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BADA
MEMBER

Cover image from no. 20 Frescobaldi



no. 13 Cervantes

1. **AKHMATOVA, Anna Andreevna.** Stikhotvoreniia (1909–1960) [Poems (1909–1960)]. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Khudozhestvennoi Literatury, 1961.

12mo, pp. 320, photographic portrait of Akhmatova; old ownership note on half-title, French bookseller's stamp to rear end-leaf; a very good copy in the original publisher's cloth.

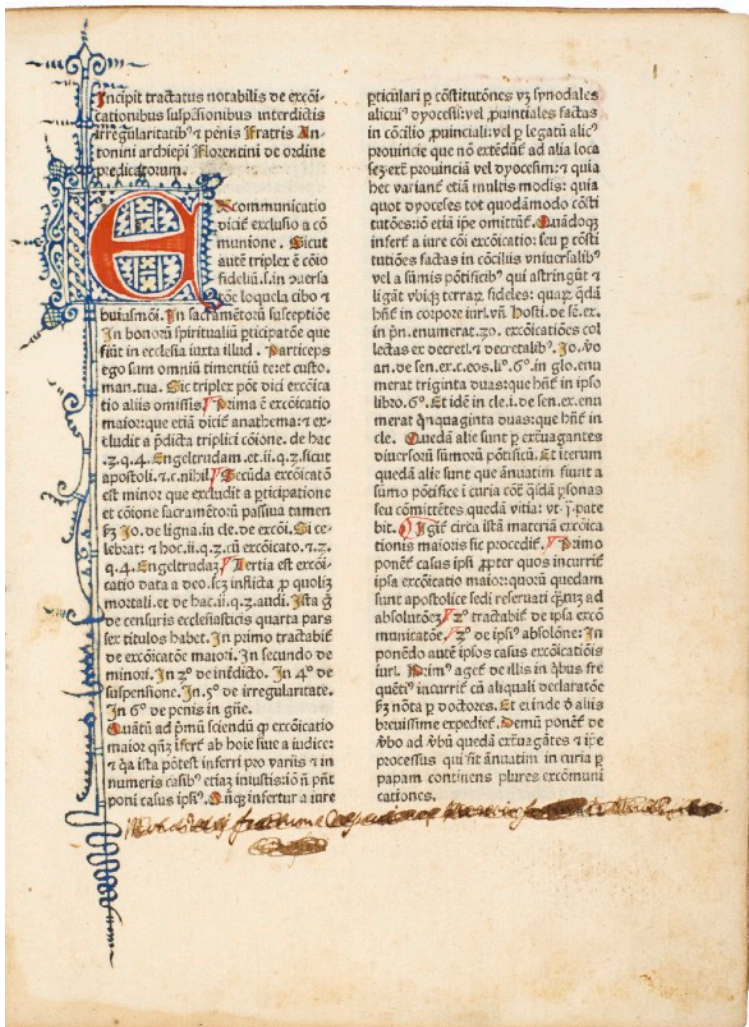
€ 200.-

First edition: a severely censored selection of poems, taken both from the early books *Evening* (1912), *Rosary* (1914), *White Flock* (1917), and *Plantain* (1921), and also from Akhmatova's later collections *Reed* and *Seventh Book*. Some of these latter poems are published here for the first time.

2. **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.

€ 5,850.-



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 theologica 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.

3. [BERLIN - APPRENTICESHIP]. Apprenticeship Certificate for Joseph Friedrich Drewitz, issued by the Berlin merchant Carl Reinhold Eckstein. Berlin, 1 April, 1775.

Manuscript on vellum, single sheet, 385x570mm; calligraphy in black ink within wide calligraphic border incorporating a number of coloured allegorical figures, with one large colour view of the island of San Secondo in Venice at head; signed by the elders of the Berlin Merchants' Guild, and by Eckstein, with wax seal in a wooden capsule at foot; framed without plica in a modern wooden frame, and mounted on card.

€ 2,175.-



A very good example of a late eighteenth century Berlin guild apprenticeship certificate, marking the successful completion by Joseph Friedrich Drewitz of a six-year apprenticeship in the special goods store of the merchant Carl Reinhold (here stated as Reinhard) Eckstein. Signed by the guild elders Johann Jacob Gilles and Johann Jacob Witte, as well as by Eckstein himself, the certificate is adorned with an attractive gouache depicting the island of San Secondo in Venice; now entirely left to nature, this was at the time the Venetian hub for the trade in herbs and spices from Asia, and the illustration depicts gondolas loaded with goods and barrels, approaching the island's warehouses; one might speculate that much of Eckstein's business, and thus much of Drewitz's education, involved the continuation of the Venetian spice trade into Prussia. The wax seal is here embedded into a cutout below the text.

4. [BERLIN.] Beschreibung der Feierlichkeiten welche bei der Vermählung des Kronprinzen von Preussen K.H. mit der Prinzessin Elisabeth von Baiern K.H., so wie bei der Ankunft der Prinzessin K.H. in Berlin und den anderen Orten statt gefunden haben. *Berlin, bei Theod. Chr. Friedrich Enslin, 1824.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 164, with engraved double portrait frontispiece showing the couple, 1 engraved costume plate showing the bride (with contemporary colour; but oxidised and resulted in browning



the plate), and 1 folding aquatint printed in sepia of the festival architecture; a good copy in the original illustrated publisher's wrappers, bound in early 20th century boards, spine with label.

€ 1,400.-

First edition of an uncommon book chronicling the wedding festivities of the future Prussian King, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, with Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria in late November 1823 in Berlin. The bride's triumphal journey from the south (Munich) through Zeitz, Merseburg, Halle, Treuenbrietzen, and Potsdam is described with much detail, showing festivities laid on on her travelling route. Her entry into Berlin takes up sixty pages; describing the bride's cortège winding through Berlin and culminating at the specially designed *Ehrenpforte* (also illustrated) on the new Schlossbrücke. The *Ehrenpforte* was designed by Cantian with sculptures by the Wichmann brothers. The wedding, the banquet in the *Rittersaal* with Schinkel designed centrepieces, the balls at court and the public festivities (including the illumination of Berlin) are all recounted.

The 20 pages long subscribers' list is notable for the surprising number of Bavarians.

Berlin Kat. 2934a; Lipperheide Sbb 29; no copy in OCLC.

5. BERNOULLI, Daniel. Q.D.B.V. Specimen inaugurale de usu medico tabularum baptismalium, matrimonialium et emortualium quod favente supremo numine auctoritate et consensu gratiosi medicorum ordinis in alma universitate patria pro summis in medicina honoribus privilegiisque doctoralibus rite consequendis publico eruditorum examini subjicit Daniel Bernoulli ... ad diem XIV Junii MDCCLXXI. *Basel, Joh. Henr. Decker, [1771].*

Small 4to, pp. 28; with one folding typographical plate at end; woodcut head- and tail-piece; title a little dusty, small stain to lower inner corner of last page; a very good copy, in contemporary green floral-patterned wrappers; spine slightly faded.

€ 750.-

A lovely copy of the doctoral thesis of the Swiss mathematician Daniel Bernoulli (the second, 1751-1834), presented to the university of Basel in 1771.

Although not nearly as well-known as earlier members of his family, Bernoulli, in this thesis, offers a pioneering approach to the medical application of mathematical and statistical data. He proposes the use of demographic data from baptism, marriage, and death records in the study of physiology, pathology, semiology, hygiene, dietetics, and even therapeutics. Bernoulli is quite up-to-date in his

knowledge of modern statistical practice, citing Kersseboom, Süssmilch, Halley, and others in defence of a proposed method whereby complex medical inferences might be extracted from a minimal, but consistently recorded, set of data.

Bernoulli did not follow a career as a mathematician, but rather deputised for his uncle Daniel in the chair of physics at Basel, before spending the 1780s as professor of eloquence at the university; he went on to be provost of the cathedral chapter.

OCLC finds only 2 copies in the US, at Cornell and NLM. Not on Library Hub.

6. BINDING. [HYMNAL.] Allgemeines Gesangbuch, auf königlichen allergnädigsten Befehl zum öffentlichen und häuslichen Gebrauche in den Gemeinen des Herzogthums Schleswig, des Herzogthums Holstein, der Herrschaft Pinneberg, der Stadt Altona, und der Grafschaft Ranzau gewidmet und mit königlichem allerhöchsten Privilegio herausgegeben. *Kiel, Königliche Schulbuchdruckerey, 1804. [bound with:]*

[PRAYERBOOK.] Tägliches Gebetbuch, bestehend in Morgen- und Abend-Segen auf alle Tage der Woche, nebst Buß-, Beicht-, und Communion-Gebeten. *Altona, J.G. Salomon, [c. 1804]. [and:]*

[LECTIONARY.] Episteln und Evangelia auf alle Sonntage und vornehmsten Feste durch das ganze Jahr, nebst beyfügter Historie vom Leiden und Sterben Jesu Christi, wie auch die Beschreibung der Zerstörung der Stadt Jerusalem. *Hamburg, J.H. Krogmann, [c. 1804].*

8vo (167 x 100 mm), pp. [24], 510, [10]; 31, [1]; 64; with woodcut devices to 2 titles and armorial woodcut head- and tail-pieces in the first work, a copper-engraving (*Die Unbeständige*, 80 x 50 mm) loosely inserted; lightly foxed with some offsetting to title from manuscript notes; contemporary gilt and red- and green-stained vellum with hand-coloured copper-engravings to each board, spine stained and gilt in compartments, large silver engraved clasp (with hallmark 'JG' to each part), edges gilt and gauffered, blue endpapers hooked on first section, woven endbands, thin wooden boards with paper lining, sewn two-up on 4 cords; corners lightly rubbed, boards warped, colours and gilding a little faded; manuscript notes to front flyleaf, recording family births and deaths from 1806 to 1846.

€ 1,400.-



A collection of Lutheran religious works in a north-German *Bauerneinband*. An ostentatious but affordable style popular around the second half of the eighteenth century, *Bauerneinbände* or 'peasant bindings' such as this were fashionable among the working class, but attracted criticism on the grounds that they were acquired more for public display than for pious devotion: Gregorius, a near-contemporary writer on binding, complains that 'in these spoiled times, every peasant girl ... wants to have – purely for show – a hymn book with gilt edges' (Foot, p. 76).

Most likely intended as a cheap means of adorning books, the use of printed images in the decoration of bindings is very rare indeed, and no equivalent examples could be found on the bindings databases of the British Library, Staatsbibliothek Berlin, or the Bibliothèque nationale. A small number of prayerbooks with similar designs have appeared at auction or on the market (though the majority with the prints lost), with the group centring on Altona, where the *Tägliches Gebetbuch* was 'zu haben bey dem Buchbinder J.G. Salomon, in der kleinen Bergstraße' (title).

The three publications, though popular texts, are scarce: OCLC finds only three copies worldwide of this edition of the *Allgemeines Gesangbuch* (Cornell, Berlin, Cologne), and does not record the other two works (though other editions survive in small numbers).

Cf. Mirjam M. Foot, *Bookbinders at Work* (British Library, 2006).

7. [BLASPHEMY.] Handlu[n]g eynes Ersamen weysen Rats zu Nürnberg, von dem grossen laster der Gotsschwür und zutrinckens, verpotten. [*Altenburg, Gabriel Kantz, 1526.*]

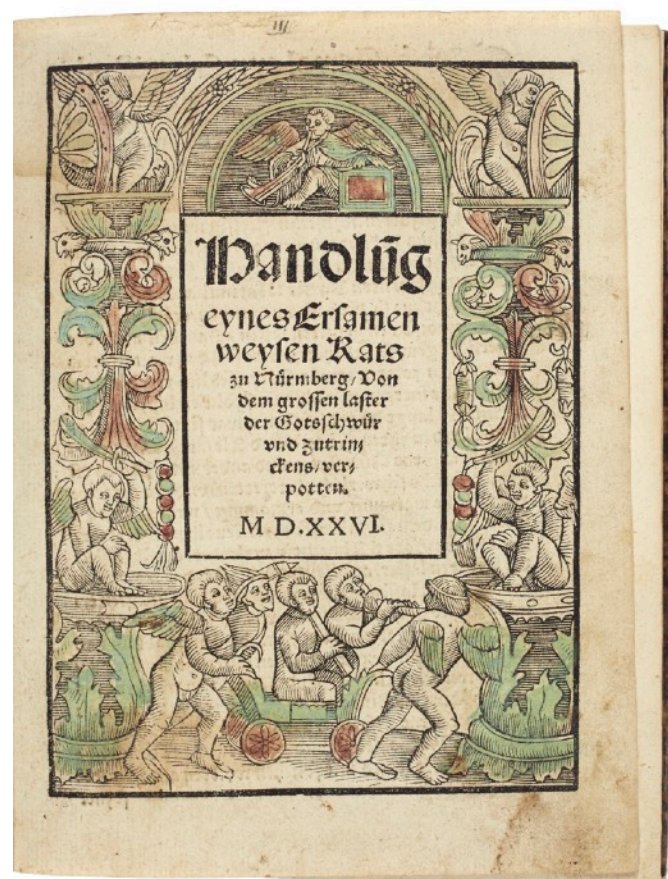
4to (181 x 136mm), ff. [4], gothic type, title within woodcut border (partly hand-coloured) incorporating a depiction of putti pulling a small cart; light dampstain at head throughout, some minor soiling; late nineteenth-century cloth-backed boards, paper labels on upper cover and spine.

€ 3,500.-

First edition, very rare. A short pamphlet against blasphemy and drunkenness printed at a small press in Germany at the beginning of the Reformation.

Addressed to the citizens of Nuremberg, the pamphlet lists types of blasphemy (against God, the Virgin Mary and Christ, for instance, and intentional, habitual or accidental), their punishment (corporal, financial), and details sentences for unruly singing in the streets at day or night (beating with rods for juveniles, confinement to a hole for adults). The final pages attend to drunkenness, the punishment of which is commensurate with the extent of inebriation and entails incarceration 'mit wasser und brot' and potential additional fines.

This pamphlet is one of 59 works printed between 1524 and early 1527 at the *Kleinpresse* of Gabriel Kantz in Altenburg, one of the workshops founded in the early Reformation in response to the increasing demand for publications relating to Martin Luther's doctrine. Kantz, who appears to have been active previously as a bookseller, received permission to set up his workshop in Altenburg in 1524 at the request of pastor (*Prediger*) Wenzeslaus Linck. Linck had long-standing and strong



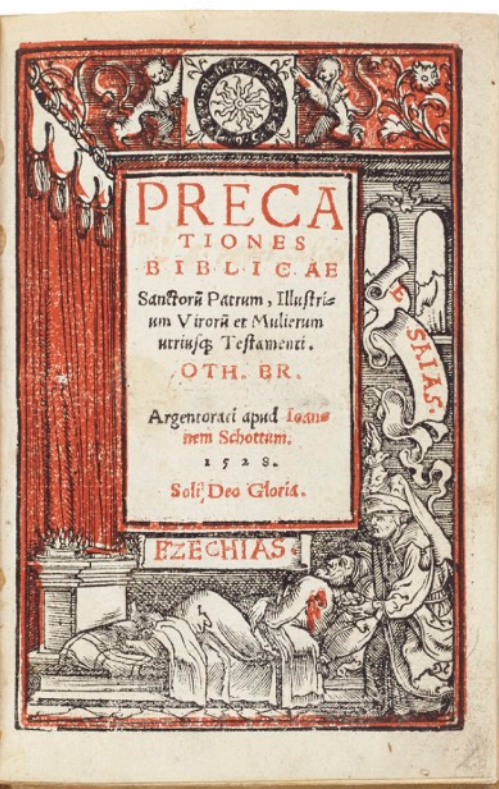
connections with Luther, and Kantz published Luther's sermon of 23 October 1524. Nevertheless, the press struggled to generate sufficient business. Luther, whom Linck asked for more materials for publication, dismissed the request with the comment that even the Wittenberg printers were underutilised. Kantz, who avoided the lucrative but politically difficult publication of treatises relating to the Peasants' War, realigned his programme to the publication of reprints, and (after Linck was offered and accepted a position as *Prediger* in Nuremberg) investigated the possibility of a relocation to Zwickau. Notably, Kantz did not include the place of printing on the title of any of his publications in 1526, including the current one, probably in anticipation of his move to Zwickau, where he would be active until his death in 1529. The present pamphlet's pertinence to Nuremberg seems to suggest that Kantz produced it for Linck after their geographical separation; the second edition of 1537 was printed in Nuremberg by Jobst Gutknecht.

