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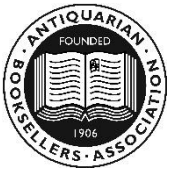
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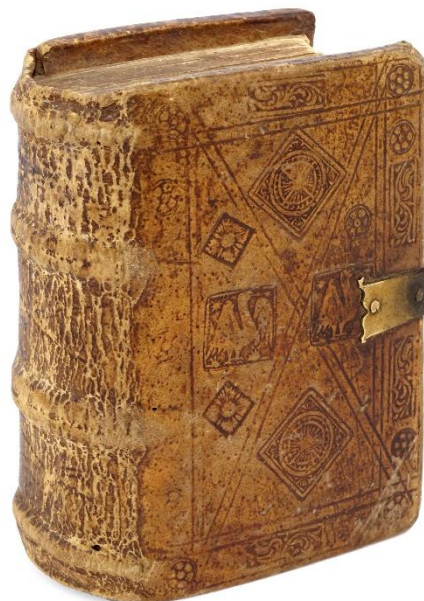
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BADA
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Cover image from no. 27 Daman



no. 45 Gregory I

1. ABD al-LATIF, and Antoine Isaac Silvestre de SACY, translator. Kitab al-Ifadah wa 'l-Itibar fi 'l-Umur wa 'l-Hawadith bi-Ard Misr. Relation de l'Égypte par Abd-Allatif, médecin arabe de Bagdad, suivie de divers extraits d'écrivains orientaux et d'un état des provinces et des villages de l'Égypte dans le XIV.e siècle, le tout traduit et enrichi de notes historiques et critiques. *Paris and Strasbourg, Imprimerie Impériale for Treuttel et Würtz, 1810.*

4to, pp. xxiv, 752, [2 (errata, blank)]; in French and Arabic; paper flaw to half-title, large témoin to 4N3, a few small spots washed; modern spotted calf to style, flat spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt red straight-grained morocco label, yellow-stained edges speckled red, marbled endpapers, old pink endbands, sewn on sunken cords; lightly rubbed, a very good copy. **\$2575**

First edition in French of the description of Egypt by Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, the versatile sixth-century AH (twelfth-century AD) scholar and scientist, translated from the Arabic by the greatest of French orientalists, Silvestre de Sacy. Born and educated in Baghdad, Abd al-Latif (1162-1231) visited Mosul, Damascus, and the camp of Saladin outside Akka, where he met Baha al-Din ibn Shaddad and Imad al-Din al-Isfahani, the famous Arabic chroniclers of the Crusades, before going on to Cairo. With detailed observations of the natural history, architecture, and culture of contemporary Egypt, including the plague and famine of 1200-1202, Abd al-Latif's account is among the earliest descriptions of the country and its ancient monuments and was one of the most widely known texts on the subject in Europe, with translations into Latin and German as well as French.

This first French translation is celebrated for its extensive notes by Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758-1838), particularly on the philology of ancient and modern oriental languages. Professor of Arabic and Persian at Paris, Silvestre de Sacy was the first Frenchman to attempt to decipher the Rosetta Stone, making considerable contributions to the later successful efforts of his pupil, Jean-François Champollion.

PRESIDENTIAL POETRY

2. ADAMS, John Quincy. Dermot Mac Morrogh, or the Conquest of Ireland; an historical Tale of the twelfth Century. In four Cantos ... *Boston, Carter, Hendee and Co. 1832.*

8vo, pp. 108, with a half-title and an errata slip at the end; slightly foxed at the extremities, some toning, but a good copy, uncut, stitched as issued in the original printed blue paper wrappers, covers detached; ownership inscription to title-page: 'J B & E Francis / 15 Nov 32' (see below). **\$650**

First edition, very scarce, of one of the few examples of poetry by a former US President, written when Adams was still reeling from his defeat by Andrew Jackson in the presidential election of 1828.

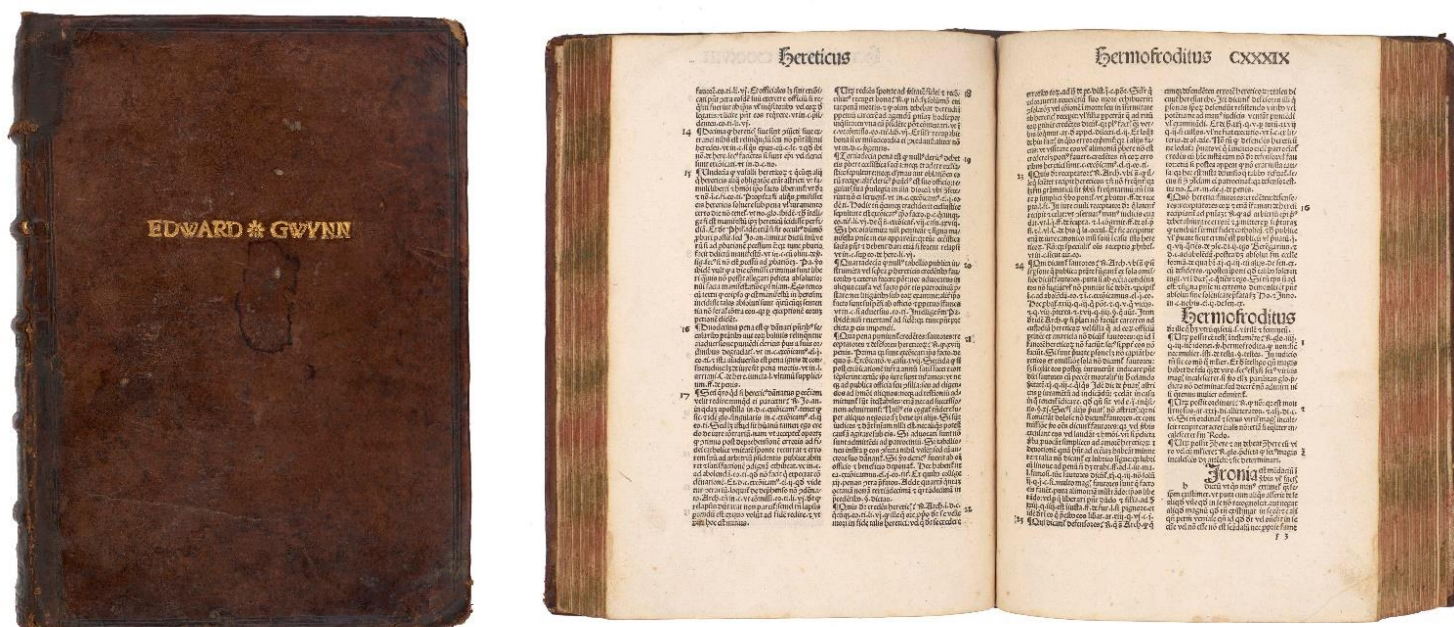
Dermot Mac Morrogh was initially conceived as a mock-epic in 50 Byronic stanzas but swelled to 266 stanzas. The subject seems odd but 'the poem's links to Adams' recent electoral frustrations would not have been lost on a contemporary audience. The figure of Dermot, to begin with, was unmistakably Jacksonian, willing to betray his own country for the sake of personal political gain, and a model of what Adams called "insupportable tyranny." More crudely, his wife-stealing hinted at two unconventional marriages in the Jackson administration. The president himself had married his wife while she was still married to her first husband, leading to charges of bigamy from the Adams camp (Jackson would partly blame these allegations for her premature death in 1828). And in what became known as the Petticoat Affair, secretary of war John Eaton incurred the wrath of Washington's polite society by allegedly carrying on an affair with the wife of an absent, alcoholic naval officer. Adams takes great care in his poem to warn against reading *Dermot* as a contemporary political allegory, but the excessive effort he makes to do so only belies his point' (Matthew Sherrill, "Yawns innumerable", the Story of John Quincy Adams's forgotten epic poem – and its most critical reader', *Lapham's Quarterly* online).

Adams was under no illusions about the poem's merits – his own self-flagellating diaries deride his want of humour, his poor command of the language, his lack of knowledge about Ireland – and he knew that sales would mostly come out of curiosity about the author. But sales were sufficient to justify a second edition in the same year and reprints in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834 and 1849.

The signature on the title-page is that of John Brown Francis (1791-1864), governor of Rhode Island 1833-8 and US Senator 1844-5, ironically a Jacksonian Democrat.

OCLC records five copies only: Boston Public Library, American Antiquarian Society, American Philosophical Society, University of Pennsylvania, and Staatsbibliothek Berlin.

EDWARD GWYNN'S COPY



3. ANGELUS DE CLAVASIO. Summa angelica de casibus conscientiae ... [Argentine impressa p[er] Martinum Flach iuniorem 1502].

Folio, ff. [16], cccxlii; title-page and last leaf dusty; pale dampstain to lower margin of preliminaries, but a very good, crisp copy in early 17th-century English calf, front cover lettered gilt 'Edward * Gwynn', rear cover lettered with his initials; old repairs to head of spine and to foot of upper joint; ownership inscription to title-page dated 1601; 19th- and 20th-century bookplates of Carlos B. Lumsden, Louis Jouan, and the Bibliotheca Dinard. **\$4650**

Post-incunabile edition of this authoritative compendium of canon law, comprising 659 articles in alphabetical order from 'abbas' to 'uxor', by Angelo Carletti di Chivasso (1411-95), a noted theologian of the Friars Minor. The first edition was published at Chivasso by Jacobinus Suigus in 1486. Flach had published two incunabile editions before the present.

Written at the invitation of the friar Girolamo Tornioello, the *Summa angelica* draws upon the earlier summae of Agostino d'Ancona and Bartolomeo da San Concordio. The work 'is presented as a vast repertoire to help one choose the solutions that are religiously correct to your work in all circumstances. The range of doctrinal points embraced was enormous and extended beyond the domain of morals and theology to politics, social relations, and economic organisation. Carletti draws on theologians ... jurists ... and biblical scholars ...; on the basis of these sources he creates a doctrinal synthesis which confessors and moralists could use to resolve, in an orthodox way, the cases submitted to them' (translated from S. Pezzella, 'Carletti, Angelo', in *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* vol. 20). The *Summa* was hugely successful – ISTC records 28 editions up to 1512 – but was famously denounced by Luther as a symbol of Catholic orthodoxy and publicly burned in 1520 in the square at Wittenberg.

Edward Gwynn, whose distinctive gilt stamps appear on the covers of this book, was 'one of those mildly eccentric bachelors who have done so much for English book collecting' (T.A. Birrell). A lawyer, living in chambers in the Inns of Court, he accumulated a fine library, including the unique copy, on vellum, of *Helyas Knight of the Swan* (Wynkyn de Worde, 1512), now in the Library of Congress, and the now-famous volume of nine Shakespeare Quartos (sold by Rosenbach to the Folger Shakespeare Library in 1919 for \$100,000) from

which W.W. Greg was able to prove that the Pavier quartos were falsely dated. He died in 1645, leaving his library to his old friend Alexander Chorley.

Research up to 1934 on 'this intelligent collector of books' appears in W. A. Jackson's 'Edward Gwynn' (*Records of a Bibliographer*, 1967, pp. 114-19), where he notes that 'the stamping was apparently done with separate tools, and not with a block, since in one or two instances the letters overlap and frequently are differently spaced' (p. 115). There are however examples with a stamp impressed from a single slug.

4. [ANON.] Rappresentanza allegorica che serve d'introduzione alla festa di ballo da darsi nel real Casino delle Cascine e nell' annesso parterre la sera de' IV. Luglio MDCCXCI. in occasione delle pubbliche feste di gioia date da S.A.R. Ferdinando III Gran-Duca di Toscana ... nelle Cascine dell'isola i giorni III. IV. e V. del detto mese di Luglio. *Firenze, nella stamperia Grazioli, [1791]*.

8vo, pp. 24; very good; recased in contemporary decorative wrappers.

\$650

First edition of this curious pamphlet, a rare libretto from Florence in which we find Bacchus, Diana, Ceres and Flora discussing how to entertain their guests in the beautiful 'Real Casino delle Cascine'. The work served as an introduction to the actual ball held by King Ferdinando III, Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the night of 4 July 1791, in that same villa.

OCLC locates only 3 copies, at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, the Thomas Fisher Library, and the Newberry Library.

5. [ANTI-ENLIGHTENMENT.] L'anti-sans-souci, ou la folie des nouveaux philosophes naturalistes, déistes & autres impies, depeinte au naturel. Nouvelle edition augmentée de preuves; et de reflexions preliminaires de Mr. Formey. Tome premier [-second]. *Bouillon [but Germany], Pierre Limier, 1761*.

2 vols in 1, 12mo, pp. [ii], 12, [4] advertisements, 240; [ii], 267, [1] blank, 16; with engraved frontispiece portrait to both volumes; aside from very occasional light foxing, clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary German calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands and gilt-lettered label; some very light wear to extremities, but an excellent copy nonetheless.

\$2500

Considerably expanded second edition, the year after the first, of this sustained attack on the coterie of *philosophes* at the court of Frederick the Great, often wrongly attributed to Formey, who went out of his way to deny any involvement. The author is sceptical that works that had been attributed to Frederick were really his, and addresses his attack 'à l'auteur des impiétés et blasphemes qui se trouvent dans les oeuvres, ou poesies diverses du Philosophe de Sans-Souci': 'If ever impiety has boldly triumphed in the world, it is since Voltaire and his hangers-on have spread their criminal maxims, which dishonour religion and humanity. You encourage them even more with your letters to Maupertuis and Keith. It is to preserve Christians from such a contagious poison that I today undertake this work.' The author then goes through the text of the *Philosophe de sans-souci* in order to identify the hand of 'un Voltaire libertin', while also expressing his own views on subjects ranging from the immortality of the soul to the inadequacy of the philosophies of Bayle and Spinoza. The production of this edition is a strange one: in two volumes, each with its own frontispiece, and with both a heavily expanded text and a more elaborate title-page, it feels like a more luxurious production; the text itself, however, is crudely printed (unlike the first), with inconsistent spacing, large gaps between letters and accents, and a generally homespun air; the bookseller's advertisements, however, are the same as those found in the 1760 edition, which would cast doubt on the idea that it was a pirate edition. The whole enterprise, though, is suspect. The publisher of the *Journal encyclopédique* in Bouillon, Pierre Rousseau, observes that there is no 'Limier' in Bouillon, and that the publication of this book is a deliberate attack on the publication of enlightenment material in the duchy.

OCLC records North American copies of this edition at Rochester, UCLA, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, Oberlin, USC, and Colorado (Boulder).



6. ANTONINUS FLORENTINUS. De censuris et De sponsalibus et matrimonio. Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 23 September 1474.

4to, ff. [136], with initial blank; text in double columns, capital spaces with guide letters with initials supplied in red and blue, attractive penwork initial and border to f. [2]r, red and blue paragraph marks, capitals highlighted in yellow; a few light marks; a very good, crisp copy in 18th-century stiff vellum, spine label; hinge split before quire r, a little marked; inscriptions, crossed through, to first two leaves, reading, 'Lasciato da D. Giulio da S. Bonifacio al luogo de Monteforte ...', and 'Monasterii fratrum Capuccinorum Montisfortis ...' i.e. from the Capuchin house at Monteforte d'Alpone. **\$6450**

First edition of these two treatises on excommunication and marriage by Antoninus (1389-1459), Dominican friar and Archbishop of Florence (from 1446), taken from book III of his great work, the *Summa theologia moralis*, which was not printed in its entirety until 1485. Between these two texts are here printed: two bulls by Pope Paul II ('Cum omnibus iudiciis', 11 May 1465, and 'Bulla de casibus reservatis', 3 March 1469); another attributed to him but actually by Pope Eugenius IV ('Bulla contra symoniacos', 23 November 1464); Pius II's 'Constitutio' of 17 November 1461; and two anonymous texts, 'Ex processu annuali in curia' and 'Item ex ipso processu'.

This edition was one of the earliest products of an extremely fruitful collaboration between Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, whose partnership lasted from March 1474 until October 1480.

BMC V 225; Bod-Inc A-312; Goff A776; ISTC ia00776000.

**EXTREMELY RARE PATTERN BOOK
WITH A SUITE OF EIGHT ETCHINGS BY HOLLAR**

7. BARLOW, Francis. Barlow's Birds and Beasts in sixty-seven excellent and useful Prints, being a Collection of the chief Works of that eminent Master; and engraved by Himself, Hollar, Place, &c. All drawn from the Life, shewing in their natural and peculiar Attitudes a vast Variety of Birds, Fowls and Beasts. London, Printed for, and sold by, Carington Bowles. [Price half a Guinea sewed], [1775].

Oblong 4to, ff. 67 of plates with letterpress title-page; date erased, one or two other instances causing very small holes; light foxing and spotting to some plates, more accentuated to rear, otherwise an excellent copy in recent mottled calf, very lightly rubbed, boards gilt with roll borders and floriate tools to corners, spine gilt in panels with raised bands, morocco lettering-piece, edges and turn-ins gilt; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers, some discolouring at edges; small hieroglyphic bookplate.

\$13,500

An extremely rare edition of this drawing-book collecting several wonderful suites of plates by or after Francis Barlow, with a particularly fine suite of etchings by Wenceslaus Hollar.



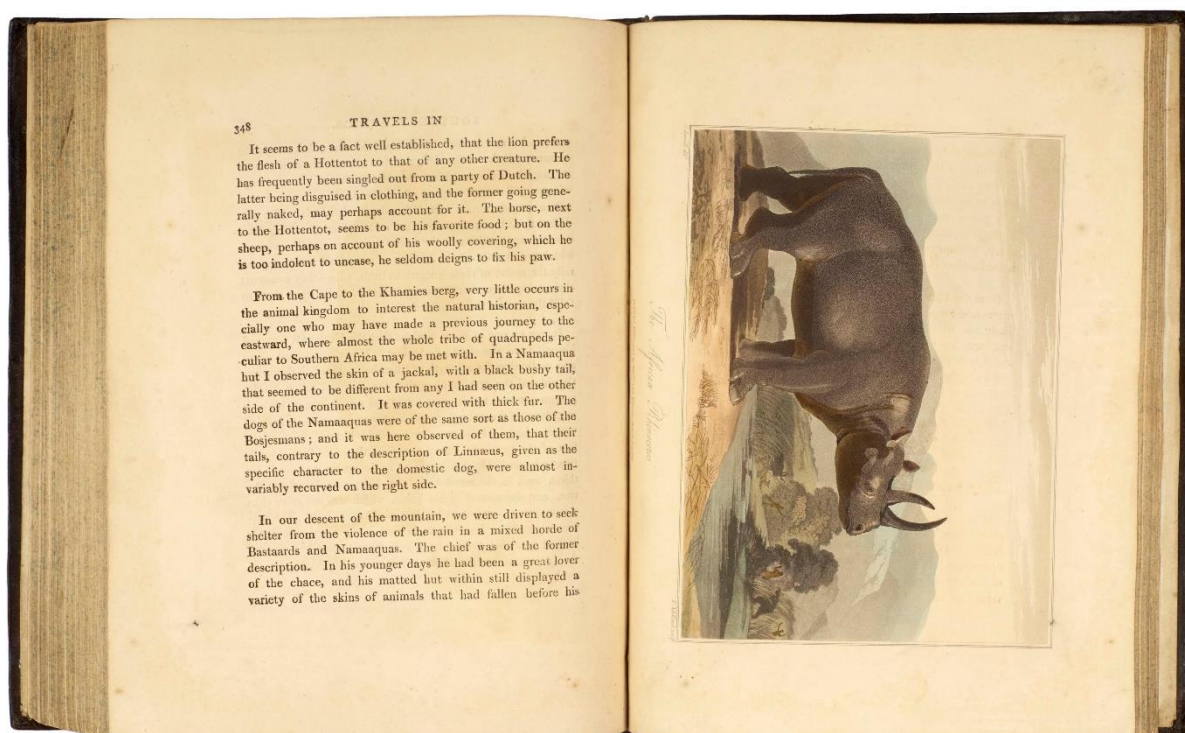
Barlow (1626-c.1704) was famed in his own day for his depictions of nature, though his reputation has suffered since, probably because he left no recognisable 'school' behind him. In his lifetime he attracted the attention of Pepys, that 'ardent connoisseur' of English art, and Evelyn records visiting Barlow 'the famous paynter of fowle beasts and birds' in his diary for 16 February 1656, though later he denied Barlow's requests for patronage. Barlow's works are advertised in the Bowles catalogue under 'drawing books', thus serving functional purpose as part of a long-established tradition of pattern books. These were designed for journeyman artists and artisans, including engravers, goldsmiths, sculptors, embroiderers and ceramicists, providing them with examples of species both mundane and exotic, faithfully copied from life. The third series, *Animals of various Species accurately drawn*, sees two instances of Barlow doing his own etching, for which he was often apologetic, after paintings by the Dutch Old Masters Roelandt Savery and Frans Snyder.

This edition is a reissue of an earlier edition of sixty-seven plates published c. 1760 (ESTC three copies, at Oxford, McMaster and Illinois, the latter wanting the final leaf) also by Carington Bowles but under the aegis of his father, as 'John Bowles and Son', alongside his uncle Thomas, and Robert Sayer. Most of the plates collected here would have been in Sayer's possession (the second suite, *Diversum avium species*, has been partially erased and re-engraved with his name alone) through his connection with the Overton family, for whom he worked as general manager and into which his brother James had married in 1747; his father-in-law John Overton had published certain of Barlow's works in the artist's lifetime, likewise etched by Hollar, including an edition of *Diversae avium species* issued in 1666. The general engraved title-page, which had previously been used by John Bowles for the first suite of plates, *Various Birds and Beasts* (listed in his catalogue of 1753 as 'eight large plates'), is taken from a series originally published in 1686 by Edward Cooper, entitled

Illustrissimo heroi Richardo Domino Maitland for its dedicatee. It has been partially erased and re-engraved here to reflect the new commercial partnership of Carington and John Bowles (now at separate addresses) and Robert Sayer.

ESTC records 3 copies only of this edition, at the Natural History Museum, London, University of Kansas, and Yale.

BARROW'S SOUTH AFRICA



8. BARROW, John. *Travels into the interior of Southern Africa. In which are described the character and the condition of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the several tribes of natives beyond its limits ... The second edition, with additions and alterations. Illustrated with several engravings, and charts. London, T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1806.*

Large 4to, 2 vols, pp. xvi, [2], 427, [1 blank], with 8 coloured aquatint plates (the 4th facing p. 74 rather than p. 132); [6, including half-title], 372, [4, list of plates and advertisements], with 1 large folding map and 8 folding charts (1 partly coloured); paper repairs to versos of 2 maps, another with fold partly split; some offsetting from maps, very occasional light spots and marks; overall very good in early 19th-century speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments with red and green morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, edges sprinkled blue; some abrasions to boards, corners a little bumped; partly erased ownership inscription at head of vol. 1 title-page, bookplates of Sandy Stretton. **\$3250**

Second edition, considered superior to the first (1801-1804) due to the addition of **Samuel Daniell's handsome aquatint plates.**

Barrow (1764-1848) left school at 13 and had numerous jobs before being appointed Comptroller of Household to Macartney's celebrated embassy to China (1792-1794). Impressed by Barrow's abilities, Macartney selected Barrow as his private secretary following his appointment as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1797. 'Lord Macartney at once sent him on a double mission, viz. to reconcile the Kaffirs and Boers, and to obtain more accurate topographical knowledge of the colony, there being then no map which embraced one-tenth of it. In pursuit of these objects [Barrow] traversed every part of the colony, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Bosjesmen, performing "a journey exceeding one thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered wagon, and full half the distance as a pedestrian, and never except for a few nights sleeping under a roof" ... Upon Lord Macartney's return to England [in 1799] disturbances again

broke out between the Boers and natives, and Barrow was employed by General Dundas on a mission of reconciliation' (ODNB). Barrow returned to England when the Cape passed to the Dutch in 1803.

Travels provides an account of Barrow's journeys throughout the country, giving much anthropological information on the indigenous peoples he encountered, and details of the natural history of the regions he visited. It also examines the larger questions of the military and naval importance of the Cape to Britain's imperial interests, and is illustrated with maps based upon his surveys.

Abbey, *Travel*, 322; Gay 2996; Hosken, p. 12; Mendelssohn I, pp. 88-89; Tooley 85 ('Second and best edition').

9. BEAUMONT, Joseph. *Psyche: or Loves Myserie in XX. Canto's: displaying the Intercourse between Christ and the Soule ... London, Printed by John Dawson for George Boddington, 1648.*

Small folio, pp. [6], 399, [1], wanting the preliminary blank, small hole to M4 affecting three letters, a few marginal repairs without loss; a very good copy in full red morocco, gilt, by Zaehnsdorf, joints slightly rubbed. **\$1600**

First edition. Beaumont was one of the royalist fellows ejected from Cambridge in 1644, and he devoted his enforced retirement to the composition of this poem, a 'religious epic' representing 'a Soule led by divine Grace, and her Guardian Angel ... through the difficult Temptations and Assaults of Lust, of Pride, of Heresie, of Persecution, and of Spiritual Dereliction ... to heavenly Felicitie.' The result, some 30,000 lines in six-line stanzas, is by far the longest work of the 'English Spenserians' of the seventeenth century (Drayton, Wither, Henry More, Giles and Phineas Fletcher), although Beaumont's stylistic affinities lie more with Donne and with his fellow student at Peterhouse, Richard Crashaw.

When a second edition was published in 1702 'much enlarged in every canto by the late Reverend Author', the first edition was described as 'very scarce and very dear', which is difficult to believe.

Wing B 1625; Hayward 96.

10. [BECKFORD, William.] *Vathek, conte Arabe. A Paris, Chez Poinçot, 1787.*

8vo, pp. 190, [2, advertisements]; a fine, large copy, some fore-edges untrimmed, in contemporary marbled calf, marbled endpapers, spine decorated with small crosses, gilt (slightly rubbed), green morocco label; gift inscription dated 23 December 1852. **\$4200**

First Paris edition of Beckford's gothic masterpiece in the original French, so considerably revised from the Lausanne edition (also 1787) as to amount to 'almost a new version' (Chapman & Hodgkin, p. 127). Beckford also took the opportunity to expand the notes from one to twenty-four pages.

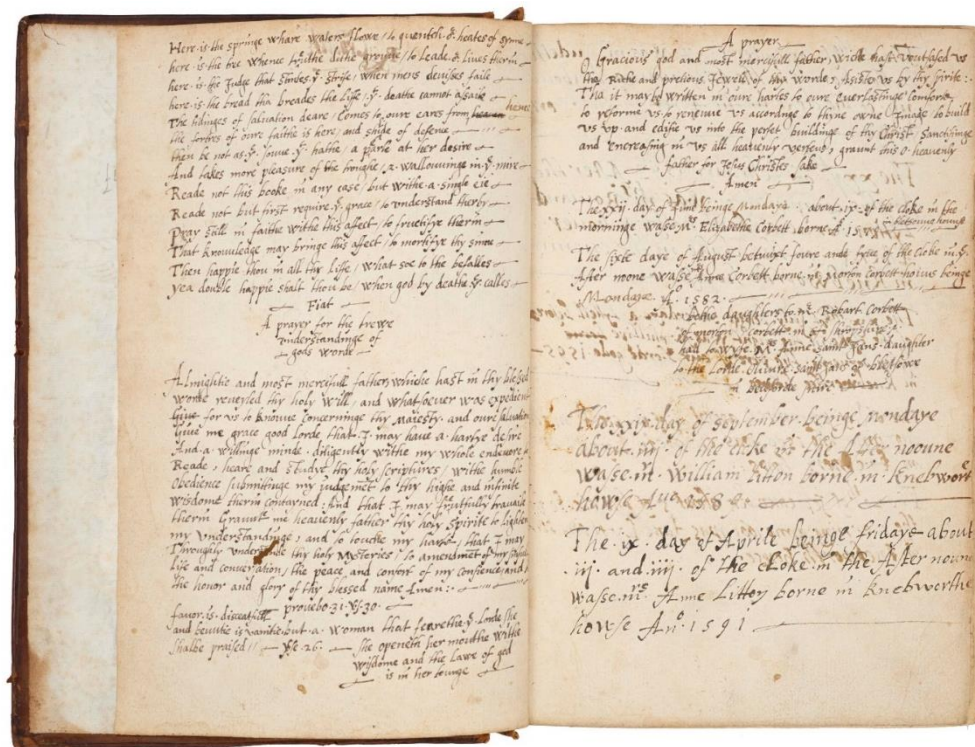
Beckford wrote *Vathek* in French in 1782, completing the first draft in 'three days and two nights' in January, following a 'voluptuous' Christmas house party at Fonthill where the trappings of an Egyptian Hall with its 'infinitely varied apartments' provided inspiration for the Halls of Eblis. By May the novel was finished. Beckford encouraged first his tutor John Lettice and then his friend the Rev. Samuel Henley to prepare a version in English, but expressly forbade publication before the French text appeared. Henley nonetheless sent his translation to the press, and when it appeared in 1786 it was obvious that he had compounded his disobedience by implying that *Vathek* was translated from an Arabic source, with no mention of the author.

Beckford, who was in Lausanne, was furious. He 'retaliated as best he could', hastily publishing the French original 'from a manuscript which he must have had with him, in a slightly earlier state than that translated by Henley' (Roger Lonsdale, citing the textual studies of Professor André Parreaux, who disproved the old theory that the Lausanne edition was retranslated from the English). The Lausanne printing reflects his immediate anger; the Paris edition provides a more considered text.

Despite continuing close attentions to *Vathek* in French, Beckford produced no English version himself, although he finally consented to make some corrections to the third edition of Henley's translation. All the editions of *Vathek* in which Beckford was directly involved are textually important, and the two first in French are very uncommon – 'extrêmement rares' – wrote Beckford in the revised French edition of 1815.

Chapman & Hodgkin 3(B)(ii); Robert J. Gemmett, 'An annotated Checklist of the Works of William Beckford', PBSA, LXI (1967), 245; *Vathek*, ed. Roger Lonsdale (Oxford English Novels, 1970).

FROM THE LIBRARY OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S 'VERY GREATEST FRIEND'



11. [BIBLE IN ITALIAN.] La Bibia, che si chiama il vecchio testamento, nuouamente tradutto in lingua volgare secondo la verità del testo Hebreo, con molte & utili annotationi e figure e carte ... Quanto al nuouo testamento è stato riueduto e ricorretto secondo la verità del testo Greco ... [Geneva], Francesco Durone, 1562.

4to, ff. [6], 465, [1 blank], 110, [18, index], with 1 folding illustration and 1 folding table; text in double columns, with side notes, within borders ruled in pale red, title vignette, several woodcuts within text, woodcut initials; small wormhole to lower blank margins of NT, small marginal repair to NT G4, light damp staining to a very few leaves, very occasional light marks; very good in contemporary calf, covers with gilt fillet borders and corner pieces and central gilt cartouche lettered 'Modus politia Christus' flanked by initials R.C., spine in compartments with later green morocco lettering-piece, all edges gilt and ornately gauffered; upper board detached, rebounded with spine laid down, lacking ties, a few marks to covers, a little wear to corners and edges; inscriptions of Richard Cradocke to front free endpaper and rear pastedown; 4 pages of prayers and notes of births and deaths 1579-1601 in English to front free endpapers (see below); baronial armorial stamp of the Lytton family in blind at head of covers; gilt bookplate of Lord Wardington to rear pastedown. **\$7000**

A revised and corrected edition of the Italian translation of the Bible by Antonio Brucioli (c. 1498-1566) made for the use of Italian Protestant refugees in Geneva, **this copy from the library of Robert Corbet (1542-1583), MP for Shropshire, diplomat, friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and fluent Italian speaker, bound specially for him and prefaced with manuscript prayers and notes relating to his family.**

Brucioli's controversial translation led to him being tried three times by the Inquisition on charges of Lutheranism. 'In arrangement and general appearance this edition closely resembles certain contemporary French and English Bibles printed at Geneva. The woodcuts are the same as those in the French Bible of 1560 printed by Antoine Rebul ... and the type is that of the English Geneva Bible of 1560' (Darlow & Moule). This is Darlow & Moule's variant A, with marginal notes to the New Testament.

