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Cover image from no. 6 Bertius

FREE WILL

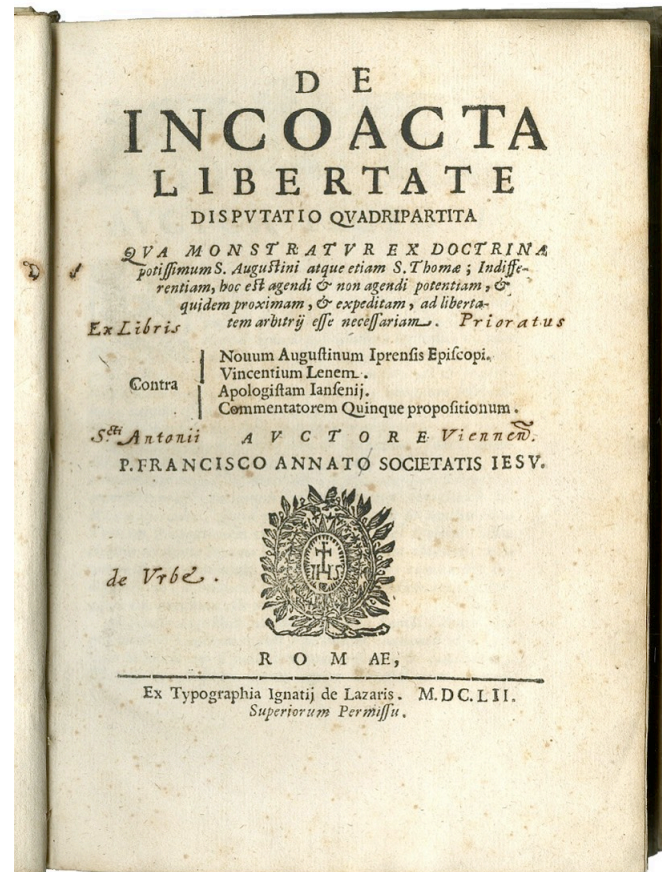
1. **ANNAT, François.** De incoacta libertate disputatio quadripartita qua monstratur ex doctrina potissimum S. Augustini atque etiam S. Thomae; indifferentiam, hoc est agendi et non agendi potentiam, et quidem proximam, et expeditam, ad libertatem arbitrii esse necessarium. Contra Augustinum Iprensis episcopi, Vincentium Lenem, Apologistam Jansenii, commentatorem quinque propositionum ... *Rome, Ignatius de Lazaris, 1652.*

4to, pp. [viii], 268, [4, index]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, initials, head- and tail-pieces; occasional browning; a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, title inked at head of spine; some small areas of loss to spine, some marks to covers; neat inscription to title 'Ex libris prioratus Scti Antonii Viennen. de Urbe'; a very nice copy. **£375**

Rare first edition of this substantial contribution to the contemporary debate surrounding free will and divine grace by the Jesuit theologian Annat (1590-1670), one of the foremost defenders of Catholic orthodoxy against Jansenism and a prolific contributor to the controversy with Port-Royal theologians. Professor of philosophy and theology at Toulouse and a senior figure in the Jesuit Order, Annat served as confessor to Louis XIV, only to resign on account of the king's liaison with Louise de La Vallière. Here he defends St Augustine and Thomas Aquinas against Cornelius Jansen and Libert Froidmont (under the pseudonym Vincentius Lenis), and discusses the five propositions extracted by Sorbonne theologians from Jansen's *Augustinus* which the following year were officially condemned as heretical by Pope Innocent X in the papal bull *Cum occasione* (1653). Annat's high profile brought him to the attention of Blaise Pascal, who addressed him in the 17th and 18th of his brilliant *Lettres provinciales*.

Provenance: from the library of the priory of St Anthony in Vienne, France.

Sommervogel I, 401. Only two copies on COPAC (Oxford and Glasgow). No copies in the US appear to be recorded on OCLC.





2. **[ASIA.]** A collection of journal articles and pamphlets relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India, Karakoram, Pakistan, and Tibet. *Various places, 1837-1981.*

107 vols, 8vo, containing well over 250 articles, several illustrated with plates and maps; generally very good, nicely bound in half/quarter calf over marbled boards or full cloth or marbled paper, spines gilt-lettered or with labels. **£10,000**

An extraordinary collection of journal articles and pamphlets (including some Calcutta imprints) relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, literature, language and grammar, meteorology, mountaineering, military affairs and politics.

The richly varied contents encompass, for example, the Second Anglo-Afghan War, British policy in India, growing Chinese tea in the Himalayas, Soviet Siberia, Bengali cyclones, Mongol manuscripts, Alexander the Great, and Hindu folk songs. Authors include Olaf Caroe, Henry Bartle Frere, Aurel Stein, Richard Temple, and Francis Younghusband.

The journal articles are largely drawn from the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Geographical Journal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal

of the Royal Central Asian Society, the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, and National Geographic.

A full listing is available on request.

'THE FIRST MAN [WITH] A COMPREHENSIVE VISION OF THE ECONOMIC PROCESS IN ALL ITS MAJOR ASPECTS'

3. **ANTONINUS OF FLORENCE, *Saint*.** Summa theologica [Pars II]. [*Venice, Franciscus Renner de Heilbronn, and Nicolaus de Frankfordia, 1474*].

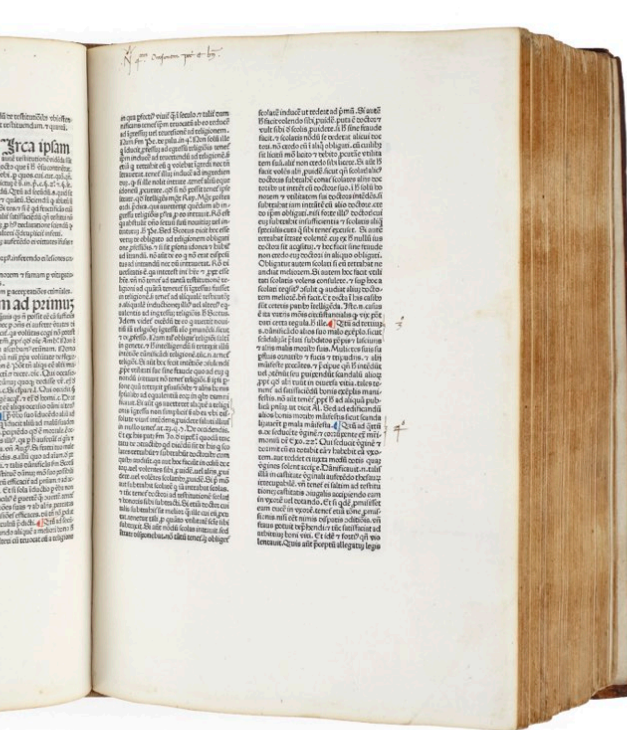
Folio, ff. 366; printed in gothic type in double columns of 52 lines, 4- to 7-line initials in red or blue, red and blue paragraph marks, first leaf with a contemporary illuminated initial, framing and decoration with a blank roundel at foot, manuscript quire signatures; **a superb, very wide-margined and crisp copy in contemporary Italian blind-stamped calf** over



wooden boards, four clasps; some surface wear, straps missing; very faint remains of an inscription at the foot of the first leaf, contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins in a single scholarly hand, contemporary manuscript list of contents on front free end-paper; exlibris William O'Brien, with book label on the front paste-down. **£22,000**

First edition; a large, crisp copy of a rare and important incunable. This was the first appearance of any part of Antoninus's *Summa theologica*, or *Summa moralis*, an ambitious work in four parts exploring the entire field of moral theology; this, the *Secunda*, is the part which deals with the seven cardinal vices and related matters, including simony, lawful and unlawful acquisition, restitution: it is therefore the part which includes most references to what would later become a discipline in its own right, economics.

A much-loved and respected bishop of Florence, close but not subservient to the Medici court, well acquainted with the dynamic developments of the mercantile society in which he lived, Antoninus finished writing this pastoral manual in 1459, shortly before he died; the complete set was first published in 1477. It was 'probably the first — certainly the most comprehensive — treatment from a practical point of view of Christian ethics, asceticism, and sociology in the Middle Ages' (NCE, I, 647).

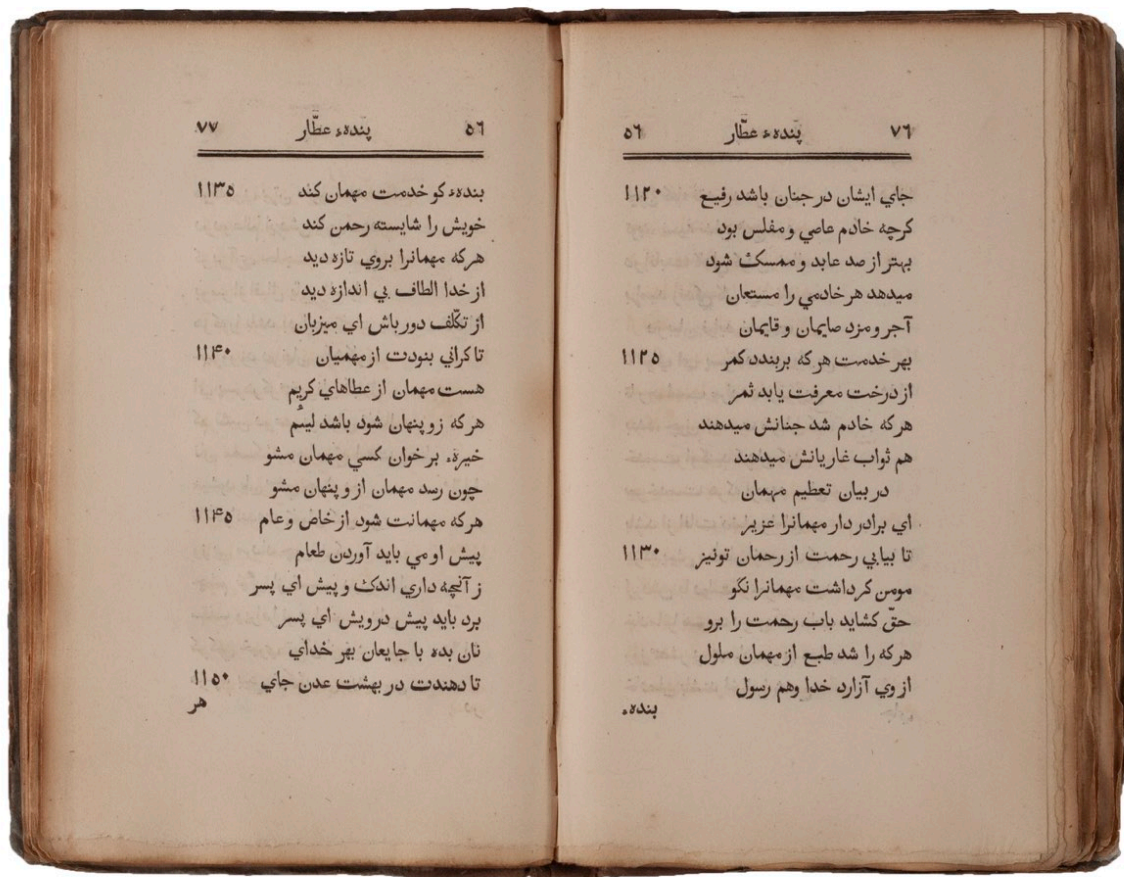


Antoninus has been described by Schumpeter as ‘perhaps the first man to whom it is possible to ascribe a comprehensive vision of the economic process in all its major aspects’ (*History of economic analysis*, 1954, p. 95). A Scholastic of his own century, not only did Antoninus look at economics from an ethical standpoint, he was also intimately legally minded: thus, economic points are treated within the framework of contract theory. Unlike Scholastics of earlier generations, he no longer regarded trade as an undesirable, undignified endeavour; he (specifically in the *Secunda pars*, under the heading of *avarice*) built a justification of trade by looking at it as a means to an end. If trade’s ultimate purpose is the

pursuit of profit in its own right, then that trading activity should be regarded as reprehensible; but if the purpose of a transaction is a worthy end, such as the support of one’s family in moderate accordance with one’s status, or the relief of the poor, or the welfare of the community, then trade is to be regarded as a worthy and dignified endeavour.

As regards a theory of value, the only other one of the several aspects of economics which we will recall in this note, Schumpeter points out that some Medieval and Renaissance thinkers ‘adumbrated with unmistakable clearness the theory of the utility which they considered as the source or cause of value’ and remarks that, a century before Molina, ‘St Antonine, evidently motivated by the wish to divest the relevant concepts of undesirable ‘objective’ meanings, had employed the unclassical but excellent term *complacibilitas* – the exact equivalent of Prof. Irving Fisher’s ‘desiredness’” (*ivi*, p. 98). He also ascribes to Antoninus the first clear statement of the Scholastics’ main positive contribution to interest analysis, when in the *Summa* he ‘explained that though the circulating coin may be sterile, money capital is not so because command of it is a condition for embarking upon business. This of course was a frontal attack on Aristotle’s ‘sterility of money’” (*ivi*, p. 105).

IA00867000; Goff A867; HCR 1254; IGI 699; Oates 1659; Proctor 4160; BMC V 192; GW 2195. For the most complete list of early editions of the *Summa*, see Fr. S. Orlandi O. P., *Bibliografia Antoniniana: Descrizione dei manoscritti della vita e delle opere di S. Antonino O. P. Arcivescovo di Firenze, e degli studi stampati che lo riguardano*, Vatican City, Poliglotta Vaticana, 1961, pp. 295-305; see G. Barbieri, *Le forze del lavoro e della produzione nella “Summa” di S. Antonino da Firenze, Economia e storia*, 1960, 1, pp. 10-33; R. de Roover, *San Bernardino of Siena and Sant’Antonino of Florence. The two great economic thinkers of the Middle Ages*, Boston (Mass.) 1967. Rare: 4 copies in the UK (BL, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow), 11 in the US (not in Harvard, or the Regenstein, or the Robbins). This is the only copy to have appeared at auction in the last 35 years.



4. 'ATTAR, Mohammed bin Ibrahim Farid Al-Din, attributed to (John Haddon HINDLEY, editor). Pendehe-i-Attar. The Counsels of Attar. Edited from a Persian manuscript. London, W. Bulmer & Co. for Black, Parry and Kingsbury, 1809.

12mo, pp. 10 (Western pagination); 8, 110 (Islamic pagination); text in English and Farsi; a few contemporary annotations in pencil and ink in English and Farsi; leaf tipped in after p. 88 containing a copy in manuscript of Sir William Ouseley's English translation of 'The Inhabitants of Paradise'; untrimmed in the original boards, paper spine; rubbed and slightly marked, rear free endpaper renewed. **£1500**

First edition of the *Pand-nama* of Farid al-Din 'Attar and the first appearance of any of 'Attar's works in the original Farsi.

Sheikh Mohammed bin Ibrahim Farid Al-Din 'Attar, Persian mystical poet, Sufi, hagiographer, pharmacist and mystic theorist, was born in Nishapur c. 1145 A.D. and died during the Mongol sack of the city in 1221. Although precise biographical detail concerning 'Attar is scant and the corpus of his work is debated, it is clear that his poetic fame was confined largely to Nishapur during his life and that his lasting influence on Persian poetry, particularly the work of Rumi, is posthumous.

'Attar is credited with having written over 100,000 verses during his life as well as the important prose *Tadhkerat al-Awliya* ('Memorial of the Saints'). His other verse

works include *Kosrow-nama* (the story of the love of Gol and Hormoz/Kosrow), the mystical narrative poem *Asrar-nama*, *Ilahi-nama* (moral tales within a narrative frame), *Moktar-nama* ('Attar's own selection of two thousand verses from the *Diwan*) and the important *Manteq al-tayr* (the 'Conference of the Birds'), his most influential work.

'The series of little moral poems now first presented to the public, have, for ages past, been the delight and instruction of a very considerable part of the civilized globe. From the ease of the versification, the elegant simplicity of the phraseology, the purity of the style, and the system of dignified morality inculcated, the *Pendeh-i-Attar*, if not studiously adapted to the laws, manners and climate of a widely extended empire, has uniformly been the first book, which an august and jealous polity has placed in the hands of youth, and reserved for the amusement and reflection of maturer age, throughout the whole Mohammedan dominions' (Hindley's preface).

John Hindley, who edited the present volume, is also responsible for an important edition of the works of Hafiz.

Provenance: ownership inscription on rear pastedown of Nathaniel Howard dated 21 April 1821. Howard was a linguist and the author of an extensive article 'On Persian Poetry' published in *Transactions of the Plymouth Society* in 1830.

'THE BEST NOVEL SINCE FIELDING'

5. BENNETT, Mrs. [Anna or Agnes Maria]. *The Beggar-Girl and her Benefactors.* London: Printed for William Lane at the Minerva Press ... 1797.

Seven vols., 12mo., pp. [4], vii, [1], 271, [1]; [6], 316; [6], '270' (i.e. 271), [1]; [4], 357, [1]; [4], 306; [4], '338' (i.e. 339), [1]; [4], 414; a few minor spots and stains, a couple of gatherings slightly foxed, O5-6 loose in vol V, but a very good copy, lower edges occasionally untrimmed, in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine labels wanting (that to vol II sometime laid in loose, with offset), somewhat rubbed, several headcaps chipped; monogram to spine of Mary Hill as Marchioness of Downshire. **£1100**

First edition of this enormous novel by perhaps the most talented of the Minerva Press novelists. Mary Russell Mitford found 'a freshness and truth [in] *The Beggar Girl* which I have never found in any fiction except that of Miss Austen'; while Coleridge described it as 'the best novel *me judice* since Fielding'.

This was the longest novel ever published by the Minerva Press, a complex story of a changeling, the beggar girl Rosa, actually of noble parentage but exchanged in infancy with the child of her nurse. There are sufficient sub-plots to fill several other novels.

Rosa's guardian, an old colonel from the Indian army, is a brilliant figure, and the mystery of her birth is finally unravelled in India. Most of the work, however, is devoted to the realistic scenes of London middle-class life at which Mrs. Bennett excelled. Here 'Smollett and Richardson are left behind; we are on the threshold of a new era, and Dickens and Thackeray are casting their shadows before' (J. M. S. Tompkins).

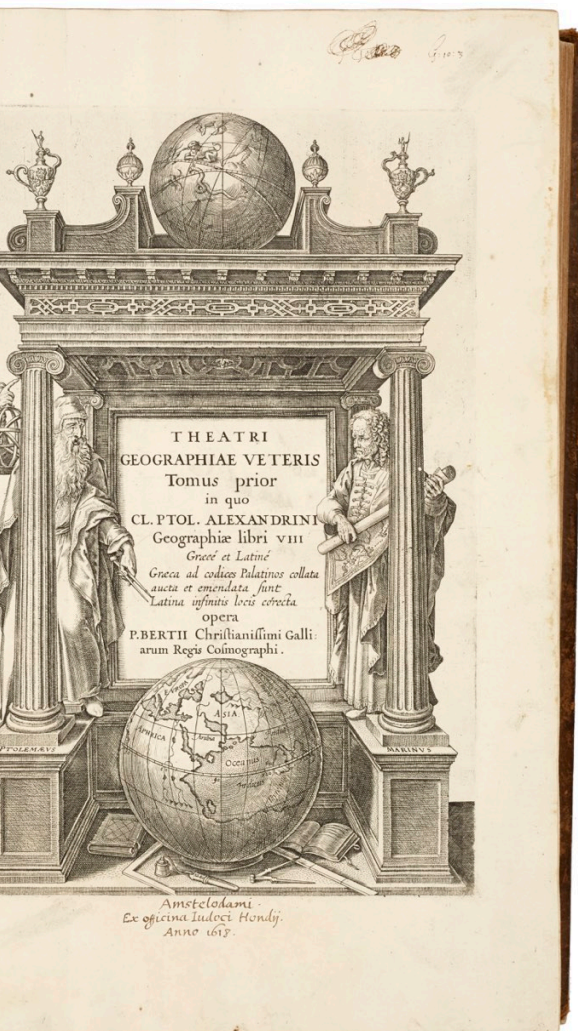
The *Critical Review* criticised the novel's length and tangential plot, but acknowledged the skill of its author: 'There are scenes of tenderness, delineations of character, and some attempts at humour, which will not fail to please'

Blakey, p. 180; McLeod, p. 260; Garside 1797: 26; Tompkins, p. 173.

6. **BERTIUS, Petrus.** Theatri Geographiae Veteris Tomus prior in quo Cl. Ptol. Alexandrini [-posterior in quo Itinerarium Antonini Imperatoris]. *Leiden & Amsterdam, Isaac Elsevir for Jodocus Hondius, 1618-19.*

Folio, two parts in one volume; pp. [16], 253, [113], 28, [40]; [4], 46, [16], 20, [74]; text of Ptolemy in parallel Greek and Latin, two engraved titles within architectural borders, the first with statues of Ptolemy and Marinus, 45 double page and 2 single page engraved maps, engraved portrait of Mercator, without engraved portrait of Bertius, as often (see below); engraved and woodcut diagrams; half-title and title laid down, maps and leaves bound in on stubs, waterstaining to upper right hand corner; bound in eighteenth century calf, gilt ruled double fillet border, spine in gilt compartments with raised bands, lettering piece to second compartment, marbled endpapers, all edges sprinkled red; edges rubbed, corners somewhat scuffed, head and tail of spine scuffed, with some loss, joints cracking especially at tail but still sound; manuscript annotation to foot of 3*2v (see below). **£18,000**





First edition of this important collection of maps of the ancient world, compiled by the royal cosmographer and historian to Louis XIII, and from the library of Thomas Gale (1635/6-1702), dean of York and Regius professor at Cambridge.

Maps comprise: in the *tomus prior* one world map; ten maps of Europe, five maps of Africa, twelve maps of Asia; in the *tomus posterior* 4 sheets of the Tabula Peutingeriana, the Scheda Prior map, and 14 maps from the *Parergon* (Europe, Britain, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Dacia and Moesia, the Black Sea, Thrace, Greece, North Africa, and Palestine).

The 28 Ptolemaic maps in the *tomus prior* are taken from Mercator's *Geographia* of 1578, and the 19 maps in the *tomus posterior* are from Ortelius' engraving of the Peutinger tables (first published 1598), and from his *Parergon*. 'The maps and plates in the *Parergon* have to be evaluated as the most outstanding engravings depicting the wide-spread interest in classical geography in the 16th century' (Koeman).

The engraved portrait of Bertius on the reverse of the dedication leaf which is mentioned by Brunet is often not present, as in this copy. Our copy does

contain the 5th African map, which is often missing. Although the title page bears the Amsterdam imprint of Hondius, the work (per the colophon) was printed in Leiden by Elzevir; for such a project it would have been advantageous for the printer and the author to be in the same location.

Theologian, historian, and geographer, the Flemish Petrus Bertius (1565-1629) is now best known as a cartographer, mainly due to the present work, which won him the title of Royal Cosmographer from Louis XIII. A Protestant, and deeply involved in the religious upheaval of the period, Bertius was a teacher and librarian at Leiden college until 1619 when his association with the condemned teachings of Jacobus Arminius lead to his being stripped of his position and banned from teaching privately. Having been honoured by Louis XIII the year before, Bertius chose to emigrate to France, where Louis set up a personal chair in mathematics for him, and granted him the title of royal historian and, along with his family, converted to Catholicism. Bertius was brother in law to Pieter van de Keere, and to Jodocus Hondius, whose son is the publisher of this work.

Provenance: The manuscript note at the foot of 3*2v reads: Argentinae, A[nno] D[omini] 1513 ex m[anu]s[crypt]o eod: Fran: Pici Miran: Comitit exiit Ptolemaeus Gr :

quem non vidit Bertius; certe in hac Praefationi non commemorat. Haec Argentinensis editio melior est aliis Graecis hactenus editis. T:Gale

Dr Thomas Gale (1635/6-1702) was dean of York, a keen antiquarian, and the author of a number of important classical and historical works. Having been admitted to Trinity College as a King's scholar in 1655, he became a fellow and tutor there, before earning the Regius professorship of Greek in 1672. He resigned the post that same year to become high-master of St Paul's School, London, where he remained until 1697, when he was made dean of York, growing the schools reputation and attracting pupils such as Edmond Halley and Samuel Knight. An active member of the Royal Society, Gale was its secretary 1679-81 and 1685-93, and its vice-president in 1690. On his death he was buried at York Cathedral, where a tomb slab behind the high altar commemorates him. He amassed a vast and comprehensive library of printed books and manuscripts, a portion of which was donated to Trinity College by his son. His collecting interests were wide ranging, though with a decided taste for the classical world, and he seems to have made a habit of adding contextualising annotations to his books. For more information on Gale, see Nicholas Doggett, 'Gale, Thomas (1635/6-1702)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

Koeman I Ber 1; Phillips Atlases 433; Sabin 66497

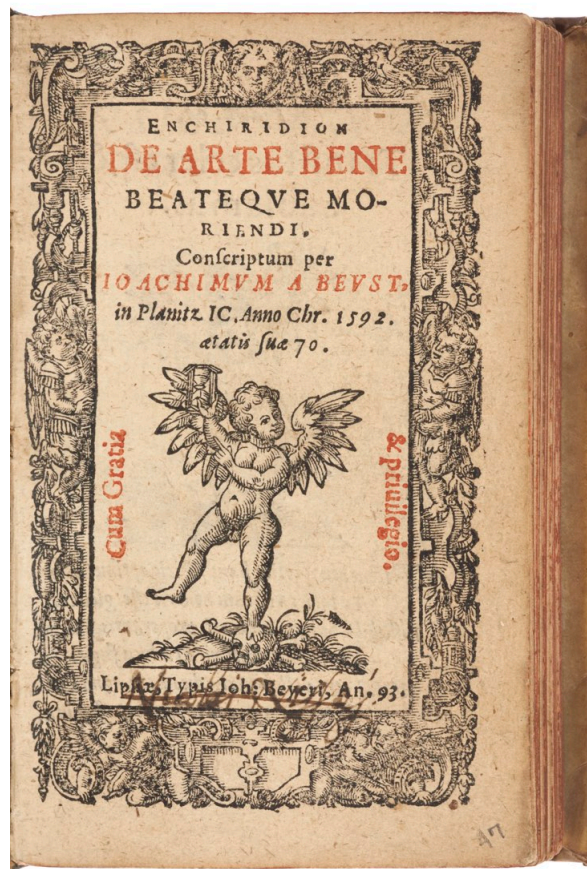
Consequens erat, ut hoc loco quadam adderem de Ptolemaica Geographiae certitudine, & de longitudinum ac latitudinum ab ipso positarum dimensionibus, eo quod multorum locorum designationes ab hodierno statu dissident, atque interdum quidem iustam quantitatem excedunt, interdum ab ea deficiunt: sed quia magnam istorum partem attigit in suo Eratosthene Batauo Vir Mathematicarum artium laude clarissimus, mihiq; coniunctissimus D. WILLEBRORDVS SNELLIVS, neque consilium est, actum agere, supersedebo ab hoc labore, & Lectorem harum rerum avidum ad illius Commentarios remittam. Christum rogo, ut nostra ista publico prodesse velit: Te vero, Lector, quisquis es, ut ad aestimanda haec eam aequitatem conferas, quam ab alijs ad tua aestimanda adferri velis.

Argentina, A° J. 1513 ex m^o c^o d. Fran: Pici Mirand: Comitis
exiit Ptolemaeus Gr^o: quem non vidit Bertius, certe in
hac Praefatione non commemorat.

Hac Argentinensis editio melior est
alijs Graecis hactenus editis.

T: Gale.