The title woodcut, by an unknown artist, is one of several versions of a 1521 original by the 'Monogrammist H' which shows the strong artistic influence of Albrecht Dürer's pupil Hans Springinklee (b. c. 1490–5); these versions were popular in Germany between 1525 and 1544 and adapted to various publications. Thus, although not specifically designed for the present pamphlet, the depiction of a procession men (or boys) with a cart and musical instruments and surrounded by putti with flails and shields, takes on a pertinent new meaning in the context of blasphemy and drink. The similarly rare second edition does not contain the woodcut title.

VD16 N1987; Pegg *A catalogue of German Reformation pamphlets (1516–1550)* 3246; H. Claus, 'Sächsische Kleinpressen im Dienste der Reformation: Gabriel Kantz in Altenburg' in G. Vogler, ed., *Martin Luther. Leben, Werk, Wirkung* (Berlin, 1986), pp. 347–365, no. 42; Weller, *Repertorium Typographicum* 3804.

OCLC records six copies only (Edinburgh, Halle, Erfurt, Wolfenbüttel, Würzburg and Zwickau).

8. * **BRUNFELS, Otto.** *Precationes Biblicae sanctoru[m] patrum, illustrium viroru[m] et mulierum utriusq[ue] Testamenti.* *Strasbourg, Johannes Schott, 1528.*



8vo, ff. [viii], 91, [1], title printed in black and red within chiaroscuro woodcut border also printed in black and red and attributed to Hans Weiditz, woodcut on A8v, text and colophon all within wide woodcut borders of children playing, hunting and satirical scenes, trophies, grotesques, plants, animals, insects and so on (these also attributed to Hans Weiditz), woodcut device on final leaf; a few minor tears, spots and stains, but a very good copy in modern vellum with red morocco spine labels; old Quaritch description (c. 1970s) loosely inserted.

€4,500.-

First edition, rare. The earliest Protestant prayer-books, of which this is perhaps the most notable example, often comprised prayers taken directly from (or adapted from) the Bible. Brunfels's *Precationes Biblicae* appeared in the same year in German translation (*Biblich Bettbüchlein der Altvätter und herrlichen Weibern, beyd Alts und Newes Testaments*) and was translated into several other languages including English (*Prayers of the Byble*, published by Robert Redman in 1535).

Brunfels (c. 1488–1534) entered the Carthusian monastery in Strasbourg after graduating MA in 1508. In 1521 he left the monastery and the Catholic faith. He opened a school in Strasbourg

in 1524 and ‘soon demonstrated his interest in medicine by editing and translating various older medical texts and by writing one of the earliest medical bibliographies, the *Catalogus* (1530)’ (DSB). His celebrated botanical work *Herbarum vivae eicones* appeared in 1530 and 1532; in the latter year he graduated MD at Basel.

The woodcut borders are ‘evidently by Hans Weiditz, who also illustrated the same author’s Herbal 1530–2, in which the artist’s name is given. In one of the borders is represented a fox in monkish garb (?Tetzel) selling indulgences to several geese; the treasure-chest and papal standard (?) at back. Children’s toys and noise-making instruments are shewn in another border. This appears to be one of the earliest publications of Brunfels and is very little known’ (Fairfax Murray). The chiaroscuro woodcut title border depicts Hezekiah being healed by Isaiah.

Adams P2071; Fairfax Murray 100. OCLC locates copies at the BL, NAL, and Yale, with Library Hub adding a copy at the Bodleian.

9. BUQUOY, Georg Franz August de Longueval, *Freiherr von Vaux, Graf von*. Die Theorie der Nationalwirthschaft nach einem neuen Plane und nach mehrern eigenen Ansichten dargestellt ... Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1815. [bound with:]

———. Das nationalwirthschaftliche Prinzip oder was zulegt alle nationalwirthschaftliche Anstalten bezwecken müssen. Erster Nachtrag zur Theorie der Nationalwirtschaft. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1816. [and:]

———. Erläuterung einiger eigenen Ansichten aus der Theorie der Nationalwirtschaft nebst Tabellarischer Uebersicht des Zusammenhanges der wesentlichen Gewerbe unter einander und mehreren Beyträgen zum technischen Theile der Nationalwirtschaft. Zweyter Nachtrag zur Theorie der Nationalwirtschaft. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1817. [and:]

———. Begründung des Begriffes vom reellen Werthe in nationalwirthschaftlicher Hinsicht. Ferner: Theorie des Steuerwesens in nationalwirthschaftlicher Hinsicht. Endlich: Zusammenstellung der wesentlichen Verrichtungen bey dem Bleichen, Färben und Drucken der Wollen-, Seiden-, Baumwollen-, Leinen-Zeuge und Garne, nach Grundsätzen der Chemie und Physik. Dritter Nachtrag zur Theorie der Nationalwirtschaft. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1818.

Four parts in one vol., 4to, pp. [2], 306; [307]–330; viii, [331]–[442]; [iv], [443]–524; with a folding engraved plate to the first part; spotting to the title of the first part, with some other light offsetting throughout; still a very good copy in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, a little rubbed, gilt lettering-piece to spine.

€ 5,000.-

First edition of all four parts of this very rare early work of mathematical economics. In a letter to Léon Walras of 28 June 1883, Carl Menger, after thanking Walras for sending him a copy of *Théorie mathématique de la richesse sociale*, encloses a select list of his own making of seven key mathematical-economic texts; this work is on that list. *Die Theorie der Nationalwirtschaft*, here with its three supplements, is Buquoy’s major work. Written at a time of great industrial, financial and economic change, it reflects, and benefits from, the wealth of material available to Buquoy as a non-specialist economic thinker.

In the *Theorie*, Buquoy reveals himself a follower of Adam Smith, but he believes free trade to be unsuited to countries in unfavourable geographical situations, and considers the securing of true prosperity to be more likely in the proper regulation of production and consumption. The first (‘technical’) part deals with the source of wealth, the second (‘political’) part with its management. For Buquoy, the sources of wealth are: a) the extraction of raw products (agriculture, forestry, mining, fishery), b) the refining of such products by technology, and c) trade. The political part,

subdivided into four sections, defines preliminary economic concepts, and discusses mercantilism, physiocracy and Smith's theories. It is in the second supplement, published in 1817, that algebraic formulae are explicitly used and that Buquoy develops a formula for 'natural price', which eclipses the simple price formulae of Verri and Frisi.

R. M. Robertson writes: 'Most of von Buquoy's works are on what he calls the "technical" part of political economy. The word "technical" is an apt one, for he discusses the law of physics applicable to the proper loading and towing of wagons ... Even his brief section on commerce deals largely with such things as measures, weights, tariff rate-making, and the like. In his section on agricultural techniques, however, there is a brief passage in which he treats the problem of maximization. This analysis is so strikingly modern that it deserves a detailed report'. Robertson then describes the relevant mathematical argument, adding: 'Except for the fact that he is not considering total revenue and total cost as a function of output but rather as a function of depth of plowing ... this is the marginal-cost-equals-marginal-revenue statement of the problem of maximization, with both the necessary and sufficient conditions given' ('Mathematical economics before Cournot', *Journal of Political Economy* LVII (1949), p. 527). Buquoy's work had a direct influence on Rau, who praised his use of mathematics in the *Handbuch der Nationalwirthschaftslehre* (1820), and, possibly, on Goethe; they had met in Carlsbad in 1807 and Goethe had a copy of the present work in his library.

Humpert 867; Jevons, p. 278; Kress S.6144; Menger, col. 73; not in Goldsmiths'. For the letter from Menger, see Walras *Correspondence*, no. 566; on Buquoy, see the entry in *Lexikon der ökonomischen Werke* (Düsseldorf, Verlag Wirtschaft und Finanzen, 2002). Apart from the complete copy at Harvard (Kress collection), in the USA, OCLC adds the following: the first three parts at Syracuse, the first two parts at Columbia, and the first part only at Berkeley and Chicago; Library Hub does not locate any institutional UK holdings.

10. CALVIN, John. Commentaries of that divine John Calvine, upon the Prophet Daniell, translated into Englishe, especially for the Use of the Family of the right honourable Earle of Huntingdon, to set forth in a Glasse, how one may profitably read the Scriptures, by considering the Text, meditating the Sense thereof, and by Prayer ... At London, Imprinted by John Daye ... 1570.

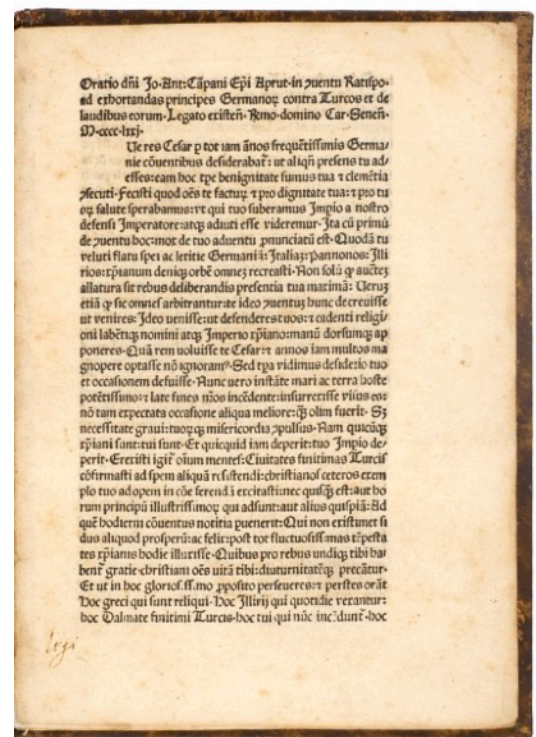
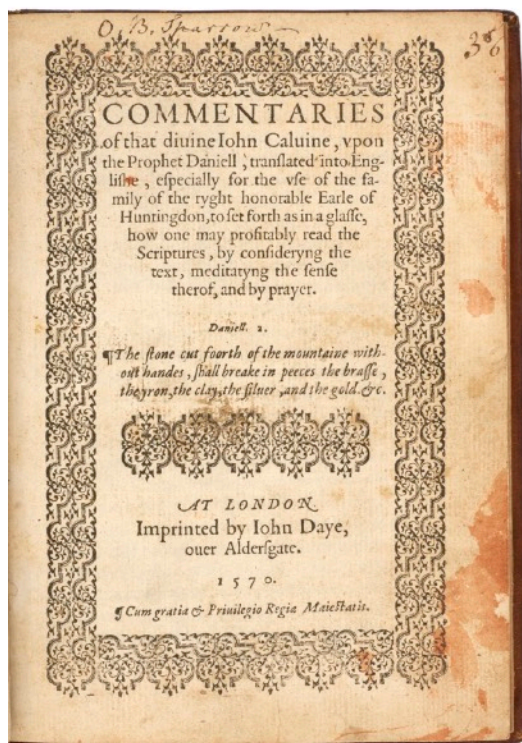
4to., ff. [12], 120; title-page within a border of printer's tools, woodcut initials, large woodcut design on C4r; woodcut printer's device on the final verso (Day's first and largest device, featuring a skeleton on a bier with a tree behind); some scattered red ink stains to title-page, short wormtrack to inner margin of a few gatherings, not touching text; extensive contemporary annotations (cropped) to two facing pages, a couple of minor notes elsewhere; but a very good copy in a handsome eighteenth-century binding of russet sheepskin, spine gilt; ownership inscription of Lady Olivia B. Sparrow; Kimbolton Castle booklabel of the Dukes of Manchester.

€ 3,825.-

First edition, scarce, an abridged and simplified translation of Calvin's *Praelectiones in librum prophetiarum Danielis* (1561), by Anthony Gilby (1510-1585), one of the translators of the Geneva Bible. 'Good Reader, blame not this thing I beseech thee, which I have done in this plaine and rude sort, for the commoditie of the simple and unlearned ...'. It was the first of Calvin's Biblical commentaries to appear in English.

Gilby converted to Protestantism as a young man, becoming closely associated at Cambridge with Latimer, Becon, Horne and others. A skilled linguist, during the reign of Queen Mary he fled first to Frankfurt where, along with Knox, Whittingham, Foxe and Cole, he helped to draft the Reformed liturgy in English; and then to Geneva, where he played a major role in translating the Geneva Bible, and provided the many detailed annotations. On his return to England, Gilby settled in

Leicestershire, where he 'found a patron in Henry Hastings, a one-time companion of Edward VI, who had succeeded to the earldom of Huntingdon on the death of his father in June 1560 ... In gratitude for his protection Gilby produced in 1570 the *Commentaries of that divine John Calvine, upon the prophet Daniell*'. STC 4397.



11. CAMPANO, Giovanni Antonio. Oratio ... in [con]uentu 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, in 19th-century marbled brown paper over boards; 'legi' to lower margin of f. [1]r.

€ 8,250.-

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

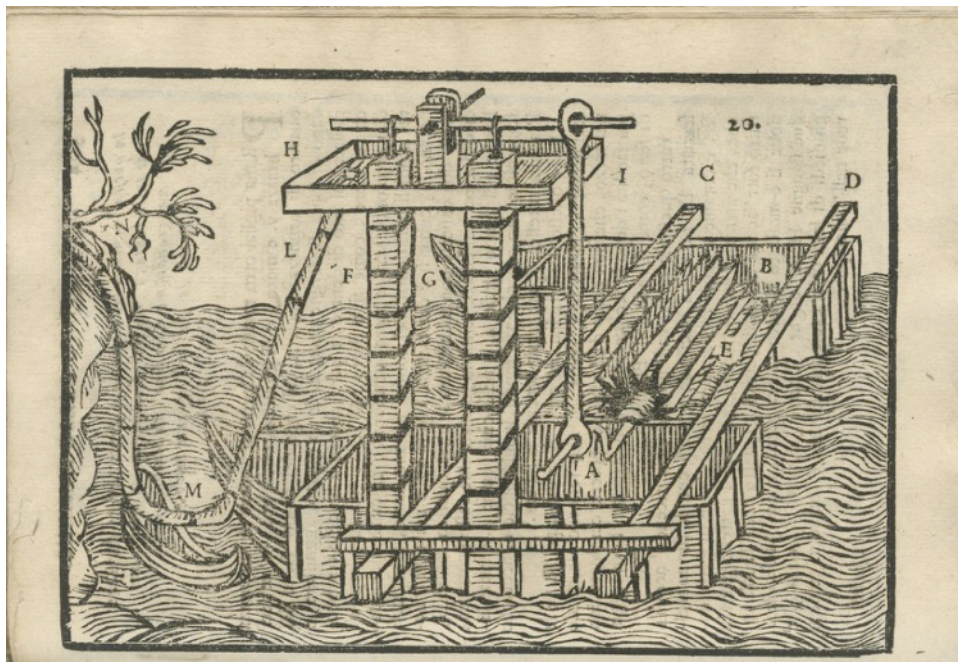
Stephan Plannck: a clue to how Plannck came to print this work of Campano's. He printed another edition c. 1488-90.

BMC IV 89; Goff C75; ISTC ic00075000. **No copy traced at auction in the last 20 years.**

12. CAPRA, Alessandro. *La nuova architettura famigliare*. Divisa in cinque libri corrispondenti a' cinque ordini, cioè Toscano, Dorico, Ionico, Corintio, e Composito. *Bologna, Giacomo Monti, 1678.*

4to, pp. [viii], 366, in five books with woodcut titles to each book; some 140 woodcut illustrations in the text, plus two further folding woodcut leaves; very occasional spotting, light stain to final few leaves, contemporary manuscript annotations on one page; otherwise a very clean, crisp copy in near contemporary vellum; title in ink on spine; some marking, especially to lower board; book-plate of the Veronese engineer Gianni Boccoli on front paste-down.

€ 3,000.-



A lovely copy of this uncommon work by the inventor, engineer, and architect Alessandro Capra, in turns a manual of architecture, a guide to engineering and applied sciences, and a showcase for the author's own inventions.

One of a series of books published in the 1670s by Capra on subjects including military and domestic architecture, the *Nuova architettura famigliare* is divided into five sections, dealing not with the five orders of architecture as the title suggests, but with gardens and agriculture, building, measuring, surveying and hydraulic engineering, and finally with machines. It is in this final book that the most interest lies: Capra describes, and illustrates with a number of full-page woodcuts, some of his own inventions of machines for milling, building, irrigation, water transport, fountains, and even for an attempt at air conditioning (an 'inventione de me praticata, per rinfrescare le Stanze').

