water staining, but generally in very good condition. Cat. BM(NH) [Serial Publications] 1, 83.

[60] Von Siebold, P. F. and P. Melvill de Carnbee

Le Moniteur des Indes Orientales et Occidentales, recueil de memoires et de notices scientifiques et industriels, de nouvelles et de faits, importants concernant les possessions Néerlandaises, d'Asie et d'Amérique... avec la coopération de plusieurs membres de la Société des Arts et de Sciences de Batavia. I-III(1-4). La Haye et Batavia, Belinfante et l'Imprimerie de l'État, 1846-1848. In two volumes, and four issues. Large 4to. Volume I (1845-1847): title page, frontispiece (portrait), vi pp., half title to Première partie (sciences, arts et industrie), 342 pp., half title to Deuxième partie (revue coloniale), 128 pp; 5 maps (of which 4 larger, folding), two plates of which one hand-coloured (of 3). Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt ornaments and title. Marbled endpapers, speckled edges; Volume II [12 issues in 10] (1847-1848), half titles to Première partie and Deuxième partie, ii, 392, 116, [ii], viii pp.; engraved portrait (to be used as frontispiece), four large, folded maps, and four plates on three sheets; Volume III [four issues in three] (1848): 148, 32 pp. Both volumes in original printed wrappers.

€ 3500

= An expensive (originally sold for 18 Dutch florins per volume!) and now very rare periodical, complete in three volumes, of which we hold the first two and parts 1-3 of the third. The purpose of this important work was to disseminate better knowledge of the Dutch Colonies (mainly on Indonesia) internationally, for which reason it was published in French. Each volume contains many interesting historical, biographical and scientific contributions by such authors as the ichthyologist P. Bleeker, the explorer and geologist Junghuhn, the medical doctor orientalist and Japanologist Von Siebold himself, the zoologist S. Müller, the geographer Melvill de Carnbee, etc. For example: S. Müller, "Notice sur quelques points de la Nouvelle-Guinée"; Bleeker, "Notice sur la topographie physico-médicale de Batavia: Végétation et faune"; Siebold, "Essai historique, statistique et politique sur le commerce du Japon"; and, by le Baron P. Melvill de Carnbee, the fine large, double-folded and tinted "Carte générale des possessions Néerlandaises aux Indes-Orientales, accompagnée de tableaux indiquant la latitude et la longitude des principaux points", which shows that two sultanates on Sumatra were still independent, and a second, large folding chart showing the principal mountains (often volcanoes) of Sumatra, Java, Celebes (Sulawesi), Borneo (Kalimantan), etc. Of special interest is the coloured plate of Javanese fruits, meant to be an advert for an extremely rare elephant folio publication on such by J. Schnell. The third volume has some large papers on fish, by Bleeker. Von Siebold was editor of the first volume only. The first volume is in a nice, contemporary binding; the second is in original

printed wrappers, as issued. One plate with a view at Neira (Moluccas) is lacking. A few wrappers with some fraying and chipping, but mostly very good. Some light foxing and toning, but nearly all pages, maps and plates clean. A very good set. Sabin, 49982.

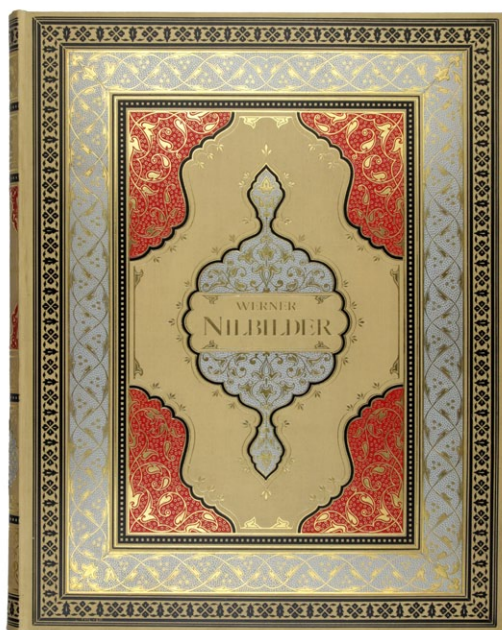
[61] **Von Siebold, P. F. et al.**

Fauna Japonica sive descriptio animalium, quae in itinere per Japoniam, jussu et auspiciis superiorum, qui summum in India Batava imperium tenent, suscepto, annis 1825 - 1830 collegit, notis, observationibus et adumbrationibus illustravit Ph. Fr. de Siebold. Conjunctis studiis C. J. Temminck et H. Schlegel pro vertebratis atque W. de Haan pro invertebratis elaborata. Pisces. Leiden, A. Arnz, [1842]-1850 [REPRINT Tokyo, Matsumura, 1934]. Folio. Decorated title page, 2, 345 pp.; 161 mostly coloured plates. Original half calf over red cloth boards. Spine with six raised bands, rich gilt compartments and gilt title. Top edge gilt. Preserved in a burgundy cloth clamshell box with printed title (in Japanese) on marbled paper, pasted on the top board, and a second label tipped in inside on the bottom. € 2200