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ



7. **BEUST, Joachim von.** *Enchiridion de arte bene beateque moriendi.* Conscriptum per Ioachimum a Beust, in Planitz IC, Anno Chr. 1592, aetatis suae 70. *Leipzig, Johann Beyer, 1593.*

12mo, ff. [2], 123, [7, index]; text in Latin with some Greek and German; title in red and black within woodcut border with device (cherub with hourglass standing upon a skull; repeated to title verso), woodcut arms to A2r, tail-pieces; a little toning and marginal damp staining; very good in near contemporary vellum, yapp edges, title inked to spine, edges red, printed waste visible beneath pastedowns; wanting ties, a few marks to covers; near contemporary inscriptions to endpapers comprising Latin mottos and a prayer in German, inscription crossed through at foot of title ('Nicolai Nidus?'), occasional underlining and marginalia in ink.

£800

Scarce first edition of this meditational work on death by the German lawyer and early follower of Luther, Joachim von Beust (1522-1597). The *Enchiridion* begins with several precepts for dying happily, such as love the word of God and fear him, live soberly, do penance, and pray. A second part is devoted to the miseries of this world and the joys of eternal life, and a final part offers consolations against the fear of death. Beust draws upon a host of religious and classical writers, including Augustine, Bernard, Chrysostom, Cicero, Jerome, Luther, Ovid, and Seneca.

Beust saw long service as professor of law at the University of Wittenberg and as a diplomat. His best known work is on Saxon Protestant marriage law.

USTC 650235; VD16 ZV 1428. **OCLC shows only one copy in the US, at Duke University; not on Library Hub.**

**'WE EXPECTED EVERY MINUTE WOULD BE OUR LAST'
A YOUNG WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY**

8. BRUNDELL, Harriet Whisler. Manuscript diary. *India, 21 April – 31 December 1857.*

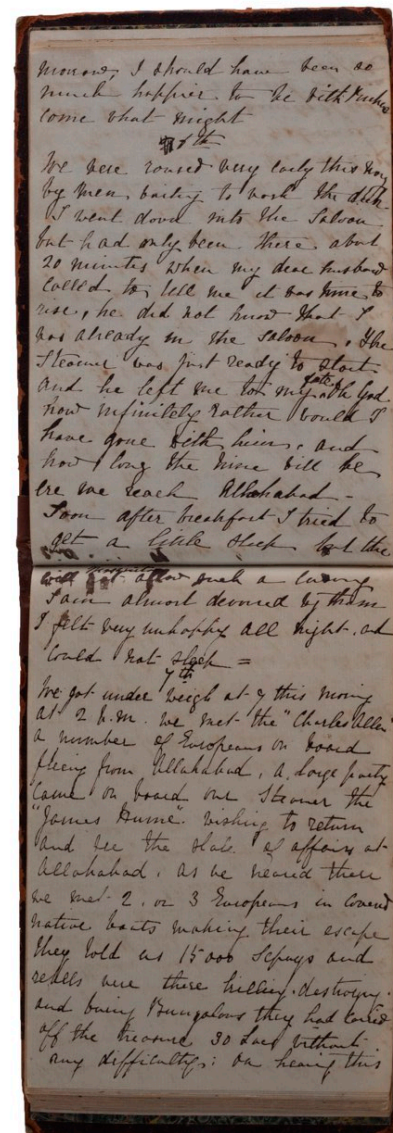
Manuscript on paper, in English, oblong 8vo (18.5 x 13 cm), pp. [185] + 3 blanks, neatly written in dark brown ink in a single hand, c. 20 lines per page; second leaf misbound out of sequence, a few light marks; very good in contemporary dark brown roan, marbled endpapers; rebacked with brown cloth, edges and corners worn; inscription to front free endpaper 'Harriette W. Brundell Oojlah Near Mirzapore N.W.P. Bengal April 21st 1859'. **£13,500**

An extraordinary unpublished diary recording the experiences of the young Harriet Brundell and her husband Richard during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, containing some truly remarkable passages documenting the events she witnessed in northern India in May and June of that fateful year.

Harriet Whisler Brundell née Hopking (1831-1902) arrived in India at the end of October 1856 and the following month married the engineer Richard Shaw Brundell (1829-1903). Richard had been posted to Mirzapur in 1854 to work on the East Indian Railway being constructed from Calcutta to Delhi. He 'had charge of a very difficult length, owing to the large waterways to be crossed, involving heavy masonry bridges, and as the line was near the confluence of the Ganges, the foundations had to be sunk a great depth' (Institution of Civil Engineers obituary). The couple lived in a bungalow at Ojhala while Richard worked on a bridge at Bindachull.

Beginning in April 1857, Harriet's early diary entries give a snapshot of her life prior to the Rebellion. She enjoys rides and drives with her husband, music and games of chess, her garden 'clothed in the verdant livery of Spring', and a visit to Richard's engineering works: 'where a very unearthly scene presented itself – the natives by torch light were excavating the pier pit women almost in a state of nudity were pumping up the water whilst there [sic] infants and children of all ages perfectly naked lie on the hard loose stones at the top of the pit apparently asleep and heedless of the noise and yells.'

By mid-May disturbances at Meerut prompt Harriet's friend Mr Thomson to prepare a safe house at Mirzapur. On the 18th she writes pluckily: 'If his accounts are correct it is really a serious matter but I cannot say that I feel any alarm at present.' On the 21st, however, guns are heard at Chunar, and all Europeans are ordered to Mirzapur: 'We got up and dressed, as quickly as possible ... We took our

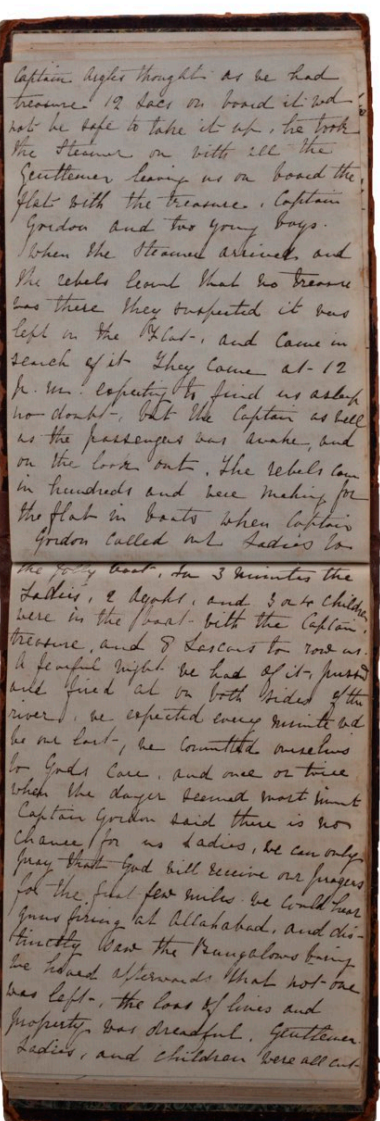


silver rupees, 2 guns and my dressing case in the buggy with us ... A regiment of Syks fine fellows about 350 strong under the command of Captain Montague was called upon and the Europeans with all the guns they could muster were to be on the top of the building and fire down upon the enemy.' Harriet spends a nervous few days in a cockroach-infested house before the all clear is given. She shows little sympathy for the insurgents, hoping that those in Delhi 'will be cut off to a man, a fate they richly merit', and reports with satisfaction on the imprisonment of two rebels at Allahabad who had proclaimed 'the readiness of 4000 sabres to join the murder of Europeans'.

Troubled by news of rebellion at Lucknow, Harriet has a nightmare on 1 June: 'had a horrible dream, I fancied myself in the midst of a battle, and thought I was fired at by Sepoys and was wounded twice in one arm completely losing the power of my hand and wrist.' On the 5th Richard decides to send Harriet to Calcutta aboard a steamer, 'much against my will for I would far rather have taken my chance of living or dying with him'. Harriet tends to her husband's boils before the couple separate, her handwriting visibly wobbly at this point in the diary as she writes 'I shuddered to

think of the morrow'. Fearing an attack on the steamer by rebels, the captain decides on 7 June to put the women, children and 'treasure' into a jolly boat with eight lascars, but the rebels see through the ruse. 'A fearful night we had of it,' Harriet writes, 'pursued and fired at on both sides of the river, we expected every minute would be our last ... once or twice when the danger seemed most imminent Captain Gordon said there was no chance for us ladies ... We could hear guns firing at Allahabad, and distinctly saw the bungalows burning ... the loss of lives and property was dreadful'. Encountering a rani 'attended by 400 Sepoys' in boats, they request protection, 'but we felt confident that her Sepoys would murder us during the night, and saw nothing but death before us'. Finally at 5am the jolly boat is reunited with the steamer: 'Mrs Sherring rushed into my arms and we sobbed for very joy.' Briefly reunited with her husband at Chunar fort, Harriet is separated from him once again ('my heart was sick'), proceeding on the steamer ('completely crammed, ladies and children without end cover the deck') to Calcutta. After a near riot on board 'about the arrangement of ladies beds', she reaches the city on 28 June and is finally reunited with her husband at the end of July.

Much of the remainder of the diary is a fascinating record of Harriet's life in Calcutta, attending concerts, shopping at the bazaar, driving along the Strand and walking in the Maidan, watching the volunteers being drilled, reading and translating etc. She meets Countess Canning, vicereine of India, on 28 July, writing that 'she had rather a ladylike appearance, and is interesting looking, but not pretty'. In early August she and her husband move into lodgings with the archaeologist William



Kennett Loftus (1821-1858), and Harriet enjoys reading his *Travels and Researches in Chaldaea and Susiana*. At the end of the month she describes a Muharram festival: 'At 11am one long procession of ... "Tajeers" some of which were gilded and really very pretty was formed ... following in the train were some men turning 2 lighted torches on each end of a stick which they managed very dexterously.' And on 18 September she records a partial eclipse of the sun: 'we had some water put in a brass vessel by which means we could see the eclipse distinctly. We could also see it very well through a piece of smoked glass which the natives prepared for us.' In October she reflects on her first year in India, writing 'what mingled feelings of grief and happiness have the past 12 months been fraught with'. After having their photographs taken, to mark their anniversary, Harriet and Richard return to Mirzapur via Buxar and Benares ('by far the finest Hindoo city I have seen yet') reaching home in early December, where they meet survivors from Lucknow, give money towards a memorial for engineers killed in the Rebellion, and end the year with a Christmas feast and a new bungalow, hoping for a more peaceful future.

A CAPITAL TRIAL OWNED BY GUILLOTIN

9. [COLEMAN, Edward]. Le procès du Sr. Edouard Coleman Gentilhomme pour avoir conspiré la mort du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, la ruine de la Religion Protestante, celle du Gouvernement d'Angleterre; lequel fut convaincu du crime de leze mejesté, recut sa sentence de mort, le Jeudy 28 de novembre 1678. *Hambourg, sur la copie originale de Londres, chez Robert Paulet, 1678.*



12mo, pp. 240; aside from very light dampstaining to the head of a few leaves, and ink spots at head of A12v, clean and fresh throughout; with ex-libris of a Jesuit college in ink on title, and the **ownership signature of Joseph-Ignace Guillotin**, dated 1764, on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep; spine gilt, with morocco label; joints worn, and binding rubbed; with later book-plate of the Marquis de Montebise on front pastedown. **£1250**

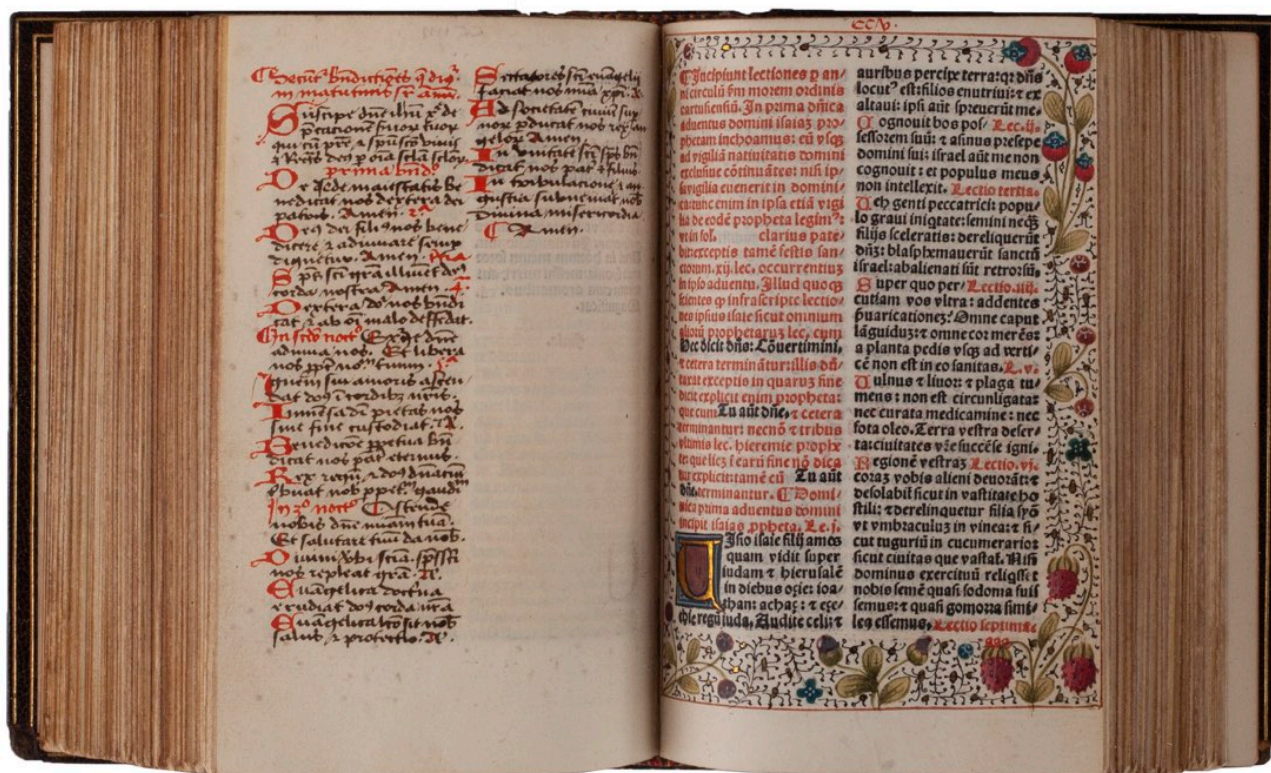
Only French translation, the year after the English original, of this report of the trial of the English courtier Edward Coleman (or Colman, 1636-1678), implicated in the alleged Popish Plot by the perjurer Titus Oates, and sentenced to death for his (spurious) involvement. The report was swiftly published abroad, not only in this French version but also in a Dutch translation. The present copy has an interesting provenance, bearing the ownership signature of the French

politician and physician Joseph-Ignace Guillotin. Best known for his advocacy of the method of execution that bears his name, Guillotin was in fact a long-standing opponent of capital punishment and enthusiast for medical reform. When he acquired this book, though, he was reasonably fresh from teaching literature at the Jesuit Irish College in Bordeaux, which he did for a few years before moving to Paris to study medicine under Antoine Petit. As early as 1775, he was actively working on the medical aspects of the criminal justice system, including the role of torture and the use of the condemned in medical experiments. After the Revolution, he became one of the most prominent French backers of smallpox vaccination.

10. [BREVIARY, *Carthusian Use.*] Breviarium Cartusianum. Venice, Andreas Torresanus, de Asula, 5 May 1491.

Small 8vo, ff. 374 (of 376, lacking title and final blank leaf), gothic letter in double columns, printed in red and black, Torresanus's device printed in red following colophon, foliated in red by a contemporary hand from the beginning of the Psalter to the end of the volume, illuminated capitals and full illuminated borders on six pages (a1r, h6v, k7r, aa1r, aaa1r, and nnn7) in a contemporary French hand, several other illuminated capitals; prayers added in a contemporary hand on verso of mm5, entitled 'Secu[n]t[ur] b[e]n[e]dictio[n]es q[uod] di[cuntur] in matutinis s[upe]r a[n]n[u]m', a few other contemporary notes and careful corrections (including even some tiny erasures); recto of second leaf lightly soiled and with small marginal paper repair (not touching text), light staining in lower margins of final three leaves, one illuminated border just shaved at fore-edge, title replaced in facsimile (but a facsimile of a different edition); a very good copy in late nineteenth-century black morocco, gilt, edges gilt, by Riviere & Son; joints neatly repaired.

£14,000



First edition of the Carthusian Breviary; very rare. It was edited by the Carthusians of Padua and comprises a calendar (with accompanying directions), a Psalter with canticles and capitula, an antiphonary, and a lectionary. Blank spaces have been left so that the user can add folio numbers by hand in order to navigate between and within the different sections of the Divine Office; folio numbers have been added consistently throughout in a contemporary hand in our copy.

The austere life of Carthusian monks and nuns meant that most of the day was spent in the isolation of their cells. They followed the same daily round of eight offices as monks or nuns of other religious orders but, uniquely, they celebrated only the night offices and the afternoon office of Vespers together regularly in the church, and Mass less frequently. Otherwise they said their offices and celebrated Mass in the privacy of their cells.

Provenance: a monk or nun at a French or possibly Flemish charterhouse, to judge by the style of the contemporary illumination; the eccentric Manchester collector Richard Bennett (1849–1911), who collected only manuscripts and incunables, and eschewed volumes above thirteen inches in height, with bookplate (see S. de Ricci, *English collectors of books and manuscripts* pp. 172–3); John Pierpont Morgan, who acquired the Bennett library in its entirety in 1900 for £140,000, with his black morocco book label and with Pierpont Morgan Library release label (sale, Christie's New York, 8 April 1981, lot 191).

HR 3819; GW 5197; Goff B-1134. ISTC records just three copies in the UK (Keble College Oxford, Parkminster, and Victoria and Albert Museum) and two in the US (Pierpont Morgan Library and University of California, the latter lacking signatures A–C and m).

11. [CRESPIGNY, Mary Champion de, nee Clarke]. *The Pavilion*. London: Printed for William Lane, at the Minerva Press ... 1796.

4 vols, 12mo., pp. [iii]-viii, 288; [2], 298; [2], 255, [1]; [2], 212, wanting half-titles; with Crespigny's engraved monogram to each title-page; **a fine copy, in contemporary half catspaw calf and marbled boards**, dark blue morocco spine labels; Downshire monogram; inscription in each volume: 'Lady Downshire'. **£1500**

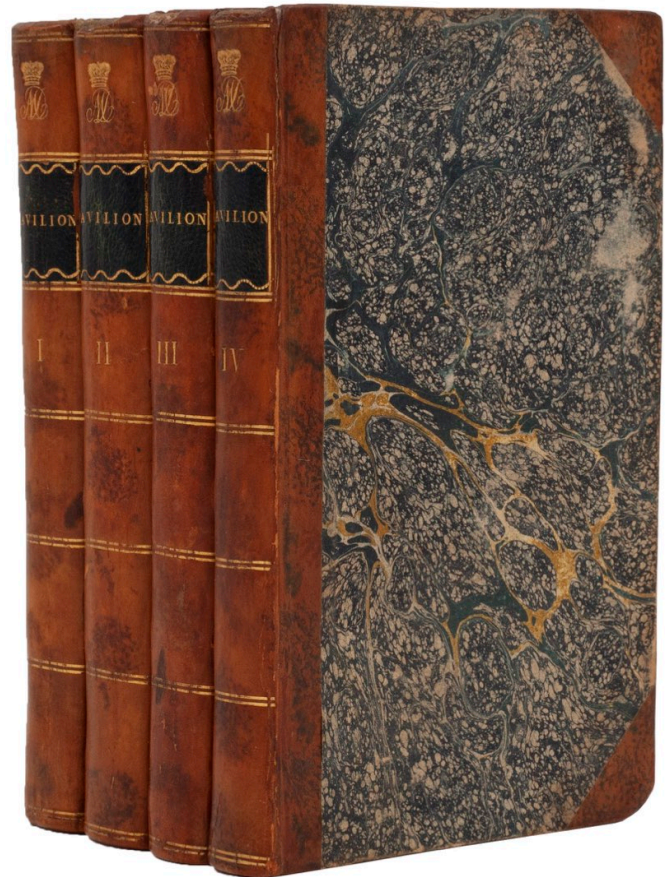
First edition, the only novel by the literary patron and poetess Lady Mary Champion de Crespigny.

'A Cinderella plot which begins with a woman leaving her baby with her former maid. Although she insists the baby is legitimate, she will not say anything about its background. Ethelinda is a lovely child who attracts the attentions of a lady in the neighbouring manor. When her protectors die, however, Eth. is insulted by a number of vulgar people, including the rank-conscious mother of the hero. When Eth. is discovered to be the daughter of a Duke, things change. Her triumph – which she is

far too nice to enjoy – is complete in an elaborate ball where many of the toadies who had cut her earlier are made to suffer. The Duke makes a “Pavilion” to mark the important moment of revelation’ (McLeod).

Mary Champion de Crespigny, the well-off wife of an Admiralty official and future baronet, played an important role as a friend and patron of other female writers. She supported Mariana Starke, advised Jane Porter to drop her friendship with Mary Robinson after the latter’s fall from grace, received dedications from Starke, Eliza Parsons, Anna Maria Porter, and Sarah Wilkinson, and subscribed to works by these authors and Isabella Kelly. It is possible she and Mary Hill would have crossed paths, but Hill bought her copy of *The Pavilion* hot off the press, from Hookham and Carpenter (see Kurtz and Womer).

Blakey, p. 178; McLeod, p. 257; Garside 1796: 35.



EDWARD BURNE-JONES'S COPY

12. CURZON, Hon. Robert, junior. *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant.* With numerous woodcuts. *London, John Murray, 1850.*

8vo, pp. lv, [1 blank], 420; engraved title-page and frontispiece, fourteen further full-page woodcuts, only one with tissue-guard, and folding map, numerous woodcuts to text; a very good copy with only the slightest foxing, in near-contemporary half calf and marbled boards, matching endpapers, spine gilt with raised bands, black morocco lettering-piece, gilt, lightly rubbed; later nineteenth-century ownership inscription of Edward Burne-Jones at The Grange, Northend, Fulham; pencil inscription of J. F. Chilvers; tickets and brochure from Greek monastery loosely inserted by Brian Aldiss. **£700**

‘Third edition’. Brian Aldiss certainly purchased this copy for its provenance, as it belonged to the artist Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898) at his house in Fulham, where

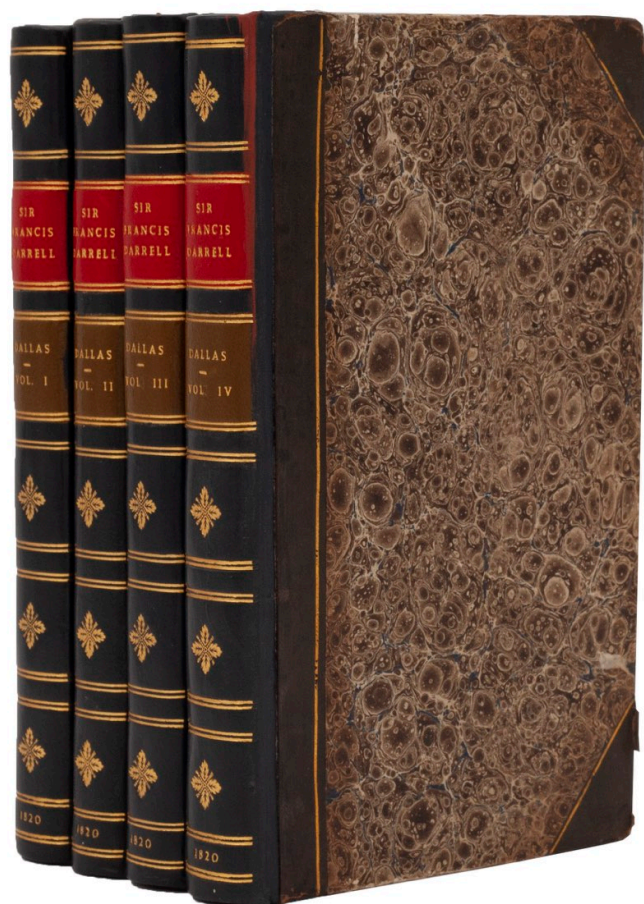
he lived from 1867 until his death. Aldiss was interested in the Pre-Raphaelites: William Holman Hunt's paintings feature in one or two of his novels and short stories.

Provenance: Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898); from the library of science fiction author Brian Aldiss (1925-2017).

BEGUN BY BYRON?

13. **DALLAS, R[obert] C[harles]**. Sir Francis Darrell; or The Vortex: a Novel ... in four Volumes ... *London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown ... 1820.*

4 vols., 12mo, without the half-titles or errata slip, but with the two leaves of publisher's advertisements at the end of volume IV; a good copy in contemporary half calf and marbled boards by T. Jones of Newcastle, with his ticket in volume I, somewhat inappropriately rebacked in blue calf, gilt. **£1600**



First edition of an epistolary novel, the first letter of which was supposedly 'written and given to me, some years ago, by a friend, for the purpose of inducing me to continue it'. The letter in question propounds 'Sir Francis Darrell's' views on women. 'For my part, I regard them as a very beautiful but inferior animal ... I look upon them as grown-up children: but like a foolish mamma I pet some *only* one'. In his *Recollections* Dallas later recounted receiving from Byron 'two folio sheets of paper, accompanied with the words "Now, do you go on" ... it stands the first letter in my novel of Sir Francis Darrell'.

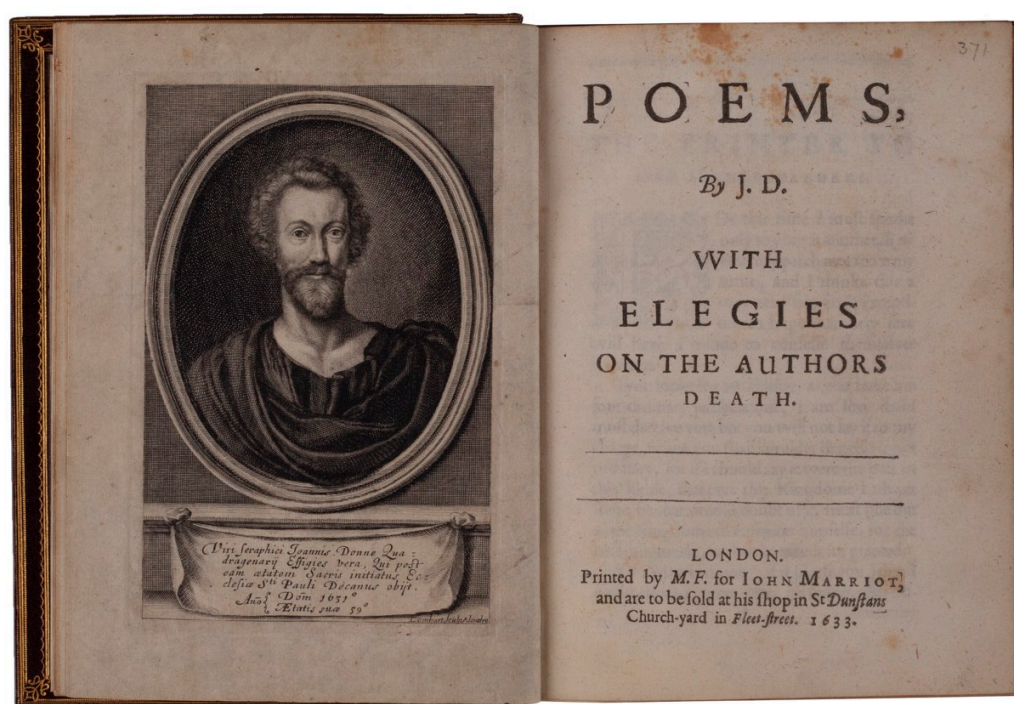
'The Vortex' is Dallas's metaphor for metropolitan society; the Gothic story centres on the unexplained stabbing of its eponymous hero, a reformed rake who now writes in warning to a younger companion.