Fowler 79; Riccardi I, 234; Berlin Kat. 2752.

13. [CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de.] Don Quixote Von Mancha, Abentheurliche Geschichte. Erster [-Anderer] Theil. *Basel & Frankfurt, 'Johann Ludwig du Four, von Genff', 1682.*

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, with printed and engraved titles to both parts, and 30 (of 32) engraved plates; upper half of one leaf of text in part 1 torn away (leaf and the 2 missing plates supplied in facsimile), possibly missing the list of plates from part 2, a few minor stains, but generally in very good condition in the original vellum, spine lettered in a contemporary hand.

€ 9,500.-

First edition, first issue, of the first complete translation of *Don Quixote* into German. An earlier translation under the title 'Juncker Harnisch aus Fleckenland' (Frankfurt 1648, reprinted 1669 (the Cöthen 1621 edition is a ghost)) comprised only the first twenty-two chapters of Part I. The translator here signs himself 'J.R.B.' under a dedication to Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orleans. The engravings are cut by Diodati from those prepared by Bouttats for the 1662 Brussels edition.

This issue has the printed and engraved titles in both volumes dated 1682; in the second issue they are dated 1683.

Palau 53030; Rio y Rico 577; unknown to Rius who cites only the 1683 issue; both issues are rare, and seldom complete; outside Continental Europe, OCLC locates copies only at Harvard (imperfect), Texas A&M, and Kansas; Library Hub only records the 1683 issue, at Cambridge.



14. COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor. Christabel: Kubla Khan, a Vision; The Pains of Sleep ... London: Printed for John Murray ... by William Bulmer ... 1816.

8vo., pp. vii, [1], 64; with the half-title, but, as often, without the publisher's advertisement leaves; final leaf foxed, but a fine, fresh copy bound in contemporary green cloth, morocco spine label, joints repaired; in an attractive contemporary assembly with four other works: Milman, *Fazio, a Tragedy*, first edition (1815); Byron, *The Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems*, first edition, Randolph's state A (1816); Maturin, *Bertram*, third edition (1816); and Cornwall [pseud. Proctor], *Mirandola, a Tragedy*, first edition (1821).

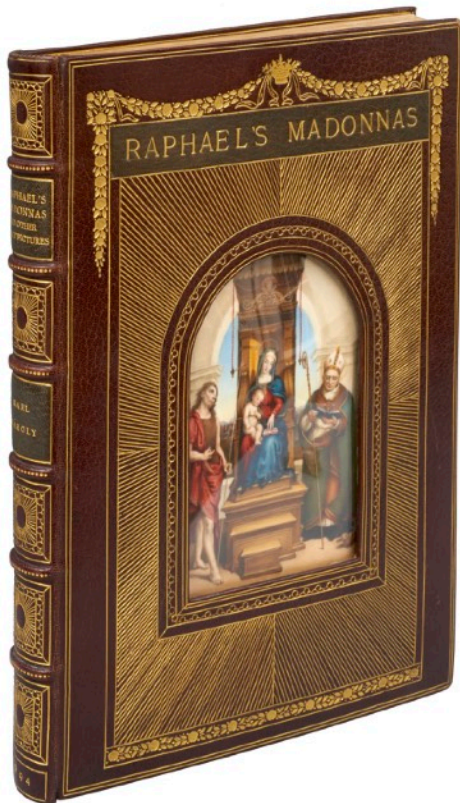
€ 1,750.-

First edition. 'Christabel', 'Kubla Khan', and 'The Pains of Sleep', are all published here for the first time, three celebrated poems united by a shared engagement with the unreal, but wildly diverse in character and kind. The preface to 'Christabel' is an interesting little note on productivity, plagiarism and prosody, and the volume also contains the famous account of the origin of 'Kubla Khan'. Wise, *Coleridge*, 32; Hayward 207; Tinker 693.

15. [COSWAY BINDING.] [RAPHAEL.] KÁROLY, Karl (pseud.). Raphael's Madonnas & other great Pictures, reproduced from the original Paintings, with a Life of Raphael and an Account of his chief Works. *London & New York, Chiswick Press for George Bell & Sons, 1894.*

Folio, pp. x, [2], 139, [1 (imprint)], with 40 plates, including 9 mezzotints on India paper with tissue guards, and 14 illustrations in text, of which several full-page; title and limitation printed in red and black; very few slight marks, nonetheless a very good copy in a brown Levant morocco Cosway binding by Riviere & Son from designs by J.H. Stonehouse (turn-in signed in gilt), with miniature by Miss C.B. Currie inlaid behind glass in upper board, floral and geometric tooling to upper board with gilt grey morocco lettering-piece, spine richly gilt in compartments with 2 gilt grey morocco lettering-pieces, broad turn-ins filleted in gilt, green silk endleaves, top-edge gilt, others trimmed, French end-bands in 3 colours, in an olive Levant morocco slipcase (signed 'Riviere & Son' in gilt), filleted in gilt and lettered directly between raised bands, inner board straight-grained; a few very slight scuffs, one corner lightly bumped, slipcase sunned, but an exceptional binding.

€ 2,900.-



Limited edition, one of 120 copies, in a stunning Cosway binding by Riviere & Son. A generously illustrated catalogue of Raphael's Madonnas, the present book is an unusual example of a Cosway binding, being more striking and innovative in its tooling than most and the painted subject varying from the typical miniature portrait to copy an early sixteenth-century altarpiece, celebrating the acquisition of Raphael's Ansidei Madonna by the National Gallery in 1885.

A highly skilled and widely known miniaturist responsible for the paintings for Cosway bindings throughout their production, Caroline Billin Curry (1849-1940) has received far less acknowledgement and acclaim than her work warrants: the style is named for Richard Cosway, a Regency painter who never executed a work of this type, and the early bindings are credited to the bindery, Riviere & Son, and to John Harrison Stonehouse, the managing director of Sotheran's famed for pioneering the style; even Curry's name remained unknown until recently with reference made only to 'Miss C.B. Currie'.

No copies of the text could be traced at auction since 1946.

16. [DIDEROT, Denis *and others*]. Select Essays from the Encyclopedia, being the most curious, entertaining, and instructive Parts of that very extensive Work, written by Mallet, Diderot, D'Alembert, and Others, the most celebrated Writers of the Age. London: Printed for Samuel Leacroft ... 1772.

8vo., pp. [4], iv, [2], 372, with a half-title; a fine copy in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label, joints slightly split at head.

€ 2,050.-

First and only edition in English of selected articles from *L'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie* (1768), in effect **the first extant portion of Diderot's famous *Encyclopédie* to appear in English.**

Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, first published in Paris between 1751 and 1772, had apparently appeared in a London piracy as early as 1752, though no copies survive. A similar fate seems to have befallen a proposed ten-volume translation by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, of which the first parts were announced in January to February 1752 before the project was abandoned; they may not have ever been printed and certainly none survive. 'Twenty years later an attempt to translate the five volumes of the *Esprit de l'Encyclopédie* ... was little more successful. The first [current] volume appeared in 1772

... Nothing more of this work appears to have been translated' (Lough, *The Encyclopédie in eighteenth-century England and other studies* (1970)).

The selection is restricted to essays 'philosophical, moral, gallant, political, and literary', this volume taking the reader only as far as the letter 'C'. All the hard science of the *Encyclopédie* has been excluded, requiring (in the 'French compiler's' opinion) too much prior knowledge on the part of the reader. Instead this is a selection primarily for entertainment, containing self-contained essays ranging from 'Ante-Diluvian Philosophy' to subjects fit for gentlemen: an essay on libraries and Diderot's history of playing cards.

Adams G52.

17. EPIPHANIUS. Tou hagiou Epiphaniou episkopou Kōnstanteias tēs Kyprou, kata haireseōn ogdoēkonta to epiklēthen Panarion [*in Greek*] . . . D. Epiphanii Episcopi Constantiae Cypri contra octoginta haereses opus eximium, Panarium sive capsula medica appellatum, et in libros quidem tres, tomos vero septem divisum . . . Omnia graece conscripta, nuncq[ue] primum in lucem edita. *Basel, [Johann Herwagen, 1544.]*

Folio, text in Greek, pp. [vi], [ii, blank], 543, [1]; woodcut printer's device on title and on verso of final leaf; some very light oxidisation on first and last few leaves, but an excellent, crisp copy in near-contemporary blind-stamped German pigskin, covers decorated using three roll tools of which one bears the initials 'P M' (see Haebler I p. 303 nos. 1 and 4), lower cover with a central stamp of the anointing of David within an oval (Haebler I p. 303 III), central gilt arms of the city of Nuremberg (incorporating the arms of the Baumgartner family) in centre of upper cover and, below, the monogram 'BLA' stamped in blind, two clasps; lightly soiled and rubbed, scratch on lower cover, traces of paper labels in compartments of spine, gilt arms oxidised (presumably due to a high silver content).

€ 5,850

Editio princeps of the Greek text of Epiphanius's great compendium of heresies, in a particularly attractive and well-preserved contemporary pigskin binding.

Epiphanius (310–403) followed the monastic life in Egypt as a young man before returning to his native Judaea to found a monastery at Besanduk. 'In 367 his reputation for asceticism and learning brought about his nomination as Bishop of Constantia (Salamis) the metropolis of the Island of Cyprus. For nearly forty years he fulfilled the duties of the episcopate, but his activity extended far beyond his island. His zeal for the monastic life, ecclesiastical learning, and orthodoxy gave him extraordinary authority . . . [He] composed (374–7) the "Panarion" or "Medicine chest", i.e. a stock of remedies to offset the poisons of heresy. This work is divided into three books comprising in all seven volumes and treating eighty heresies. The first twenty heresies are prior to Jesus Christ; the other sixty deal with Christian doctrine . . . Sometimes his ardour prevents him from inquiring carefully into the doctrines he opposes. Thus, on his own avowal, he speaks of Apollinarianism on hearsay. At Constantinople he had to acknowledge the Origenist monks whom he opposed



that he was not acquainted with either their school or their books, and that he only spoke from hearsay. There is, however, in the “Panarion” much information not found elsewhere’ (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). A Latin translation was published the previous year.

Provenance: Nuremberg city library, with circular armorial bookplate on title and arms on upper cover of binding. From 1578 to 1586 the warden of the city library was Hieronymus Baumgartner (1533–1602), who seems to have had all the volumes in the library stamped with the city’s arms (incorporating those of his own patrician family).

Adams E250; VD16 E 1643 and E 1650.

18. [ESZTERGOM, *Siege of.*] Kurtzer Bericht von der eroberten Stadt und Vestung Graan, sambt denen Accords-Puncten welche nach 4 tägiger Belägerung, den 27 Octobr. geschlossen worden. Anbey auch ein Extract-Schreiben vom Herzog von Lothringen an Ihre Käys. Mäytt. de dato Graan vom 28 Octobris 1683. *Regensburg, Paul Dalnstainer, [1683]*.

4to, ff. [4], small woodcut of a mounted messenger on title; browned; old red paper spine.

€ 350.-

A rare newsletter relating the siege of Esztergom (Gran), the old primatial see of Hungary which had been in Turkish hands since 1605. ‘The Turkish grand vizir Kara Mustafa Pasha had failed in dismal fashion in the unforgettable siege of Vienna (from 14 July to 12 September 1683), the Ottoman disaster of the century. In their retreat the Turks were badly defeated on 9 October at Parkány (Štúrovo), and after a brief seige they had to give up Esztergom Several thousand Turks had perished at Parkány, but the Turks surrendered Esztergom (on 26 October) with hardly any loss of life which was, nevertheless, another serious setback for Kara Mustafa, whose future now looked dim. And indeed it was. He was strangled at Belgrade on 25 December by order of Sultan Mehmed IV’ (K. M. Setton, *Venice, Austria and the Turks in the seventeenth century* p. 271). The newsletter contains an extract from a letter purportedly written at Esztergom on 28 October by the imperialist commander Charles of Lorraine.

This is one of two editions. The other edition is without place or printer but bears the words ‘Gedruckt den 1/11 November’ on the title.

Apponyi 1042; VD17 12:621186K, recording two copies only (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Wolfenbüttel). OCLC records Harvard and Yale only in the US.

19. FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb. Der geschlossne Handelstaat. Ein philosophischer Entwurf als Anhang zur Rechtslehre, und Probe einer künftig zu liefernden Politik. *Tübingen, J. G. Cotta, 1800.*

8vo, pp. [xxii], 290; a fine, bright copy in later marbled boards, flat spine with a gilt lettered orange label; a highly attractive copy.

€ 1,150.-

First edition of this major work by the great Idealist philosopher, Fichte (1762–1814), intended as an appendix to his *Naturrecht* (1796). Fichte’s thought, heavily influenced by Kant, was primarily concerned with ethics, and a core notion of his moral philosophy was the self-realization of the dutiful will in devotion to ideal ends. But Fichte was careful to admit consideration of the individual will within an objective social context of reciprocal rights, duties and interests, and he turned his attention, in the present work, to the question of what socio-economic

conditions would best conform with ethical imperatives. His answer is in the very title of the work, 'The Closed Commercial State'. The autarchic society advocated by Fichte would be an entirely self-regulated social economy, requiring government direction of all foreign trade and state action to achieve such goals as the elimination of surpluses, scarcity, or unemployment. Only thus would scope for the autonomous selffulfilment of all be provided. See *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 195f; James Bonar in *Palgrave* II, 55f; Schumpeter, pp. 411–13; Roscher, *Geschichte*, pp. 639–48.

The germ of the Kantian socialism of the later nineteenth century is clearly evident in the work, and Fichte had a marked influence on a number of later socialists. See Leszek Kolakowski, *Main Currents of Marxism ... II. The Golden Age*, pp. 115 and 133, discussing Fichte's influence on Jean Jaurès ('Fichte's *geschlossene Handelstaat* embodied a kind of moral socialism, for it involved the social regulation of production in the common interest of its citizens'), and *op. cit.*, p. 249, on Austrian and German ethical socialism.

Baumgartner & Jacobs 51; Goldsmiths' 17957; Hamburg Commerz-Bibliothek, 1864 *Katalog*, col. 83; Humpert 7668; Kress B.4130; Menger, col. 163; Stammhammer, *Bibliographie des Sozialismus* II, 113; Ziegenfuss I, 342.



20. * FRESCOBALDI, Girolamo. Toccate d'intavolatura di cimbalo et organo partite di diverse arie e corrente, balletti, ciaccone, passachagli . . . Libro P[rim]o. Rome, Nicolò Borbone, 1637.

Folio (378 x 262 mm), pp. [iv], 94, [3], engraved throughout; with an elaborate engraved title incorporating the arms of Cardinal Francesco Barberini and an engraved portrait of the composer by Christianus Sas after Jean Saillant on f. 2r above a laudatory sonnet by Pier Francesco Paoli of Pesaro; some spotting and light foxing, mostly restricted to margins, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum; slightly rubbed and stained, minor repair to lower outer corner of upper cover.

€ 22,000.-

Fifth edition of Frescobaldi's superbly engraved first book of toccatas, with the substantial *aggiunta* containing the last keyboard works published during the composer's lifetime.

Frescobaldi's two books of toccatas, the first published in 1615 and the second in 1627, 'laid the foundation of the expressive keyboard style There is little doubt that these works, and perhaps even more the toccatas in his second book, are largely responsible for the fascination Frescobaldi has exerted on musicians throughout the ages; their purely musical expression of intense and continually shifting passions has had few equals' (*New Grove*).

'In 1637 Frescobaldi brought out revisions of both books of toccatas. The first book includes a substantial supplement of pieces in the popular style which appears to have been in preparation for some years and was originally intended for the new edition of the second book. It underwent repeated revision before its final publication; evidence of some of the earlier phases has been detected in pieces and fragments surviving in manuscript. The added works show that during his last years Frescobaldi became interested in the creation of extended compositions or cycles out of a succession of individual pieces, sometimes joined by transitional passages. Apparently a considerable amount of experimentation preceded the final products, which include several two-movement and three-movement dance sequences, as well as the lengthy *Cento partite sopra passacagli* This last work, one of Frescobaldi's most impressive achievements, includes several segments that during a preliminary phase had been destined as parts of separate compositions. The final published version is a masterful essay on the passacaglia and the chaconne and on their relationship' (*Ibid.*).