The printed text is here prefaced by four pages of near contemporary manuscript notes in English, in three neat italic and secretary hands. These open with lines of verse and two prayers relating to the reading of the Bible, the first beginning 'Here is the springe whare waters flowe to quentch our heates of synne', the second titled 'A prayer for the trewe understandinge of gods worde', and the third opening 'Gracious god and most mercifull father, wiche hast voutsafed us the riche and pretious jewell of thy worde'. Two quotes from Proverbs (31:26 and 30), both regarding women, have also been added. Then follows a record of the birth of two daughters, in 1579 and 1582, to 'Mr Robart Corbett of Morton Corbett in Shropshire' and his wife 'Mrs Anne Saint Jans daughter to the Lorde Oliuire Saint Jans of Bletsowe in Bedfordshire'. This is followed in turn by notes of the birth of three sons and four daughters, between 1589 and 1601, to Anne and her second husband, Roland Lytton of Knebworth. The manuscript section ends with a charming passage recording the death of Anne and one of her daughters in 1601/2: 'the most excellent mother of these children after 40 yeares of christian vertuows life, did make hir most blessed & heavenly end, the god of all mercy & father of all goodnes blesse hir children with those graces which did shyne in hir.'

Robert Corbet (1542-1583) was highly regarded by Queen Elizabeth I for his facility with foreign languages. In a letter of 1574 Sir Philip Sidney referred to him as 'my very greatest friend', 'of the right side in religion', and as able to speak Italian. Corbet undertook diplomatic missions to Vienna, Prague, and the Netherlands, reporting on the latter to Lord Burghley. He contracted the plague in London and died in 1583.

Following Corbet's death, this Bible came into the possession of Richard Cradock, whose inscription appears on the rear pastedown: 'Huius si cupis dominum cognoscere libri circumflecte oculos et nomen habebis ibi Richard Cradocke 1584'. It is likely that this is the Richard Cradock of Clare College, Cambridge, BA 1584/5, MA 1588, ordained in 1593, who was later rector of Barrow in Suffolk, and who died in 1630. Cradock's connection with Corbet is unknown but perhaps he acted for some time as a tutor to his children. In any case the Bible then followed Corbet's widow Anne after her second marriage.

Adams B1198; Darlow & Moule 5592.

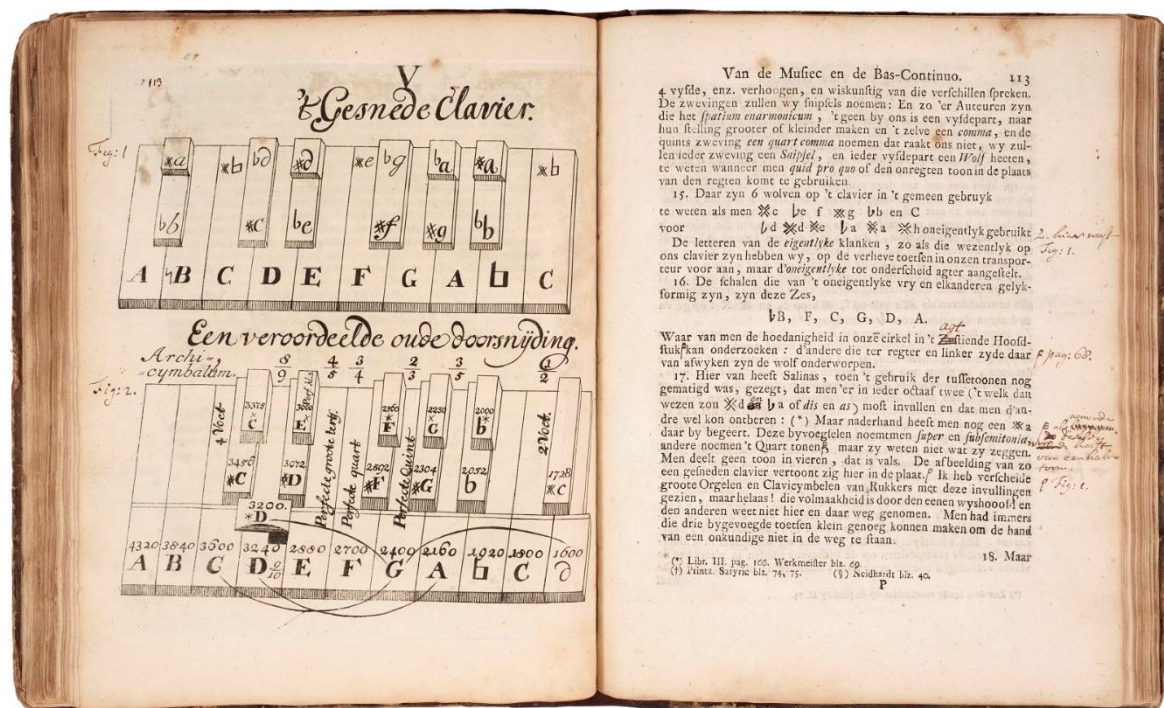
12. BLANKENBURG, Quirinus Gerbrandszoon van. *Elementa musica* of nieuw licht tot het welverstaan van de musieck en de bas-continuo. Door regelen, met reden en bewys, gebouwd op een klare ontleding der eerste beginselen; na een voorafgaande wederlegging van de dwalingen dezès tyds. Waar nevens de vinding en opkomst der konst; de musieck der ouden; de redenmaat der klanken; de ontdekking van een wiskunstige cirkel, waar in de wet der nature al de toonen verdeelt; de stelkonst; de speeltuigen en de grondlegging van de zangkunst. *The Hague, Laurens Berkoske, 1739.*

2 parts in 1 vol., 4to, pp. [xxx], 200, [1, errata], with an engraved frontispiece-portrait and 27 plates, of which five folding and two with volvelles, folding plate facing p. 94 with a sliding paper tab to aid transposition; three engravings in the text (including a complete fugue), woodcut head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials; **numerous corrections and annotations throughout in a contemporary hand** (see below); a good copy in late 18th-century Dutch calf-backed boards, title lettered in gilt down spine, paper label on upper cover inscribed 'Quirinus van Blankenburg *Elementa Musica*. 1739. met aantekeningen'; extremities worn, neat repairs at head and foot of spine; 18th-century ownership inscription on front free endpaper of 'J T[?] Rogers[?]' and, in the same hand, the motto 'Constanter'. **\$4800**

First edition, very scarce; a copy carefully corrected and lightly edited throughout in a contemporary hand. 'Quirinus van Blankenburg (1654-1739), son of an organist, followed in his father's footsteps when he was sixteen, first in Rotterdam, Gorinchem, and then the Waalse Kerk in Den Haag; in 1699 he was appointed organist at the Nieuwe Kerk in Den Haag. Van Blankenburg matriculated at the University of Leiden and became a well-known teacher of music. His earliest work for harpsichord, a *Preludium* full of ornaments and sudden changes in tempo, is found in the London Babell MS (British Library Add. MS 39569) from 1702. None of his earlier works have survived, though it seems likely that he would have started to write music early in his life. From the works that we know now he comes across as an experienced composer.'

'Van Blankenburg published three works toward the end of his life, though it is possible that he wrote them earlier The majority of van Blankenburg's keyboard works are short, the most elaborate being the *Fuga obligata*, published in his treatise *Elementa musica*, 1739, which covers basso continuo and other subjects,

including details about enlarging the *ambitus* of harpsichords. Interestingly, a fugue with the same theme had been published by G. F. Handel in 1735, and, although the autograph of this fugue dates from around 1720, van Blankenburg accused Handel of plagiarism! He seems to be the first in the Netherlands to mention *overlegato*, which he calls “tenue”, and his fingerings are based on those found in François Couperin’s *L’art de toucher le clavecin* (1716) (Ton Koopman, ‘The Netherlands and Northern Germany’, in *The Cambridge companion to the harpsichord*, ed. Mark Kroll, 2019, pp. 71–92, pp. 77–8).



The contemporary annotations in our copy, which deserve further study, are frequently of the character one might expect an author to make in preparing his work for a further edition. Certainly the changes to punctuation and sentence structure would be unusual in even the most assiduous reader. However, a clarificatory marginal note on p. 99, referring to the plate opposite p. 119 (‘De Wet der Nature’), reads ‘van’t Orakel der Natuur, Q: V: B: [i.e. Quirinus Van Blankenburg]’, which perhaps suggests that the annotator was not the author. It must also be remembered that Van Blankenburg died in the year of publication. Whatever the case, the annotator was certainly someone of considerable musical learning.

Hirsch I 73; RISM, *Écrits* p. 154.

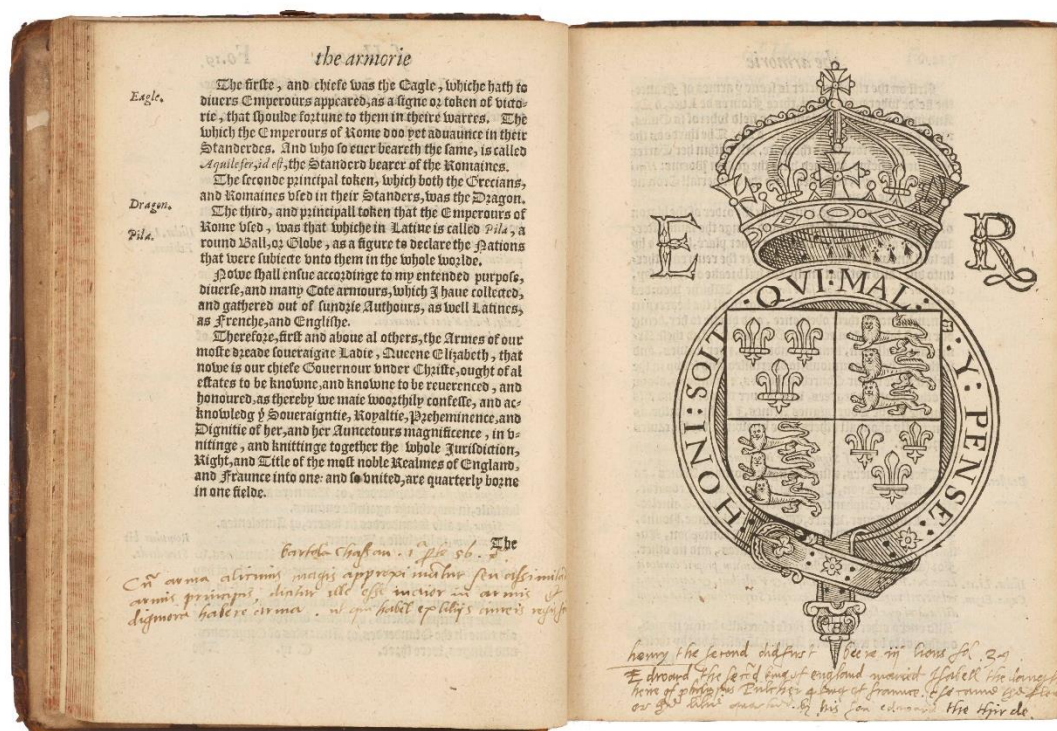
THOMAS LORKYN'S COPY, HEAVILY ANNOTATED QUEEN ELIZABETH AT AUDLEY END, AND ORIGINAL VERSE

13. BOSSEWELL, John. Workes of Armorie, devyded into three Bookes, entituled, the Concordes of Armorie, the Armorie of Honor, and of Coates and Creastes ... [London,] in aedibus Richardi Totelli. Anno domini. 1572.

4to, ff. [4], 136, 30, with woodcut illustrations throughout; title within a woodcut border, woodcut initials; tear in E4 with loss of one or two words; a very good copy in 17th-century panelled speckled calf, rubbed, covers detached; **monogram and purchase note** (‘iii s iiiii d’) to title-page of Thomas Lorkyn (1528–91), with his underlining and marginalia, and extensive annotations to the endleaves and blank portions of the text. **\$45,000**

First edition. Bossewell (d. 1580) wrote his book as an improvement of Gerard Legh’s *Accedens of Armory* (1562). Chaucer was evidently a favourite poet, and Bossewell quotes extensively from him (including the *Wife of Bath* on gentility). Other examples come from Gower, Lydgate, and contemporary literature. ‘Arcane and full of remarkable, if implausible, information’, Bossewell’s work never achieved the popularity of Legh’s, but is ‘none the less interesting as an example of the sort of learning that delighted Tudor antiquarians’ (ODNB).

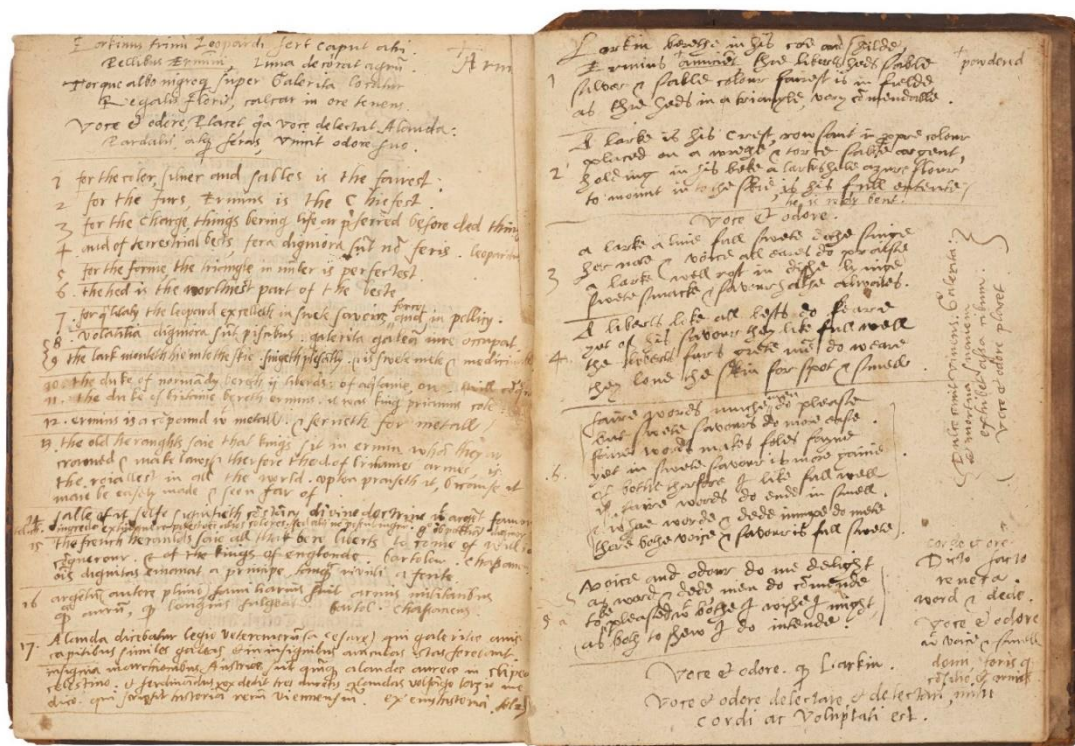
Thomas Lorkyn (or Lorkin), born in Kent, matriculated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1549, proceeding to Queens' and then Peterhouse, before being appointed Regius Professor of Physic in 1564, a post he held until his death in 1591. Lorkyn amassed a significant library – an inventory after his death included 588 titles, of which his 250 medical books were left to the University. Apart from his distinctive monogram, applied to many title-pages, 'he was addicted to mottoes ... and wrote them on title-pages: *Voce et odore ... Aut iuva aut ne noceas ... Homo est arbore versa*; and more familiar tags such as *Deo duce*, *Nosce teipsum*, *Comite fortuna*, and *Dies dabit*. He annotated his books freely, sometimes with matter unrelated to their content (*Cambridge University Library: a History*). Here we can add to the repertoire *dicto facto ... word and dede ...* as well as a number of more elaborate expansions on the *voce et odore* format.



Lorkyn's fascination with mottoes extended to heraldry more generally – in 1590 he obtained a grant of arms for each of the Regius professorships at Cambridge. He has read Bossewell with some care, and his annotations are found in the margins throughout, adding or correcting information (eg. 'Henry the second did first beere iii lions'), with a particular interest in the elements of his own arms (ermine, three leopards heads sable, a lark as a crest).

But the most substantial and significant manuscript additions here relate to the 1578 progress of Queen Elizabeth through East Anglia. From 26 July 1578, until the end of the month, Elizabeth was at Audley End, the seat of the Howard family. This was the closest the Queen was to pass to Cambridge (she had not visited the University since 1564, when Thomas Lorkyn played the important role of 'respondant' in the medical disputation held to mark her visit), and it was 'thought mete ... that the Vicechauncelour and Heddes of Colledges should shewe themselves at the Courte, and welcome her grace into theise quarters' ('Stokys's Book', CUL, University Archives, Misc. Collect. 4). Accordingly, the university deputation arrived at Audley End on 27 July, on which occasion there was an oration by Richard Bridgewater and the Queen was presented with a copy of Estienne's folio New Testament bound in red velvet with her arms and a presentation inscription on one of the initial blank leaves. At the same time she was given a pair of gloves 'fumed and garnished with embroderie and goldsmith's wourke, price 60s' and a set of calligraphic verses alluding to her motto 'semper eadem': 'Una quod es semper, quod semper optima princeps ...'. On the advice of Lord Burghley, the rest of the court were also presented with gloves and blazons with epigrammatic Latin verses playing on their mottoes and devices: Burghley himself, Leicester, Sussex (in absentia), Oxford, Hunsdon, Christopher Hatton, Sir William Knollys, Thomas Heneage, Thomas Wilson, James Croft (comptroller of the household), Charles and Henry Howard, Ormond, and Surrey. The Lord Keeper Nicholas Bacon, Warwick, and Roger North were not present, but verses were also prepared for them. The event was rounded off by Gabriel Harvey, 'ruffling it out huffy tufty in his suite of velvet' according to Nashe (*Have with you to Saffron Waldon*, 1596), who disputed before the queen and read laudatory verse, which he later published in an expanded version.

Transcribed by Lorkyn onto blanks in the present book are a substantial collection of the laudatory verses delivered to Elizabeth's court. These comprise those written for Queen Elizabeth – both the inscription in the book and those attached to the gloves ('semper una'), Burghley ('cor unum via una'), Christopher Hatton ('felix infortunatus'), and Roger North ('durum pati'), on the title-page verso; Sussex ('propter virtus se'), Thomas Wilson, and the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, on f14^v; and Oxford ('vero nihil verius'), on f27^r. The manuscript record of the event by Matthew Stokys (1514-91), university registrar, known as 'Stokys's Book' (the source text for the account of the visit in Nichols's *Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth*, who prints only the verses to Elizabeth), contains the verses delivered to the members of the court who were present, but apparently not those which were prepared but not delivered (i.e. Roger North and Warwick), of which the present notes may be the only witness. On f105^v are three further sets of verses in honour of Lord Burghley (possibly unique), inserted by Lorkyn to face the full-page woodcut of Cecil's arms, and on f136^v is a blazoning in Latin of the arms of Sir Francis Drake. No records survive of the composer(s) of the verses (they are not featured among those delivered by Harvey); perhaps Lorkyn was involved, as a Regius Professor who had already appeared before the Queen?



Lorkyn's fascination with mottoes then takes wing in the final set of annotated leaves, which open with a Latin sextet after the manner of those for the Elizabethan court above, and a series of 17 numbered notes in English and Latin: 'for the color, silver and sables is the fairest, for the furs Ermine is the chiefest'; 'the lark mounteth hie into the skie, singeth pleasantly, & is swete mete & medicinall'. These are followed by nine quatrains of English verse in which Lorkin explores the signification of the features of his arms and crest:

Lorkin bereth in his cote and shielde
 Ermine [] three libard [i.e. leopard] heds sable
 Silver and sable colour fairest is in field
 As three heds in a triangle, very commendable ...

A larke a live full swete doth singe
 Her note and voice all eares do praise
 A larke well rost [roasted] in dishe lyinge
 Swete smacke & savour hathe always ...

14. [BRAILLE.] BLIND SISTERS OF SAINT PAUL. Ordinaire de la messe en français. *Paris, Imprimerie des soeurs de Saint-Paul, [c. 1900].*

Small 4to, ff. [56]; entirely printed in braille, on both sides; browned throughout, with some staining and marking in places; in contemporary black cloth-backed boards; binding worn but sound, spine stained at head.

\$875

Apparently unrecorded, this missal is the work of the Braille press established in Paris by the Soeurs aveugles de Saint Paul, a congregation founded in Paris in 1852, by Anne Bergunion and the Abbé Henri Juge, with the twin aims of enabling religious vocations for blind women, and of educating those who, for whatever reason, were not able to find a place at any of the other institutions set up for the education of the blind. The congregation was established to have one sighted sister for every blind one, and comprised a school and a hostel in addition to the Braille press; it existed independently until 2011.

The volume opens with a pre-mass prayer: 'Prostrate at the foot of your holy altar, I adore you, all-powerful God; I believe firmly that the mass at which I am about to assist is the holy office of the body and blood of Jesus Christ your son'; the volume concludes 'Ainsi soit-il' ('Amen'). The printing on both sides of each leaf does not aid reading, but this remains a rare and fascinating example of the work of religious Braille presses, illustrative of the role of religious charities in the education and welfare of the blind at the end of the nineteenth century.

15. BRITO, Joaquim José Rodrigues de. Memorias politicas sobre as verdadeiras bases da grandeza das nações, e principalmente de Portugal. *Lisbon, Impressao regia, 1803-1805.*

3 vols, 4to; leaf h in vol. 1 misbound at the end before the errata, slight cockling, some water staining to a few quires, occasional soiling and the odd marginal hole, otherwise a very good clean copy in contemporary Portuguese tree calf with gold-tooled board edges, gilt decoration to spines, and gilt-lettered red morocco spine labels, all edges sprinkled red; some worm holes to spine ends, some rubbing to corners and boards; paper label at bottom of spine to vol. 1 bearing printed number '2545'; ex libris oval ink stamp of Vieira Pinto on second leaf of each volume.

\$1950

First edition of this landmark in Portuguese philosophical, political and economic thought. Brito was a professor of law at the University of Coimbra and the *Memorias* is his only published work, written in response to what the author saw as the relative immaturity of the moral and political sciences and the instability of the organisation of society, and intended to provide a standard framework to guarantee order and the regeneration of social institutions. Influenced by the French physiocrats, the author maintains that economic phenomena and mechanisms are subject to specific natural laws and that the role of the political corpus is to reveal the evidence of such laws and transform them into universally respected positive rules. Political economy is, for Brito, the cornerstone of legislative and governmental actions, the 'shining beacon ... that should lead legislators to their lofty destinies', and the best means of contemplating natural law. Brito goes on to suggest that the sovereign should focus his attention on agriculture as a strategic sector of the economy.

While discussing the question of value, Brito was the first Portuguese author to tackle some of the more theoretical parts of the *Wealth of Nations*. His criticism of Smith, whom he accused of considering labour as the only source of value, drew fire from José da Silva Lisboa, who attacked Brito's agrarianism and claimed that his physiocratic approach had been superseded by Smith's masterwork. Brito's third volume opens with his reply to Lisboa, claiming that Smith was a 'plagiarist of the physiocrats'. For a discussion of Brito, see Antonio Almodovar and Jose Luis Cardoso, *A history of Portuguese economic thought* (Routledge, 1998) p. 44 ff.

OCLC records North American copies at Harvard, Kansas, Wisconsin, Columbia, and the Providence Athenaeum.

TRAVEL TO THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN

16. BROME, Richard. *The Antipodes: a Comedie. Acted in the Yeare 1638. by the Queenes Majesties Servants, at Salisbury Court in Fleet-Street ... London, Printed by J. Okes, for Francis Constable, 1640.*

4to, ff. 44, unnumbered pages; some browning, margins stained and dusty throughout, some leaves brittle, otherwise a good copy in recent drab wrappers, title in ink, chipped at spine with some loss and traces of glue visible; bookplate of the Fox Pointe collection to wrappers. **\$6100**

First and only edition of ‘one of Brome’s cleverest and most entertaining comedies’ (Bentley), ‘a veritable tour de force’ (Cave) often considered to be his best play; Shakespeare is given a passing reference: ‘These lads can act the Emperors lives all over, / And Shakespeares Chronicled histories, to boot’.

‘Brome’s satirical play centres on the ironically named character Peregrine, whose pathological obsession with travel literature, especially with *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville*, has estranged him from his wife and parents. To cure Peregrine from ... his “wanderlust-as-mental-illness”, the play’s characters stage an elaborate journey to the Antipodes, creating a fictional ‘Anti-London’ right within the actual London ... “the comedy being the world turn’d upside down” ... in Brome’s Anti-London, the robbed victim is punished instead of the thief, children supervise their parents, maids abuse gentlemen ... the play-within-a-play in Brome’s *The Antipodes* stages an Antipodal utopia that subtly but substantially critiques the emerging historical reality of English imperialism’ (Daniel Hempel, *Australia as the Antipodal Utopia*, 2019).

The *Antipodes* – ‘generally applauded, and well acted’ according to Brome – was performed by Queen Henrietta Maria’s company at the Salisbury Court Theatre, where the company had been renewed following an outbreak of plague in 1638. This was one of a number of plays written by Brome as part of his contract with the theatre, which demanded exclusivity from Brome, and forbade him from publishing the plays. Brome was later accused of breaking his contract by writing for the Cockpit theatre, and admits as much here, in a note at the conclusion in small type, which declares the *Antipodes* to have been ‘at first, intended for the Cock-pit Stage, in the right of my most deserving friend Mr. William Beeston, unto whom it properly appertained’. Brome almost certainly turned the work over to the publisher ‘in a pique’ once his contract with Salisbury Court had expired (Bentley). Brome was an apprentice of Ben Jonson and ‘the last major dramatist to emerge before the playhouses closed’ (ODNB).

STC 3818; Pforzheimer 106; Greg, II.586.

WITH A NEW SONG

17. BROME, Richard. *A Jovial Crew: or, the Merry Beggars. A Comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal ... London, printed for Joseph Hindmarsh, 1684.*

4to, pp. [4], 59, [1]; somewhat toned throughout but a very good copy in nineteenth-century half calf and cloth boards. **\$1600**

Third edition of a popular comedy by one of the ‘sons of Ben’, first performed at the Cockpit in around 1641-2, and apparently one of the last works to appear on stage before the closure of the theatres in September 1642: Brome’s dedication to Thomas Stanley says ‘it had the Luck to tumble last of all in the Epidemical ruine of the Scene’. For this third edition a new twelve-verse song was added, ‘There was a jovial Beggar’ (p. 45).

A Jovial Crew is generally considered Brome’s best play, a ‘green world’ comedy about the return to a simpler life. Oldrents is a generous country gentleman whose steward, Springlove, and daughters run off to follow the gypsies; their band is joined by Amie, who is fleeing an arranged marriage in disguise. When the authorities round up most of the beggars, they stage a play-within-a-play, ‘The Merry Beggars’, for the justice and Oldrents. It is of course a version of Oldrents’s own history, and reveals that the beggars had been reduced to penury by the actions of Oldrents’s grandfather, and that Springlove is Oldrents’s illegitimate son by a beggar woman. There is, within this chicanery, some sturdy social commentary: the nobles find their lives suffocating, the

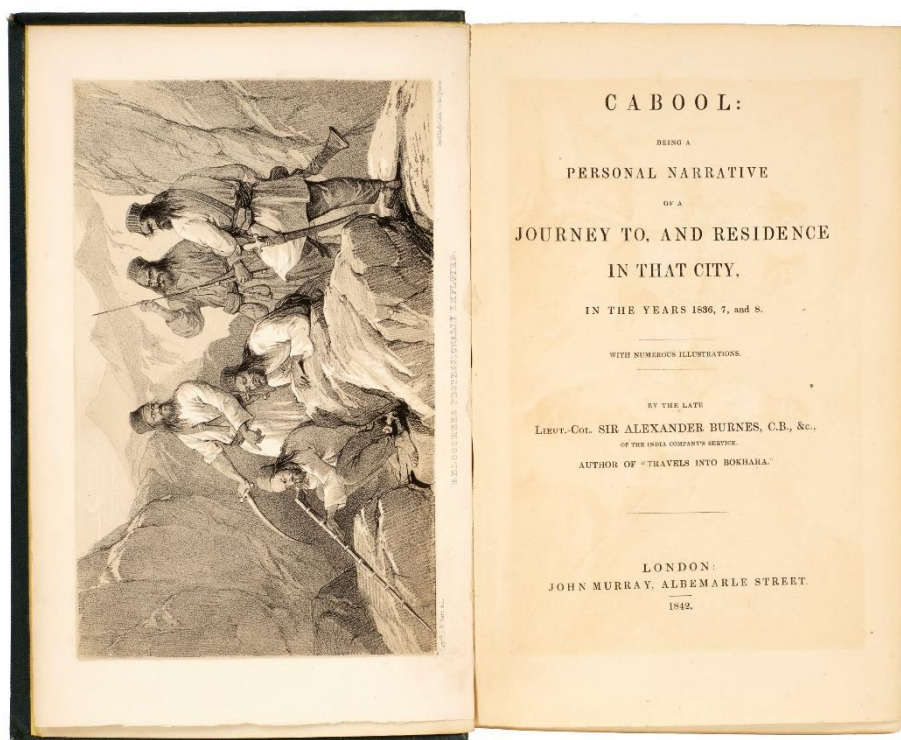
beggars live in idealised freedom, and there is a passing references to the Adamites, a revolutionary nudist sect that made many appearances in the popular press in 1641.

A Jovial Crew was only published in 1652 (the year of Brome's death, 'poor and proud'), while the playhouses were still closed, but became a staple on the Restoration stage. Pepys thought it 'as merry and the most innocent play that I ever saw' and saw it three times in 1661-2 (once with Charles II and the Duke of York in the audience) and again in 1669. It was revived in c. 1683-4, the occasion of this reprint, after the union of the King's and Duke's companies. Jonson described 'Dick' Brome as 'my old faithful servant, and, by his continued virtue, my loving friend'. Though the precise dates of his employment are unknown, Brome spent some time with Jonson and since Jonson calls his service a 'prenticeship' seven years may be implied.

Wing B4875; Woodward & McManaway 160; Greg, II, 708(c).

18. BURNES, Alexander. *Cabool: being a personal narrative of a journey to, and residence in that city, in the years 1836, 7, and 8. With numerous illustrations ... London, John Murray, 1842.*

8vo, pp. xii, 398, [2], 8 (publisher's advertisements dated April 1842); with 12 plates, some illustrations and tables within text; short closed tear to p. 207, fourth plate bound as frontispiece in place of portrait of author, which faces p. 1, occasional light offsetting from plates; a very good clean copy in original green cloth, covers decorated in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers; spine ends and corners slightly worn, upper hinge slightly loose. **\$1550**



First edition of Burnes's important account of Kabul, published the year after his murder. Burnes (1805-41) was sent on a commercial mission to the Afghan capital in late 1836 by Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. 'Political concerns about Afghanistan's position as a buffer between the British and Russian empires dominated the mission. Burnes reached Kabul in September 1837 and was warmly welcomed by the amir, Dost Muhammad Khan, who was desperately seeking an ally to help fend off Sikh and Persian aggression. Burnes ... wanted to offer him British support, but his hands were tied. Lord Auckland and his counsellors mistrusted Dost Muhammad's independence and proposed instead to restore a former amir, Shah Shuja, to the Afghanistan throne ... Burnes swung into line behind this policy although he had little faith in it ... In the summer of 1838 Burnes was sent ahead of the army of the Indus to smooth its passage through Sind and Baluchistan *en route* to Afghanistan. In August 1839 he was one of the three British officers who escorted Shah Shuja into Kabul ... Towards the end of 1841 the political situation deteriorated and Burnes, although aware of the unpopularity of Shah Shuja's government, was unprepared for the ferocity of the Afghan revenge. On 2 November 1841 an infuriated crowd besieged his house in Kabul and murdered him, along with his younger brother Charles and

Lieutenant William Broadfoot. It marked the beginning of Britain's disastrous retreat from Afghanistan' (ODNB).

Yakushi B303.

'PERHAPS THE MOST INTERESTING OF ALL ACCOUNTS OF TURKISH LIFE'

19. BUSBECQ, Ogier Ghislain de. The four epistles ... concerning his embassy into Turkey. Being remarks upon the religion, customs, riches, strength and government of that people. As also a description of their chief cities, and places of trade and commerce. To which is added, his advice how to manage war against the Turks. Done into English. *London, for J. Taylor and J. Wyat, 1694.*

12mo, pp. [8], 420, [4, advertisements]; small rust hole to title fore-margin, some foxing to quire T, bound slightly tight; a very good copy in 18th-century tree calf, marbled endpapers and edges, neatly rebacked with spine laid down; old 'King's Inns Library Dublin' ink stamps to title verso and p. 420, Dublin bookseller's label to front pastedown; preserved in a cloth clamshell box. **\$1550**

First edition in English of Busbecq's Turkish letters. Busbecq (1522-92) served as emperor Ferdinand I's ambassador at the Ottoman Porte between 1555 and 1562. 'His letters contain perhaps the most interesting of all accounts of Turkish life, and his description and analysis of the Ottoman state can hardly be superseded' (Blackmer). The letters first appeared in Latin, published successively by Christophe Plantin in 1581, 1582 and 1589. The first letter contains an account of Busbecq's journey to Constantinople and to Amasya.