After an early life spent partly in Jamaica and North America, Dallas

returned to England, turned author, and acquainted himself in 1808 with the young Byron. As 'literary agent' he arranged for the publication of *English Bards* with James Cawthorn (1809), and, by placing the first two cantos of *Childe Harold* with John Murray, began Byron's long, if erratic, association with that house. Byron gave him the royalties for that volume, and later those for *The Corsair*. Upon Byron's death, Dallas prepared for the press his truncated *Recollections* of Byron, ending in 1814, with related correspondence and an important group of letters addressed by Byron to his mother during his eastern travels, which the poet had given to him. Forestalled in this project by an injunction obtained by Byron's executors, Hobhouse and Hansom, Dallas died shortly before his book saw the light.

A seven-volume *Miscellaneous Works and Novels* of Dallas had been published in 1813, and therefore does not include *Sir Francis Darrell*.

Raven, Garside and Schöwerling 1820:21.



14. **D[ONNE], J[ohn]**. Poems, by J. D. with Elegies on the Authors Death. *London. Printed by M. F. for John Marriot ... 1633.*

Small 4to., pp. [10], 406, wanting the preliminary and terminal blanks, an unnecessary facsimile portrait on old paper inserted from *Letters*, 1651 (*Poems* should not have a portrait); F1 slightly soiled, but **a large, fine copy** bound in modern full dark red morocco by Ramage, vellum endpapers, all edges gilt. **£21,000**

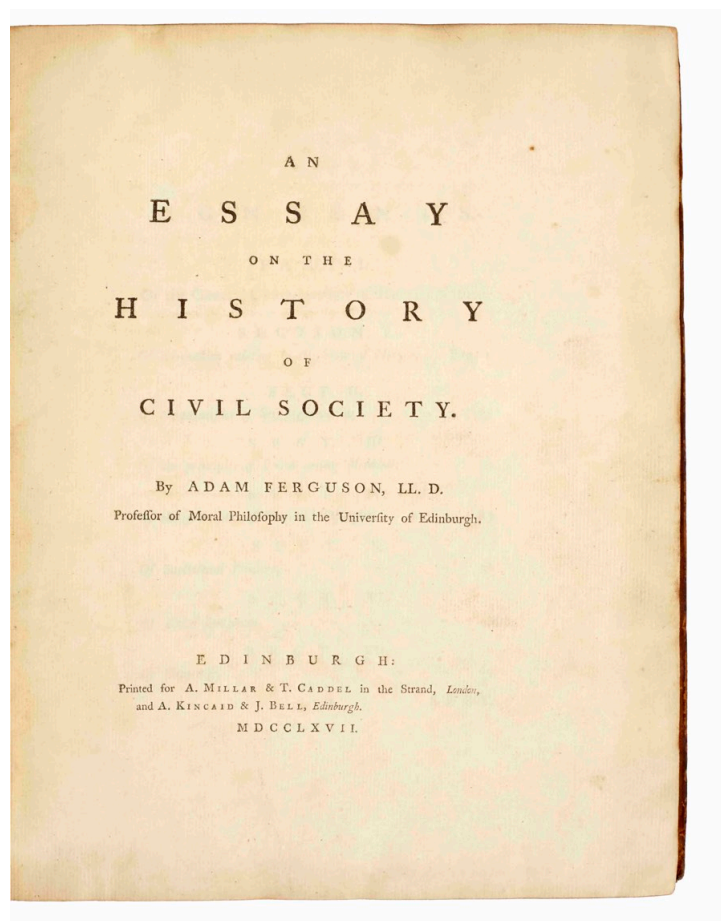
First edition of what may plausibly be called **the greatest poetical collection of the seventeenth century**. This copy contains the inserted leaves ²A² not found in all copies ('The Printer to the Understanders' and 'Hexastichon Bibliopolae', six lines in English verse signed Joh. Mar[iott]), and, as is appropriate for copies with these inserted leaves, Nn1 is in its corrected state, with the headline restored and 33 lines on each side.

STC 7045; Keynes 78; Pforzheimer 296; Hayward 54.

EARLY CLASSIC OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT
INTRODUCING THE IDEA OF DIVISION OF LABOUR

15. **FERGUSON, Adam.** An essay on the history of civil society. *Edinburgh, A. Millar and T. Caddell, 1767.*

4to, pp. vii, [1], 430, [2, blank]; a very good, generously margined copy in contemporary calf, rebacked preserving the original lettering-piece; corners worn, a few surface abrasions to the sides; armorial bookplate of Sir James Monk (1745-1826), chief justice of Lower Canada, to the front paste-down. **£5775**

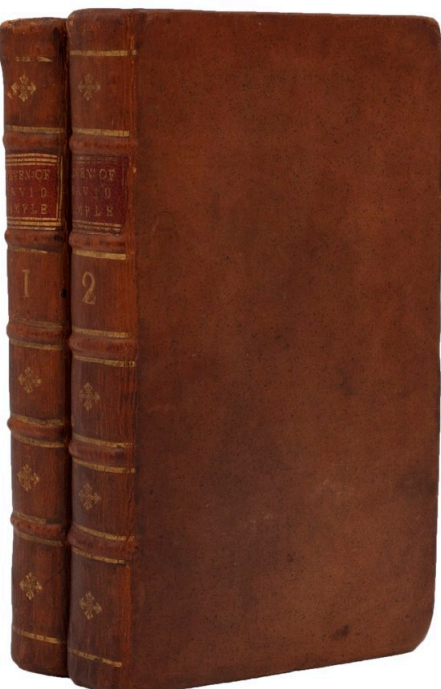


First edition of the principal work of the philosopher Adam Ferguson, professor of moral philosophy at the University of Edinburgh and a leading figure of the Scottish Enlightenment. A friend and colleague of Dugald Stewart, David Hume, and Adam Smith, 'Ferguson is today remembered for his *Essay*, rather than for his contributions to moral philosophy or Roman history: he was what we would now call an intellectual historian, tracing the gradual rise of the human mind from barbarism to political and social refinement His discussions of politics, economics, history, aesthetics, literature and ethnology were the synthesis of the thought of his time' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 187).

Beginning with the general characteristics of human nature and the history of rude (i.e., primitive) nations, the *Essay* traces the history of social evolution through the rise of policy and arts ('Of National Objects', 'Of Population and Wealth', 'Of Civil Liberty', 'Of the History of Literature'), the advancement of civil and commercial arts, and their consequences. The final chapters discuss how nations can decline as the result of waste, luxury, corruption, and political slavery. Ferguson's influence extended to such nineteenth-century political thinkers as Comte, Mill, and Marx, who made use of his notion of the division of labour.

Provenance: Sir James Monk, (1745-1826), member of a prominent Canadian family of magistrates. In 1770 he went to England, and in 1774 he was called to the English bar from the Middle Temple. He was named attorney general of Quebec in 1776, and served as deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court from 1778 to 1788 and as chief justice of Montreal from 1793 to 1820. From 1819 to 1820 he was also administrator of the government of Lower Canada. In 1824 he retired from the bench, went to live in England, and died at Cheltenham.

Kress 6432; Goldsmiths' 10264; Higgs 3973.



VERY FINE

16. [FIELDING, Sarah]. The Adventures of David Simple: containing an Account of his Travels through the Cities of London and Westminster, in search of a real Friend. By a Lady. In two Volumes ... *London: Printed for A. Millar ... 1744.*

2 vols., 12mo., pp. 10, '278' [*i.e.* 378], and [2], 322; a very fine, crisp copy in contemporary polished calf, spine gilt within compartments, morocco lettering pieces; signature on title-pages of Lady Grisell Bailey (1665-1746), reusing the armorial bookplates dated 1724 of her late husband, the Scottish politician George Bailey, one of the Lords of the Treasury; library shelfmarks on endleaves. **£1500**

First edition. The first and most popular novel of Sarah, the sister of Henry Fielding, who was to provide a preface and a few revisions to the second edition. A Quixotic satire, it follows the fortunes of its hero, disillusioned by the discovery that his younger brother has attempted to cheat him by means of a forged will. As he sets out 'in search of a true friend' his first experiences do not go well, convincing him that mercenary motives govern the world. Then he meets Cynthia, excluded from her father's will and ill-treated by an employer, and Valentine and Camilla, a distressed brother and sister whose stepmother has alienated their father's affection. The four young people wander about observing London and Westminster, discussing what they see, and listening to stories, until, inevitably, David and Camilla, and Valentine and Cynthia are betrothed. The novel offers a wonderful picture of the London scene.

In his preface to the second edition Henry Fielding writes that the incidents are everywhere natural, and praises the 'deep knowledge of human nature' the novel discovers'.

UNPUBLISHED ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT TRANSLATION

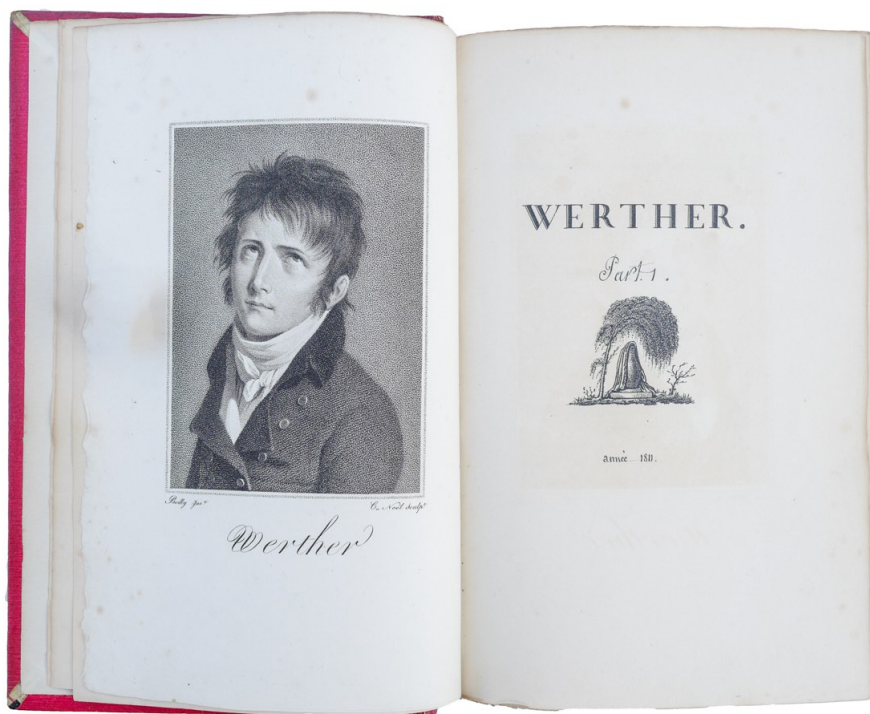
17. [GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von]. 'Werther. Part 1[-2].' [France,] Année 1811[-1812].

8vo, pp. [164], including a half-title, a medial blank before Part 2 and a terminal blank; written throughout in an extremely fine and legible hand, with two calligraphic title-pages, and a vignette tail-piece to each letter, executed in imitation of a stipple-engraving; engraved frontispiece and seven further plates from French sources, dated 1797-1808; in fine condition, edges untrimmed, in handsome contemporary half red morocco and red boards, spine gilt, lettered direct.

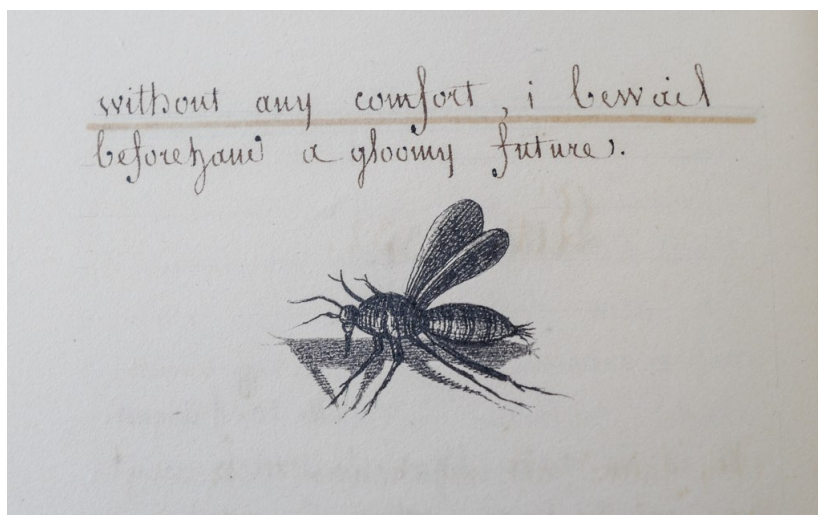
£3500

A very handsome, and apparently unpublished, English translation of *Werther*, executed in France, a delightful cross-cultural testament to the influence of Goethe's novel across romantic Europe.

The source text is the French translation by George Deyverdun, which it follows closely, even to the extent of mimicking French grammar; the orthography is distinctive - note the uncapitalised 'i' for the first person - and the language somewhat archaic, all suggesting that it was probably executed as a form of translation



exercise. Unfortunately, there are no clues to authorship. Notwithstanding, it is an extremely attractive object - the many pen vignettes are executed with considerable finesse, their subjects including urns and shrouds, willows, grapevines, pan-pipes, butterflies, cottages, baskets of fruit, and sprigs of flowers.



A FINELY-ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF WORKS FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF SIR WILLIAM H. LEVER, BT, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
P.A.B WIDENER, ET AL.

18. GORER, Edgar Ezekiel and James F. BLACKER. Chinese Porcelain and Hard Stones. Illustrated by Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Pages of Gems of Chinese Ceramic and Glyptic Art / Les porcelains et les pierres dures chinoises ... *London: The Menpes Printing and Engraving Company, Ltd for Bernard Quaritch, 1911.*

2 volumes, 4to (310 x 240mm), pp. I: xxxviii, [2 (blank l.)], 280, [2 (blank l.)]; II: [2 (blank l.)], [16 (preliminaries)], 248, [2 (index of provenances, verso blank)], [2 (blank l.)]; 254 colour-printed and monochrome plates, some with gilt heightening, 6 folding, all but one with original tissue guards (that for pl. 60 a modern replacement); occasional light spotting, a few plates slightly dusty; original white buckram, upper boards blocked with design in gilt, upper boards and spines lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; spines slightly darkened, some spotting on endpapers, corners lightly rubbed and bumped, some light marking, nonetheless a very good set. **£3000**

First and only edition, no. 85 of 1,000 sets. Written by Edgar Gorer (1872-1915), the leading British dealer in Chinese porcelain, and author J.F. Blacker (fl. 1908-1922), *Chinese Porcelain and Hard Stones* is a sumptuously-produced and lavishly-illustrated bilingual catalogue of fine ceramics and hard stones, which was dedicated 'to that sagacious collector and connoisseur of the fine arts of his country, His Highness Duke Tsai-Fu of China'. As the preface explains, the 'efforts of the authors have been directed to securing the reproduction of the finest specimens to be found in private collections and museums, and to classifying and faithfully describing



them' (I, p. ix). The examples catalogued were drawn from institutional holdings including those of the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, while others are from celebrated private collections, such as those formed by Henry J. Duveen, Sir William H. Lever, Bt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and P.A.B Widener.

The first volume is dedicated to Chinese porcelain, and contains parts I-V: 'Black Grounds, Decorated'; 'Green Grounds, Decorated'; 'Yellow Grounds, Decorated'; 'Figures, Animals, and Birds'; and 'Famille Verte'. The second volume continues the catalogue of Chinese porcelain in six further parts numbered VI-XI ('Blue and White'; 'Powder-Blue'; 'Single and Flambé Glazes'; 'Coloured Grounds'; 'Aubergine and Dark Blue Grounds'; and 'Famille Rose'), and concludes with part XII, which is dedicated to 'Chinese Hard Stones'. The book remains an important reference work, not least for provenance research. Sinkankas 2460.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF AN AMERICAN DOCTOR AND RCP LICENTIATE

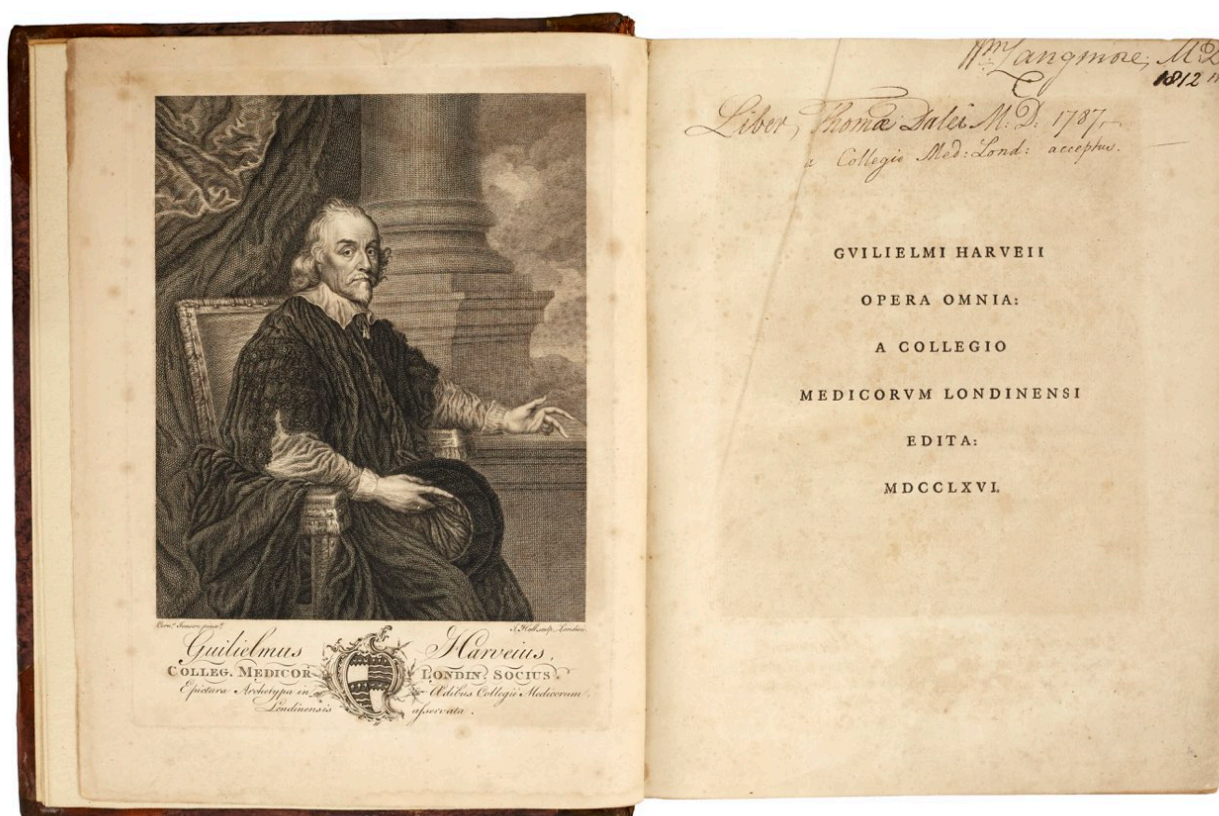
19. **HARVEY, William.** *Opera Omnia: a Collegio Medicorum Londinensi edita.* [colophon: *London, William Bowyer*], 1766.

4to, pp. [8], xxxviii, [2], 312, [2], 313-673, [1]; engraved portrait frontispiece of Harvey, one engraved plate showing diagram of Harvey's venal experiments; a little toned, some occasional foxing, water stain to head of A1-B3, but overall a very good copy, bound in nineteenth century half-calf over boards; joints restored, upper joint splitting but holding; ownership inscriptions of Dr Thomas Dale ('Liber Thomae Dalei M:D: 1787 / a Collegio Med: Lond: acceptus') and Dr William Langmore ('W^m Langmore, M.D. 1812') at head of title. **£1600**

The most celebrated and accurate edition of the collected works in Latin of William Harvey (the second overall, the first printed in Leyden in 1737), printed by the Royal College of Physicians and from the library of one of its licentiates, born in South Carolina.

'In 1766 the College published a noble edition in quarto of Harvey's works, *Guilielmi Harveii Opera Omnia a Collegio Medicorum. Londinensi: edita MDCCLXVI*. It was edited with great care and accuracy by Dr. Akenside, the poet, and has prefixed to it an elegant life of Harvey, in very choice Latin, from the pen of Dr. Thomas Lawrence.' (Munk, vol. I, p. 144). The frontispiece by J. Hall, specifically commissioned for this edition by the College for £52-1-0, appears to be the earliest engraving after

the c.1650 original portrait attributed to Cornelius Johnson, and owned by the college itself. 400 copies of this edition were printed on common royal paper and 100 on fine writing royal; copies were given free to Fellows, but licentiates were forced to pay for theirs, a mark of the disparity between the two groups which spilled out into protest a year later when Licentiates, bolstered by the growing number of better-trained Scottish graduates in their ranks, stormed the College's committee meeting demanding equal rights.



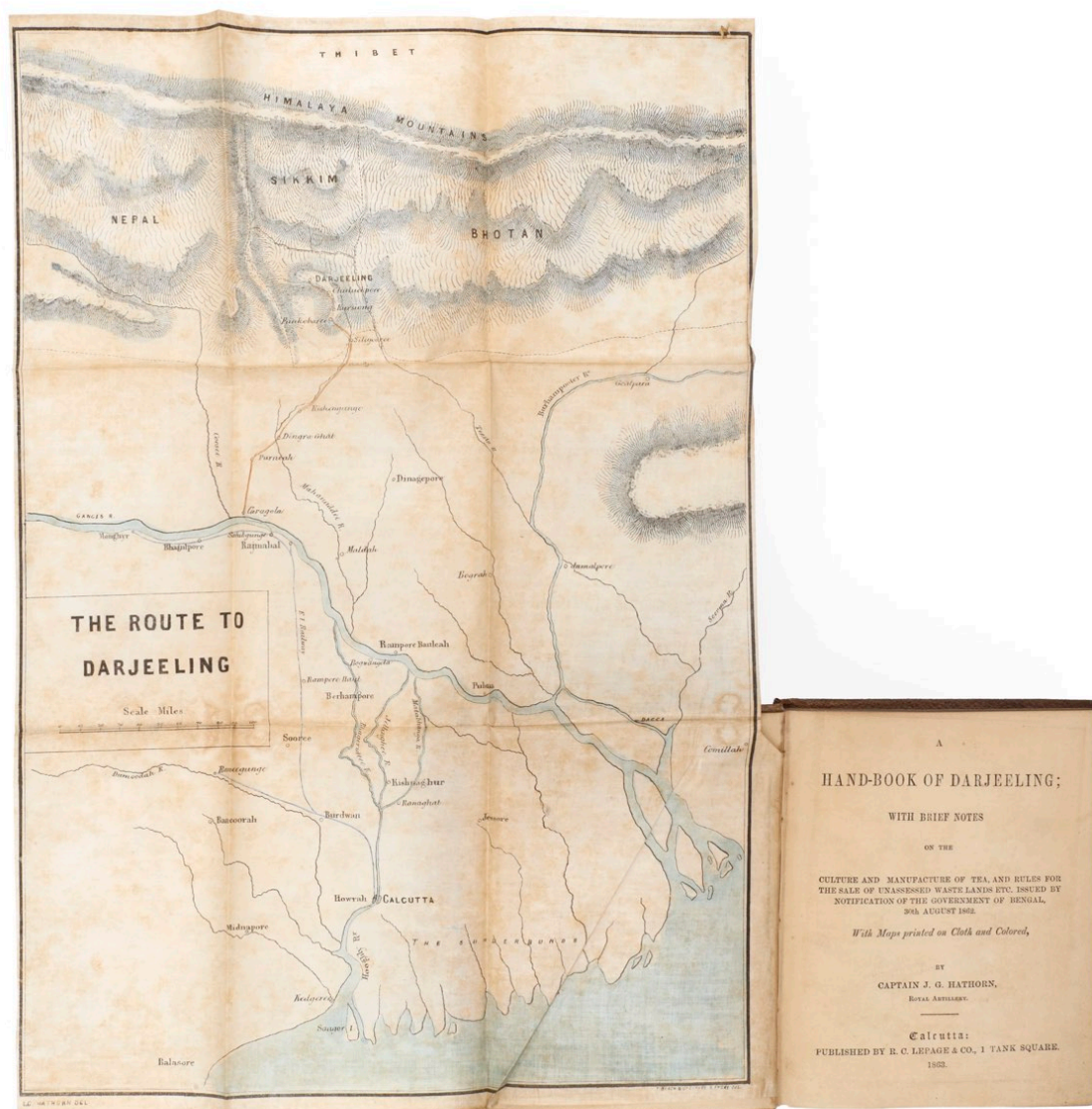
A Scottish graduate himself, Thomas Dale (1748/9–1816) was originally from Charleston, South Carolina, where his father (also Thomas, M.D., the son of Francis Dale, an apothecary in Hoxton, Middlesex, and the nephew of Samuel Dale of Braintree) was a physician, justice of the peace, and member of the Upper House of the South Carolina Assembly. 'Dale was born in Charlestown, but came to England and entered St Paul's School on 10 February 1757. On 7 June 1763 he was apprenticed to Joseph Partington, a London apothecary, for eight years at a premium of £63. He gained his freedom of the Society of Apothecaries on 2 July 1771. Proceeding to the University of Edinburgh, he took the degree of MD on 12 June 1775, and wrote his dissertation on erysipelas. He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1786, and subsequently practised in the City of London, working as physician to the London Association for Assurances on Lives and from 1806 as consulting physician to the City Dispensary.' (ODNB). An able classicist and linguist, Dale was also one of the original eight founders of the Literary Fund, set up by Revd David Williams to aid distressed authors, and acted as Registrar to the society from 1790 until 1806.

Keynes 47 ('an imposing volume with a fine engraved portrait, and worthily enshrines the pious memory of the author'); Wellcome 27831977.