The binding is lettered in manuscript on the spine 'To. I', suggesting that it was once accompanied by the second book of toccatas. However, both books are usually found (and were probably originally available) separately, as here.

Provenance: eighteenth-century inscription of an unidentified Jesuit college at foot of title; 'P. Ricciardetti', with his ownership inscription dated 12 October 1798 at foot of title.

BUC I p. 352; RISM F 1859. All early editions of Frescobaldi's works are of considerable rarity. RISM gives six locations in the UK: Bodleian Library (imperfect), British Library (three copies), Glasgow (imperfect), Haslemere, Royal College of Music, and Trinity College of Music (imperfect); it locates four copies in the US: Eastman School of Music, Harvard, Library of Congress, and Newberry Library.

21. [GOETHE.] REICHARDT, Johann Friedrich. Goethe's Lieder, Oden, Balladen und Romanzen mit Musik von J. F. Reichardt. Erste [- Vierte] Abtheilung. *Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, [1809-11]*.

4 parts, oblong folio (325 x 245 mm); pp. [6], 50; [4], 62; [4], 29; [4], 44; plate nos. 1411-1413, 1479; with engraved title-pages and engraved music; early signature to upper margin of title-pages scored through; some spotting throughout, occasionally heavy, a few light stains here and there, but nonetheless a very good copy **in the original green illustrated wrappers**, lightly spotted, spines professionally restored; in a folding cloth box.

€ 7,650.-

Very rare first complete edition of Reichardt's musical settings of Goethe's poetry, comprising 128 settings of which 39 appear here for the first time.

The German composer and writer on music Johann Friedrich Reichardt (1752-1814) was master of the royal music in Berlin from 1775 to 1794, when he was dismissed after publishing a book sympathetic to the French Revolution. He left Berlin to settle on a country estate in Giebichenstein, near Halle, which became a 'hostel of Romanticism' for such artists and



intellectuals as Goethe, von Arnim, Brentano, E. T. A. Hoffmann, Tieck, the brothers Grimm, Fichte, Jean Paul, Schleiermacher, Novalis, Schlegel and J. H. Voss. It was a centre of *Lieder* and romantic poetry, folksong and folk art, *Singspiel* and German opera.

In at least two categories Reichardt's abandonment of the typically limited outlook of the German Kapellmeister proved beneficial: his songs departed from the rigid plainness of the 'Berlin School' odes towards the folk styles and dramatic gestures of early Romanticism; and his stage works, instead of centring on older styles of *opera seria*, favoured forward-looking Italian opera, French opera (the works of Gluck), *Singspiel* and other German theatrical forms.

The songs – he composed about 1500 of them, on texts by some 125 poets – cover a range of styles probably unsurpassed until Schubert, whom he influenced considerably. One extreme of this range is represented by the *Lieder für Kinder aus Campes Kinderbibliothek*, settings of edifying or pious verses by such poets as Gleim, Claudius, Hölty and Kleist... At the other extreme are songs known as “declamations”, which present free lyrical reflections or dramatic scenes: among his Goethe settings, for instance, *Prometheus* contains declamations against static harmonies, quick-changing dynamic indications and sudden alterations of tempo; the *Monolog des Tasso* is through-composed like an operatic scena; the rondo-like form of *Johanna Sebus* is determined by alternate representations of a flood and a child's attempt to rescue its mother. (Goethe was to write of Reichardt as “the first to make my lyrical works known to the general public through music, in a serious and steady manner”.) Reichardt's songs of all sorts show their composer's preference for the song “as a correct, complete whole, its real value consisting in the unity of the song”, and for a style of text-setting whose clarity is probably still unsurpassed, a deference to the spirit and structure of the poem, and an idealistic adherence to the dignified simplicity that he admired in folk art' (*New Grove*).

Goedeke IV/3, 74, 22; Hirsch III, 1031; RISM R 856-859.

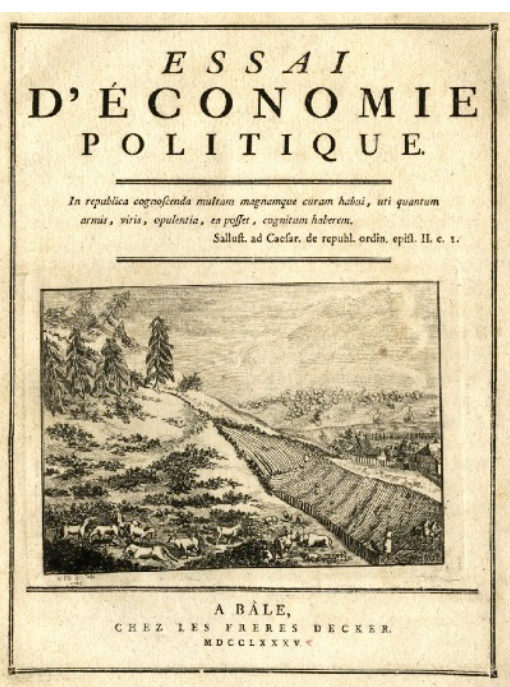
22. [HEINITZ, Karl Friedrich Anton, Freiherr von.] *Essai d'économie politique ...* Basel, freres Decker, 1785.

4to, pp. [2], 45, [1] blank; with 4 large folding tables; engraved agricultural view to title; all pages printed within a two-line border; contemporary ink ownership inscription to the front free endpaper; small wormhole to Table IV, with loss of one character; some light offsetting to the tables, a very good copy in contemporary boards, a little soiled, spine darkened and slightly worn, with a gilt morocco lettering-piece and MS shelf labels to spine.

€985

First edition of this beautifully produced essay on practical political economy, by the economist, engineer, and civil servant Karl Friedrich Anton von Heinitz (1725-1802).

The essay consists of reflections on four folding tables at the end of the work, each of which illustrates one aspect of a state's political economy. The first presents a survey of the relationship between population and industry (broadly construed); the second examines agriculture, particularly the cereal growth necessary to feed a population and, notably, its horses, in any set of circumstances; the third deals with a range of issues concerning taxation and public expenditure; while the fourth examines balance of payments, both in cash and in agricultural trade and that in natural resources.



It was in this last that von Heinitz made his reputation. Having studied mining and smelting at Dresden and Freiberg, he was in 1765 put in charge of mining and forestry in Saxony, where he was instrumental in both modernising the industry and establishing a new mining school, the Bergakademie Freiberg, which remains, as a Technical University, to this day. It was not only in technical ways, however, that his modernising influence was felt. In 1776, Heinitz entered the service of Frederick II of Prussia, where he proposed a thorough reform of the mines, an improved transport infrastructure, and a new system of taxation and customs. Although his plans were rejected by Frederick, Heinitz nevertheless persisted in attempting to improve the economic and social status of miners and foundry workers by means of house-building schemes and a benefit fund for those who had fallen on hard times. In this, Heinitz was a direct forerunner of the great Prussian reformers of the early nineteenth century. The tables in the present were based on researches Heinitz had conducted in Saxony, but he went out of his way not to let the data identify a particular state, and the work itself was published anonymously.

The *Essai* appeared in a German version, *Tabellen über die Staatswirthschaft*, at Leipzig the following year. Heinitz's only other work was a treatise on mineral production in Prussia, with suggestions for its improvement, which likewise appeared in both French and German, in 1786.

Barbier II, col. 202. Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the American Philosophical Society and Harvard only; Library Hub adds LSE, Senate House, and Sheffield.

23. HEMSTERHUIS, François. *Sophyle ou De la philosophie.* Paris [*The Hague?*], 1778.

12mo, pp. 99, [1]; a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary mottled calf with a large gilt border to both covers, gilt decoration to board edges and spine, and a gilt lettered red spine label, marbled

endpapers, all edges gilt, green ribbon place marker, green and white head- and tail-bands, some rubbing to corners, board edges and at top and bottom of spine, and a small oval repair and small red stain to the back cover; modern bookplate on front pastedown of 'Collectie Buijnsters Smets'.

€ 2,600

First edition, a fine copy of this work by the Dutch philosopher and aesthetician François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), whose ideas influenced the German romantic thinkers F. H. Jacobi and J. G. Herder as well as the two Schlegels and Novalis. *Sophyle* belongs to the second period of Hemsterhuis's career during which he wrote four Platonic dialogues for Amalia Golitsyna. Taking the form of a discussion between Sophyle and Euthyphron, beginning 'Oh, que la Philosophie est une bonne chose', it examines the relation between the soul and the body and is also an attack on materialism. A fine example of printing, with a narrow column of text surrounded by wide margins, *Sophyle* was printed, like most of Hemsterhuis's works, in a small and anonymous edition for private circulation. 'Professor P. J. Buijnsters has associated Hemsterhuis's printing commissions with the mysterious translator, factotum, and secret agent, Charles-Guillaume-Frédéric Dumas (ca. 1725-80). No one, it seems, has identified the printer or printers of Hemsterhuis's falsely-signed 'Paris' imprints, but since the days of Barbier they have been localized to Haarlem and Den Haag' (Stoddard).

The final signature in this copy differs from Stoddard being signed H1-5 rather than \$1-4 & H5, and it contains both the watermarks A Perrot and Fin Dangoum. With a text block measuring 18.6 x 10.3cm it is of a larger size than six of the ten copies recorded by Stoddard.

This volume comes from the library of the scholar and book historian Piet Buijnsters and his wife Leontine Buijnsters Smet.

Roger Stoddard 'A Bibliographical List of Books by François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790)' (*The Book Collector* 2001, 189-201), no. 8; Conlon 78:1059. Library Hub identifies only 3 copies in the UK, in the British Library, at Oxford and at Cambridge.

24. * HEMSTERHUIS, François. *Alexis ou De l'age d'or. Riga, Hartknoch, 1787.*

8vo, pp. 188, [2, blank]; 1 folding engraved plate; small stain to the top corner of the title-page and a minute trace of adherence with the free end-paper, some very occasional very light soiling and foxing, but a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary green morocco, gilt sides with rolled and filleted borders, rosettes and corner-pieces with dragonfly tools, flat spine tooled in gilt with acorns and fleurons, red morocco lettering-piece, gilt inner and outer dentelles, preserving the original pink silk bookmark; boards slightly warped, sides a little rubbed, small ink stains to back cover; a handsome copy; modern bookplate on the front pastedown, 'Collectie Buijnsters Smets'.

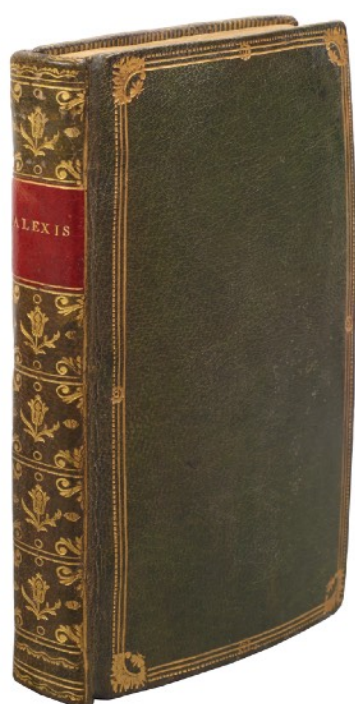
€ 1,950.-

First edition, rare, of an influential work of pre-Romantic aesthetics. *Alexis* is one of four Platonic dialogues written by the Dutch philosopher François Hemsterhuis, and is one of his most important works. Although written in 1783 it did not appear in print until this edition of 1787, with a German edition appearing in the same year. 'In *Alexis* Hemsterhuis, perhaps influenced by contemporary German philosophy, presented for the first time his concept of the golden age and the harmonious development of the individual. He also introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm) ... his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the Sturm und Drang and romantic movements in philosophy' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 474).

Alexis opens with a dedication from Diocles, i.e. Hemsterhuis, to Diotime, i.e. Amalia Golitsyna, for whom he composed and read his dialogues and who in turn spread his reputation among the German intelligentsia, prompting translations of his works. The bulk of the volume comprises a dialogue between Diocles and Alexis, followed on pp. 157-188 by notes on the text. This copy ends with a foldout plate comprising a diagram, missing from some copies.

In this copy quires A and B are of bluish-grey paper, and leaf M2 does not appear to be a cancel (cf Stoddard). Also of note are five lines of manuscript at the foot of p. 171, in a contemporary hand, comprising quotations from Ovid's *Fasti* II: 289-290 and Statius's *Thebaid* IV: 275 regarding the Arcadians, who are referred to in a note on this page. This volume comes from the library of the scholar and book historian Piet Buijnsters and his wife Leontine Buijnsters Smet.

Roger Stoddard 'A Bibliographical List of Books by François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790)' (*The Book Collector* 2001, 189-201), no. 11; Conlon 87:2024. A fairly rare item; Library Hub only records 2 copies in the UK, while OCLC notes 6 copies in the US.



25. HENNEQUIN, Pierre. Nouveau cours de rhétorique, à l'usage de la jeunesse des deux sexes; dédié à sa Majesté l'Impératrice mère. *Moscow, Auguste Semen, 1818.*

8vo, pp. [vi], xiii, [14]–462, [2] errata; engraved tailpieces; occasional marginal staining and light foxing, generally not affecting text, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary tree calf, flat spine gilt with red label lettered in gilt; marbled endpapers; boards very lightly worn, but still an attractive copy.

€ 1,475.-

Only edition, very uncommon, of this guide to rhetoric by the Moscow-based French grammarian Pierre Hennequin (1772-1849), explicitly designed for both sexes and dedicated to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna (1759-1828).

Hennequin is very explicit that his guide is written for both sexes: 'Je demanderois aux hommes pourquoi ils veulent s'arroger le droit exclusive d'avoir de la raison et de la cultiver, d'avoir de l'esprit et de l'orner, d'avoir un cœur et de la former, d'acquérir des connoissances et de les

communiquer'. His aim, he continues, is to fight the prejudice that has historically condemned the 'more interesting half of human society' to ignorance and obscurity, and to encourage women to take the place in society that their talents require. The work, then, gives advice on invention, oratorical passion, rhetorical structures and techniques, the importance of good taste and style, figures of speech and the use of flourishes including repetition and parenthesis, pronunciation, and gesture.

Hennequin worked as a French teacher in Moscow throughout the 1810s, principally to young aristocratic women, before becoming professor of French at the University of Moscow in 1827. Among his other works was a *Cours de littérature ancienne et moderne*, also published by Semen in four volumes (Moscow, 1821-2).

OCLC lists only 2 copies outside Europe (Library of Congress, University of Oklahoma); not in Library Hub.

26. HUME, David. *Histoire de la maison de Tudor sur le trône d'Angleterre ... traduit de l'anglois par Madame B***. Amsterdam [Paris], 1763.*

6 vols, 12mo (164 x 98 mm); a few very slight spots; an excellent set in contemporary French mottled calf, spines richly gilt with gilt red morocco labels, edges stained red, marbled endpapers, red ribbon page-markers; bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst to upper pastedown of vol. I.

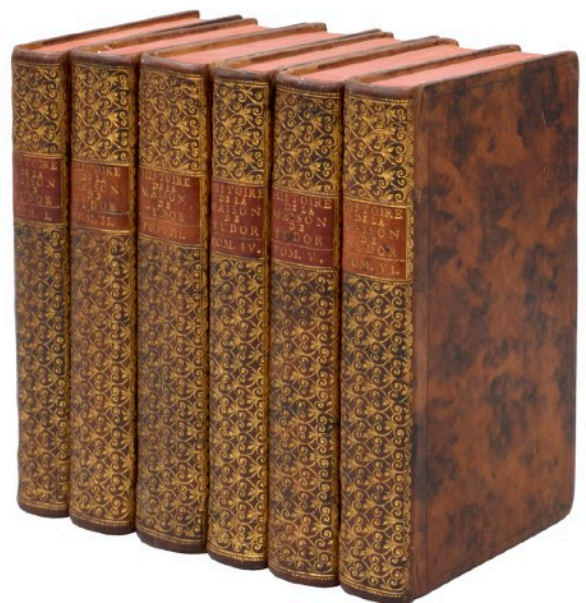
€ 700.-

A very fine set of the first French edition of Hume's history of Tudor England. Having set out the objectives of the historian 'to be true & impartial ... next to be interesting' (*The Letters of David Hume* (1932) I, p. 209) and following the success of his history of England under the Stuarts (1754-6), Hume published his *History of England under the House of Tudor* in 1759 for an advance payment of £700, noting that 'it is properly at that Period modern History commences' (ibid. I, p. 249).