In addition to the letters, this edition contains the 'De acie contra Turcam' and the text of the peace treaty between the Porte and emperor Ferdinand negotiated by Busbecq. The dedication is signed by the dramatist Nahum Tate, who notes that the anonymous translator died before his English version was published.

Blackmer 253; ESTC R14352.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN EDUCATION

20. [CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.] Report of the provisional committee of the Calcutta School-Book Society, printed for the information of the subscribers, by order of the general meeting, held in the Town Hall, on July 1st, 1817. *Calcutta, printed by Philip Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1817.*

8vo, pp. vi, 11, [1 blank], 48, with errata slip bound in after title leaf; light damp stain to upper margins, a little spotting, the last leaf (larger than the rest) with lower and outer margins folded in; very good in recent half calf over cloth boards, green morocco lettering-piece to spine; head of upper cover sunned; **manuscript additions to last leaf listing 10 additional subscribers, from Lucknow and Murshidabad.** **\$2575**

Rare first edition, with manuscript additions to the subscribers list, of the first report of the newly-founded Calcutta School-Book Society, one of the earliest and most influential of such societies which sprung up across India under government patronage. By 1821 it had issued over 125,000 copies of educational books and pamphlets.

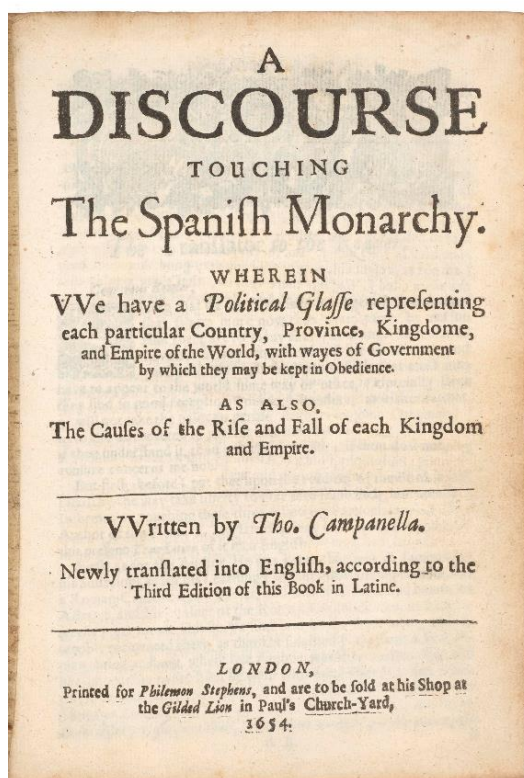
The *Report* opens with the rules of the Society, stating its object as 'the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning'. The text that follows acknowledges that promoting 'education in so many languages' was an undertaking of 'no common magnitude', and discusses the provision of schoolbooks in – in order of priority – Bengali, Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit, and the teaching of English and supply of English books. Many prominent names appear on the list of committee members: Sir Edward East, chief justice of Calcutta; the orientalist and missionary William Carey; the Persian scholar John Herbert Harington; Sir William Hay Macnaghten (murdered in Kabul in 1841); the botanist Nathaniel Wallich; and the native linguists and scholars Mrityunjay Biyalankar, Tarini Charan Mitra, Radhakant Deb, and Ram Komal Sen.

The lengthy appendix – arranged by language department – details progress already made (e.g. in cutting types and printing books) and gives suggestions both for teaching and for teaching materials. The ‘Bengalee department’ section discusses requirements for teaching arithmetic, writing, reading, pronunciation, orthography, and vocabulary, while the Arabic section gives a list of books by subject and an estimate of printing expenses.

The list of subscribers and donors to the Society details the sums given by each, beginning with Warren Hastings and including Mountstuart Elphinstone (governor of Bombay), ‘Serampore missionaries’, and numerous Indian benefactors. A list of books presented to the Society rounds off the text.

OCLC shows only 2 copies, at Aberdeen University and the Royal Danish Library.

HAPPINESS AND UNITY: THE TRUE END OF ALL STATES



21. CAMPANELLA, Tommaso. A discourse touching the Spanish monarchy. Wherein we have a political glasse representing each particular country, province, kingdome, and empire of the world, with wayes of government by which they may be kept in obedience. As also, the causes of the rise and fall of each kingdom and empire . . . Newly translated into English, according to the third edition of this book in Latine. *London, printed for Philemon Stephens in Paul's Church-Yard, 1654.*

Small 4to, pp. [viii], 232; occasional creases to corners, very slight browning, small loss to rear free endpaper; very good in contemporary calf, red morocco lettering-piece to spine, small manuscript fragments to inner hinges; a little rubbed, joints slightly cracked at ends; from the library of the earls of Macclesfield. **\$6100**

First edition in English of this central text of the political thought of Campanella (1568-1639), one of the most important philosophers of the late Renaissance. The translator's preface to the reader is unsigned, but the translation is usually attributed to Edward Chilmead (see ODNB).

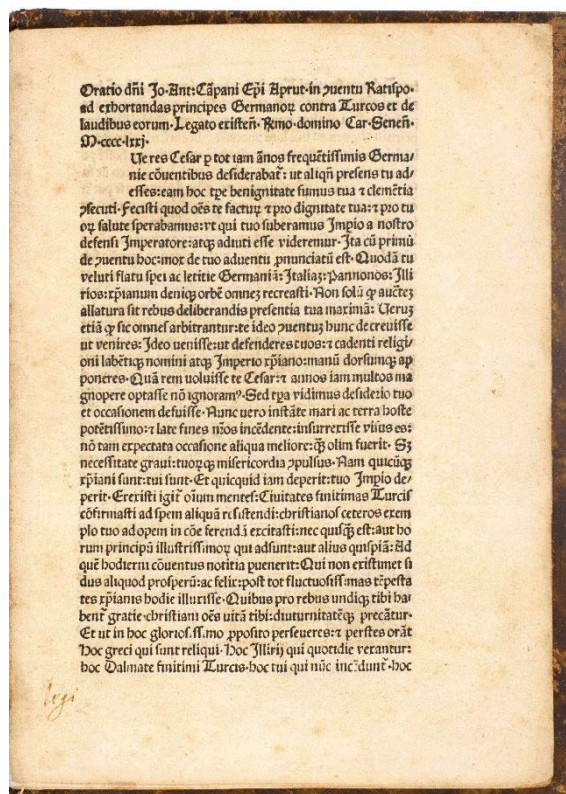
'Written in 1598 or 1599, rewritten about a year later, this political tractate prophesies and advocates the achievement of a universal Christian monarchy – the fifth great monarchy in history – by the Spanish king. Chilmead, in "The translator to the reader", states that it presents "both in a methodical and copious way, a perfect model both of the original and principles of government"; however its utopianism has realistic limits, for Chilmead adds that Englishmen may learn from this advice to the Spaniards the good counsel of maintaining perfect unity among themselves and of sowing seeds of division among enemies' (Gibson). The *Spanish monarchy* was 'clearly not, as many of Campanella's Protestant readers (and not a few of his Catholic ones) took it to be, a "Machiavellian" strategy for extending the power of the papacy and the Spanish monarchy, so as to reduce the peoples of the world "under the unsupportable tyranny both in [matters] civil and spiritual" of Spain. God's design clearly indicated (in Campanella's view, at least) that His agent in the final unification of the world was to be Spain. But the purpose of the universal monarchy was, he insisted, not merely protective. It was to make its citizens "happy" (Campanella never lost sight of either the *Republic* or *Utopia*), happiness and the unity of the entire community through knowledge and love being the true end of all states. It could never, therefore, be a matter of indifference what kind of society the future Spanish empire turned out to be. As he later told Louis XIII, no state can hope to survive under an unjust ruler, and the only possible source of justice is to be found in the true *respublica* where the king is the servant of his people and the laws he makes are not "useful to the king", but "useful" to the community' (Pagden, *Spanish imperialism and the political imagination*, pp. 62-63).

Alden 654/31; Gibson 650; Palau 41135; Sabin 10198; Wing C401.

A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST THE OTTOMAN TURKS

22. CAMPANO, Giovanni Antonio. Oratio ... in [con]ventu Ratispo. ad exhortandas principes Germano[rum] contra Turcos et de laudibus eorum ... M.cccc.lxxi. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1487*].

4to, ff. [12]; gutter of ff. [1], [8], [9], and [12] reinforced, a little light marginal waterstaining, ff. [9]r and [12]v somewhat foxed, first and last leaf a little toned and stained, overall a good and clean copy, bound in 19th-century marbled brown paper over boards; 'legi' to lower margin of f. [1]r. \$7700



First edition of this speech by Campano intended to incite the belligerency of the Germans against the Turks, in the wake of Turkish raids into Friuli, in northeast Italy, which had begun in 1469. Famous for his Latin epigrams, verses, orations, and biographical and historical works, Campano (1429-1477) won the favour of Pope Pius II in 1459, soon becoming a member of the pope's literary circle. In 1465 he joined the household of Cardinal Francesco Todeschini Piccolomini (later Pius III), and it was in his service that he participated at the Diet of Regensburg in 1471. Convened by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III, the Diet was intended to address both Germany's internal problems and the Turkish question. Composed for the occasion, Campano's *Oratio* planned to stir the Germans into action against the Turks, but a considerable delay in opening the Diet and its focus on Germanic issues meant that while the speech was widely diffused, it was never delivered. Campano was bitterly disappointed, expressing his aversion to the Germans in his letters to Italy.

In 1469-70 Campano acted as proof reader and editor of classical works for the printing press of Ulrich Han in Rome. On Han's death in 1479, his equipment and premises were acquired by Stephan Plannck: a clue to how Plannck came to print this work of Campano's. He printed another edition c. 1488-90.

BODY AND SPIRIT

23. [CARACCILOLO, Roberto, *attributed*.] *Collecta magistralia per adventum domini de formatione hominis moralis.* Nuremberg, Friedrich Creussner, 1479.

Folio, ff. [61], wanting the initial blank; capital spaces; three leaves reinforced at gutter, some small wormholes (touching a few letters), light marginal damp staining, more visible to last quire; else very good in recent boards covered with part of a leaf from a large 16th-century antiphonary, with music on red staves and decorated initial L in red, green and blue; a few early marginal annotations and manicules highlighting passages of text. **\$2850**



First edition of this collection of sixteen sermons for advent in which parts of the human body (from the head to the feet) are one by one treated as elements for man's spiritual and moral formation, 'for as Christ took on flesh, so man contrives to be made flesh in the spirit' (translated from the colophon). The idea is likely taken from St Paul: 'For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office: so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another' (Romans xii, 4-5). The parts of the body covered by the sermons are: the head, brain, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, tongue, arms, sides, heart, stomach, abdomen, marrow, thighs, feet and soles.

While BMC and Goff attribute these sermons to Roberto Caracciolo (c. 1425-95) – one of the most celebrated Italian preachers of the fifteenth century – this is erroneous according to the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*. In some copies of this edition the outer sheet of the last quire has been reset and the colophon is dated 1480.

The Nuremberg printer Friedrich Creussner produced about 180 printed works between 1470 and 1499, including the *editiones principes* of Marco Polo's travels in German and Tacitus' *Germania*.

BMC II 450; Bod-Inc C-382; Goff C136; ISTC ic00750900.

24. [CHARLES I.] *Eikon Basilike* [Greek title]. The Portraicture of His Sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings ... [London, Royston], 1648.

8vo, pp. [8], 269, [1 blank]; added frontispiece portrait, William Marshall's folding engraved frontispiece bound before B₁, apparently re-mounted with some restoration to lower margins and corner; a very good copy in 19th-century polished calf, the binding rather close to the text at gutter; boards and turn-ins gilt, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label, very

light wear to joints, offsetting to endpapers; contemporary ownership inscription to title-page of Elizabeth Cary; the Wykehurst Park copy, armorial bookplate of Edward Huth. **\$850**

First edition, third issue, with the corrected pagination of quire G and the spelling 'repaied' on p. 269. '[George] Thomason (d. 1666) received this third issue on 'Feb. 9', noting it as 'the first impression', and his unrivalled authority completes a chain of identification which no other edition can dispute' (Madan).

Madan 1, 'third issue'; Almack 2.

WALPOLE THOUGHT IT GENUINE

25. CORRESPONDENTS (THE). An original Novel; in a Series of Letters ... *London, Printed for T. Becket, 1775.*

12mo, pp. [4], 264; with half-title; apart from offsetting from the turn-ins and a little foxing, a very good copy in contemporary calf, corners bumped, neatly rebaked; signature of George Green, 1775, on flyleaf, and extensive pencilled slashes in the margins. **\$850**

First edition. Contemporaries took this sentimental novel to be a genuine correspondence between Lord Lyttelton (d. 1773) and Mrs Apphia Peach, the wealthy widow of Governor Peach of Bombay, and future wife of Lyttelton's reprobate son, Thomas (the 'wicked' Lord Lyttelton). Horace Walpole, for one, had no doubt that the letters were genuine, and, being a friend of both parties, he would have been a very good judge of what such a pair might have thought and written. Lyttelton's executors, however, disclaimed the work, and even Walpole eventually accepted their judgement. So we are left with an enigma of authorship, but also with an epistolary novel that offers an exceptionally faithful picture of upper-class sensibility.

Among passages to which the reader's markings call attention are discussions of modern women writers, particularly Mrs Brooke, of Rousseau, and of the poet William Shenstone, Lyttelton's friend and neighbour at Hagley. There are also a few pencilled notes ('[Sterne] died 1768', 'R[ousseau] left England 1767', 'S[henstone] died 1763', and several cross-references).

Garside, Raven, and Schöwerling 1775:3.

WAR, SEX CHANGES, AND BEASTLY LANGUAGE

26. [COYER; VOLTAIRE; WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.] 'Recueil de Pieces'. *France, 1744-1749.*

75 works in 1 vol., 4to, totalling pp. [694] with a few blanks; one folding plate showing the siege of Berg-op-Zoom bound at end; woodcut devices, head-pieces and initials; occasional light marks and browning, a few holes to Voltaire's Fontenoy (no. 55) affecting some words; overall very good in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; some splitting to joints and wear to extremities. **\$7000**

An extraordinary sammelband of 75 pamphlets – 27 of which are recorded in only 3 or fewer libraries on OCLC, and only a very few of which appear on COPAC – mostly relating to successful French exploits throughout Europe during the War of the Austrian Succession, including the Dutch and Italian campaigns and the conclusion of the war.

Bound in with numerous decrees from French bishops for the ringing of bells and the singing of *Te Deums* are a number of unusual pamphlets relating to the events of the time, including the Battle of Fontenoy in 1745 and the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747, consisting of epistles, poems and songs. **Of particular note are a rare group of pamphlets relating to the Abbé Coyer's absurd works of astrology *L'année merveilleuse* and its *Supplement* (1748), both included here, which predict the metamorphosis of men into women due to the impending alignment of five planets.** Other notably rare items include an **apparently unrecorded early printing of Voltaire's *Battle de Fontenoy*** and a second scarce work, *Epistre sur la victoire remportée par le*

roi à Layfeld (1747); and the curious *Lettre ... sur ... le langage des bestes* (1748), discussing the linguistics of the animal kingdom and some remarkable examples of animal behaviour.

A full listing is available on request.

POPULAR PRINT, BOUND IN RED SILK



27. [DAMAN.] *Direttorio per recitare Devotamente il santissimo Rosario di Maria Sempre Vergine, che serve tanto in Publico, come in privato nelle proprie famiglie. Bassano, Giovanni Antonio Remondini, [ca 1690].*

4to, pp. 52; with 16 full-page copper engravings illustrating events in the lives of Jesus and Mary; a splendid copy, uncut, bound in contemporary red silk over boards, spine sunned with a little fraying to joints, corners slightly worn. **\$1225**

First edition, very rare, of a devotional work on the recitation of the Rosary, printed by Remondini, illustrated with 'popular' engravings by the mysterious Italian publisher Daman.

Active in Paris since 1645, Daman (d. ca. 1690) held the *Privilège du Roy* on several prints, mostly destined for the Italian market, as suggested by their Italian titles or text. It is possible that Daman, following the expiration of his privilege in Paris, moved his business to Italy starting a joint venture with Remondini, who ended up buying all his plates, adding them to his fast growing collection of copper plates (in 1778 he possessed over 1500 old copper plates, including works by Dürer, Raimondi and Della Bella). 'Remondini bought the stock of copper plates of the mysterious Daman, including French and Italian subjects. When Remondini reissued these plates, it generally did not remove the name of the former publisher. Daman's name does not figure in the archival documents traced in France, but, like Giorgio Marini, I think that Daman spent at least part of his career in France' (Peter Fuhring, 'The Remondini Family', in *Print Quarterly* Vol. 11, No. 4, December 1994, pp. 441-446).

The overall quality of the engravings and the simple elegance of the contemporary silk binding, put this book at the high end of Remondini's production of popular religious prints.

OCLC shows no copies outside Italy.

THERE'S NONE BUT FOOLS IN TIME TO COME
WILL TRUST THE ENGLISH NATION

28. [DEFOE, Daniel.] Ye True-born Englishmen proceed ... [London, 1701].

4to, pp. 4; a little dusty, inner margin neatly restored.

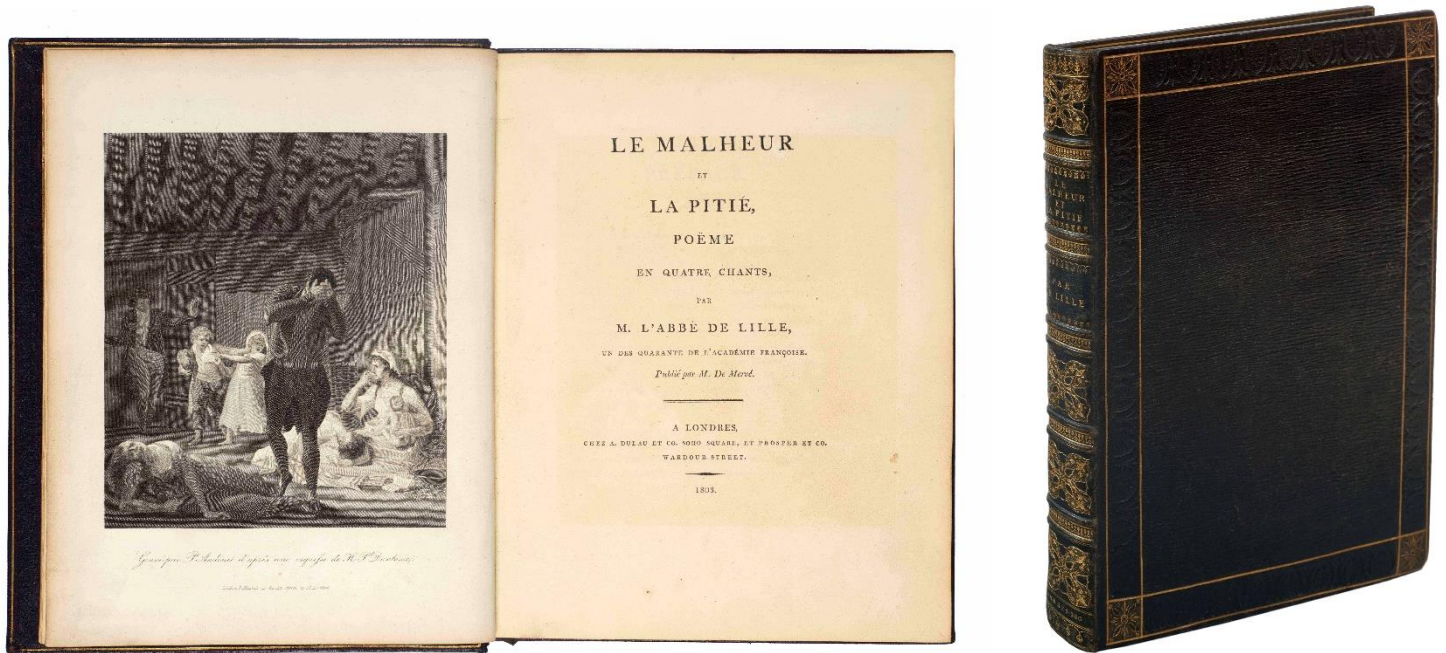
\$1275

One of a number of editions (at least seven) in 1701, priority not established, of this popular poem attacking Parliament for its failure to support the Dutch against the aggressions of Louis XIV of France. The texts 'vary considerably' (Moore) across the printings, which all appeared without an author or title, surreptitiously.

It is a different poem from Defoe's 'The true born Englishman' of the same year. Its content largely echoes (but in verse) his provocative *Legion's Memorial*, which is mentioned here: 'A strange Memorial too there came, / Your Members to affront, / Which told you truths you dare not name'. Both were published anonymously, though Defoe's authorship of the prose work was an open secret and the opening line here 'sounds like a defiant acknowledgement of his own authorship' (Bastian, *Defoe's early Life*).

Foxon Y9; Moore 36.

IN MOURNING FOR THE FRENCH ROYAL FAMILY



29. DELILLE, Jacques. Le malheur et la pitié, poème en quatre chants. London, A. Dulau & Co. and Prosper & Co., 1803.

Large 4to, pp. [iii]–xxviii, 199, [1], bound without the half-title; with an engraved frontispiece by Audinet after Danloux and four portrait plates (Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, Elisabeth of France, and the Dauphin); some very minor soiling and staining, but an excellent copy in a **handsome contemporary English mourning binding of black straight grain morocco**, border on covers of two gilt fillets enclosing a palmette roll in blind, gilt fleurons in corners, spine divided into six panels by double bands and lettered direct, black watered silk endpapers with guilloche border tooled in gold, edges gilt; lightly rubbed.

\$1600

First London edition. First published in Paris the previous year under the title *La pitié*; also published in octavo format in both London and Paris in 1803. According to Brunet, the London editions contain several passages relating to the French Revolution and to the king which appeared in only a very few copies of the Paris editions.

Jacques Delille (1738-1813) was professor of Latin poetry at the Collège de France, and much lauded in his time for his translation of Virgil's *Georgics* (1769). He fled France during the Revolution, emigrating first to Basel, then to Germany and finally to London. As a poet he rapidly fell out of fashion after his death, but his importance as a theorist is still underappreciated, perhaps partly on account of his royalist sympathies.

'In order to bring about a gradual reform in poetic style Delille sought first to break down the hierarchy of words which the classicists had established. As the first step in this process he proposed to introduce, through translations, new words and expressions from other languages ... [He] put this theory into practice by translating extensively from various foreign writers, chiefly English. He also adopted many new terms and expressions from these writers and used them in his own poems with the result that his style showed considerable difference from that of the other poets of his time' (see John A. Downs, 'The poetic theories of Jacques Delille', in *Studies in Philology*, 37 (July 1940), pp. 524-34).

Le malheur et la pitié is divided into four 'chants': the first concerns the pity exercised towards animals, servants, family and friends, the second the pity of governments as demonstrated in establishments of justice and charity, in prisons, hospitals and war (even civil war), the third pity in times of proscription, and the fourth pity in times of spoliation and emigration.

The striking frontispiece, by the émigré French artist Henri-Pierre Danloux, has been admirably engraved by Philip Audinet, himself descended from a family who had emigrated to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Although unsigned, the binding is of high quality and reminiscent of the work of Kalthoeber and Staggemeier & Welcher.

Brunet II 576.

'ONE OF THE CLASSICS OF ITS GENRE': RARE PRESENTATION COPY

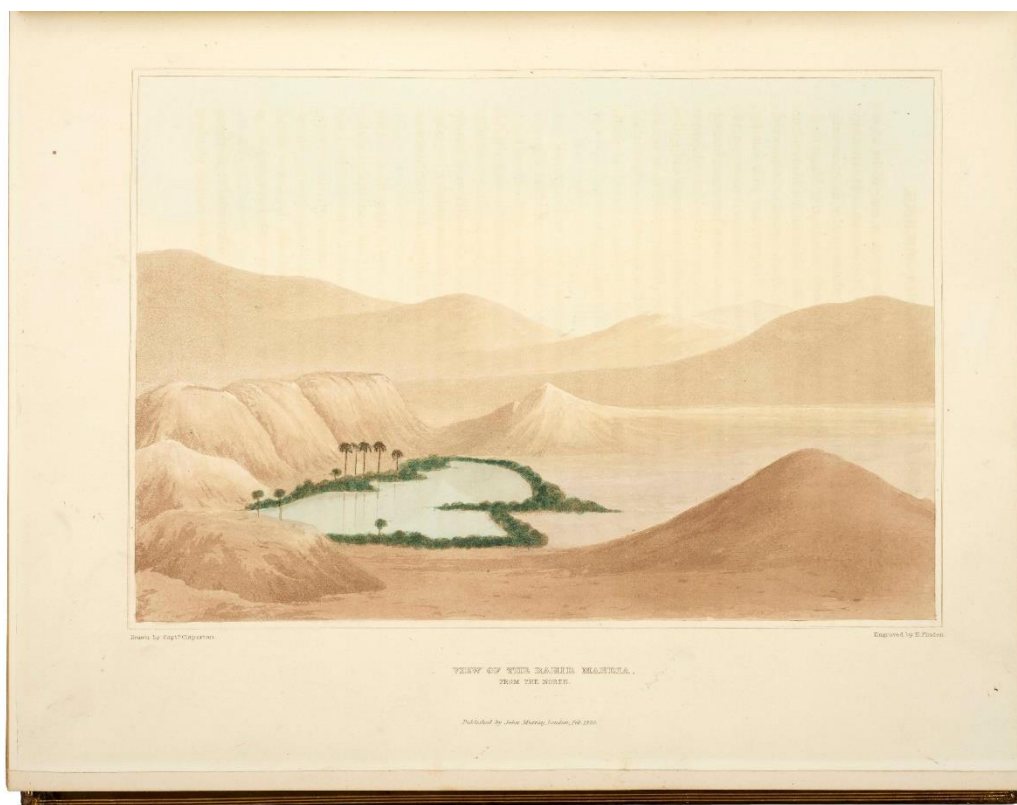
30. DENHAM, Dixon, and Hugh CLAPPERTON. Narrative of travels and discoveries in northern and central Africa, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney, extending across the great desert to the tenth degree of northern latitude, and from Kouka in Bournou, to Sackatoo, the capital of the Fellatah Empire. With an appendix ... *London, John Murray, 1826.*

4to, pp. xlviii (*recte* lxviii), 335, [5], 269, [3]; with 1 large folding map, 37 engraved plates (1 coloured), 6 woodcut tail-piece vignettes, and some woodcut illustrations within the text; some offsetting from plates, light foxing to some plates, a little offsetting and creasing to map; overall a very handsome copy in a presentation binding of green calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt, red endpapers, all edges gilt; neatly rebacked with spine laid down, spine a little sunned, a few marks to covers; **presentation inscription to title 'John G. Children Esqr FRS British Museum with the authors best wishes D. Denham'**; Halstead Place Library book label to front pastedown; a very few pencil annotations.

\$5750

First edition, one of only a handful of copies inscribed by Dixon Denham and specially bound for presentation. With attempts to trace the course of the Niger River from west Africa having ended in disaster, Denham (1786-1828), Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), and Dr Walter Oudney (1790-1824) were dispatched on an expedition in 1822 to approach the river from Tripoli. A veteran of Waterloo and a friend of the Duke of Wellington, Denham was given command but treated his colleagues with such contempt that he soured relations between them from the start. After being delayed at Murzuq, the party crossed the skeleton-littered Sahara and reached Kuka (Kukawa) in the kingdom of Bornu (later Nigeria) in February 1823. Here the party separated, with Clapperton and Oudney making for Kano and Denham investigating Lake Chad. Following Oudney's death, Denham and Clapperton undertook a terrible desert crossing back to Tripoli and reached England in June 1825. Although it failed to find the Niger, the expedition opened much of north central Africa to European knowledge.

'Denham, fêted in London as the hero of the expedition, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, published his *Narrative* ... in which he suppressed as much as possible all mention of his companions, and took the credit for some of their discoveries. Written in a lively style, and embellished with engravings of his own sketches, it became one of the classics of its genre' (*ODNB*).



Provenance: presented by Denham to the chemist John George Children (1777-1852). Educated at Eton and Queens' College, Cambridge, Children was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1807 and became a friend and collaborator of Sir Humphry Davy. He later joined the department of natural history at the British Museum, and was the founding president of the Entomological Society. The few pencil annotations here to the zoological appendix are apparently by Children.

Howgego C33/D18.

31. [DESFONTAINES, Nicolas Mary, and Georges de SCUDÉRY.] Sammelband of 12 plays by Desfontaines and one by Scudéry. [Paris, various printers, 1638-1649.]

Together 13 plays in four 4to volumes, manuscript title ('Théâtre de Des-fontaines') at beginning of each volume, manuscript list of contents in vol. I; mid-18th-century French mottled calf, spines richly gilt and with contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt; minor wear. **\$3850**

A very good collection of rare plays by Corneille's contemporaries Nicolas Mary Desfontaines (c. 1610-1652) and Georges de Scudéry (1601-1667), assembled and bound up together by an unknown eighteenth-century collector, **one not found on OCLC and many recorded in only two or three copies outside France.**

Desfontaines, an admirer of Corneille, was also an actor in Molière's short-lived theatre company L'illustre Théâtre. His most notable plays are perhaps the three hagiographical dramas *Le martyr de Saint Eustache* (1644), *L'illustre Olympie ou le Saint Alexis* (1644) and *L'illustre comédien ou le martyr de Saint Genest* (1645), all found here.

The eighteenth-century collector who had these plays bound up was by no means an uncritical admirer of Desfontaines. According to a manuscript note at the beginning of vol. IV, Scudéry's *Ibrahim, ou l'illustre Bassa* has been included in the collection 'pour servir de pièce de comparaison avec la ... *Perside*, tragédie de Desfontaines, qui a taché de refondre dans cette pièce la *Rhodienne* de Mainfray [i.e. Pierre Mainfray (1580-1630)] mais il n'a pas merveilleusement réussi'.

A full listing is available on request.

32. DONNE, John. Poems ... with Elegies on the authors Death ... *London, Printed by M. F. for John Marriot, and are to be sold at his Shop, 1635.*

8vo, pp. [12], 388, [32], wanting the portrait frontispiece; title-page stained and with old repairs (touching one letter); contemporary calf, rebacked; inscription on verso of title-page '5. Apr: 1714 / Ant Hammond', presumably the poet and politician. **\$5750**

Second edition, adding seventeen new poems by Donne (and eleven false attributions), and three more elegies on his death. The poems have been rearranged into sections, headed 'Songs and Sonets', 'Elegies', 'Epithalamions', 'Satyres', and 'Letters', 'Divine Poems', etc. Two poems that had appeared in 1633 are omitted – Browne's elegy and Basse's 'Epitaph upon Shakespeare'.

Keynes 79; STC 7046.

EULOGY TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL POET: PRESENTATION COPY

33. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre-Samuel, and Konrad Engelbert OELSNER.] Notice sur la vie et les écrits de M. Joël Barlow, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique auprès de S.M. l'Empereur des Français. [*Paris*], *Smith* [?for the author], 1813.

4to, pp. 31, [1 blank]; a very fresh, crisp, uncut copy, stitched as issued, folded once; *provenance*: Ruth Barlow (*née* Baldwin, 1756-1818; manuscript corrections in ink on pp. 24 and 28 and presentation inscription on title 'from Mrs Barlow' to Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (1753-1814), physicist and inventor). **\$1250**

First edition. The American businessman, diplomat, and poet Joel Barlow (1754-1812) studied at Yale, where he developed interests in poetry, moral and political philosophy, and science. In 1788, as the representative of a short-lived business group that tried to sell Ohio lands to Europeans, Barlow travelled to England and France, and met 'many of the most influential people ... including Thomas Paine, who became a lifelong friend, William Blake, Richard Price, Joseph Priestley, Mary Wollstonecraft, the marquis the Lafayette, and Brissot de Warville' (*ADNB*).