WITH A CHAPTER ON THE CULTIVATION OF TEA

20. **HATHORN, James George.** A hand-book of Darjeeling; with brief notes on the culture and manufacture of tea, and rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands etc. issued by notification of the government of Bengal, 30th August 1862. With maps printed on cloth and colored ... *Calcutta, R.C. Lepage & Co., 1863.*

16mo, pp. [6], 175, [1], [16, advertisements]; with 3 large folding engraved partly coloured maps on cloth ('The route to Darjeeling', 'The station of Darjeeling 1862', and 'The Hope Town Spur'); creasing to a few corners, a little foxing to maps; very good in original light brown pebbled cloth, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Handbook of Darjeeling'; a little splitting to joints, neat repairs to spine ends, a little discolouring; some pencil notes to rear endpapers. **£2750**



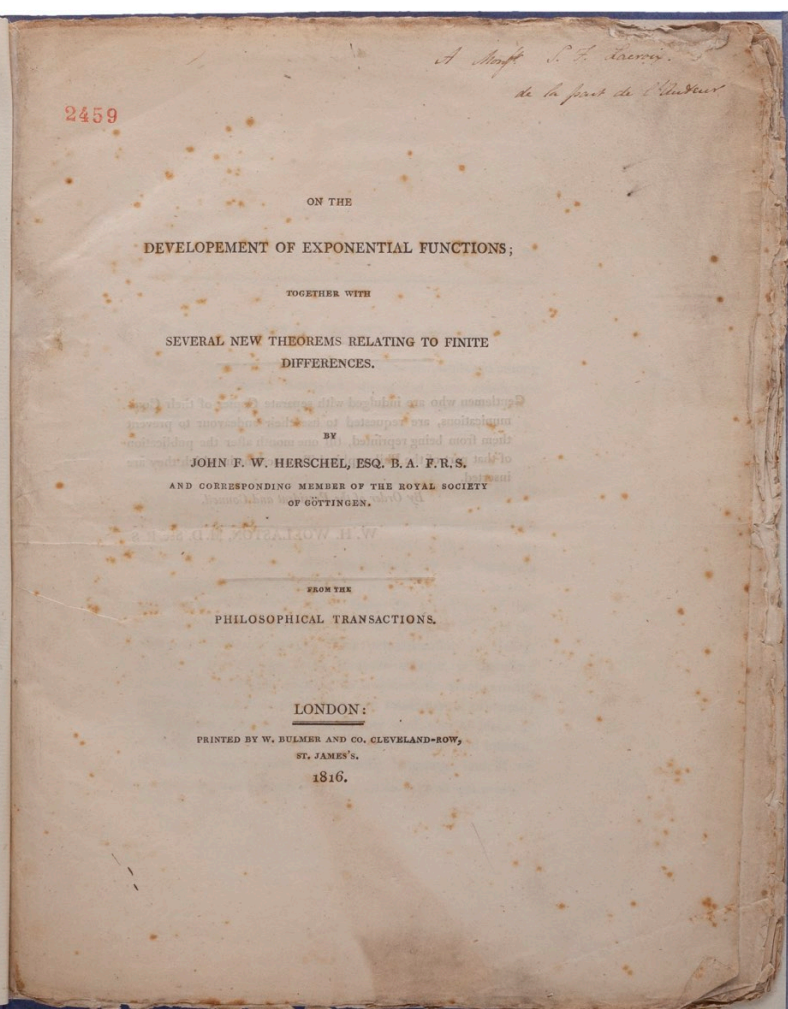
Scarce first edition of this guide to Darjeeling by Hathorn (1826-1868), a Captain in the Bengal and then Royal Artillery. The wide-ranging contents cover, *inter alia*: the journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling; a geographical and political description of British Sikkim; a description of Darjeeling including its hotels, schools and shops, its climate and weather, its convalescent depot and mission, and its natural history; the settlement of Hope Town; the culture and manufacture of tea (pp. 118-135) and the experimental cultivation of the quinine plant; the hill tribes of Sikkim; and a charming month-by-month 'Gardener's calendar for Darjeeling'.

While the table of contents calls for four maps (including one of British Sikkim), most of the few extant copies contain, like ours, only three.

OCLC shows only 1 copy in the UK (British Library), and 4 in the US (Brown, Harvard, NYPL, and University of Pennsylvania).

FROM HERSCHEL TO LACROIX

21. **HERSCHEL, John F.W.** On the Development of exponential Functions, together with several new Theorems relating to finite Differences ... from the philosophical Transactions. *London, W. Bulmer & Co., 1816.*



4to, pp. [2], 21, [1 (blank)]; wide margins a little chipped at extremities, light spotting, a little dust-staining; uncut in modern blue paper wrappers; a little sunned with a few small marks; title inscribed 'A Monsr S. F. Lacroix de la part de l'Auteur', red ink stamp '2459', 6 autograph ink errata to p. 21. **£975**

Presentation copy of one of Herschel's earliest papers, an offprint from the *Philosophical Transactions* inscribed by the author to Silvestre Lacroix. Though the majority of his scientific celebrity was founded on his later work in astronomy, John Herschel's (1792 – 1871) early promotion of continental analysis proved a significant contribution to British mathematics.

With fellow undergraduates at Cambridge, principally Charles Babbage and George Peacock, Herschel

established in 1811 the Analytical Society, which proved instrumental in ending the isolation of the Cambridge curriculum from continental mathematics and promoting the work of European mathematicians. First among these was Silvestre Lacroix (1765 – 1843), to whom this copy is inscribed, and whose *Traité du calcul différentiel et du calcul integral* was translated by Herschel in the same year.

‘John Herschel’s gift for mathematics, which brought such success in the Cambridge mathematical competitions, was also evident in his efforts, along with his fellow undergraduates and long-time friends Charles Babbage and George Peacock, to induce Cambridge University to set aside the Newtonian, fluxional methods of mathematical analysis in favour of instruction based on continental, Leibnizian techniques. The Analytical Society, which these undergraduates formed under Herschel’s leadership, emerged as a significant force for the reform of British mathematics. In 1813 Herschel and Babbage pressed this programme by publishing their *Memoirs of the Analytical Society* to exemplify the methods they favoured. Herschel, Babbage, and Peacock further supported this cause by translating from the French and publishing a calculus text written by Silvestre Lacroix as *An Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1816).’ (ODNB).

Though offering fewer original developments than fellow European mathematicians, Silvestre Lacroix appears to have been held in the highest esteem by Herschel and his Cambridge contemporaries. Babbage recalled in his memoirs that the Analytical Society was conceived as “a society to be instituted for translating the small work of Lacroix on the *Differential and Integral Calculus* ... the work of Lacroix was so perfect that any comment was unnecessary” (ODNB).

Herschel read the present paper before the Royal Society in December 1815, and it was published in volume 106 of the *Philosophical Transactions*: this offprint, with its own title, was likely prepared for presentation by the author.

Copac and OCLC together record only two copies of the offprint (Trinity College Cambridge and St Andrews); we could not trace any copies at auction.

BY BECKFORD’S HALF-SISTER

22. [HERVEY, Elizabeth]. The Mourtray Family. A Novel ... *London: Printed by Millar Ritchie ... for R. Faulder ... 1800.*

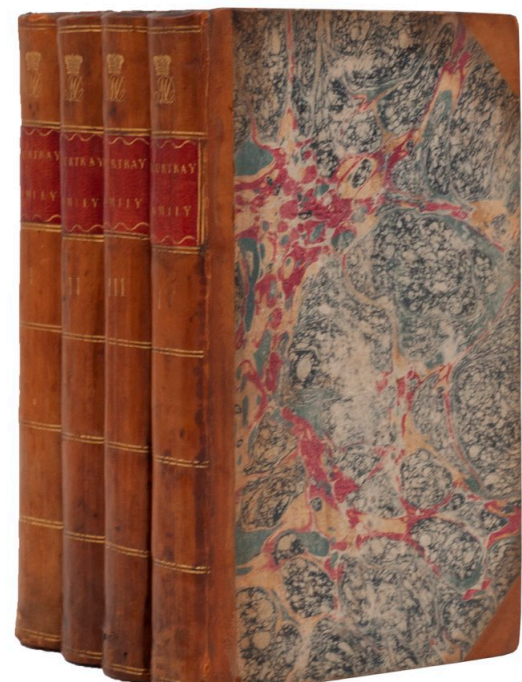
4 vols., 12mo, pp. [2], 299, 1; [2], 281, [1]; [2], 276; [2], 276; one or two gatherings beginning to spring, else a fine copy in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines with red morocco labels; Downshire monogram. **£2500**

First edition of the penultimate novel by Elizabeth Hervey (c. 1748-1820), elder half-sister of the writer William Beckford – her father, Francis Marsh, had died and her mother Maria (née Hamilton) remarried another Jamaica plantation owner, William

Beckford senior, who also died in 1770. Maria Beckford was a powerful influence on both children and as a young woman Elizabeth was considered quite the intellectual equal of her younger brother. She married Colonel Hervey in 1774 and moved abroad, but on his death in 1778 she returned and published several novels – *Melissa and Marcia* (1788), *Louisa* (1790), *The History of Ned Evans* (1796) and *The Church of Saint Siffrid* (1797). *The Mourtray Family* was her last in this run, and nothing more followed until the final publication of *Amabel* (1814), where she finally dropped the mask of anonymity.

The novel is a more solemn piece than its predecessors, ending with a round-up of how the good end happily and the bad unhappily, and concluding that the fate of the various family members 'evinces that, on the proper regulation of our passions, our fate chiefly depends'.

Garside 1800:42, noting further editions in 1810 and 1814, and a French translation in 1802; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p 430.

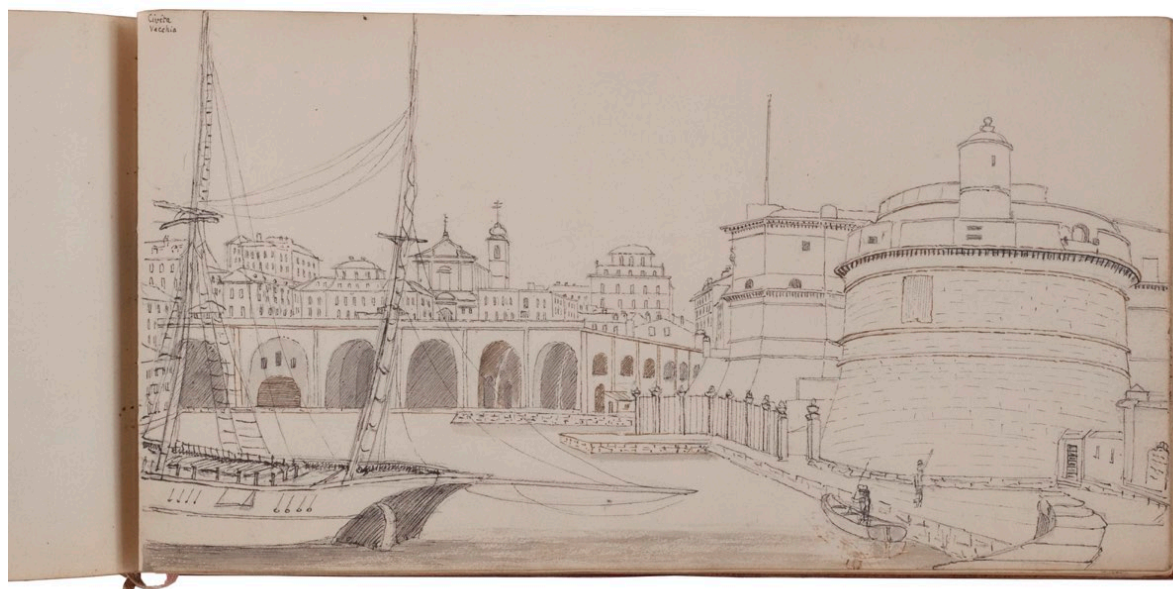


UNPUBLISHED TRAVELS IN EUROPE DURING THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

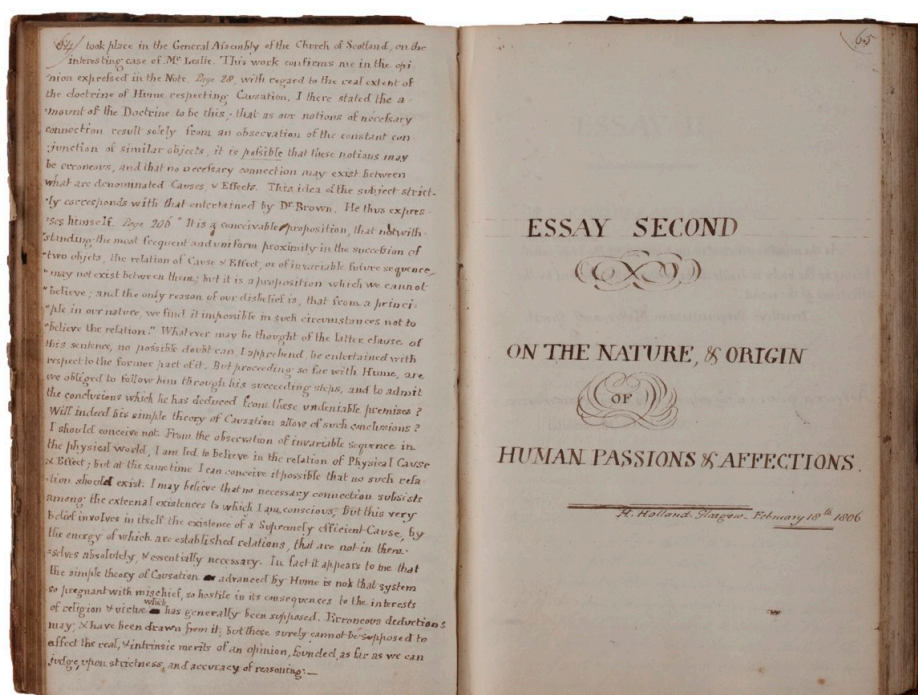
23. **HOLLAND, Henry, *first baronet*.** Archive detailing his extensive European travels and career. 1804-1868.

8 manuscript vols (Essays on various subjects done at Glasgow 1805-6; Copies of letters from Portugal 1812; Journal in Spain 1813; Journal in Lombardy, Austria, Prussia 1815; Sketchbook 1815; Journal in the north of Italy and France 1816; Journal to Spa 1818; Diary 1830-1843), 8vo and 4to, neatly written in brown ink by Holland (except for the copied letters, likely in the hand of his mother); overall very well preserved; in contemporary bindings, somewhat worn, some upper boards detached. With 2 copies of Holland's *General view of the agriculture of Cheshire* (1808) and 2 different issues of his *Recollections of past life* (1868) with presentation inscriptions by him.

£12,500



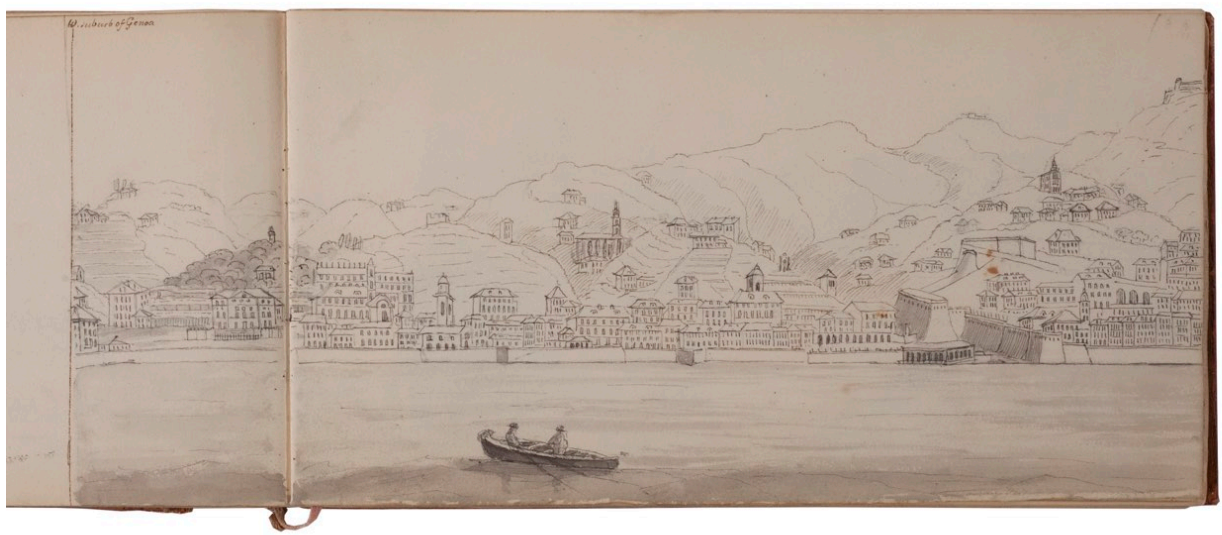
A unique record of the life, career and extensive travels of the eminent physician Sir Henry Holland (1788-1873), especially valuable for the fascinating detail it provides on Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, and France during and immediately after the Napoleonic Wars. Holland is a gifted and entertaining writer and the contents of these unpublished manuscripts, running to some 750 pages, go way beyond the bare bones recorded in his published memoirs, *Recollections of past life*.



After schooling at Bristol and Glasgow, Holland studied medicine at Edinburgh, graduating in 1811 with a thesis on Icelandic diseases, inspired by his trip to Iceland the previous year. In 1816 he established his medical practice in London, attracting an extraordinary clientele, from whom he derived an income sufficient to allow him to indulge his great love of travel: 'in his lifetime he visited every European capital, made two visits to Iceland, and eight to America, covering more than 26,000 miles of that continent' (ODNB). He was appointed physician-extraordinary to Queen Victoria in 1837, and physician to Prince Albert three years later.

The earliest item here gives a snapshot of Holland's philosophical studies at Glasgow University, containing essays 'On the doctrine of necessity' and 'On the nature & origin of human passions & affections', composed in 1805 and 1806. The journals of his subsequent travels in Europe as a young man between 1812 and 1818 are extraordinarily rich in detail, eloquently recording local landscape, geology, people, customs and costume, language, industry, politics and military matters, art and architecture, theatrical performances, hospitals, and much else besides.

We can do no more than give a cursory glimpse here. In Portugal in 1812 Holland is arrested by soldiers for making sketches and accused of being a French spy, admires



Wellington's military hospital at Santarem and his hostess's guitar playing, and laments the destruction wrought by the Peninsular War ('Attila and his army of Huns could not have done more than Massena and his army of Frenchmen'). In Spain the following year, he is arrested for sketching windmills, condemns the ravages of the French army ('wars two centuries ago had much more of courtesy and benevolence in them'), attends a bullfight in Madrid ('interesting but in its novelty & which no reasoning can rescue from the reproach of cruelty & oppression'), sees the bodies of dead soldiers *en route* to Vitoria, and delights in Spanish dances ('superior to those of any other country'); his descriptions of trips to the theatre are particularly good. In Venice in 1815 he visits the King and Queen of Spain ('I had a conversation of 1/2 an hour with the Prince of Peace, his manner better than I had expected, without pretension and that of a man of the world at the same time, no proof from his converse of any remarkable powers of understanding') and admires Galileo's letters in the ducal palace library; news of Waterloo reaches him in Berlin ('much exultation here at this moment on the subject of the great victory in Belgium & the name of Blücher in everyone's mouth ... One report prevailing that Blücher had been offered the throne of France by the French nation themselves!'). Holland's sketchbook from the same year includes attractive views of Elba, Petrarch's house at Arquà, Hougoumont near Waterloo, and La Belle Alliance inn. In 1816 he enjoys a Mantuan puppet show and discusses emigration with a Piacenza bookseller, is overcharged for trout at an auberge on Mont Cenis, admires players of battledore and shuttlecock at Chambéry and the hospital at Lyon, hears 'anecdotes of Napoleon' at Rouanne 'who slept here on his way to Elba, chiefly illustrations of his extreme inquisitiveness as to matters of apparently little importance', and meets Gaspard de Prony and Benjamin Constant. Holland's journal for 1818 features a list of the great and the good present at the town of Spa in that year, including Lord and Lady Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, and the Russian Tsar; during his subsequent visit to Paris he discusses chemistry with Jöns Jacob Berzelius, geology with Pierre-Simon Laplace, and Napoleon with Claude Berthollet ('he spoke of him as having no real science but certain vague floating notions, to which he was ambitious of giving the air of profound thinking'), is amused by *montagnes russes* (roller coasters) ('this modern Parisian amusement has received an interruption from the police who will not suffer the liege subjects of Louis 18th to break their necks in pursuit of pleasure'), and discusses 'the rising spirit of freedom in France' with Benjamin Constant; at Mantes he encounters Englishmen 'remarkable by

their intrepid perseverance in speaking the very worst French I ever recollect to have heard’.

Holland’s diary for 1830 to 1843 is a wonderful record of his personal and professional life and travels during this period, opening with a moving account of the death of his first wife. His trips to Russia, Ireland, Belgium, Scotland, France, Sweden, Germany, Wales, Portugal, Spain, and Corsica are all documented. He discusses the Reform Bill, outbreaks of cholera and influenza, Queen Victoria’s coronation, and the publication and reception of his *Medical notes and reflections*. His patients include Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Walter Scott (‘he sent me afterwards the whole series of his novels, a welcome present as expressing the regard of such a man’), Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Lady Flora Hastings (of ‘very unhappy notoriety’), and Viscount Melbourne, and he keeps a careful note of his annual ‘professional receipts’. In addition, he records meetings with numerous notable personages: Ram Mohan Roy, King Leopold of Belgium, Joseph Bonaparte, Christian Ehrenberg (whose microscopes he looks through), Alexander von Humboldt (whose house and gardens he visits; ‘Humboldt came to me with open arms & gratified me by his instant resumption of old acquaintances’), and François Guizot.

Also included here are two issues of the first edition of Holland’s *Recollections of past life* (London, Spottiswoode & Co., 1868). The first, with preface dated 6 April, is inscribed by Holland to his sisters Mary and Lucy, and the second, with preface dated 30 June, is inscribed to the Belgian Prime Minister Sylvain Van de Weyer.

A full listing is available on request.

AN ANTI-GOTHIC WITH A PREFACE ON NOVEL-WRITING,
A ‘MIXED WELSH-BLACK MARRIAGE’, AND THE AUTHOR AS A CHARACTER

24. HUNTER, Mrs. [Rachel], of Norwich. Letitia: or, the Castle without a Spectre ... *Printed for W. Robberds, Norwich; and sold by Longman and Rees ... London. Wilks and Taylor, Printers ... 1801.*

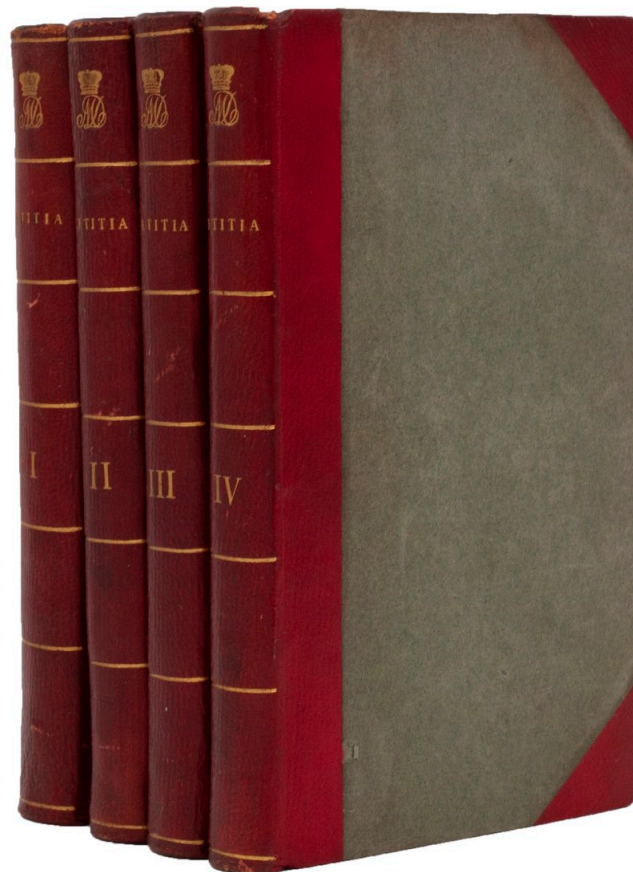
4 vols, 12mo., pp. [2], xvi, 384; [2], 345, [1 blank]; [2], 342; [2], 360; possibly wanting half-titles; some occasional staining and spotting but an excellent copy in contemporary half red straight-grain morocco and drab boards; edges sprinkled red; spines lettered direct, ownership inscription of Mary Hill (as Marchioness of Downshire) to title-pages, slightly trimmed, Downshire monogram to spines. **£2000**

First edition of Mrs Hunter’s first novel, notable for its Preface on novel-writing which satirises the conventions of Gothic fiction. Defending realism in art and literature, Mrs Hunter acknowledges the ‘unpopular’ and consciously anti-Gothic title of her book and hopes it will not be inimical to sales, ‘trusting that ghosts, desolated castles, caverns and their inhabitants, have had their day’. The author also appears to acknowledge, perhaps proudly, the appearance of her book outside the confines of the

Minerva Press stable: 'this heroine is not like a Minerva issuing from the head of Jupiter complete in armour'.

Mrs Hunter is remarkable for her 'ingenious role-playing critical prefaces' (*Feminist Companion*), and here the same voice as the Preface continues to narrate the first chapter; she also innovated in 'entering as author among her characters' and here in *Letitia's* conclusion, she assumes the position of a minor character with authorial aspirations. Paul Auster eat your heart out.

Letitia is equally notable for the unusual inclusion of a mixed race marriage, a theme to which Mrs Hunter returned in *Lady Macclairn* (1806), in which the author ends up as governess to her heroine's 'promising little half-black, illegitimate brothers' (*Feminist Companion*). The character in *Letitia* on whom Mrs Hunter bestows her overtly abolitionist sentiments is Pompey, the favoured black servant of Madame Louvelle, mistress to the wealthy Nabob, Mr Saxby. The injustice of Pompey's position is conveyed with biting irony by Mrs Hunter; his 'remarkable' talents and intellect are eventually discovered (late in Vol. IV) by Mr Langstone, father-in-law to the heroine: a position in the patriarch's household, an inheritance of fifteen hundred pounds from the Nabob and the resultant possibility of marriage to a white Welsh servant, Winny, are Pompey's deserved rewards.



Despite her best efforts to produce fiction both 'good' and improving, in this case without the use of spectres, Mrs Hunter is best-known for attracting the affectionate mockery of Jane Austen in a letter of 1812 (sold at Sotheby's in 2018), purportedly addressing Mrs Hunter and 'congratulating' the novelist on her work, though really directed to Austen's niece, Anna Lefroy.

Garside 1801:35, Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 385; Frank p. 194.

WITH DRAWINGS OF NAPOLEON AND BOLIVAR

25. [LA FONS, Louis-Anne de.] 'Agenda des gens d'affaires et sans affaires an 1814, et années suivantes tant qu'on voudra.' *France, 1814-1844*.

Printed diary, 12mo (12.5 x 8.5 cm), pp. [192], with numerous entries in brown ink in a single hand, with 13 beautifully executed coloured sketches and 18 further sketches in pen and pencil; very good in original red morocco, gilt borders to covers, 'Agenda' lettered in gilt to upper cover, gilt edges, green silk pocket inside upper cover and green silk pastedown at end, 3 holders to turn-ins for a pencil (1 lacking); a little wear to spine ends and corners. **£2750**

An extremely interesting and beautifully illustrated commonplace book compiled by the French general Louis-Anne de la Fons (1757-1848), including striking portraits of Napoleon and Simon Bolivar, and verses and passages engaging in contemporary politics and critical of the monarchy.

La Fons's career covered a truly extraordinary period, encompassing the American Revolution, the French Revolution and fall of the monarchy, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the Bourbon Restoration, and the July Revolution and subsequent July Monarchy. Born at Bernes in the Somme, La Fons joined the army in 1776 and served in America under Lafayette in the campaigns of 1780-1783, seeing action against the English on the islands of St Vincent and St Eustatius. He rose rapidly through the ranks, distinguishing himself at the Battle of Arlon in 1794 and at Mainz the following year. In 1804 he was admitted to the Légion d'honneur, established only two years earlier by Napoleon, and in 1810 was placed in charge of the 11th legion at Rodez. Following the Restoration, Louis XVIII made him a chevalier de Saint-Louis and he retired in October 1814 with the rank of general.



La Fons was a talented artist, albeit in a somewhat naive style. The striking pictures found here reflect

his interest in politics and in his family and estates. There are three portraits of Napoleon in military uniform, suggesting considerable respect for the general, First Consul, and Emperor under whom La Fons served. These show Bonaparte as a young man with long hair, slightly older with short hair, and somewhat older again with a bicorne hat. There is a handsome portrait of Simon Bolivar, the Venezuelan soldier and statesman known as *El Libertador* for his pivotal role in the South American independence movement, of whom La Fons was clearly an admirer, and a profile portrait of Henri IV. Of his family and household, La Fons depicts his infant granddaughter Sophie Emma (1817-1859), his son François-Louis Emmanuel (c. 1789-1867) dressed as a captain of dragoons, and 'Rose Caudron cuisiniere'. His properties are shown in pictures of the old château and belfry tower at Peronne. Other notable sketches include a Spanish peasant (he served in Spain during the Peninsular War), profiles in the style of Lavater including 'nègre intelligent', 'génie sublime' and 'esprit borné', a wide-eyed young girl with an earring, and Pan.



