

February 2017

## Geography & Travels (III)





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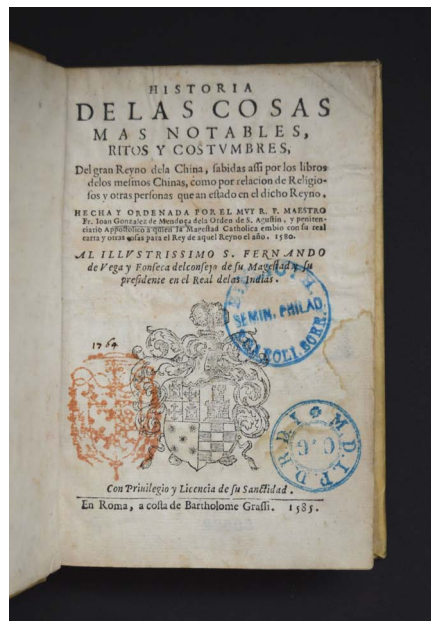
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## 1585 Juan González de Mendoza (1545-1618)



**Extremely rare preliminary state of the first edition of *Historia de las Cosas mas notables, Ritos y Costumbres, del gran Reyno dela China*, the first great European work on China, the first book in Europe to print Chinese characters and the first book published in Europe that refers to the city of Manila.**

*Historia de las Cosas mas notables, Ritos y Costumbres, Del gran Reyno dela China*, sabidas assi por los libros delos mesmos Chinas, como por relacion de los Religiosos y otras personas que an estado en el dicho Reyno. Hecha y ordenada por el muy R.P. Maestro Fr. Ioan Gonzalez de Mendoza dela Orden De S. Agustin, y penitenciario Appostolico a quien la Magestad Catholica embio con su real carta y otras cosas para el Rey de aquel Reyno el año. 1580. Al Illvstrissimo S. Fernando de Vega y Fonseca del Consejo de su Magestad y su presidente en el Real de las Indias.- Con Priuilegio y Licencia de su Sanctidad. En Roma: a costa de Bartholome Grassi, 1585.

8° (164x106mm.); [30] p., [2] p. blank; 440 pp.; sign.: (8-(8, A-Dd8, Ee4; xylographic engraving of the coat of arms of Francisco de Vega and Fonseca; text printed in Roman type italics. From p 342: "Ytinerario del padre cvstodio fray Martin Ignacio, De la Orden del bienauenturado Sant Francisco, que paso ala China en compañía de otros religiosos de la misma Orden, y de la Provincia de S. Ioseph, por orden del Rey D.Philippe Nuestro Señor, y de la bvelta que dio por la India Oriental y otros Reynos, rodeando el Mundo..."



Strong Italian binding from 18th century, lined in vellum, with gilt spine label and gilt foreedges. Slight old water stain to lower margin of the first 20 leaves, including cover, and on lower end of some pages of the second half of the book; small stain to p. 79; foxing to lateral margin of some pages (pg. 133-135 -13/14-, pp. 161-163 -L1/L2-, pp 209-211 -O1/O2-); tear to lateral margin on p. 177 with loss just to the body of the text, small tear to lateral margin of p. 248; faulty original printing on p. 352.



Prov.: Ex-libris from 18th century, glued to the verso of the cover: “Ad simplicem usum F. Philippi a Podiomirteto Lect. Jubil. iteratò Min. Provi. ac bis Definitoris Gen. nunc spectat ad Biblioth S. Martini Verul.”, and handwritten signature of F. Philippi on recto of following blank page. On the cover there are also three date stamps. The oldest is a cardinal stamp with the date 1769 handwritten over it. The next stamp, circular, is dated much later, from 1870 or 1871, with the acronym M.D.I.P.D.R.D.I. shaped around the circumference and C.G. on the inside, corresponding to the “Ministero Della Istruzione Pubblica Del Regno D'Italia. Commissione Governativa”. [Giovanni Battista Sguario narrates that “with the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops (20 September 1870) and the annexation of Lazio to

the rest of Italy, religious corporations were abolished and forced to give their book collections to the municipalities. The Government Commissioner, Ettore Novelli, before closing the convents definitively, expropriated any furniture, documents and books. It was at this time that ‘Commissario Governativo. Ministero della Istruzione Pubblica del Regno d'Italia’ was purposely written in the volumes, with a round stamp with the initials M.D.I.P.D.R.D.I. and C.G. in the centre. “(...) all ended in the purest abandonment for over ten years and many volumes of value disappeared to be sold to antique dealers, especially foreign ones. The British Museum of London has (...) a book without author or printer, published around 1520 that details,

on the last page, the date of entry: “1873!” ].<sup>1</sup> Finally, the third stamp, also round, is from the library of the Saint Charles Borromeo Seminary, in Philadelphia, founded in 1832. The same stamp also on front pastedown.

<sup>1</sup> Director of the Consorzio delle Biblioteche di Viterbo, [http://www.bibliotecaviterbo.it/storia\\_la-biblioteca-comunale-degli-ardenti/](http://www.bibliotecaviterbo.it/storia_la-biblioteca-comunale-degli-ardenti/)



[illegible]

July in 1585.

Instead of this sequence of preliminaries, the copy that we offer lacks both the text of the papal license and of the author's final note to the reader, but without this implying that it is missing any leaves because they are all present, with the two sides of leaf (2 and the verse of leaf (5 blank. In addition to this, leaf (3 is wrongly signed with the same signature, (4, as the following leaf.

The only reasonable explanation is that the state of the first ply of this edition was printed before the printing of the License and the last minute note; therefore, prior to July of 1585.

If the author had requested the license from the Pope, commenting on the title-page that he had the Pope's privilege, and was eager to spread the (false) news of the conversion of the "King of China", it is not conceivable that he had agreed to disseminate the work without the license and without the announcement. From this point of view, therefore, the copy offers a state that corresponds to a time earlier than that of the dissemination of the work.

The second reason, which ratifies the previous hypothesis, is that the title-page of our copy has clear variations compared to the well-known title-page of the first edition, that is:

1.- On the imprint only "a costa de Bartholome Grassi" is written, without the mention of the printer following, "en la Stampa de Vincentio Accolti".

2.- The coat of arms of Fernando de la Vega y Fonseca appears more centred on the title-page because the last line of text "Con vn Itinerario del nuevo Mundo", which on usual copies appears

over the coat of arms, is absent here.

Our thesis is that, as the work was printed by Accolti and includes the *Ytinerario del Nuevo mundo*, the title-page had to be recomposed for the dissemination of the work. And then there was a problem with one typo because the majority of copies have a bad impression or are missing

Page de titre normale

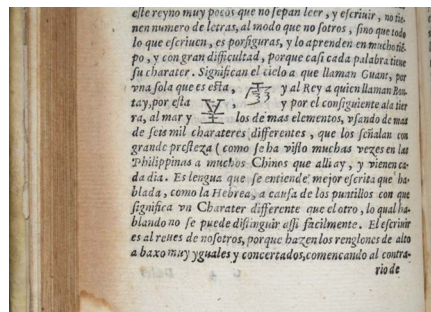
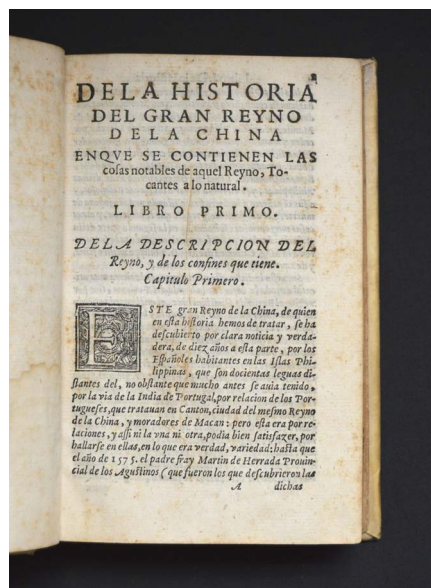


Page de titre de notre copie



the letter 'u' in the word "Agustin", in the ninth line.<sup>1</sup> A letter that, however, is perfectly and

<sup>1</sup> For instance, in the copy of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, it can only be seen half printed, in the copy from the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek it is hardly visible and in that of the Biblioteca Nacional de España, it is completely missing (as noted on the corresponding sheet), as also happens in the copy of the Biblioteca de Catalunya in Barcelona and in the copy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France.



clearly defined on the title-page of this copy, so-  
mething that can only be possible because the  
typo had not suffered any damage yet.

Therefore, in our opinion, the copy we are  
offering would be one of the few assembled with  
the sheets as they were printed before July 1,  
1585: before the forgotten mention of the prin-  
ter, as well as the note informing readers that  
the volume contained the *Ytinerario del nuevo  
mundo* were added to the text-block; before the  
wrong (4 signature of the third leaf was correc-  
ted; and before the *motu proprio* from the Pope  
and the latest announcement to the reader were  
composed to be printed in the spaces reserved  
for this purpose. On the completeness of this  
issue, it should be stated that also contains the  
blank leaf that follows the index, which is mis-  
sing in many other copies.

The only information we have managed to get  
in relation to the existence of volumes released  
in this preliminary state is that, in 1964, the New  
York bookshop Edward Eberstadt & Sons put up  
a copy for sale, whose whereabouts we haven't  
succeeded in locating, for the not so insignifi-  
cant figure of 3500 dollars of the time.

Although from the title-page, González de  
Mendoza already claims to have been ordered  
to travel to China, he himself said he could ne-  
ver complete the journey. In early 1580 he went  
to Mexico (where he had previously been in his  
youth, between 1562 and 1574), with the inten-  
tion to continue on to the Philippines and to go  
from there to China, but failed to do so.

Nevertheless, he took the chance to consult  
all the manuscripts stories of the travels to Phi-  
lippines, the East Indies and China made by the

Franciscan, Augustinians or Jesuits missionaries  
that he could found in Mexique, halfway in the  
Spanish route from Spain to its Philipines pos-  
sessions.

With the accounts of Augustinian Martín de  
Rada (1533-1578), from 1575 -whom Gonzalez  
de Mendoza calls Martin de Herrada,<sup>2</sup> and of the  
Franciscans Pedro de Alfaro (¿-1580) and Agus-  
tín de Tordesillas, from 1579,<sup>3</sup> he wrote the se-  
cond part of the book.

At the beginning, he arranged a first part to  
present the kingdom of China to Europeans,  
created with information from other correspon-  
dence and from the books printed in China that  
Rada had brought with him in 1575 (of which  
he makes a mention of in Chapter 18 of the first  
part).<sup>4</sup>

And to complete the book that he was publis-  
hing following the express request of Pope Gre-  
gory XIII, deceased during the printing of the  
book,<sup>5</sup> he added, upon transcribing it, the *Yti-  
nerario* within which Father Martin Ignacio de

2 An original manuscript is in the Bibliothèque Nationale de  
France, Fonds Espagnol, 325.9 (MF 13184), f. 15-30.

3 The original (or a contemporary copy) is in the Archivo de  
la Real Academia de la Historia, in Madrid: fVélázquez fund  
volume LXXV.

4 Those interested can compare the content of Mendoza's work  
with the documents collected in the fantastic documentary  
corpus collected by a research group from the Universitat  
Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, available at <https://www.upf.edu/asia/projectes/che/principal.htm>, directed by Dr M<sup>a</sup>  
Dolors Folch Fornesa. Those who do so will be surprised with  
the realisation of the number of manuscripts that González  
de Mendoza dealt with at the time, all of them in Mexico at  
the time, and currently dispersed across numerous archives  
in different countries.

5 As is stated in the *motu proprio*: "de mandato felicit recorda-  
tionis Gregorij Papae XIII. praedecessoris nostri, ..." and re-  
fers to Gonzalez de Mendoza in the dedication to Francisco  
de la Vega.



Loyola (?-1606) wrote an account of his journey from Seville to China and his return journey following the Portuguese route through India and the Cape of Good Hope.

As the success of the work was extraordinary and within a few years more than 30 editions were made in Spanish, Italian, French, English and Latin, copies of the first edition became increasingly rare.

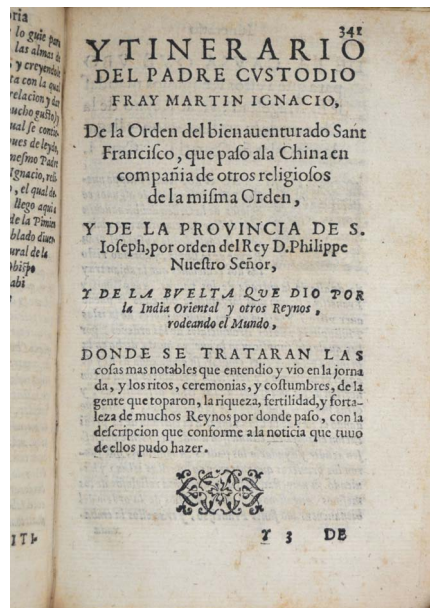
In the world of bibliography is often mentioned the milestone that on pages 104-105 Chinese characters were printed for the first time in a European workshop. Also that Europeans were surprised to learn that in China the press had already been working for 500 years before it began in Europe.

For our part, as the author is often a little neglected in these accounts, we would like to point out several comments made by his own hand to bring him closer to the forefront.