Barlow would stay abroad for seventeen years (one of the few Americans in France at the time), working as a journalist and poet on social and political themes, and propagandist (against monarchic tyranny and for peaceful revolution) amidst and following the French Revolution. Having returned to America in 1805, he was later dispatched abroad once more, and died of pneumonia in Poland in 1812, chasing a treaty with Napoleonic on behalf of President Madison. The present *Notice* comprises a eulogy on Barlow followed by an introduction to and text of the first of ten books (i.e. the initial 141 lines) of Barlow's *The Columbiad*, the 1807 reworking and expansion of his epic *Vision of Columbus* (1788), with a parallel French translation. Dupont de Nemours sent manuscript copies of the *Notice* to both James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

Barlow first met Count Rumford in London on 14 June 1802, while making a brief visit to the city: 'he and I were friends in a moment. He told me a great many things new and good, and all the particulars about the Royal Institution.' (C.B. Todd, *The Life and Letters of Joel Barlow*, 1886, p. 190). Rumford, the Massachusetts-born loyalist Benjamin Thompson, had been forced into exile after the American Revolution; he was the prime mover behind the foundation of the Royal Institution in 1799, but afterwards settled in Paris.

Barbier 12423 (ascribing the work to Oelsner alone); Sabin 21390.

DEATH OF A JACOBITE – AN ILLICIT PUBLICATION

34. DYING SPEECH (The) of James Shephard: who suffer'd Death at Tyburn, March the 17th, 1717/18. Deliver'd by him to the Sheriff, at the Place of Execution. [*London, n.p., 1718*].

Folio broadside; worn and creased at edges, lower corner torn away touching two words at the foot (sense recoverable). \$975

One of at least five printings of this 'speech', some adding a hymn. Its inflammatory content makes it very unlikely that it was in fact delivered.

Not to be confused with his highwayman namesake and contemporary, James Shephard was an eighteen-year-old apprentice coach-painter of Jacobitical tendency, who, having been influenced by certain pamphlets published during the 1715 rebellion and being a 'great frequenter of Jacobite conventicles', planned the assassination of George I to coincide with an invasion by the exiled James III (the Old Pretender). Shephard revealed his intentions to a non-juring minister, but said clergyman brought him to the authorities, where he willingly (or naively) embraced martyrdom by repeating his plans.

Jacobites carefully stage-managed the affair for maximum impact – a non-juring priest gave Shephard absolution on the scaffold, and 'a dying speech purported to have been written by him was passed around at his execution scene but the government forbade its publication'. In spite of this, they 'managed to circulate broadside copies of it throughout London' (Manuel Schonhorn, 'Defoe and James Shephard's Assassination Plot of 1718', *Studies in English Literature 1500-1900* 29:3, 1989). Defoe penned a number of pro-Government works on the matter including *Some Reasons why it could not be expected the Government would permit the Speech or Paper of James Shephard to be printed*.

ESTC records Harvard only (cropped) of this printing.

SLAVERY, LUNAR VOYAGES, AND PHYSICS, IN A GUIDE TO HAPPINESS

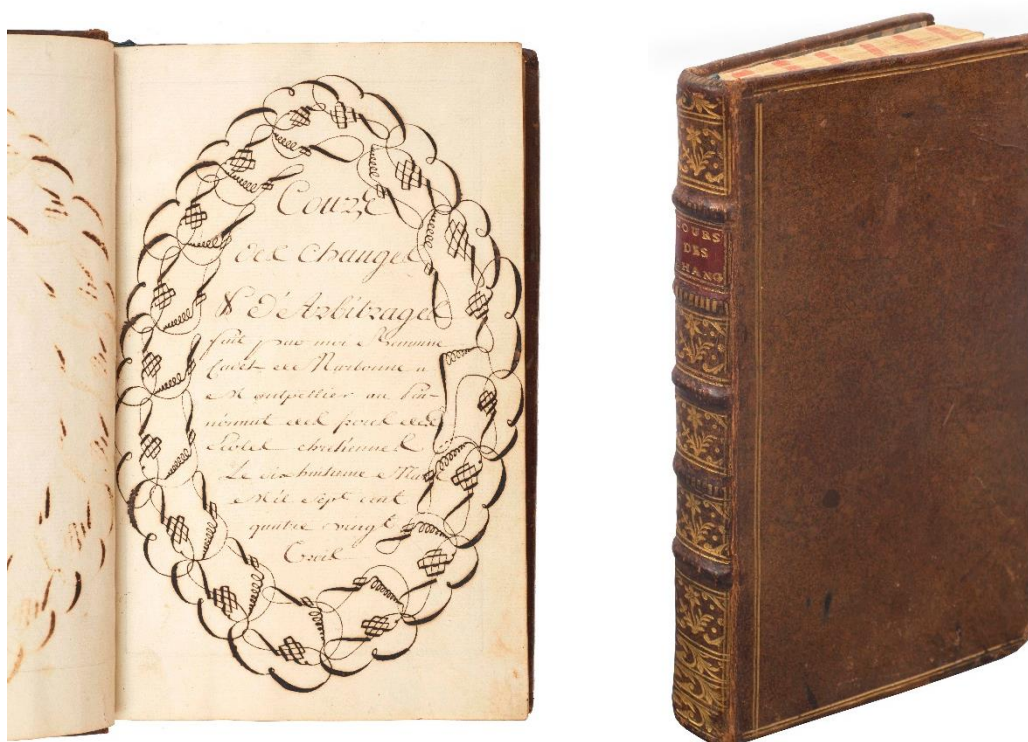
35. ERLACH, Rodolphe-Louis. Code du Bonheur. Renfermant des maximes et des regles relatives aux devoirs de l'homme, envers lui-même, envers ses semblables, et envers dieu. Tome I [-VI]. *Paris, Hotel Landier, and Geneva, François Dufart, 1788.*

6 parts in 7 vols, 8vo, pp. [iv], xvi, 405, [1] blank; [iv], 430; [iv] 528; [iv], 461, [1] blank; [iv], 423, [1] blank; [iv], 348; [ii] 302; folding engraved frontispiece to vol. 1; numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces; light staining to head of parts of vol. 2 and margins of vol. 4; small tear without loss to foot of Y6 in vol. 4, some gatherings, especially in vols 4 and 5, uniformly lightly browned; occasional marking; but in the main, clean and crisp; uniformly bound in contemporary mottled sheep, flat spines tooled in gilt with gilt-lettered morocco labels; loss to foot of spines of vols 1 and 6, ink stain to lower cover of vol. 2, and sporadic signs of wear, but still an attractive set. \$2375

First edition, one of three issues in the same year, of this extraordinary collection of essays, dialogues, letters, and narratives broadly centred on the notion of human flourishing, by the enlightenment-minded Swiss politician, soldier, and writer Rodolphe-Louis d'Erlach (1749-1808). Dedicated to Catherine the Great, the seven volumes contain, among much else, an essay on the nature of happiness, an introduction to physics (as a 'general antidote to several of our maladies'), a dialogue on suicide, two imaginary voyages to the moon, anecdotes about fanaticism, reflections on the effects of the love of gambling, notes on the virtues, a tale of a hot-air balloon voyage, advice to daughters, letters on slavery, theodicy and optimism, and a dialogue between Louis XIV and Voltaire on the subject of tolerance. Although in many ways a conservative, Erlach was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the age, and draws heavily on the likes of Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Boyle, and Newton.

The publication history is unclear: in addition to this Paris and Geneva imprint, issues also appeared solely in Geneva (printer unnamed) and Lausanne (Heubach); both of these appear to use the same sheets as the present issue, but ours is the only one to feature the attractive if somewhat rococo frontispiece by Pierre-Philippe Choffard (1731-1809). An extract appeared in 1791, as *Précis des devoirs du souverain* (Lausanne, Mourer, and Paris, Garnery). This is by a long way the most substantial of Erlach's works, but not what he is best known for. In 1802, hostile to the French republican invasion of Switzerland, he led an armed insurrection in an attempt to restore the Swiss Confederation. Military leadership did not become him, however, and he retreated to rural retirement, where he died in 1806.

Of this issue, OCLC appears to record only two complete copies, at the town library in La Chaux-de-Fonds and the Institut Catholique de Paris; the BL has a set incorporating vols 3 and 4 from the Lausanne printing.



36. [EXCHANGE.] Cours de change & d'arbitrage fait par moi Baronne Lara(?) de Narbonne a Montpellier au Pensionnat des peres des Ecoles chretiennes. Le dixhuitieme Mai mil sept cent quatre vingt trois. [Montpellier, 1783].

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [i], [iii] blank, 202, [1] blank, [1] notes, [2] blank, [8] notes; written in ink in an elegant legible hand, decorative border on title-page; numerous tables and calculations; aside from some offsetting from title-page, clean and crisp throughout; attractively bound in contemporary calf, gilt borders, spine in compartments tooled in gilt, with gilt-lettered morocco label; all edges with red lines; some light wear to corners and extremities, but still a very appealing copy. **\$1950**

A lovely manuscript course of exchange and arbitrage, produced for a school run by the Lasalians in Montpellier by an alas unidentified baroness (possibly Françoise de Chalus (1734-1821), wife of Jean-François, duc de Narbonne-Lara, and lady-in-waiting to Princess Marie Adélaïde, although this attribution feels unlikely).

After a brief introduction to the principles underlying exchange, chapters follow on exchange in France, England, Hamburg, Geneva, and elsewhere, as well as on arbitrage. Throughout, we are offered instructions in how to calculate various exchanges, followed in each case by a number of questions, fully worked out examples, and a series of remarks on any complications that might arise. Appendices, in a different contemporary hand, give local tariffs and specific equivalences for local units of measurement throughout the south-west of France.

“Le change est un commerce d'argent qui se fait de place en place par le moyen des lettres de change ... Mon but est simplement de faire connaitre les operations que ces Lettres produisent dans le commerce ... pour etre instruit a fond sur les lettres de changes à un Livre pour titre Instruction pour les Negociants” (pp. 1-3).

There is no evidence that this course was ever published.

37. FAWKES, Ellen, compiler; Camille SILVY, photographer. Fawkes family photograph album. Yorkshire, c. 1860s.

Album, 4to (23.5 x 20 cm.), 42 leaves, containing 89 albumen prints of people, buildings, and some paintings, pasted to rectos only, of various sizes, many captioned and within handsome painted and gilded borders, 1 watercolour of horse's head; occasional edge fading and browning from paste, but overall very good in dark brown morocco boards, gilt fillets to covers and spine, gilt board edges, metal clasp; some wear to extremities and covers; 'Ellen Fawkes' calligraphically written and gilded on card pasted to first leaf.

\$725



A beautifully presented photograph album, compiled by Ellen Fawkes (1841-1890) of Farnley Hall, North Yorkshire, containing individual and group portraits of family and friends, alongside architectural views. Many of the photographs have beautifully executed coloured and gilded borders, some in the style of medieval manuscripts.

Ellen was the daughter of the Rev. Ayscough Falkes, and the granddaughter of Walter Ramsden Fawkes (1769-1825), MP for Yorkshire, abolitionist, and **friend and patron of J.M.W. Turner**. She married Sir George John Armytage in 1871, and this album perhaps predates her marriage.

As well as members of the Fawkes family, the portraits here show, *inter alia*, Calleys, Calverleys, Haworths, Hothams, Parkers, Smyths, Vernons, Whartons, Wilkinsons, and Wilmots. Several can be attributed to Camille Silvy: Edith Cleasby (f. 13, a handsome coloured photograph); Mrs Calley (f. 18); and the prominent opera singer Adelina Patti (1843-1919) (f. 38). There are nice group shots of a party in a carriage and on horseback (f. 17) and of a cricket team (f. 30), and three portraits of people in theatrical dress (f. 31).

The buildings depicted include Farnley Hall, where J.M.W. Turner frequently stayed, and which housed a large collection of the artist's works; Thorpe Green; Sawley Hall; Lincoln Cathedral; Stainburn chapel; and Magdalen College, Oxford.

REVISED BY HENRY FIELDING, WITH A NEW PREFACE

38. [FIELDING, Sarah.] The Adventures of David Simple: containing an Account of his Travels through the Cities of London and Westminster, in the Search of a real Friend. By a Lady. In two Volumes. The second Edition, revised and corrected. With a Preface by Henry Fielding Esq: London, Printed for A. Millar, 1744.

2 vols, 12mo, pp. xx, 278, [2, advert.]; [2, title-page printed as O6], 322; occasional slight toning, split in blank inner margin of L6 in volume I, catchword torn away from D2 in volume II, else a good copy in contemporary polished calf, red morocco labels, a little worn. **\$850**

Second edition. David Simple, disillusioned by the discovery that his cherished younger brother has attempted to rob him by means of a forged will, sets out to try to rediscover true friendship. His first experiences convince him that mercenary motives govern the world. Then he meets Cynthia, excluded from her father's will and ill-treated by her employer, and the distressed brother and sister, Valentine and Camilla, whose stepmother has alienated their father's affection. The four young people wander about London discussing what they see, telling and listening to stories, until, inevitably, David and Camilla, and Valentine and Cynthia are betrothed. The novel offers an excellent picture of the London scene.

In the important new preface, first published here, Henry Fielding disclaims authorship – he was away on circuit when his sister's novel came out and returned to find that the book was being attributed to him. 'I have been reputed and reported the Author of half the Scurrility, Bawdy, Treason and Blasphemy, which these few last Years have produced'. He desires 'to do Justice to the real and sole Author of this Book, who, notwithstanding the many excellent Observations dispersed through it, and the deep Knowledge of Human Nature it discovers, is a young Woman'. He refers to his theory that works of this kind are comic epics in prose, and observes that in *David Simple* the incidents are everywhere natural, and 'that every Episode bears a manifest Impression of the principal Design.'

Fielding's absence from Town also prevented him from correcting 'some Grammatical and other Errors in Style in the first Impression', which he has corrected 'though in great Haste' in the second edition. Sarah was addicted to the dash, and Henry took most of them out. His principal change, however, was to expand the hero's meditation on friendship.

OVERCOME FEAR TO VANQUISH PLAGUE

39. FIORAVANTI, Leonardo. Del regimento della peste ... Nel quale si tratta che cosa sia la peste, et da chi procede, et quello che doveriano fare i Principi per conservar i suoi popoli da essa, et ultimamente, si mostrano mirabili secreti da curarla, cosa non mai piu scritta da niuno in questo modo. *Venice, Andrea Revenoldo, 1565.*

12mo, ff. 62, [2]; the odd stain, title slightly soiled, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, lacking ties, title manuscript to spine, without front free endpaper, front joint reinforced with a strip of paper; bookplate of Dr François Moutier (gastroenterologist, poet and bibliophile, 1881-1961) to front pastedown. **\$3850**

First edition, very rare, of Fioravanti's treatise on plague and its causes, with a long list of remedies from various sources, including the author's own remedies.

Among the major causes of plague epidemics, Fioravanti identifies a certain 'fear factor' and suggests a few radical changes to public health regulations to fight it, such as abolishing the enforced isolation of the infected and suspected in lazarettos or in their own homes: 'depopulation of cities, destruction of the countryside, and the ruin of kingdoms result from the fear and cruelty that governments impose on their people. If they resolved not to frighten and treat their subjects cruelly, far fewer would die and those who did would not die so desperately. Doctors would not be frightened and would attend to their plague patients, priests would not flee from their spiritual obligations, and relatives would not abandon their loved ones' ... "With this new order", Fioravanti assured, "the plague would lose all its force, because suddenly great joy would fill the hearts of the people" (Cohn, *Cultures of Plague: Medical thinking at the end of the Renaissance*, chapter 9).

Leonardo Fioravanti (1517-1583) was a very controversial figure in the Italian medical world of the 16th century, being half way between a doctor and an alchemist and 'one of the few Paracelsists in Italy' (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon d. hervorragenden Ärzte*, II, 368). 'Many of his works deal with "secrets" and "mysteries" of medicine, alchemy, and the more esoteric and occult philosophies of his time ... Although sometimes accused of charlatanry, Fioravanti was actually a very observant and clever, though sometimes unorthodox, clinician' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*, pp. 116-117).

Ferguson I, 278. OCLC shows only 2 copies in the US, at Harvard and Folger Shakespeare Library, and a handful in Continental Europe. COPAC records only 1 copy, at the Wellcome Library.

PRE-MARITAL SEX AROUND THE WORLD

40. [FISCHER, Friedrich Christoph Jonathan, and Pierre Gustave BRUNET, *translator*]. *Les nuits d'épreuve des villageoises allemandes avant le mariage*, dissertation sur un usage singulier traduite de l'Allemand et accompagnée de notes d'une postface. Par un Bibliophile. Paris, Jules Gay, 1861.

12mo, pp. 57, [1 blank]; an excellent copy in near-contemporary blue cloth, black paper lettering- piece to spine, gilt, slightly chipped; bookplates of William Sturgis Bigelow, art collector, and Marie LaFarge to front pastedown, possible traces of bookplate removal from front free endpaper; pencil note to verso of final page. **\$200**

First edition in French, number 26 of 100 copies, of this obscure study, first published in 1780 as *Über die Probenächte der deutschen Bauernmädchen* or, "On the Rehearsal Nights of Teutonic Peasant Women". Brunet's 'postface' builds on the comparisons made in Fischer's original essay between the Congolese practise of pre-marital, conjugal co-habitation and those of medieval German peasants, adding case studies of various cultures: 'Oriental' prostitutes of the modern era; the indigenous peoples of the *Tierra del Fuego*; and Balearic and Polynesian Islanders. Brunet also published a bibliography of fantastical, unfindable and unknown books.

Provenance: William Sturgis Bigelow (1850-1926) was an American art collector best known for his collection of Japanese art, which he donated to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

OCLC lists six copies, at the BnF, BL (two copies), Cornell, Dallas Public Library, and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

PRESENTATION ALBUM ON FISKEBY PAPER MILL EUROPE'S OLDEST MANUFACTURER OF PAPER AND BOARD



41. [FISKEBY PAPER MILL.] A fine photograph album, presented to Nils Arvid Svenson, Director of Fiskeby Paper Mill, in recognition of 25 years' service. [*Sweden, 1923.*]

Oblong folio (26 x 45 cm); 47 thick card mounts with 86 gelatin silver prints of varying sizes, including some in a panoramic format and others (portraits) trimmed to ovals; two manuscript 'title pages' with additional decorative elements, signed 'A. Marcko'; Jugendstil binding in full dark blue morocco, by A. Isberg & Son, Bokbinderi, Norrköping, with Arvid Svenson's

monogram gilt to front cover, boards with double gilt *pointillé* rule, spine gilt ruled in five compartments, all edges gilt, upper and lower edges with pressed gold stars close to the spine, white silk *doublure*, gilt inner dentelles; slightly frayed at the back cover's hinge, otherwise in excellent condition throughout. **\$4500**

There are 44 photographs showing the factory with all its working activities, interspersed with 42 oval photographs showing the executives and the employees of the factory. The extremely professional photographs provide a window on life at this historical and very important paper mill in the first quarter of the 20th century. Impressive interior views of the machine halls for the production of the large paper sheets and rolls include vivid details of machines and equipment, while images of the industrial area and the different brick buildings of the factory give an indication of the extent of the operation, some showing the outside of the factory on the edge of the lake. The final part of the album shows other buildings based in the forests and lakes of the same region and belonging to the company, at locations where the trees were cut, collected and transported and indicate the different ways to carry out this work in summer and winter; in summer they were moved by floating the trees on the rivers and lakes, and in winter by towing the trees on sleds dragged by horses or by track machines. A number of photographs show different wooden houses hosting the offices of the company near the industrial plant, with others located in the wilder areas of forest, and a main building in town that was probably the head office of the company.

Fiskeby Board AB is today one of Europe's leading manufacturers of packaging board and is Europe's oldest manufacturers of paper and board, having been founded in 1637. Over the centuries different paper qualities have been manufactured there, from handmade paper to modern board. In 1872, after a break in production of 20 years, Fiskeby totally renovated its plant, inaugurating a new modern paper mill based on the innovative cellulose technique. This is why this album, dated 1923, is indicated as the year of the 50th anniversary.

The plant of the company is just outside the town of Norrköping, 140 km south-west of Stockholm, in the same location 375 years after its foundation. Fiskeby is today Sweden's only manufacturer of recycled fibre-based carton board, and one of only a few manufacturers in Europe to make exclusive use of first class recycled fibres as raw material.

FORERUNNER OF PARADISE LOST

42. FLETCHER, Giles, the younger. *Christs Victorie, and Triumph in Heaven, and Earth, over, and after Death ... Cambridge, Printed by C. Legge, 1610.*

4to, pp. [16], 45, [3], 47-78, 81-83, [1], complete despite gaps in pagination, with divisional title-page to *Christs Triumph*; title-pages and text box-ruled, minor restoration to first and last leaf, lightly washed, but a very good copy in full blue morocco, gilt, by Rivière & Son, neatly rebacked; the Fuller Maitland-Bradley Martin-J.O. Edwards copy. **\$4500**

First edition of an important poem, a 'worthy link' in the chain which connects Fletcher's great master, Spenser, with his great successor, Milton (Hugh de Selincourt, CHSL). This is the first state, with a fleur-de-lis device on the title-pages – three copies are known with the title-pages reset and the device replaced with an emblematic engraving.

Giles Fletcher (1585/6-1623), the cousin of the playwright John Fletcher and brother of the poet Phineas Fletcher, was educated at Westminster School and Cambridge, where he contributed an elegiac poem to one of the commemorative volumes on the death of Elizabeth. He published this, his only long poem, at the age of twenty-four.

Christs Victorie actually comprises four separate poems, each a vision of one of the scenes in Christ's history – 'Christs Victorie in Heaven', 'Christs Victorie on Earth', 'Christs Triumph over Death', and 'Christs Triumph after Death'. Each takes the style of a different literary genre. The first, a debate between Mercy and Justice before the throne in heaven, is similar to a mediaeval *psychomachia* (and is one of the subjects that Milton noted in the Trinity College manuscript as a possible scene in a projected dramatic poem of 'Paradise Lost'); the second, the temptation in the wilderness, modelled on a Spenserian allegory, may have provided some hints for *Paradise Regained*; the third is a mediation on the Passion that Grundy describes as in the manner of the literature of 'Tears'; the fourth is a 'Christian-Platonic beatific vision' of the resurrection (Masson, I, 461, revised edition; Joan Grundy, *The Spenserian Poets*).

Virtually every stanza has something in it to arrest our attention and to attract our esteem. The poem bristles with fine passages quite independent of theme, and with individual constructions unmistakably of the new metaphysical tradition. Epithets and conceits 'eccentric' to earlier commentators now seem to urge comparison with Donne's or Chapman's equally prickly language. Whether or not the whole poem is a success (for its ambition is declared, and enormous), it is quite unfair to consign it to the respectable oblivion enjoyed by his brother's laborious epic, *The Purple Island*.

STC 11058; Hayward 50; Pforzheimer 366; *Wither to Prior* 376.

WITH A NEW ITALIAN GRAMMAR

43. FLORIO, John. Queen Anna's new World of Words, or Dictionarie of the Italian and English tongues, collected, and newly much augmented by John Florio ... Whereunto are added certaine necessarie Rules and short Observations for the Italian Tongue. *London, Printed by Melch. Bradwood, for Edw. Blount and William Barret. Anno 1611.*

Folio, pp. [16], 617, [5], 617-686, 650-690 [i.e. 698], [2], with an engraved portrait of Florio by William Hole (bound before A1), the initial and terminal blanks, and the medial blank 3F4; title within a woodcut border, 'Necessary Rules and Observations' has a separate title-page a few spots and stains, short marginal worm track at the very end; but a very good clean copy in contemporary calf, rubbed, front joint cracked at head and foot, later paper label. **\$5450**

Second edition. During the thirteen years between its first publication in 1598 and this edition Florio had laboured hard to improve his famous and ground-breaking Italian-English dictionary. 'In addition to increasing the number of entries and improving the definitions, Florio added in the second edition a grammar of Italian' (R. C. Alston). Also new in the second edition are the portrait, and several commendatory poems, including a fine long poem by Samuel Daniel.

STC 11099.

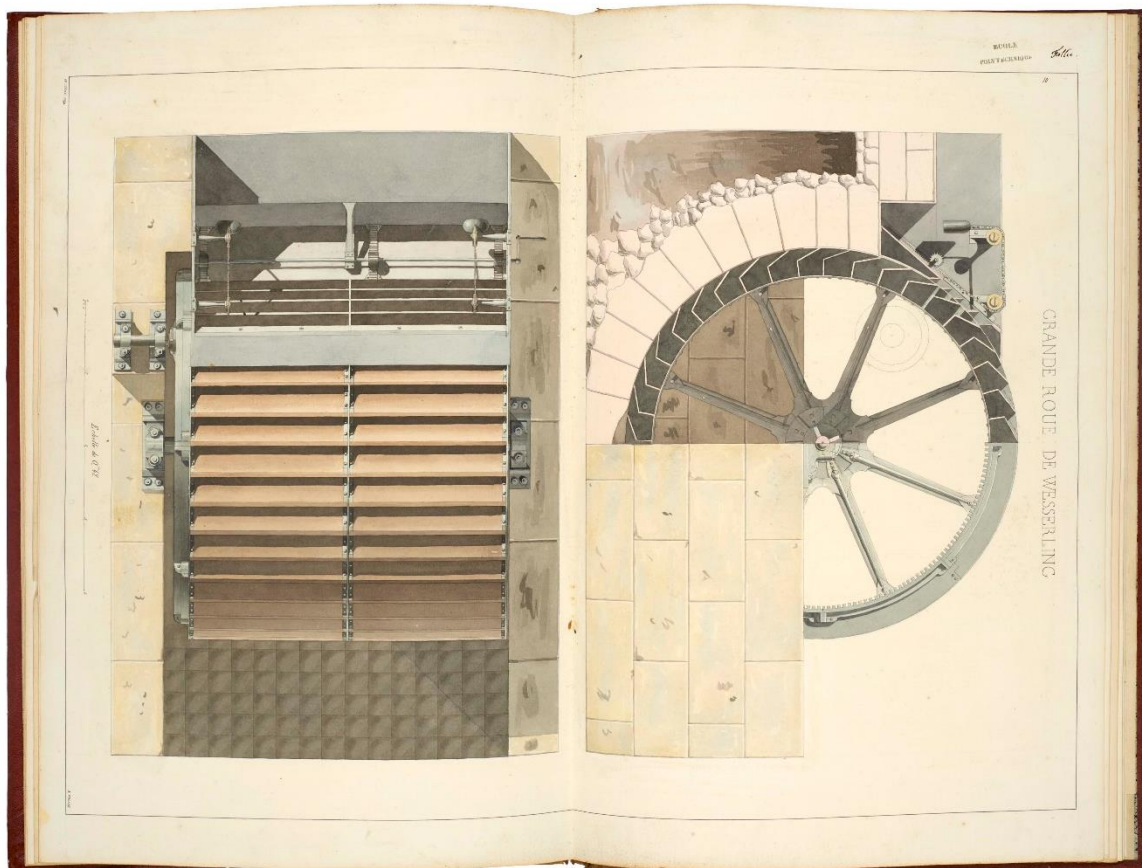
ARCHITECTURAL EXERCISES

44. FOLLIE, Adrien. Architectural and topographical drawings executed while at the École Polytechnique. *Paris, December 1846 – July 1847.*

Manuscript on paper, large folio (50 x 32.5 cm), ff. [34], comprising 26 drawings (some double page) beautifully executed in pencil, ink and watercolour, on thick paper with ink stamp and embossed blind stamp of the École Polytechnique; a very few small marks; very well preserved in contemporary quarter sheep over red boards, black morocco lettering-piece to upper cover ('École Polytechnique 1846-47. A. Follie'), spine lettered 'Épures', marbled endpapers; some rubbing to extremities and boards. **\$975**

An extremely attractive collection of architectural and topographical drawings, beautifully executed by Adrien Follie while studying at the École Polytechnique in Paris just prior to the 1848 Revolution. Founded in 1794 to train engineers, mathematicians, and scientists, the École quickly established a Europe-wide reputation for excellence, attracting outstanding teachers.

The school of architecture was brought to eminence by Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand (professor between 1795 and 1834), one of the most important theorists and teachers of the early 19th century and author of the widely-influential *Précis des leçons d'architecture données à l'école polytechnique* (1802-5).



Adrien Follie joined the École in 1845 at the age of 20, pursuing his studies there for two years before joining the army. He became a captain in 1853 (see *Répertoire de l'École Impériale Polytechnique*, Paris, 1855). The drawings collected here – each captioned, signed and dated – are testament to Follie's talent as a draughtsman. They comprise: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns; an arcade with columns and pilasters; doors and windows; a portico; a public library (elevation, section drawing and ground plan); a guardhouse; a hunting lodge; thermal baths; a railway station restaurant; architectural details from the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome; a portico from the Tuileries palace; the city gate at Nîmes; various geographic projections; a water wheel at Wesserling; a ventilator; a cogwheel; and several topographical drawings.

WITH PASTEDOWNS FROM A TENTH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT
COMMENTARY ON BEDE

45. GREGORY I, Pope. *Secundus dyalogorum liber ... de vita ac miraculis beatissimi Benedicti [with] Benedicti regula [and] BERNARD AYGLIER. Speculum ... de his ad qu[a]e in professione ne obligatur monachus. Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1505.*

3 parts in 1 vol., 16mo, ff. [viii], 191, gothic letter, title printed in red and with woodcut printer's device also in red, headings and some initials printed in red, first leaf of each part within a border composed of five small woodcuts including biblical scenes and saints against criblé grounds, **three full-page woodcuts** opposite the first leaf of each part (depicting Saint Gregory receiving petitions as Pope, Saint Benedict expounding his precepts and accompanied by Saints Placidus and Maurus, and Saint Bernard at a schoolmaster's desk instructing monks); without the final leaf bearing a woodcut of St. George on recto (verso blank), presumably discarded at time of binding; occasional light soiling, two small marginal tears apparently where tabs torn away (one repaired), wormhole in two leaves (f1-2, affecting one of the small woodcuts on fir).

[bound with:]

HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS. *Elucidarius dialogic[us] theologi[a]e tripartitus: infinitar[um] q[uae]stionu[m] resolutivus. Vade mecu[m]. Basel, [Adam Petri,] 1508.*

16mo, ff. 103, [11], [1, blank], gothic letter; a few contemporary annotations; title a little dust-soiled, small marginal wormhole in first two leaves, occasional light marginal dampstaining and soiling.

Together 2 works in 1 vol.; **contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards** with remains of clasp, upper cover bearing stamps of a wheel device and an eagle flanked by two stars, lower cover bearing stamps of a tree device and a smaller lozenge-shaped fleur-de-lys stamp, pastedowns (now unglued) and lining of boards beneath turn-ins **from a 10th-century manuscript** (see below); rubbed, spine worn, a few small wormholes, flyleaves at end slightly damaged from contact with metal pin securing catch. **\$15,500**

A charming, pocket-sized volume uniting several works of didactic importance for monks.