Many of the texts chosen by La Fons for inclusion here reflect his anti-monarchical views. Lines attacking Charles X ('par les plus grands forfaits, sur le trône affermi, c'est de tous vrais français, le plus grand ennemi') are described as applicable 'aussi à Louis 18'. There are indications of hostility towards Louis Philippe too: he includes the satirical verse 'un coq grattant dans un fumier y découvrit Louis Ph ... premier, celui-ci par reconnaissance, le fit graver dans les armes de France'; and he suggests, in a note dated 1832, alternative lines to Casimir Delavigne's *La Parisienne* (the French national anthem between 1830 and 1848), replacing reference to the king ('D'Orléans') with much more republican lines: 'héros du drapeau tricolore, vétérans qui l'avez porté, votre sang couleroit encore, pour la France et la liberté'. In addition to a passage relating to Napoleon's return from Elba, there is a nice note that the epitaph to Scipio Africanus, translated as 'ingrate Patrie! tu n'as pas même mes ossemens', might equally apply to Bonaparte, with the corrective note below 'non à present 1844', following the removal of the emperor's remains from Saint Helena to Les Invalides, Paris, in 1840.

Having faced the English on numerous occasions on the battlefield, it is amusing to find that La Fons includes a list of wars between France and England, with their duration, between 1116 and 1815. He calculates that the two countries had been at war for 262 years, and notes, with regard to the future, 'attendons la suite'. There is a note on the number of barricades constructed, and paving stones destroyed, during the July Revolution of 1830, and the subsequent cost of repairs. Passages in Spanish

recalling people he knew in Spain between 1808 and 1813 interestingly cover a period of La Fons's life which appears to be little known. Notes on property owned by the de la Fons family from the 17th century onwards, with sums realised from sales, are presented somewhat critically under the heading 'liste des biens sortis de ma famille par la mauvaise administration de mes ancêtres'.

A unique visual and written record of the life and views of a significant figure during one of the most fascinating periods of French history.

T.E. LAWRENCE AND MUSIC

26. [LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward.] JAMES, William Warwick. Drafts of an article and correspondence relating to T.E. Lawrence and music. *Various places, 1935-1936.*

Typescripts and manuscripts on paper, various sizes, totalling c. 140 pp., and one printed item; in very good condition. **£1500**

A very interesting small archive relating to T.E. Lawrence's interest in music and to his gramophone collection, compiled by Lawrence's friend and dentist, William Warwick James (1874-1965), and including letters from Lawrence's mother Sarah, his brothers Bob and Arnold (the distinguished archaeologist and TEL's literary executor), Alec Dixon, Winifred Fontana, E.M. Forster, and Eric Henri Kennington.

James worked as a dental surgeon at Middlesex and Great Ormond Street hospitals before establishing a successful private practice. His skill in the repair of gunshot wounds of the face and jaws during the First World War earned him an OBE. He appears to have treated Lawrence in the 1920s: 'Lawrence's teeth were poor. His spare, at times semi-starvation, diet and taste for sweets cannot have helped ... In 1922, six teeth were missing and two were defective. Some time thereafter, a prominent London dentist repaired the damage with gold teeth and fillings that Graves considered vulgar. Lawrence was pleased with them, asking his mother to tell the dentist "that his artificial masterpiece, my mouth, still stands superbly. It cracks nuts"' (Harold Orlans, *T.E. Lawrence: biography of a broken hero*, 2002, p. 115).

James's musical interests (he played the violin) prompted him to compile an article on Lawrence and music, and a list of the gramophone records kept by Lawrence at his Dorset cottage retreat, Clouds Hill, both of which were published in *T.E. Lawrence by his friends* in 1937. The drafts here show the progress of James's work, while the correspondence with Lawrence's family and friends on the subject contains some revealing recollections. Winifred Fontana (wife of the British consul in Aleppo) writes in February 1936, for example: 'You can hardly imagine how music-starved we were in Aleppo 1909-1914 ... T.E. and Woolley listened to my playing ... T.E., who at this time

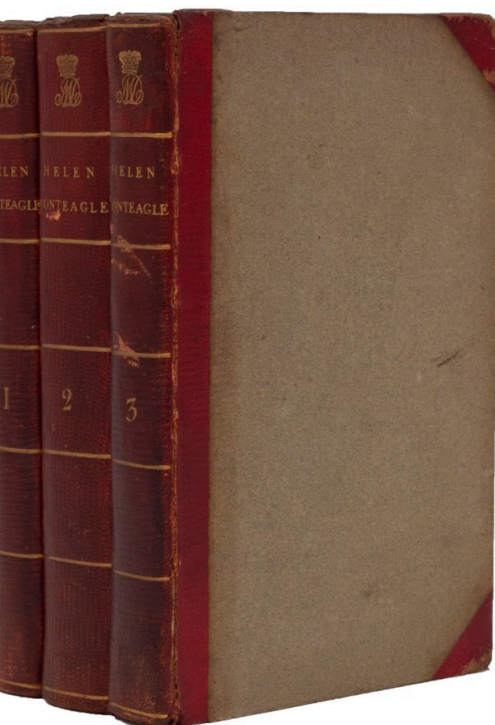
did not talk of music, nor if I remember, ask for particular composers, appeared to listen with pleasure and close attention. When we visited Carchemish, he had persuaded Kurdish musicians to come and perform for us, and very evidently enjoyed both listening to and looking at them’.

A full list of contents is available on request.

27. LE FANU, Alicia. Helen Monteagle. *London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1818.*

3 vols, 12mo, pp. [2], 342; [2], 483, [1, ads]; [2], 400; some occasional light foxing but a very good copy in contemporary half red straight-grain morocco and grey boards, spine lettered gilt, Downshire crest to spine; laid in loose is the calling card of the Prussian diplomat Mortimer Graf von Maltzahn, chargé d'affaires for the King of Prussia in London. **£1500**

First edition, a very scarce novel of military life and the stage told largely from the perspective of the female protagonists.

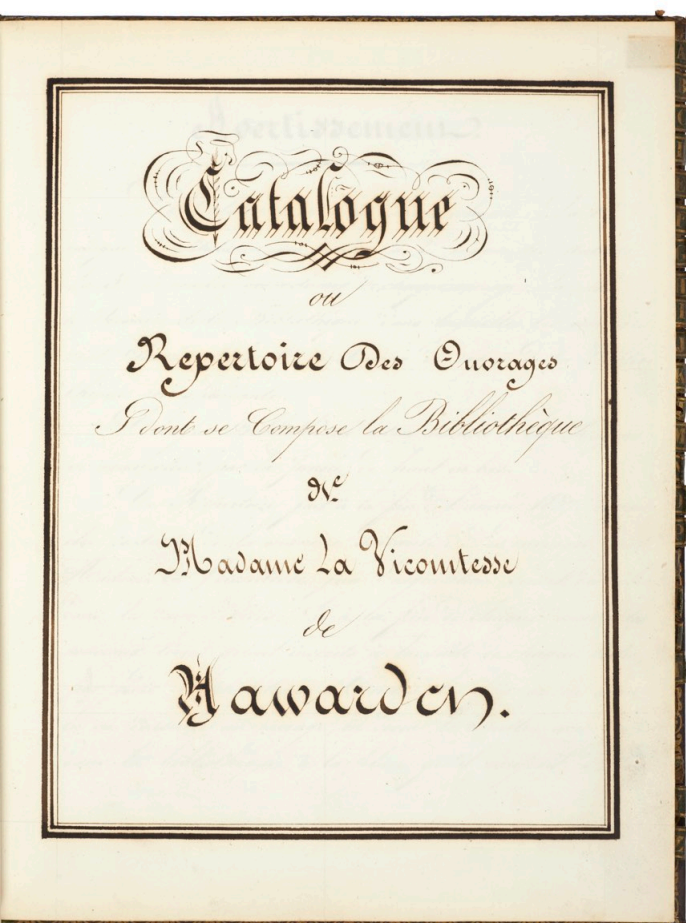


Alicia Le Fanu was born into one of Ireland's most prominent literary families, the niece of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the grand-daughter of Thomas Sheridan. Her grandmother was the novelist Frances Sheridan, and her mother Anne Elizabeth (Betsy), née Sheridan, and her aunt Alicia Sheridan Le Fanu (with whom she is sometimes confused), were also novelists of some note; while the family's extended female literary circle also included Sydney Owenson and Mary Tighe. Several Sheridans and Lefanus are quoted in the chapter epigraphs here, alongside Scott, Anne Ingram, Madame de Genlis, Wordsworth etc; and literary references and quotations abound in the text. As in several other of Alicia Le Fanu's works, the notion of a supportive coterie of women is central to the novel, which opens at the Welsh estate of the widowed Mrs Temple, at which she has gathered a group of various young protégés, and into which burst her kinsmen Alaric and Edric Douglas, Scots recently returned from North Africa.

The central action of the novel is the elopement of Helen Marchmont and Edmund Monteagle; they choose love and a military career at the sacrifice of their inheritances, and the short- and long-term ramifications of this event on the lives of their families, abettors and detractors are explored in detail. A parallel narrative follows Edric Douglas, a fellow soldier, in his doomed pursuit of Cordelia Clifford, one of Mrs Temple's flock who treads the boards under the stage-name 'Miss Evelyn'. There is much to do with both public and private theatricals, and Helen Marchmont's father is also an amateur dramaturg; much of the action takes place in military towns in the North and Scotland.

Lefanu's first novel, *Strathallan* (1816) had been well received, both critically and in the popular imagination. It was read by Mary Shelley, who was evidently impressed enough also to read *Helen Monteagle*, in February 1818. Her reaction is not known, though Claire Clairmont thought it a 'stupid foolish book'.

Loeber & Loeber L92; Garside 1818:38. See also "All the Fire-Side Circle": Irish Women Writers and the Sheridan-Lefanu Coterie', Julia M. Wright, *Keats-Shelley Journal* Vol. 55; Anna Fitzer, 'Fashionable Connections: Alicia LeFanu and Writing from the Edge', *Romanticism* 23:1; COPAC and WorldCat record copies at BL, Bodley, NLI; Harvard, Virginia, Minnesota, Alberta, and Yale.



AN IRISH VISCOUNTESS IN TOULOUSE – AND A CONTESTED ESTATE

28. [LIBRARY CATALOGUE.] 'Catalogue ou Repertoire des ouvrages dont se compose la Bibliothèque de Madame la Vicomtesse de Hawarden'. [Toulouse, 1837].

4to., manuscript, ff. [36], plus blanks, with a calligraphic title-page and a 1-page 'avertissement'; in a very neat hand, with alphabetic index tabs, bound in contemporary purple morocco by Vincent, père et fils, of Toulouse, with their ticket, covers with a border of gilt rules and a blind roll, front cover lettered gilt 'Françoise-Anne-Agar Vtesse Hawarden', rear cover with a large decorative lozenge, gilt edges.

£1600

A very attractive manuscript library catalogue for Frances Anne Maude (née Agar), Viscountess of Hawarden, who was a long-time resident of Toulouse, at the chateau de Caousou. The catalogue, 'fait à la fin de

l'année 1837', was to be updated annually, but there seem to be no further additions before her death in 1839.

The contents are nearly all in French, but with a strong representation of British and Irish writers in translation – Moore, Paine, Pope, Scott, Goldsmith, Walpole, and the 'Défense des droits des femmes', delightfully attributed to 'Mary Wolstoneskieff'. As well as numerous *Oeuvres complètes* of great French writers, and a clear interest in historical 'mémoires', there are contemporary novels by George Sand and Paul de

Kock, and, rather more unexpectedly the recently published memoirs of Casanova, and Parent-Duchatelet's seminal treatise on prostitution in Paris.

Frances Anne Maude (d. 1839) was the daughter of Charles Agar, Earl of Normanton and Archbishop of Dublin; in 1798 she married Thomas Ralph Maude (1767-1807), second Viscount Hawarden, but the marriage was cut short, without issue, by his early death, and she appears to have retired to France.

After the death of the Viscountess in May 1839, her three surviving brothers arrived in Toulouse to deal with the estate, to be confronted by a rival claim from her steward M. Bonnet, who insisted in being present for the inventory and then produced a casket containing what he claimed was a revised will in which his son was named as sole heir. Local authorities sided with him at first and he took possession of the chateau, but the decision was reversed on appeal later in the year, and in 1842 he was convicted of forgery and given five years. The fate of the library is unknown.

29. **LIST, Friedrich.** Das nationale System der politischen Oekonomie ... Erster Band [all published]. Der internationale Handel, die Handelspolitik und der deutsche Zollverein. *Stuttgart, J.G. Cotta, 1841.*



8vo, pp. lxviii, [2] contents, 589, [1] blank; closed tear in one f. just touching text, occasional light foxing and some mild offsetting, but a very good copy in contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt; spine and extremities lightly rubbed. **£12,000**

Rare first edition of List's major work.

One of the earliest and most severe critics of the classical school of political economy, List (1789–1846) ‘denounced Adam Smith and his disciples as the “cosmopolitan school” and held that universal free trade was an ideal that could be achieved only in the far distant future. For the time being, he argued, each nation should foster the development of its own manufactures by import duties and even outright prohibitions. Only by such means could countries like Germany, Russia and the United States ever hope to achieve the industrial efficiency that would enable them to compete on equal terms with Britain.

‘List never used the term “infant industry” but the infant industry argument is clearly what he had in mind because he specifically excluded agriculture from all his protectionist arguments and even conceded that global free trade was an ultimate desirable goal ... In recent times, List has been hailed not so much as a spokesman for protectionism as a champion of the ambitions of underdeveloped countries. No doubt he was one of the first to recognise the role of national power in the international division of labour and present-day advocates of the dependency school of economic development may legitimately regard him as a forerunner’ (Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 129f).

Goldsmiths’ 31957; Humpert 8113; Kress C.5545; PMM 311; not in Einaudi or Menger.

HORROR NOVEL

30. **[MACKENZIE, Anna Maria].** [The Neapolitan; or, the Test of Integrity. A Novel ... by Ellen of Exeter ... *London: Printed for William Lane, at the Minerva-Press ... 1796.*]

3 vols, 12mo, pp. iii, [1], 213, [1, ads]; [2], 211, [1, ads]; [2], 288, **wanting the title-page in volume I**; the title-pages are all singletons printed on different paper from the rest; E6-7 loose in vol. II; withal a good copy in contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards, spine of vol I partly defective, joints of volumes I-II cracking; Downshire monogram to spine. **£4000**

First edition, very rare, of the only novel that Mackenzie published under the pseudonym ‘Ellen of Exeter’. Lacking a title-page but textually complete.

The plot is apparently derived from an incident described in a periodical by Richard Cumberland, and *The Neapolitan* is hence dedicated to him. The eponymous Italian is Count Marulli, but the scene is the Iberian peninsula, where he is subjected to prolonged and barbarous persecution by Fernandes Dacunha, his former tutor and now father-in-law. Dacunha's attempt to poison Marulli leads to the death of his daughter, a useful justification for his attempts at revenge, which end with Marulli's death on the rack of the Inquisition.

Mackenzie's 'career exemplifies almost every trend of the period. She began with epistolary works and moved to third-person narrative, which regularly sets her story proper within a frame story and often alleges some ancient archival source. From contemporary settings she moved to the historical, to the remote in time and place, to the gothic and then to horror fiction' (Orlando project, *online*). Of her 16 novels some were published anonymously, some under her other married names Johnson (by 1787), then Mackenzie (by 1789), and many by Lane at the Minerva Press. Notwithstanding her laboured style, her earlier works met with favourable reviews; by the time *The Neapolitan* appeared, critics were generally less forgiving. *The Critical Review* reported 'detached scenes of horror, cruelty, and revenge' without any clear plot or object, though 'we are willing to allow ... some imagination, taste, and sensibility'.

Garside 1796:64; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 442; Summers, *Gothic Quest* p. 89; McLeod p. 256; Blakey p. 177-8; **ESTC shows one copy only, in the Sadleir-Black collection at the University of Virginia.**

THE 'GREAT QUARTO'

31. **MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.** An essay on the principle of population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects regarding the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions. A new edition, very much enlarged. *London, Johnson, 1803.*

4to, pp. viii, [4], 610; extremities slightly dusty, else clean in half calf and contemporary marbled boards, slightly rubbed with some small loss, recently rebaked, original tips preserved; sprinkled edges; traces of bookplate removed from front pastedown. **£4,800**

Second edition, first published 1798. Called the 'Great Quarto', it is the first to bear Malthus's name and is so revised by Malthus as to be 'regarded by [him] as a substantially new work' (ODNB). The first edition, published anonymously, is now a great rarity. This second was the result of much criticism, as well as the great success of the first; further correspondence with Godwin; and travels abroad, on the continent and in Scandinavia, along with reading of travel literature, which resulted in numerous new case studies being added (see Watkin Tench's copy, below). There are more comparisons with other countries and Malthus places a new

emphasis on moral or 'natural restraint' (he is opposed to contraception and abortion); allowing that it is possible for such restraint to be practised, Malthus thus reviewed what was 'too gloomy a view of human nature in his first essay' (New Palgrave).

The pessimist line, with its origins in Hume, Smith and Godwin, extended from Malthus to Ricardo, to James Mill and his son John Stuart, to Darwin and Wallace, even to Marx and Engels, the utopians who were driven to condemn Malthus, but were themselves prophets of doom and of the 'misery of the working classes', in what was arguably an age of remarkable economic and social development (Norman).

Goldsmiths' 18640; PMM 251; Einaudi 3668; not in Sraffa.

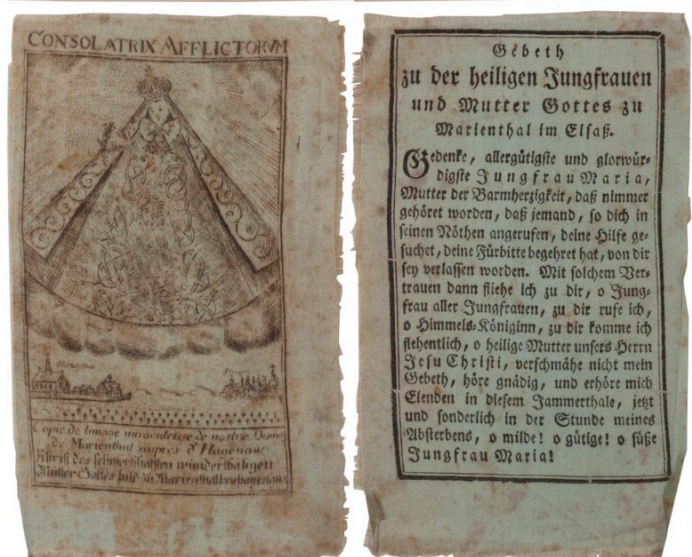
32. [MARIENTHAL - DEVOTIONAL].

Two devotional prints, on silk and paper.
Marienthal, c. 1700.

Two single sheets (144x181mm), one paper and one green silk, each with image of Our Lady of Marienthal on left half and prayer text on right (see note); small paper repairs to paper sheet, and silk sheet separated in half down centre, and somewhat dust-soiled.

£650

An interesting pair of devotional souvenirs from the pilgrimage site of Marienthal in Alsace, which we estimate to date from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The image and printing of the version on silk are slightly cruder, which suggests it may predate the paper version, while the accompanying prayer 'to ask for the intercession of the Virgin in front of her miraculous image at Marienthal' appears in French on paper and in German on silk. We have been unable to find any similar examples.



SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS'S COPY

33. **MARSDEN, William, *translator*.** *Memoirs of a Malayan family*, written by themselves, and translated from the original by W. Marsden, F.R.S. *London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, sold by J. Murray and Parbury, Allen & Co., 1830.*

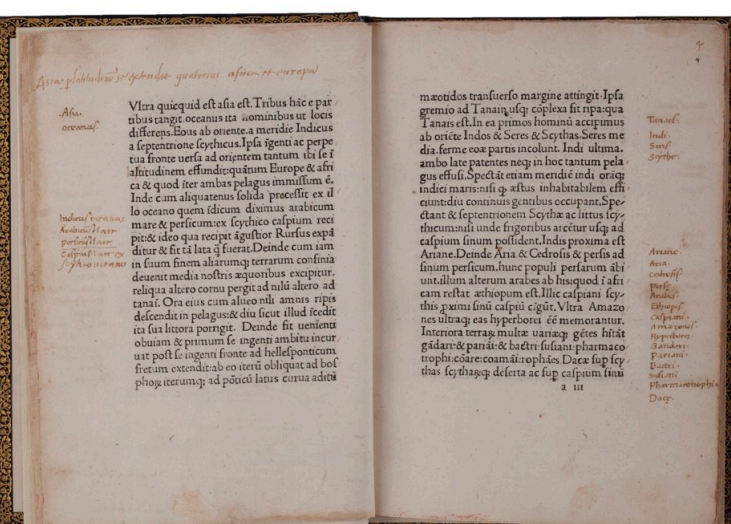
Large 8vo, pp. [4], iv, 88, with subscriber's leaf before title; a little spotting (mostly to endpapers), slightly loose in binding; a very good, clean, partly unopened copy in original green cloth, printed spine label; spine sunned with slight wear to ends, a few marks to covers; ink stamp of New Delhi bookseller to blank verso of half-title and to rear free endpaper; 'this copy was printed for Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. M.R.S.L.' (subscriber's leaf). **£1500**

First edition, Sir Thomas Phillipps's copy, of Marsden's translation of an account of the travels and trials of a Malayan family trading pepper in Java and Sumatra in the 1750s and 1760s, including their encounters with the Dutch and British East India Companies.

Marsden (1754-1836) – who spent eight years in Sumatra with the East India Company, and whose other works include a *History of Sumatra* (1783) and a *Dictionary of the Malayan Language* (1812) – acquired the original manuscript of the *Memoirs* in 1791 but postponed publication while working on other projects, and for fear of offending either the British or Dutch East India Companies. As Marsden points out in his introduction, the *Memoirs* are valuable as 'a genuine picture, by a native hand, of Malayan manners and dispositions, more forcibly, and ... more dramatically represented, than they could be drawn by the pencil of any stranger' (p. ii).

Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), collector of books and manuscripts *par excellence*, joked in 1869 that he wished to own 'one copy of every book in the world'.

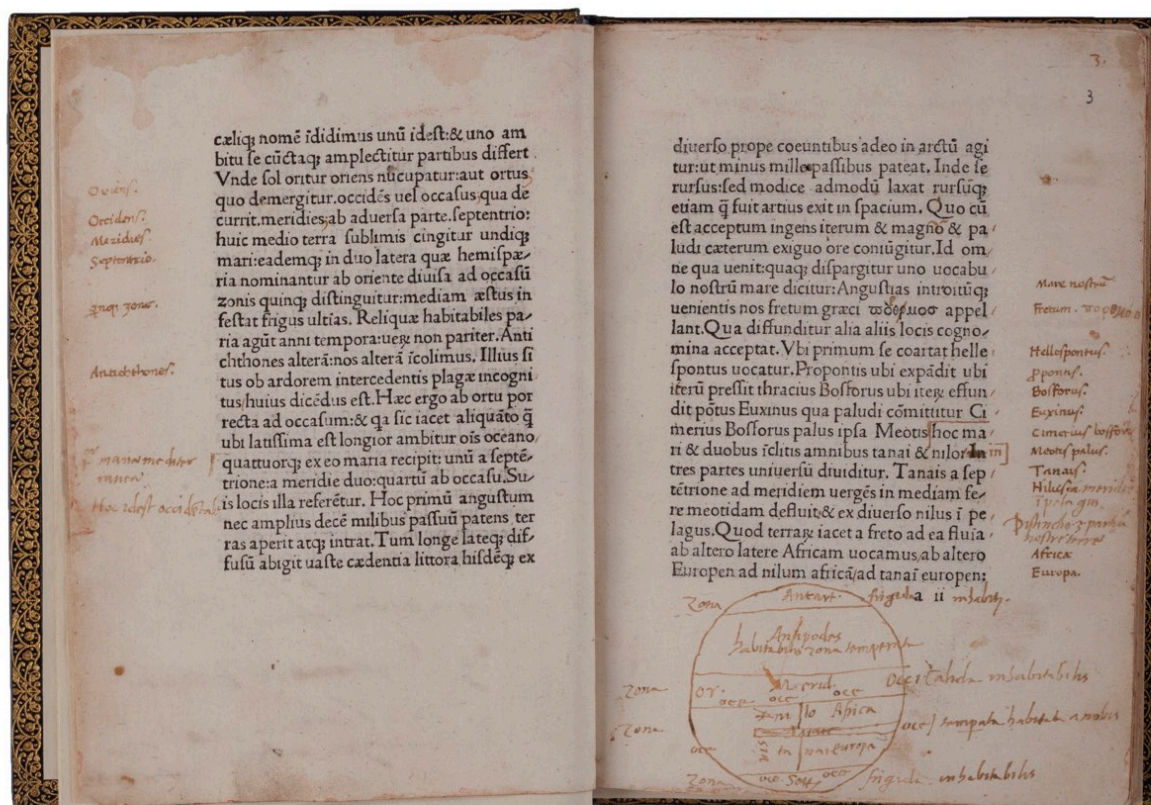
WITH MANUSCRIPT WORLD MAP BY A CONTEMPORARY READER



34. **MELA, Pomponius.** *Cosmographia, sive De situ orbis.* [*Venice, printer of Pomponius Mela, 1477.*]

4to, ff. [62] (blanks a1, h5 and h6 present), roman letter; some soiling on first page of text and occasionally elsewhere, single small wormhole in first 20 or so leaves, but generally a very fresh, large copy; several manuscript annotations in a contemporary hand (*see below*), list of food items in Italian on an early flyleaf at end; modern blue morocco, gilt. **£25,000**

Second edition, very rare. This is the variant issue without date or place of printing, and is one of only five books known to have produced by the anonymous printer who has been named after the present edition. Mela's description of the world, also known under the title *Chorographia*, was written c. 40 AD and is the only discrete Latin geographical text to have come down to us from antiquity. It includes a summary account of the earth and its three continents (Europe, Asia, Africa) and then, in greater detail, describes the Mediterranean countries, Gaul, Germany, the islands (including Britain), India and the Persian Gulf, enlivened with descriptions of peoples, customs, legendary associations and natural phenomena.



'Mela's world is surrounded by seas and divided into two hemispheres, Asia in the eastern, Europe and Africa in the western. From north to south, as in Eratosthenes' poem *Hermes* and Virgil's *Georgics*, it is divided into five zones, two cold, two temperate, and one hot' (O. A. W. Dilke, 'Itineraries and geographical maps in the early and late Roman empires', in J. B. Harley and David Woodward, eds., *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean*, pp. 234–257 at p. 242).

There is no evidence that Mela's work ever contained maps, a lack that a contemporary reader has attempted to remedy in the present copy. His map (f. 3r), orientated south, is an unusual combination of the zonal type sometimes found, for example, in manuscripts and printed editions of Macrobius's *In somnium Scipionis expositio*, and the Isidorian T-O type. The Nile and the Don are schematically represented. The annotator has also made a number of small corrections to the text on the same page.