Such as the comment made where he compares the Chinese invention of the press with that of another Chinese invention, artillery: "... of what I said, I think it is clear what was proposed in this chapter of the antiquity of the artillery of that kingdom, and having been invented there, where it also seems clear that the invention of printing took place, something so contrary to the first invention and with such different effects, as we can see". Or like the news that he casually dropped in about one of the most common types of printed texts in China in the 16th century: "there were many bookstores with greetings already printed that people went with to visit other houses, which were put into little bags that were kept under the ends of their

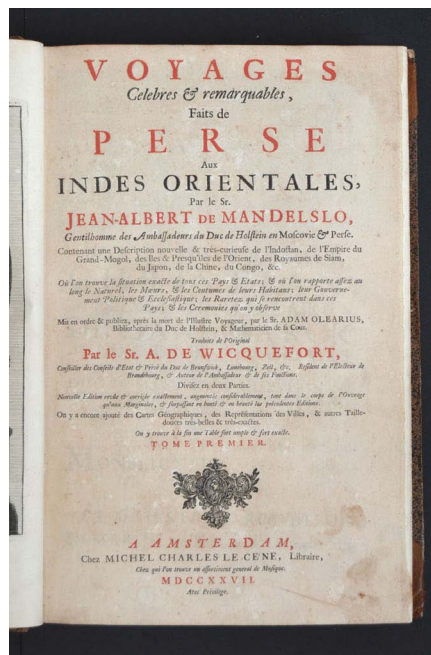
sleeves" to gift them upon arrival, as a good manners present. Or, finally, the inclusion of the new a at the redraft of the chronicle of Martin Ignacio's trip from Mexico to the Philippines in his book, in the recounting of the visit to the Island of Thieves (Mariana Islands), and how these islands owed their name to the pillaging that Magallanes suffered there, it seems that Gonzalez de Mendoza could not help ruling that its inhabitants "can Lecture to the gypsies from Europe".<sup>6</sup>

6 Ytinerario..., Cap VI, p. 364.





## 1727 Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo (1616-1644) ; Adam Olearius (1603-1671)



## The large view of Yedo (i.e. Tokyo)

Voyages celebres & remarquables, Faits de Perse aux Indes Orientales, Par le Sr. Jean-Albert de Mandelslo, ... Contenant une Description nouvelle & très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du Grand-Mogol, des Iles et Presqu'îles de l'Orient, des Royaumes de Siam, du Japon, de la Chine, du Congo, &c. Où l'on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces Pays & Etats; & où l'on rapporte assez au long le Naturel, les Moeurs, & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans; leur Gouvernement Politique & Ecclesiastique; les Raretez qui se rencontrent dans ces Pays; & les Ceremonies qu'on y observe. Mis en ordre & publiez, après la mort de l'Illustre Voyageur, par le Sr. Adam Olearius... Traduits de l'Original Par le Sr. A. de Wicquefort... Nouvelle edition revue & corrigée... Tome premier [-second].- A Amsterdam: Chez Michel Charles Le Cene, MDCCXXVII. [1727]

2 t. in 1 vol., continuous pagination, Folio, (312x205mm.).- [30] p., 5-440 col., [1] l., 445-808 col., [73] p. ; sign.: \*4, [1], \*\* \*\*\*4, \*\*\*\*2, A-Z4, Aa-Dd4, Ee2, [1], Ff-Zz4, Aaa-Ooo4; half-titles [half-title of t. 2, absent here]; title-pages in red and black; great vignette in dedication; full of its 19 calcographies in the text and 51 plates out of pagination [see note at the end of the commentary].

XIXth c. half leather binding with marbled paper; ribbed back with gilt fillets and title label; fillet border gauffered in boards. Slight trace of a label in the top of the spine. Slight age-toned paper - more pronounced in title-pages, as usual in 1727 ed. - Paper clean, with large margins. No smudges, annotations nor underlines. Ripping in the bottom fold of Goa's plan, with no lost. Small rip restored in the bottom margin of Amsterdam's plate (col 800). Some minor breaks in the margin of some leaves. Great example.

Prov.: Blind stamp exlibris glued over front pastedown endpaper, 'library of Ruth and Walter Middelman.

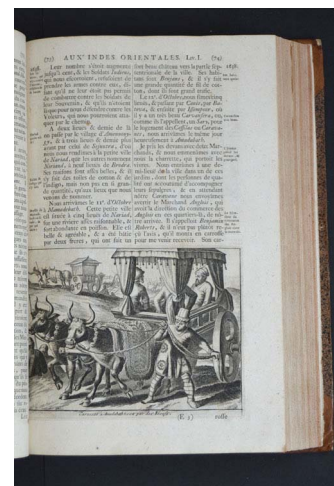
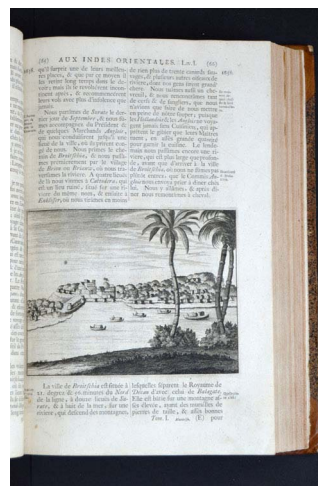
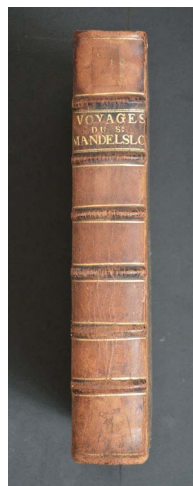
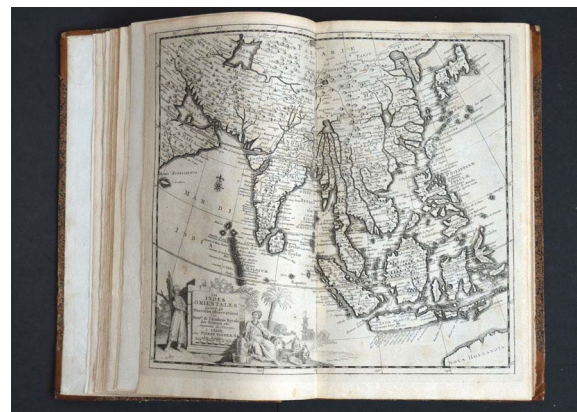
Refs.: Boucher de la Richarderie, IV, pp. 373-74; Chadenat, 5094; Chadenat, *Bibliophile*, 24736; Cordier, *Indosinica*, 883; Cordier, *Japonica*, 367; Cordier, *Simica* (1904), 2077; Graesse V, 18.

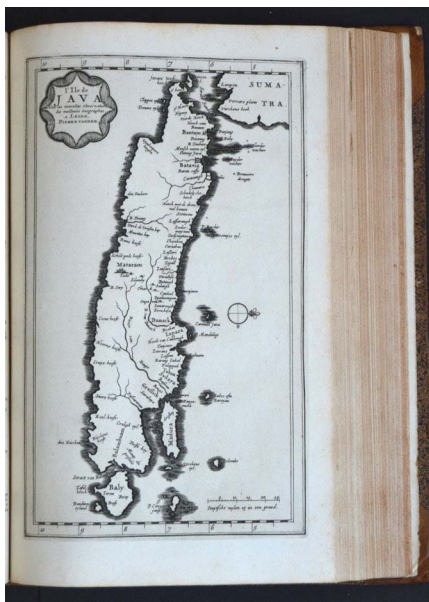
The celebrated journey story of the knight Mandelslo accompanying the Duke of Holstein in an embassy to Russia and to Persia, was first published in Schlesswig, in 1645 –already deceased Mandelslo and at his desire–,<sup>1</sup> by Adam Olearius [Adam Oehlschlaeger], librarian of the Duke and secretary of the embassy, as a complement to the report that Olearius drafted about that embassy. From there, coming alive, the trip was edited on multiple occasions during XVIIth c., at least in German, Dutch, French, Italian and English.

The success of the work was helped by both Olearius and his translators and successive publishers by adding new content (to the brief description of Mandelslo's return to Europe through India and by boat turning the Cape of Good Hope) taken it from other sources to describe other Asian and East Indian territories in which Mandelslo had not stayed, from China to Japan, through Siam or the Philippine Islands. These modifications also took on a life of their own and the return trip description became a completely different separate work from the original story of the embassy in Moscow and Persia.

The most complete editions of what came to be known as Mandelslo's voyages, especially in regard to the arrangement of multiple images to illustrate those distant territories, are those that Pieter Van der Aa printed in Leiden, 1719,

1 *Klageschrift, Vber den allzufrühzeitigen Hintritt auß dieser Welt Des weyland WolEdlen ... Johan Albrecht von Mandelslo.*- Schleswig, 1645, published again two years later as *Offt beehrte Beschreibung Der Newen Orientalischen Reise, So durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an den König in Persien geschehen.*- Schlesswig: Jakob zur Glocken, 1547.





in French. He published the Mandelslo's original narrative in two continuous paged tomes titled *Voyages très curieux et très renommez, faits in Moscovie, Tartarie et Perse*, in which the name of Mandelslo did not appear. On the other hand, paradoxically, the essentially apocryphal narrative of the voyage from Persia to India with the description of East Asia with all the accumulated sum of descriptions of those territories taken from multiple sources, was published by Vander Aa also in two continuous paged tomes with the title of *Voyages celebres & remarquables, faits de Perse... par Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo*.

But something happened that we have not been able to find out, because eight years later, in 1727, the unsold copies of these two works began to be commercialized with new title-pages, under the imprint of Michel Charles Le Céne, a publisher-printer from Amsterdam that was specialized in music prints production.

Focusing on the second work that we offer, by comparing the copies of both states it can be observed that, apart from took out the first engraved title-page in which the name of Van der Aa appeared, and apart the new title-pages of worse quality paper –motive by which all the copies present the title-pages more age-toned than the rest of the leaves–, Le Céne did not make any other alteration. Thus, both the pages and the graphic work that must be present in any copy, whether of the commercials with the title-page from Van der Aa or the one from Charles de Ce'ne, are always the same –except the engraved title-page.

Moreover, this circumstance implies that all

engravings come from the same state of the plates and from the same print run: all of them were printed in 1719 or earlier.

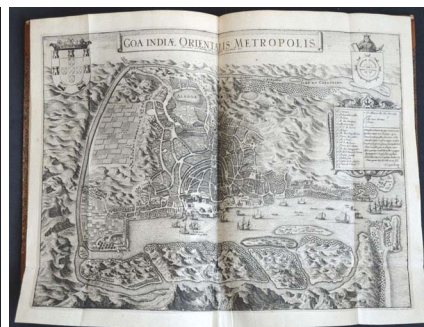
Graphic contents must be composed of 20 half page (or bigger) vignettes inserted in the text, and 45 engravings out of text which are the result of the sum of on the one hand the 37 engravings collated in the notice to the bookbinder that appears on the back of Ooo3 (2 folded, 28 double-page, and 7 single-page) and, on the other hand, 8 engraved leaves: the Mandelslo's portrait –sometimes in front of the cover, sometimes behind and sometimes behind preliminars–, a plate of two people on the coast of Cormandel, and six full-page engravings containing each one two framed images. These leaves of uncollated engravings are etched, Mandelslo's portrait excepts, with the number of the column they must be bound together.

Cartographically, 26 of the engravings of the previous set are maps, namely, 4 of the great vignettes interspersed in the text and, outsides, 1 folding city map of Goa, and 15 double-page and 6 simple-page maps. Among the remaining panoramas, landscapes, scenes, ruins and buildings stands out the Yedo (i.e. Tokyo) folding panorama. On the other hand, the engravings that are most often missing because many copies have been stripped of any of them are the double-page of the Court of the Great Mogul (col. 144), the folding plane of Goa (col. 244), the Java Island map (col. 356), and, of course, Tokyo's grand panorama (Col. 472).

The item we offer, full of his graphic work and with the second volume half-title absent,

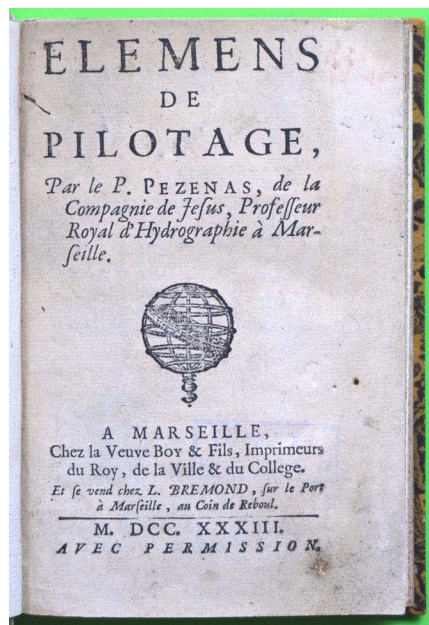


was part of the great botanical library of the marriage formed by Ruth Hinrichsen and the bibliophile Walter Middelmann, German emigrants (1935) in South Africa, and founders of Honingklip Dryflowers, flower growers like Erikas, Proteas and other endemics of the Cape region in South Africa.





## 1733 Esprit Pézenas (1692-1776)



Elemens de pilotage, Par le P. Pezenas, de la Compagnie de Jesus, Professeur Royal d'Hydrographie à Marseille.- A Marseille: Chez la Veuve Boy & Fils, Imprimeurs du Roy, de la Ville & du College, M.DCC.XXXIII [i.e. 1733].

8°, (160x107mm.); [4], 161, [1] p.; sign.: á2, A6, B-H8, I4, K-M2, N4, O6 [O6 blank]; sphere printer mark in title-page; six folding plates.

XIXth c. parchment quarter binding with marbled paper. So good margins. A little gallery in the inner margin from title-page to p. 18, which follows as a hole between lines 3 and 4 until p. 89; slight dampstain in bottom corners; plates in very fine condition.

Prov.: Two stamp exhibris in verso of title-page, from E Gelin and from a library (ilegible).

lement. Après l'observation des Astres, on trou-  
vera ce qui regarde l'usage de la Bouffole, l'esti-  
me, l'usage des Cartes Marines & la correction  
de la Route. J'ay évité la multiplicité des Exem-

Refs.: Boistel, 9; Conlon, III, 307.

First edition of one of the first writings of the abbé Esprit Pézenas, Jesuit, mathematician and astronomer, who began his career in 1729 as professor at the École Royale d'Hydrographie, established the previous century in Marseilles by Louis XIV for the training of the royal galleys officers. Shortly afterwards, the Company commissioned him to reactivate the astronomical observatory they had at their 'house' on the Marseillaise hill of Saint-Croix.

Until the closing of the École in 1749, Pezenas held simultaneously both occupations, and from then until his forced retirement on the occasion of French expulsion of Jesuits in 1763, he dedicated himself exclusively to his astronomical activity.

For the time that he was teaching at the

School of Hydrography, Pezenas also published *Pratique du pilotage*, and solved the open question about the determination of longitudes, a matter on which he would return 30 years later, in his retrait at Avignon with two memoirs, *Examen de la methode de la Caille pour trouver les longitudes* and *Nouveaux essais pour déterminer les longitudes en pleine mer*.