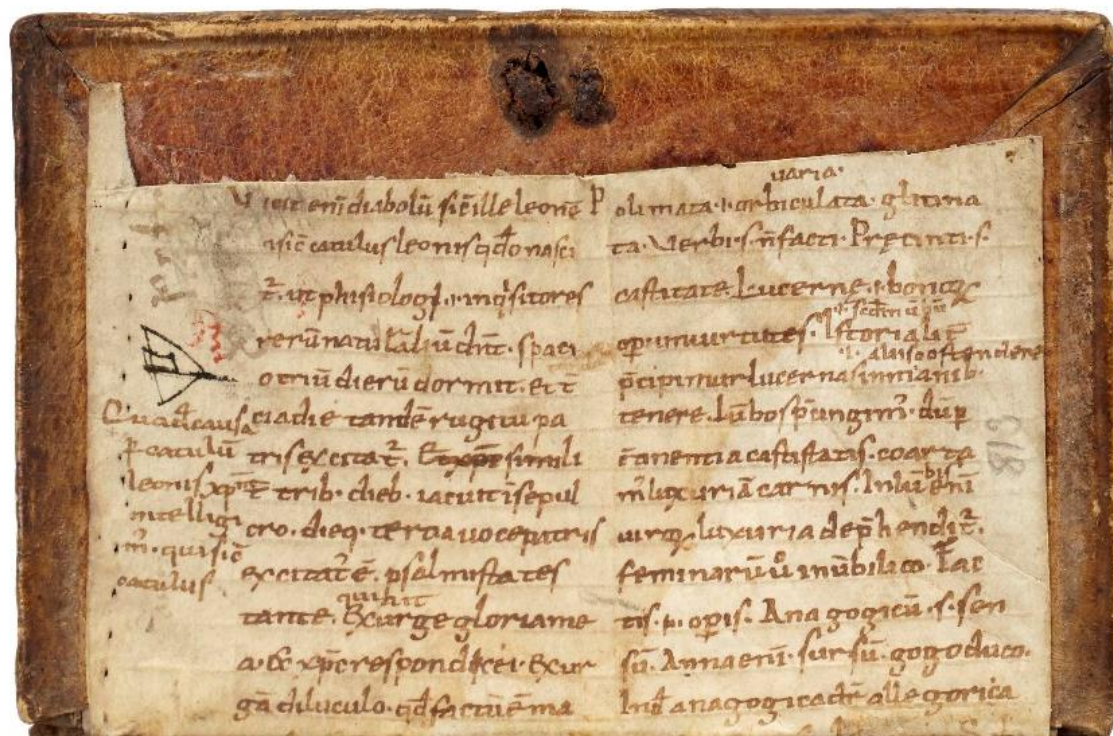


I. **Very rare Giunta edition of the second book of Gregory the Great's *Dialogues***, devoted entirely to the life of Saint Benedict, printed together with the exposition of Benedict's Rule and apparently the first edition of the *Speculum monachorum* of Bernard Ayglier, 59th Abbot of Monte Cassino. Saint Gregory's *Life of Saint Benedict*, allegedly based on testimonials from Benedict's contemporaries, is the principal source for the life of the monk who founded the monastery of Monte Cassino. Pope Gregory (c. 540-604) was the first monk to become Pope and was instrumental in advocating the Rule of Saint Benedict, which became the norm for monasticism in the West, in view of which Benedict was proclaimed Patron Saint of Europe by Pope Paul VI. Bernard Ayglier (1216-1282) was the last important literary figure in the history of Monte Cassino. His concern for the religious life of the monastic community, which had suffered setbacks under Hohenstaufen rule, is reflected in his influential *Speculum monachorum*, which provides an approach to reading canon law for monks who were literate but not formally educated.

II. **Rare edition, apparently the second, of Honorius Augustodunensis's *Elucidarium***, a summary of all Christian theology in the form of a dialogue. Honorius (c. 1080-?1154) was a prolific author of Christian works combining both philosophy and theology, whose importance in the history of speculative and positive teaching merits renewed consideration. The toponym Augustodunensis had been thought to refer to Autun, but this is now discounted, and other locations mooted include Augst, near Basel. The *Elucidarium* was first published at Milan in 1493, edited by Pantaleo Cusanus; the present edition does not follow Cusanus's edition.

The manuscript pastedowns here are newly identified fragments of a commentary on Bede's *De schematibus et tropis* which has been plausibly attributed to the prolific Carolingian schoolmaster Remigius of Auxerre (Remigius Autissiodorensis, c. 841-908); see J. P. Elder, 'Did Remigius of Auxerre comment on Bede's *De schematibus et tropis*?', *Mediaeval Studies*, vol. 9, 1947, pp. 141-50. To the best of our knowledge the only known copy of the text is the one described by Elder, namely Vatican Library Reg. Lat. 1560, ff. 127v-137r, a manuscript dating from the ninth or tenth century. The present fragments (of four leaves), which can be dated to the tenth century, are therefore potentially important witnesses to the text and its dissemination. The text is written in double columns in a compact Caroline minuscule in brown ink, ruled with a hard point. The

parent volume was of small format, and there are notes and corrections in the hand of the scribe, suggesting that it was copied for his own use.



Provenance: inscription on front pastedown 'liber Beate Marie Virg[inis] in Schuttern Anno D. 1517' and, in the same hand on title of first work, 'liber Beatissime semp[er] virginis Marie in Schuttern' (followed by additional text, crossed through, including the date '1517'). This is the important imperial abbey of Schuttern in south-western Germany, which was founded, according to tradition, in 603 by the wandering Irish monk Offo and dissolved in 1806. The manuscript fragments described above may therefore have been written at Schuttern (the University of Heidelberg has initiated a virtual library of manuscripts and fragments with possible Schuttern provenance). The volume also bears the later (18th-century) inscription on the title of the first work 'Ex Bibliotheca Monasterii Brigantini' (i.e. Bregenz on Lake Constance).

I. Adams G 1204; EDIT 16 CNCE 21707; Essling I 529; Sander 3270. OCLC records five copies only (Augsburg, British Library, Heidelberg, Munich and Paris Mazarine). COPAC records the British Library copy only. II. VD 16 H 4763, recording four copies only: Berlin, Eichstätt, Freiburg and Munich (imperfect). OCLC adds a further copy at Tübingen. Not found in COPAC.

46. [HABINGTON, William.] *Castara ... the third Edition. Corrected and augmented. London, Printed by T. Cotes, for Will. Cooke: and are to be sold at his Shop, 1640.*

12mo, pp. [22], 228, with a new additional engraved title-page by William Marshall (two putti burning a heart on an altar); D11v and D12r are transposed; type ornament borders on every page, separate title-pages to each part; a very good copy in 18th-century calf, gilt, joints repaired; early signatures to title of 'Ber[nard?] Hyde' and Savil Hyde (of Bore Place, Kent), with brief notes on two pages on Hindlip, the seat of the Habingtons, and on Lucy Herbert ('Castara'); bookplate of James Stevens Cox.

\$3200

First complete edition. The first two parts were published in 1634 and 1635-6. The third part (pp. 167-228) appears here for the first time, and turns from love to religious reflection. Where the first two parts had expressed their dominant themes (courtship and married love) with the prose characters of 'A Mistris' and 'A Wife', the third part opens with 'A Holy Man'. It contains his 'best and most mature writing' (Alott), including a sequence of 22 devotional poems.

STC 12585.



47. HOBBS, Thomas. *Leviathan, or the matter, forme, & power of a common-wealth ecclesiasticall and civill.* London, Andrew Crooke, 1651.

Folio, pp. [6], 248, 247-256, 261-396 (complete); with added engraved title and folding letterpress table; title-page ornament with head, scrolls and tassels, woodcut initials; closed tear (with paper repair) to upper corner p. 33, small marginal paper flaws to M2, Q1, Ee4, and Gg3, some light foxing and faint marginal damp staining, a little fraying to fore-edges of last few leaves; overall very good in contemporary calf, rebacked preserving the contemporary gilt lettering-piece, corners skilfully repaired; Joseph Henry Shorthouse's exlibris to front pastedown (see below). **\$32,000**

The true first edition – often referred to as ‘first edition, first issue’, but in fact the only first printing – of a milestone of political philosophy: the earliest English book to set out a complete political system, the first modern philosophical formulation of a social contract theory, and a work made almost universally iconic by its illustrated frontispiece, perhaps the most famous graphic representation of a political theory.

The idea of the necessity of a State authority as a remedy to the brutal anarchy of the natural condition (‘Man to Man is an arrant Wolfe’), and the associated idea of political representation, were the conceptual foundation of enlightened monarchies throughout Europe: while the legitimate source of power is the people, its exercise pertains to the monarch, the people’s designated representative. ‘This book produced a fermentation in English thought not surpassed until the advent of Darwinism. Its importance may be gauged by the long list of assailants it aroused. It was placed on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* 7th May 1703, though all Hobbes’s works had previously been condemned *in toto*, and it still remains a model of vigorous exposition, unsurpassed in the language’ (Pforzheimer).

‘Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury is a unique figure in the history of English political thought. His defence of absolutism, unpopular from the day it was published to the present, is based on expediency. The individual (except to save his life) should always submit to the State, because any government is better than the anarchy of the natural state. Though his ideas have never appealed to proponents of the individual rights of man or to the modern totalitarians with their mystical vision of Volk, the fundamental nature of Hobbes’s speculation has stimulated philosophers from Spinoza to John Stuart Mill’ (PMM exhibition catalogue, 272).

The second edition, produced abroad with a false imprint, has a device on the title of a bear clasping foliage; the third, which was actually printed about 1680, has modernised spelling, a triangle of type-ornaments in place of the device, and a much worn impression of the original engraved title.

Provenance: this copy belonged to the novelist Joseph Henry Shorthouse (1834-1903). It is worth noting that Shorthouse's first and most famous work, *John Inglesant* (finished and privately printed by 1876 but published commercially only in 1881), is a historical novel set in Hobbes' times. It has been described as 'one of the best examples of the philosophical romance in English literature' (Britannica). The main character expounds Hobbes' political and religious points of view, and quite explicitly declares at one point, 'We had first the authority of a Church, then of a book, now Mr Hobbes asserts the authority of reason' (p. 292).

Kress 831; Macdonald & Hargreaves 42; Pforzheimer 491; PMM 138; Wing H2246.

ERASED ROYAL ARMS

48. HOSPINIAN, Rudolf. *Historia Jesuitica. Hoc est, de origine, regulis, constitutionibus, privilegiis, incrementis, progressu et propagatione ordinis Jesuitarum. Item de eorum dolis, fraudibus, imposturis, nefariis facinoribus, cruentis consiliis, falsa quoque seditiosa, et sanguinolenta doctrina.* Zurich, Johannes Rudolph Wolf, 1670.

Folio, pp. [xxx], 418, [2, blank], without the half-title, text in Latin with some German, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces, large woodcut on title of a basket filled with fruit and flowers; some light foxing and marginal dampstaining, small paper flaw in one leaf (H4) affecting running title only; 18th-century vellum, contrasting black and red lettering-pieces on spine; soiled and slightly rubbed; manuscript notes in Latin in an eighteenth-century hand on front free endpaper.

\$1050

Second edition of Hospinian's vast and vitriolic attack on the Jesuits, first published in 1619 (also in Zurich by Wolf). Both editions are scarce. The Swiss Reformed theologian Rudolf Hospinian (Rudolf Wirth, 1547-1626) was appointed archdeacon of the Grossmünster in Zurich in 1588 and became pastor of the Fraumünster in 1594. 'After 1623 he was no longer able to fulfil this office because of his declining health. He expressed his opinion on controversial matters such as the sacraments, the church, feast days, monastic orders, the papacy, funerals, and the Jesuits. By showing their historical development he sought to justify his own Reformed tradition vis-à-vis the other confessions' (Martin Sallmann in *Religion past and present* vol. 6 p. 260).

A curious feature of the binding is that the covers were once stamped with the arms of King George III (see University of Toronto British Armorial Bindings database, stamp 18). At an early date, perhaps even while still in the binder's workshop, these arms were erased and the present rather ungainly arabesque design tooled over them.

Provenance: from the library at West Horsley Place, once the home of Robert Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe (1858-1945), but without his bookplate.

VD17 12.114276G. Sommervogel XI 57 records the first edition.

WITH MANUSCRIPT NOTES ON CLOUDY WINES AND THEIR TREATMENT

49. HUBER, Vincenzo. *Saggio di enologia pratica.* Milan, Sonzogno, 1824.

8vo, pp. lxxvi, 591, [1], lxiv, 3 folding plates, lxxv-lxxiii, [1]; light stain to top outer corner of last few pages, otherwise a splendid copy, uncut, in the original pale yellow printed wrappers, slightly soiled; contemporary ownership inscriptions of Giandomenico Protasi to front cover and verso of front flyleaf; [4] pp. in folio, folded and loosely inserted at the end, with notes taken from Prof. Peyron's article in the 1869 issue of the *Economia Rurale* on the treatment of cloudy wines ('Rimedio contro il vino incerconito').

\$1225

First complete edition of a popular oenological handbook by Vincenzo Huber (a short extract was published in 1823), in which the author supports and aims at popularising in Italy Burel's 'improved' variant of Mademoiselle Gervais' method of wine making.



The method consists in a fermenting apparatus claiming 'to condense, and to return into the fermenting fluid, all the aqueous, spirituous, and balsamic vapours which are usually carried off with the carbonic acid gas, thereby enriching the wine, by preserving entire its spirit and perfume', and augmenting the quantity of wine obtained by up to 15% (see 'The art of wine making: the Gervais fermenting apparatus improved', in *London Mechanics' Magazine* and republished in *The Mechanics' Magazine*, New York, 1835, vol. IV, p. 155). Huber also discusses other oenologists and their winemaking methods, including Dandolo, Casboi, Chaptal, Bosc and many others.

The final chapter is dedicated to various wines, their qualities and specific winemaking processes; it predominantly comprises wines produced in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (which included Lombardy, Veneto, Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and Transylvania), but also includes wines from Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Persia, Africa, and North and South America.

OCLC records only three copies outside Italy, at the California State University (Henry Madden Library), UC Davies, and Berlin State Library; we have located one further copy at the Austrian National Library. No copies on COPAC.

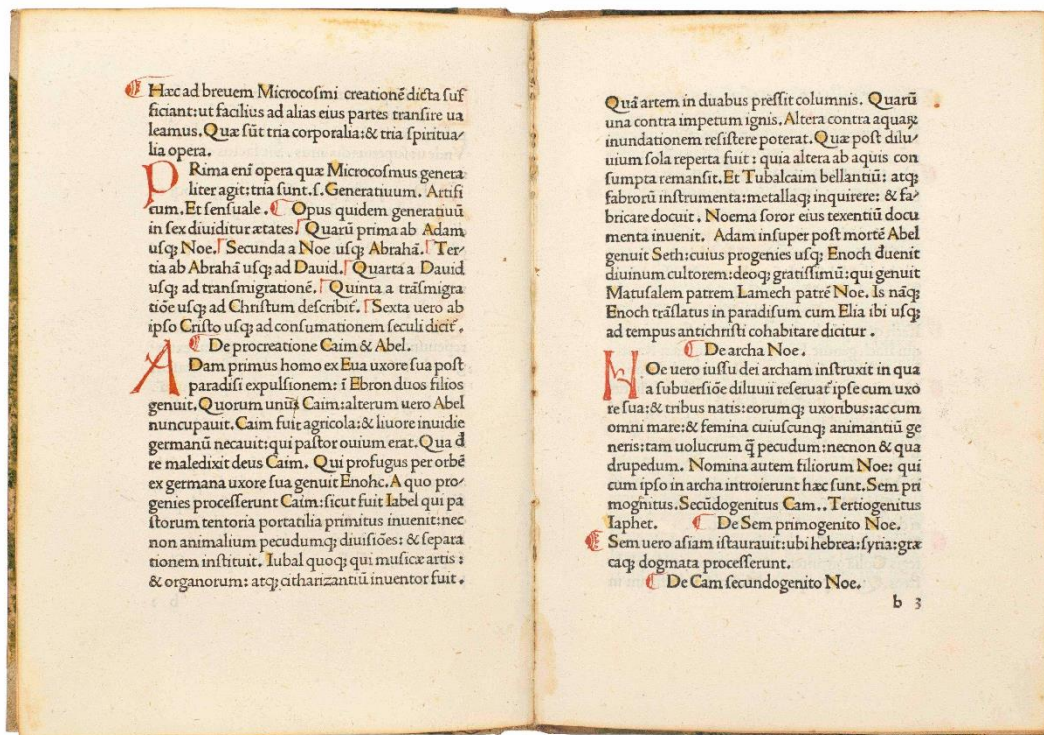
B.IN.G. 1036; Loubère, *The Red and the White: The History of Wine in France and Italy in the Nineteenth Century*, p. 391; Paleari Henssler 243; Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 867; Westbury, p.122.

50. JOHANNES CARTHUSIENSIS. Liber qui intitulatur corona senum. Venice, Nicolaus Jenson, 3 July 1480.

Part II of V; 4to, ff. [24]; initials supplied in red, paragraph marks in red, capitals highlighted in yellow; gutter of a4&5, b4&5 and c4&5 reinforced, with some staining from adhesive, light marginal foxing, a little waterstaining to gutter, but else a good and clean copy bound in 19th century half vellum over green paste paper; contemporary marginal annotation to biv.

\$2575

First edition of this devotional work by Johannes Carthusiensis (d. 1483), prior of the charterhouse in Venice, the second of five works by him published by Nicolaus Jenson between 28 June and 29 July 1480.



A wide-ranging work, in spite of its size, the *Corona senum* discusses, *inter alia*, angels, the stars, planets and elements, the human body and soul, terrestrial paradise, Cain and Abel, Noah's ark, the life of Jesus, the senses, the virtues, knowledge and the liberal arts, the vices, judgement and punishment, and heaven and the blessed.

BMC V 181; Goff J274; ISTC ij00274000 (only the BL copy in the UK).

ANNOTATED KANT

51. KANT, Immanuel. Opera ad philosophiam criticam. Volumen primum, cui inest Critica rationis purae Latine vertit Fredericus Gottlob Born. *Leipzig, Engelhard Benjamin Schwickert, 1796.*

8vo, pp. xlv, 587, [1 blank]; a little browning and spotting due to paper, a few ink stains, especially to pp. 246-7 and 255-258, small loss to blank corner of last leaf; a very good copy in contemporary quarter sheep over orange paper boards, spine tooled and lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled blue; lower joint split but holding, wear to spine and boards; extensive annotations in a contemporary hand in French and occasionally in Latin (slightly trimmed at edges). **\$3200**

First Latin translation of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*, extensively annotated by a contemporary critical hand. The translation, by the philosopher and Kantian apostle Friedrich Gottlob Born (1743-1807) was the first into any language of the first *Critique*, and so became the standard gateway into Kant's critical philosophy for those without German. Born was no more a prose stylist in Latin than Kant was in German, and his translation has a scholastic feel to it. This is not matched by the thorough annotations, which, while detailed, are also forthright, frequently calling out Kant for begging the question (as, for example, on p. 43: 'c'est la une assertion sans preuves'), and on several occasions opening a criticism with a bald 'l'auteur se trompe'. The annotations, though, are substantial, often occupying all the available space on a page. Largely in French, but occasionally in Latin, they show a familiarity with some of Kant's predecessors, whether ancient sources such as Plato or modern influences such as Hume and Leibnitz, and also a critical engagement with the text. The annotator may well have been coming from a neoscholastic background, as he pays particular attention to the sections on space and time, the cosmological argument, and the transcendental method.

If our annotator was indeed French, he was quite unusual in engaging with Kant's critical philosophy so early. Although studies of transcendental idealism were appearing in French by the start of the 19th century (such as Villers' *Philosophie de Kant* of 1801), the first French translation of the first *Critique* did not appear until 1835, in a version by Joseph Tissot. This version was the first volume to appear of Born's four volume Latin translation

of Kant's critical works, published in Leipzig between 1796 and 1798. The present copy, despite its faults, gives an invaluable insight into the contemporary reception of Kant's critical philosophy.

52. [LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, François-Alexandre-Frédéric; Raffaello CASELLI, translator.] Delle carceri di Filadelfia da un Europeo. Lucca, Francesco Bertini stampatore di S.A.I., 1808.

8vo, pp. 38, [2]; light uniform browning; very good in contemporary light blue wrappers; a little creased.

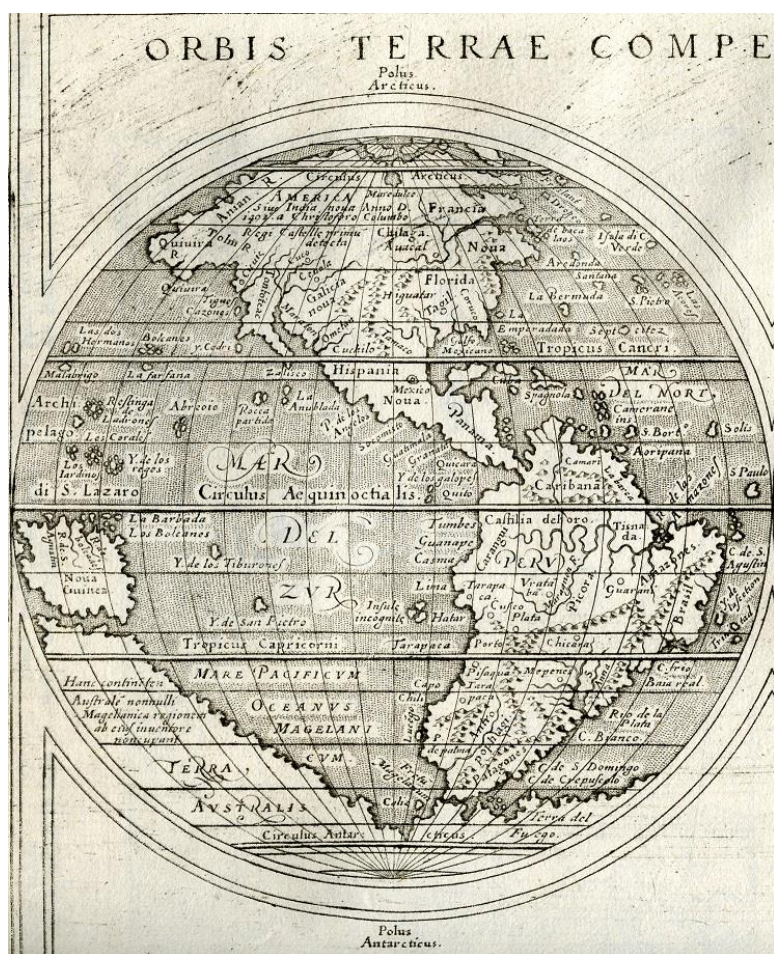
\$575

First and only Italian translation of this essay by La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt describing the operation of Philadelphia prisons; the original edition was published in French in 1796. After reading it in the original, Raffaello Caselli – who served on the committee for the financial administration of Lucca under Maria Luisa of Spain – was so impressed by the great changes that the introduction of work in jails brought to the character of Pennsylvanian prisoners, that he decided to translate the treatise into Italian, dedicating it to the Lucca committee of prisons in the hope that they would apply some of the same measures.

OCLC records one copy only, at Philadelphia.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHICAL LEXICON

53. LASOR A VAREA, Alphonsus [i.e. SAVONAROLA, Raffaello]. Universus terrarum orbis scriptorum calamo delineatus ... Patavii, ex typographia olim Frambotti, nunc Jo. Baptistae Conzatti, 1713.



2 vols, folio, pp. [8], 68, [4], 536, with 25 engraved plates (some folding); [4], 687, [1], with 25 engraved plates (some folding); hundreds of engraved and woodcut maps, plans, views, and figures within the text, titles in red and black with printer's device; a very few light marks; very good in contemporary vellum, spines in compartments, lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled red; small worm tracks to spine of vol. I, a little splitting to joints; a handsome copy. **\$19,500**

A splendid example of the first edition of Savonarola's magnificently illustrated historico-geographical dictionary of the world. It includes a large number of maps and views taken from old plates dating from a century or more earlier.

The plates are taken from Valeggio (*Raccolta*, 1595), Porcacchi (*Le Isole più famose del mondo*, 1572), Rosaccio-Franco (*Viaggi a Costantinopoli*, 1598), and Magini (*Geografia*, 1596). Alphonsus Lasor a Varea was the *nome-de-plume* of Raffaello Savonarola (d. 1748), a close anagram of his name.

Cox II, 542 ('a most remarkable book'); Graesse IV, 115; Sabin 39133; Shirley BL, T.LAS-1a.

54. LE GROS, Nicolas. *Meditations sur les epistres Catholiques de S. Jacques, S. Pierre, et St. Jean.* Tome Premier [-VI]. *A Paris, Chez Savoye, 1754.*

6 vols, 12mo, pp. pp. xvi, 501 [1]; viii, 476 [2]; [4] 383 [1]; viii, 460; [8] 399 [9] (including 4 pp. publisher's ads.); [4] 420; some browning in places, but otherwise clean and fresh; in contemporary calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered morocco labels; some wear, but still an attractive copy, with presentation inscription to front free endpaper of vol. I: "Ce livre a été donné à Francoise Arnaud sourde et muette de naissance pour recompense d'un exercice qu'elle a fait en françois, en latin, en Italian et en Espagnol sur le sacrement de confirmation à Paris ce 8e Juillet 1772. De L'Epée Prêtre".

\$1925

First edition of this extensive work of meditations by the Jansenist Nicolas Le Gros (1675-1751), who had been a canon of Rheims Cathedral but became an exile in Holland and a member of the schismatic Church of Utrecht. A set of meditations just on the epistles of St Peter had been published in 1736. **The set was given as a school prize, 8 July 1772, by the pioneer in deaf children's education, the priest Charles-Michel de l'Epée (1712-1789), to one Françoise Arnaud, 'deaf and dumb from birth, in recompense for an exercise that she did in French, in Latin, in Italian and in Spanish on the Sacrament of Confirmation'.** It is very interesting that the work given to the girl should be a Jansenist one; L'Epée, a cleric who became known as the 'Father of the Deaf' – and whose school, the first free school for deaf children, still functions, called today the Institut national des jeunes sourds de Paris – was barred from a preaching licence by the Archbishop of Paris for refusing to subscribe to the anti-Jansenist Constitution 'Unigenitus'. The item offers a strong suggestion that the director gave Jansenist religious instruction at the school. The dedication is also of interest for showing the teaching of several languages that was offered at the institution.

L'Epée's experience in deaf teaching is believed to have started in 1753, when he took over the religious instruction of two deaf girls. His predecessor in the task had used pictures to teach the girls, but L'Epée thought any method that did not involve words was insufficient. From different sources he developed a universal sign language, and in 1760 opened a school for the deaf, initially with six pupils. His experiences led to two published statements of his methods, *L'instruction des sourds et muets par la voie des signes méthodiques* (1776) and *La véritable manière d'instruire les sourds et muets* (1784), as well as many public demonstrations. By the time of L'Epée's death, the school had more than 70 pupils, and his reputation among the Revolutionaries was such that he was recognised by the Assemblée nationale as a 'Benefactor of Humanity'. His school was taken over by the state in 1791, and called the Institution National des Sourds-Muets.

Not in Conlon; OCLC records copies outside mainland Europe at Yale, Newberry, Notre Dame, Lindenwood, and Historic Deerfield Library.

55. LEIGHTON, Clare. *Woodcuts. Examples of the work of Clare Leighton. With an introduction by Hilaire Belloc.* *London, New York, Toronto, Longmans, Green and Co., 1930.*

Folio, pp. xviii, with several woodcut vignettes + 40 woodcuts on India paper tipped onto 36 leaves, each with captioned tissue guard + 1 woodcut of mouse to final leaf; some foxing and toning to endpapers and first few leaves at beginning and end, a little foxing elsewhere; overall very good in original brown cloth, woodcut pasted to upper cover, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket; a few creases, chips (neatly repaired) and marks to dust jacket.

\$850

Number 103 of a limited edition of 450 copies, signed by Leighton, and with the dust jacket. A handsome collection of engravings executed by Leighton between 1923 and 1930, mostly comprising rural and coastal subjects taken in England, Toulon, Dalmatia, Genoa, New York, and Boston, as well as illustrations for Thomas Hardy's *Return of the native*, and Thornton Wilder's *The bridge of San Luis Rey*. Born in London, Leighton (1898-1989) studied wood-engraving at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. Her work in the 1920s earned her a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1930 she gained first prize at the International Engravers Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. In 1939 she settled in the United States, becoming a citizen in 1945.

56. LEVESQUE, Pierre Charles. Histoire de Russie, tirée des chroniques originales, de pieces authentiques, & des meilleurs historiens de la nation ... Tome premier [-cinquieme]. Paris, Debure l'aîné, 1782.

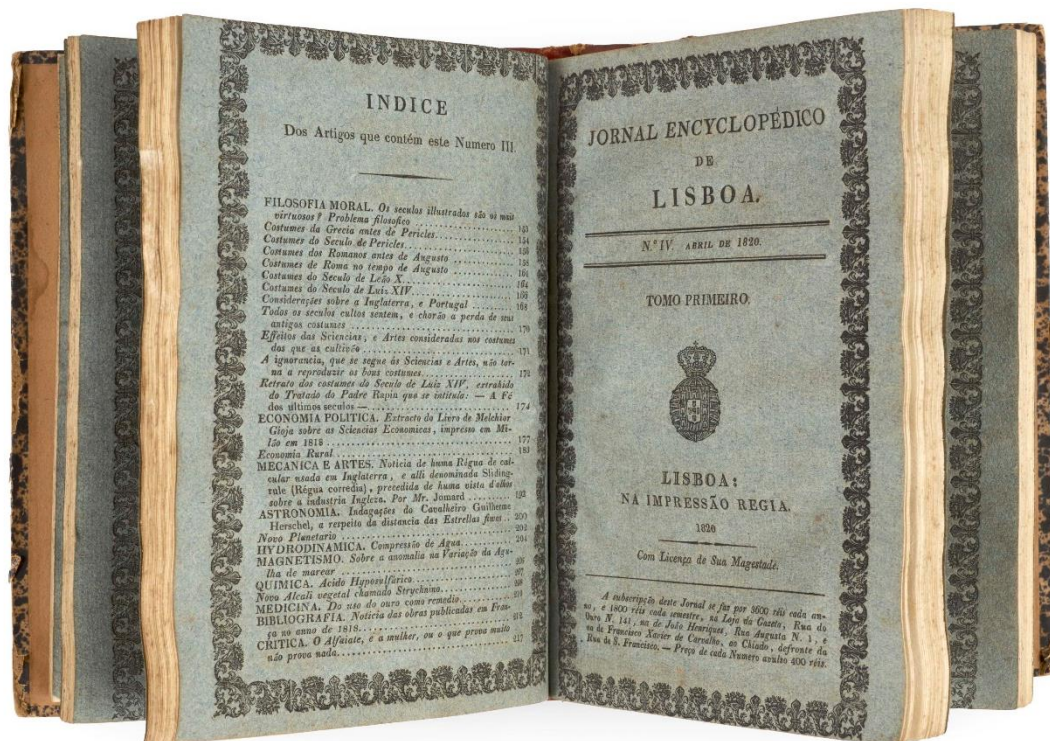
[with:]

Idem. Histoire des différents peuples soumis à la domination des Russes, ou suite de l'Histoire de Russie ... Tome premier [-second]. Paris, De Bure l'aîné, 1783.

7 vols, 12mo, pp. [4], xlviii, 442, [2]; [4], 516; [4], 570, [1]; [4], 548, with folding map of western Russia; [4], 565, [3], with folding map of eastern Russia; [4], lx, 537, [1]; [4], vii, [1], 500; title vignettes, woodcut head- and tail-pieces; very occasional light spotting, slight staining to lower blank margins of quires A and E in vol. 4, paper flaw to lower blank corner of P1 vol. 5, map in vol. 5 projecting slightly from text block; an excellent copy in contemporary light brown speckled calf, gilt triple fillet border to covers, spines gilt in compartments with lettering- and numbering-pieces, edges sprinkled blue, marbled endpapers, paper labels with shelf mark to bottom of spines; the odd mark and slight abrasion to covers; a few manuscript corrections in ink to vol. 5.

\$1025

First edition, a handsome copy, in an attractive binding. Trained as an engraver, Levesque (1736-1812) obtained a teaching position in St Petersburg through the recommendation of Denis Diderot. His seven-year stay in Russia resulted in his highly successful *Histoire de Russie*, a classic work on the region which exercised a considerable influence on western perceptions of Russia and on Russian historiography. Following a list of subscribers and a bibliography of works consulted, Levesque gives a chronological history of Russia from the 9th century to his own times, supplemented with chapters on Slavic language and religion, Russian customs, literature, geography, government, commerce, expansion into Siberia, and navigations and discoveries. The *Histoire des différents peuples* provides much of interest on the Kamchatka, Kuril Islanders, Koryaks, Chukchi, Samoyedic and Tungusic peoples, Ostyaks, Votyaks, Mordvins, Cheremis, Chuvash people, Lapps, Finns, Estonians, and Tatars, including discussion of their clothing, food, transport, religion and customs, education, government, industry, and health.



57. [MACEDO, José Agostino de, editor.] Jornal encyclopédico de Lisboa, coordenado pelo P. J. A. de M. Tomo primeiro [-segundo]. Nos 1-12 (Janiero – Dezembro de 1820). Lisboa, impressão Regia, 1820.