The history was soon after translated by Octavie Belot (1719-1805, née Guichard), a Parisian widow supporting herself on English translations from the death of her first husband until her marriage to Jean-Baptiste-François du Rey de Meynières in 1765. Accompanied by a two-volume quarto edition of the same year, the present edition came after abbé Prevost's translation *Histoire de la maison de Stuart* (1760) and was followed in turn by Belot's *Histoire de la maison de Plantagenet* (1765); the three were subsequently issued together with cancel titles as *Histoire d'Angleterre*.

Now uncommon, Library Hub records sets only at NLS, Leeds, and King's College Cambridge (three volumes only, incomplete, from the Keynes collection) and only two could be traced at auction.

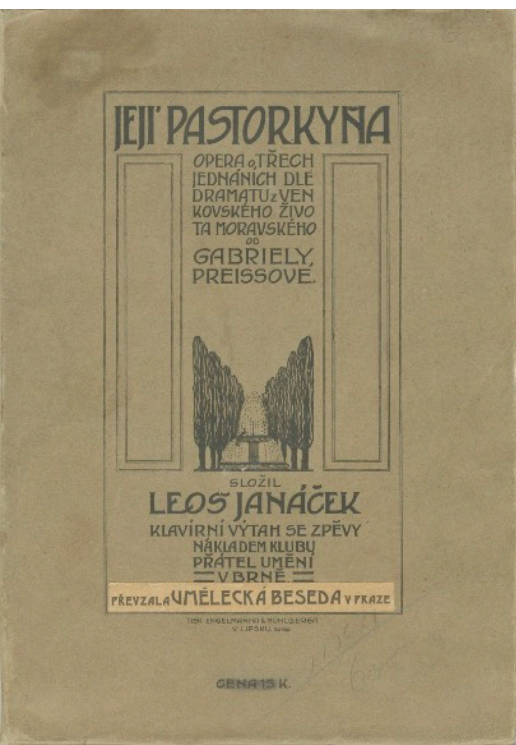
Quérard IV, p. 165.



27. JANÁČEK, Leoš. Její pastorkyňa. Opera o třech jednáních dle dramatu z venkovského života moravského od Gabriely Preissové ... Klavírní výtah se zpěvy. *Brno, for the Friends of Art Club, [pasted-over slip below:] Prague, the Society of Arts, [1908].*

4to, ff. [i], 2, pp. 281, [1]; errata leaf loosely inserted; decorative title-page; a very good uncut copy **in the publisher's printed wrappers**, spine repaired; in a folding cloth portfolio.

€ 2,100.-



First edition, very rare, of the original version of *Jenífa*, here under the title *Her Stepdaughter*. This is the vocal score, with Czech text; the full score, in Czech and German, was not published until 1918. One of a limited edition of 600 copies (300 of which were reserved for the music society). Our copy has the signature of the Czech tenor Antonin Karas-Harfner (1869-1937) on the title-page, dated 1916, and again in the score after the tenor aria at the end of the first Act. Karas (who used Harfner as his stage name) was one of the soloists in the first performance of Janáček's *Hukvaldy folk poetry in songs* in December 1898.

The text of *Jenífa* is by Janáček after a play by the Czech writer Gabriela Preissová. The opera was composed between 1894 and 1903, and first performed on 21 January 1904 at Brno: **the first of Janáček's operas to be produced**. At first it was ignored, but after being given at Prague in 1916 under the new title of *Jenífa* it became widely known and appreciated. It was not until recently that the original version came to be heard again and accepted: the original orchestration was thought too eccentric by the early audiences and thus the opera went through many years of revisions.

'During the writing of *Jenífa* Janáček began to formulate the ideas about "speech melody" which were to influence his approach to the voice line and indeed his whole musical idiom for the rest of his life. He frequently stressed how important such work was to an opera composer. Speech melodies were in no sense potential thematic material for Janáček but, rather, study material to help him produce sung stylizations of the irregular patterns of everyday speech. The result was a gradual move away from regular metrical structure in the voice parts of his operas (regular phraseology generally remains in the orchestra) to a more varied and irregular approach using a greater variety of rhythms. Characteristically, the voice parts begin after the beat and end before it, the notes increasingly bunched over the phrase climax' (*New Grove*).

Simeone, *The First Editions of Leoš Janáček*, Tutzing 1991, A4 (pp. 20–21); Loewenberg, *Annals of Opera*, p. 1255.

28. JAYADEVA. Gita-Govinda, ein Indisches Singspiel. Aus der Urspruche ins Englische von W. Jones, und aus diesem ins Teutsche übersetzt, und mit einigen Erläuterungen begleitet. *Weimar, Landes-Industrie-Comptoir, 1802.*

8vo, pp. 84, with engraved frontispiece and vignetter on title; some light foxing, but largely clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary grey marbled boards, gilt-lettered paper label on spine; some light wear, but still a good copy.

€ 475.-

A good copy of this uncommon German translation, based on the English version of William Jones, of the twelfth century Sanskrit poem *Gita Govinda*.

This was the second German version to appear in the space of a decade, both based on Jones' 1792 edition. The present translator, Friedrich Majer (1772-1818) trained as a lawyer, associated with Goethe and Johanna Schopenhauer, and was an avid collector of material and stories related to India. 'As the author of essays on Hindu mythology, translations of Sanskrit works, and mythological reference works, Majer became the chief German purveyor of Indic knowledge in his time' (Wilson, 42). Here, he criticises Jones' reading of the text, arguing that the English translation had become 'an epic idyl, in design quite incomprehensible to the reader' (Wilson, 46).



See A.L. Wilson, "Friedrich Majer: romantic Indologist", *Texas Studies in Literature and Language*, Vol 3, number 1 (1961), 40-49; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Brown, Cambridge, BL, Indiana, and Harvard.

29. LUTHER, Martin. Eyn Sendbriff ... uber die frage. Ob auch yemandt, on glawben verstorben selig werden müge &c. An Er Hansen von rechenberg zur freystad &c. [Wittenberg, N. Schirlentz, 1522].

4to, pp. [8]; with woodcut architectural border to title, dated 1522; noticeable but not intrusive stain at gutter reaching up to the inner upper corner in the quire, light waterstaining to the outer margin, leaves inconspicuously reinforced at gutter, the extreme lower rule of the woodcut border just shaved; a good copy in modern quarter calf, marbled boards.

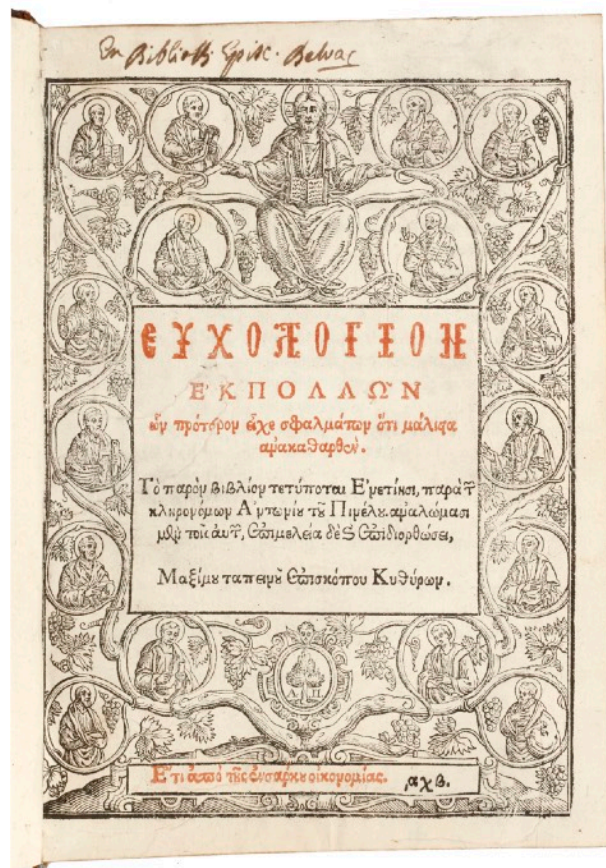
€ 2,950.-

First edition, rare, of a momentous letter on predestination addressed by Luther to his friend Hans von Rechenberg. Luther meditates on the subject of predestination and salvation by faith; while firm in his notion of faith as a necessary requisite for salvation, he outlines the possibility that the gift of faith and therefore salvation could be obtained after death. Hans von Rechenberg (1480-1534) was a crucial protagonist in the dissemination of the Reformation in Silesia.

Benzing 1267; OCLC records copies at Harvard, Illinois, Oxford, Southern Methodist, Worms, and the Berliner Staatsbibliothek.

30. MARGOUNIOS, Maximos. Euchologion, ek pollon hoon proteron eiche sfalmatoon hoti malista anakatharthen [in Greek]. (Colophon:) Venice, Antonio Pinelli, 1602.

4to, ff. [iv], 240 [recte 250], [1], text in Greek, printed in red and black throughout, title within elaborate woodcut border; closed tear in title (repaired without loss), light dampstain in first few leaves, paper flaw in f. [iv] touching a few letters, small hole in f. 26, paper flaw in f. 28.



[bound with:]

SEVEROS Gabriel. Tou tapeinou mētropolitou philadelphēias Gabriel . . . Syntagmation peri tōn agiōn kai ierōn mysteriōn [in Greek]. Venice, Antonio Pinelli, 1600.

4to, ff. [iv], 60, text in Greek, woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut headpiece, with a full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion on verso of f. [iv]; faint dampstain in a few leaves, small marginal tear at head of f. 3.

Two works in one volume, excellent copies in early seventeenth-century French calf, covers and flat spine panelled in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, edges gilt; slightly rubbed, neat repairs to spine and edges.

€ 8,800.-

I. First edition of Maximos Margounios's important version of the Euchologion, one of the principal liturgical books of the Orthodox Church.

Bishop of the Island of Kithira (Cythera), Margounios (1549–1602) was one of the greatest Greek theologians and poets of the sixteenth century. As part of his reform of Russian liturgical books (one which ultimately led to schism), the pro-Greek Patriarch Nikon of Moscow used Margounios's Euchologion as the basis for many of the emendations in his 1655 Moscow *Sluzhebnik*.

II. First edition of this treatise on the sacraments by Gabriel Severos (1540–1616); very rare. 'A native of Monemvasia, Severos was a well-connected and well-educated man who had studied in Padua and went on to be consecrated Metropolitan of Philadelphia in 1577. He attained a certain scholarly fame, being gratefully acknowledged by the English Hellenist Sir Henry Savile for his assistance in Savile's magnificent 1612 edition of the complete works of Chrysostom . . . His own sacramental theology is . . . an adaptation to Byzantine use of a distinctly Latin and Aristotelian approach. In [the present work], Severos insists on the sevenfold taxonomy of the sacraments and interprets the mysteries in terms of form, matter, and causality. He also goes further than [George] Lapithes (as reproduced in the replies of Jeremiah) in embracing the term

“transubstantiation” and in speaking of the indelible character of the sacraments of baptism, ordination, and chrismation. It is beyond doubt that Severos’s views on the sacraments were shaped to some extent by his reading of Aquinas, whose work he possessed in a manuscript copy once owned by Gennasios Scholarios’ (Marcus Plested, *Orthodox readings of Aquinas* pp. 145–6).

The Pinelli family in Venice were the leading printers of Greek books for Greek readers for most of the seventeenth century.

Provenance: the cathedral library of Beauvais, with early ownership inscription ‘Ex Biblioth. Episc. Belvac[ensis]’ at head of title of first work.

I. Library Hub records three copies only (Bodleian, Chetham’s and University College Oxford). OCLC adds copies at Amsterdam and Berlin. II. CNCE 20078. Library Hub records copies at the British Library, Chetham’s, and several in Oxford. OCLC adds copies at Erfurt and Rome.

31. [MELANCHTHON, Philipp]. LAGUS, Konrad. Oratio de Platone. *Wittenberg, [J. Klug], 1538.*

8vo, ff. [16]; with large white-on-black engraved historiated initials; upper margin of last leaf repaired, but a very good copy, with some contemporary ink underlining and marginalia, bound with two other texts in contemporary blind-tooled panelled pigskin over wooden boards, acorn centrepieces surrounded by a roll with busts of the Muses and Apollo on both sides, panelled spine with geometrical blind-tooled motives, brass catches (clasps missing, a crack along the spine, but holding well); a fine Sammelband, with a small contemporary ownership inscription on the first title.

€ 3,500.-

Only edition, exceedingly rare (one copy only in the US), **of the main extant source for Melanchthon’s views on Plato.** ‘Melanchthon’s view of Plato is known primarily from a Latin speech, which he asked Conrad Lagus to deliver’ (Hartfelder).

The oration was composed by Melanchthon and delivered by the Dean Conrad Lagus as the inauguration address to the University of Wittenberg students on the conferment of their master’s degrees. Although the speech was published without Melanchthon’s name, his authorship has been universally acknowledged.

Plato’s life and work are here hailed as a mirror of the perfect philosopher, marked by true love of knowledge, rectitude of conduct, unsurpassed eloquence and richness of style. It is in fact to Plato’s ‘vague’ definition of God as ‘mens aeterna, causa boni in natura’ that Melanchthon turns in successive works (with qualified approbation in view of Plato’s obvious distance from Christianity), in his criticism of the Scholastics’ insistence on a philosophical, ‘distinct’ knowledge of God, and in his rejection of moralism and speculation.

Keen, p. 164, 74; VD 16 M 3805; one copy only in the US (Harvard).

Bound with the Melanchthon:

OMPHALIUS, Jakob. Nomologia, qua eloquendi ac disserendi ratio ad usum forensem civiliumque causarum procuracionem, pergrata studiorum omnium utilitate accomodatur, aucta et recognita. *Cologne, E. Cervicornus for G. Hittorp, August 1538.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 302, [2, blank]; some Greek type; **with a diagram outlining Cicero’s ideal orator’s qualities**, printer’s device, historiated initials.

Rare second revised and greatly enlarged edition (the first, printed by Simon de Colines, amounted to only 128 pages) of a manual of eloquence and style for the legal professions. The theory of rhetoric and exposition, based primarily on Cicero and Quintilian and furnished with graphic aids, is exemplified in the appendix by a dialogue between Hymenaeus (the god of marriage) and Lachesis (one of the Fates) on glory and eternal memory as the only worthwhile pursuits during earthly life.

Green and Murphy, *Renaissance rhetoric short title catalogue, 1460-1700* (2006), p. 326; VD 16 O 758.

ERASMUS, Desiderius. De duplici copia verborum ac rerum commentarii duo multa accessione, novisque formulis locupletati. Una cum commentariis M. Veltkirchii. *Cologne, J. Gymnicus, 1536.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 398, [2, blank]; with woodcut initials.

First published in Paris by Badius Ascensius in 1512, Erasmus' 'Twofold supply of words and subjects' underwent modifications and additions in the following two decades and enjoyed vast popularity (at least 80 printings during Erasmus's lifetime, with our edition possibly being the last printed before his death). Veltkirchius' comments were first added in 1534 in an edition arranged by Melancthon, who here also provides an introduction with a praise of the commentary. Erasmus's own preface to the first edition, dated 1512, is also reprinted.

Bezzel 764; Vander Haeghen I, 67; VD 16 E 2676.



32. MELZO, Lodovico. Regole militari sopra il governo e servitio particolare della cavalleria. *Antwerp: Gioachimo Trognaesio, 1611.*

Folio in 6s (295 x 185 mm), pp. [10 (title, verso blank, dedication, to the reader, proem, and index)], 221, [3 (approbation, privilege and colophon)], [2 (blank l.)]; engraved additional title and 16 illustrations printed on 10 double-page and 5 double-page folding engraved plates; engraved headpieces and initials, wood-engraved initials; occasional light browning and unobtrusive light damp-marking, additional title very slightly trimmed at fore-edge and with small marginal repair, very small wormhole in early quires; eighteenth-century tree calf [probably for Parker], spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, all edges yellow; spine a little faded, nonetheless a handsome copy retaining the final blank; *provenance*: **George Lane Parker** (1724-1791, armorial bookplate on upper pastedown; by descent to:) – the **Earls of Macclesfield**, Shirburn Castle, 1860 (armorial bookplate on front free endpaper; blindstamp on title and additional title).