About Pezenas publications there is a bibliography prepared by Guy Bostel,<sup>1</sup> but, unfortunately, it is insufficient in relation with these *Elemens de pilotage* because the data related with the two editions published are mixed as if there was only one. *Elemens de pilotage* was published

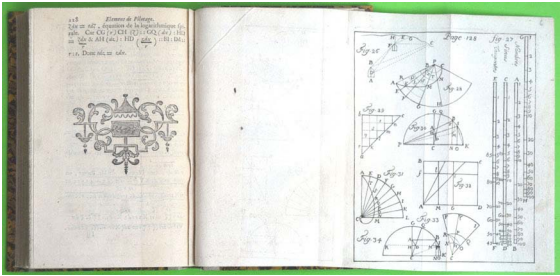
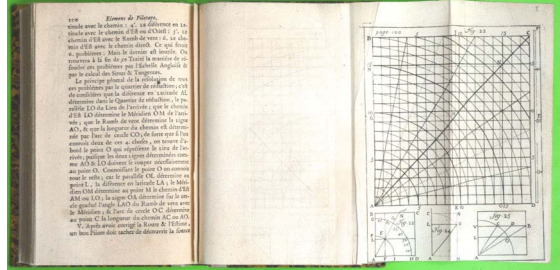
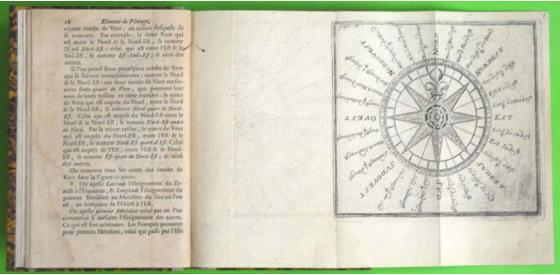
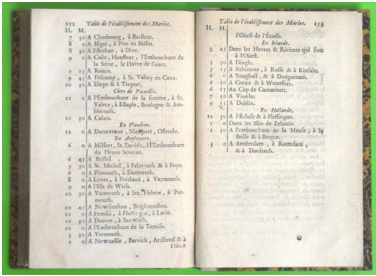
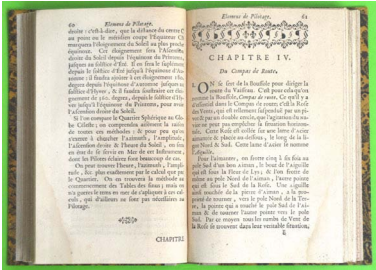
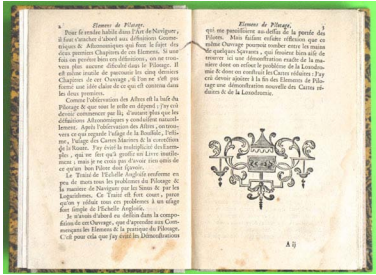
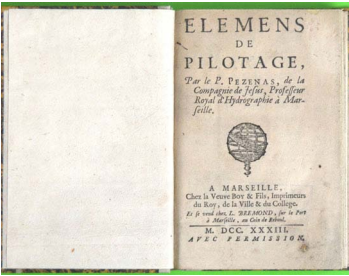
<sup>1</sup> Guy Boistel: "Inventaire chronologique des oeuvres imprimées et manuscrites du père Esprit Pezenas (1692-1776), jesuite, astronome et hydrographe marseillais", in *Revue d'histoire des sciences* 56 (2003) 1: 221-245.

twice. Firstly, this edition from 1733, and afterwards one undated with the mention of *nouvelle édition* in the title-page, published in the smaller format in 12, to which some people, as for instance Querard, dated erroneously in 1732.<sup>2</sup>

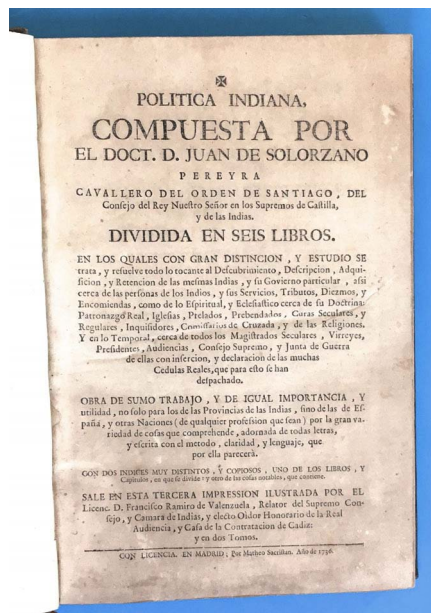
Both of them are very rare imprints. One of the *nouvelle édition* was auctioned in Paris in 2011, but we should back to Sotheby's, 1981, to find one exemple of the first edition like this one.

It should be noted that most of the preserved copies of the first edition –also the Bibliothèque nationale de France copy– have only four plates. We have only located other copy full of the six plates, such as the one we offer, the Harvard Library copy.

<sup>2</sup> Querard, Joseph Marie (1827-1864): *La France littéraire*. Paris: Firmin Didot, v. 7, p. 112.



# 1736 Juan de Solorzano y Pereira (1575-1655) ; Francisco Ramiro de Valenzuela (¿-1739)



Politica indiana, compuesta por el Doct. D. Juan de Solorzano Pereyra, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del Consejo del Rey Nuestro Señor en los Supremos de Castilla, y de las Indias. Dividida en seis libros. En los quales con gran distincion, y estudio se trata, y resuelve todo lo tocante al Descubrimiento, Descripcion, Adquisicion, y Retencion de las mismas Indias, y su Gobierno particular, assi cerca de las personas de los Indios, y sus Servicios, Tributos, Diezmos, y Encomiendas, como de lo Espiritual, y Ecclesiastico cerca de su Doctrina: Patronazgo Real, Iglesias....Y en lo temporal, cerca de todos los Magistrados seculares, Virreyes...con ... las muchas Cédulas Reales, que para esto se han despachado. Obra de sumo trabajo, y de igual importancia, y utilidad, no solo para los de las Provincias de las Indias, sino de las de España, y otras Naciones...por la gran variedad de cosas que comprehende, adornada de todas letras, y escrita con el metodo, claridad, y lenguaje, que por ella parecerá. Con dos índices muy distintos, y copiosos, uno de los libros, y Capítulos, en que se divide: y otro de las cosas notables, que contiene. Sale en esta tercera impression ilustrada por el Licenciado D. Francisco Ramiro de Valenzuela, Relator del Supremo Consejo, y Camara de Indias, y electo Oidor Honorario de la Real Audiencia, y Casa de la Contratacion de Cadiz: y en dos tomos.- En Madrid: Por Matheo Sacristan, Año de 1736 [tomo I]; Por Gabriel Ramírez, Año de 1739 [tomo II].

2 vols., Folio, (333x226mm.).- Vol 1.: [24], 458 p.; sign.: [1], ¶4, ¶¶-¶¶¶2, \*\*\*, ¶¶¶¶2, aa, A3, B-L2, M-Z4, Aa-Zz4, Aaa-Qq4, Rrr2.- Vol 2: [8], 704 p.; sign.: [4], Sss-Zzz4, Aaaa-Zzzzz4, Aaaaa-Nnnnn4, [2], Ooooo-Zzzzz4, Aaaaa-Mmmmm4, [2]; proprs half-title and title page.

Contemporary spanish calf binding; spine with gilt fillets and title, and volume labels. Inner margin in Sss del v. 2 ripped. All first volumes of this edition (and the first part of the second volumes also) were printed using a poor quality paper age-toned over time. Taking it into account, very good copy.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Medina, *BHA*, 3067; Palau, 318983; Moreno, *Boliviana*, 2713; Sabin, 22, 86536.



Appointed by Felipe III 'oidor' in the Audiencia of Lima in 1609, the doctor in laws Juan de Solorzano dedicated a good part of his time there to fulfill the commission of "to attend and write everything that judges concerning, and convenient to his right, and government." The result of his effort were two volumes in Latin, *Disputatio de Indiarum Iure sive de iusta Indiarum Occidentalium inquisitione, acquisitione et retentione, tribus libris comprehensa* and *Tomus alter de Indiarum Iure sive de iusta Indiarum Occidentalium gubernatione, quinque libris comprehensus*, that were published in Madrid in 1629 and 1639 respectively.

In them, after a description of the discovery, conquest and retention of the West Indies, he offered an analysis of both the institutions of government which had been generated and the functioning of the whole administration –civil, economic and religious– and the laws –specific laws, laws of Castile and the customary aboriginal right– that justified it.

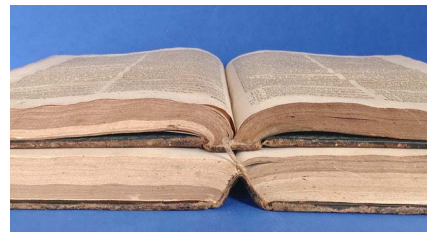
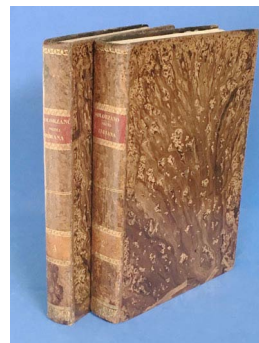
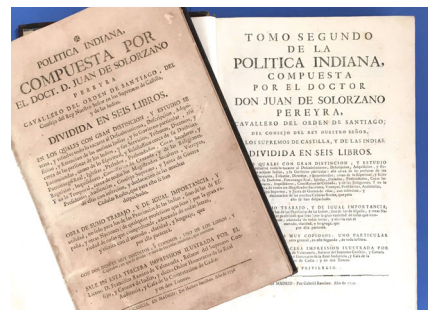
«It was then made clear to me that it would be of the pleasure and service of Your Majesty that these books be put into the Spanish language so that those who do not understand the Latin may enjoy them; and the same have been asked me by letter many Indies people well warned». Thus, Solorzano undertook a version in Castilian, less detailed (although he maintained the Latin in the appointments) and with more updated data, that was published in Madrid, in 1648, in a single volume, but of 1200 pages: the *Política Indiana*.

Whether it was in Latin or in Spanish, Solorzano's objective was to justify the owner-

ship of the territory by the Crown of Castile and enter into the existing dispute over the treatment given by the Spaniards to the Indians, both to defend the dignity as people of the Indians (he followed Francisco de Vitoria and Jose de Acosta) and its strict defense against the abuses in the courts, and to defend the good management developed by the Spanish crown.

Although in 1680 a compilation of the laws for Indies, which affected the legal basis of the *Política Indiana*, was published (*Recopilación de las leyes de Indias*), the demand for copies seemed sufficient for the brothers Verdussen to reprint it unchanged at Antwerp in 1703, compressing their types to reduce the volume to 600 pages.

It was not until the 1720s that the rapporteur of the Consejo de Indias (Council of the Indies), Francisco Ramiro de Valenzuela, undertook the work of legally updating Solorzano's work, requesting and obtaining a printing license in 1730 for *Adiciones sobre la Política Indiana* (Additions on Indian Politics). Such additions were never published as it, and instead, in 1736 and 1739, the two volumes of a new edition of the Solorzano's *Política Indiana* appeared with the additions due to Ramiro de Valenzuela following in each chapter the text of Solorzano in numbered paragraphs preceded by an asterisk. This last enlarged edition we offer, would be reprinted unchanged, in 1776, in Madrid, in the Imprenta de la Gazeta Real.





## 1752 Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1688-1766) ; Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1723-1786)



Le Royaume de Pologne, divise en ses duchés et provinces, et subdivise en Palatinats. Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy Geographe ordinaire du Roi. Avec Privilege, 1752.

Map, 659x495mm., platemark 646x484mm, cooperplate engraving.- Scale ca. 1:2.400.000  
.- Various graphic scales: 60 miles by degree, German miles, French miles, and 25 leagues by degree.

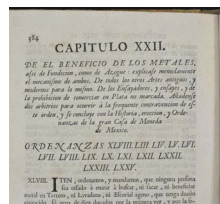
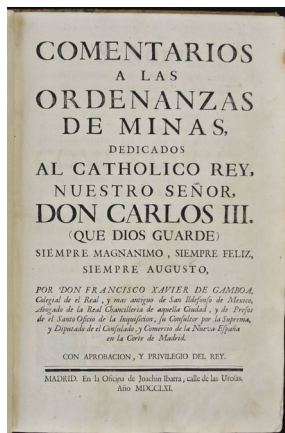
Title cartouche, aquifers, mounts, forested areas and palatinates boundaries contemporary hand colored. Clean. A tear of 7 cm. in the upper left margin (outside of platemark) restored. Perimeter and fold protected on the back. Very good condition.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Rumsey, 3353.071.

Map elaborated in 1752 for the first edition of Atlas Universel by Didier Robert and his son Gilles Robert De Vaugondy, ordinary geographers of the King of France and the King of Poland, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, finally published in Paris in 1757. The beautiful title cartouche closes on the image of its constitutional text as a republic of elective monarchy, the Pacta Conventa. The map, showing the Polish-Lithuanian territory prior to the first partition (in 1772), covers present territories of Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine.

## 1761 Francisco Xavier de Gamboa (1718-1794)



Comentarios a las Ordenanzas de Minas, dedicados al Catholico Rey, Nuestro Señor, Don Carlos III. (Que Dios guarde) siempre magnanimo, siempre feliz, siempre augusto, Por Don Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, Colegal de el Real, y mas antiguo de San Ildefonso de Mexico, Abogado de la Real Chancilleria de aquella Ciudad, y de Presos del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion, su Consultor por la Suprema, y Diputado de el Consulado, y Comercio de la Nueva-Espana en la Corte de Madrid.- Madrid: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, calle de las Urosas, Año MDCCLXI [1761].

Fol (299x22mm); [28], 534 p., [3] folding plates showing mining excavations designs, complementary buildings, and equipment; sign.: [q]-3q4, 4q2, A-Vvv4, Xxx4 [Xxx4 blank].- Between p. 251-258, "Tabla de las perpendiculares y de las bases [para conocer la] hypothenusa, o longitud de los Cordeles"; glossary of "voces obscuras, usadas en los Minerales de Nueva España" (obscure terms used with minerals in Nueva España) at the end (p. 490-510).

Contemporary parchment binding, firmly reconnected to the original nerves; soft handwritten title in spine; good laid paper ¿Lincia? with a caravel as watermark. Tired binding, slightly chewed on the bottom of the front cover edge; barely perceptible dampstain in the bottom margin; very slight oxidations and darkening here and there that do not disturb; a little rip in the first plate bottom margin. Very good example.

Prov.: Juan Francisco Martínez de Murguía handwritten versified ex-libris in half-title, dated 26 November 1800.

Refs.: Aguilar Piñal, *Bib. S. XVIII*, 321; CCPB, 000347972-2; Palau, 97362; Sabin, 26509.

Francisco Xavier de Gamboa,<sup>1</sup> a criollo

<sup>1</sup> All that follows comes directly from the beautiful chapter by Christopher Peter Albi: "Derecho Indiano vs. Bourbon reforms: The legal Philosophy of Francisco Xavier Gamboa", in Gabriel Paquette, ed.: *Enlightened Reform in Southern Europe and its Atlantic Colonies*, c. 1750-1830.- London: Asghate, 2009.- pp. 229-249. On the personality of Gamboa, see Elías Trabulse: *Francisco Xabier Gamboa: un político criollo en la Ilustración Mexicana (1717-1794)*.- México: Colegio de México, 1985.