= A fine facsimile reprint of the original edition (Lugduni Batavorum, 1842-1850) which was written by Von Siebold in collaboration with Schlegel and Temminck. The latter two authors are usually regarded as authors of the new species described herein. This edition was edited by S. Tanaka. The plates are of great quality and the entire volume is in near fine condition. This publication was limited to 350 copies and sold out fast; it is very hard to find now. The colour plates, a fine example of Japanese multicolour printing, have been checked against the originals and found to be identical. Cordier, p. 480; Dean II, p. 448; Nissen ZBI, 3848.

[62] **Werner, K.**

Nilbilder. Vier und zwanzig Facsimiles nach Aquarellen. Naturaufnahmen während zweier Orientreisen 1862 und 1865. Mit Erläuternde Texte von A. E. Brehm u. J. Dümichen. Wandsbeck, G. W. Seitz, 1881. Folio. 81 pp. With 24 mounted chromolithographed plates showing



magnificent views and genre scenes; each with a printed tissue guard. Bound in its original, very decorative, blind stamped and coloured cloth with elaborate gilt. All pages with gilt edges. € 1800

= Karl (also Carl) Werner (1808-1894), one of the most important watercolour painters of his time, travelled to Egypt in 1864 (his third voyage to the Orient) and went up the Nile all

the way to Nubia. From his original paintings these fascinating and very fine chromolithographs were produced, showing, for example, temples, mosques, Nile views, landscapes, views of Cairo, pyramids, etc., etc. Small brown spot in the margin of the map, one or two very light, marginal spots, otherwise a pristine copy with the plates in a fine state. The binding is exceptionally well-preserved. A near mint copy of this luxurious classic. Kainbacher, p. 448.

[63] **Wilmsen, F. P.**

Kupfer-Sammlung besonders zu F. P. Wilmsens Handbuch der Naturgeschichte für die Jugend und ihre Lehrer, aber auch zu jedem andern Lehrbuche der Naturgeschichte brauchbar. Mit einer Vorrede von Dr. H. Lichtenstein und Dr. Fr. Klug, Directoren des zoologischen Museums etc. Berlin, Carl Friedrich Amelang, 1821. Oblong folio (32.2 x 23.6 cm). Title page, viii pp., 50 finely hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt vignette and red morocco label with gilt title. € 900

= A very nice copy of this zoological, botanical and mineralogical atlas with fine engravings of mammals, birds (including the dodo), reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, etc., etc., as well as plants including mushrooms, and minerals. The author, the theologist and educator Friedrich Philipp Wilmsen (1770-1831) and his craftsmen reached a new level of quality: "Diesen zeigen schon eine neue Generation tüchtiger Zeichner und Stecher am Werk" (Nissen II, p. 180). Former owner's inscription on the front free endpaper recto; endpapers a bit soiled; apart from some light thumbing in the outer margin the plates are clean. Expertly rebaked. A very good copy. Nissen ZBI, 4418.

[64] **Zangaki, C. or G. Zangaki**

[Abyssinia] Original photos. [Alexandria or Port Said], Zangaki, [ca. 1880]. Three original photographs (21.5 x 27.5 cm) of people from Abyssinia. € 750

= A collection of three original, large photo prints of indigenous people from Abyssinia, that is, the northern half of present-day Ethiopia and Eritrea. The photo images are as follows: one old man in traditional clothing, with a knife in a band around his left arm. The photo is numbered 516; two women in traditional clothing, one holding a bag with cowry ornaments, the other a tambourine. The photo is numbered 841; two children, most probably siblings, one with a knife carried in the same manner as the old man. This photo is numbered 510. In the lower left corner, the name, Zangaki is handwritten (apparently in the negative and printed with the image). Part of the same name is visible in the lower left margin of photo 841. Versos are blank. The Greek Zangaki brothers, George and Constantine, were active in the Egyptian region around 1870-1890. "Their photographs of late 19th century Egypt, though produced for sale to the flourishing European tourist trade to Egypt, are highly prized by historians and collectors for their insights into life at the time" (Wikipedia). This set shows that they travelled as far as Ethiopia and Eritrea, a little-known fact. The Princeton University Library Department of Rare Books and Special Collections holds a collection of Zangaki photos. Photos very lightly creased, due to the thin paper used; a few very short tears, slight yellowing, but generally in very good condition.



[64]



[54]



[14]

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Dieter Schierenberg b.v
Zamenhofstraat 150, unit 320
1022 AG Amsterdam,
The Netherlands

info@schierenberg.nl
www.schierenberg.nl
Tel: +31 20 6362202
Mob: +31 6 55755935