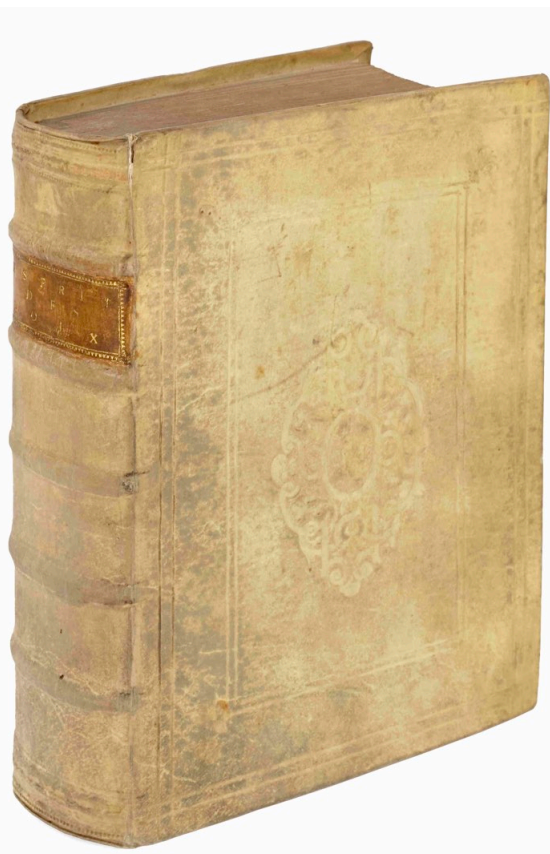
Provenance: eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'Josephi P. Grosei Pistoriensis [i.e. of Pistoia]' on initial blank leaf.

The 1477 edition is very rare. We have been unable to trace another copy on the market in the past 80 years. The first edition, printed in Milan in 1471, is similarly rare. ISTC records copies of our edition in the UK at the British Library, King's College Cambridge, Glasgow, Manchester and the Bodleian, and in the US at California, Columbia, Brown University, the Huntington and the Library of Congress.

BMC V 261; Goff M448; Bod-inc M-176.

AN EXCELLENT COPY IN CONTEMPORARY DUTCH VELLUM

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



2 vols in one, 4to, pp. [8], xxiv, 522; [4], xvi, 564; an excellent copy in contemporary Dutch vellum, blindstamped cartouche and panels to boards, spine with raised bands and morocco label gilt, somewhat dusty, edges sprinkled red; contemporary annotations to front pastedown and free endpaper. **£25,750**

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

they ignored him. This was probably due to the hostility of Voltaire, though even that great intellect was finally forced to praise Montesquieu's book in public.

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

MYSTERY, SUICIDE, FAKED GHOSTS, INCEST

36. **MUSGRAVE, Agnes.** *The Solemn Injunction. A Novel ... London: Printed at the Minerva-Press, for William Lane ... 1798.*

4 vols., 12mo, pp. [2], 294; [2], 286; [2], 304; [2], 342, with an engraved frontispiece in vol. I; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, slightly worn, with red morocco labels (missing on vol IV); Downshire monogram. **£3250**

First and only edition, rare, the third of four novels by Musgrave, and the last to be published by the Minerva Press.

It was unenthusiastically reviewed by the *Critical Review* as ‘not quite so dull as many solemn things of the same kind, nor sufficiently interesting to any beside the persevering readers, by whose appetite for fictitious narratives our circulating libraries are supported’. Set in the present day (or perhaps the recent past) it is not a typical gothic novel, although mysterious strangers, incarcerated maidens and wicked Lords are a feature of the narrative. *The Feminist Companion* summarises: ‘a modern family saga: several generations of mystery, evil, incarceration, bloody suicide, faked ghosts, and incest, with a happy ending.’

Six copies located in ESTC: BL, Chawton House, Bristol, Leeds; Virginia, and New York Society Library.

Garside 1798:49; Blakey p. 187; McLeod p. 275; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 508.

THE BESTSELLER OF THE GERMAN ENLIGHTENMENT: WITH A SATIRE OF THE BOOK TRADE

37. **NICOLAI, [Christoph] Friedrich.** *The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker. Translated from the German ... by Thomas Dutton, A. M. ... London: Printed by C. Lowndes ... and sold by H. D. Symonds ... 1798.*

3 vols, 12mo, pp. [2], xxvi, 356; [2], 395, [1]; 289, [1]; with an etched illustration (bound as a frontispiece) to volume II by Daniel Chodowiecki (the costumes of eight Berlin preachers described on pp. 147-154; printed from the same plate as the German original with a new page reference), not mentioned in ESTC but clearly required; a few spots and stains, the final blank verso in volume II pasted onto the free endpaper, but a very good copy, in contemporary tree calf, red and black morocco spine labels; early ownership inscriptions to title-pages ‘William Tew from Paul Twigg’. **£2750**

First edition in English, very scarce, of Nicolai’s *Das Leben und die Meinungen des Herrn Magister Sebaldus Nothanker* (1773-6), ‘probably the literary bestseller of

the German Enlightenment' (Selwyn), translated into many languages and much re-printed. It is sometimes considered the first 'realistic' German novel, but is at its heart a scathing satire on, among things, religion and the book trade.

The idealistic parson Sebaldu Nothanker, deprived of his congregation by Lutheran zealots and brought even lower by the deaths of his wife and youngest daughter, is saved from potential destitution by his friend the bookseller Jeronymo (originally Heironymus), often considered to be a self-portrait of Nicolai. Jeronymo finds Nothanker a position as a proof-reader in Leipzig, where dialogues between him and a disillusioned hack 'Doctor' satirize the sausage-factory production of trivial contemporary literature. The Doctor explains how booksellers commission works by the yard on particular subjects, which they then use to barter for better works at book fairs; how they aim for the most text for the smallest price from their authors; and how hawkers trade the newest literature from France and England to 'Translating Manufactories'. There are 'fashionable translators, who accompany their translation with a preface, in which they assure the public, that the original is excellent; - learned translators, who improve upon their work, accompany it with remarks, and assure us that the original is very bad but that they have made it tolerable; - translators, who translate themselves into originals ... leave out the beginning and end and improve the remainder at pleasure ... and publish the books as their own production'. Or else they share the work among various sub-translators. Nothanker is astonished, but his friend Jeronymo is pragmatic, realising the difficult economics of the trade, and complaining that German authors, unlike the French and English, do not know how to write for a wide audience. Nicolai's preface explains that normally novels work up to a happy resolution with a marriage, but he is skipping over romantic adventures in favour of veracity. At the end, the characters are rewarded not for good deeds but by blind luck, after winning a lottery.

The Anglophile writer and bookseller Nicolai (1733-1811), himself son of bookseller, was a friend of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn with whom he edited several literary periodicals. Best known for the present work and his satire on Goethe, *Freuden des jungen Werthers* (1775), he also published (and possibly translated) works from English such as Amory's *Life of John Bunce*. He had refused the use of Chodowiecki's plates for a French edition of *Sebaldu Nothanker* in 1777, on the grounds that they were too worn from the German printings, but he later relented for a Swedish edition of 1796 and for the present English version.

The English translator, Thomas Dutton, presumably not taking his cue from his source, also translated Kotzebue's *Pizarro in Peru* (1799), and published a number of satirical poems and a theatrical periodical *The Dramatic Censor* (Jan-June 1800).



Here, he apologises for a 'momentous drawback' in the translation, namely that the targets of the original satire will be unfamiliar to an English audience. It is, nevertheless, immensely engaging, and was very well received in the *Monthly Review*.

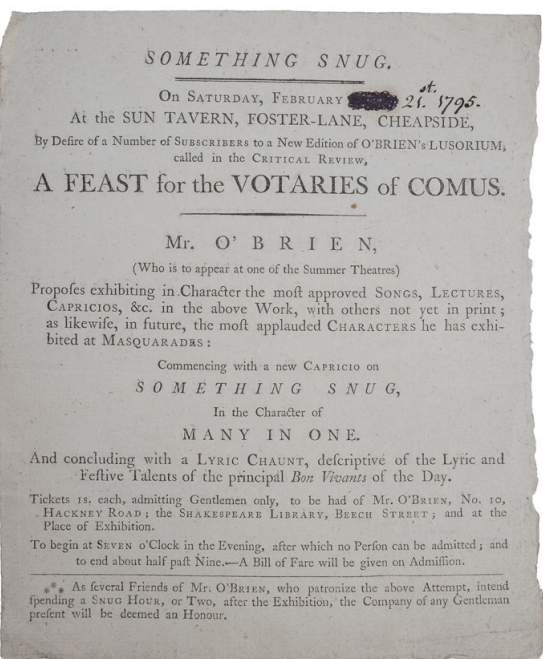
Although both title-pages are dated 1798, it seems there may have been a pause in production. Early reviews for volume I came out in March-April 1797, and the conclusion was celebrated in Aug-September 1798. No copies survive to confirm this, though a note at the end of vol III mentions a 'General Key promised in a few early impressions of the First Volume' and since superseded by notes.

ESTC shows eight copies only: BL, Cambridge, Trinity Cambridge; Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Library Company of Philadelphia, Library of Congress, and UC Davis; plus an imperfect copy at the Taylorian (lacking volume III).

Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1798: 50; see Pamela Eve Selwyn, *Everyday Life in the German Book-Trade: Friedrich Nicolai as Bookseller and Publisher in the Age of Enlightenment, 1750-1810*, 2000.

A TASTER FROM O'BRIEN'S *LUSORIUM*

38. [O'BRIEN, Charles]. Something Snug. On Saturday February 22 [*altered in manuscript to: 21st, 1795*] at the Sun Tavern, Foster Lane, Cheapside, by Desire of a Number of Subscribers to a new Edition of O'Brien's *Lusorium* ... Mr O'Brien, (who is to appear at one of the Summer Theatres) proposes exhibiting in Character the most approved Songs, Lectures, Capricios, &c. in the above Work, with others not yet in print ... Commencing with a new Capricio on Something Snug, in the Character of Many in One ... [*London, 1795.*]



4to broadside, printed on one side; old creases but in excellent condition, lower and right edge untrimmed.

£650

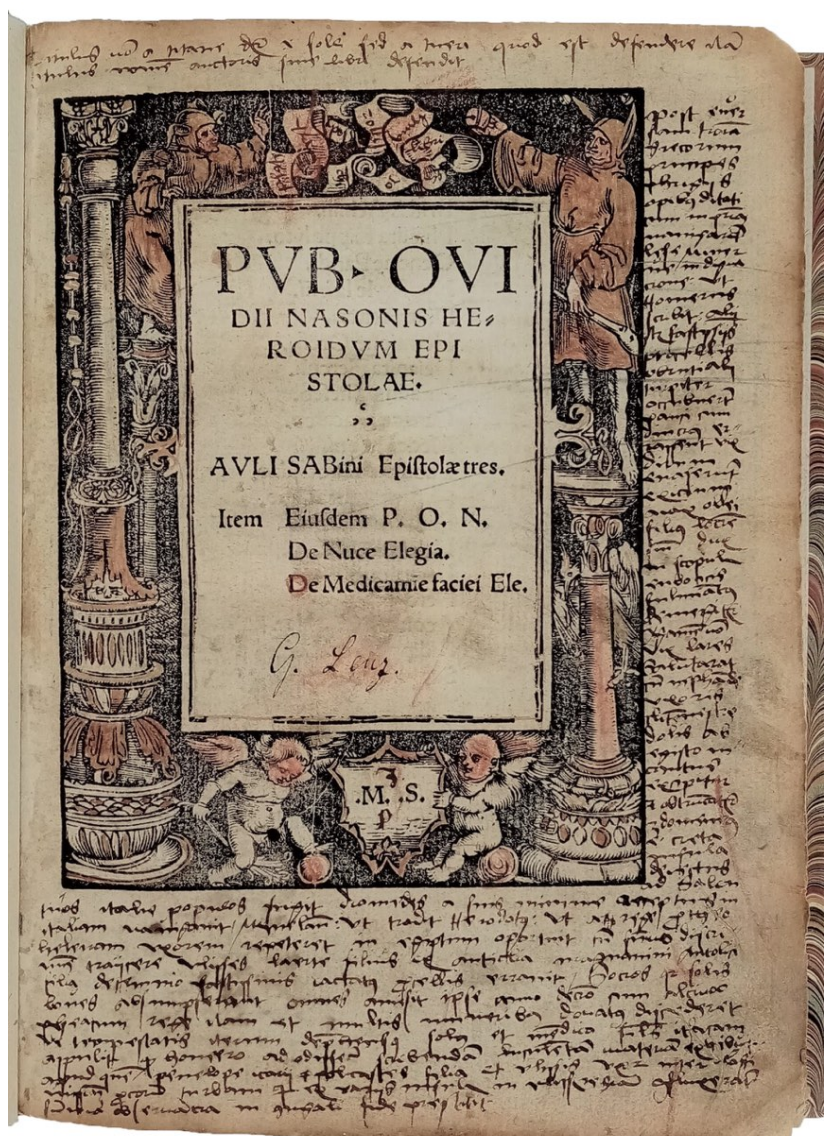
Unrecorded. A fine advertising broadside for a one-man performance by Charles O'Brien, based on some of the texts from his *Lusorium* (1782, second edition 1783).

ESTC mistakenly attributes the *Lusorium* (1782, second edition 1783) to the Irish playwright, actor and man-about-town William O'Brien (1738-1815). Charles O'Brien is however named as author in *The End of the Lusorium* (1798), an engraved labyrinth of whimsy and digression and 'probably the most bizarre Sternean text of the eighteenth century' (Bosch and Verhoeff).

Little is known of the author, who wrote and performed under the pseudonym Larry Lusus, and who also published a *Calico Printers' Assistant* (1789-92), though he appears to have taken a number of small theatrical roles in the 1790s. The brief autobiographical sections in his *End of the Lusorium* suggest he was apprenticed to a calico printer in West Ham before turning Methodist (O'Brien's *Lusorium* includes several monologues satirical of Methodism). A 'Scarce Advertisement' listed in *The Memoirs of J. Decastro, Comedian* (1824), mentions a performance of 5 October 1795 of 'several Lusoriettes, novel, snug, odd, and philosophical, written and painted for that night, by Mr. O'Brien', almost certainly something similar to the present performance.

ANNOTATED HUMANIST EDITION

39. **OVID.** Pub. Ovidii Nasonis Heroidum epistolae. Auli Sabini epistolae tres. Item eiusdem P. O. N. De nuce elegia De medicami[n]e faciei ele. *Strasbourg, ex officina Schureriana, March 1518.*



4to (in 4s and 8s), ff. [92]; title within handsome woodcut border with some contemporary red colouring; occasional marginal damp staining, a few marks to quire P; overall very good in recent marbled boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine; contemporary ownership inscription within scroll at head of title border 'Jochi[m] Plate est possessor huius libri' and initials 'JP' at foot, his extensive marginal and interlinear annotations, in brown and occasionally red ink, to first 72 pages (up to F8); inscription 'G. Lenz' (19th-century) to title. **£6750**

Rare early edition of Ovid's *Heroides*, printed by the important Strasbourg humanist and friend of Erasmus Matthias Schürer, and with profuse annotations by a contemporary scholar. The *Heroides* comprise fifteen epistolary poems in elegiac couplets addressed by aggrieved heroines of Greek and Roman mythology to their heroic lovers, followed by three sets of paired epistles often referred to as the *Double Heroides*. They are followed here by Ovidian imitations now attributed to the 15th-century Italian humanist poet Angelo Sabino, the pseudo-Ovidian poem *De nuce*, and Ovid's didactic poem on women's cosmetics *Medicamina Faciei Femineae*. 'All the world loves a lover, and all the world has for a long time loved most of the *Heroides*' (Loeb edition).

Educated at the famous Latin school at Sélestat and then at the university of Krakow, Matthias Schürer (d. c. 1520) established his press and bookshop at Strasbourg in 1508. Over the next twelve years he printed numerous important editions of Greek and Latin classics, with a bias towards poets and historians, in addition to works by contemporary humanists, including his friend Erasmus. 'He was a scholar who had mastered the new technology to serve his fellow humanists' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus* vol. 3, p. 233).

This copy contains profuse annotations by one Joachim Plate to the first twelve *Heroides*, including those addressed by Penelope to Odysseus, Briseis to Achilles, Dido to Aeneas, Deianira to Hercules, Ariadne to Theseus, and Medea to Jason. The surname Plate is of Germanic origin, and our annotator was likely studying in the area of Strasbourg; quite possibly he too attended the Latin school at nearby Sélestat, which in the early 16th century was a noted centre of Renaissance humanism.

Plate's annotations begin with notes on the life of Ovid and an overview of the *Heroides*. At the start of each poem he fills in the back story to each heroic couple, and his learned marginalia then provide commentary explaining the sense of particular passages, giving information on people referred to etc. They include references to, for example, Homer, Herodotus, and Strabo, as well as to other works by Ovid.

USTC 688665; VD16 O 1593. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

GOTHIC SATIRE, DEDICATED TO FANNY BURNEY?

40. **PARSONS, Eliza.** Anecdotes of two well-known Families. Written by a Descendant; and dedicated to the first female Pen in England. Translated for the Press by Mrs. Parsons ... *London: Printed for T. N. Longman ... 1798.*

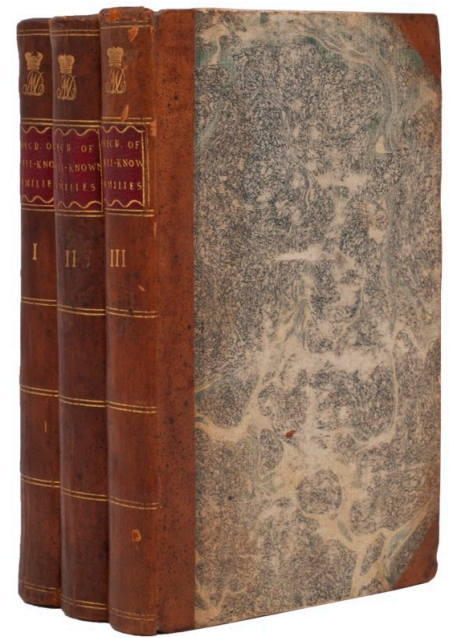
Three vols, 12mo, pp. viii, 282; [2], 299; [2], 277, lacking the half-titles, contemporary half calf, spines gilt-ruled, Downshire monogram to spines. **A very fine copy. £2250**

First edition. A satire on the Gothic novel, presented as if the work of a descendant of the family of the story, enlarged and 'prepared for the press' by Eliza Parsons.

Elinor, who resides in a 'vegetative state', knowing nothing of the world but what she has learned in romances, is rescued from aggressive stags when visiting a 'haunted' tower – she believes her rescuer is a phantom, etc. etc. There are mysteries aplenty, and Elinor was switched at birth.

The dedication is to 'the first female pen in England', perhaps Burney? Critics saw through the pose of editorship, but failed to read the novel as tongue-in-cheek.

Garside 1798:52; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography* p. 232; Frank, p. 274.



THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO ENTER MECCA

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

8vo, pp. [16], 183 (i.e. 184); small worm tracks to lower margins of first quire and quires L-N, another to pp. 97-106, touching a few letters, slight wear to upper outer corners of a few leaves, otherwise a very good clean copy in near 18th-century calf, neatly rebacked and recorned, spine laid down, covers rubbed. **£7500**

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

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

ESTC T77077.

PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS ON PLAGUE

42. [PLAGUE.] Extrait des registres de parlement, tenant la chambre des vacations. Du 31 Juillet 1720 ... Signé, Silvy. [*Aix-en-Provence, 31 July 1720*].

[*offered with:*]

Extrait des registres de parlement, tenant la chambre des vacations. Du second Aoust 1720 ... Signé, Imbert. [*Aix-en-Provence, 2 August 1720*].

2 broadsides (47 x 35 cm and 42 x 30 cm), both with woodcut royal arms at head, the first with 31 lines of printed text, the second with 22; the first with 13 lines of manuscript added in margins and signed at foot 'Garcin trompette', 'Guiot trompette', and 'Giraudet'; the second with 10 lines of manuscript and signed 'Garcin trompette' and 'Bourges'; creases from folding, a few small holes at creases touching a few letters, the second with some tape repairs to blank verso; overall good. **£600**

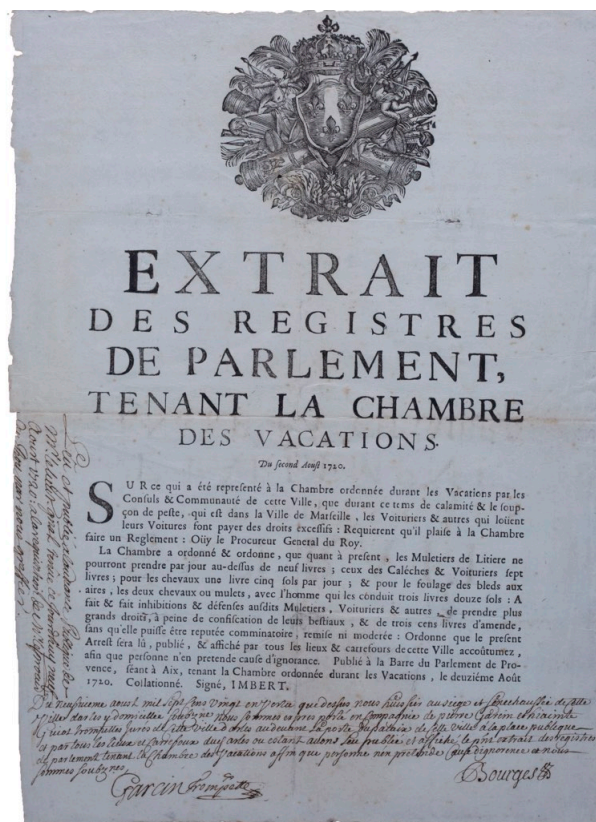
Two apparently unrecorded broadsides relating to the 1720 Great Plague of Marseille, issued at Aix-en-Provence, and with manuscript additions recording their being publicly proclaimed in the nearby city of Arles. The Marseille plague was the last major outbreak of bubonic plague in western Europe, claiming 100,000 lives in the city and surrounding areas.

The first broadside forbids the residents of Aix-en-Provence from having any commerce with Marseille and its inhabitants; closes the city's doors to refugees; prohibits hauliers from transporting goods to and from Marseille on pain of death (and those who have brought furniture into Aix are to remove it or have it burnt); closes all but two of the city's gates (which are to be guarded, and only to admit deliveries of wheat, wood, coal and other essential goods); and expels Marseille's Jews from the city. The manuscript subscription states that the text was read out at Arles on 5

August by the town criers ('trompettes') Pierre Garcin and Hyacinthe Guiot, in the company of the first bailiff, 'at all the places and crossroads of this town ... so that no one might pretend ignorance of it'. It is also signed by two of Arles' consuls, Gleyse and Fourchon, and by the registrar.

Issued to prevent unscrupulous 'voituriers' from profiting excessively from the 'calamité et soupçon de peste qui est dans la ville to Marseille', the second broadside restricts the amount of money that could be received per day by litter bearers, carriage drivers, and those hiring out horses, under pain of confiscation of their animals and a 300 livres fine. A manuscript note records that on 9 August the text was proclaimed by Garcin and Guiot in the public square at Arles.

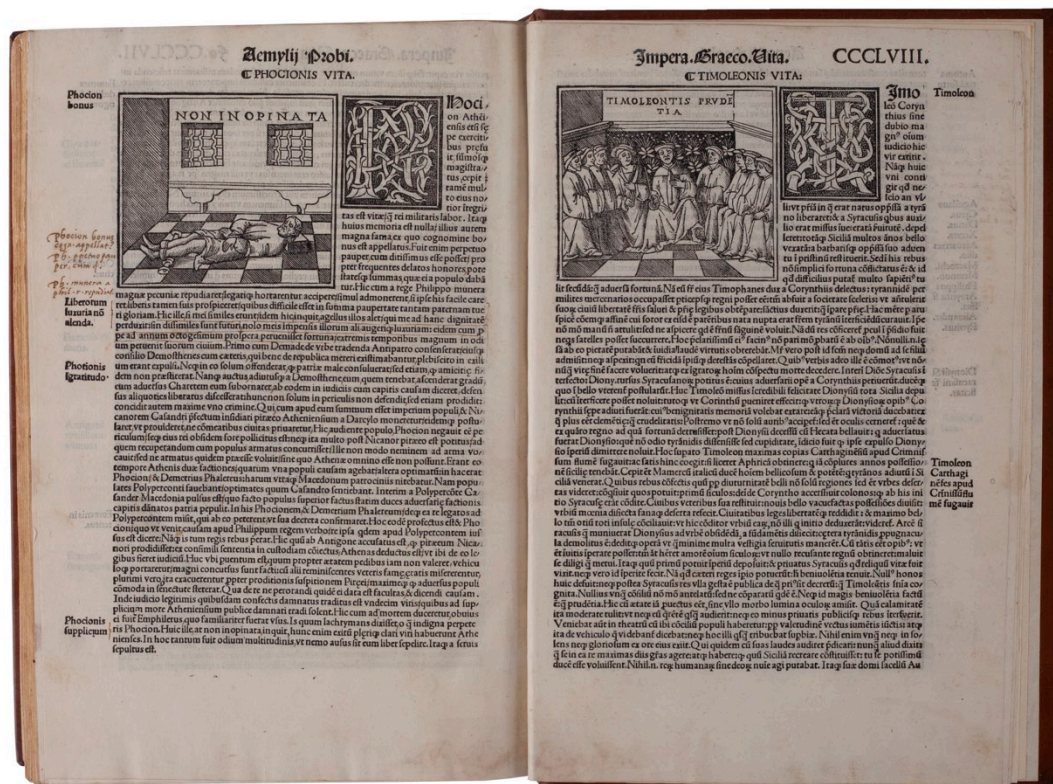
No other copies traced on CCfr or OCLC.



THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED PLUTARCH

43. **PLUTARCH. [Jodocus BADIUS Ascensius, editor].** Vitae ... novissime ... longe diligentius repositae, majoreque diligentia castigatae, cum copiosiore verioreque indice, necnon cum Aemilii Probi vitis, una cum figuris suis locis apte dispositis. Venice, Melchiorre Sessa [the elder] & Pietro Ravani, 26th November 1516.

Folio, ff. [26], CCCLX, [1 (blank)]; title in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut *criblé* initials throughout and 78 large woodcut illustrations; lightly dust-



stained title, with some neat marginal repairs, light marginal damp-stain to a few final leaves, but a very good copy in recent calf, panelled in blind with corner-pieces, upper board lettered directly in blind; fore-edge lettered in ink; near contemporary annotations in a neat hand to c. 50 pages, mainly concentrated in the lives of Hannibal and Demosthenes. **£4250**

First substantially illustrated edition of Plutarch's *Lives*, with signs of early reading.