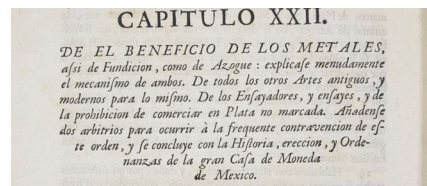
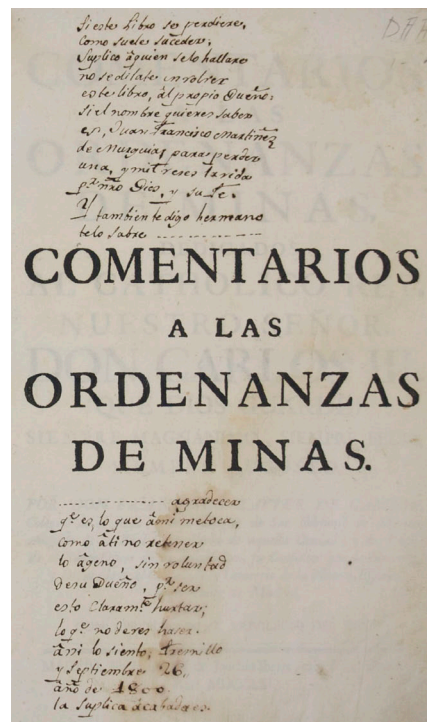
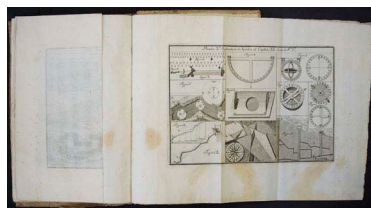
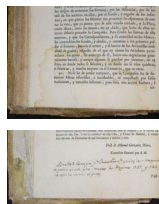
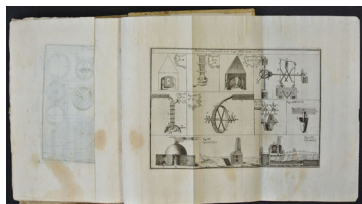
lawyer, had spent nearly fifteen years intervening in mining suits at the Audiencia of Mexico City. He had, therefore, a thorough knowledge of the ordinances of Mines of 1584 promulgated by Philip II, who regulated that activity in all the Hispanic territories, as well as of the peninsula as overseas, except in Peru, where

a specific code had been promulgated in 1572. As the lawsuits of so many years had convinced him that if miners, lawyers and judges were well acquainted with the law (and not just from hearing or from bad copies), the production of silver, still essential for maintaining the health of Real finances, would increase dramatically,

he decided to write some comments that clarified the content and interpretation of ordinances. In his eagerness to help mining production improvement, he added to his explanations an enormous amount of up-to-date technical information on metallurgy, underground exploration and mining engineering. Also a series of measures of an economic nature whose adoption, he thought, would contribute to improving the activity. Measures such as the relaxation of the monopoly of mercury (necessary in the treatment of the extracted silver), the reduction of taxes to the miners who invested in the reform of their mines, the erection of a second house of the currency, now in Guadalajara (to overcome the shortage of legal tender money), or the creation of a mining bank.

While Gamboa was promoted from position to position until being appointed Secretary of State for the Indies, thus becoming the creole exception among the high positions of the Spanish administration, his contribution motivated the creation in 1776 of a Mining Court and the promulgation of new ordinances in 1783. However, Gamboa was against both decisions because the reforms were oriented towards a strict control of the mining activity, seeking to constrict it in a law of strict reading instead of orienting themselves to conciliate, as Gamboa defended, the economic activity with the Indian right, under a modern approach to progress: a "Mines refinery company under the direction of Consulate and Commerce of Mexico".<sup>2</sup>

2 See. cap. 7, esp. parag. 4 to 7.





## 1762 Jean-Joseph Expilly (1719-1793)



Dictionnaire géographique, historique et politique des Gaules et de la France. Par M. l'abbé Expilly, Chanoine-Trésorier en Dignité du Chapitre Royal de Sainte-Marthe de Tarascon, de la Société Royale des Sciences & Belles-Lettres de Nancy, &c. Tome premier [-sixième].- A Paris: Chez Desaint et Saillant, Libraires, etc., MDCCLXII [1762] [vol. I] ; A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris: Chez Desaint & Saillant, etc., MDCCLXIV-MDCCLXX [1764-1770] [vols. II a VI]

6 vols.- Great folio, (412x268mm).- Vol. I: [14], 882, [1] p.; sign.: [3], b2, c, A-Zzzzzzzzz2, Aaaaaaaa-Oooooooooo2; half-title; vignettes in title-page and leave A, designed by A. C. Boucher and etched by John Ingram.- Vol. II: [6], 816, [2] p.; sign.: [3], A-Zzzzzzzzz2, Aaaaaaaa-vvvvvvvv2, Xxxxxxxx; portadilla; unsigned vignettes in title-page and leave A.- Vol. III: [6], 956 p.; sign.: A-Zzzzzzzzz2, Aaaaaaaa-lllllllll2; half-title; unsigned vignettes in title-page and leave A.- Vol. IV: [6], 992 p.; sign.: A-Zzzzzzzzz2, Aaaaaaaa-Sssssssss2; half-title, etching vignettes, designed by Sauvand and engraved by Brichet that of title-page, and by Baumes that of leave A.- Vol. V: [6], 1064 p.; sign.: [3], A-Zzzzzzzzzzz2, Aaaaaaaa-Nnnnnnnnnn2; half-title; unsigned vignettes in title-page and leave A.- Vol. VI: [6], 1068 p.; sign.: A-Z11-2, A12-O12-2; half-title; vignettes in title-page and leave A, designed by Vidault. All vignettes of all volumes are different.



Robust and pleasant half vellum paper binding with marbled paper; smooth backs with red moroccan gilted labels. A little brushed boards. So large margins that some of the leaves do not reach remaining uncutted. Some sheets slightly toned; sporadic foxing.

V. 1: Central hole of 4 mm. in the first 43 pages without affecting reading (see photo). Very little bookworm in inner margin p. 667-699.-

V. 2: Little wormhole becoming bookworm and again wormhole in upper inner margin to p. 159.

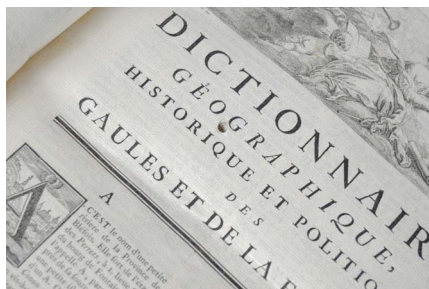
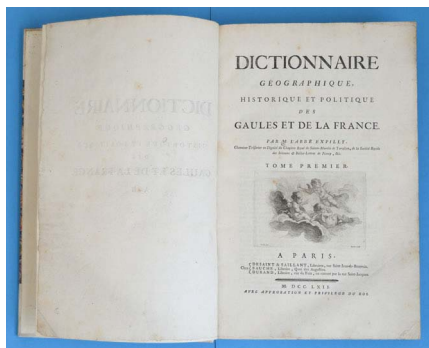
V. 3: Upper board edge dumped a bit.

V. 4: Inner rip in half-title. Ink stain (1 cm.) in fore-edge, p. 221-281 (see photo). Very little warmhole becoming bookworm, p. 901-960. Some pencil annotations about parish church names in the place of Liocourt (p. 278-283).

V. 5: Slight dampstain without rims in upper margin of the first 50 leaves.

V. 6: Sign of old moisture in upper margin from p. 743, with stain rim on a dozen leaves (see photos).- Nevertheless, superb example.





Abbé Jean Joseph d'Expilly, a demographer, geographer, statistician, freemason ..., was a peculiar person of whom there are no complete studies although the entries of his *Dictionnaire* are profusely cited in geographic, historical and demographic studies of the Last 200 years.<sup>1</sup> He traveled across Europe, with longer stays in Spain and Italy, mainly as secretary of different ecclesiastical dignitaries who performed diplomatic duties, until he settled in Avignon. In his travels he noted the organization, life and customs of different peoples and territories, looking at statistical and climatic data and his publications, which run from 1749 to 1782, move curiosity: *Cosmographie divisée en cinq parties* (1749), *Mémoire ou sujet d'une nouvelle carte de l'Europe* and *Della casa Milano libri quattro* (ambas en 1753), the *Polychographie en six parties* (Avignon, 1756) –name that he gave to his surprising combination of Geography, Statistics and History–, *Le géographe manuel, contenant la description de tous les pays du monde* (1757, with a lot of reeditions during the century), *La topographie de l'univers* (begun in 1757 and remained in the second volume of the more than 20 that he foresaw –and that Grimm raised to more than 100 if all were going to be just as neat–), *Description historique-geographique des Isles Britanniques ou des Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Irlande* (1759), ...

From 1761 he dedicated himself for 10 years

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the most complete information is that provided by Edmond Esmonin: 'L'abbé Expilly et ses travaux de statistique', en *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine* 4 (1957) 4: 241-280, with the amendments suggested by Hervé Pasquin: 'Quelques précisions sur l'oeuvre de l'abbé Expilly', en *Etudes sur le XVIIIe siècle* II (1975) : 169-184.

to *Dictionnaire géographique, historique et politique des Gaules et de la France*, which he did not finish, remaining in the letter S after six volumes published between 1762 and 1770, probably because the theory of the population that was developing to the thread of the production of the *Dictionnaire* ended up giving him not a few dislikes.

Expilly appears in all his works obsessed with the representation of reality that are the data. Giving the idea of how small a country is by showing how small the Earth size is in comparison to other planets, these compared to the sun, this compared to the stars, to finally obtain the universe dimensions by the number of the stars in the sky... Or introducing in all his works –cosmographies, topographies or dictionaries– the sovereigns existing in the world, giving the impression that he did it as the identity of the countries to account them properly.

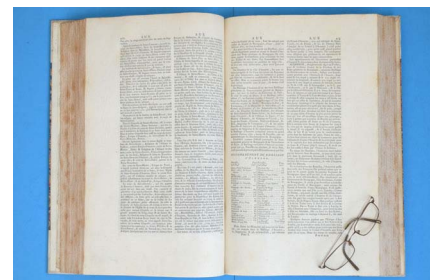
In very few occasions he allowed himself the license to make personal comments as he did so in the first volume of *La Topographie de l'Univers* when he asserted: "To my eyes, the most beautiful women in Europe are in the Spanish Biscay, in the county of Venaissin –especially in Avignon– and in Greece. But for me the Biscayans are ahead. Large and well formed, they are of a whiteness like that of the albatross; they have the most beautiful skin in the world, with admirable colors, an air of freshness that dazzles and a lively spice. Add the big and deep eyes, dark and dense eyebrows and enough flesh to please, and you will have an accurate and faithful portrait of a beautiful Biscayan woman."

Going back to *Dictionnaire*, Expilly launched

the prospectus for subscriptions in May 1761 foresawing 4 volumes, although he already conjectured that could be more. He only obtain less than 200 subscribers, but even so the volume 1 was published in Paris on the promised date (November 1762), with a print run of 700 copies, with the bad luck that the majority were retained by the authorities before the lawsuit filed by a bookseller who had a privilege for a dictionary that he said was similar. As Expilly was slow to recover the volumes, he decided to relaunch the project by issuing a second prospect and by printing in Avignon a new title-page for the first volume, dated in very year, 1763, with which replaced the ephemera printed in Paris (which is present, however, in our copy). The rest of the volumes were printed in Amsterdam from 1764. The *Dictionnaire* includes, up to the letter S, a detailed geographic, institutional, economic and statistical description of thousands and thousands of localities of France.

While drawing up the *Dictionnaire*, Expilly innovated in the area of population calculations by drawing conclusions by combining data such as tax collection and births. For him, "the wealth of a king is in its population". And the problem of quantifying it led him to add an appendix in Volume III, p. 901-956, which entitled *De la population de la France*, (which later expanded in another study titled *De la population de la France, seconde partie*). According to his calculations, France had at that time around 24 million souls, but against this data the Physiocrats, whose thesis was (in Quesnay's articles in the *eEncyclopédie* and in Mirabaud's *Ami des hommes*) that the

misguided economic administration of France, where the solution was to raise taxes, led to ruin because, they argued, France was depopulating. In fact, they proclaimed that there were no more than 15 million inhabitants. If Expilly's thesis were true, his argument would fall on the basis. The bad news were that at the same time, the stream of economists who were confronted with the Physiocrats considered that the calculation of the population should not be estimated from births and deaths taken from parish registers, but by fires and heads of families. So, in terms of population calculation, Expilly was caught being denied by the two currents prevailing among economists. Everything seems to indicate that not having completed his *Dictionnaire* had much to do with the empowering of the Physiocracy supporters; and the controversy could not be solved until some time later, with the implementation of the census, which gave the reason to Expilly.

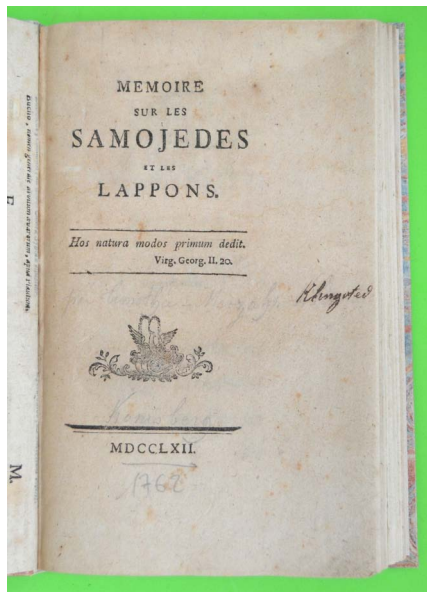


STR	
1. Etat des Habitans de la Ville de Strasbourg, à l'ouverture du comte de la garnison.	
Nombres des habitants	
Hommes	1770
Femmes	1585
Total	3355

STR	
Population dans les prisons de la ville, le 1er Janvier.	
Nombres des prisonniers	
Hommes	1357
Femmes	1335
Total	2692

STR	
Nombres des habitants	
Hommes	1770
Femmes	1585
Total	3355

## 1762 Timotheus Merzahn von Klingstädt (1710-1786)



Memoire sur les Samojedes et les Lapons.- S.l. [i.e. Königsberg]: s.n., MCC.DLXII. [1762]

8°, (180x110mm.); 15, [1], 112 p.; sign.: [8], A-G8; typographical adornment in title-page; text printed in italics.