€ 2,500.-



First edition. A treatise on the conduct and service of cavalry by the lieutenant-general of the Spanish cavalry in the Low Countries at the Truce of 1609. Insisting that the cavalry should be considered independently of the other military branches, Melzo draws on his experiences in the Netherlands to advance a system intended to enlarge the functions of this body and increase its effectiveness. He describes the three different types of mounted soldier – the arquebusier, the lancer and the corselet (each illustrated with his weapons) – and discusses the different roles of the cavalry from its function in battle to its duty in scouting and intelligence. However, his main focus is on the use of cavalry in irregular warfare, for which he advocates the use of small, independent cavalry formations led by intelligent officers with the skill to act decisively. The detailed and attractive plates illustrate the variety of situations which Melzo believed cavalry could take advantage of, for example using a hollow or a wood for concealing even large numbers of men. Melzo was a Knight of St John of Jerusalem, a member of a prominent Milanese family of the day, and an excellent example of the professional Italian soldier common to the period.

This copy was previously in the library of the soldier George Lane Parker, who was commissioned into the 1st Foot Guards in 1749 as a lieutenant, became colonel of the 20th Foot in 1773 and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1777. In 1782 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 12th Dragoons. Parker, who was also a Member of Parliament from 1769 to 1780, assembled an important and wide-ranging library on military matters; following his death without issue in 1791, the collection passed to the family library of the Earls of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle.

Cockle 723; Hiler p. 581; Huth 21; Lipperheide Qb 20; Mennessier de la Lance II p. 181.

33. MENDELSSOHN, Moses. Jerusalem oder über religiöse Macht und Judenthum. *Frankfurt and Leipzig, n. p., 1787.*

8vo, pp. 183, [1] blank; some light foxing, more so to the first and last few leaves; contemporary half calf, spine blindstamped in compartments, paper spine label.

€ 235.-

First posthumous edition, originally published in 1783 by Friedrich Maurer in Berlin, of this later work by Mendelssohn (1729–1786), in which he supports religious and political toleration, and advocates separation of church and state and civil equality for Jews. The work was reprinted as recently as 2001.

Goedeke IV/1, 489,12; Ziegenfuss II, 150; OCLC records just one copy outside Continental Europe, at the Leo Baeck Institute in New York.

34. MEYER, Hans Heinrich Joseph. Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten: Forschungsreisen im Kilimandscharo-Gebiet. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut for Duncker & Humblot, 1890.

8vo (248 x 168 mm), pp. XIV, [2 (section-title)], 376; printed in gothic type; mounted colour-printed frontispiece and 12 heliogravure plates, all retaining tissue guards, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer, 2 double-page colour lithographic maps, routes added by hand in red, and one large folding colour lithographic map by Bruno Hassenstein retaining original loose tissue guard, wood-engraved illustrations and tailpieces in the text; occasional very light offsetting, small ink mark on verso of one map, folding map slightly creased and with one short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear; original green pictorial cloth by Weissbeck & Bechmann, Leipzig, upper board blocked in black and silver with image of the Kilimanjaro's volcano Kibo and its Uhuru Peak, lower board with central blind publisher's device, spine gilt, textured lemon-yellow endpapers, decorated edges, white silk marker (slightly frayed); unobtrusive minor marking, extremities slightly rubbed, causing very small losses on corners and short cracks on joints (with later colour), nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Schmorl & von Seefeld, Hanover (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – '85' (number in ink on upper pastedown).

€ 1,100.-

First edition. Hans Meyer (1858-1929), son of bookseller-turned-publisher Herrmann Julius Meyer and grandson of Joseph Meyer, the founder of the publishing house *Bibliographisches Institut*, built his reputation as one of the most famous explorers and mountaineers of his time especially on travels to the relatively recently defined region of German East Africa. *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten* is Meyer's richly-illustrated first-person account of the first successful ascent of the Kilimanjaro in 1889, some forty years after the mountain had first been identified. Meyer considered his endeavour not only valuable to science and knowledge, but he also his patriotic duty: the mountain – first discovered by German missionaries, likely to be the highest in Africa, and certainly rated the highest in German territory at the time – was to be conquered and described by a German (p. VIII). The ascent, apart from making mountaineering history, spread Meyer's name and fame internationally. He named the Kibo peak 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Spitze' (today: Uhuru peak) and presented a rock removed from the peak to emperor William II; in turn, Meyer was awarded his first professorship by the emperor.

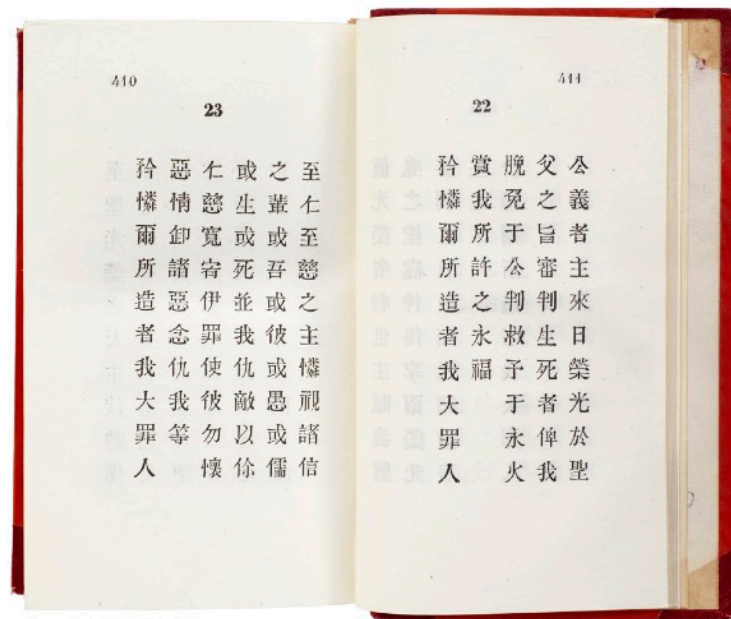
The images reproduced in *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, as heliogravures and mounted photographs, show the East African landscape and flora, local villages and their peoples, and several panoramic views of the Kilimanjaro.

Kainbacher (3rd ed.) p. 270; Neate, *Mountaineering Literature* M92; NLS *Mountaineering* o95; Perret 2987.



Haupting Marakissa von Marakissa.

35. [NERSES IV.] Preces sancti Nersetis Clajensis Armeniorum patriarchae, viginti quatuor linguis editae. *Venice, 'in Insula S. Lazari', 1837.*



12mo, pp. [6], 434, with engraved frontispiece portrait, engraved title, engraved headpiece; 2 uncut corners folded in; contemporary straight-grained morocco with cloth sides, borders ruled in gilt, spine tooled and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, ribbon page-marker; a little rubbed at extremities, corners slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; *provenance*: J. Vicander, Stockholm, 1885 (ink ownership inscription to front free endpaper).

€ 325.-

Fourth edition, once again expanded from the previous one, of the prayers of Nerses IV, the twelfth-century Catholicos of Armenia, printed in twenty-four languages at San Lazzaro degli Armeni, a major centre of Armenian culture and printing in the Venetian lagoon since the early eighteenth century. Besides Armenian and European tongues, this attractive volume prints Oriental languages in several scripts, among them Hebrew, Arabic, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Syriac, and Chinese. Editions had appeared as early as 1815, and each successive edition included more languages.

Brunet IV, col. 859.

36. NEWTON, Isaac. Opuscula Mathematica, philosophica et philologica. Collegit partimque Latine vertit ac recensuit Joh. Castillioneus [G.F. Salvemini] jurisconsultus. *Lausanne and Geneva, Bousquet & soc., 1744.*

Three vols, 4to, pp. [4], xxviii [recte 38], 420; [1], vi, 423; vi, 566 [recte 562], [1]; with 3 engraved title vignettes, 64 folded copper plates and 2 folded tables; pp. I 157-88 folded in at the lower margin where imprint exceeds book block; a very attractive, clean, crisp copy in contemporary full vellum with morocco labels, gilt titles.

€ 7,000.-

First edition of Newton's collected works edited and introduced by the Pisa alumnus Giovanni Salvemini da Castiglione. The edition contained twenty-six works which, while having appeared



previously, were not easily accessible, from Newton's mathematical works and optical lectures, which were greatly influential and laid the foundations of modern science, to his philological essays on history and theology. It thus became a major tool in the dissemination of Newton's science and a major publication in the history of science.

The first volume, mathematical papers, contains *De analysi* (1711), *Methodis fluxionum* (1736), *De quadratura* (1704), *Enumeratio curvarum* (1704), *Methodus differentialis* (1711), and excerpts from Newton's correspondence with John Collins, John Wallis, Henry Oldenburg, and Abbe Conti. The second volume, philosophical papers, includes *De mundi systemate* (1731), *Lectiones opticae* (1729), *De natura acidorum* (1736), *Scala graduum caloris* (1701), and his papers from the *Philosophical transactions* on light and colour. The third volume, theological works, includes *Chronology of ancient kingdoms amended* (1728), *Observations upon the prophecies* (1733), and *Dissertation upon the sacred cubit* (1737).

Babson 9 (Gray 2); Wallis 2; DSB X, 93; Poggendorff II, 279; Roller-G. II, 235.

37. [NYMPHENBURG PORCELAIN]. Abbildung der vorzüglicheren Artikel der königlichen bayerischen Porcellan Manufactur zu Nymphenburg. [*Munich*], 1831. [*Bound with:*]

Preis-Courant über die vorzüglicheren Artikel in weissem Porcellan, welche bei der Königlich-Bayerischen Porcellan-Manufactur in Nymphenburg verfertigt werden, und welche in der königl. Niederlage zu München, Kaufinger-Strasse Nro. 1020 zu haben sind. (*Munich*, 1831).

Oblong folio (250 x 330 mm), engraved title-page and 6 plates, each showing 24 wares, engraved in outline by J. Päringer and W. Rehlen, printed on thick paper, tipped in at the end is a printed folding pp. 2 price list (490 x 362 mm); fine copy in the original printed and decorated blue/grey wrappers, gilt edges.

€ 4,400.-

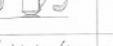





A fine copy of the very rare trade catalogue of the porcelain wares available at the Royal Bavarian porcelain manufacture Nymphenburg, offered here with the original 'price list'. This is the first trade catalogue produced at Nymphenburg and possible the earliest trade catalogues for porcelain in Germany.

The wares illustrated include soup, regular and dessert plates; vegetable dishes (2), salad dishes (2), sugar bowls (7), fruit bowls (5), coffee pots (4), milk jugs (5), tea pots (4), cups and saucers (17), cup to drink soup (18), serving bowl (8), mustard dish (3), sauce boat (2), and salt and pepper. Also on offer were vases (11), bidets (2), candlesticks (4), a spoon for medicine, utensils for pipes (3), water jug (2), washing bowls (3), chamber pots (5, including a potty for a child), paper weights (2) and ink stands etc for writing (6), etc.

The price list gives additional information. The offered wares are divided into table service 88 pieces, coffee and tea service 92 pieces, and others with 107 pieces. There is also a handy guide of

what would be need should one want to have a table service for 6 or 12 or 24 settings. Prices for all pieces are in three categories: '1. Auswahl, 2. Auswahl, 3. Auswahl' (i.e. 1st choice etc) presumable a grading of the finished product; 3rd choice is often two thirds cheaper than 1st choice.

Taf. II.

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The Meissen factory in Saxony (Germany) was the birth place of the European manufacture of hard porcelain in 1710. The Prince Elector of Bavaria established a porcelain manufacture in 1755; by the 1760s the porcelain manufacturers had moved into the hunting Schloss Nymphenburg and 'Nymphenburg Porcelain' have produced fine porcelain ever since. King Ludwig I of Bavaria was an enthusiastic royal commissioner of porcelain. In 1822 the architect Friedrich Wilhelm von Gärtner was appointed artistic director at Nymphenburg.

Solon, p. 590 (note); Champleury [i.e. Jules Fleury-Husson, Director of Ceramics at Sevres], *Bibliographie Ceramique*, (Paris 1881), p. 122 (without price list); we could locate worldwide only copies in German libraries: Bavarian State Library and Berlin State Library (both without the price list), and Erlangen, Regensburg, and Augsburg.

38. PEIL, Johann. Tabula processum seu ordinem ultimi divini et criminalis iudicii exhibens; cum adjunct eiusdem brevi demonstratione ex Biblicis textibus et rationibus, quibus figurae undecim tabulam illustrantes suo quaeque loco inseruntur, additurque cantio germanica, quae eandem totam continet. *Cleves, Gerhard Verstegen, 1625.*

Small 4to, pp. [iv], 82, with 11 engraved plates and a folding letterpress table; without the five-leaf German appendix 'Ein geistlich Lied' (see below); some browning and foxing, particularly towards end, title backed at time of binding, one plate and final leaf strengthened at inner margin, light stain in margin of one plate; early nineteenth-century English straight-grain dark blue morocco gilt, edges gilt and gauffered.

€ 2,100.-

First edition of this strange and rare treatise on the Apocalypse and the Last Judgement, illustrated with dramatic plates by Gillis van Scheyndel. It is the first book printed at Cleves in the Lower Rhine region of northwestern Germany. At the head of each plate appears a letter (or letters) which serve as a key to the relevant part of the text.

The present copy is without the five-leaf 'cantio Germanica' announced on the title, which has its own German title-page 'Ein geistlich Lied von dem Procesz des jüngsten Gerichts' dated 1625 and is not obviously related to the Latin treatise which precedes it.



Provenance: quite possibly George Spencer-Churchill (1766–1840), Marquess of Blandford and later fifth Duke of Marlborough (see sale catalogue of the Whiteknights library, Evans, 26 June 1819, lot 3335, in 'blue morocco'); Henry White (1761–1836), clergyman and friend of Samuel Johnson, with his ownership inscription dated 14 July 1819 on front free endpaper; subsequently in the library of the Barons Harlech.

Brunet IV 469; Graesse V 186 ('ouvrage bizarre'); VD17 23:631970D (recording two copies: Göttingen and Wolfenbüttel). OCLC records five copies only: Amsterdam (two), the British Library, the Huntington, and Utrecht.

39. PFIZMAIER, August. *Woerterbuch der japanischen Sprache. Erste Lieferung* [*all published*]. Vienna, in Commission bei Carl Gerold und Sohn, 1851.

Large 4to, pp. xi, (1), 80, and with 79 litho plates depicting Kanji characters; a fine, uncut copy in the original publisher's printed and decorated cream wrappers, edges slightly frayed.

€ 765.-

First edition of the first Japanese – German dictionary, which gives the Kanji (Chinese) characters together with the Katakana sound. On facing pages are printed the German (expansive) and English (shorter) translations or definitions together with the transliterated version. The work was handsomely printed by the Armenian Mecharist Order, noted for their expertise in oriental printing. Only this first part was published; a continuation was abandoned due to the cost of printing.

August Pfizmaier (1808-1887) was an accomplished linguist who initially excelled in Turkish, Japanese, Mandarin, Arabic and Persian. He soon specialized in Japanese, translating a number of works into German.

Zaunmüller, 212; *Alt-Japan-Katalog*, 1142; OCLC records just one copy outside Continental Europe, at Cambridge.

40. POSTEL, Guillaume. De originibus, seu, de varia et potissimum orbi Latino ad hanc diem incognita, aut inconsiderata historia, quorum totius Orientis, tum maximè Tartarorum, Persarum, Turcarum, & omnium Abrahami & Noachi alumnorum origines, & mysteria Brachmanum retegente. *Basle, Johannes Oporinus, [1553].*

8vo, pp. 135, woodcut initials in the text; a fine copy in modern vellum; a few contemporary marginal notes and underlinings, mainly at the beginning.