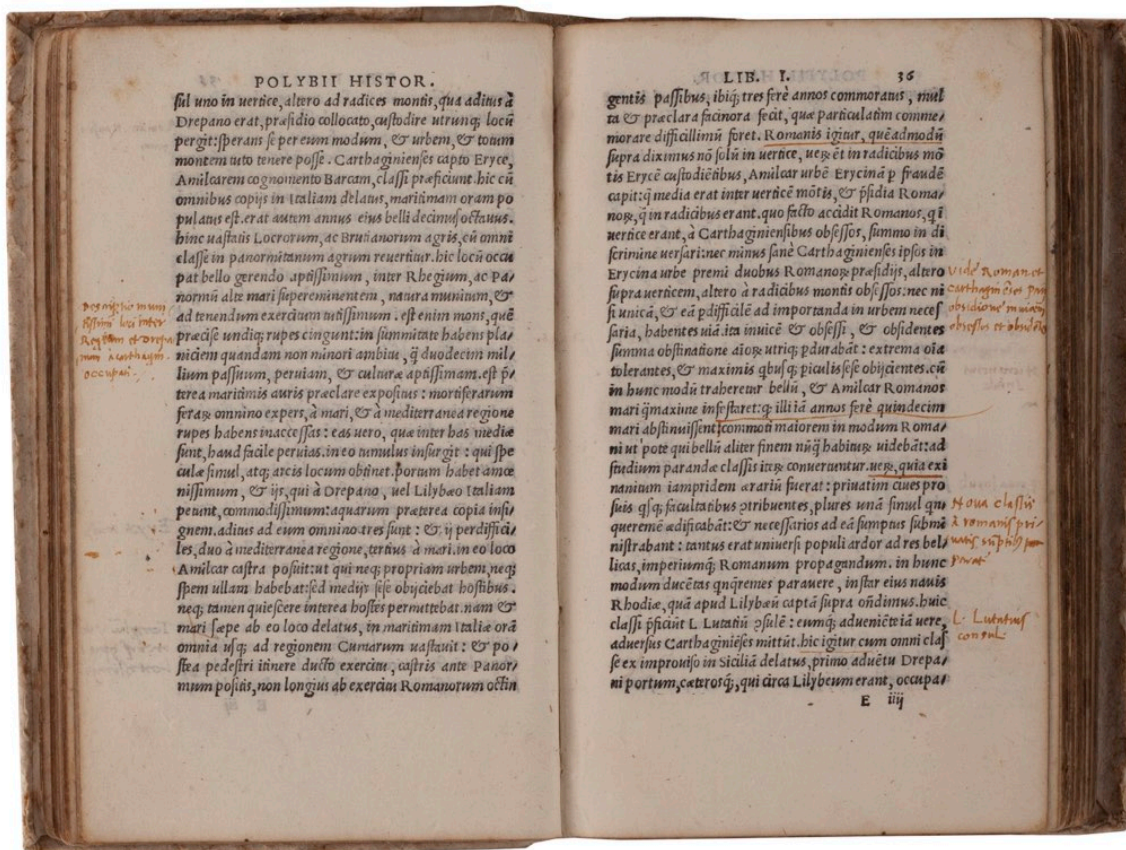
First published in this popular translation in Paris in 1514 by French scholar-printer Jodocus Badius Ascensius (1462–1535) in collaboration with Jean Petit, the text is here accompanied by 78 splendid woodcut illustrations in the manner of Benedetto Bordone (1460–1531), all specifically engraved for this edition and appearing here for the first time.

USTC 849959; EDIT16 30046; Essling 597; Sander 5785; Renouard, *Badius Ascensius* Plutarchus B2 (III, p. 178).

44. POLYBIUS. [Niccolò PEROTTI, translator.] Polybii historiarum libri quinque in latinam conversi linguam, Nicolao Perotto interprete. *Florence, heirs of Filippo Giunta, April 1522.*

8vo, ff. 225, [1 (register and colophon)]; woodcut device to title and colophon verso; occasional foxing, but a very good copy, bound in seventeenth-century vellum-backed carta rustica, manuscript title to spine, blue edges; contemporary marginal manuscript annotations in Latin to first 180 pages (books I-III); ink ownership inscription dated 1952 and ex-libris stamp of Paul Pédech to front free endpaper.

£850



First Giunta edition of the first five books of Polybius' *Histories*, annotated by a contemporary reader, and from the library of Paul Pédech, the renowned scholar of Polybius.

The first five books of the *Histories*, here in the celebrated translation by Niccolò Perotti (1429–1480), cover the years of the Punic Wars and Rome's subsequent establishment as the major power in the Mediterranean, and are the only ones which have come down to us in their entirety. Fragments of other books were later discovered and added at various stages, with extracts of books VI–XVII published only in 1549.

Provenance: numerous contemporary manuscript notes in a neat hand, largely summarising the work's contents and marking textual divisions; later in the library of classical scholar Paul Pédech, author of *La méthode historique de Polybe* (Paris, 1964), who edited and translated the present text for publication by the Société d'édition Les Belles Lettres (from 1961).

Camerini and Decia, *Annali dei Giunti di Firenze* I, 164.

A ROULING STONE GATHERS NO MOSSE

45. **R., N.** Proverbs English, French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish. All Englished and alphabetically digested ... *London, Printed for Simon Miller ... 1659.*

12mo., pp. [8], 151, [1], [6, advertisements], wanting the terminal leaf (a longitudinal half-title) as often; printed flaw affecting '9' in the date of the imprint on the title-

PROVERBS

English, } Italian;
French, } and
Dutch, } Spanish.

All Englished and Alphabetically Digested.

By N. R. Gent.



L O N D O N,
Printed for Simon Miller at the Star
in Pauls Church-yard, 1680

page, last leaf of advertisements adhered to endpaper, else a very good copy in contemporary sheep, rubbed; the Macclesfield copy, with blind-stamp and bookplate.

£1750

First and only edition of a scarce collection of idiomatic phrases and proverbs, many translated from other languages, with a selection of 114 'Golden sentences' at the end.

The sources are wide-ranging – we note, for example, 'A dwarf on a giant's shoulders sees farther of the two', an older sentiment but here quoting directly from George Herbert's *Jacula Prudentum*, and 'A rouling stone gathers no Mosse' (presumably taken from Heywood's *Proverbes*). Age-old saws include 'A chip of the old block', 'I will not buy a pig in a poke', 'One swallow makes not a summer', and 'Ynough is as good as a Feast'. The golden sentences are more substantial, with attributions to Bacon, Plato, Henry Wotton.

ESTC lists eight copies: BL, Bodley; Staatsbibliothek

Berlin; Harvard, Huntington, UCLA, Illinois, and Yale.

Wing R 56.

46. **RANZA, Giovanni Antonio.** Il matrimonio degli ecclesiastici ed il sacerdozio dei secolari ammogliati. Opuscoli rivoluzionari del repubblicano Ranza. *Milano, dalla Stamperia Patriotica, anno I della Repubblica Cisalpina [1797].*

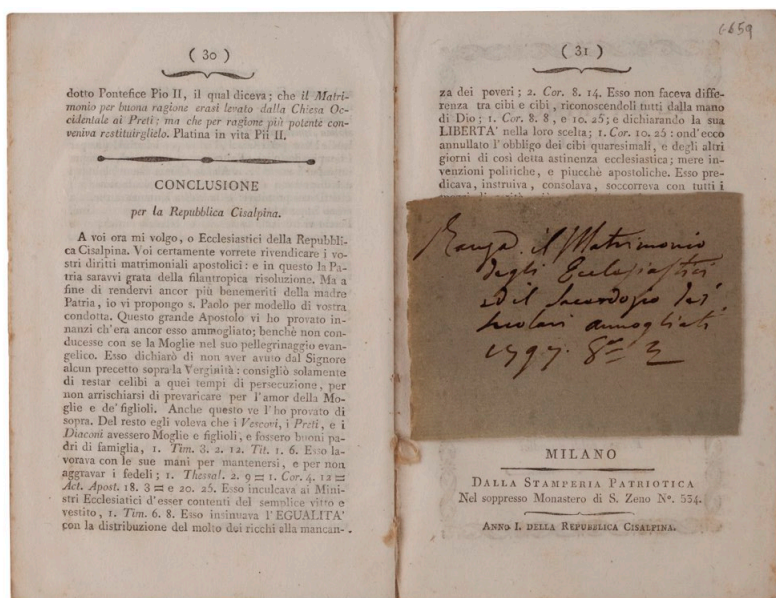
8vo, pp. 36; clean and fresh throughout; in the original printed wrappers [included in pagination]; near contemporary handwritten bookseller's slip tucked in, and 'politico' and '1797' in a contemporary hand on upper cover. £395

Only separate edition of this set of three essays on priestly celibacy in the Cisalpine Republic, by the Italian patriot, writer, and revolutionary activist Giovanni Antonio Ranza (1741-1801).

Published in the same year as the definitive edition of his *Vera idea del federalismo*, the three essays (two on the marriage of priests, and one on its consequence, the ordination of married men) had in fact first appeared in Ranza's short-lived periodical *Monitore Italiano Politico e Letterario*, published in Nice and Monaco in 1793. After the Revolution in France, priests were no longer bound to be celibate, but that was to change in 1793. In his Preface here, Ranza is optimistic: 'If [these essays]

did not profit France, for having subsequently changed her constitution, they might still, I hope, profit l'ITALIA LIBERA'.

Ranza sketches how the marriage of priests came about after the Revolution, and examines the practice in the early Church, claiming that it is beyond doubt that St Paul was married, and encouraging the priests of Lombardy to 'reclaim your ancient right to marriage, but in a solemn and conciliar form, authorised by your people while committing yourselves to your priestly functions'.



OCLC records just one copy, at Ticino; the *Monitore* is only to be found at the BnF.

'MAY DESPOTISM BE FOR EVER ABOLISHED!'

47. **REEVE, Clara.** The Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, the natural son of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince; with Anecdotes of many other eminent Persons of the fourteenth Century ... *London: Printed for Hookham and Carpenter ... 1793.*

3 vols, 12mo, pp. [iii]-xxiv, 221, [3, ads for Hookham's Literary Assembly]; [2], 249, [1]; [2], 217, 217-231; wanting half-titles and the four leaves of terminal ads in volume III, but a **fine crisp copy in contemporary catspaw half calf** and marbled boards; green morocco labels, yellow edges. **£2750**

First edition. After several novels with contemporary settings, Reeve returned here to the past, though it is less gothic than her *Old English Baron*. The historical setting is a foil for a commentary on contemporary post-Revolutionary French politics. Reeve had been an initial support of the Revolution, but like many lost her taste for it during the Terror. Her Preface here notes that 'The new philosophy of the present day avows a levelling principle, and declares that a state of anarchy is more beautiful than that of order and regularity. There is nothing more likely to convince mankind of the errors of these men, than to set before them example of good government, and warnings of the mischievous consequences of their own principles' – such is Reeve's intent here.

Hookham's Literary Assembly, advertised here, was the re-vamped successor of their thirty-year old subscription library; 'at very great expence', Hookham 'fitted up an

elegant suit of apartments for the establishment', whose patrons included the Prince of Wales. Subscriptions were 2 guineas per annum, though 'respectable foreigners', *i.e.* those fleeing France, could subscribe for half that – these included Madame de Genlis.

Garside 1793:37; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 411.

‘THE FIRST GREAT EMOTIONAL PLEA FOR THE EQUALITY
OF ALL MEN IN THE STATE’ (PMM)

48. **ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques.** [half-title: Du contract [sic] social;] *Principes du droit politique.* Amsterdam, Rey, 1762.

8vo, pp. [2], viii, 323, [1, advertisements]; half-title; engraved vignette of liberty seated; extremities slightly dusty, but a good clean copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in panels with red morocco label, joints rubbed but holding firm; marbled endpapers, edges stained red. £9750

P R I N C I P E S
D U
D R O I T P O L I T I Q U E.

PAR J. J. ROUSSEAU,
CITOYEN DE GENEVE.

— *fœderis æquas*
Dicamus leges. Æneid. xi.



A AMSTERDAM,
Chez MARC MICHEL REY.
MDCCLXII.

First edition, the 'third state' (R. A. Leigh).

'The *Contrat social* remains Rousseau's greatest work ... It had the most profound influence on the political thinking of the generation following its publication. It was, after all, the first great emotional plea for the equality of all men in the state: others had argued the same cause theoretically but had themselves tolerated a very different government. Rousseau believed passionately in what he wrote, and when in 1789 a similar emotion was released on a national scale, the *Contrat Social* came into its own as the bible of the revolutionaries in building their ideal state' (*Printing and the mind of man*, 207).

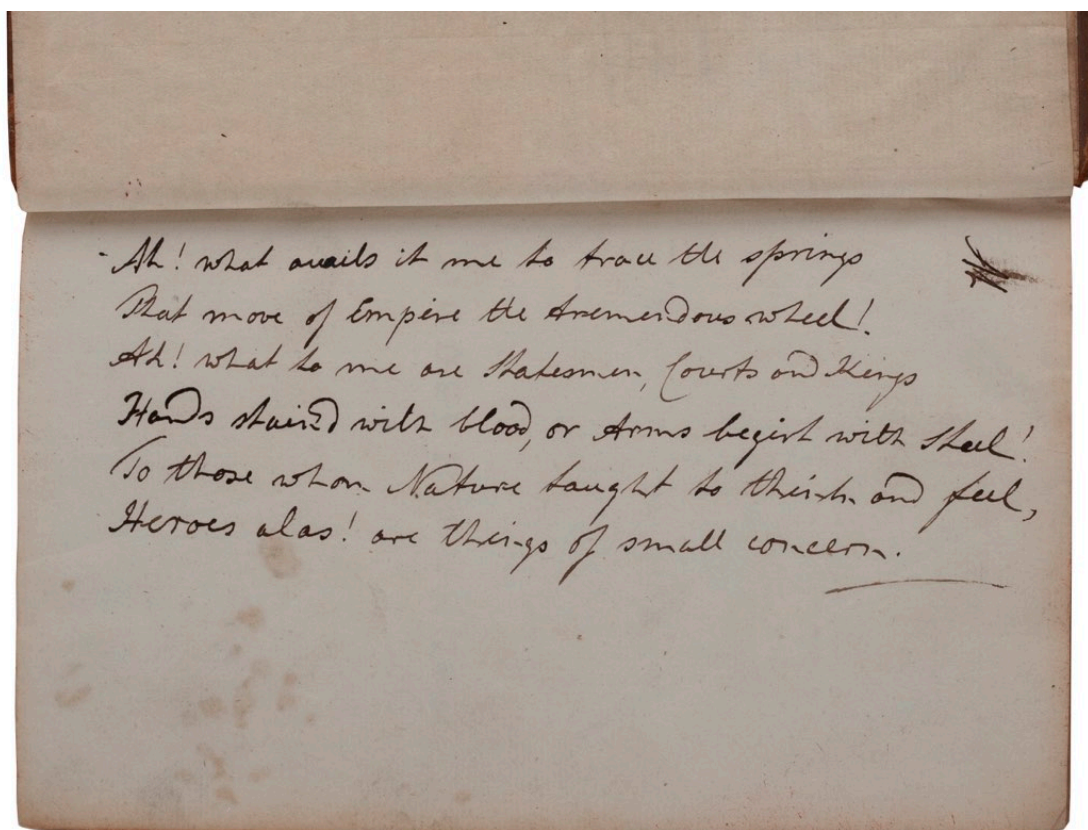
Rousseau disliked Rey's initial title-page, thinking it crowded and ill-arranged, though by the time of his complaint to the publisher the book had already been printed. Rey nonetheless substituted a new title-page featuring the vignette of Liberty from the *Discours sur l'inégalité* (which Rousseau also disliked), seated as opposed to standing, and

relegated the *Du contrat social* to the half-title, where it kept its now-incongruous semicolon. The new half-title and title-page are conjugate with a cancel leaf, a textual correction changing Rousseau's note on religious inequality and marriage, which originally argued for the rights of Protestants and which he feared would aggravate the censors. Left with a final blank page, Rey printed a catalogue of his stock (Leigh, *Unsolved problems in the bibliography of J-J Rousseau*, pp. 18-22).

Dufour 133 ('type B').

DECLINE AND FALL CONFRONTED AND CONTINUED

49. [RUSSELL, William]. The history of modern Europe. With an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and a view of the progress of society, from the fifth to the eighteenth century. In a series of letters from a nobleman to his son. London, Robinson, Robson, Walter and Sewell, 1779.



2 vols, 8vo, pp. iv, 616; [4], 606, [2]; a very good copy in contemporary calf, raised bands, red morocco labels to spines, front boards detached; a nice family copy, ownership inscriptions of William Stawell in 1782, with a five-line poetic inscription in his hand, and of George Stawell in 1882. £1600

Extremely rare first appearance of an 'Enlightened history'. This first edition was published in the same year as a Dublin imprint. Two further volumes were issued in 1784, and the whole work issued as a five-volume set in 1786.

This is a direct response to and continuation of Gibbons' *Decline and Fall*, which appeared three years prior to this work, opposing Roman tyranny with medieval feudalism: 'with all its imperfections, and the disorders to which it gave birth, [the feudal system] was by no means so debasing to humanity, as the uniform pressure of roman despotism'. The apotheosis of the late seventeenth century in this history is the advancement of (English) science and philosophy, which brings in the ease and luxury of the approaching eighteenth century, and therefore the usual warnings against effeminacy. Despite being neither a nobleman or a father at the time of this publication, Russell determinedly inhabits the Chesterfieldian tradition.

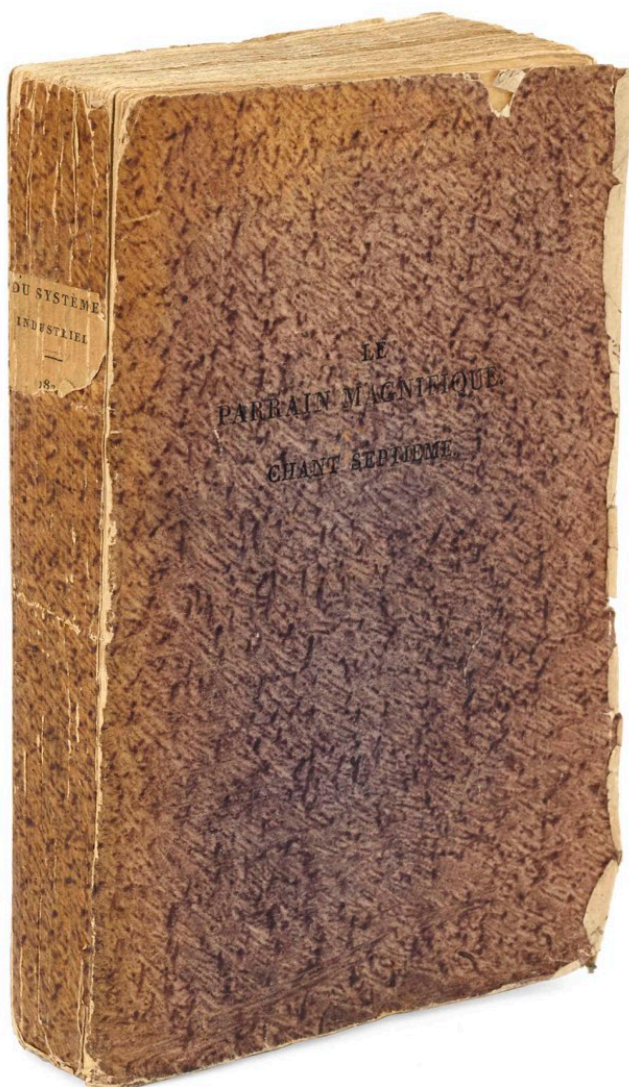
All early editions are rare. ESTC lists only two copies of the first edition in North America, at the Newberry and Chicago, and only a single copy of the Dublin edition of the same year, at Wisconsin-Madison.

'UTOPIA' OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

50. **SAINT-SIMON, Henri.** *Du système industriel.* Paris, Renouard, 1821.

8vo, pp. [2 blank], [2], xx, 311, [1 blank]; slightly spotty but a very good copy as issued, uncut in publisher's purple marbled printed wraps, chipped in places, front joint detached at top, else holding firm; paper label to spine, chipped; still a lovely copy. **£1950**

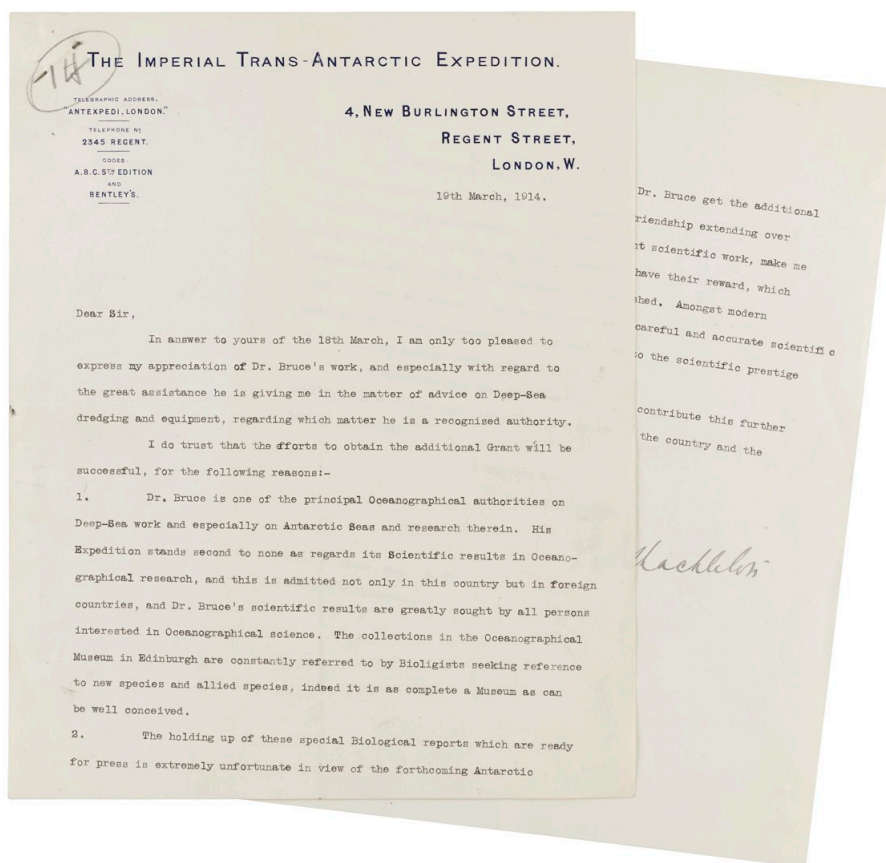
First edition, rare. Saint-Simon's is the Socialism of equal opportunity rather than of equal wealth; the nation must be industrious, but there will always be classes of industrious and the idle, for which reason there will always be hierarchies. Saint-Simon had no great faith in political democracy, despite his agitation against social injustice (including towards women); efficient administration of society by the *industriels* would ensure the governing of things and not people. This was the first collective appearance in book form of a series of pamphlets in the form of letters, published



individually in 1821 during the trial of their author for sedition, of which he was acquitted. This volume contains the première and deuxième correspondences, the first containing four letters to industrialists, bankers, manufacturers, etc., the second containing six; both with additional letters and addresses to the king and to philanthropists. A second volume of letters, also collected from separately printed pamphlets, would appear the following year.

Rare at auction and scarce in this condition; COPAC lists five copies only. Einaudi 4947 (adding a third volume of anonymous letters); Goldsmiths' 23348.

SHACKLETON WRITES ON BEHALF OF W.S. BRUCE, SEEKING FUNDING TO PUBLISH THE SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF THE SNAE



51. **SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry.** Typed letter signed ('E H Shackleton') to Charles Edward Price MP ('Dear Sir'). *The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London W., 19 March 1914.*

2 pp. on 2 ll., 4to (253 x 203mm), on paper with printed Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition letterhead watermarked 'legal vellum', historical pin and pencil docketing mark in top left

corner; folded for posting, extremely light marking on first l. and around pin holes, otherwise in very good condition. **£2500 + VAT in the EU**

An important letter from Shackleton to Price about the publication of W.S. Bruce's scientific reports of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, especially the 'Biological reports', which were already 'ready for press' (presumably volume IV, *Zoology, Parts II-XX, Vertebrates*, which would be published in 1915).

The polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921) had been prevented from joining Scott's *Discovery* expedition due to Sir Clement Markham's fears that Bruce, who was considered one of 'the best-equipped and most experienced of all polar scientists in Britain' (ODNB), would be a rival to Scott. Nonetheless, Bruce raised funds for the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-1904, which he headed, and gained the support of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society; although Bruce's Antarctic expedition was highly successful, his efforts to find funding for a second Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1910 and 1911 were unsuccessful. Similarly, Bruce struggled to fund the publication of the first expedition's scientific papers, some of which were published in journals. The series of the reports started with the 'Physics' volume of 1907, but their impact suffered from the long intervals between the publication of subsequent volumes in 1908, 1909, 1912, 1915 and 1920; indeed, Bruce's own narrative log, which was intended to form part I in the series, would not be published until 1992 (*cf.* Rosove 52).

Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) was certainly familiar with the difficulties of securing funding for both polar exploration and the publication of expedition literature, and he had enjoyed a longstanding friendship with Bruce (which he comments upon in the letter). Shackleton had been appointed Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in January 1904 as Bruce had returned from the Antarctic, and Shackleton shared the Scot's experience of science, if not his enthusiasm for it: '[u]nlike Scott, Shackleton had little interest in science, but he realized its value when drawing up proposals for an expedition. He chose good scientists in short, unique interviews, so that the scientific results of his expeditions were considerable' (ODNB). By comparison Bruce was a scientist by education, experience, and vocation, who had founded the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory in Edinburgh in 1907.

The recipient of Shackleton's letter, Charles Edward Price MP, JP, FRSE (1857-1934), had been a partner in the firm of M'Vitie & Price of Edinburgh and London, and retired in 1901, before entering upon a political career, and winning the seat of Central Edinburgh for the Liberals, which he held from 1906 to 1918. On his retirement at the General Election, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of Edinburgh conferred upon him the Freedom of the City in recognition of his Parliamentary services. Bruce had written to Price on several occasions – the correspondence includes complaints about the lack of awards for Antarctic explorers after the death of Clement Markham, whom Bruce still held responsible for impeding

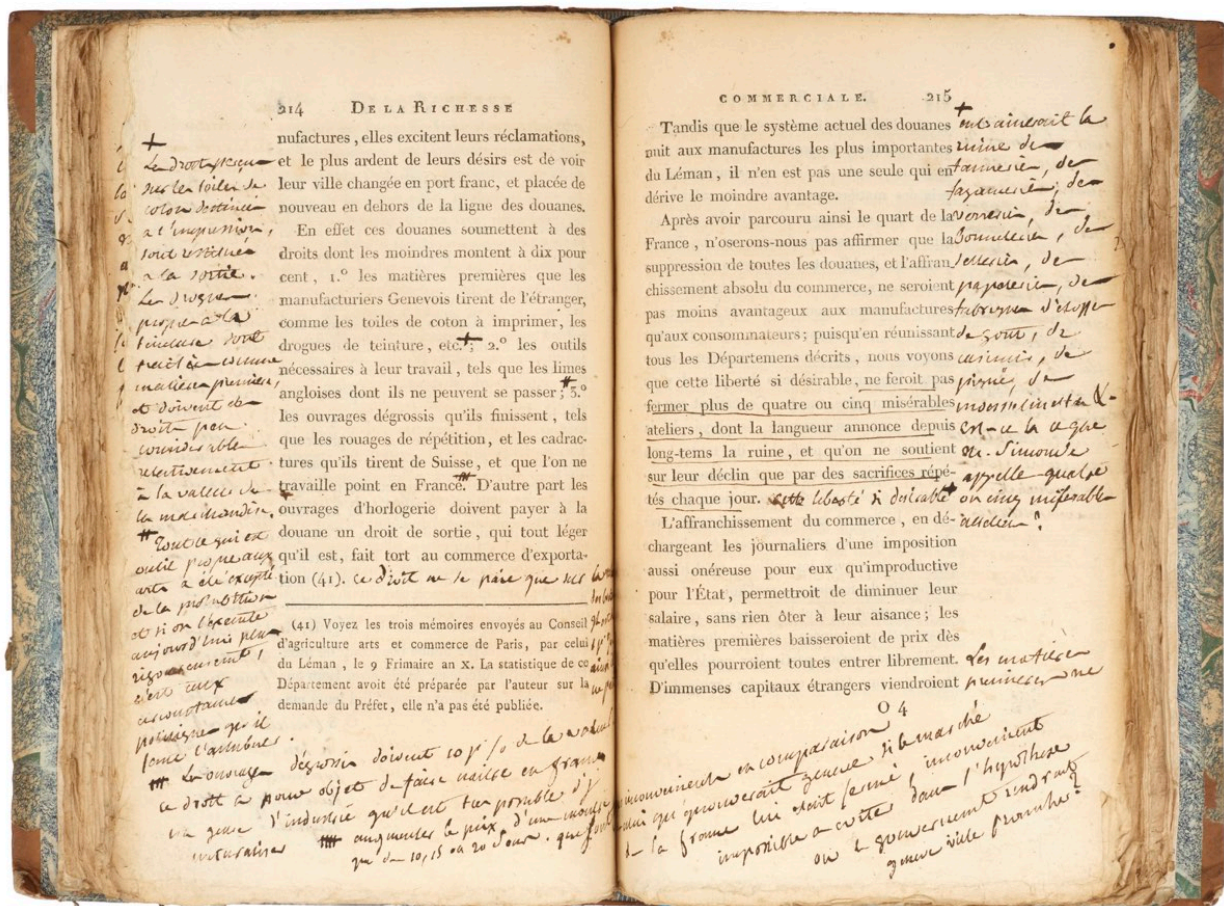
the progression of research – and Price had also aided Bruce in securing funding from the Treasury for other volumes in the series of scientific reports. In gratitude for this support and assistance, Bruce had named ‘Pricepynten’ (‘Point Price’) on Svalbard after him.