Binding to boards covered in marbled paper, retaining the blank front covers of the original binding, for which some pages of Volume 13 of the *Amoenitates literariae*, which Bartholomaei was having printed in Leipzig, were used. Paper label set vertically along the spine. Booklet B is wrongly bound ahead of Booklet A. Slight water stain to lateral margin of pp. 13-16 and 25-28. Author's surname 'Klingstedt' handwritten in ink on cover. Three or four pencil marks annotations. Splendid margins. Very good condition.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Boucher de la Richardiere, I, 382; Querard, 4, 305 [he didn't saw it]; Stevens, 1836.



Although there is no indication in the publication, it has been known that *Memoire* was printed in Königsberg from 1763, as indicated by the very laudatory review that appeared in the *Journal encyclopédique*, of November 1762 (pp. 49-69). The history of the publication of *Memoire* was surrounded by an aura of mystery. All of it relates to three groups: the Prussians who became Russian officials following the invasion at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Huguenots from Königsberg, and the members of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft*, the scientific-academic association founded in Königsberg some six years earlier. The author, Timotheus Merzahn von Klingstädt, a native of Barth (now Germany)<sup>1</sup>, who had been bound for the city of

<sup>1</sup> The most complete information on Klingstadt seems to be that offered by J.F. v. Recke & K. E. Napiersky: *Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten- Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Es-*



Arcángel -in northern Russia, in the mouth of the White Sea of the Dvina river-, would have been commissioned by the Russian government and he would have included it among the many manuscripts he sent to Voltaire to aid preparation of his *Histoire de l'empire de Russie sous Pierre-le-Grand*. Voltaire would not have used its contents, and the manuscript landed in the hands of someone who published an extensive excerpt in German, with many typos, in 1762, in the issue corresponding to December 1761 of the *Neues gemeinnütziges Magazin*, of Hamburg (pp. 717-743), about 250 km to the west of Barth. This same version narrates how, taking issue with the published typos, the priest Daniel Fort (1734-1804)<sup>2</sup>, from the Reformed French Church in Königsberg, 200 km to the south of Barth,

thland und Kurland.- Mitau: Johann Friedrich Steffenhagen und Sohn, 1829, v.2, p. 451-452.

2 The *Journal Eyclopedique* spoke of him as "pasteur Le Fort".

(where he had arrived in 1760 from Berlin)<sup>3</sup>, at the time he was also a civil servant for the Russian government, appropriately published the manuscript, offering a presentation where he didn't disclose the author's name.

Observing the prologue he prepared when editing *Memoire*, there is no doubt that Le Fort was bothered by the excerpt published in German, but this was not the reason for its edition, as *Memoire* was already being printed when the extract was published. The philosopher Johan Georg Hamann (1730-1788), a professor in Königsberg, a friend of Kant and member of the previously mentioned Huguenot and academic groups, narrated it as follows in a letter to one of his friends in July 1762: "Did you receive the *Gemeinnützingen Magazin*? There is a summary of

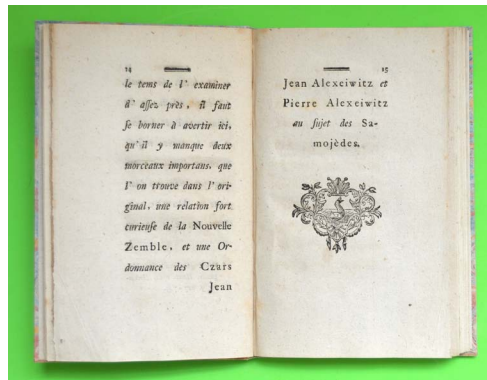
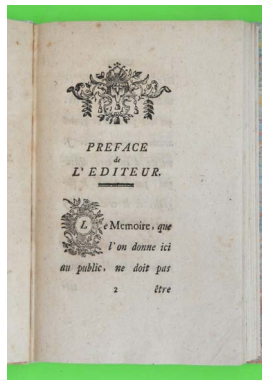
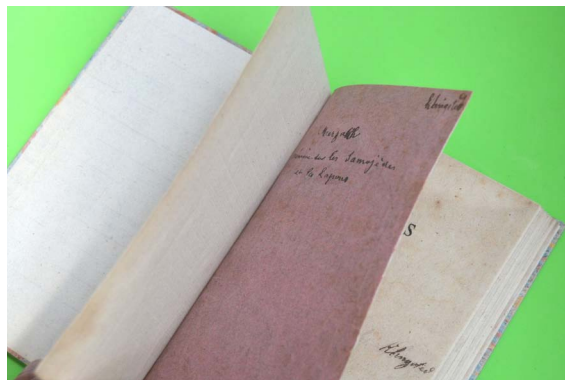
3 His parents came from Saint-Auban-sur-L'Ouvèze, in France, and Daniel Le Fort, as were they, was French-speaking. In fact, he took part, at the end of the century, in a campaign against compulsory study in the German language.

the *Abhandlung von den Samoeden* by Klingstädt, which is now being printed here".<sup>4</sup>

*Memoire* was again published in 1766, in Copenhagen, by J. Philibert -the most common edition-, and three years later by Riga & Mietau with an imprint in German: Johann Hartknoch, 1769, and on this occasion was complete.

By that time *Historie generale des voyages* had published an extensive excerpt in 1768 -included in Volume 19 of 1769 of its German translation *Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und zu Lande oder Sammlung aller Reisebeschreibungen* (pp.486-501)-, which John Pinkerton would instruct to translate into English forty years later (taking it from a reedition of the work of Amsterdam, 1777), to include in the first volume of *A general collection of the best and most interesting*

4 It can be read in the second volume of the edition of Hamann's correspondence published by Vita e Pensiero from Milano, in 1996, p. 184.

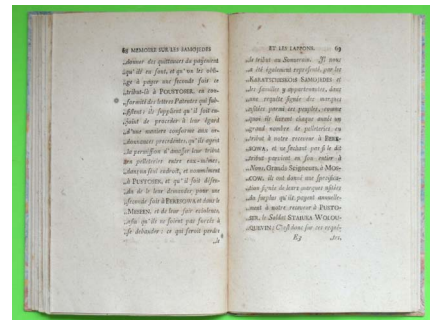
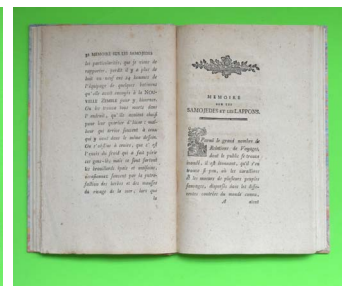
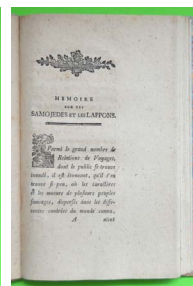
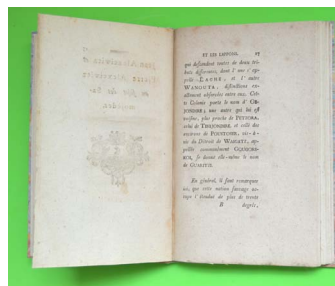


voyages and travels to all parts of the world (p. 522-534). Even though it was published without the author's name on all occasions, the German edition of Riga of 1769 included a footnote (p. 4) where it was indicated that the author was the "counsellor and vice president Klingstädt of Petersburg".

A more objective story would place the origin of *Mémoire* in the fact that the Russian government, bothered with the content of the first volume of the *Histoire de l'empire de Russie* that had been commissioned to Voltaire, and whose manuscript they received in 1759, ordered various officials to review the statements made by Voltaire and, more specifically, they asked some civil servants that were placed in Arcángel and Kamchatka, to check the statements that Voltaire had made on the northern region in the first chapter, with *Mémoire*, written by Klingstädt, a magistrate in Arcángel, being the response to this commission in what referred to the Samoyed and Lapp populations.<sup>5</sup> The government resented this material to Voltaire, who ignored it.

This origin would explain that *Mémoire* by von Klingstädt would mean a rupture with the "geography" (this type of information was usually included in those disciplines) resulting from drawing-room theorists. Created from a type of first-hand knowledge, the visit and the specific interest in getting to know the functioning of other cultures, he criticised the idea that to

5 On the commission, the elaboration and controversies between Voltaire and the Russian government on the content of Voltaire's text, cfr. E. Smurlo: *Voltaire et son oeuvre 'Histoire de l'empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand'*. - Prague: Orbis, 1929.



speak on the human populations and on the origin and development of societies, authors like Montesquieu, Maupertuis and Voltaire took the stories from poorly educated sailors and merchants as scientific sources, where there were many errors and false information, such as that which referred to the supposed inhabitants of the archipelago of Novaya Zemlya. The fame of this memory is therefore due to, besides its content, having been produced as fieldwork from the point of view of the still non-existent discipline of cultural anthropology, offering an unprejudiced and detailed picture of both populations, thus breaking with the tradition of observing aboriginal populations as a study of nature where generalizations were made from specific observations, rather than as a study of human societies.

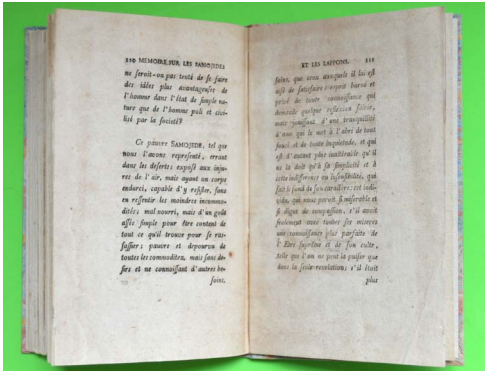
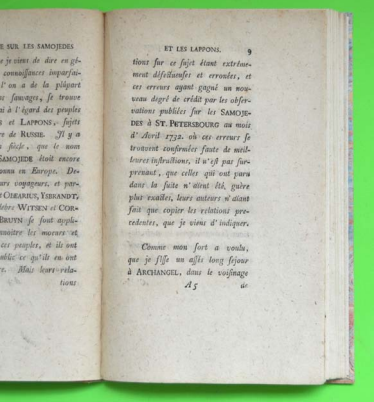
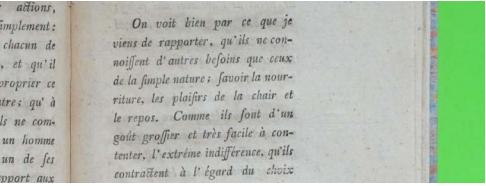
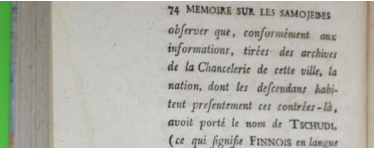
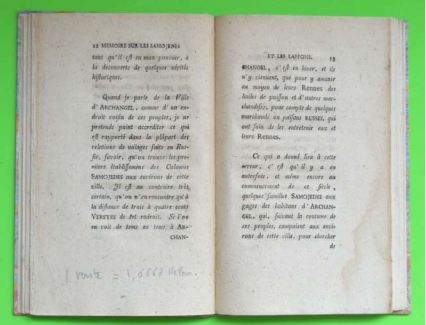
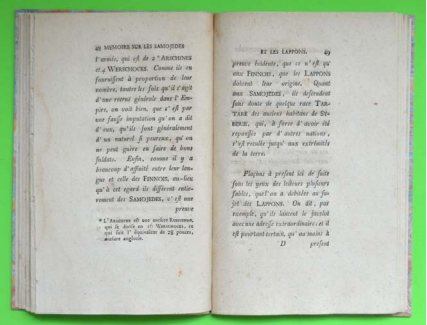
Klingstedt's text also had consequences for the field of Natural History, with a strong reaction by Buffon, who was criticised in *Mémoire* for having spoken of Samoyeds and Lapps (and all the populations from the North Cape to the Obi)

as part of the same race – a term that was still understood as a ‘nation’. In his response, which is the opening of *Addition a l'article des Variétés de l'espece humaine*, appearing in Volume IV of the supplement from 1777 to his *Histoire naturelle*, Buffon messed it up even further by saying that Klingstadt had interpreted the word race in a very strict sense, when he had used it with a very broad meaning, without being clear what the context was that he was giving to the word race, devoting no less than 20 pages to refute Klingstadt's objections (from p. 454).<sup>6</sup>

This first edition of *Memoire*, which was already being described by Stevens in 1872 as very rare,<sup>7</sup> is very difficult to find for sale (we didn't find any copies for sale other than the copy sold by Sotheby's in 1959), and is also quite rare to find in libraries. It should be noted that many of the copies associated with the 1762 edition on Worldcat.org, are in fact copies of the 1766 edition, wrongly ascribed as belonging to the 1762 edition, as can be seen should you look in the libraries from origin.

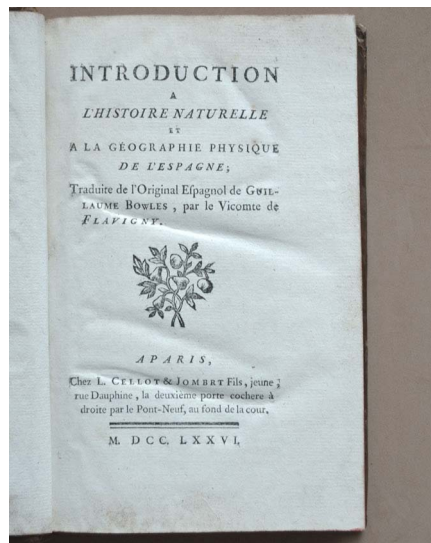
6 On the problems of the word race at that time, and an interpretation on this controversy, see Nicholas Hudson: "From 'Nation' to 'Race': The Origin of Racial Classification in Eighteenth-Century Thought", in *Eighteenth-Century Studies* 29 (1996) 3: 247-264.

7 Henry Stevens: *Bibliotheca geographica et historica* or a catalogue of a nine-day sale of rare & valuable ancient and modern books... illustrative of historical geography & geographical history collected, used and described by Henry Stevens. London, 1872.





## 1776 William Bowles (1705-1780) ; Gratien Flavigny, vicomte (1740-1783), trad.



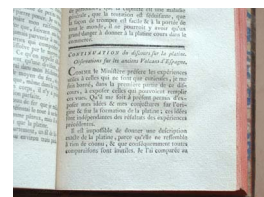
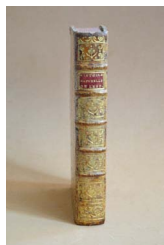
Introduction a l'histoire naturelle et a la géographie physique d'Espagne; Traduite de l'Original Espagnol de Guillaume Bowles, par le Vicomte de Flavigny.- A Paris: chez L. Cellot & Jombart Fils, jeune, MDCCLXXVI [1776]

8°, (193x121mm); XII, 516 p., [2] p. blanks; sign. a6, A-Z8, Aa-Ii8, Kk2 [Kk2, blank]; typographical ornament in title-page.