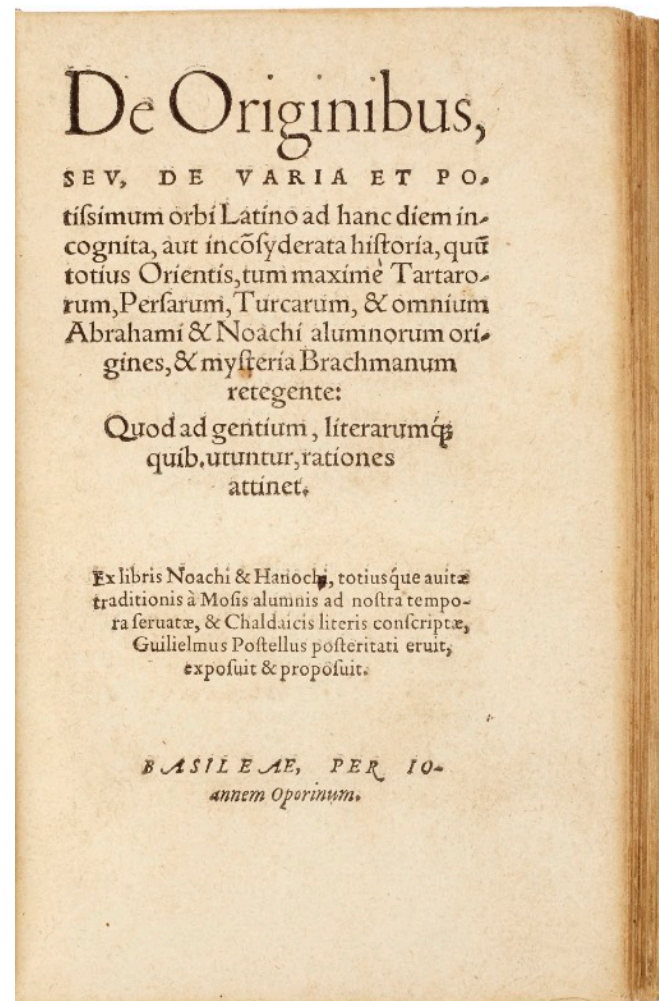
€ 3,500.-

First edition of Postel's investigations into the original language as a means to regain the primordial unity of mankind.

During the immensely productive years 1552 and 1553, Postel constantly emphasized the need for action in order to unify the world. 'He was explicit about the practicality of his aims. Late in his career he wrote to Masius that his life's work had been a long effort to persuade Christendom to act. If it would only exert itself, how easily the world would pass from its terrible disorders into the eternal peace proclaimed by Christ! His sense of active purpose permeated even his most apparently academic works, such as his treatise *De originibus* of 1553. In this book he offered a profoundly Augustinian statement of purpose: "I have aimed to treat of both the original relationships of things and the methods by which we can reconcile them again in the completest peace; and I have tried to promote that end for which the world was created, universal peace" (Bouwsma, *Concordia Mundi* p. 214).

'Postel believed that language, that is, to know the names of things, was god's greatest gift to man ... In the *De originibus seu de varia et potissimum orbi Latino ad hanc diem incognita aut inconsiderata historia* ... Postel argues according to logic about God's gift of speech to mankind. Man is different from other animals because he can reason and speak. Therefore, the Greeks called man "animal logicum" because logoz indicates speech or conversation no less than reason ... All men take their origin from Adam, who as first parent was taught by God about the names of everything in the universe: "Since there was no man, before the first man, who could speak an exterior voice, he necessarily conceived all the names of things by an interior voice". When Adam was alone in Paradise, God and Adam communicated by the emanation of Idea which was called an inner voice ... Adam divinely received the words from Wisdom or from the agent intellect of which we are all members; however, in order to teach posterity, it was necessary to bring forth all things with an exterior voice ...

'It is clear that Postel's desire to know languages was fuelled by his concept of the divine origin of language ... God gave to Adam the ability to speak and to write in order to teach mankind God's Law. God's Law was transmitted through the first parent, Adam, through Enoch, through Noah, and through Moses ... The gift of language and God's Law cannot be separated in Postel's



thought' (Marion L. Kuntz, *The Original Language as Paradigm for the restitutio omnium*, in: *The Language of Adam. Die Sprache Adams (Wolfenbütteler Forschungen vol. 84)*, pp. 131-132).

Adams P2022; VD16 P4482; not in Caillet.

41. POSTEL, Guillaume. De orbis terrae concordia libri quatuor, multiuga eruditione ac pietate referti, quibus nihil hoc tam perturbato rerum statu vel utilius, vel accommodatius potuisse in publicum edi, quivis aequus lector iudicabit . . . Adiectae sunt quoq[ue] annotationes in margine a pio atque erudito quodam viro, ne delicatoris palati aut iniquioris etiam iudicii aliquis, ut sunt fere hodie quamplurimi, offenderetur. Proinde ut pectore candido accipere, quae in ecclesiae misere adeo afflictatae utilitatem scribuntur, lector velis, per Christum et animae tuae salutem obtestatum te volumus. [*Basel, Johannes Oporinus, 1544.*]

Folio, pp. [viii], 427 (*recte* 447), woodcut initials; occasional very light foxing or soiling, two small repaired holes in title (no loss of text on recto or verso), but a very good copy in eighteenth-century German calf, spine gilt; slightly rubbed and stained, neatly rebaked preserving spine (head and foot of spine neatly repaired, spine label worn, old paper label at head of spine).

€ 5,850.-

First edition of all four books of Postel's vision of the unity of the world. The first book had been printed privately in Paris the previous year while approval of the Sorbonne theologians was awaited. When that was not granted, Postel had the work printed by his friend Oporinus in Basel.

'The goal of Postel's life was expressed in a single word: *concordia*. It was at once the key to the title of his most important book and the key to his mind. The word has an obvious temporal sense: it signifies peace among men. But to Postel it was heavy with further meanings and pointed to a whole complex of ideas. He was not unaware of its immediate political significance; but Postel, who was in fact a propagandist for the crusade, was no mere secular pacifist. The *De orbis terrae concordia* is essentially a manual for missionaries; hence *Concordia* has religious meaning. It implies agreement on the deepest level of religious unity, and is to be understood literally: unity of heart. But this is only the beginning. Ultimately, the *Concordia mundi* is an eschatological ideal; it is identical with the *restitutio omnium*, and it refers not merely to the human race but to the whole creation. It represents, therefore, the proper order of the universe, the systematic arrangement of all its elements according to the original intentions of God, the harmony and unity of nature and its subordination to the eternal purpose' (William J. Bouwsma, *Concordia mundi: the career and thought of Guillaume Postel*, 1957, p. 64).

'Postel was among the first to proclaim the need for a universal religion and a universal state. Postel's program for a unified world under God preceded by more than twenty years the work of his fellow countryman, Jean Bodin, who is usually credited with being the "father of universalism". At any rate, because of his problems with the Doctors of Paris, the *De orbis terrae concordia*, in which he proclaimed the need for harmony of all men in a Christian world and a tolerant attitude, even an appreciation of Moslems and Jews whom nevertheless he hoped to convert to Christian faith, was not published in Paris but in Basle by his friend, Oporinus, in 1544' (Marion L. Kuntz, *Guillaume Postel, prophet of the restitution of all things. His life and thought*, 1981, pp. 50-2).

Book two is devoted to the Muslim world and includes numerous citations from the Qur'an, which Postel translated directly from Arabic, rather than relying on existing translations. 'In his belief in a peaceful debate with Muslims who should be convinced by a rational presentation of Christian tenets, Guillaume Postel was knowingly pursuing the same tradition as Nicholas of Cusa and Dionysius the Carthusian . . . This book, published by Johannes Oporinus a year after Bibliander's first edition of the Quran, was Postel's main work on the

confutation of Islam and his best known call to the Muslims to convert to Christianity. **It contains a translation and critical discussion of parts of the Quran and a life of the prophet, as well as a transcription of Arabic texts and an appeal for the foundation of Arabic chairs at the principal universities** (*Europe and the Arab World*).

This edition contains Theodor Bibliander's annotations to the first two books. Apparently added without Postel's knowledge, these annotations ensured that the work was put on the Lyon Index of 1550 (no. 215) and the Index of 1558 (no. 210), with the remark 'Annotationes in Guilielmu[m] Postellu[m] de orbis terrae concordia, incerti autoris' (see Claude Postel, *Les écrits de Guillaume Postel publiés en France et leurs éditeurs 1538–1579*, 1992, II p. 36).

Provenance: Friedrich August, Herzog von Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Oels (1740–1805), with bookplate.

Adams P 2020; Bouwsma 10; Caillet 8903; *Europe and the Arab world* 7; Smitskamp, *Philologia orientalis* 242; VD 16 P 4481.



42. [PROCESSIONAL, Dominican use.] Processionariu[m] ordinis fratru[m] predicatorum rursus recognitus, et multis orationibus adauctum. [*Colophon:*] Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 21 April 1509.

Small 8vo, ff. [iv], 147 (final leaf mis-numbered '119'), without the final blank leaf; gothic letter, printed in red and black throughout, title printed in red and with small woodcut of St. Dominic printed in black at head, woodcut printer's device below title, with four full-page woodcuts, eight smaller woodcuts (some repeated) and 17 historiated woodcut initials (some repeated), music in black on four-line staves printed in red; occasional light soiling and a few stains, minor worming in first two leaves slightly affecting first full-page woodcut, small wormhole through most of volume (affecting text but not legibility), some headlines slightly shaved, fore-margin of one leaf cut away and replaced with blank paper (not affecting text); nevertheless a good, crisp copy preserving the

original gilt and modestly gaufered edges, in modern blind-stamped brown morocco in imitation of contemporary Venetian work, upper cover lettered 'PROCESSIONAR.' in gilt and with three ropework lozenges stamped in gilt on each cover; extremities slightly rubbed.

€ 4,000.-

An attractive and very rare Dominican Processional. This is the service book which provided the music, spoken texts, and directions for festival processions, at the altar, in the choir, or elsewhere inside and outside the church.

The full-page woodcuts depict the arms and celebrated figures of the Dominican Order (f. [ii]r, first used in the edition dated 9 October 1494); a procession, bearing the monogram 'N' (f. [iv]v, also first used in the 1494 edition); the elevation of the Host (f. 82v) and the Crucifixion (f. [110]v).

Essling 752; Sander 5904. OCLC records three copies only (Munich, National Art Library and Trento). EDIT 16 adds a copy at Florence.

43. PFYFFER VON WYHER, Ludwig. Panorama oder Zirkel-Aussicht vom Rigi Berg. Guide des voyageurs sur le mont Righi. *Lucerne, bey Xaver Meyer, 1820.*

8vo, folding engraved map in 15 segments, with contemporary colouring, mounted on linen with glazed blue paper border (53,8 x 53,8 cm), in excellent condition, with the original slip case covered in marbled paper, with engraved label on both sides, the French language label with an illustration of a knapsack, walking stick and traveller's telescope. Illustrated trade card of the publisher Xaver Meyer pasted on verso of map.

€ 1,000.-



Fine panorama of the 360 degree view from the Rigi Mountain in Switzerland. The panorama map also has 4 individual views engraved in the corners: view of the mountain from the valley; view of the cottage at the highest point, view from a higher mountain down to the Rigi mountain; and a

larger scale map. This is a fine survival from the time mountaineering was in its infancy. Twenty years later Turner climbed the mountain and painted his series of fine watercolours (Blue Rigi, Dark Rigi and Red Rigi; which were sold some years ago breaking auction records). Mark Twain visited in 1878 and wrote extensively about the Rigi Mountain.

The fine trade card by the bookseller, publisher and antiques dealer Xaver Meyer shows his fine house and shop on the ground floor just outside the Basle Arch going into Lucerne, the streets are full of people, a horse drawn carriage goes through the arch, and the mountains can be glimpsed in the background. The card (10,2 x 13,5 cm) is printed in bistre.

Ludwig Pfyffer von Wyher (1783-1845) was an architect and draughtsman. He built the Lucerne theatre in 1837. His Rigi panorama was engraved by the brothers Fr. and Al. Schmid.

44. SMITH, Adam. Untersuchung der Natur und Ursachen von Nationalreichthümern. Aus dem Englischen ... Leipzig, Weidmann's heirs and Reich, 1776-1778.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 632; xii, 740; some spotting and light browning throughout, but still a very good copy, in later marbled blue boards with red and green paper spine labels.

€ 5,850.-

First edition in German, the rare first issue, and **the first translation into any language**, of *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. This landmark translation, by Johann Friedrich Schiller, cousin of the famous poet, and Christian August Wichmann, was reissued in 1792 with a third volume containing the translation of Smith's *Additions and Corrections*.

'The translator Schiller names Smith as his "friend" in the preface to the second volume; and since he was in London in the 1770s before setting up a bookshop in Mainz, it is possible he knew Smith personally when he was in London before and immediately after the appearance of the *Wealth of Nations* ... Two copies of the first volume [of this translation] have survived from Smith's library (Mizuta), the one in Glasgow University bearing on its cover the monogram of George III. Perhaps the King sent this book to Smith to show that his German connections were aware of his work' (Ross, *Life of Adam Smith*, p. 365).

Initial German reviews of the work were certainly very favourable. The first, published in 1777 by J. G. H. Feder, a professor of philosophy at the University of Göttingen, states: 'It is a classic; very estimable both for its thorough, not too limited, often far-sighted political philosophy, and for the numerous, frequently discursive historical notes'. Similar approbation is to be found in other contemporary reviews, published in Iselin's *Ephemeriden der Menscheit* and Nicolai's *Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek*: 'The Economistes and he are fundamentally of the same mind, and, with the exception of the theory of taxes, he makes no statements which they do not accept. Blessed be the Briton, who thinks justly and wisely!' (XXXVIII, 300).

Carpenter, *Dialogue in Political Economy*, 8; Goldsmiths' 11394; Humpert 12750; Kress S.4873 (with the *Additions and Corrections*); Tribe 12; Vanderblue, p. 26; not in Einaudi; no copy of the first issue is recorded in NUC, although Kress holds the Vanderblue copy; on the reception of the *Wealth of Nations* in Germany, see C. W. Hasek, 'The Introduction of Adam Smith's Doctrines', in Cheng-chung Lai, ed., *Adam Smith Across Nations* (OUP, 2000), and Keith Tribe, 'The German Reception of Adam Smith', in *A Critical Bibliography of Adam Smith* (Pickering & Chatto, 2002).

45. SPRÜNGLI, Johann Jacob, editor. Männergesänge von Freunden der Tonkunst gesammelt, dem Liederkranze zu Frankfurt a. M. in Liebe geweiht und zu Gunsten der dortigen Mozart-Stiftung herausgegeben ... *Zürich, gedruckt bei J. J. Ulrich, im Verlage des Herausgebers, 1840.*

Four parts in one vol., oblong 8vo (142 × 230 mm), each partbook pp. [2], 49, [1] and in the original printed wrappers (red, green, orange, blue, depending on the part); bound together in contemporary green half morocco, glazed paper sides in imitation of straight-grain morocco; some spotting, light stain in the gutter towards the beginning, but a very good copy, originally belonging to J. Haltiner, with his name stamped gilt to front cover, and written in ink or pencil to the title of each part.

€ 1,100.-

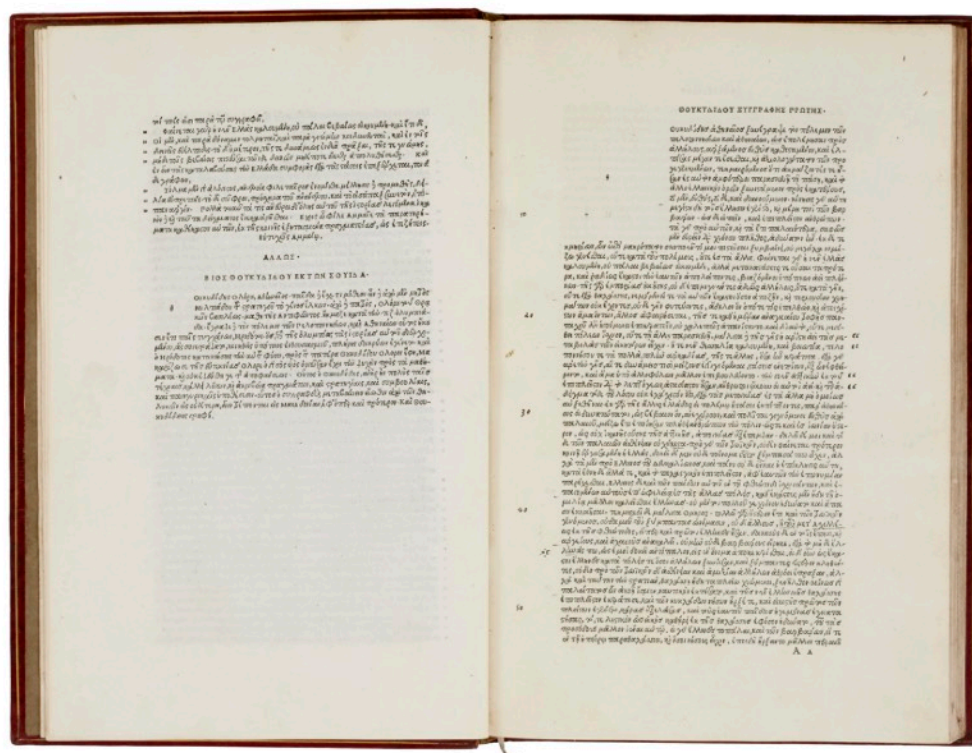
First edition, the partbook issue. The work was also issued in score. Both are very rare, OCLC locating a copy of the 1st Bass part at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and a set at the Swiss National Library. There are apparently no copies in Germany: KVK shows the British Library copy (in score) only.