12 parts in 2 vols, each volume continuously paginated, 8vo, pp. 448; 360, 353-425, [3] index; each part complete with its blue printed wrappers; vol. 1 largely clean and crisp; some dampstaining to vol. 2, heavier towards end; in contemporary

calf-backed boards, spines ruled and lettered in gilt; lower joint of vol. 2 loose but just holding, extremities rubbed and worn; but still generally a good copy. \$2125

First edition, complete, of this rare periodical, edited and in large part written by the prolific writer, pamphleteer, court preacher, and controversialist José Agostoni de Macedo (1761-1831). Covering recent developments in astronomy, chemistry, physics, agriculture, literature, philosophy, politics, and the arts, the *Jornal* has a pan-European scope. The topics reported on range from the nature of civil liberties to the latest discoveries of Herschel and Bode, the development (and pointlessness) of bibliomania and bibliophile societies such as the Roxburghe Club, the history and benefits of vaccination, and the political situations in Britain, France, Portugal, and elsewhere. Over the twelve issues, we have notices on the work of Faraday, the development of gas lighting, Gioia on political economy, the past and present status and role of women, Napoleon on St Helena, Venezuelan earthquakes, the postal service of Britain, and the current state of philosophy in Portugal.

The *Jornal* is peppered with dismissive comment on contemporary writers and events, in keeping with Macedo's reputation (he was famously hostile to Homer, never having read him in Greek, and considered his own epic poem *Gama* (1811) to be what Camões' *Os Lusíadas* should have been). Macedo himself had a chequered career. He edited a number of short-lived periodicals, was expelled from the Augustinians for, among other things, persistent book theft (actually one of his lesser misdemeanours), and wrote poems long and short, literary polemics, and, above all, pamphlets. 'The fact is that Macedo was essentially not a poet or a dramatist or a philosopher, but a forcible and eloquent pamphleteer. His philosophical letters and treatises ... are at their best not when he is developing a train of scientific thought but when he is arguing *ad hominem* ... He may be unscrupulous in argument, but his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure' (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, Oxford, 1922, pp. 281-2).

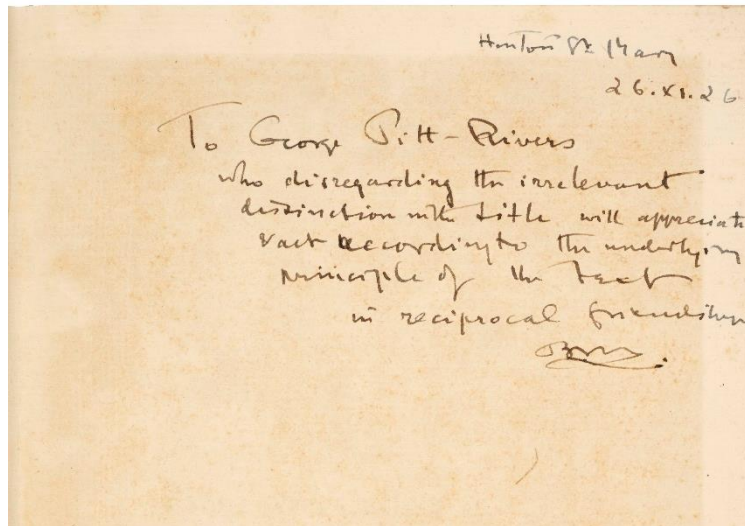
Outside Portugal, OCLC records copies at NYU, the Newberry, Kansas, the BL, and the Danish National Library.

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO A DANGEROUS COLLEAGUE

58. MALINOWSKI, Bronislaw. Crime and custom in savage society. London, Kegan Paul, 1926.

8vo, pp. xii, 132, 12 (ads); photographic plates; very small marginal tear to one leaf of ads, light foxing to endpapers and edges, in all an excellent copy in publisher's blue cloth, spine gilt, without dust-jacket; inscribed by the author to George Pitt-Rivers: 'To George Pitt-Rivers who disregarding the irrelevant distinction in the title will appreciate & act according to the underlying principle of the text, in reciprocal friendship, BM'; two brief notes in Pitt-Rivers's hand to rear pastedown, the first concerning the 'wrong use of world adultery'. \$850

First edition of Malinowski's seminal work, inscribed to budding anthropologist and eugenicist George Pitt-Rivers (1890-1966) and exhorting him to follow its 'underlying principle'. The book argues that in 'savage' societies law is not obeyed 'spontaneously', rather there exist definite customs and taboos necessary for the repression of criminal elements. Malinowski's 'functionalist' method argued that such systems of coercion were valid as long as they fulfilled a specific function within each individual society, placing on these systems no other moral or, crucially, spiritual value: both anthropologists despised the ethnographic work undertaken by missionaries of earlier generations, as well as sharing a dislike of anthropologists who sought in 'communistic' primitive societies their own 'Bolshevik paradise'. Malinowski's inscription appears to have been made at a significant juncture in Pitt-Rivers' career, the year before the publication of his *magnum opus*. Pitt-Rivers' understanding of the relatively enlightened functionalist view would, however, later become central to some of his most offensive ideas (see below). Malinowski, by exhorting Pitt-Rivers to 'act according' to the arguments in his book, was presumably referring to both functionalist principles and fieldwork, which was, in the view of both men, a necessary part of ethnographical study. It is tantalising, however, to suppose that Malinowski might also have been advising caution to his friend, whose increasingly fascistic politics would cause their friendship to steadily decline before ending entirely in 1933.



Provenance: authorial presentation inscription to George Pitt-Rivers (1890-1966), his contemporary ownership inscription dated 'Hinton St Mary, 26.xi.26'. His grandfather was Augustus Pitt-Rivers (1827-1900), famous for his anthropological collection, now housed in the eponymous museum at Oxford University. Pitt-Rivers was introduced to Malinowski by a friend he had met while working in Australia in the 1920s, Flora 'Marnie' Masson, whose father was a professor at Melbourne University and whose sister Elsie had married the 'penniless Pole' Malinowski in 1919, meaning the two men had 'travelled in virtually the same social and intellectual circles in Australia at different times' (Bradley Hart, *George Pitt-Rivers and the Nazis* (2015), p. 54). **In 1927 Pitt-Rivers published *The Clash of culture and the contact of races*, which he dedicated to Malinowski, attributing to him the book's reliance on fieldwork in the South Pacific.** He was most interested in observing the gender imbalance within tribal populations, and consequent practices of polygamy. Within just a few years of this work, Pitt-Rivers had hosted an international conference for eugenicists at his Dorset estate in 1930, and published an openly eugenicist book, *The Weeds in the Garden of Marriage* (1931), in which he used South Pacific island societies as a key example of population control through successful selective breeding, enacted by chieftains in their choice of sexual partners and successors. Pitt-Rivers was incarcerated in Brixton Prison for two years during the Second World War as a Mosleyite Nazi sympathiser. He later ran the secondary collection which his grandfather had established at a museum in Farnham, Dorset, before winding this up in the 1960s and dispersing the collection.

A 'SPIRIT OF THE LAW' FOR ECONOMICS

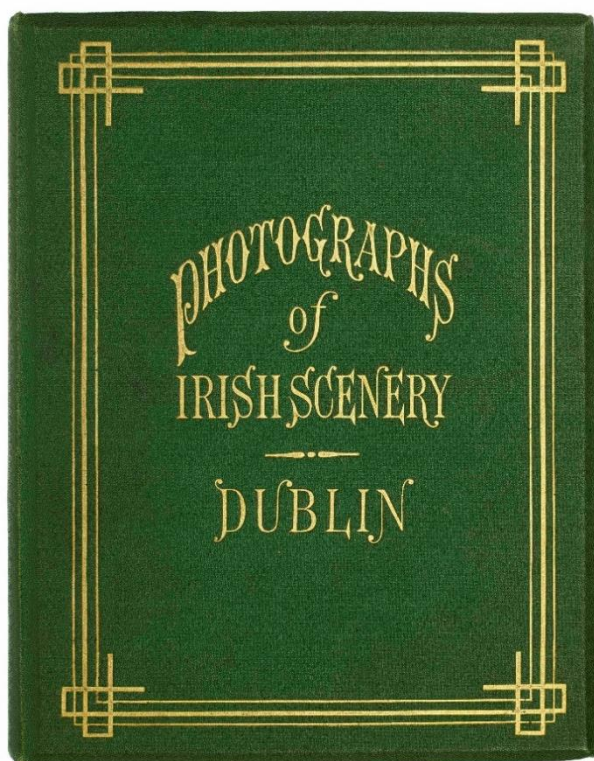
59. MARCHESINI, Marcello. Saggio d'economia politica; o sia, Riflessioni sullo spirito della legislazione relativamente all'agricoltura, alla popolazione, alle arti e manifatture, ed al commercio. *Napoli, V. Orsini, 1793.*

8vo, pp. xi, [5], 343, [1]; with engraved frontispiece and four engraved vignettes to text; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, gilt contrasting lettering-pieces to spine; 19th-century ownership stamp to the title (Hettore Capialbi, Monteleone, 1877).

\$1100

Very rare first and only edition of a book on economic and social policy by Marcello Marchesini, a scholar from Istria who, having been trained in Venice, took the chair of Political Economy in Naples after Genovesi. Marchesini declares in the title that his book should be regarded as a 'Spirit of the law as it concerns agriculture, population, the arts and manufactures, and trade'. It must be the aim of all monarchs, he writes, to build a legislation which favours the 'sources of the wealth of a nation': a detailed program of enlightened agricultural policies of modernisation (agriculture being the foremost and primary source of a nation's wealth), of incentive to industry and of free trade. Marchesini's political outlook recoils from the 'excesses' of contemporary French revolutionary antimonarchism, as the dedication to King Ferdinand implies. His is a mature, little-known work embedding the most modern economic notions within the political framework of enlightened absolutism.

Einaudi 3713; Kress S.5432; not in Goldsmiths', Mattioli or Sraffa. **OCLC shows copies at Chicago and Harvard only.**



60. MARES, Frederick H., *photographer*. Photographs of Dublin with descriptive letterpress [cover title: Photographs of Irish Scenery. Dublin]. Glasgow, Andrew Duthie; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Dublin, W. H. Smith and Son, [1867].

8vo, pp. [2 blank], [60], [4 advertisements], [2 blank] + 12 albumen print photographs, each c. 9.8 x 8.3 cm, two photographs coming loose at foot, one with tear in sky (repaired); all edges gilt; a few areas of light foxing, not affecting images, otherwise clean; in the original green publisher's cloth, with border and lettering in gilt to upper cover, border in blind to lower cover, bevelled boards; crease to back free endpaper; yellow binder's label to back pastedown; *provenance*: presentation inscription in ink on first recto, 'À Monsieur Le Comte de Flavigny avec les compliments respectueux de Auguste E. Lesage. Dublin 20 Août 1871'.

\$1150

First edition, inscribed from an Irish volunteer to the President of the French Red Cross visiting Dublin to thank the Irish for their help in the Franco-Prussian War. The Comte de Flavigny served as President of the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires from 1870-73. The Society (now the Croix-Rouge française) sent a deputation to Ireland in response to Irish support during the Franco-Prussian War the previous year.

The book was given by Auguste E. Lesage, likely the A. E. Lesage who was the Honourable Secretary of the Committee at the time the Irish volunteers left Dublin. By 1879 a 'Photographer, Printseller, and Publisher' of the same name is listed at 40 Sackville Street, Dublin. He appears to have gone into partnership with or continued the print-selling business that an Adolphe Lesage was running at that address from approximately the late 1840s. The photographs include two views of Kingstown, where the President arrived by boat on 15th December 1871.

Frederick Holland Mares was one of the handful of Irish professional photographers whose work was included in the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865, alongside such internationally-recognised names as Bedford, Cameron, Hawarden, Mayall, Rejlander, Robinson and Silvy. He showed views of Irish scenery including stereoscopic studies. He worked with the Glasgow publisher, Duthie, on a series of at least five volumes, all published in 1867, focusing on scenic locations in Ireland; Killarney; Wicklow; 'Gems of Irish Scenery'; the Giant's Causeway; and this book on Dublin. The advertisements list other photographically illustrated books on both Scotland and Ireland published by Andrew Duthie, including prices and physical descriptions, with a note that the views can be purchased separately.

See *Imagining Paradise: The Richard and Ronay Menschel Library at George Eastman House, Rochester*, p. 78. The binding offered here differs from the binding illustrated there – it features the same bevelled edges, compartment and text on the upper cover, back lacks the floral decoration of rose, thistle, and clover which encircles the text.

61. MASTAI FERRETTI, Conte Paolino. *Notizie storiche delle accademie d'Europa, con una relazione piu' diffusa dell'accademia nobile ecclesiastica di Roma restaurata dal sommo pontefice Pio Sesto. Rome, I Lazzarini, 1792.*

4to, pp. [xii], 147, [1] blank, [6] errata; printed on blue paper, with copper engraved (by Giovanni Ottaviani) papal arms on title-page, and head- and tail-pieces to dedication; some light browning in places, principally to head and seldom affecting text, but overall a clean, wide-margined copy; in contemporary calf, boards bordered in gilt, spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece; some light wear to corners and head of spine. **\$1550**



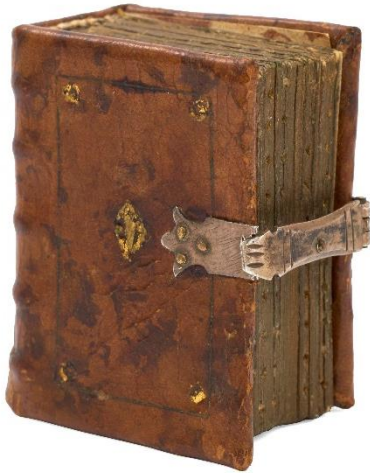
Only edition, and a lovely copy, of this finely printed history of the academies of Europe, produced in honour of Pope Pius VI's reestablishment of, and support for the Accademia nobile ecclesiastica (now the Pontifical Ecclesiastic Academy), which had been founded in 1701, was suppressed in 1764, and reopened shortly after Pius' election in 1775.

In order to put the restoration of the Roman academy into context, Mastai Ferretti (1756-1820), who was a canon of St Peter's and the uncle of the future Pius IX, offers a brief history of all the principal academies (both universities and colleges and literary and scientific academies) of Europe, arranged by country. He describes the origins of the University of Paris and of the Académie française, the medical faculty at Montpellier, the Royal Society and Gresham College, the University of Oxford (but not Cambridge), the ancient Scottish universities, and universities in Prussia, Poland, Spain, and Russia, before turning his attention to Italy. Here, he describes the various academies of Rome, from the Middle Ages through to early modern foundations such as the Lincei, their roles and members, and the ways in which they integrated into Roman society. He goes on to sketch the origins of the University of Bologna, the Accademia degl'Informi in Ravenna, the Errante in Brescia, and the Ricovrati in Padua, showing the variety in purpose, from literary studies to mathematical research, that they exhibited. The final sixty-odd pages are devoted to the Accademia nobile ecclesiastica; Ferretti describes the role of the academy in both priestly education and the study of the arts, the organisation of the academy, the lives of those who had had a significant impact on it, and finally its restoration and the investment made in it by Pius VI.

Outside Italy, OCLC records only 5 copies, at Harvard, Yale, BL, BnF, and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

A MINIATURE BLANK BOOK MADE OF 18TH-CENTURY WASTE MATERIAL

62. [MINIATURE BLANK BOOK.] [?Low Countries, nineteenth century, with eighteenth-century materials.]



4.5 x 3.5 cm, ff. [175 approx.]; eighteenth-century paper, a handful of leaves with printed catchwords and quire signatures, mostly cropped but still visible; approximately a third with later pencil ruling, otherwise clean; bound in mottled calf (possibly reused from an eighteenth-century binding), boards tooled with a central lozenge and corner-pieces in gilt within a blind-tooled single fillet frame, spine in compartments with raised bands, gilt centre-piece in each compartment, metal clasp, edges gilt and gauffered with points (traces of eighteenth-century red edges visible in places), endbands single-sewn around a woven core, marbled eighteenth-century endpapers. **\$775**

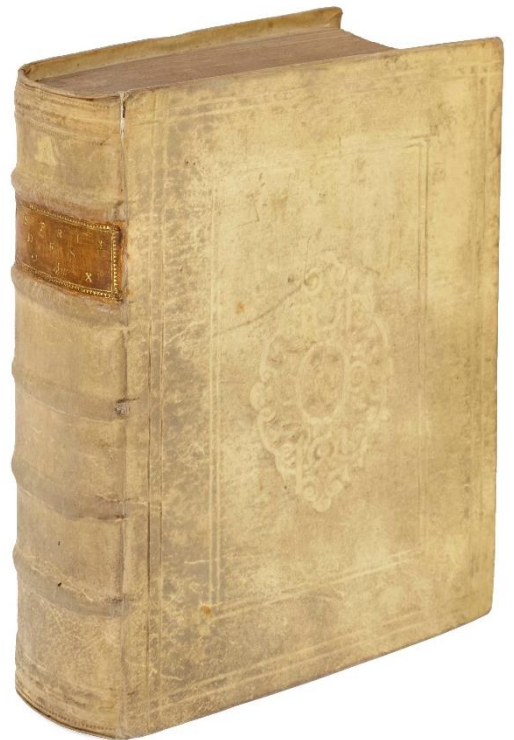
An unusual nineteenth-century miniature blank book, made reusing materials from an eighteenth-century book, probably Dutch. The binding is skilfully done in sixteenth-century style, although the chain lines and the few clipped catchwords and quire signatures at the edges of leaves reveal the paper to have been trimmed from the margins of a larger eighteenth-century book.

AN EXCELLENT COPY IN CONTEMPORARY DUTCH VELLUM

63. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat.] *De l'esprit des loix, ou du rapport que les loix doivent avoir avec la constitution de chaque gouvernement, les moeurs, le climat, la religion, le commerce, &c. à quoi l'auteur a ajouté des recherches nouvelles sur les loix romaines touchant les successions, sur les loix françoises, & sur les loix féodales. Tome premier [-second].* Geneva, Barrillot & fils, [1748].

2 vols in one, 4to, pp. [8], xxiv, 522; [4], xvi, 564; an excellent copy in contemporary Dutch vellum, blindstamped cartouche and panels to boards, spine with raised bands and morocco label gilt, somewhat dusty, edges sprinkled red; contemporary annotations to front pastedown and free endpaper. **\$32,000**

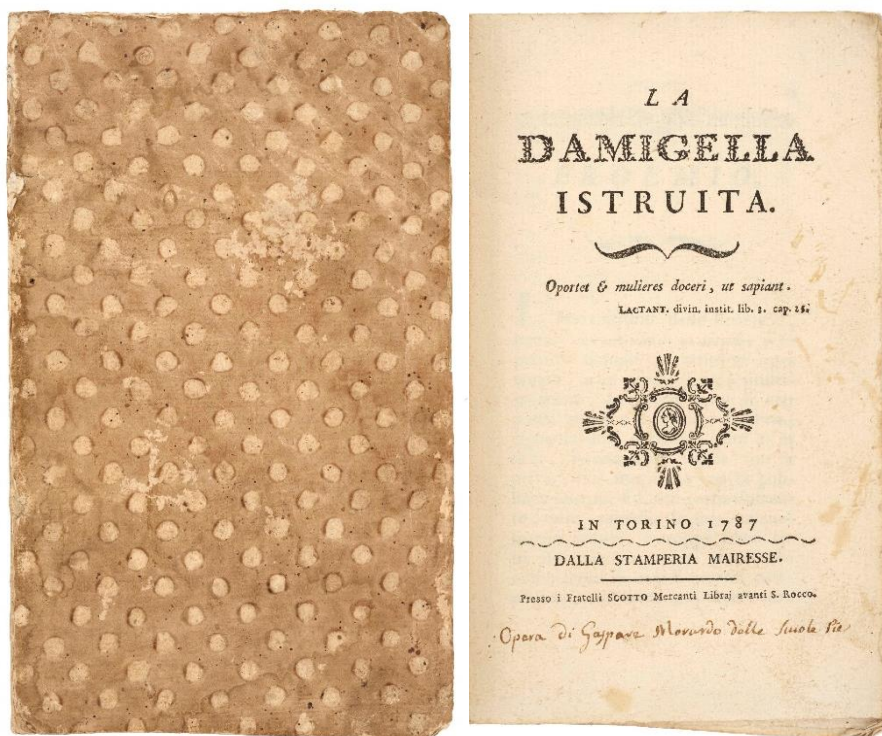
First edition, first issue. Montesquieu's masterpiece of political theory, the principles of which formed the ideological basis of the French and American revolutions and were the cornerstone of the United States Constitution. Montesquieu argues that culture cannot be abstracted from the climate and geography of individual states, meaning there is no single best institution or set of laws; the best institutions are those adapted to the people that they serve and the best laws to the people that they govern. He also makes a case for the division of government and for the need for systems of checks and balances so as to ensure the rights of the individual. *De l'esprit des loix* foreshadows the work of the philosophes, despite the fact that in general they ignored him. This was probably due to the hostility of Voltaire, though even that great intellect was finally forced to praise Montesquieu's book in public.



Cabeen 97; Dagneau, p. 15; *Printing and the mind of man*, 197; Tchmerzine IV 929.

64. [MORARDO, Gaspare.] *La damigella istruita.* Turin, Stamperia Mairesse. 1787.

8vo, pp. 246, [2]; woodcut head- and tailpieces; paper uniformly slightly yellowed, and the odd marginal mark, but in all other respects clean and crisp throughout; uncut in contemporary patterned wrappers; slightly later paper spine, and some wear to wrappers, but still a very attractive copy. \$775



First edition (another appeared in 1867) of this rare work by the Turin philosopher and polemicist Gaspare Morardo (1738-1817), in which he addresses the function of the education of women in the context of female roles in society.

Morardo does not see female education as a good due to its benefit to women themselves, but rather due to the advantages it gives to a well-functioning society. Revisiting themes he had articulated in his earlier *L'uomo guidato dalla ragione*, he argues that a well-educated woman should, by virtue of her education, be more properly able to fulfil the roles that society has given her, and to recognise, and act upon, the obligations and duties imposed by all manner of circumstances. With this in mind, we find the instruction Morardo suggests to be a conventional one: a young women's conduct with her parents and family, at her devotions, managing a household, in her study, while in front of a mirror, at table, and in conversation; advice is also given on dancing, travel, and the various options of spinsterhood, marriage, or the cloister. Morardo's book prompted a response by P. Gautier, entitled *La damigella meglio istruita*, also Turin 1787.

Melzi, I, 273; outside Italy, **OCLC records only 3 copies**, at Chicago, UC Santa Barbara, and the National Library of Education.

IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES

65. NERSES IV, SHNORHALI [the Gracious], Saint. *Preces Niersis Clajensis sedecim-linguis Armenice literalis, Armenice vulgaris, Graece literalis, Graece vulgaris, Latine, Italice, Gallice, Hispanice, Germanice, Anglice, Hollandice, Illyrice, Serviane, Hungarice, Turcice, et Tartarice armeniacis characteribus.* Venice, In Insula S. Lazari, 1818.

18mo in twelves and sixes, pp. 204, with facing title-pages in Armenian and Roman type; engraved portrait of the saint included in the pagination; a very good copy in the original stiff papier vellum binding, narrow gilt fillets on covers and spine, patterned endpapers, edges gilt, very slight cracking to joints at head. \$450

Earliest edition in sixteen languages of twenty-four prayers, one for each hour of the day, by Saint Nerses IV (1102-1173), theologian, hymn writer, and Catholicos of the Armenian Church. The first polyglot edition printed by the monks of San Lazzaro in 1810 comprised six languages, expanded to thirteen in 1815, to sixteen here, and finally to twenty-four in 1823-4. Illyric is Church Slavonic.

The Mekhitarist monastery on the Island of San Lazzaro degli Armeni in the Venetian Lagoon was the intellectual centre of Armenian Catholicism. The press was set up by the monks in 1789.

ON SUNDIALS: ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR'S COLLABORATOR

66. PADOVANI, Giovanni. Opus de compositione et usu multiformium horologiorum solarium pro diversis mundi regionibus, id[ue] ubique locorum tam in superficie plana horizontali, quam murali quorsumcumq[ue] exposita sit, pertractans ... Nunc primum in lucem prodit. *Venice, Francesco de Franceschi, 1570.*

4to, pp. [viii], 110, [2]; woodcut device to title, engraved initials, tables and woodcut diagrams throughout; minute hole to K2 (not touching text), light foxing to quire M, a few small marks, otherwise a very good copy in modern dark brown calf, covers panelled and ornamented in blind and lettered with author, title and date; extremities lightly rubbed; two leaves of contemporary manuscript notes bound before title (quite fragile, some holes where ink has eaten paper away, some bleed through), inscriptions and occasional marginal notes (see below); signature of Giuseppe Laurenti to title-page; note of acquisition to rear free endpaper, 'Compro a di 3 Marzo 1608 ...'. **\$4800**

Scarce first edition of Padovani's treatise on sundials, providing illustrated instruction on the use of various horizontal and vertical sundials and on calculating latitude, **this copy owned and annotated by the author's friend and collaborator Johannes Andrea de Muscis**. A second edition appeared in 1582.

Padovani was an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and musical theorist from Verona, a student of Pietro Pitati, and the author of numerous works relating to time. The owner and annotator of this copy gives his name at the head of the title-page as 'Jo. Andrea de Muscis', describing himself as 'coadiutor huius auctoris'. He provides more detail in a note below the imprint: 'Mortuus est hic sodalis meus ... an[n]o d. MDCXIII q. ad supputandas has tabulas fui coadiutor'. So de Muscis assisted Padovani in the computation of the numerous tables which embellish the text, giving latitudes of European cities, data for spacing hour markers, occidental and oriental declinations and altitudes. On two leaves bound before the title-page, de Muscis has added detailed notes providing clarification on using the printed tables of declination, headed 'Sumariu[m] in tabulis pro declinatione muri ta[m] ad ortu[m] q[uam] ad occasu[m] platitude 45 graduu[m]', ending with a brief summary ('Breuis supradictoru[m] repetitio'). These notes again indicate de Muscis's close relationship with the author, of whom he writes, 'hic bonus vir amicus meus, cu[m] quo stricte conversabam et sepiissime de hac re adlocutus sum ... bene docuit varia componere horologia'. The few notes within the text in de Muscis's hand include one correcting two dates in accordance with Gregorian calendar reform, and another annotating the diagram on p. 41.

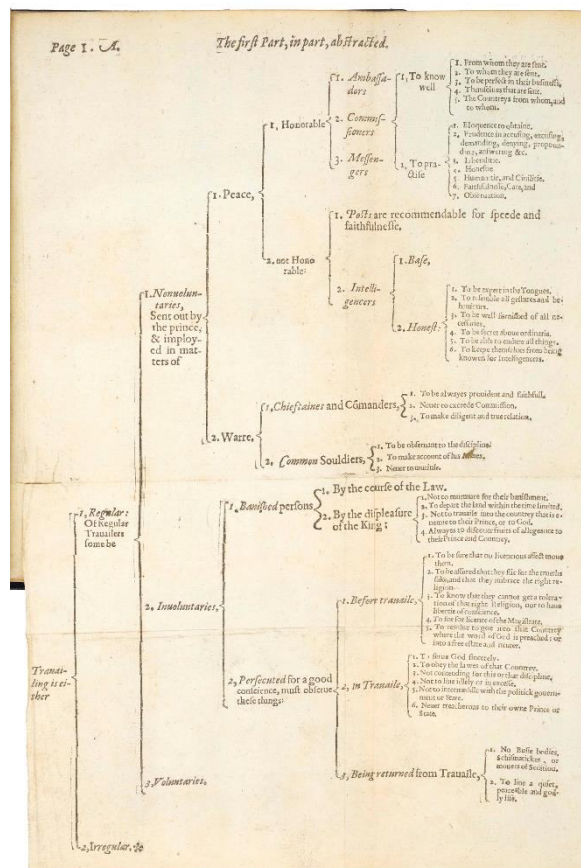
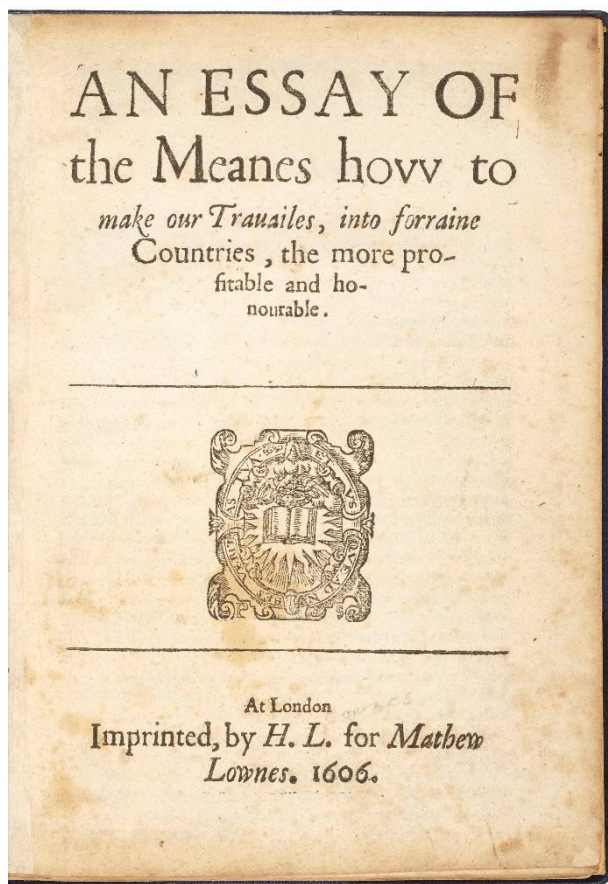
EDIT16 CNCE 27991; Houzeau & Lancaster, 11375 (belle édition, rare); Riccardi I.II, 232 (bella e rara ediz.); USTC 846034. COPAC records copies at Oxford and the National Library of Scotland only.

TRAVELLING FOR 'PUBLIKE AND PRIVATE GOOD'

67. PALMER, Thomas, Sir. An essay of the meanes how to make our trauailes, into forraine countries, the more profitable and honourable. *London, H.L. for Mathew Lownes, 1606.*

Small 4to, pp. [8], 131, [1 blank]; with 4 folding tables; woodcut device to title, initials and head-pieces; title reinforced at gutter, 2 of the folding tables with closed tears (without loss) and backed, a few small wormholes to blank margins, a little foxing to title, occasional light marks; overall very good in modern half black morocco over dark blue cloth boards, spine in compartments lettered in gilt, top edge gilt; old Advocates Library duplicate stamp at head of A2r, armorial bookplate of Paul Wansbrough to front pastedown. **\$7100**

Scarce first edition of this important early Jacobean treatise on travel – both philosophical and practical in content – by Sir Thomas Palmer (1540-1625), known by the sobriquet ‘the traveller’. Palmer’s preface to the reader describes ‘trauailing into forraine states’ as the ‘most behoueable’ activity ‘for the publike and private good thereof’, while his dedication – addressed to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I – expresses the hope that the *Essay* would render its readers both of ‘better service to his maiestie’ and ‘more compleat’ in themselves. Clearly inspired by Theodor Zwinger’s *Methodus apodemica*, Palmer was prompted to publish such a work in English, since ‘this subiect hath not worne an English habite hertofore’ (p. [6]).



In the first part of the *Essay*, Palmer discusses the impetus for travel, dividing travellers into ‘involuntary’ and ‘voluntary’, the former including those sent abroad on service (e.g. ambassadors, spies, and soldiers) and those banished or driven abroad by persecution, and the latter including divines, physicians, merchants, and ‘mechanickes’. Palmer describes the qualities each should have: spies, for example, should be able to ‘resemble all gestures and behauiours’, ‘to endure all things’, and ‘to keep themselves from being known for intelligencers’; physicians should ‘be carefull to transplant what may profit their country’; and merchants should ‘know by what commodities their country may be benefited’.

In the second part, Palmer considers skills, qualities and behaviours appropriate to travellers, before, during, and after their journeys. So, for example, they should ensure they have a thorough grasp of the requisite languages and other branches of knowledge they will require prior to setting out. While travelling they should look after themselves (keep a healthy diet, employ good guides, ‘chuse the least dangerous way’), shun vanity and sensuality, ‘be humane and courteous towards all’, and gain a thorough grasp of each country they visit, including the character of its people, its natural resources, laws and customs, military strength, trade and government, how it generates and spends its wealth, and its ‘secrets’. And upon their return home, travellers should share all useful knowledge for the general good.