Contemporary full marbled calf binding; profusely gilt ribbed back with red maroccan label; gilt fillet in board edges; head and tail edges gilded; red coloured edges; red silk bookmark remains. Upper corner of rear board dumped and corrected. Very good example.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Boucher de La Richarderie, III, p. 394; Palau, 34229.



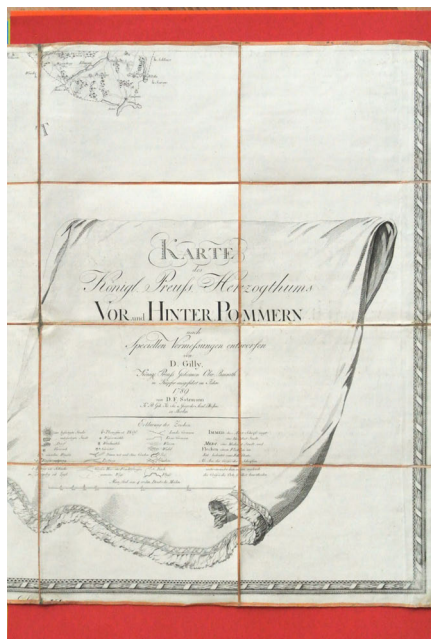
Great (and therefore appreciated) French translation of the first edition of the book *Introducción a la Historia Natural y a la Geografía Física de España* (Madrid, 1775, reed. 1782 and 1789). Bowles, an Irish lawyer, left law in his homeland and settled in Paris, devoting himself to the studies of Natural history. There he met the Spanish sailor Antonio de Ulloa, who, seeing the scientific journals he had made from his travels in France and Germany, encouraged him to go to Spain –he ended up living in Ma-

drid and in Bilbao–, being hired by the ministry for scientific work related to Mining and Natural history.

The work, as well as a pleasant description of his travels around the peninsula, is a genuine treatise on Geology and Mining in Spain, especially about the cinnabar mines, as well as those of Andalusia and the Basque Country, and the potentiality in metals of the Spanish ancient volcanoes. In this way, comments of curiosity such as the description of the *mesta* transhumance, or

the comparison between the Atlantic and Mediterranean fish (“it is not necessary to have a very fine palate to appreciate the quality of the texture and flavor of the Biscayne sea bream against the Valencian”), are alternated with those of the composition of the land, the industries that could be articulated around the geological resources, or the best way to extract the ore from different minerals, together with the emphasis on the springs of the great peninsular rivers.

## 1789 David Gilly (1748-1808) ; Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann (1754-1840)



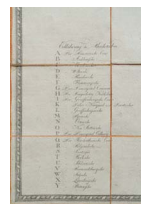
Karte des Königl. Preuss. Herzogthums Vor und Hinter. Pommern nach Speziellen Vermessungen entworfen von D. Gilly Königl. Preuss. Geheimen Ober Baurath in Kupfer ausgeführt in Jahre 1789 von D. F. Sotzman K. Pr. Geh. Kr. Sec. u. Geogr. der Acad. de Wissen zu Berlin.

Composite map, scale ca. 1:180.000, size 1024x2175mm.; copperplate engraving, printed in 6 sheets mounted on linen 512x725mm., each sheet segmented in 16 pieces of 126x180mm. Placed in contemporary marbled card board box.

Beautiful example. Clean sheets with a few little stains on some interstices. Board box scratched. In all, very good condition.

Provenance.: François de la Grange exlibris over labels from 'Charles Piquet, Geographe Graveur du Cabinet topographique de S.M. l'Empereur et Roi, et se S.m. le Roi de Hollande'

Refs.: Not in Rumsey; Centralny Katalog Zbiorów Kartograficznych w Polsce, Z. 5, Cz. 1, poz. 24.

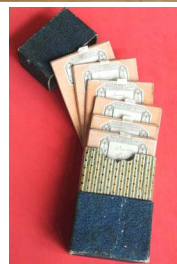
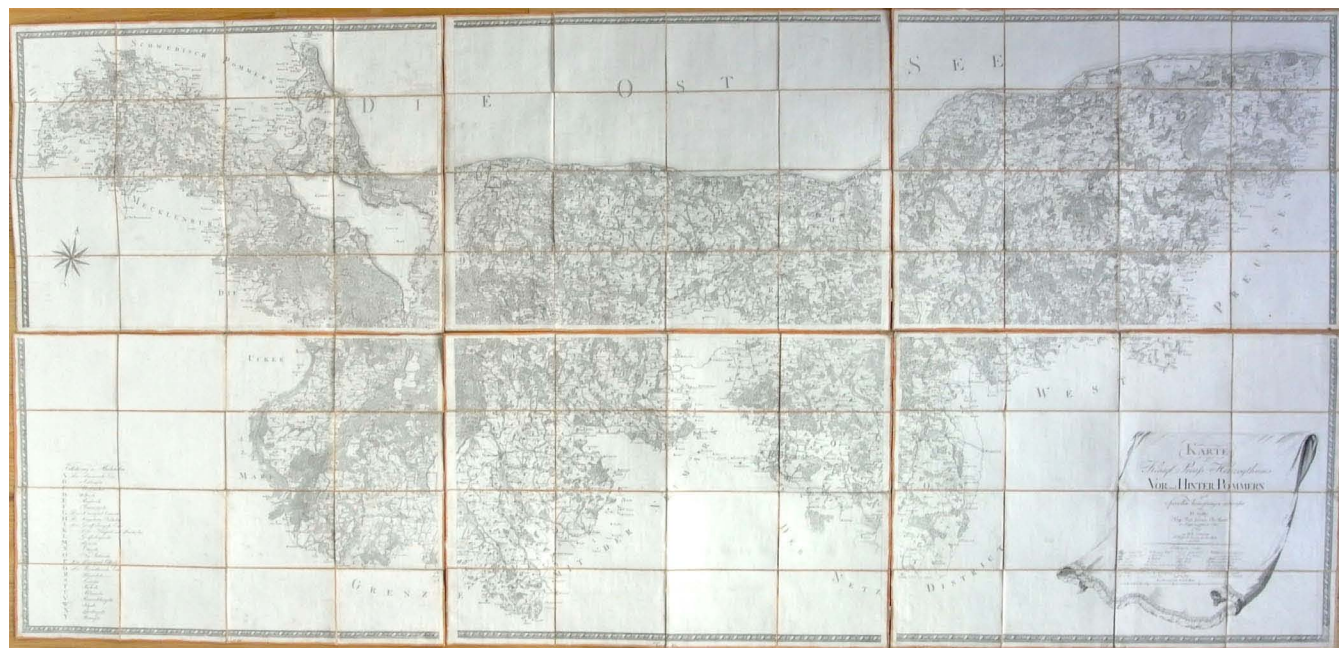


Two stars of the Prussian universe were allied to perform this map: David Gilly (1748-1808) and Daniel F. Sotzmann (1754-1840).

David Gilly, architect and engineer, was assigned to Pomerania in 1779 as a public works officer, remaining there until he was called to Berlin in 1788. By the other hand, Sotzmann, who had trained himself as a surveyor, drafts-

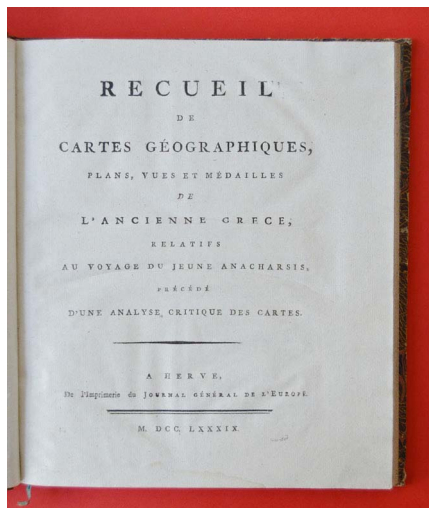
man and engraver, achieved such skill in all that in 1786 he was appointed geographer engraver of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin (who hired him reducing two jobs into one), and conciliating his job from the following year, 1788, with that of secretary in the Department of Engineering of the Superior School of War. When Gilly returned to Berlin, he drew the

map of Pomerania from the *Schmettausche Karten* taken out from the survey of 1767/1787, reducing its scale from 1: 33.000 to 1: 180.000. His design was engraved by Sotzmann himself. And the result was this splendid map that we are offering.





## 1789 Jean-Jacques Barthélemy (1716–1795) ; Henri Joseph Godin (1747–1834)



Recueil de cartes géographiques, plans, vues et médailles de l'ancienne Grèce, relatifs au voyage du jeune Anacharsis, précédé d'une analyse critique des cartes [par Jean-Denis Barbié du Bocage (1760-1825)]. – A Hervé: De l'imprimerie du Journal général de l'Europe, MDCCLXXXIX [1789].

4°, (236x203mm.); 29, [3] p.; 32 plates; sign.: A2, B-D4, E2.

Contemporary quarter binding with marbled paper; spine with gilt fillets and gilt ornament in bottom. Boards edges little brushed. Very clean plates. It seems that when the body was guillotined, not enough care was taken with two of the plates, because number 3 was cut, and it had to be 'assembled' with a perfect in situ repair (see photos), and because in number 17 cut comes to the plate right up to the footprint without reaching the engraving.

Prov.: No data. – Refs.: Brunet, I, 674.



4th edition (2nd Belgian) of the *Recueil de cartes* for the Barthélemy's *Voyage du jeune Anacharsis*, in which the engravings – of a superior quality than those sculpted by the Delahaye brothers for the original *Voyage* editions printed in Paris by De Bure – were etched in Liège by Henri Godin (some from Foucherot's designs).

As a complete example, here there is 1 uncoloured folded engraved map, followed by three plates numbered 2 to 4, followed by the complete series of plates numbered from 1 to '27 et dernier' [Plate 11 is bound before number 3]. But in addition, following the first general map of Greece and its Islands, there is bound a second map, named *Carte de l'ancien Continent pour l'intelligence des auteurs anciens et modernes*, and also etched by Godin.

## 1790 James Bruce (1730–1794)



Appointed as consul in Algiers in 1763, the Scotsman James Bruce (1730–1794) travelled through the Maghreb before undertaking a great journey of archaeological exploration in Syria, followed by another in search of the source of the Nile, whose actual location had been much under discussion. On September 18, 1769, he disembarked

in Massasouah, Ethiopia, with the destination of Gondar, where he arrived almost five months later. He then began down the Blue Nile (*Abbaï* to the Abyssinians, *Bahr-el-Azraq* for the Arabs, *As-tapus* for the classics), as others had done before, until reaching the lagoons' source, and entering Abyssinia on a journey that was questioned for a

long time. Seeing how dangerous and risky it was to enter a kingdom shut off to foreigners with a penalty of death, surrounded by hostile tribes and where the sovereign was revered as a real life living god, Bruce earned, after approaching several dignitaries from the court, the protection of the queen. The King held Bruce against his will

5 vol. 4°, (xmm.) plus 1 atlas 4° plus, (xmm.).- Vol. I: [4], 7 plates [Ethiopian writing], lxxxiii, [1], 620 p., 8 plates, 1 engraved folding map; sign.: [2],[7], A-Hhhh4, Iiii2.- Vol. II: [4], 784 p., 1 engraved folding map; sign.: [2], A-Eeeee4, Ffff3.- III:[4], 858 p., 4 plates.; sign.: A-Ppppp4, Qqqqq.- IV:[6], 752 p., 3 plates.; sign.: [3], A-Bbbbbb4.- V: [4], 328 p., clxiii.; sign.: [2], A-Ss4, a-v4, x2.- Atlas: [4] p., 1 engraved folding map and 43 plates (all signed Benard) followed by 1 engraved folding map (signed Benard) and 19 double page plates.- All volumes with half-tiles; each title-page with different engraved title vignette, except vol. 5, printed whitout vignette.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Boucher de La Richaderie, IV, 319; Brunet, I, c 1283; Gay, 44; Graesse, I, 550.

to ensure that he paid them services against the rebels and the palace's intrigues. He was retained for so long, three years after he began his search for the source of the Nile he was still forbidden to leave. When finally, committing to return, he was granted permission, he went back to Europe. First to Paris, where he met with Buffon, and later, in June 1774, to London, to find out that his family, as they thought him gone forever, had been given his properties, and had divided them between them...

The printing of this appreciated first French edition in quarto (there was a simultaneous one in octavo), was begun the same year as the original in English.<sup>1</sup> It is worth mentioning that the work, along with the adventures of his journey and the expositions on natural history, archaeology and cultural characteristics, includes a history of Abyssinia translated from native texts, as well as the first ever published engraving of a two-horned rhinoceros.

<sup>1</sup> *Travels to discover the source of the Nile, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773 ...* Edinburgh: J. Ruthven for G.G.J. and Robinson, 1790.

The work is often presented as *Voyage aux sources du Nil*, even though it is neither the title on the half-title or on the title-page. As there are copies missing the notice to the binder (which was published in Volumes I, III, IV and the Atlas) there is also confusion about where the engravings should be bound, adding to this that together with the first volume a set of 7 engravings of Ethiopian writing was included without any indication about where this set should be bound. And it is usually said that the Atlas should contain 66 prints (Brunet and Graesse raised this figure to 88), although this is somewhat uncertain given that the Atlas itself specifies that it must contain a map and 43 explanatory engravings in Volume 5 as well as a map, and 19 explanatory engravings in Voyages of Paterson, included at the end of that volume. In total 64 plates. Interestingly, when announcing the publication of the final part of the work, in February 1792, the editors said in the *L'Esprit des Journaux, François et Étrangers*:

“On vient de mettre en vente chez Plassan (...) le Ve & dernier volume du *Voyage en Nubie & Abyssinie*, par James Bruce. Ce volume est accompagné d'un atlas contenant 65 planches & cartes: on joint à ce volume IV *Voyages dans la Caffrie & chez les Hottentots*, par le lieutenant Paterson, avec 19 planches.”