Among the 46 pieces included are works by Mozart, Just, Speyer, and some minor German and Swiss composers, but the surprise comes in three English glees, translated into German, by Samuel Webbe, 'one of our greatest glee composers in *every* sense' (Baptie), 'Mr' [Richard?] Wainwright, and Reginald Spofforth, his 'Hail, smiling morn', 'possibly the most popular glee in the entire repertory' (*New Grove*).

Rare: OCLC records just one copy outside Continental Europe, at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.

46. * THUCYDIDES. ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΕΣ. THVCYDIDES. (*Colophon:*) Venice, Aldus, May 1502.

Folio, ff. [122], without blanks AA8 and OP4; introductory letter in Latin, text in Greek; very occasional ink marks, a little light soiling to first and last pages, very occasional light foxing; a very good, clean copy in early 19th-century red morocco, gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments with direct gilt lettering to two, gilt edges; slight scuff to spine; inscription ('Ex Bibl. P. de Cardonnel MDCL') and two British Museum ink stamps to title (red oval stamp 'Museum Britannicum' and lozenge stamp 'Duplicate 1804'), armorial bookplate of E. Hubert Litchfield to



front pastedown; line numbers (in tens) and page numbers neatly written in ink; a few early annotations comprising corrections in Greek, interlinear translations of a few words into Latin, and a few Latin marginalia, occasional marginal marks and underlining.

€ 26,500.-

A handsome copy of the first edition of the Greek text of Thucydides' *Peloponnesian War*, printed by the great Aldus Manutius, with an interesting provenance. The title bears the 1650 ownership inscription of Pierre de Cardonnel (1614-1667), merchant (in his native Normandy, in Southampton and London), publisher (of Samuel Bochart's monumental *Geographia Sacra* of 1646), supporter of the royal family and English royalists, classical and oriental scholar, poet, translator of Waller and Dryden, and book collector. It is likely that Cardonnel knew the philosopher Thomas Hobbes: he was a friend of Hobbes's patron William Cavendish, 3rd earl of Devonshire – from whom he received a copy of Hobbes's *Leviathan* in 1652, which he heavily annotated (now in the Pforzheimer Library) – and he and Hobbes shared links with numerous royalists in exile. Cardonnel met Cavendish in Normandy in 1645, the same year that Hobbes visited the earl in Rouen. Thucydides was, of course, Hobbes's favourite historian and he published an English translation directly from the Greek text in 1629. Here, then, we have the intriguing possibility that Cardonnel acquired this volume having discovered a shared interest with Hobbes in the great Greek historian, or, perhaps, on the philosopher's recommendation. For Cardonnel, and his library, see Noel Malcolm, *Aspects of Hobbes* (Oxford, 2004) p. 259 ff.

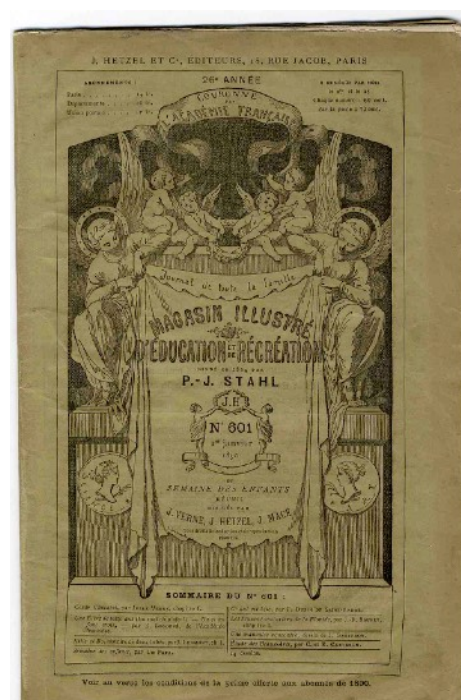
'Thucydides set himself the highest standards of accuracy. "As to the actions of the war", he says, "I have not felt free to record them on hearsay evidence from the first informant or on arbitrary conjecture. My account rests either on personal knowledge or on the closest possible scrutiny of every statement made by others. The process of research was laborious, because conflicting accounts were given by those who had witnessed the several events, as partiality swayed or memory served them.' This he did not only from his belief in the importance of the actual events, but in the conviction that the facts would be found of permanent value. He saw his history as a source of profit to "those who desire an exact knowledge of the past as a key to the future, which in all probability will resemble the past". It was in this sense, not in any anticipation of his own enduring fame, that he called it, in a memorable phrase, "a possession for ever". This is exactly what it has become. Nothing, not even his own participation in the war or his disgrace in 424, was permitted to divert the historian from the standards he had laid down for himself ... Thucydides has been valued as he hoped: statesmen as well as historians, men of affairs as well as scholars, have read and profited by him' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*, 102).

Ahmanson-Murphy 57; Renouard, pp. 33-34.

47. VERNE, Jules. *Mirifiques aventures de Maître Antifer.* Paris, *Magasin d'Éducation et de Récréation* (J. Hetzel & Cie), 1894.

24 fascicules, 8vo, with numerous black and white illustrations in the text by G. Roux, and two coloured maps; an excellent copy, uncut in the original illustrated wrappers (two fascicules without wrappers as issued, but including separately the general printed covers and spine issued for binding purposes); in a contemporary folding box.

€ 3,000.-



A good copy of the rare first appearance in print of Jules Verne's novel *The Miraculous Adventures of Captain Antifer*, published here in serialised form for children in 24 fascicules in the *Magazine d'Éducation et de Récréation*, of which Verne was one of the editors. The novel appeared in book form later the same year, but this serialised version is very uncommon.

Pietro Gondolo della Riva, *Bibliographie analytique de toutes les oeuvres de Jules Verne*, 58A.

48. [VOLTAIRE.] Das Mädchen von Orleans. Ein komisches Heldengedicht in zwölf Gesängen nach Voltaire frei bearbeitet. *Neustadt, 'im Verlags-Comptoir', n. d. [mid nineteenth century]*.

8vo, pp. [iv], 128; some light spotting, but generally a nice bright copy in contemporary boards, a little sunned, MS spine label; from the library of the jurist Gustav A. von Liebenstein (1853–1913), with his signature to the front free endpaper and his bookplate to the front pastedown.

€ 350.-

A good copy of this very rare German rendition of Voltaire's *La Pucelle d'Orleans*. Fromm gives the date as around 1865 (and the place of publication as Hamburg), the online Staatsbibliothek catalogue (the only copy listed by KVK) as c.1830. The translator remains anonymous.

Fromm 27136; OCLC records just one copy, at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

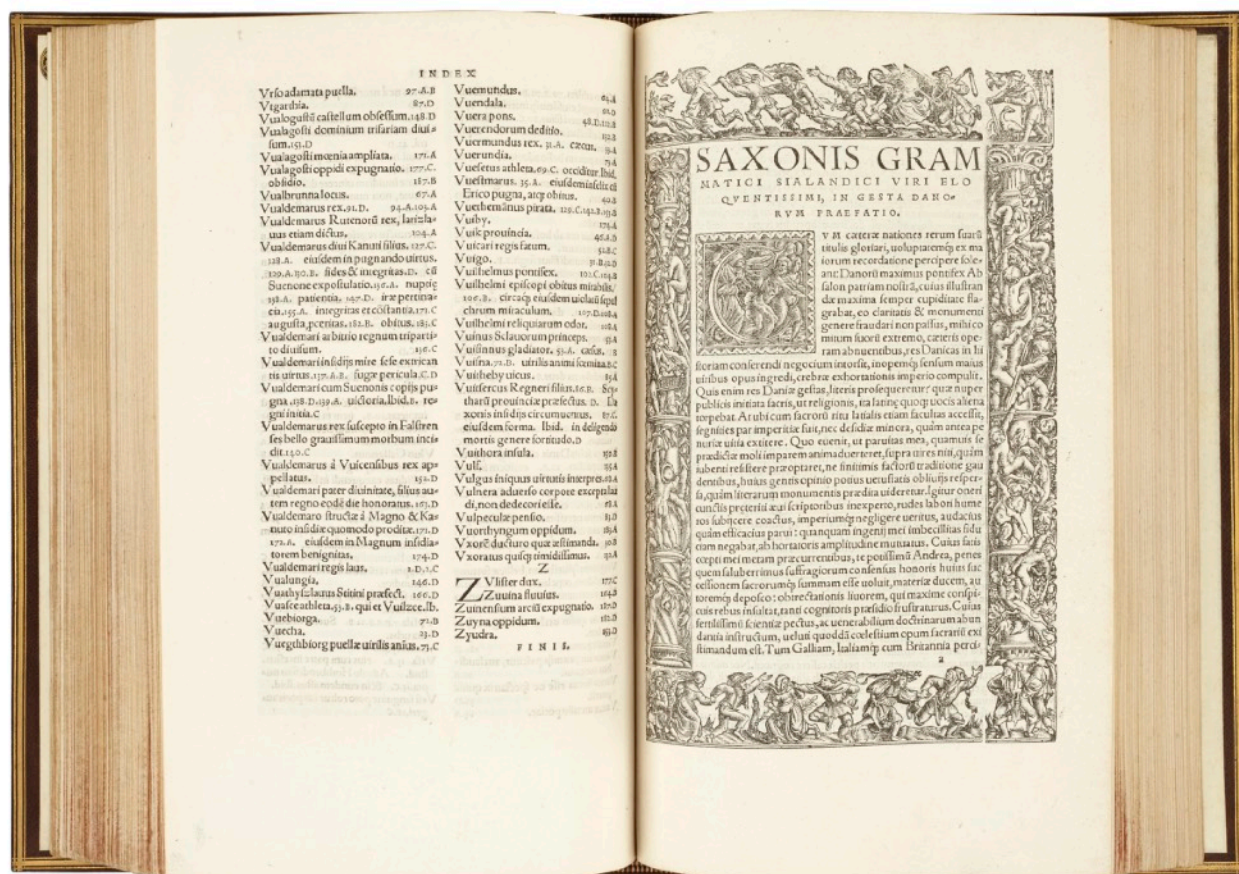
49. WIDUKIND, of Corvey. Rerum ab Henrico et Ottone I Impp. gestarum libri III. *Basel, Johannes Hervagen, 1532.* [bound with:]

SAXO GRAMMATICUS. Danorum historiae libri XVI . . . Des. Erasmi Roterodami de Saxone censura. *Basel, Johan Bebel, 1534.*

Two works in one volume, folio; *Widukind*: pp. [xxviii], 394, [2]; woodcut printer's device on title and on verso of the final leaf, woodcut initials; *Saxo Grammaticus*: pp. [xxxii], ff. 189, [1]; woodcut printer's device on title and on verso of final leaf, first leaf of text within an elaborate border of metal-cut ornament (the horizontal borders by Hans Holbein the Younger, the vertical borders by the Master I. F.), woodcut initials; a 13-leaf fragment from *Germanicarum rerum quatuor celebriores vetustioresque chronographi* (Paris, Jacques du Puy, 1566), containing Pseudo-Turpin's *Historia Karoli Magni et Rotholandi*, bound between the two works; lightly washed, a few neat marginal repairs, but very good copies in English olive morocco of c. 1830, covers panelled in gilt, upper cover lettered in gilt 'WITICHINDI SAXONIS HISTORIA &c.' and 'BASILEAE M. D. XXXII.', vellum endleaves, gilt edges, by Charles Lewis, with his circular leather label; lightly rubbed, a few small scrapes.

€ 5,000.-

I. First edition of 'one of the principal sources for Medieval history' (Potthast), the *Res gesta Saxonicae* of Widukind (c. 925–973), a Saxon historian at the Benedictine Abbey of Corvey, his text edited and annotated by the Ulm reformer Martinus Frecht. 'Unlike the earlier chroniclers, he did not connect the beginning of his account with the time of the Roman Empire, but commenced with the primitive history of his nation. He relates with much enthusiasm the tribal sagas, tells of his heathen ancestors in their battles with the Franks, and describes the introduction of Christianity. After this, he shows how, after they became Christian, the Saxons conquered all other nations, including the Franks, in the reign of Henry I, maintained the supremacy victoriously, in spite of the revolt of various tribes, during the reign of Otto, and finally ruled all Christendom. His



work has become a very popular one . . . [and] is of great value, because it is often the sole authority for the events mentioned, and because it describes persons truthfully and reliably' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

II. Second edition (first, Paris 1514) of Saxo's *Danish history*, the principal source of the story of *Hamlet*.

On the title page of this edition is a 5-line commendatory blurb by Erasmus beginning 'In Daniam navigare malo, quae nobis dedit Saxonem Grammaticum, qui suae gentis historiam splendide magnificeque contexuit. Probo vividum et ardens ingenium . . .'. We have not been able to locate the source of this blurb. Is it a quote from Erasmus's correspondence, or did the publisher Johann Bebel solicit it? Vander Haeghen (III, p. 52) offers no explanation.

Saxo was the first national historian of Denmark. 'As a chronicler both of truth and fiction he had in his own land no predecessor, nor had he any literary tradition behind him. Single-handed, therefore, he may be said to have lifted the dead-weight against him, and given Denmark a writer' (Elton, introduction to *Saxo Grammaticus*). The *History* is composed from a variety of sources: 'Saxo was to Denmark what Geoffrey of Monmouth was to Britain. He drew on Latin histories such as Bede and Adam of Bremen, on Icelandic and Danish Mss. and on oral traditions The Amleth saga belongs to a common type of revenge-story in which the hero feigns insanity or stupidity to save his life and gain an opportunity for a coup' (Bullough, *Narrative and dramatic sources of Shakespeare*).

Provenance: William Tennant (1805–1848), of Little Aston Hall, Shenstone, Staffordshire, with his gilt arms in centre of covers (Tennant's library was sold by Sotheby's on 7 January 1850); the Irish judge and bibliophile William O'Brien (1832–1899), with bookplate recording the gift of his library to the Jesuit community of Milltown upon his death in 1899.

I. Adams W215; BM STC German p. 920; Panzer VI 287, 869; Potthast I, LXXI and II, 1113 ('eine der vorzueglichsten Quellen des Mittelalters'); VD16 ZV 7827. II. Adams S531; VD16 S 2049.

50. ZINCKE, Georg Heinrich. Grund-Riß einer Einleitung zu denen Cameral-Wissenschaften in welchen die ersten Vorbereitungs- und Grund-Lehren so in der wirthschaftlichen Policy-Wissenschaft abzuhandeln, in einem kurtzen Zusammenhang zum Behuff seiner academischen Vorlesungen vorgestellet werden ... Leipzig, Fuchs, 1742-3.

Two vols bound in one, 8vo, pp. [xvi], 400; [lvi], 622; first title printed in red and black, engraved vignette on the second title, woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a very good copy in contemporary vellum.

€ 2,950.-

Very rare first edition of a pioneering contribution to the systematization of economics as one of the pillars (along and integrated with law, administration and policing) of successful societies. Zincke's premise is that all economic questions must be addressed with rational and methodical investigation. The task of economics is, according to him, the promotion of the happiness of mankind, rather than the techniques used by kings to fill their coffers. Governments, to whom citizens have given the task to help them achieve their material and moral happiness, ought to aim all their actions to the well-being of their subjects. With Justi and Sonnenfels, Zincke was one of the Cameralists who promoted a concept of political economy to be integrated with the legal set-up of a country and its system of policing. Zincke's scientific approach to economics is also tangible in his subsequent and less rare works, including the first bibliography of Cameralism.

Humpert 787 (only part I); Kress 4640; not in Sraffa; see Small, *The Cameralists*, pp. 249-256. OCLC shows only a handful of copies in Continental Europe, none in the UK, none in the US.