Palmer, who resided at Wingham in Kent, was MP for Arundel, sheriff of Kent, and a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He had a great reputation for generous hospitality, and entertained Elizabeth I in 1573 during her journey from Sandwich to Canterbury.

PREDICTING THE DEATH OF JAMES II

68. [PARTRIDGE, John.] *Mene Tekel: being an astrological Judgement on the great and wonderful Year 1688 ... London, Printed by H. H. for the Use of J. Gadbury, [1688.]*

8vo, pp. [2], 1, 4-15, [1], 24; some neat repairs to the title-page at the inner margin, but a very good copy, disbound. **\$975**

Third edition, a reissue of the sheets of the first (or second) edition, adding 'A short answer to a malicious pamphlet, called A Reply; written by John Gadbury, the King of England's juggler, and astrologer in ordinary to the Pope' (the sequence paginated pp. 24).

One of the most prominent astrologers of his day, Partridge published prognostications and almanacs under various titles from the late 1670s. A radical Whig, he went into exile after the accession of James in 1685, publishing increasingly dramatic anti-Jacobite almanacs for 1687 and 1688 from his base in the Netherlands. In *Mene Tekel* he upped the ante, going so far as to predict James's death – 'Now suppose the question was asked, Whether a man of 55 years of age [James was born in 1633], under such a Crowd of directions could live or not? Why really I must needs say, if it was my own Brother's case, I should not think it was possible for him to escape with his Life'. And later, '**I expect the death of some great man**' in October. Partridge returned to England with William III in November 1688, and justified his prediction in *Mene Tekel, Tekel Upharsin* (1689), claiming James' flight into exile as 'a civil death'.

Mene Tekel takes frequent swipes at Partridge's rival John Gadbury, 'the Popes Astrologer', even within the main text (which closes with a verse 'heiroglyphic' depicting Gadbury on the gallows with other papists); but this third edition adds a substantial new section addressing Gadbury directly. Gadbury's *Reply to that treasonous and blasphemous Almanack, for 1687* is 'a bundle of lies and forgeries'; Gadbury is an associate of Mary Cellier, 'Midwife to the Popish Plot', attempted to bribe the judge for a pardon when he was imprisoned, etc. Partridge answers Gadbury's false predictions point by point, then closes with a horoscope for his rival.

Partridge is probably now best known as the butt of Swift's famous astrological hoax; under the pseudonym 'Isaac Bickerstaff' Swift first predicted then reported Partridge's 'death' in March 1708 – Partridge never quite recovered from the damage to his reputation.

Very rare. ESTC records two copies only: British Library and Union Theological Seminary, to which Cantamessa adds UCLA. There were two printings of the first paginated sequence, differing only in the presence or absence of a woodcut of a hand with a quill on the title-page. Wing P619D (comprising Wing P619B and S3559); Cantamessa 5890.

TWO CAMBODIAN LEGENDS, WITH ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS

69. PAVIE, Auguste, and an unidentified artist. *Deux légendes Cambodgiennes. Réachkol. Rot-Thi-Sen. Exemple unique: Charles Thomson, Gouverneur de la Cochinchine 1884. [Saigon, 1884].*

Oblong folio (31 x 50.5 cm); thick paper watermarked Canson & Montgolfier Vidalon-les-Annonay, and Laroche-Joubert & Co.; printed text in French (to rectos only): ff. [6], [2 blank]; [7], [2 blank]; full-page illustrations (to rectos only): [21]; [37]; leaves mounted on stubs; illustrations executed by a single artist in pencil, black ink, and grey wash; small chips to edges of title, occasional light marks, traces of tissue guards to inner margins (only one remaining); very good; contemporary red morocco to upper cover, with gilt border and gilt title and dedication, neatly recorned, a few light abrasions; rebaked (spine in compartments, decorated and lettered in gilt) and lower board recovered in red morocco; marbled endpapers. **\$8400**

A unique and remarkable item, uniting printed text and striking original illustrations for two Cambodian folktales, produced in honour of Charles Antoine François Thomson (1845-1898), French governor of Cochinchina between 1882 and 1885, who established more direct French administrative control over the protectorate of Cambodia.

The text of the two legends is taken from *Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam* (Saigon, Imprimerie du gouvernement, 1884) by the French explorer and diplomat Auguste Pavie (1847-1925), who spent sixteen years exploring the Indochinese peninsula and who later served as the first governor-general of the French colony of Laos. Whereas the *Excursion* features only six illustrations to the legends, **our *Deux légendes* includes 58 charmingly drafted original images, including a title to each legend in Cambodian, apparently executed by a local artist especially for this volume.** They show great creativity in depicting the extraordinary course of each tale.



The first legend tells of prince Réachkol who had two wives, Néang-Roum-say-sack and Néang Mika. When Réachkol abandoned Mika and their baby, Mika sent her talking crocodile, Atonn, to attack his boat. Having tried in vain to appease Atonn with chickens and ducks, Réachkol was saved by Say-sack's magic, which turned Atonn into a mountain (known as Crocodile Mountain). A great battle ensued between Réachkol's wives, with Say-sack emerging victorious and decapitating and disembowelling her rival. The tale ends with the victorious couple establishing a temple.

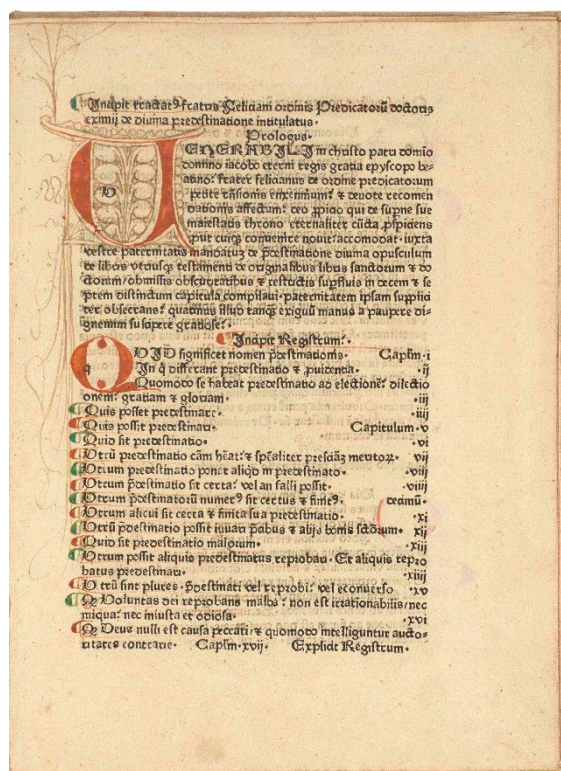
The second legend tells of a poor woodsman who abandoned his twelve daughters in the forest only for them to be captured by the queen of the Yaks, Santhoméa, who planned to eat them. Saved by a white rat, the twelve sisters were taken in by the king of Angkor, but Santhoméa won his favour and had the pregnant sisters blinded and consigned to a cavern. Here they ate all their newborns except for one boy called Rot-thi-sen. Intending to kill him, Santhoméa sent Rot-thi-sen to her daughter, but the young pair married and Rot-thi-sen escaped with the blinded sisters' eyes. Having evaded his wife, creating a lake in the process, Rot-thi-sen killed Santhoméa and restored the blinded sisters' sight.

70. PETRUS DE ILPERINIS, attributed. De divina praedestinatione. [Augsburg, Monastery of SS. Ulrich and Afra (with Anton Sorg's type), not after 1476].

Folio, ff. [12] including final blank; initials in red, first with decorative penwork, paragraph marks in red and green; very light waterstaining to fore-edge of last few leaves, tiny wormhole to gutter of last 10 leaves; overall a very good and clean copy bound in modern vellum over boards, title and imprint in manuscript to spine.

\$3850

First edition of this work on predestination once attributed to Felicianus but now ascribed to the Dominican theologian Petrus de Ilperinis (d. 1383) of Rome. The seventeen chapters discuss, *inter alia*: the meaning of predestination; the distinction between predestination and providence; predestination and choice; the certainty of predestination; whether the number of the predestined is fixed and finite; whether prayers assist in predestination; how predestination relates to the good and the wicked; whether the predestined or the rejected are more numerous; God's will, free will, and sin. The text includes citations from the Bible, St Augustine, and Anselm.



As abbot of St Ulrich's and St Afra's Abbey in Augsburg between 1459 and 1474, Melchior von Stanhaim established a printing press operated by the monks. ISTC assigns seventeen works to the abbey's presses, printed between 1472 and 1477. The successful printer-publisher Anton Sorg the younger (c. 1430-93) worked at the abbey's press before founding his own printing workshop in 1475.

BMC II 343; Bod-inc F-012; Goff F53; ISTC if00053000.

FOSSILS AND MINERALS

71. PICCOLI DEL FAGGIOL, Gregorio. Ragguaglio di una grotta, ove sono molte ossa di belve diluviane nei monti Veronesi, e dei luoghi in quei contorni; e strati di pietra, tra i quali stanno i corni Ammoni; e ove si ritrovano altre produzioni maritime impietrite, e come in disegno si dimostra ... Verona, Fratelli Merlo, 1739.

4to, pp. [8], 42, with folding plate at end composed of three plates pasted together: a map of the mountains investigated by Piccoli, astronomical diagrams, and a stratigraphic column; title in red and black with engraved vignette of two hemispheres; a very good uncut copy in recent carta rustica.

\$1550

First edition, complete with the striking plate. 'In a booklet with the title *Ragguaglio di una grotta ove sono molte ossa di belve diluviane nei monti Veronesi* (Description of a cave in the mountains of Verona where many bones of beasts from the deluge can be observed) the engineer and cartographer Gregorio Piccoli del Faggiol (1680-1755) published in 1739 a topographic map of the Italian Dolomites correlated with a sort of stratigraphic column. This column shows layers only some meters thick in sequence as observed in the field. This work,

nearly forgotten at its time and still today, is maybe the oldest figure of this kind' (Bressan, 'Deciphering the Layers of Earth', *Scientific American online*).

'Rare. A comparison of a grotto or cave where many fossilized bones of wild animals had been recovered. The location was located near Verona. The author compared them to the bones of living animals. There is also information concerning astronomical descriptions, and speculation on the systems of the worlds' (Curtis Schuh, *Mineralogy & crystallography: an annotated biobibliography*). The third part comprises a discussion of astronomy, including the yearly appearance of the aurora borealis.

Riccardi I/2, 268, 1; E. Curi, 'La colonna stratigrafica di don Gregorio Piccoli (1680-1755)', *Annuario Storico della Valpolicella*, 2000-1.



72. [PIEDMONT.] Dizionario legislativo subalpino ossia compendio generale alfabetico-analitico di tutte le leggi, decreti e provvedimenti emanati e pubblicati nell' inaddietro Piemonte, dai vari governi ed autorità che lo ressero dall' epoca del primo ingresso dei Francesi 8 X.^{bre} 1798, sino alla venuta in Torino di Napoleone I.^o in fine di X.^{bro} 1807; e contenuti in vol. 30 della Raccolta Davico e Picco, esciti in luce per tutto il detto anno 1807. Di M.F.A. Turin, Davico e Picco, [c. 1820].

3 vols, 4to, pp. iv, 288; [ii], 289-592; [ii], 593-983, [1] blank; final leaf attached to lower cover of vol. 3; many gatherings with some largely uniform foxing due to paper quality, but otherwise largely clean and fresh; uncut and in large part unopened in contemporary wrappers, titles in ink on spines; some wear to extremities, and especially to spines, and light dustmarking to wrappers, but still an attractive copy, with ownership signature of one "Romagnano" on inside upper cover of all three volumes. **\$1100**

A good copy of this very rare dictionary of the whole spectrum of laws and regulations in place in Piedmont under French rule at the start of the nineteenth century, designed to supplement and make accessible the massive *Raccolta di regi editti, manifesti, ed altre providenze de' magistrati ed uffizi* published by Davico and Picco. Even as an alphabetical guide to a more thorough work, however, the *Dizionario* offers the reader a great deal: a comprehensive, searchable guide to the whole legal structure of Piedmont, showing the entire scope of what the law touched, from the expected criminal and civil matters to the disarming of bandits, the regulations surrounding the state provision of vaccination services and maternity hospitals, and rules covering everything from the location and arrangement of cemeteries to military conscription, the use of a new Napoleonic catechism for Churches to weights and measures; everything, in fact, that was enacted or decreed between the arrival of the French in 1798 and the arrival of Napoleon in 1807.

OCLC records just the BnF copy, with SBN noting eight more in Italian libraries, of which four in Turin.

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO ENTER MECCA

73. PITTS, Joseph. A true and faithful account of the religion and manners of the Mohammetans. In which is a particular relation to their pilgrimage to Mecca, the place of Mohammed's birth; and a description of Medina, and of his tomb there. As likewise of Algier, and the country adjacent. And of Alexandria, Grand-Cairo, etc. With an account of the author's being taken captive, the Turks cruelty to him, and of his escape. In which are many things never publish'd by any historian before. *Exeter, S. Farley for Philip Bishop and Edward Score, 1704.*

8vo, pp. [16], 183 (i.e. 184); small worm tracks to lower margins of first quire and quires L-N, another to pp. 97-106, touching a few letters, slight wear to upper outer corners of a few leaves, otherwise a very good clean copy in near 18th-century calf, neatly rebacked and recornered, spine laid down, covers rubbed. **\$10,250**

Scarce first edition. 'Pitts was the first Englishman to record his own experiences of the pilgrimage to Mecca, a place strictly prohibited to infidels. His book also gave a detailed account of Muslim rituals, and the family life, customs, and cookery of the Turkish Algerians among whom he resided ... Sir Richard Burton's *Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah* (1855-6) referred to it in detail and printed extracts' (ODNB).

Pitts (c. 1663-1739) was just fifteen when he was captured off the Spanish coast by Algerian pirates and taken into slavery. Forcibly converted to Islam, he accompanied his third owner on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1684, passing through Alexandria, Cairo, Suez and Jiddah. He spent four months at Mecca before proceeding to Medina, and following the pilgrimage was granted his freedom. After serving for a while with the Turkish army, Pitts undertook an arduous journey home to his native Exeter, where his *True and faithful account* was published ten years after his return.

ESTC T77077.

BOSTON-PRINTED NURSERY RHYME

74. POLLARD, Gorham L. Cock Robin. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1844 by Gorham L. Pollard in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Massachusetts. [*Boston, 1844*].

Print on linen cloth (35.5 x 38 cm) in brown ink, in 'fast color', comprising title and 13 vignettes of different birds and animals, each with 4 lines of verse below, within ornate border; a few light marks, very slight fraying to edges; very well preserved. **\$900**



A charming print on linen of the popular nursery rhyme 'Who killed Cock Robin', produced by the Boston-based publisher Gorham Pollard. The story would appear to have some antiquity: the rhyming of 'owl' with 'shovel' could be of fourteenth-century origin, and a fifteenth-century stained glass window at Buckland Rectory, Gloucester, appears to depict the rhyme. But Cock Robin did not appear in print – and then in only four verses – until *Tommy Thumb's pretty song book* of c. 1744, with the fuller version represented here being published only c. 1770. Given the date of its first publication, one theory links the tale with the intrigues attending the downfall of Robert Walpole's ministry in 1742. What is certain is that it has been enormously popular, and influential, ever since. It is worth noting that the 'bull' in the thirteenth verse does not mean the bovine creature commonly depicted but is a shortened form of bullfinch. OCLC notes that Pollard produced a similar print of 'The house that Jack built' in the same year.

Not on COPAC; OCLC finds only 2 copies, at Yale and the American Antiquarian Society.

75. ROBERTSON, William. *The History of America ... London, Printed for W. Strahan ... T. Cadell ... and W. Balfour, at Edinburgh, 1777.*

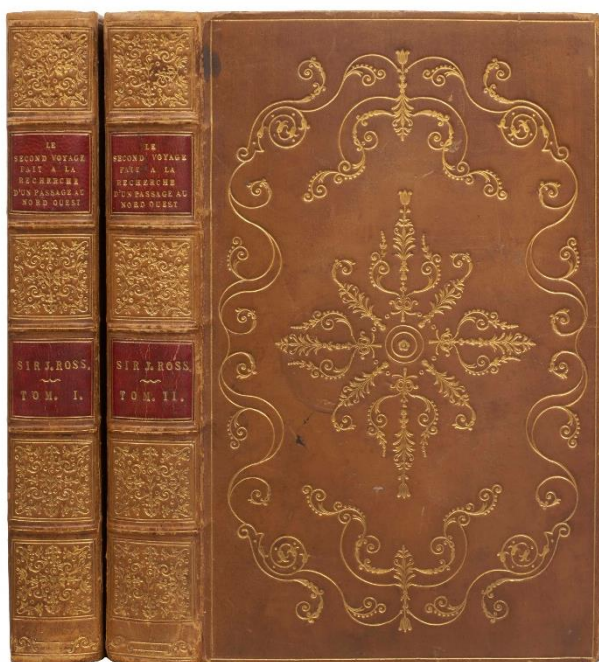
2 vols, 4to, pp. xvii, [7], 488; [4], 535, [1], [20, index and errata]; with four folding maps and one folding plate (of Aztec paintings, facing p. 482, vol. II); the half-titles present but pasted down to the front free endpapers, old repairs to small holes in margin of two leaves at the end of vol. I, one gathering foxed, else a fine copy in contemporary mottled calf, contrasting morocco spine-labels. **\$1285**

First edition of this important work which from its first publication 'held its place as the standard history of the discovery of the New World until the 1840s. In it the views of sixteenth-century and later writers are synthesized clearly and cautiously, with due allowance for bias' (Honour).

Robertson's 'vivid descriptions and philosophical disquisitions on aboriginal society captivated the literary world, while the outbreak of the American war rendered it more popular than either of its predecessors' (DNB).

Divided into eight books, it narrates the history of the discovery of America and of the conquest of Mexico and Peru. The maps apparently are not always present – the Hill copy, which does not have them, includes a note, signed by T. Cadell, to the purchaser of the history, entitling him to four maps that were intended for the books, but were not finished in time. A third volume was published after the author's death in 1796.

Hill, p. 254; Palau, 270979; Sabin, 71973-4.



EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED AND PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR

76. ROSS, John. *Relation du second voyage fait à la recherche d'un passage au nord-ouest, par Sir John Ross ... et de sa résidence dans les régions arctiques pendant les années 1829 à 1833; contenant le rapport du capitaine de la marine royale Sir James Clarck Ross, et les observations relatives à la découverte du Pole Nord; ouvrage traduit ... par A.-J.-B. Defauconpret ... Paris, Bellizard, Barthès, Dufour et Lowell, 1835.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. lxi, [3], 456, with frontispiece portrait, large folding map (closed tear repaired with tape to verso), and 9 engraved plates (3 coloured); [4], 544, with 10 engraved plates; some browning and foxing throughout, occasional small damp marks to upper margins; else good in contemporary calf, covers and spines richly gilt, red morocco spine labels, marbled endpapers and edges; a little wear to extremities, boards slightly rubbed and marked; presentation inscription signed by Ross to front free endpaper of volume 1.

\$1250

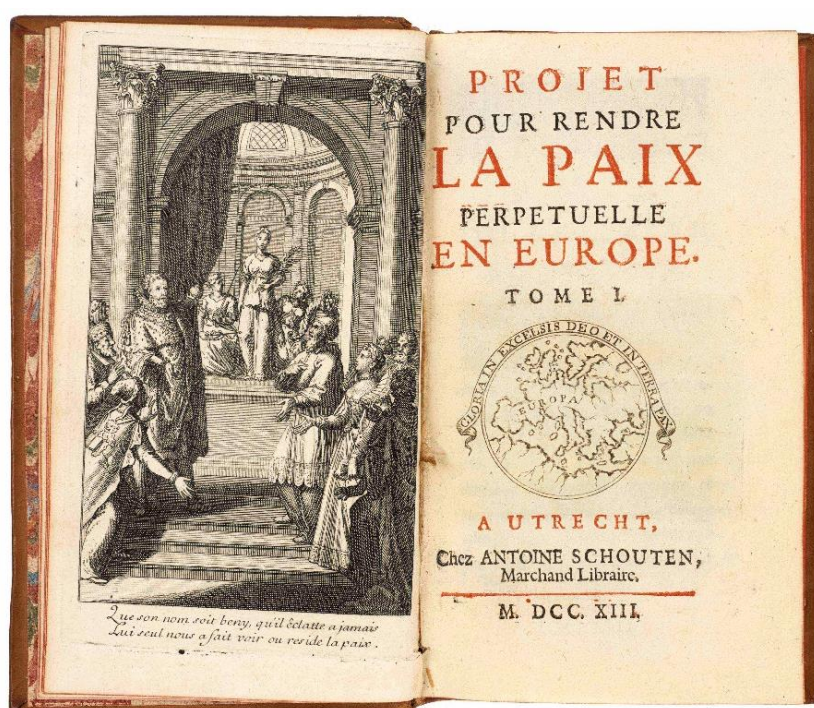
First French edition (published in the same year as the English first) of Ross's *Narrative of a second voyage in search of a north-west passage*, **this copy with additional plates and with a presentation inscription from Ross to the French soldier, diplomat, and politician Horace Sébastiani de la Porta.**

Since Ross's first expedition to discover the Northwest Passage in 1818 failed in its objective, the Admiralty refused to sponsor his second expedition. This compelled him to undertake it as a private venture in the small paddle-steamer *Victory*, which was sponsored by Felix Booth (the Sheriff of London), and crewed with a privately-raised company that included Ross's nephew James Clark Ross. The expedition's purpose was to discover a Northwest Passage by way of Baffin Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Prince Regent Inlet, and it achieved several firsts: it was the first expedition to use a steam engine in polar exploration; the first to explore the region of the Gulf of Boothia; and James Clark Ross was the first person to reach the Magnetic North Pole. The expedition did much to restore Ross's reputation, and he was knighted on his return by William IV.

The presentation inscription to the front free endpaper of vol. 1 reads: 'To their excellencies the Count & Countess of Sebasastiani [sic] with the authors most respectful compliments London 15 September 1835 John Ross'. A veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and a former Naval Minister and Foreign Minister under the July Monarchy, Sebastiani (1772-1851) became France's ambassador to the United Kingdom in 1835, his appointment no doubt occasioning this gift from Ross. As well as being handsomely bound, this copy contains many more additional plates than the two called for on the title-page.

Arctic Bibliography 14866; Sabin 73385.

A EUROPEAN UNION



77. SAINT-PIERRE, Charles Irénée Castel de. *Projet pour rendre la paix perpétuelle en Europe. Tome I* [-II]. Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1713.

[with:]

Idem. *Projet de traité pour rendre la paix perpétuelle entre les souverains chrétiens, pour maintenir toujours le commerce libre entre les nations; pour affermir beaucoup davantage les maisons souveraines sur le trône ...* Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1717 [overlaid with:] Paris, Saugrain, 1716.

Together 3 vols, 12mo (160 x 95 mm), pp. [6], xxiv, 400, [8], [1, errata], [1, blank]; [2], 423, [8], [1, errata], with two engraved frontispieces, engraved vignette map of Europe to titles; (165 x 95 mm), pp. xxxiv, [10], 455, [1, *avertissement*], [2, errata], [1, *avis au relieur*], [1, blank], with two engraved portraits and a folding plate; titles printed in red and black; small portion cut from foot of vol. 3 title-page, light damp stain to upper margin of first few leaves of vol. 3; very good in contemporary

light brown calf, spines in compartments lettered and decorated in gilt, edges red, marbled endpapers; a few small worm holes to spines, small chips at head of vol. I, a few light marks to covers; a handsome set. **\$8650**

First edition of ‘the first expression of an idea – the idea of perpetual peace – that exerted considerable influence on the way in which many Enlightenment thinkers saw international politics, especially Rousseau and Kant’ (Brown, *International relations in political thought* p. 380). Saint-Pierre was a member of the French delegation which negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 that ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Harking back to proposals made by Henry IV of France, Saint-Pierre’s project for everlasting peace envisaged a union of the European states (whose borders would be guaranteed), with a Senate composed of representatives from each which would resolve disputes between them; declarations of war would be the prerogative of the Union and commerce was to be free within it. He concludes that if the ‘Union had been established two hundred years ago, Europe would now be four times richer than it is. It will cost very little to establish the Union – chiefly the restitution of unjust conquests – and will cost almost nothing to maintain it, in comparison with the expense of war. Neither the balance of power nor treaties are sufficient to maintain peace; the only way is by a European Union’ (trans. Brown p. 398).

‘If the post-Renaissance predicament was the corrupt interlocking of war and commerce, then Europe had to depoliticize its markets. The task was the creation of a European free trade area. In order to achieve that objective, Europe needed political-military unification. Foreign trade could then be downgraded to interregional and domestic trade and freed from the distortions of state rivalry ... This option was articulated most powerfully in the Abbé de Saint-Pierre’s project for perpetual peace. Saint-Pierre rejected the Roman Empire as a suitable model for European pacification. For Saint-Pierre, monarchy – that is, a state ruled from a single center – was an unstable form of governance for very large territories. The newly formed superstate had to be a confederacy, a “European Union”, mixing modern sovereignty with the federal system that worked rather well in the large but fragmented German territories and in the small republican unions of Switzerland and the Netherlands. Saint-Pierre wanted to put an end to jealousy of state. He believed that by forming a European Union jealousy of trade would also disappear and commerce would become “universal, free, equal, certain, perpetual, amongst all nations”. As a consequence, the European Union was bound to experience a great leap forward in economic growth and global commerce’ (Hont, *Jealousy of trade: international competition and the nation-state in historical perspective*, pp. 27-8).

The third volume here is inscribed ‘pour M. le comte de Chiverny de la part de M. l’abbé de St Pierre’ – presumably a descendant of Phillipe Hurault, comte de Chiverny, who served as a minister under Henry IV. The imprint on the title-page is overlaid with the slip ‘Paris Quai des Augustins. Chez Saugrain ... MDCCXVI’: we have not found any explanation of this, but it is possible that the Utrecht imprints on all three volumes are false.

Goldsmiths 5071; Einaudi 933; *En français dans le texte* 137.

RARE IMAGINARY VOYAGE

78. SENTIMENTAL TRAVELLER (The), or a descriptive Tour through Life, figuratively as a Trip to Melasge, in which is included the Adventures of a Gentleman in the East-Indies ... *London, Printed for S. Brown, [1780s?]*

2 vols, 8vo., pp. [2], [v]-viii, 232; [2], 251, [1]; the title-pages are cancels; offset from turn-ins, but a very good copy in contemporary Continental speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting tan and blue labels; monogram ‘PS’ to spine, covers gilt with an unidentified (Austro-Hungarian?) armorial; ownership inscription ‘Kapfinger’ to vol. II, stamps of the Salzburg town museum to title versos and of Luigi and Tanna Kasimir (Austro-Hungarian etcher, 1881-1962) to titles.

\$1725

Very rare re-issue of the sheets of the first edition of 1778 (*A Trip to Melasge*, also very rare), with cancel title-pages. There is a fictional frame of sorts, but much of the first volume is devoted to a series of philosophical discourses by the gentleman who travels to the East Indies; in volume II the narrator describes his several voyages to Melasge, ‘an island that was, in my younger days, in the vast Atlantic or Western ocean;

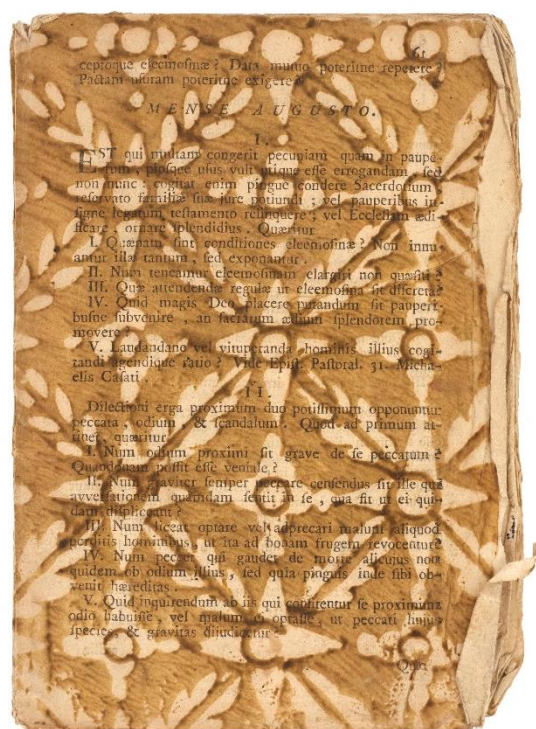
but now lost' – a land free from 'foreign absurdities', yet full of home-grown ones, and a vehicle for satire of contemporary mores.

Contemporary reviewers had little positive to say – 'two volumes of affected language, incorrect expressions, ridiculous metaphors, and insufferable allusions' (*Critical Review*); 'we are so frequently at a loss for the sense, that we do need deem ourselves qualified absolutely to decide concerning the merit of the work' (*Monthly Review*) – and neither did an early owner of this copy, who has annotated the title-page of volume II: 'The whole work composed by a Madman'. This may explain the work's rarity. The first edition, printed for Bedwell Law, is recorded in two copies only in ESTC (BL and Newberry), and was re-issued, adding an Edinburgh bookseller to the imprint, in 1780 (Huntington only). Perhaps in an effort to avoid the bad press, the present re-issue changes the title. The publisher may be a fiction – there was a William Brown active on the Strand, but of an 'S. Brown' we can find no other trace.

One copy only in ESTC, at Harvard. Cf. Raven, Garside and Schöwerling 1778:8.

79. SICARDI, Giorgio. Catechismo al popolo in occasione che venne proclamata la liberta' del Piemonte. Mondovi, Cit. Gianandrea e Figli Rossi, 1799.

12mo, pp. 87, [1] blank; aside from some marking to one leaf, clean and crisp throughout; uncut in contemporary patterned wrappers, printed with extract from another work printed on upper wrapper, and a privilege, possibly from the same work, on lower wrapper; slight fraying to edges, and the odd gathering slightly loose, but still a lovely copy. **\$650**



Only edition, very scarce, of this substantial catechism of the rights and duties of the citizen in newly liberated Piedmont, by the Mondovi priest Giorgio Sicardi, printed during the short-lived Piedmontese Republic. The catechism was a perfect means of introducing a populace to the ideals and practice of democratic governance, and republican catechisms were popular both in France and Italy in the years after the French Revolution, explaining the concepts of liberty and equality, and sketching the role of the new institutions. The present example, printed in the Piedmont town of Mondovi, is rather more extended than most. Its ten sections discuss liberty, equality, property, security, the duties of people in society, the general duties of the citizen, the duties of magistrates, governance, whether democracy is contrary to the Catholic religion, and the nature of tyranny, from which the Piedmontese people had recently been liberated. Sicardi liberally cites both ancient and biblical sources and the likes of Montesquieu and Bossuet, while his catechism both addresses the broader themes of liberty and democracy, and very specific local concerns, not just of Piedmont but also of Mondovi in particular.

Sicardi (1739-1799) was a canon of the cathedral in Mondovi, and shortly after the publication of his *Catechismo*, became a member of the new republican administration in the town. This was short-lived: anti-French riots in May 1799 led to copies of the work being seized and burned; the restoration of Savoyard and Austrian authority led to his imprisonment and exile, and Sicardi was forced in June to address a retraction to the bishop. He died less than a month later.

See L. Guerci, 'Les Catéchismes républicains en Italie (1796-1799)' in *La révolution française* [en ligne], 16 November 2009; **not in OCLC; SBN records just one copy, at the University of Turin.**

80. [SILVER.] Tariffa uber den Silber-Kauff, für Silberhändler, Goldschmidt, Silberdrexel sehr nütz-und dienstlich, nach der Marck oder Lot zu kauffen, und verkauffen, just und correct ... *Augsburg, Jacob Koppmayer, 1677.*



[with:]
Anderer Theil, Handelt so man ein Lot Bruch-Silber, oder sonst gemachte Arbeit, kaufft für 30 Kreutzer, und mit einem Kreutzer aufgestiegen biss auf ein Gulden ... *Augsburg, Jacob Koppmayer, 1677.*

2 parts in 1 vol., 12mo, pp. [4], 98, [2]; 34; mostly comprising tables; titles within decorative borders with vignettes, woodcut head- and tail-piece; small paper repair to upper margin of pp. 27-28 of second part, some light damp staining; very good in contemporary vellum, two metal clasps; covers darkened and marked. **\$975**

Very rare first edition of this two-part pocket-size reference guide to tariffs on the trading of silver, designed for metalworkers of all denominations.