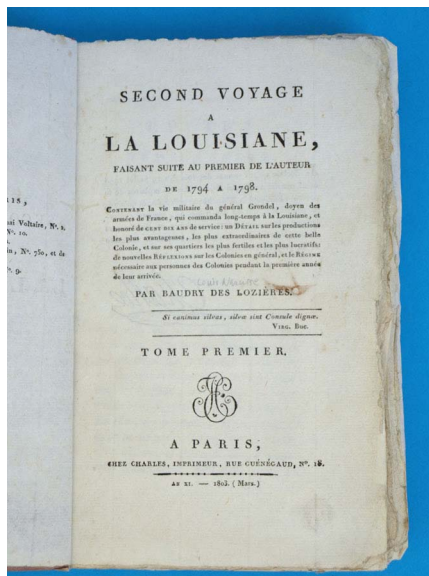
He implied that there should be 65 + 19 engravings, but those 19 should be included in the count of 65, which also is not then 65 but 64. The difference comes with the map corresponding to Vol. 2 (indicated on the engraving itself) because it was supplied later, with the Atlas. This is the reason there are many copies that have it bound there (and to explain why there are volumes 2 without it). The Atlas must therefore have 64 prints, and both Volumes 1 and 2 contain one map each.

Absolutely complete with all half-titles and title pages, and with all the maps and prints.





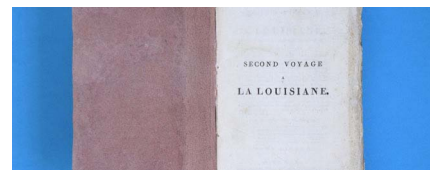
## 1803 Louis-Narcisse Baudry Des Lozières (1751-1841)



Second voyage à la Louisiane, faisant suite au premier de l'auteur de 1794 à 1798. Contenant .... Par Baudry des Lozières Tome premier [- second].- A Paris: Chez Charles, Imprimeur, An XI-1803 (Mars).

2 vol.; 8°, (218x140mm.).- Vol. I: [2], XVI, 414, [1] p.; numbered signatures: [ ]1, a8, [1-26]8; 1 folding layout.- Vol. II: [4], 410, [1] p.; numbered signatures: [ ]2, [1-25]8, [26]6.

Contemporary paper cover; full margins, uncutted. Body in very good condition except that some age-toned, a little restaured bookworm in volume 1 from p. 180 to 220, and other very well restaured bookworm running from p. 61 to 119 and from 190 to 223, but with reading affection (see photos).



Proc.: Sin datos.

Refs.: Leclerc, B.A., 125, y, sup. 2, 3063; Sabin, 3980.

One of the most interesting works on the development of the colonization of North America in the eighteenth century, since it is a genuine practical guide for new settlers, with provisions to solve all the problems that could arise for someone who would like to emigrate to Louisiana with the intention of settling there. In addition, he provided both suggestions for improving the management and administration of the businesses and services as they were operating, as well as reflections on the importance that would have to be given to the

colonization of Louisiana as a pilot test for the improvement of French colonial policy and its administration. It also includes such tasty chapters as the description of the functioning of slavery - offering an extensive dictionary of Congolese language to facilitate its use - or the medicinal use of existing plants in the new territories.

This approach to colonial exploitation probably had its origin in the fact that Baudry des Lozières, colonist in Santo Domingo, lost all his property with the rebellion of the Dominican slaves when,

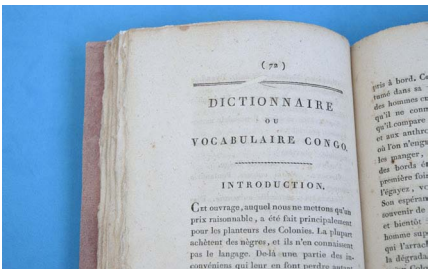
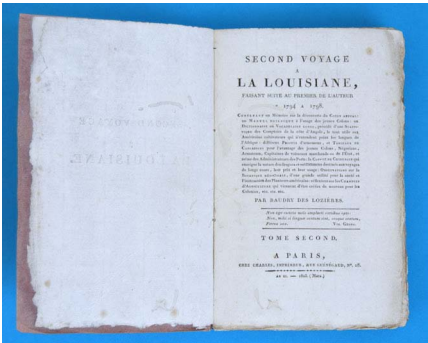
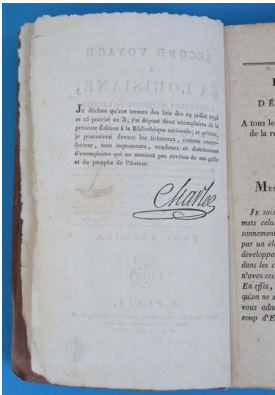
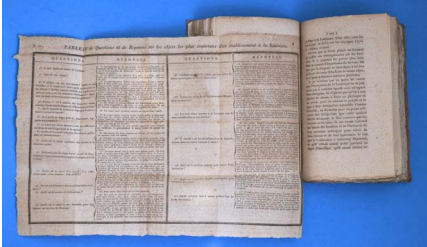
with the Revolution, the Convention abolished slavery in France and its colonies in 1794. Which made him a fervent antirevolutionary, anti-philosophers -those who he deemed to be the ultimate responsible for his ruin, "strong spirits whose eloquence is only directed to corrupt the people"- and proslavery.

And, precisely for writing from that place, we can read the actual operation of colonization, without sweetening or novelization. Something that reflects very well its content:

Tome premier: Contenant la vie militaire du général Grondel, doyen des armées de France, qui commanda longtemps à la Louisiane, et honoré de cent dix ans de service; un Detail sur les productions les plus avantageuses, les plus extraordinaires de cette belle Colonie, et sur ses quartiers les plus fertiles et les plus lucratifs; de nouvelles Réflexions sur les Colonies en général, et le Régime nécessaire aux personnes des Colonies pendant la première année de leur arrivée.

Tome second: Contenant un Mémoire sur la découverte du Coton animal; un Manuel botanique à l'usage des jeunes Colons; un Dictionnaire ou Vocabulaire Congo, précédé d'une Statistique des Comptoirs de la côte d'Angole, le tout utile aux Américains cultivateurs qui n'entendent point les langues de l'Afrique; différents Projets d'armemens, et Tableaux de Carcaisons pour l'avantage des jeunes Colons, Négocians, Armateurs, Capitaines de vaisseaux marchands

ou de l'état, et même des Administrateurs des Ports; le Coffre de Chirurgie qui enseigne la nature des drogues et médicaments destinés aux voyages de long cours, leur prix et leur usage; Observations sur la Botanique Médicinale, d'une grande utilité pour la santé et l'instruction des Planteurs américains; réflexions sur les Chambres d'Agriculture qui viennent d'être créés de nouveau pour les Colonies, etc. etc. etc.



# 1807 Johann Christoph von Textor (17..-1812) ; Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann (1754-1840)



Topographisch militärische Karte vom vormaligen Neu Ostpreussen oder dem jetziger Nördlichen Theil des Herzogthums Warschau, nebst dem Russischen District. Mit Alterhöchster Genehmigung aus der grossen, unter Leitung des General Quartiermeisters General-Lieutenants v. Geusau, und unter örtlicher Aussicht des Quartiermeisters Oberst-Lieutenants v. Stein aufgenommenen Vermessungs Karte auf XV Blaetter reducirt, nach eigenen trigonometrischen Messungen und astronomischen Beobachtungen berichtigt, und nach den topographischen Registern redigirt, vom artillerie Lieut. v. Textor.- Berlin: D. F. Sotzmann, 1807. Nota. Cette carte se trouve au Dépôt général de la Guerre à Paris. Peticier sculpsit.

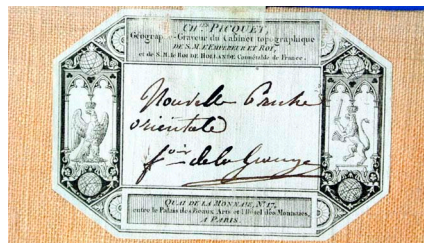
Composite map, scale 1:152.500, irregular size 2605x2550mm, copperplate engraving, printed with 15 plates, but distributed in 13 sheets mounted on linen: 9 sheets of 425x580mm and 4 of 425x865mm. Placed in contemporary marbled card board box.

Sheet 1, title; Sheet 2, 'Carl Maré [1772-1835] situat. sculpt., Berlin, Heinrich Klierer [f. 1793-1840] script. sculp.'; Sheet 3, no data; Sheet 4, 'C. Maré situat. sculpt., Heinrich Klierer script. sculp.'; Sheet 5, 'Situation gravé par C. Mare a Berlin, Heinrich Klierer Script. Sculp.'; Sheets 6 and 7, no data; Sheet 8, 'Heinrich klierer Script.'; Sheet 9, 'Situation gravé par C. Mare a Berlin 1807, Heinrich Klierer Script. Sculp.'; Sheet 10, 'Erklärung der Zeichen, Carl Mare Situat. Fe. in Berlin, Heinrich Klierer Script. Sculp.'; Sheet 11, 'l'Ecriture gravé par Charles Mare a Berlin'; Sheet 12, with scales legend, 'C. Maré situat. sculpt., Heinrich Klierer script. sculp.'; Sheet 13, 'C. Maré Situat. Sculp. in Berlin'.

Clean sheets with a few slight stains. Board box scratched. In all, very good condition.

Provenance.: François de la Grange exlibris over labels from 'Charles Piquet, Geographe Graveur du Cabinet topographique de S.M. l'Empereur et Roi, et se S.m. le Roi de Hollande'

References.: Not in Rumsey; Maps4u.lt, 34.



Spectacular and renamed composite map, in its very rare first issuing Berlin-Paris, collecting the "New East Prussia" arose after the third partition of Poland in 1795, when Prusia incor-



porated herself part of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania. The survey for the map began the same year directed by general von Stein, being the general von Gesau the person in charge of the works of triangulation. Geographical works ended in 1800, but the map, scale 1: 33300, was never published. On the basis of this work, and taking advantage of the astronomical observations he had supervised for the survey carried out by Friedrich Bernhardt Engelhardt (1768-1854) in his campaign from 1796 to 1802, Lieutenant Johann Christoph von Textor prepared, a few years later, an 1:152500 scale reduction composite map.

The edition was prepared by Daniel F. Soltzmann, being the engraver Carl Maré, but before all the sheets were printed<sup>1</sup> the plates and available imprints were sequestered by the Napoleonic invaders. So the first complete imprint, to which this copy corresponds, was not finished in Berlin, but in Paris in 1807. Only its second edition was totally printed in Berlin in 1808 (reetching at less the title

<sup>1</sup> Map prospectus with detailed information about survey and cartographic works was published in *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* 13 (1804) Januar: 95-111. The publication of the sheets 2, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 13 was announced in the same journal, 21 (1806) November: 327-329, and that of sheets 5, 6 and 7, in 23 (1807) Mai: 101-103.

on first sheet).<sup>2</sup>

Prussia could not, however, take advantage of the administrative opportunities of this great cartographic work because, at the same time the map was printed in Paris, New East Prussia was ceded by the Tilsit Treaties (July 1807): Plozk department to the Warsaw Duchy and Białystok department to the Russian Empire.

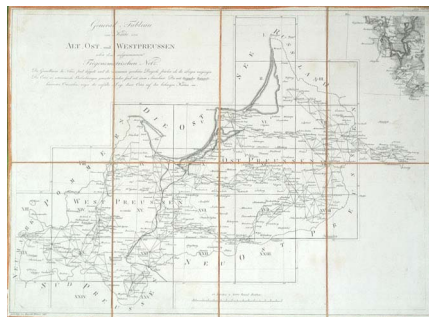
The 15 map plates were distributed in 13 sheets, since leaves formed by IIa and IIIa, and by Va and IXa, were envisaged as an extension of their associated leaves II, III, V and IX. The set was marketed by Charles Piquet (1771-1827), to whom François de la Grange bought it.

The only complete copy (like this) of this first complete issue dated 1807 we have been able to locate is preserved in the Czech National Library. We are not sure about the completion of the Strasbourg National University Library copy.

<sup>2</sup> See Soltzmann's letter answering a question from F. J. Bertuch (about a gap in sheet VI), published in *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* 38 (1812) August: 509-510, and the affaire French version in H.M.A. Berthaut: *Les ingénieurs géographes militaires, 1624-1831*. - Paris: Impr. du ser vice géographique, 1902, v. 2, p. 39-40 and 417.



## 1812? Friedrich L. von Schrötter (1743-1815); Friedrich B. Engelhardt (1768-1854)



Karte von Ost-Preussen nebst Preussisch Litthauen und West-Preussen nebst dem Netzdistrict aufgenommen unter Leitung des Königl. Preuss. Staats Ministers Frey Herrn von Schroetter in den Jahren von 1796 bis 1802. [Paris, 1812?]

The complete set of this copperplate engraved map, ca. 2000x3100mm., is compounded by 25 sheets of 422x575mm.; scale 1:152.215; plates engraved by Franz (?), Carl Jäck (1763-1808), Heinrich Klierer (f. 1793-1840) and Carl Maré (1772-1835). Paulus Schmidt engraved Königsberg and Danzig beautiful plans, Meno Haas (1752-1833) the king Friedrich Wilhelm III portrait in the title plate, and the general map was engraved by Heinrich Klierer in 1803.

The set we offer has only 12 of 25 folding sheets (9th, 10th, and those from 15th to 24th), each compounded by 12 segments mounted in linen; all with the same provenance, and preserved with one of the blue marbled carton board box used by Charles Piquet (1771-1827) to supply composite maps to his customers.

Sheet 9: Data updated to 1806; Sheet 10: 'Jäck sculp.'; Sheet 15: 'Anfangen v. Carl Jäck, 1806.- Vollendet v. Carl Mare, in Berlin 1809'; Sheet 16: 'C. Jäck, sculp.'; Sheet 17: 'C: Mare Situat; Sc: Montes except.'; Sheet 18: 'gestochen von C. Jäck Berlin, 1804.'; Sheet 19: 'C. Mare Script: Sculp.'. With population statistics from the year 1800; Sheet 20: 'Franz. Sc.'; Sheet 21: no data (but Franz); Sheet 22: 'Anfangen von Carl Jäck, 1806.'; Sheet 23: In Königsberg plan: "Grundriss der Haupt und Residenz Stadt Königsberg nach der neuen polizeilichen Eintheilung und den jetzt revirdirten Strassenbenennungen zusammengetragen im Jahr 1809. gestochen v: Paulus Schmidt in Berlin."; Sheet 24: 'General Tableau zur Karte von Alt-Ost- und Westpreussen nebst dem ausgenommenen Trigonometrischen Netz, gestochen von Heinrich Klierer, 1803.'

Very clean and white sheets, with the exceptions of an ink stain in the tip of the left lower segment of sheet 9; slight spots in sheet 10, and a small, faint stain on the lower tip of the last segment of sheet 15. One of the linen folds of sheet 18, semi-ripped. Board box scratched.