In this letter, Shackleton replies to Price’s letter of 18 March 1914, ‘I am only too pleased to express my appreciation of Dr. Bruce’s work, and especially with regard to the great assistance he is giving me in the matter of advice on Deep-Sea dredging and equipment, regarding which matter he is a recognised authority’. He then explains that ‘Dr. Bruce is one of the principal Oceanographical authorities on Deep-Sea work’, and that that Bruce’s ‘Expedition stands second to none as regards its Scientific results’. Further, Bruce had made the Oceanographical Museum in Edinburgh not only a sought-after reference collection for scholars working on new species, but, in fact, ‘as complete a Museum as can be well conceived’. Shackleton closes with the words, ‘I earnestly hope that the Government will contribute this further small sum to an object that redounds to the credit of the country and the benefit of Science’. The blank verso of the second leaf of the typed letter has been used to compile a list of sixteen newspapers and press agencies (both Scottish and British), in pencil, marked ‘All to Press Gallery’. These notes were presumably made by Price, possibly arranging a press conference to promote Bruce’s campaign with Shackleton’s celebrity.

This letter appears to have formed part of larger fund-raising campaign orchestrated by Bruce, since Douglas Mawson, the renowned leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911-1914), also wrote to Price on 11 May 1914 with a similar appeal for government funding to assist with the publication of the SNAE reports, which emphasised the outstanding importance of the expedition’s scientific work (we are indebted to Michael Rosove for this information). Sadly, these efforts appear not to have been successful – the outbreak of World War I a few months later in August 1914 meant that polar exploration was not a high priority for the government – and volume IV would not be published until late in 1915, through the generosity of private individuals and public institutions. William H. Dall’s review of it in *Science* praised it with these words: ‘the book is perhaps the most complete treatise on the Antarctic vertebrate fauna yet published. [...] Altogether the members of the staff and the contributors to the explorations and publication of the results may justly congratulate themselves on the appearance of this handsome volume at a time when general attention is unfortunately diverted from matters of science and focused on the preservation of the empire’ (*Science*, 19 November 1915, pp. 731-732).

WITH EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY CRITICAL MARGINALIA

52. SISMONDI, Jean-Charles-Léonard Simonde de. De la richesse commerciale, ou principes d’économie politique, appliqués à la législation du commerce ... Tome premier [- second]. *Geneva, J.J. Paschoud, An XI (1803).*



2 vols, 8vo, pp. [4], lxxxv, [1 blank], 348; [4], 448; fore-edges dusty, a few light marks; a very good uncut copy in 19th-century half calf over marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, marbled endpapers; small wormhole at foot of upper joint vol. I and at foot of lower joint vol. II, some wear to corners; inscription 'L. Fagneux (?) – Avocat' to front free endpaper vol. I; with extensive marginal annotations in ink in a contemporary hand throughout (to 95 pages of vol. I, and to 192 pages of vol. II). £5500

First edition of Sismondi's original and important work, this copy filled with highly critical marginalia by a contemporary reader, who concludes his annotations with the cutting comment: 'Voila bien le plus mauvais livre qui existe en France sur l'administration commerciale. Fasse le ciel qu'il soit le dernier.'
Occupying the margins of over 280 pages, these annotations represent an extraordinary engagement with Sismondi's text, and certainly merit further research.

The topics discussed by our annotator cover mercantilism, productivity and unproductivity, value, national wealth, consumption, utility, commerce and free trade, capital, property, paper money, merchandise, tax and customs, prices, exports, regulation, monopolies, colonies, and free ports. He frequently mentions Adam Smith, and also refers to Nicolas-François Canard, has much to say on France and England,

and makes references to Holland, Spain, and Portugal too. His detailed criticisms frequently open with comments such as ‘ridicule, bete, absurde’ or ‘tout cela est faux, absolument faux’, and he dislikes Sismondi’s use of algebraic formulae, as well as his style of writing (‘Dans un livre sur l’adm[inistrati]on, du grec, de l’anglais, de l’italien, et des vers de Lafontaine!!’). Our annotator clearly re-read the work in 1830, writing at one point, ‘Je relis cette note 27 ans après l’avoir écrite, et j’y ajoute que Ricardo a volé à M. de Sismondi sa détestable théorie du fermage, Janvier 1830’.

Born in Geneva, the son of a Calvinist clergyman, Sismondi (1773-1842) was ‘the first critic of industrial capitalism’ (Blaug). *De la richesse commerciale* ‘was intended as a systematic exposition of the ideas of Adam Smith. Yet in it Sismondi also pointed out that he was presenting “an absolutely new” way of looking at aggregate output changes. Crude arithmetic examples depicted output during a given year as a function of investment during a previous year, and showed how a closed economy differed from an economy with international trade, and how the latter differed when there was an export surplus and an import surplus. Algebraic formulas in his footnotes repeated the same arguments presented arithmetically in the text’ (*The New Palgrave*). The work ‘has a number of original features, for example, it includes an early statement ascribing the international exchange of goods to differences in factor endowments and factor prices – England, being plentifully endowed with capital, will import labor-intensive goods, such as lace from France, from countries where capital is relatively scarce and wages low. Sismondi here points the way to doctrinal developments that were bought to full fruition by Ohlin in the twentieth century but were overshadowed during the nineteenth century by the Ricardian doctrine of comparative cost, which was primarily designed to demonstrate the gains from trade’ (Spiegel, p. 303).

Einaudi 5298; Goldsmiths’ 18617; Kress B.4734.

53. **TERENCE, Publius.** Comoediae omnes, cum absolutis commentariis Aelii Donati, Guidonis Iuvenalis Cenomani, Petri Marsi in omnes fabulas, Ioannis Calphurnij Brixienensis in Heautontimorumenon. *Venice, Giovanni Maria Bonelli, 1563.*

Folio, ff. [14], 234; woodcut device to title, large woodcut historiated initials throughout, 12 woodcuts illustrations in the text (of which 6 repeated); occasional slight spotting, minor worming in gutter of first few leaves; overall a very good copy **in a contemporary Bolognese(?) binding of vellum over boards, using a bifolium from an early fifteenth-century Italian missal**, remains of two leather ties, sewn on 3 rolled leather cores with calf covers, endbands of the same laced in; head and foot of spine worn, boards slightly soiled, corners worn; manuscript title to lower edge; manuscript paper label to spine; early nineteenth-century purchase note and



ownership inscription to front free endpaper ('1818 li' 30 novembre Cesare Guicciardi comprato in Chiuro per £7 di Valtena [Valtellina?]). £950

Second Bonelli edition of Terence's comedies, in an attractive contemporary binding using the leaves of an Italian missal dating to the first half of the fifteenth century.

The style and structure of the binding, as well as the material employed, suggest a probable Bolognese origin. In particular, the exposed cordons, covered with calf, are elements commonly found in bindings executed in Bologna in the second half of the sixteenth century.

USTC 858761; EDIT 16 26222.

‘NO BOOKSELLER WOULD PUBLISH IT’

54. **THICKNESSE, Philip.** *A Year’s Journey through the Paix Bâs and Austrian Netherlands ... Vol. I* [*all published*]. *London: Printed in the Year 1784.*

8vo., pp. vii, [1], [v]-viii [subscribers’ list], 184, 189-351, [1, additional subscribers], with a half-title, and a folding frontispiece etching of a graphic execution scene, by John Carter after the author (edges frayed); Gg2-3 misbound after Ff1; some occasional stains and foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary quarter sheep, vellum tips, edges rubbed. **£1850**

First edition, rare, and possibly suppressed, of a typically idiosyncratic account of a ‘quarrel-ridden tour’ of the Netherlands and Belgium by ‘the most irascible individual within the arena of late eighteenth-century print culture’ (*Oxford DNB*).

By his early twenties, Philip Thicknesse (1719-1792), author, traveller, lieutenant governor of Landguard Fort in Suffolk and first patron of Gainsborough, had already been to Georgia and Jamaica and eloped with a wealthy heiress, the first of three marriages. His first ‘travel guide’, *Observations on the customs and manners of the French Nation* (1766) was followed a decade later by the more extensive, and more successful *Year’s Journey through France, and part of Spain* (1777), which attracted a subscribers’ list of 430, including Garrick and Gainsborough.

A Year’s Journey through the Paix Bâs takes the form of delightfully frank, conversational letters, taking in subjects as varied as the execution of Jean Calas and the fraudulent dealing of Brussels wine merchants; it also prints six letters by Rubens (three in French, three translated from Italian) and two poems by a British lady resident in Brussels, a place at the ‘fag-end, or ... first step of the diplomatic ladder’. Advice to travellers is provided almost as an after-thought: Calais is not as cheap as it once was, but you should eat at the Silver Lion. In the Cathedral at Bruges are two paintings by Rubens which ‘are only to be seen, on certain public days’, but the landlords of the Hotel de Commerce are ‘rich, and insolent’; at Spa, you should consult Dr Congalton.

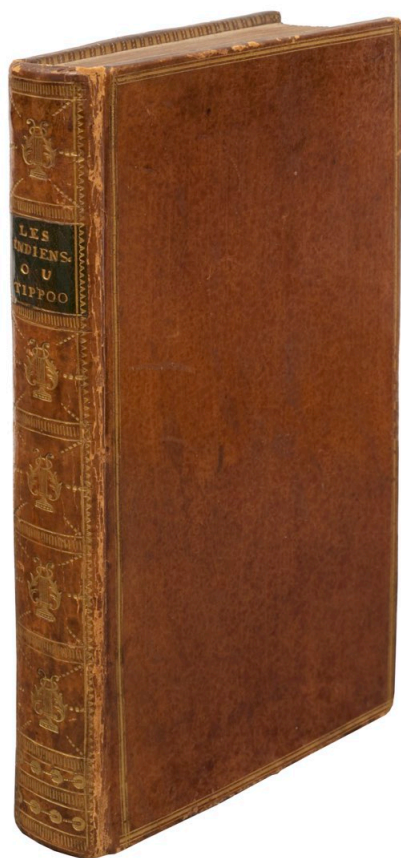
But Thicknesse never hid his waspishness for too long, and Letter XV (pp. 170-184) contains a particularly stinging (even libellous) attack on the family of his second wife Elizabeth Touchet, and on his son George (later Lord Audley). These sheets must have been a late addition after George publicly split with his father and took the name Touchet – there is the evidence of cancelled leaves as stubs, the section ends with a break in pagination, and indeed George is listed among the subscribers. This probably also explains the work’s rarity – the third volume of Thicknesse’s *Memoirs* (1791), which re-iterates the attack, is likewise ‘extremely rare ... since Lord Audley and Philip [junior, his other estranged son] bought and destroyed all the copies they could find’ (*Oxford DNB*).



A YEAR'S
JOURNEY
THROUGH THE
PAIS BÂS
AND
Austrian Netherlands.

A Year's Journey was privately printed, subscriptions taken by Thicknesse at his own house on Piccadilly, where you can buy other of his works. 'The reason the author does not publish this volume through the hands of booksellers, is to shew his contempt to the shameful partiality and impertinence of the Monthly and Critical Reviewers'. At the end is an Appendix (pp. 334-351) in which he defends himself against their reviews of his other books, and provides two satirical reviews of the present work after their manner.

ESTC records six copies only: BL, Cambridge; Sorbonne; Columbia, Harvard, and Yale. A regularly published second edition appeared in 1786, replacing the Appendix with information more conventional to a travel guide; letter XV is removed entirely.



55. [TIPU SULTAN.] Les Indiens, ou Tippoo-Saïb, fils d'Hyder-Ally, &c. Avec quelques particularités sur ce prince, sur ses ambassadeurs en France, sur l'audience qui leur a été donnée par sa majesté Louis XVI, à Versailles le 10 Août 1788; précédées du précis d'une partie de l'administration de M. Hastings, &c.; & suivies de quelques détails relatifs aux événemens de la guerre de 1782 dans l'Inde ... *A Londres [i.e. Paris?] et se trouve à Paris, chez Le Jay, 1788.*

8vo, pp. viii, 229, [1 errata], 1 folding table at end; woodcut head-piece; very occasional light foxing; very good in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, gilt edges, blue paste paper endpapers; some rubbing to extremities; contemporary marginal annotation to p. 193; a nice copy. **£650**

The apparently unrecorded first issue of this work on Tipu Sultan (1750-1799), ruler of the kingdom of Mysore and implacable enemy of the British East India Company.

The only copies recorded institutionally (on ESTC, COPAC, and OCLC) have the title *Les indiens, ou Tipou-Sultan, fils D'Ayder-Aly* and a 'note indispensable' explaining that the Sultan's true name is 'Tipou-Sultan' and not 'Tippoo-Saïb' and that of his father 'Ayder-Aly' rather than 'Hyder-Ally', but that the work

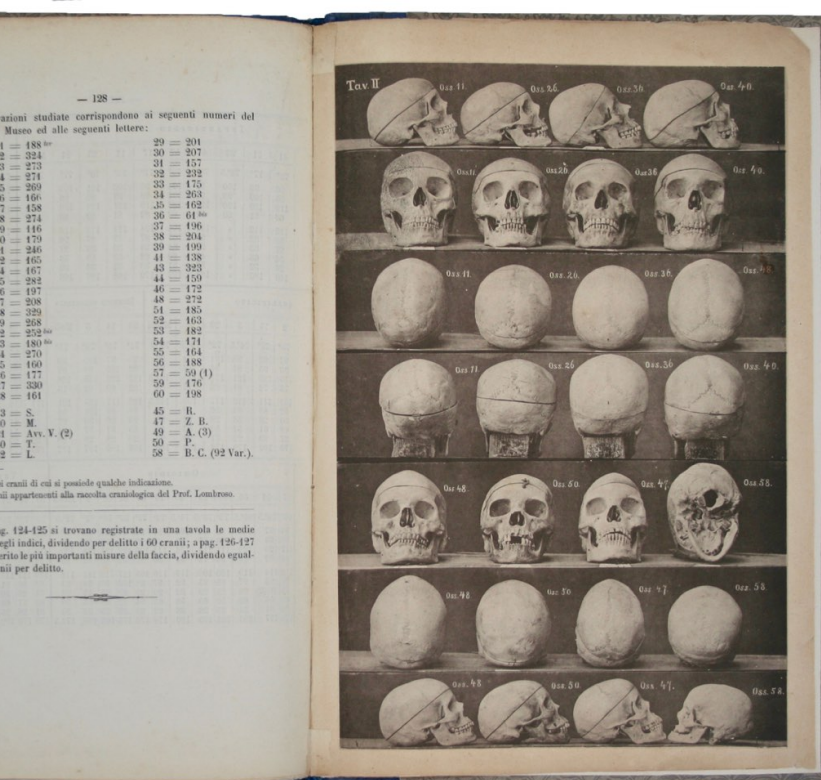
was printed before these corrections could be made. The title-page was clearly updated on most copies, except this one.

After an introduction discussing how the English and French came to hold power in India, and the career of Joseph Marquis Dupleix, the main body of the text is devoted to Hyder Ali (c. 1720-1782) and Tipu Sultan and their conflicts with the British East India Company in the Anglo-Mysore Wars, with several references to Warren Hastings. Then follows a description of Tipu and his court, and of his audience with Louis XVI in August 1788. The folding plate at the end details the strength of the French army and navy that set out for India in December 1781.

See ESTC T130612. COPAC and OCLC record only copies with the second issue of the title, 3 in the UK (BL, NLS, Royal Asiatic Society) and 2 in the US (Duke and Minnesota).

56. VARAGLIA, Serafino and Bernadino SILVA. Note anatomiche ed antropologiche sopra 60 crani e 42 encefali di donne criminali italiane. Con una tavola. *Rome, Turin, Florence, Fratelli Bocca, 1885.*

8vo, pp. 128; one photographic plate at end, and numerous tables within text; sporadic browning, but largely clean; uncut and largely unopened in cloth-backed boards, with original printed wrappers (of the 1886 issue) pasted onto each cover; some staining and wear, but still a good copy. **£350**



First edition of this collection of observations of the skulls and brains of criminal Italian women, by two doctors at the Anatomical Institute in Turin.

‘One of us having had the opportunity to collect a certain number of heads of delinquent Italian women, now housed at the Museo anatomico directed by Professor C. Giacomini, it occurred to us to make them the object of an accurate study, in order to contribute to the still disputed study of criminal anthropology, as well as to the normal anthropology of Italian women’ (p.1). The authors use 60 skulls and 42 brains from all over the country, in each case describing the woman, her state in life, her crime, punishment,

justification, previous character, and other relevant details before giving a detailed account of the shape and state of the skull. Arranged by region, the work is perhaps of most interest now as a document of female criminality and the ways in which it was regarded and treated, but nonetheless contains a wealth of data on both regional physiological differences and crime in late 19th century Italy.

OCLC records copies at the National Libraries of Spain and France only.

GOLDSMITH, SPY, AND ADVOCATE OF FREE TRADE

57. VIOLET, Thomas. To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Commons House now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of Tho. Violet Goldsmith. [*London, 1660?*]

4to., pp. 8, with a drop-head title; first page dusty, else a very good copy, disbound.

£2400

Very rare, a printed petition presented to Parliament by the goldsmith Thomas Violet, asking for the return of his sequestered money and property.

The combative goldsmith and spy Thomas Violet had previously fallen foul of the authorities for playing the currency exchange market, after which he turned informer for the government, seeking out illegal exporters of coin, and, as Surveyor to the Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers, assessing the purity of wire braids, both of which earned him the enmity of the Goldsmith's Company.

In 1643 he was recruited by Sir Basil Brooke to deliver a 'gracious letter' from Charles I at Oxford to the Lord Mayor of London, asking London merchants to support him rather than Parliament, 'for which your Petitioner was committed close Prisoner unto the Tower, where he remained almost foure years, for nine hundred twenty eight days of that time kept close in a dismal prison, little better than a dungeon'. He was not fully released until 1652, during which time he had been thinking about the benefits of free trade to England's economy. Still concerned about the outflow of silver coin, he managed to recoup some of his reputation with Parliament, but the Restoration again meant a change of tack, and the whitewashing of certain past activities.

'Over the years, he published numerous letters from himself and his supporters, also tracts, and narratives, seeking to defend himself from accusations of perfidy and to recover his seized assets and outlays, yet continuing to lay accusations against the wire-drawers, goldsmiths, and refiners, and all those who in his view deprived the nation of its rightful wealth by exporting gold and silver' (*Oxford DNB*). The present petition emphasises that he has been 'ruined for obeying his Majesties Command', reprints Charles's letter to the London merchants, and several by Henry Vane and others demonstrating Parliament's vindictiveness. A similar petition was addressed to the Lords (Wing V588A – two issues, one after April 1660 when the cause was presented).

Not in Wing. ESTC shows Christ Church Oxford only. See also Amos Tubb, *Thomas Violet, a Sly and Dangerous Fellow*, 2018.

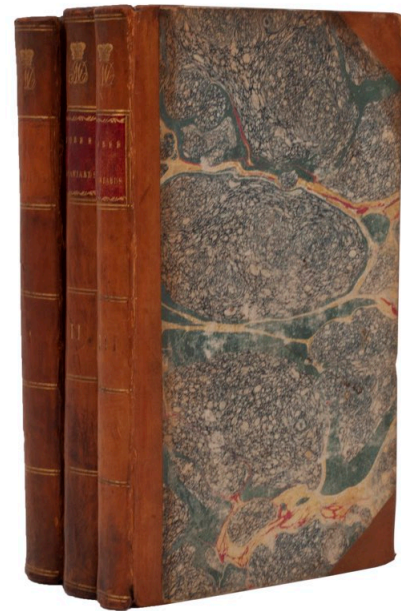
'SUPER-SHOCKER' BY A BOOKSELLER NOVELIST

58. WALKER, George. The three Spaniards, a Romance ... *London: Printed by Sampson Low; for G. Walker ...; and Hurst ... 1800.*

Three vols, 12mo, pp. [4], 295, [1, ads]; [2], 262, [2, ads]; [2], 250, contemporary half calf, lightly rubbed, one label missing; Downshire monogram to spines. **£4000**

First edition, very rare; the very brief Preface sets the popular tone: 'In compliance with the present taste in literary amusement, this work is presented to the Public.'

Walker (1772-1847) was a London bookseller (latterly in Golden Square) and author of ten or eleven novels, the best known of which is *The vagabond*, a clever and amusing burlesque on the 'new philosophy' of William Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft et al. As a distributor of all sorts of fiction, Walker was able to adjust the types of novel he wrote according to contemporary literary demands. Aside from Gothic fiction, novels of radical ideas and the Tractarian fiction of the so-called polemical school of Godwin, Bage and Holcroft were in high demand: 'Social horrors and the terrifying climate of adversary political ideas were frequently presented to readers by way of Gothic paraphernalia and symbols in these novels' (Frank).



'Squarely in the Gothic vein, Walker's eighth novel [i.e. *The three Spaniards*] demonstrates his versatility in pleasing the trends and tastes of Gothic fashion. This book is a super-shocker and is arguably the most highly Gothic of Walker's many romances ...; his objective is to horrify, startle, disgust, and amuse Monk Lewis's own audience with a book calculated to out-Monk *The Monk* ... *The Three Spaniards* is an almost unrivalled example of the violent, hate-driven sado-eroticism of the high Gothic at its highest peak. Lewis's *The Monk*, W. H. Ireland's *The Abbess* of 1799 and Walker's *The Three Spaniards* of 1800 constitute a triangle of noxious horror within the Gothic tradition at large' (*ibid.*) Summers, *The Gothic Quest*, thought it 'extremely well written and interestingly told ... avoiding extravagance.'

ESTC records four copies only, at Bodley, Huntington, Texas and the University of Sydney.

Garside et al 1800:76; Frank, *The first Gothics* 464.

FRENCH AND BRITISH RIVALRY IN THE WEST INDIES

59. **[WEST INDIES.]** 'Etat de la situation des Isles Françaises et Angloises de l'Amerique.' [*France, c. 1769*].

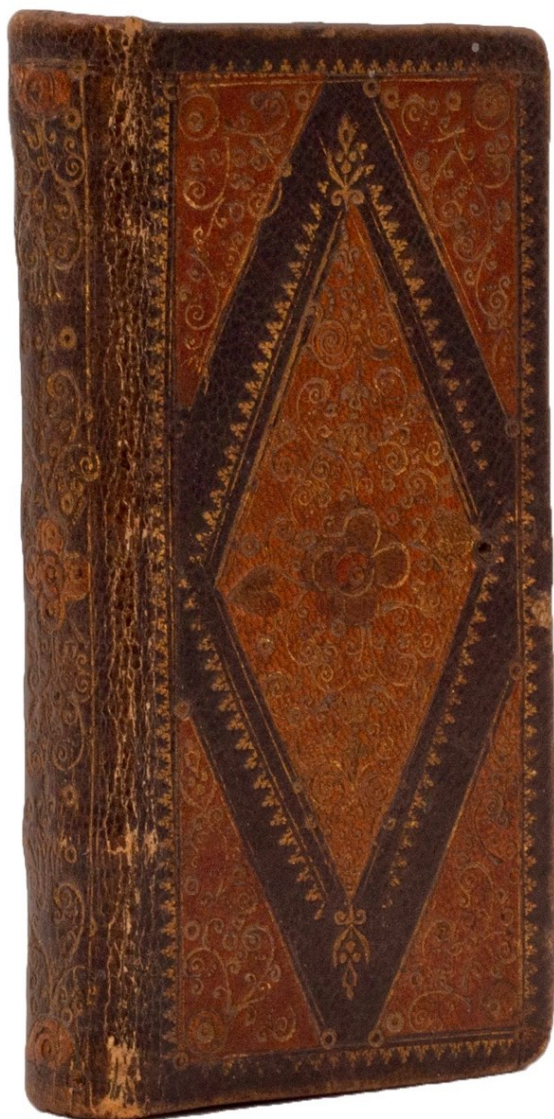
Manuscript broadside, in French, on paper (66 x 74 cm), comprising 3 statistical tables ('Colonies Françaises', 'Colonies Angloises', and 'Sommaire du produit des Antilles') surrounded by notes, enclosed within double-ruled border; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand; on 4 sheets of paper backed with 5 printed copies of a statement of account for discharged sailors, all left blank (headed 'De par le roi, nous lieutenant général des armées navales de sa majesté, commandant la marine au port de Rochefort' and bearing the names Froger de l'Eguille and Ruis Embito); creases where folded, a few small closed tears to edges; overall very good.

£1750

circonstances font presumer qu'elle ne tardera pas à y parvenir'. The writer seems to enjoy listing the misfortunes that have befallen the English in Barbados, including sickness, storms, and the deterioration of the soil.

There is an interesting 'summary of English possessions' at the end, which includes the claim that British colonies are less productive than French ones since 'les anglois ne sont qu'agricoles et les françois sont en meme tems commercants'. The compiler concedes naval dominance to the British, writing that they aspire to 'la monarchie universelle des mers', and warns that France risks losing colonies to this superiority. There is an interesting passage on the benefits of free trade, which the compiler does not foresee happening: 'cette revolution n'aura pas lieu parceque chaque nation travaille à se passer entierement de ses voisins.'

Although it is possible that this broadside was published either independently or within a book, we have been unable to locate another example.



60. WHOLE BOOKE OF PSALMES (The):

collected into English Meter by Tho. Sternhold, Jo. Hopkins, W. Whittingham, and others ... with apt Notes to sing then withal ... *London, Printed by T. C[otes] for the Company of Stationers, 1637.*

24mo., pp. 330, [6, table]; title-page with a border of printer's tools; a very good copy, ruled in red throughout, in handsome contemporary black morocco, with onlays in tan morocco (large diamond centrepiece and cornerpieces, central quatrefoil, all gilt with small floriate tools), gilt edges. **£2750**

A very attractive pocket psalm-book with tunes, ruled in red throughout and in a handsome binding. Such diminutive psalm books began to appear at the end of the sixteenth-century, printed for the Company of Stationers, who had the monopoly. The printer here was Thomas Cotes, most famous as printer of the Second Folio of Shakespeare in 1632, who became a Master of the Company in this year.

ESTC records three copies only, at Harvard, Yale and Trinity College Melbourne; STC 2672.7