The sixteenth century had witnessed an exponential increase in the transatlantic trading of precious metals, resulting in a boom and increased demand across Europe that continued throughout the seventeenth century.

OCLC records only one copy, at Harvard.

SIR F.M. EDEN'S COPY: THE ONLY PUBLISHED PART OF SMITH'S 'EXTENSIVE PLAN'

81. SMITH, Adam. Essays on philosophical subjects. To which is prefixed, an account of the life and writings of the author; by Dugald Stewart, F.R.S.E. *London, J. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies ... and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1795.*

4to, pp. xcv, [1], 244; a little spotting to title and last page, but a clean, crisp, very attractive copy in modern green half morocco and marbled boards; 19th-century armorial bookplate of Baron Henley of Chardstock to the front pastedown, ownership inscription to front free endpaper 'Frederick Eden, Cooper's Hill 1802'. **\$6000**

First edition, published five years after Smith's death. The second section of the work contains a discussion of the dissertation on the origin of languages, which was first annexed to the third edition of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. An important text in the history of linguistics and one of the earliest contributions to linguistic typology, it includes a hypothesis on the first formations of language, which might perhaps have occurred when 'two savages' began to assign sounds to various visual and sense stimuli with which they had contact.

Also included is an essay on the affinity between English and Italian verses, looking at issues of rhyme, double rhyme, rhythm, and accent, accompanied by ample examples. The editors say that the essays were intended as parts of 'a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts', but that Smith had 'long since ... found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive'. The essays range over philosophy, aesthetics and the history of science. Most were probably written before the appearance of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* in 1759, but were withheld from publication as part of Smith's 'extensive plan'.

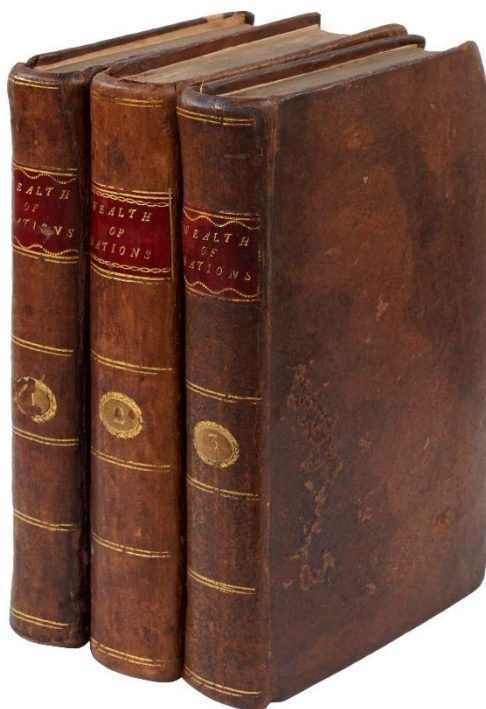
Provenance: Sir Frederick Morton Eden (1766-1809), author of *The state of the poor* (1797), was described by Karl Marx as the only eighteenth-century disciple of Smith to produce a work of any significance.

Einaudi 5326; Goldsmiths' 16218; Jessop, p. 172; Kress B.3038; Rothschild 1902; Tribe 55; Vanderblue, p. 43.

82. SMITH, Adam. An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations ... In three volumes ... A new edition. *Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, 1789.*

3 vols, 12mo, pp. viii, [9]-412; vi, [7]-430; v, [1 blank], [7]-387, [55]; some spotting and foxing, some marginal worming (partly repaired); good in contemporary calf, gilt morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces (chipped); joints neatly repaired, some abrasions to covers, corners bumped, endpapers renewed; armorial bookplate of William Markoe to front pastedowns.

\$9500



Scarce first American edition. This important edition was followed in 1796 by another Philadelphia edition in the same format, and, in the next decade or so, by several Hartford editions, indicating the influential position of Smith's work in America, although much of the economic thought current, beginning with Hamilton in his *Report on Manufactures* (1791), took conscious exception to Smith's theory of free trade.

Kress B1721; Vanderblue p. 20; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths'.

83. STAPLETON, Thomas. Vere admiranda, seu, De magnitudine Romanae ecclesiae libri duo. *Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1599.*

Small folio, pp. [viii], 110, [1], with large engraved printer's device on title; woodcut tail-piece and initials; lightly toned, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum lettered in ink at head of upper cover, edges sprinkled with alternating bands of red and blue, remains of ties; minor soiling and staining, remains of paper labels on spine; from the library of the Minorite Friars, Graz, with old ownership inscription and stamps on title.

\$975

First edition, posthumously published. The 'most learned Roman Catholic of his time' (Wood), Thomas Stapleton (1535-1598) was destined for a promising academic career before the death of Queen Mary; in exile under Elizabeth he became one of the most skilful of Catholic controversialists. A history of the achievements of the Church of Rome from its earliest days, *Vere admiranda* is less overtly polemical than Stapleton's earlier works. The title alludes to the newly converted Justus Lipsius, whose scholarly work on the greatness of ancient Rome, *Admiranda, sive, De magnitudine romana*, had been published in 1598.

Adams S1664; Allison & Rogers, *Counter-Reformation* I 1163. USTC locates copies at Atlanta and Harvard in the US.



84. [SYRIAC MANUSCRIPT.] Book of protection. Near East, early 19th-century?

Manuscript on paper, in Syriac, 8.5 x 7.5 cm, ff. [43] + 3 blanks (collates: [alep]8 + 1 singleton, [bet]-[dalat]10, [he]7); neatly written in a single hand in black and red ink within red borders, first leaf with partial decorative border, with 19 illustrations to the text; small loss to lower outer corner of first leaf (with loss of a few words), small marginal chips to [bet]5, a few stains, paper slightly browned; overall very good in contemporary dark brown goatskin over pulp boards, in contemporary leather pouch with flap; one wormhole to spine, light wear to extremities, some loss of stitching to pouch; some juvenile pencil doodles to endpapers. **\$3750**

A scarce and richly-illustrated manuscript compendium of protective charms in Syriac, containing prayers and incantations invoking saints and others for protection against fear, implements of war, sickness, lunacy, headaches, the evil eye, wolves, snakes, scorpions, and much else.

Such 'books of charms reflect folk belief and folk medicine practices experienced by the Eastern Syriac community, who lived in the neighboring plains of Azerbaijan, in northwestern Iran, and in the mountainous region of eastern Turkey, where the charms were used to cure diseases or avert dangers and mischief, to protect them from dangers and drive away bodily distempers' (Bcheiry).

The contents and illustrative apparatus of this manuscript closely resemble Hermann Gollancz's codex A, as described in his *The book of protection* (1912), which was produced in Turkish Kurdistan in 1802-3. **Gollancz describes such manuscripts as 'extremely rare'** (p. ix).

The charming illustrations found here comprise: a square with 35 compartments containing words of St John; Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John stood side by side; St George on horseback attacking a dragon; a ruler executing judgement, surrounded by various weapons; a star; a group of weapons, including pistols, hatchets, and a sword; a figure on a red horse attacking wind burn?; St Thomas on horseback attacking the spirit of lunacy; various animals (goat, stag, bird); various guns; the angel Gabriel on horseback attacking the evil eye; Rabban Hurmizd on horseback attacking a black dog; the prophet Daniel on horseback attacking a wolf; serpents and scorpions; the seal of Solomon; king Solomon on horseback attacking Ashmedai; Mar Shalita on horseback attacking an evil spirit; Elias and Enoch either side of a tree with fruit, guarding paradise; an ornate cross.

to India', and 'Computed Distances of Places from London'. The map also records important historical and contemporary expeditions and voyages, including those of Vasco da Gama, Dampier, Anson, Bougainville, Phipps, Cook, Bligh, Vancouver, Flinders, and Krusenstern.

This 1845 issue is rare, and COPAC only records two examples in the UK (British Library and Oxford); similarly, Anglo-American auction records only list three copies of it at auction since 1975.

THE BRILLIANT CLUB – WITH A SATIRICAL PORTRAIT OF POPE

86. TEMPLE BEAU (The); or the Town Coquets. A Novel. *London, Printed for W. Owen ... and E. Baker ... 1754.*

12mo, pp. [12], 208; woodcut device to title page, woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a good copy in contemporary polished calf, gilt file border to covers; spine gilt, slightly chipped at base; red morocco lettering-piece. **\$2125**

First edition of this satirical and scabrous novel of fashion, with slanderous portraits of contemporary figures. The romantic plot (Mr Smart attempts to win the heart of Jenny Gripe) is told with some originality: a false marriage contract is used to wrap an orange; a seducing blue-blood grows 'yellow as a lemon with pining'; and a bustling lawyer asks his obviously pregnant client: 'have you copulated? Speak boldly, for it will help our cause.'

One group to provide fertile ground for caricature is the 'Brilliant' or 'Lying Club', almost certainly the Drury Lane set of the 1740s, the hostesses described here being the Peg Woffingtons of the contemporary stage, with its venal, aristocratic hangers-on. Not all the characters are treated with obscurity; one member, an author well-regarded in his youth, who cannot now get published for his life, is called 'Colley' (Cibber). Here we see the group debating the merits of works by female authors, on which, Colley argues, the booksellers so overextend themselves that they have no money left to furnish us with proper works of scholarship. Nonetheless the chief hostess's 'History of Love: A moral Tale' is snatched up, on falling from her pocket, and read aloud in full. This is a rambling and obscure chapter in which Cupids and Venuses, shepherds and ocean Naiads stand in as likely participants in the sex scandals of the day. Of Thetis's 'Opera Girls', the one 'more prudish than the rest' is surely Kitty Clive; other figures include 'Miss [Martha] Blount', her poetic lover-on-paper Pope, depicted as a hideously deformed but exceptionally witty dwarf, an extraordinarily ugly dancer (Johann Jakob Heidegger) and possibly Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Deceased antiquarians also make for rich pickings: 'There was but one thing he was ever known to spend his money on, and that was his library, where one may say, he had all the books in the world, but all bought at the cheapest rate'. This is possibly Peter Le Neve, founding chairman of the Society of Antiquaries, infamous for his miserliness in all things save the aggressive expansion of his library. As someone who enrolled at Middle Temple but was never called to the Bar, and as the son of a London upholsterer, Le Neve is maligned here as the offspring of 'a very wealthy Hatter on the Bridge' and 'a Lawyer ... who had intitled himself to the Bar by putting on a gown'. In pursuit of the beautiful Jenny Gripe the miserly antiquary offers to peel his lover's pear, but blows his luck when he drops the fruit and, stooping to pick it up, loudly breaks wind.

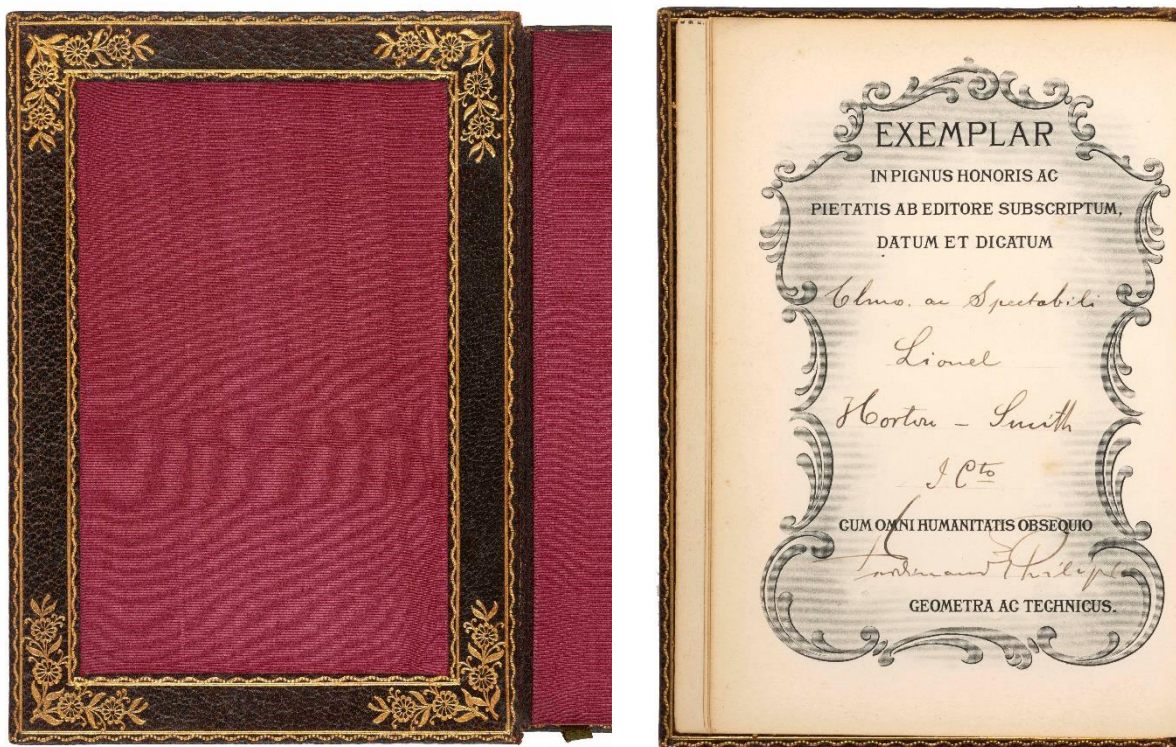
Scarce. ESTC notes only 2 copies of the first edition in the UK, at the BL and John Rylands, **and 6 copies in North America**: Illinois, Pennsylvania, UCLA, the Huntington, Yale and Toronto.

Block, p. 234; McBurney 904; Raven 227.

87. THOMAS À KEMPIS. Libri quatuor de imitando Christum auctore Thoma a Kempis. Editio nova ad sententiam Auctoris secundum politiolem normam Romanam dicendi accuratius exprimendam. Operam conferente Matrona C. M. B. Clarissima de nova scripta et adornata, primum in fasciculis Praeconis Latini evulgata nunc autem in librum redacta. Cura et sumptibus Ferdinandi Philips, gemoetrae et technici. *Philadelphia, Typis excipit Prelum Praeconis Latini, [1901].*

Small 8vo, pp. [2], xxiii, 380, viii (index), [2, errata]; title-page in red and black, finely printed on thin wove paper, numerous typographical ornaments and borders; an excellent copy in crushed brown morocco by Bumpus, boards gilt with single fillet and floriated cornerpieces, spine gilt in panels with single floriated tool, raised bands, gilt, red morocco lettering-piece, gilt; corners and joints lightly rubbed, head and foot of spine slightly more so; red silk endpapers and doublures, turn-ins gilt with roll borders and floriated corners; all edges gilt; silk placemaker; printed subscribers' presentation leaf inscribed by Ferdinand Philips to Lionel Horton-Smith, two pages of MS notes in his hand to flyleaves. **\$775**

First edition thus, a finely printed copy of *De imitatione Christi*, 're-cast' in Latin by Ferdinand Philips. It is dedicated to Lionel Horton-Smith, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, who appears in the list of recipients of the volume, and has been beautifully bound by Bumpus, probably at Horton-Smith's request rather than Philips'. The work is dedicated to Pope Leo XIII, who is also a 'subscriber'.



Provenance: Lionel Graham Horton-Smith (1871-1953) was a British naval propagandist who founded the Imperial Maritime League in 1908, which advocated naval armament against Germany. This volume points to a more peaceable, scholarly period in his existence. He records on the flyleaves: 'This copy is one of "An Edition de Luxe of 100 copies only, to be distributed among select names.' Transcribing part of a letter from Philips, Horton-Smith records that the book was sent to him by Philips on account of the 'many occasions on which I had to admire your thorough knowledge of Latin'; he was certainly not Catholic, recorded as having been violently opposed to the Church of England's Revised Prayer Book of 1927.

ITALIAN CLOWNS IN LONDON: TWO VERY RARE LIBRETTI

88. TIPPOO SAIB; or East-India Campaigning. An Entertainment of Song, Recitative, and Spectacle, as performed at Sadler's Wells. [London, n.p.,] 1792.

[bound with:]

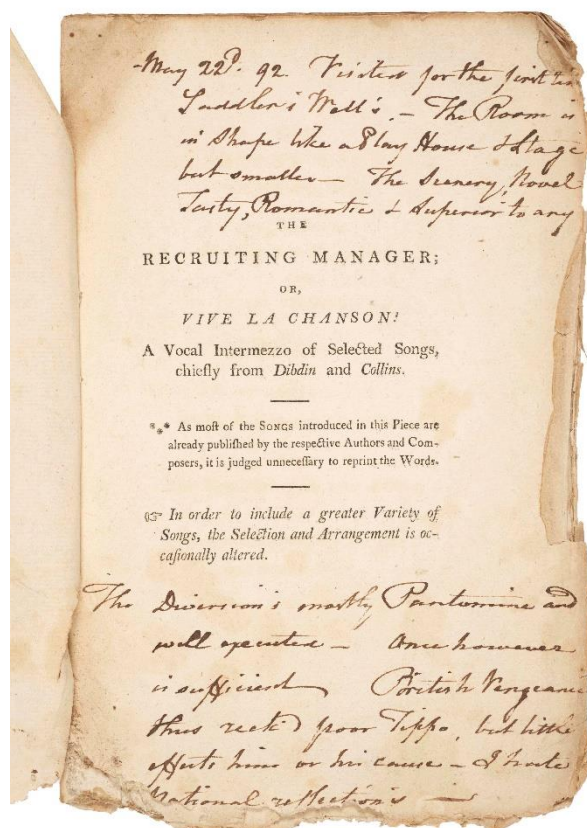
MEDEA'S KETTLE: or, Harlequin renovated. A new Entertainment, as performed at Sadler's Wells. [London, n.p.,] 1792.

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, *Tippoo Saib* pp. [6, advertisements], 18; *Medea's Kettle* pp. 12; slightly dusty to the extremities, and some gnawing to the foot, but very good copies, uncut and partly unopened, stitched together as issued at the theatre; contemporary ownership inscription to title of John Francis (from a Rhode Island family), and with a long inscription on one of the advertisement leaves (see below). **\$2250**

First editions, very rare, of the libretti for two shows performed by the company of Signor Pietro Bologna at Sadler's Wells in 1792 – *Tippoo Saib*, an up-to-the minute comic dramatization of the victory at Seringapatam; and *Medea's Kettle*, a harlequinade involving transformed animals, a clown and an evil 'old hag'. Both comprise a prose explanation of the action, followed by the text of the songs; in the case of *Medea's Kettle* more songs were included in print than in performance, the passages in quotation marks being 'omitted in Representation'. **ESTC records copies of *Tippoo Saib* at Bodley and North Carolina only; and of *Medea's Kettle* at the same locations plus the British Library.** The advertisements at the front of *Tippoo Saib* (present only in the Bodley copy and ours) are a valuable record of other shows put on by the Bolognas: 'The Shepherd's Wedding', 'Feats of Activity, &c. by Sig. Bologna, and his Children', 'The Recruiting Manager ... a vocal Intermezzo', and 'Tight Rope Dancing, by the little Devil[,] Master Bologna, and La Belle Espagniole'.

The 'extraordinarily versatile' Italian clown Pietro Bologna (fl. 1786-1814) arrived in London in 1786 with his troupe of tumblers, which included four members of his family. After a successful provincial tour, he was recommended by Tate Wilkinson to the manager of Sadler's Wells. The troupe debuted there on 9 April 1792 and were 'an immediate success' (Highfill, Burnim and Langhans). Bologna was famous for his ability to play a flute with each nostril, and to drum while on a tight-rope (presumably the 'Equilibre with two drums' mentioned among the 'Feats of Activity' advertised here). The company played at Sadler's Wells in 1792-3 before moving to the Royal Circus in Southwark. In the present shows, Bologna played Tippoo and a 'Hog Lover'. Other major roles, including the Irish servant Dennis O'Neal in *Tippoo Saib*, were taken by Robert Dighton (1752-1814), who is now best known for his parallel life as a portraitist and print-seller, and as the vendor of etchings stolen from the British Museum. His wife played Medea.

The most famous of Pietro Bologna's talented progeny was John Peter ('Jack') Bologna (1775-1846), who became 'one of the most celebrated harlequins in the history of pantomime' (Highfill etc.), and was a friend of the young Joseph Grimaldi; he is named as a tight-rope dancer here along with 'the Little Devil' and 'La Belle Espagnole' (Paulo and Paula Redigé).



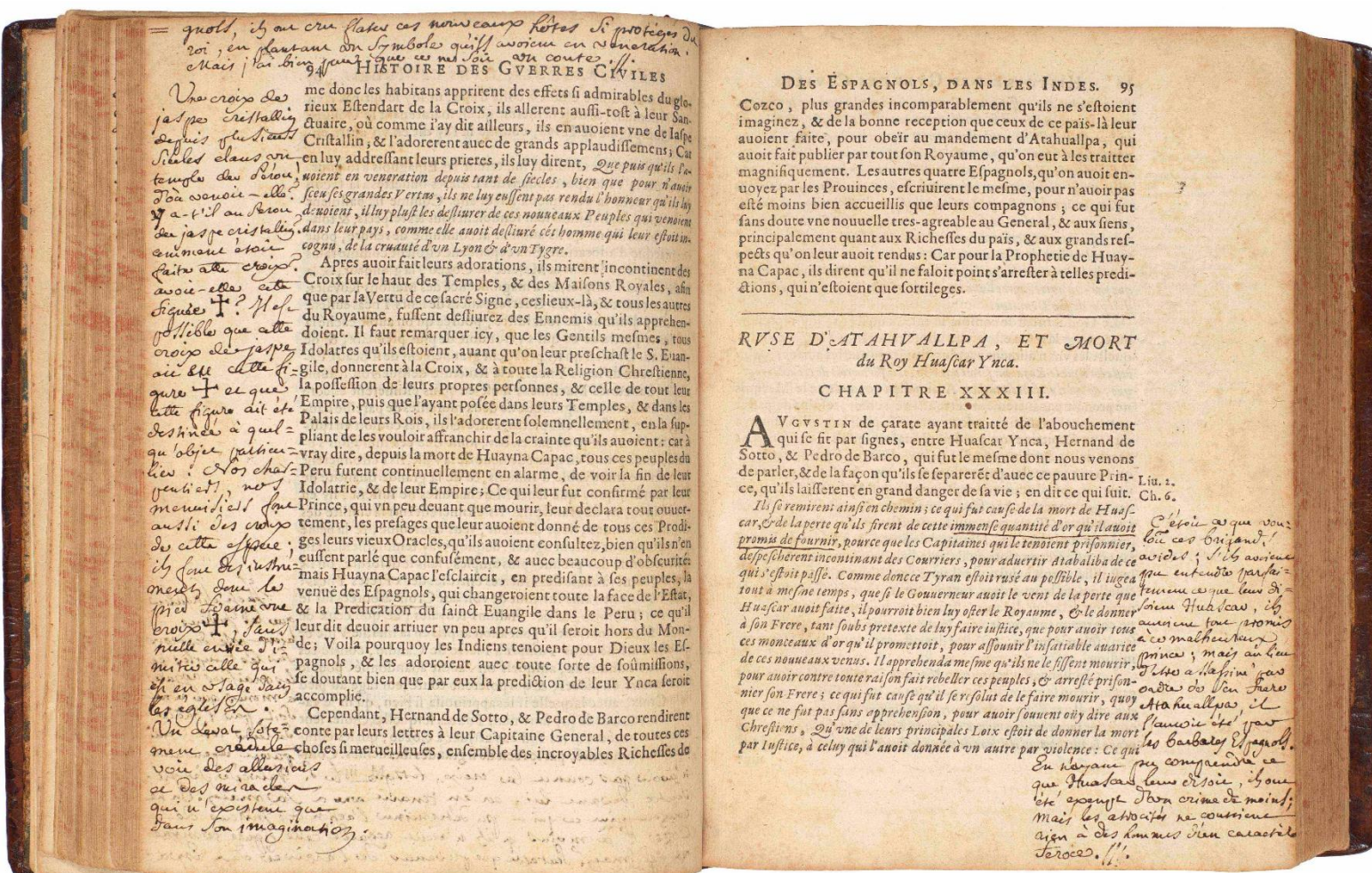
This volume was evidently purchased by John Francis (1763-96), an American in London, when he attended a performance, and has been annotated by him: 'May 22d. 92. Visited for the first time Sadler's Well's. - The Room is in Shape like a Play House & Stage but smaller - The Scenery, Novel Tasty, Romantic & Superior to any. The Diversions mostly Pantomime and well executed - Once however is sufficient. British Vengeance thus rekt'd poor Tipoo, but little affects him or his cause ...'. Francis was the son-in-law of the

leading Rhode Island merchant and slaver John Brown, and became a partner in the firm from 1792 until his early death.

WITH ANNOTATIONS ATTACKING THE CONQUISTADORS

89. VEGA, Garcilaso de la. Histoire des guerres civiles des Espagnols dans les Indes; causées par les souslevemens des Picarres, et des Almagres; suivis de plusieurs desolations, à peine croyables; arrivées au Peru par l'ambition, & par l'avarice des conquerans de ce grand empire ... mise en François, par I. Baudoin [- Suite des guerres civiles des Espagnols dans le Peru; iusques à la mort tragique du prince Tupac Amaru ...]. Paris, Simeon Piget, 1658.

2 vols, 4to, pp. [30], 631, [17]; [2], 555, [21]; with added engraved title-page to vol. 1, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; small paper repair at foot of engraved title, engraved title and title to vol. 1 reinforced at gutter, some foxing and browning, occasional light marginal damp staining, a few small wormholes (mostly marginal, some with small paper repairs); overall a very good copy in contemporary calf, spines gilt in compartments (lettered and with crosses of Lorraine), edges sprinkled red, marbled endpapers; rebaked with spines laid down, neat repairs to corners, a little splitting to upper joint of vol. 1; inscription to front free endpapers 'Ex libris Domini Ferdinandi Desguien'; numerous marginal annotations in a single 18th-century hand, notably to the first half of vol. 1. \$9000



French translation of de la Vega's highly important *Historia general del Perú* (1617), this copy with extensive marginalia by an 18th-century reader extremely critical of the Spanish conquistadors and with an evident passion for the history of the Incas. This was the second edition in French (first 1650), the work of the translator Jean Baudoin of the Académie française.

Garcilaso de la Vega, 'El Inca', was born in Peru in 1539, the son of a Spanish conquistador and an Incan princess. He 'spent his formative years among his mother's people, absorbing their legends and their folklore in a way that an outsider could never do. At the age of twenty he left Peru for Spain, never to return. He served in the

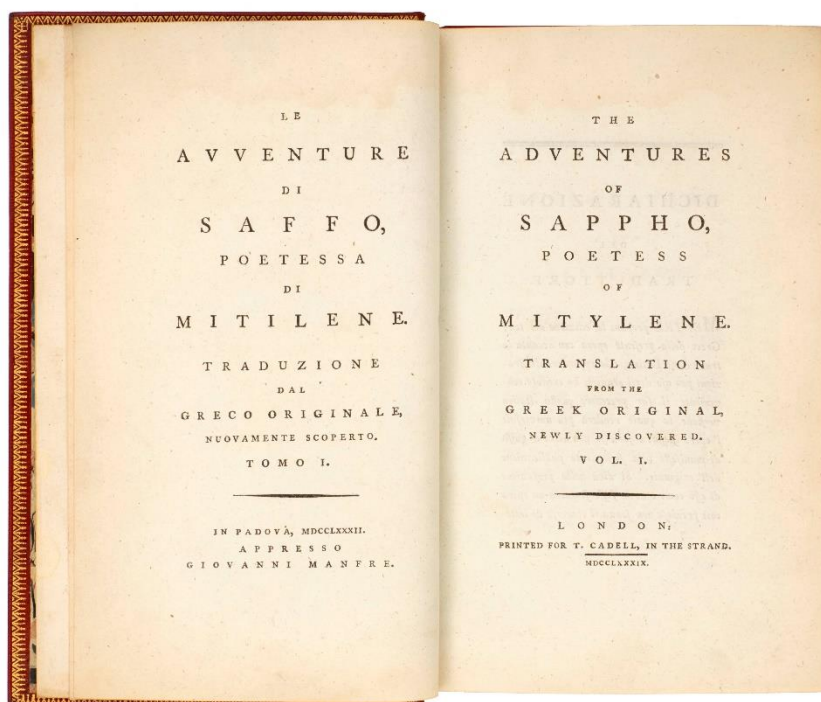
Spanish army for some years and then settled down in Cordova to write. His great work appeared in two parts; the first part, *Commentarios reales que tratan del origen de los Incas* (1609), gives the most complete picture of civilization under the Incas that has been written ... The second part, *Historia general del Perú* (1617), is a history of the conquest' (Penrose p. 299).

The marginalia in this copy are a significant witness to the reception of de la Vega's work in the 18th-century, and would repay scholarly attention. The passionate engagement of the annotator with the text is extraordinary, as he criticises, questions, theorises, and adds historical notes and dates. His overall thesis is that the Spanish conquistadors were cruel and greedy brigands, unworthy of being called Christians, who mercilessly took advantage of a peaceful people that treated them well. Francisco Pizarro is described as 'un insigne assassin, un scelerat', while Vicente de Valverde is 'un fanatique exécration'. Where de la Vega talks of a 'bonne guerre', for example (vol. 1, p. 40), our annotator writes 'Quelle étrange folie que d'appeler bonne guerre une invasion armée faite par des brigands avides dans un pays sur lequel ils n'avoient aucun droit'; and where he speaks of the Incas as 'infideles' (p. 55), a marginal note replies 'Ces infideles valaient mieux que ce ramas du brigands ... ils etoient venus pour les depuiller de leurs biens'. His notes demonstrate a deep interest in the interaction between the Spanish and Incan cultures, including language barriers. A nice example of his own theorising appears in the second volume (p. 199), where he expresses his surprise that the Spanish kings did not send their sons or grandsons to rule in Peru, preferring instead to send 'tyrannical viceroys', opining that this was due to their desire to possess all for themselves.

Sabin 98750.

90. [VERRI, Alessandro.] The adventures of Sappho, poetess of Mytilene. Translation from the Greek original, newly discovered ... London, for T. Cadell, 1789.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 335, [1 blank]; vii, [1 blank], 329, [1 blank]; text in Italian and English on facing pages; some faint marginal damp staining; a very good, bright copy, attractively bound by Philip Dusel in red morocco, sides panelled with gilt fillets and lyre corner-pieces, panelled spines with half-raised bands, decorated and direct-lettered in gilt, dentelles gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. **\$7500**



Very rare first edition in English, the first edition to appear outside Italy, of a remarkable and influential original novel – presented as a translation from the Greek by the author, but in fact his own invention – by one of the most prominent men of the Italian Enlightenment. The name of the

translator is unknown: various candidates have been proposed, including Verri himself. It considerably precedes John Nott's *Sappho, after a Greek Romance* of 1803.

Alessandro Verri, brother of the economist Pietro, was a co-founder and key member of the Milanese group *Accademia dei Pugni*, a major fulcrum of Enlightenment thought and action in Northern Italy, with close and fruitful links to the English, Scottish and French Enlightenments. Devoted to reform from his early youth, Verri was a major contributor to the journal *Il Caffè*, and instrumental in the publication of such works as Beccaria's *Dei delitti e delle pene*. Verri's reputation and the strictures of ecclesiastical censorship played a major part in his choice of furnishing his original Italian *Sappho* with a false imprint (Padua, 1782) rather than the genuine Roman one (Paolo Giunchi, 1780).

Verri places Phaon at the centre of the Sapphic plot. The pair 'meet at the annual games held in Mytilene for the feast of Minerva. Saffo falls in love at first sight when she watches Phaon in the wrestling contest. What Verri has his reader admire through her eyes is ... the sheer beauty of his body. Surely few, if any, fictional scenes available in 1780 afforded the novelist the possibility, in which Verri luxuriates here, of narrating the moment at which a handsome young man stripped off his garb ... Saffo is so enraptured with this display of male flesh that she is moved spontaneously to embark on her poetic career' (Joan DeJean, *Fictions of Sappho* 1546-1937, pp. 169-170).

ESTC N29560, recording **only 4 copies** (British Library, Cambridge University, Northwestern University, Library of Congress). **No copy recorded at auction on RBH since 1913.**



no. 84 Syriac Manuscript