Provenance.: From the Bibliotheque du Chateau de la Croix. François de la Grange exlibris over labels from 'Charles Piquet, Geographe Graveur du Cabinet topographique de S.M. l'Empereur et Roi, et se S.m. le Roi de Hollande

Refs.: Jäger, *Prussia-Karten*, pp. 195-226; Maps4u.lt, 33; Rumsey, 11178.000.

The history of this von Schrötter's extraordinary map can not be more fascinating. As finance minister of West and East Prussia, he organized an immense survey between 1798 and 1802, to perform the maps corresponding to the territory annexed to Prussia after the third partition of Poland, that of 1795.

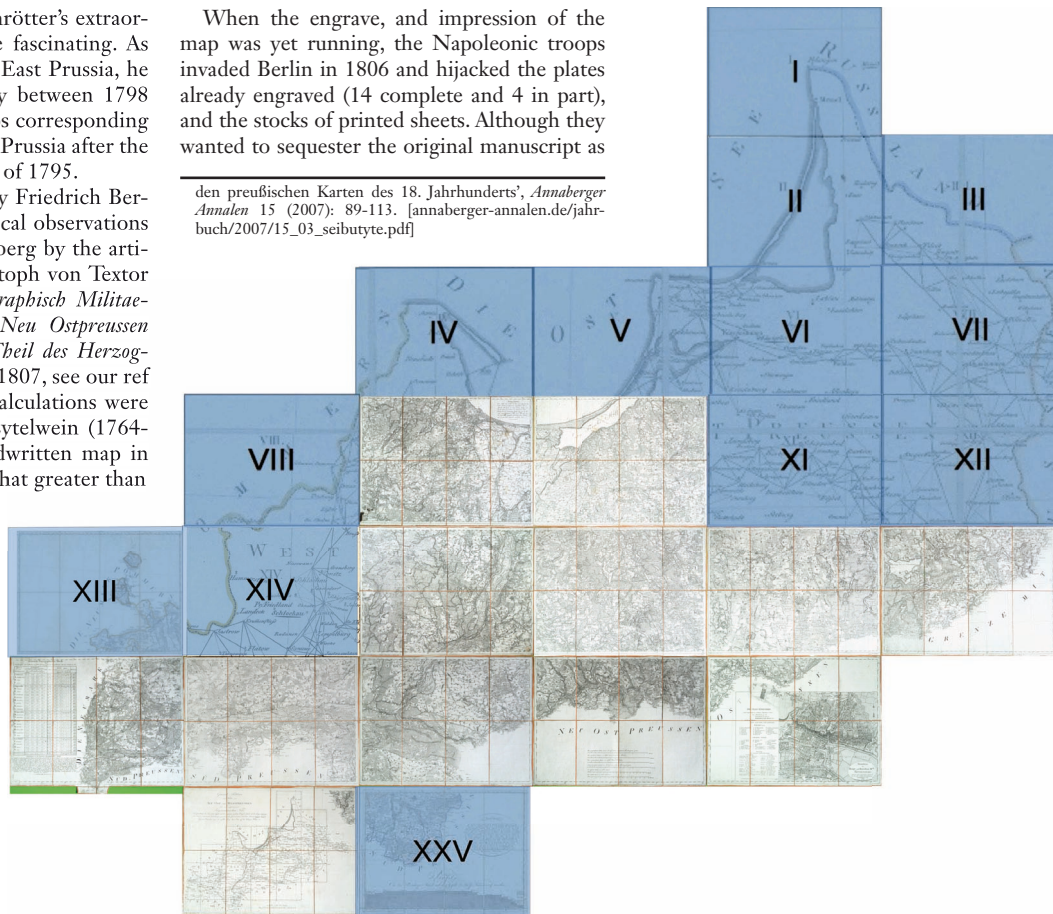
The project was directed by Friedrich Bernhard Engelhardt, astronomical observations were supervised from Königsberg by the artillery lieutenant Johann Christoph von Textor (director of the famous *Topographisch Militairische Karte vom vormaligen Neu Ostpreussen oder dem jetziger Nördlichen Theil des Herzogthums Warschau*, Berlin-Paris, 1807, see our ref C-0702)<sup>1</sup> and the surveyors calculations were reviewed by Johann Albert Eytelwein (1764-1848). The result was a handwritten map in 141 sections, in a scale somewhat greater than 1:50.000. On that basis a design on a scale three times smaller, little more than 1: 150.000, was made. Simon Schropp was responsible for recording this result, divided into 25 sections and began its publication, in Berlin, in 1802.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Von Textor initiated the diffusion of the project and the method for astronomical observations and triangulations at as early date as 1798. See his "Ost- und Westpreussischen Landes-Vermessungen", *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* 2 (1798) Julius: 3-23.

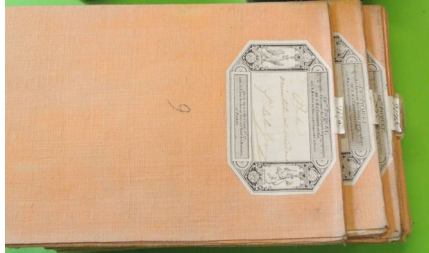
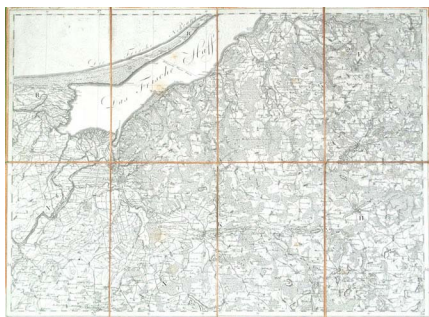
<sup>2</sup> Rasa Seibutyte: 'Kleinlitauen auf

When the engrave, and impression of the map was yet running, the Napoleonic troops invaded Berlin in 1806 and hijacked the plates already engraved (14 complete and 4 in part), and the stocks of printed sheets. Although they wanted to sequester the original manuscript as

den preußischen Karten des 18. Jahrhunderts', *Annaberger Annalen* 15 (2007): 89-113. [annaberger-annalen.de/jahrbuch/2007/15\_03\_seibutyte.pdf]







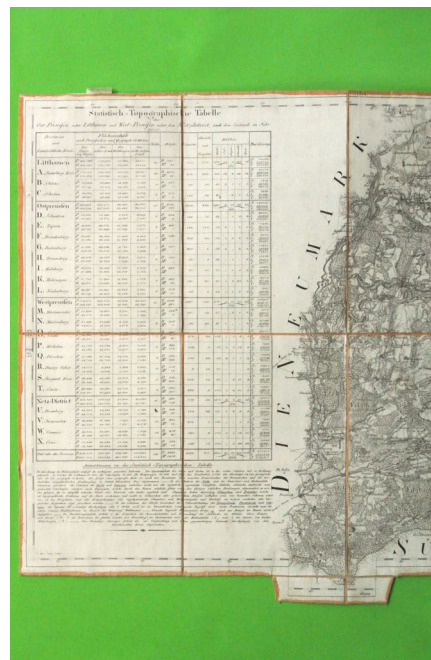
well, Schropp was able to secure it –through Daniel Sotzmann, cartographer of the Berlin Academy– and ‘evacuate’ it on an expedition that feeding the Napoleonic agents with other artistic treasures. When Schropp recovered in 1809 the kidnapped plates,<sup>3</sup> he organised the record of both the remaining and incomplete plates (remaking the title plate, and renaming *Karte von Alt- Preussen* as *Karte von Ost-Preussen*), and the work was culminated before year ending.

Although in 1810-1811 he issued a reduced number of complete sets (most of the territory that had been East New Prussia was no longer part of Prussia), in 1812, in order to have the best information for the Russian campaign, the French army bought all the 25 plates for an enormous sum, printing several dozen of sets reserved to be used by his generals in campaign. But, when in 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon in Russia, part of those territories returned to reintegrate in Prussia, the plates stayed in Paris and the map remained as the most detailed one of that territory for over 50 years.<sup>4</sup>

We think, although we can not be sure, that the leaves of this set were not printed in Berlin, but they are the equally rare issues printed in 1812 by the *Dépôt de la guerre* in Paris for res-

tricted use.

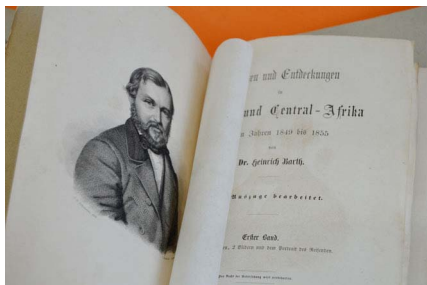
The area corresponding until 1795 to Lithuania, was collected in the leaves, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12 (all of them absent from this set), 17 and 18. In addition, Königsberg, located on sheet 6 (absent from this set), has his detailed drawing on sheet 23. And Danzig, located on sheet 9, has his detailed drawing on sheet 8 (here absent).



<sup>3</sup> But he has to send 25 full sets of the map in change. For the kidnapping French version, see H.M.A. Berthaut: *Les ingénieurs géographes militaires, 1624-1831: étude historique*. - Paris: Impr. du service géographique, 1902, v. 2, p. 39-40, 58-59, 72 y 417.

<sup>4</sup> These commentary is in debt both with Eckhard Jäger (see bibliography at the end) y and with the commentary about the map by Alexander Johnson, de Antiquariat Dasa Pahor, de Munich, available at [www.pahor.de/schroetter](http://www.pahor.de/schroetter)

## 1859 Johann Heinrich Barth (1821-1865)



Anthropologist (although he did not know it) and polyglot linguist, Heinrich Barth, who had been a pupil of Humboldt and Schiller, was first and foremost an unrepentant and interested explorer, beginning with this activity just after presenting his doctoral thesis.

After a voyage through the Mediterranean coastal countries that gave rise to his first geographical and anthropological publication,

*Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord- und Central-Afrika in den Jahren 1849 bis 1855. Im Auszuge bearbeitet. Erster [-zweiter] Band.*- Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1859-1860.

12 deliveries supplied in 9 fascicles to be bounded in 2 volumes (222x14mm.).- Vol. 1: 4, 508 p.; engraved portrait and 2 coloured chromolithographies; 51 figures, planes and views interspersed in text.- Vol. 2: 4, 456 p.; 1 folding plane, 1 folding map and 2 coloured chromolithographies; 41 figures, planes and views interspersed in text.

The nine original fascicles with their original covers, as issued to be supplied to subscribers, with full margins, uncutted. Two of them have the preprint publisher invoice for the recipient unwritten. Bottom corner of the front cover of the first fascicle, stained and crashed. Some foxing in all fascicles. No smudges, annotations, nor underlines.



*Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeeres*, of which only one volume was published in 1849, he joined a British expedition for the exploration of Africa.

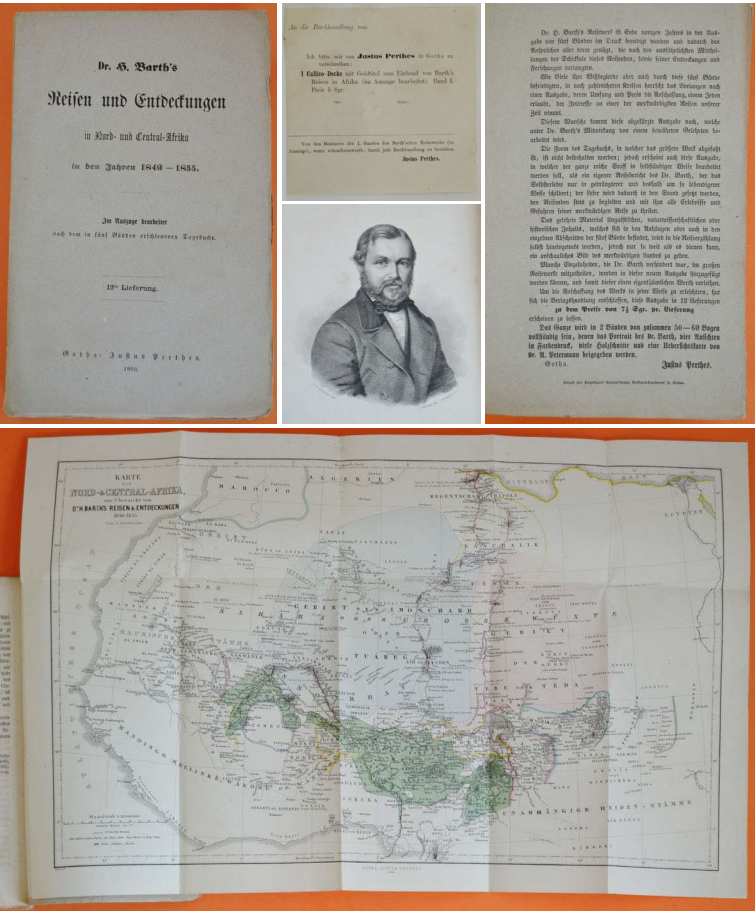
He spent the following six years to cover practically the whole African territory between the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, and between the Mediterranean to the Congo River -no less than half Africa-, and writing down all that he

saw and was told about, even stories of oral tradition (while learning several of the languages with which he was found), becoming responsible for the expedition when his two directors died.

When he returned to Europe he was publishing in German, over two years, in 5 volumes, *Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord- und Central-Afrika in den Jahren 1849 bis 1855*. As the volu-

mes appeared, they were also published in English, with the same chromolithographs.

In view of the applause with which the work was received, its German publisher, Justus Perthes, of Gotha, decided to publish a two-volume abridged edition (with fewer chromolithographs) that could reach a wider audience just a year after he finish printing the original edition. For the new version launched a subscription that would have twelve deliveries, but, for various delays, ended up concentrating them in only 9, facilitating deliveries 5 and 6, 7 and 8, and 10 and 11, in double fascicles, as could be seen in the specimen we offer.







Date	Ref.	Imprint	Price €
1585	* C-0812	Mendoza: Historia de las cosas más notables, ritos y ...	22.000,00
1727	C-1011	Mandelslo: Voyages celebres & remarquables, Faits de Perse ..	5.580,00
1733	* C-0827	Pezenas: Elemens de pilotage.	1.390,00
1736	C-1010	Solorzano: Política Indiana	3.000,00
1752	* C-0465	Robert: Le Royaume de Pologne (Map)	450,00
1761	* C-0542	Gamboa: Comentarios a las Ordenanzas de Minas...	3.250,00
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1812	* C-0703	Schrötter: Karte von Ost-Preussen ... (Map)	1.860,00
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February, 2017

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